

SCB

# WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

Facts and  
figures 1995

# INTRODUCTION TO

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SCB

# WOMEN + MEN *and* *in Sweden*

Facts and  
figures 1995

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# **Gender issues and statistics**

## **Gender issues cover all spheres of society**

Problems and questions related to gender cover all spheres of society. Consequently, a gender perspective should be included in all areas of policy. Sweden's national equal opportunity policy mandates that a gender perspective always be taken into account in both analyses and in the planning stages of proposals. The question of effects of decisions on women and men in various social groups should always be raised, at the national as well as regional and local levels.

## **Women and men should be visible in all statistics**

One of the most important tools in promoting equality is statistics and indicators on gender issues. Gender statistics have an essential role in the elimination of stereotypes, formulating policies and monitoring progress towards full equality. Today gender statistics is an integrated part of the Swedish official statistical system.

All official statistics on individuals must be collected, analysed and presented by sex and reflect gender relations and their effect on all spheres of society. Sex should be a basic classification in statistical analysis and presentation and not treated as one among many other variables.

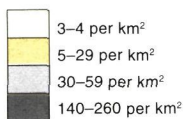
## Sweden in the world



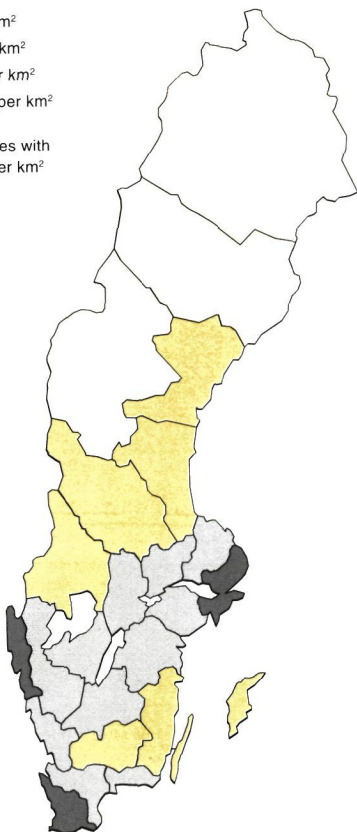
	Sweden	World
Population (millions)		
Women	4.5	2 864
Men	4.4	2 907
Population density	21/km <sup>2</sup>	42/km <sup>2</sup>

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden and UN projection 1995

## Population density by county 1994



No counties with  
60–139 per km<sup>2</sup>



# Equal opportunity

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

- pursue work which provides economic independence
- care for children and home
- participate in politics, unions, and any other societal activities.

In Sweden, *equality* refers to parity in relations among all individuals and groups in society. Underlying this notion is the belief that all people are of equal value, regardless of sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, or social class. One of the cornerstones of equality is *equal opportunity*. There is a special Swedish term for equal opportunity – jämställdhet!

## **Equal opportunity has quantitative as well as qualitative aspects**

The *quantitative* aspect implies an equitable distribution of women and men in all areas of society, such as education, work, recreation, and positions of power. An equitable distribution would be a group composed of women to men of 40% – 60% or even closer to 50% – 50%. If women constitute more than 60% of a group, that group is woman-dominated. If men constitute more than 60% of a group then that group is man-dominated.

The *qualitative* aspect implies that the knowledge, experiences, and values of both women and men are given equal weight and used to enrich and direct all social areas and endeavors.

## 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.
- 1863 Unmarried women attain majority at age of 25.
- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to strike 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 (doctorate in law and theology).
- 1874 Married women gain the right to control their own incomes.
- 1884 Unmarried women attain majority at age of 21.
- 1901 Women gain the right to a four-week, unpaid maternity leave.
- 1919 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at the municipal and country levels.
- 1921 Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level.  
Married women attain majority at age of 21.  
The new marriage code makes wives and husbands legal equals.
- 1922 The first five women are elected to Parliament.
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain same rights as men to civil service jobs.
- 1927 Public secondary schools open for girls.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.
- 1938 Financial assistance to mothers established.  
Universal maternity allowance established.

- Legalization of contraception.  
Child support assistance established.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth, or marriage.
- 1947 First woman Cabinet Minister: 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 with foreign citizens.
- 1955 Three-month paid maternity leave for working women upon birth of child.
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained into the clergy.
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a five-year period.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum.  
Encouraged to promote equal opportunity.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum.  
Encouraged to promote equal opportunity.
- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for wife and husband introduced.
- 1974 Parents entitled to share parental allowances upon birth of child.
- 1976 New abortion law. A woman has the right to decide through 18th week.  
Decree for equal opportunity in civil service.
- 1977 Settlement between employers and unions on equal opportunity.
- 1979 Right to six-hour day for parents of small children.
- 1980 Law against sex discrimination in employment.  
Spouse-means test for student loan abolished.  
Equal opportunity agreement with municipal and county governments.  
Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum.  
Now required to promote equal opportunity.

- New law on succession to the throne. Monarch's first-born daughter or son to inherit the throne.
- 1982 All assault and battery against women, even if committed on private property, subject to public prosecution (i.e., not a civil matter).  
Ban on pornographic "live shows" in places open to public.  
Social security points for care in home of children under three years.  
Public funds to women's organizations.  
New name-change law. At time of marriage, couples decide which name or names they will use.
- 1983 New equal opportunity settlement between employers and unions.  
All occupations open for women, including in the military services.
- 1984 Equal opportunity agreement within civil service.
- 1985 Equal opportunity agreement for public companies/utilities.
- 1987 New law concerning the common property of cohabitating couples (unmarried): The Cohabitation Law.
- 1988 National five-year plan of action to provide equal opportunity.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to provide equal opportunity.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunity Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunity Act.  
New national policy for equal opportunity.
- 1995 Parental leave must be shared by both mother and father; at least one month of the total leave cannot be assumed by the other parent.  
Gender statistics made part of Sweden's official statistics.  
Sweden joins the European Union.  
UN World Conference on Women in Beijing.

# **Crucial gender issues towards the year 2000**

## **To achieve shared power and shared responsibility we must:**

- Stop sex segregated education choices
- Stop sex segregated occupation and profession choices
- Improve women's terms and influence at work
- Actualize equal pay for work of equal value
- Increase men's participation in the care of children and home
- Guarantee freedom from sex-related violence
- Increase women's presence in decision-making and advising organs.

## **The National plan of action includes:**

- Efforts to increase the percentage women holding management and other positions of leadership
- Efforts to encourage men to take a greater share of parental leave
- Studies of women's and men's financial resources and power
- Evaluation of and measures to reduce pay differences between women and men at individual work places
- Resources to increase our knowledge of women's health
- Resources to improve conditions for women with physical handicaps.

## **Measures to achieve these goals:**

- Statistics presented by sex that reflect gender issues

- Research on women's and gender issues
- Analysis of proposals and decisions within various political spheres from a gender perspective at the national, regional, and local levels
- County-level experts and advisors on gender issues
- Training in gender issues at universities and colleges.

## National machinery

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Minister of Social Affairs

Deputy Prime Minister with special responsibility for Equality Affairs

Equality Affairs Division

- prepares government decisions
- co-ordinates gender issues within government
- initiates equality-promoting activities

Council on  
Equality Issues

- advisory body

Equal Opportunity  
Ombudsman (JämO)

- secures compliance with the Equal Opportunity Act

Equal Opportunity Commission

- can order an employer to take active measures to promote equality

# Reading guide

This information has been taken primarily from Statistics Sweden's (SCB) own statistical production and in many cases is a republication of other SCB material. Sources are given for tables/graphs.

In most places, the tables and graphs give absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes, first among women and then among men.

Proportions (%) are used in two ways:

- Proportion (%) of all women and proportion (%) of all men with certain characteristics, such as those who work full-time.
- Distribution of the sexes within a group, such as secretaries.

Some area graphs reflect both the absolute numbers and the sex distributions in various groups. Such graphs are seen in the sections on Education and Work. For example, see the graphs on graduated from upper secondary education on pages 26-27. The area given each subject reflects the total number of students in each subject, compared to the other subjects.

## Acronyms

SM Statistical Reports

ULF Survey of Living Conditions

## Explanation of symbols

- no observation (magnitude zero)
- 0 magnitude less than half of unit
- .. data not available or too uncertain to be used
- . category not applicable

# Population

## Changes in population 1890–1993

*Numbers in 1 000's and population growth rate (‰)*

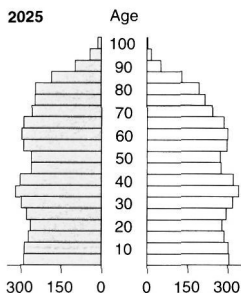
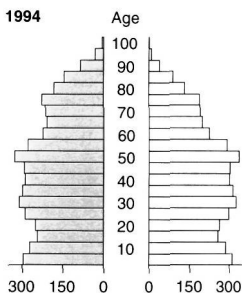
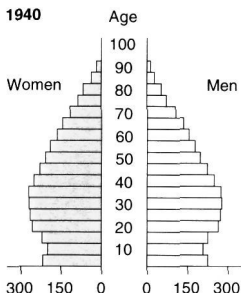
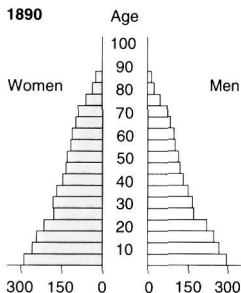
Year	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2 500	2 300	65	68	41	41
1920	3 000	2 900	67	72	39	39
1950	3 500	3 500	55	58	35	35
1980	4 200	4 100	47	50	42	50
1985	4 200	4 100	48	51	44	50
1990	4 300	4 200	60	64	46	49
1994	4 500	4 400	55	57	45	47

Year	Immigrants		Emigrants		Annual pop. growth rate (‰)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2	3	16	18	4.2	5.7
1920	5	5	5	5	9.2	11.5
1950	16	12	7	6	8.4	8.7
1980	19	20	14	16	2.5	1.0
1985	16	18	10	12	2.1	1.6
1990	29	31	11	14	7.3	7.6
1994	42	42	16	17	8.1	8.1

The increase in population has been large in recent years, mainly due to immigration. Birth rates are high, but have decreased somewhat.

*Source:* Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

# Age distribution for the years 1890, 1940, 1994 and projection for the year 2025



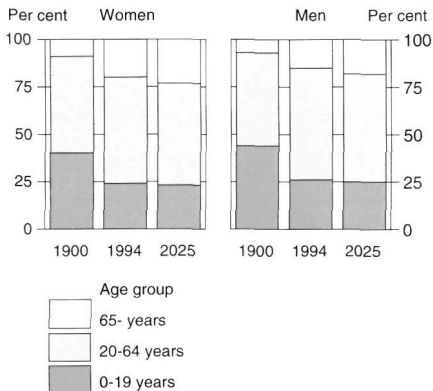
Numbers in 1 000's

Numbers in 1 000's

The entire population has aged during the 20th century. The proportion children has decreased while the proportion older people has increased. The proportion in ages 20–64 has increased somewhat. Up to the year 2010 we expect no major changes in population composition. Then the population will continue to grow older.

## Population by age 1900–2025

*Percentage distribution for certain years*



## Average life expectancy at birth 1885–1994

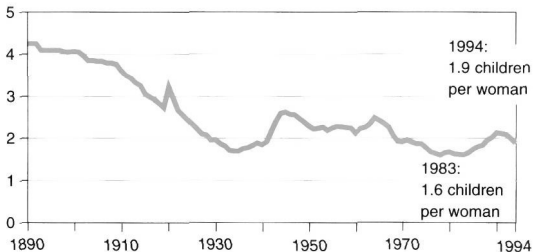


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Total fertility rate 1890–1994

*The average number of children per woman in her lifetime*

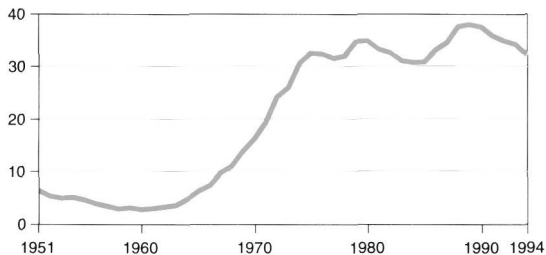
Number of children  
per woman



Source: Population statistics. Statistics Sweden

## Abortions performed 1951–1994

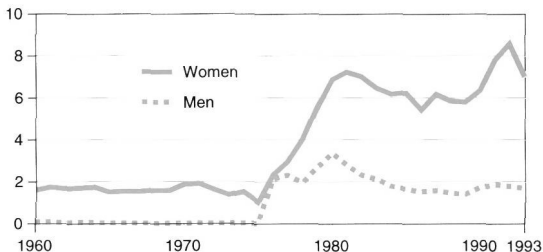
Numbers in 1 000's



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

## Sterilizations performed 1960–1993

Numbers in 1 000's

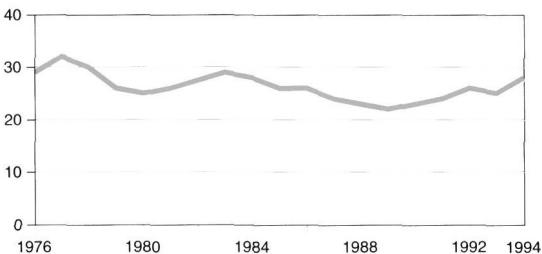


Source: SM, series HS, Board of Health and Welfare

## Use of oral contraceptives<sup>1</sup> among women in ages 15–44, 1976–1994

*Proportion (%) of all within age*

Per cent



<sup>1</sup>Provided all tablets are used and that they are used regularly through the year.

Source: National Corporation of Pharmacies

## Family units by type 1992/1993

*Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution.*

*Children 0–17 years*

Type of family unit	Number	%
Cohabiting without children	1 249	28
Cohabiting with children	879	20
Single woman with children	172	4
Single man with children	34	1
Single woman	803	18
Single man	750	17
Other family units	586	13
Total	4 474	100

## Family units with cohabiting and single adult by number of children 1992/93

*Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution*

Number of children	Cohabiting		Single Woman		Man	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1 249	59	803	82	750	96
1	342	16	103	11	23	3
2	370	17	51	5	10	1
3–	167	8	18	2	0	0
Total	2 129	100	975	100	785	100

Source: ULF, Statistics Sweden

*A family unit consists of cohabiting, with or without children, or single with or without children. Study based on intervjues among 16–84 years old.*

## **Cohabiting persons in ages 16–84 by age 1992/1993**

*Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution*

Age	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
16–19	10	1	2	0
20–24	127	6	68	3
25–44	882	42	824	39
45–64	748	35	793	38
65–69	144	7	149	7
70–74	109	5	135	6
75–79	72	3	90	4
80–84	24	1	54	3
Total	2 117	100	2 115	100

## **Single persons<sup>1</sup> in ages 16–84 by age 1992/1993**

*Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution*

Age	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
16–19	14	2	9	1
20–24	72	9	94	13
25–44	133	17	311	41
45–64	186	23	177	24
65–69	68	8	41	6
70–74	110	14	48	6
75–79	114	14	41	6
80–84	107	13	30	4
Total	803	100	750	100

<sup>1</sup> Single individuals who live in communal households and other private households are included here.

Source: ULF, Statistics Sweden

# Individuals by marital status and age 1994

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Marital status	Age					
	15-19		20-24		25-29	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Never married, single	99	100	91	97	66	81
Married	1	0	8	3	30	18
Divorced/Separated	0	0	1	0	3	2
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Numbers in 1 000's	250	262	287	298	310	326

Marital status	Age					
	30-34		35-39		40-49	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Never married, single	43	58	29	40	16	24
Married	49	38	60	52	65	62
Divorced/Separated	7	5	11	8	17	13
Widowed	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Numbers in 1 000's	298	314	288	302	619	640

Marital status	Age					
	50-59		60-69		70-	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Never married, single	8	13	6	11	9	10
Married	67	68	63	72	33	64
Divorced/Separated	19	17	14	13	8	7
Widowed	5	1	17	5	51	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Numbers in 1 000's	502	513	423	386	674	462

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

# Health

## Disorders or symptoms among ages 16–84 years 1992/1993

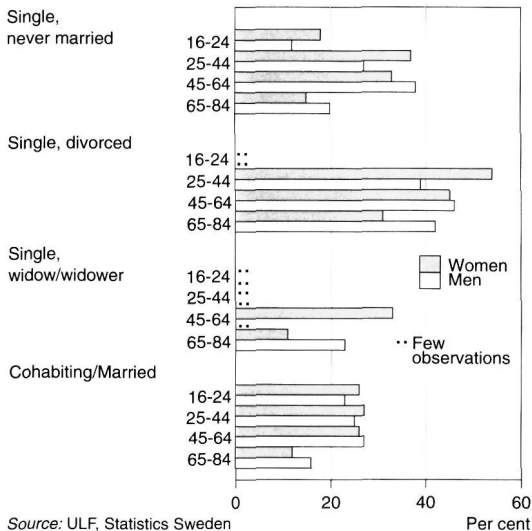
*Proportion (%) within age who claim to have long-term disorder or symptom*

Disorder or symptom	Age					
	16–44		45–64		65–84	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	0	0	1	0	2	2
Tumours	0	0	2	1	4	3
Endocrinal diseases,	2	1	7	5	14	8
of which: diabetes	1	1	2	3	7	6
Mental disturbances	2	2	3	3	4	2
Diseases of sensory organs						
and central nervous system	3	4	6	7	17	17
of which: eye diseases	1	1	1	1	11	7
ear diseases	1	2	2	4	4	9
Circulatory system diseases	2	1	13	14	38	37
of which: high blood pressure	1	1	10	8	22	16
heart diseases	0	0	2	4	12	17
Respiratory system diseases	5	6	5	5	6	7
Digestive system diseases	3	3	5	4	7	7
of which: gastric and intestinal	0	0	1	0	1	1
Genitourinary diseases	1	0	4	2	4	3
Skin diseases	3	2	2	1	2	1
Diseases of musculoskeletal						
system	12	11	27	21	35	24
of which: back ache	6	6	11	12	10	9
joints	1	1	5	3	5	4
Injuries from external violence	5	7	5	5	5	3
Total	31	31	53	49	80	74

Source: ULF, Statistics Sweden

## Daily smokers by age and marital status 1992/1993

*Proportion (%) within group*



## Smoking and use of snuff among school pupils 1994

*Proportion (%) of pupils in 9th grade*

	Girls	Boys
Only smoking	28	9
Only use of snuff	0	12
Both smoking and use of snuff	1	7
Neither smoking nor use of snuff	70	69

Source: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

## Sickness days per insured person<sup>1</sup> by age 1993

Age	Women	Men
16-19	4	3
20-29	10	6
30-39	14	9
40-49	17	12
50-59	25	20
60-64	32	30
Total <sup>2)</sup>	16	12

<sup>1</sup> Sickness cases longer than 14 days. Includes about 10 per cent of all sickness cases.

<sup>2</sup> Including 65 years and over.

Source: National Social Insurance Board

## Sales by prescription by medical group 1994

*Number of sales per 1 000 inhabitants*

Medical group	Women	Men
Central nervous system	1 121	653
Cardiovascular system	910	729
Genito urinary system and sex hormones	752	32
General antiinfectives for systemic use	658	446
Dermatologicals	351	259
Musculo-skeletal system	317	203
Sensory organs	311	202
Anti-asthmatics	291	252
Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones	190	73
Anti-peptic ulcerants	148	111
Antidiabetic therapy	119	126
Others	1 208	838
Total	6 375	3 925

Source: National Corporation of Swedish Pharmacies

## Deaths by cause 1993

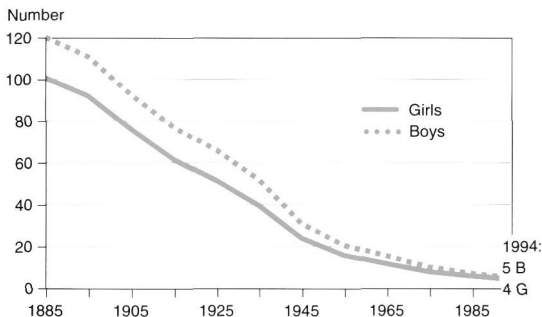
Number and number per 100 000 of the average population (mortality rate)

Cause of death	Number		Mortality rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	24 196	24 171	549	561
Tumours	10 260	11 108	233	258
Accidents, violence	1 645	2 868	37	67
Others	11 700	10 711	265	249
Total	47 801	48 858	1 084	1 134

Source: Causes of Death, Statistics Sweden

## Infant mortality 1885–1994

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

There is almost no *maternal mortality*. In 1993, six mothers died giving birth. During the same year 118 000 children were born.

## Mortality rate by cause and age 1993

Cause of death	Age		1-14	
	0 <sup>1</sup>			
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	2	10	1	1
Tumours	3	—	4	4
Accidents, violence	9	5	4	7
Others	392	517	7	8
Total	405	532	16	21

Cause of death	Age		45-64	
	15-44			
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	6	14	83	257
Tumours	20	15	201	196
Accidents, violence	19	52	32	78
Others	10	26	68	121
Total	55	107	384	653

Cause of death	Age		75-	
	65-74			
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	634	1 494	4 646	5 767
Tumours	637	908	1 143	1 982
Accidents, violence	38	94	179	262
Others	299	469	2 098	2 533
Total	1 608	2 966	8 066	10 544

<sup>1</sup> Deaths per 100 000 live births

Source: Causes of Death, Statistics Sweden

# Education

## Level of education in ages 25–64 years, 1st of January 1994

*Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's*

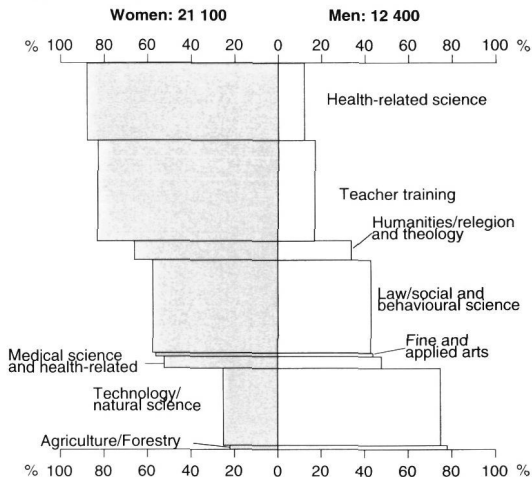
Level of education	25–34 yrs		35–44 yrs		45–54 yrs	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	14	17	19	25	30	35
Upper secondary						
not more than 2 years	41	43	38	32	36	24
more than 2 years	15	12	10	13	7	17
Post-secondary						
less than 3 years	17	15	18	12	12	9
3 years or more	9	8	13	14	14	14
Without information	4	5	2	3	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Numbers in 1 000's	602	636	584	607	591	613

Level of education	55–64 yrs		25–64 yrs	
	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	50	49	27	30
Upper secondary				
not more than 2 years	30	20	36	31
more than 2 years	4	14	9	14
Post-secondary				
less than 3 years	8	7	14	11
3 years or more	8	10	11	12
Without information	1	1	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100
Numbers in 1 000's	427	412	2 204	2 268

Source: Educational statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Graduated from post-secondary education by field 1993/1994

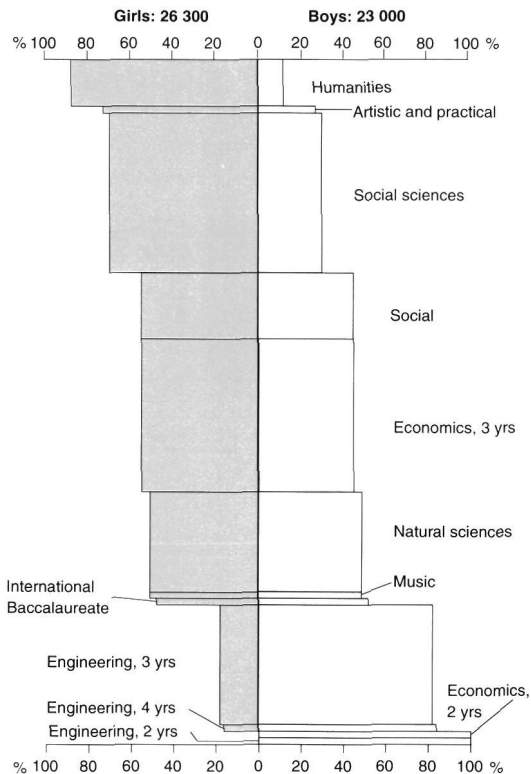


## Students and graduated

	Number		Sex distribution (%)	
	Women	Men	W	M
Basic education				
students 1993	122 700	97 400	56	44
graduated 1993/1994	21 100	12 400	63	37
Research education				
new admissions 1993/1994	920	1 530	38	62
graduated 1992/1993	500	1 270	28	72
preliminary 1993/1994	620	1 490	29	71

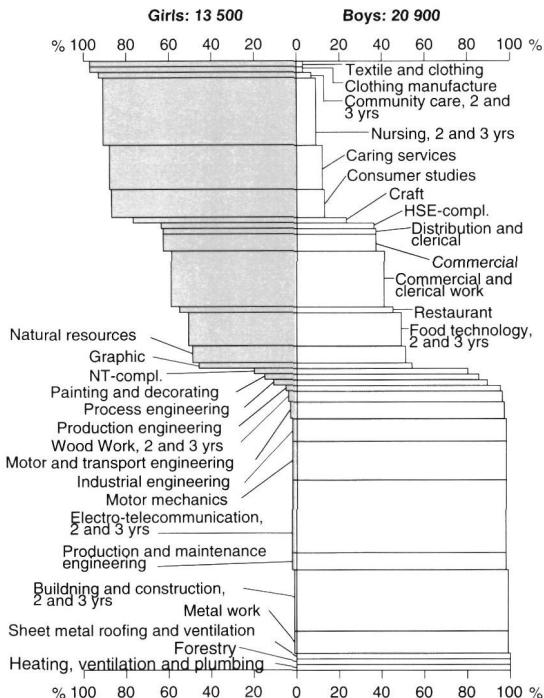
Source: Educational statistics, Statistics Sweden

# **Graduated from theoretical programmes in upper secondary education 1993/1994**



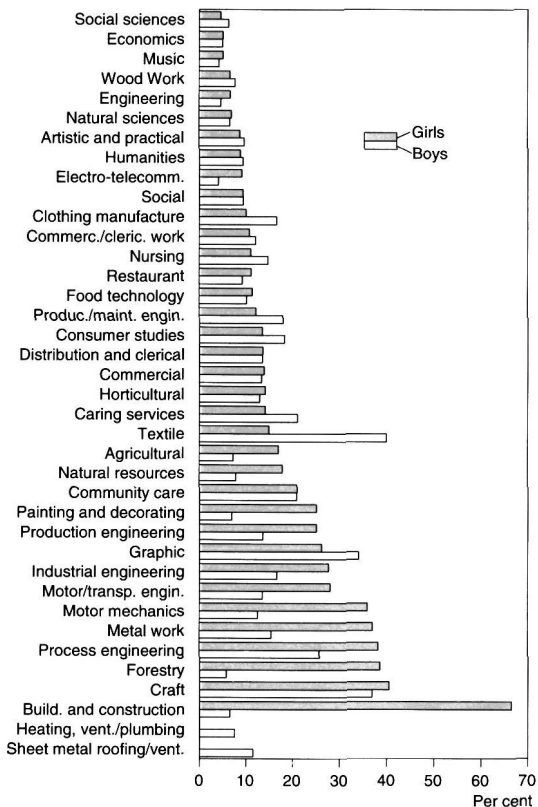
Source: U51 SM 9402, Statistics Sweden

# **Graduated from vocational programmes in upper secondary education 1993/1994**



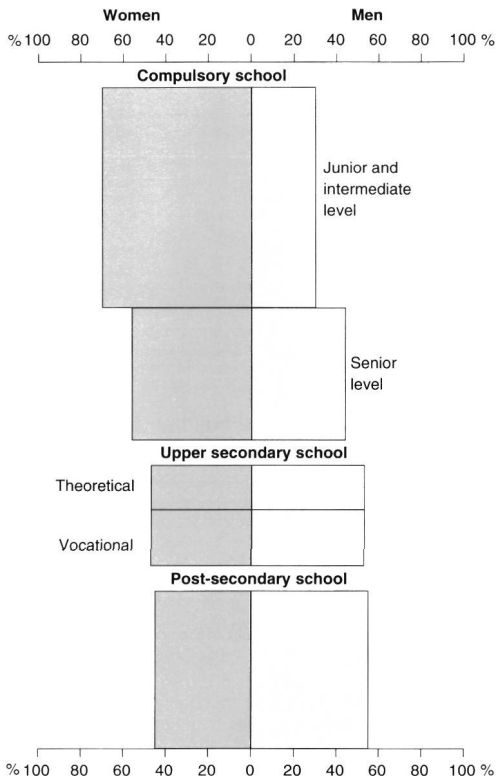
Source: U51 SM 9402, Statistics Sweden

## Drop outs 1990–1994 among upper secondary school-starters 1990 by programme



Source: Educational statistics, Statistics Sweden

# Teachers by level of school 1993/1994



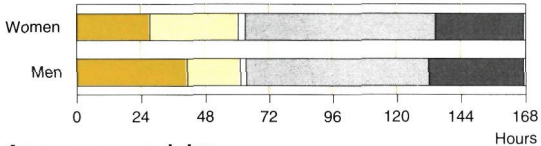
Source: Educational statistics, Statistics Sweden

# Time use

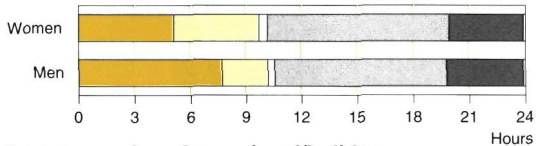
## Time use among ages 20–64 1990/1991

*Hours and minutes*

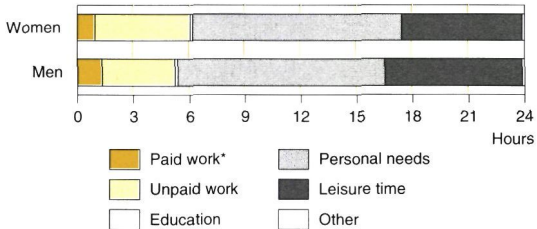
### An average week



### An average weekday



### An average day of a weekend/holiday



\* Including lunch and travels to and from work

Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Women and men work an equal number of hours, but divide their time between paid and unpaid work differently. Women devote more time to unpaid work while men devote more time to paid work.

## The life cycle and use of time

One's family situation determines a great deal about how one uses one's time.

Among those who cohabitate (both married and unmarried), women perform more unpaid work than men. This holds for all age groups.

Young people, ages 20–24, work least, study most, and enjoy most leisure.

People in the younger middle years, ages 25–44, without children, show the smallest differences in use of time between women and men.

People in the older middle years, ages 45–64, without children, do less paid work and more unpaid work than younger middle aged people.

Parents are in a class of their own regarding hours worked, especially those who have pre-school children. Of course, a natural consequence is that parents have least leisure time. Mothers with small children devote the most hours to unpaid work. Fathers with small children and mothers and fathers of school age children devote the most hours to paid work.

### **To do one thing at a time or many things at once . . .**

*The Time Use Study asks about main activities and related minor activities. Here we report on the **main** activities.*

# Time for work among ages 20–64 1990/1991

Hours and minutes per week by type of activity

Type of activity	Women	Men
Paid work	27.16	41.06
Unpaid work	33.17	20.09
Of which Household work	17.22	6.36
<i>of which</i> cooking	5.41	2.34
<i>cleaning</i>	4.38	1.52
<i>cleaning table and</i>		
<i>doing dishes</i>	2.45	1.04
<i>washing and ironing</i>	2.33	0.24
<i>chopping wood, tending</i>		
<i>fire and furnace</i>	0.09	0.28
Care of own children	5.12	2.04
<i>of which</i> looking after		
<i>and helping children</i>	3.09	0.53
<i>playing with children</i>	0.46	0.36
<i>talking with children</i>	0.16	0.06
<i>reading for children</i>	0.16	0.08
Purchase of goods and services	3.24	2.28
<i>of which</i> purchase of consumer		
<i>(daily) goods</i>	1.21	0.53
<i>purchase of other goods</i>	1.16	1.02
<i>errands</i>	0.32	0.25
Maintenance	2.22	4.24
<i>of which</i> care of yard and garden	0.46	0.58
<i>repair and maintenance</i>		
<i>of motor vehicles</i>	0.06	0.57
<i>repair and maintenance</i>		
<i>of home/household</i>	0.14	0.49
<i>exercising the dog</i>	0.39	0.33
Care of others	1.03	1.03
<i>of which</i> assisting other		
<i>households</i>	0.25	0.40
<i>assisting others' children</i>	0.25	0.14
Other unpaid work	0.40	0.39
Travel related to unpaid work	3.13	2.55
Total hours worked per week:		
Hours and minutes	60.35	61.15

# Time for unpaid work by life cycle 1990/1991

Hours and minutes per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Number

Nearly two-thirds of the unpaid work is performed by women. Unpaid work requires 33 hours and 15 minutes per week for women and 20 hours and 10 minutes for men. The amount of time devoted to unpaid work varies not only between women and men, but among the different stages of the life cycle.

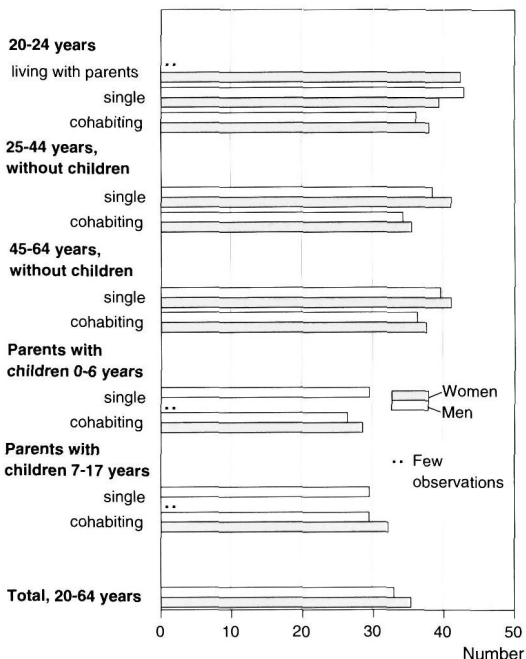
# Leisure time among ages 20–64 1990/1991

Hours and minutes per week by type of activity

Type of activity	Women	Men
TV and radio	10.46	13.36
of which watching TV and video tapes	10.16	12.54
listening to radio	0.29	0.42
Socializing	8.33	7.08
of which telephone calls	2.02	1.00
visits to relatives and friends	1.43	1.33
conversation	1.24	1.23
parties	1.19	1.15
visits by relatives and friends	1.13	0.44
Reading	4.20	3.59
of which reading books	1.45	1.00
reading newspapers	1.26	1.57
reading magazines	0.22	0.09
other reading	0.46	0.53
Sports and outdoor activities	2.05	3.08
of which walks	1.12	0.46
outside sport and exercise	0.23	0.44
inside sport and exercise	0.17	0.48
Hobbies	1.51	1.38
of which handicrafts	0.49	0.01
music (practice and performance)	0.07	0.19
listening to recorded music, etc.	0.11	0.19
computers	0.01	0.14
Clubs	0.43	0.54
Entertainment, culture	0.25	0.26
of which cinema, theater, concerts,		
exhibits	0.14	0.10
spectator sports	0.06	0.09
Other leisure	1.44	1.22
of which rest, relaxation, meditation,		
"doing nothing"	1.16	1.04
Travel related to leisure	2.28	3.09
Total leisure per week	32.55	35.20

# Leisure time by life cycle 1990/1991

Hours and minutes per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

On average, women's leisure time is divided into more and shorter episodes than is men's. Young people have the most leisure time. Parents, especially those with small children, have the least.

# Child care

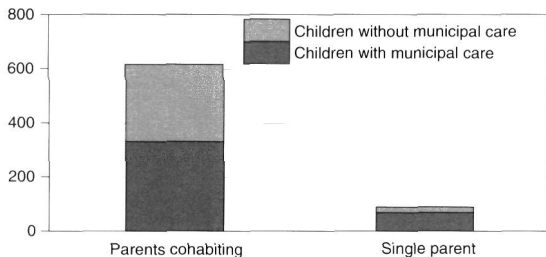
## Care of children ages 1–6, Spring 1994, and ages 7–9 and 10–12, 1992/1993 by form of care

Form of care	Proportion (%) of all within age		
	1–6	7–9	10–12
Manage themselves		7	46
Parent home	33	33	37
Private not paid care	4	4	4
Private paid care	7	1	1
Municipal care	57	54	12
Total	100	100	100

Source: Survey of child-care-needs and ULF, Statistics Sweden

## Children ages 1–6, with and without municipal child care, Spring 1994 by type of family

Number of children in 1 000's

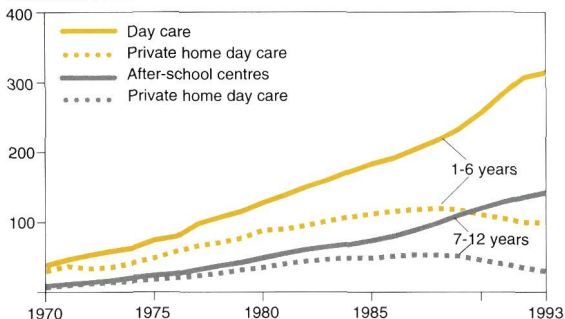


In 1994, demand for municipal day care excluded supply by 51 400 children ages 1–6 (17 per cent).

Source: Survey of child-care-needs, S11 SM 9401, Statistics Sweden

## Children registered in pre-schools and after-school hour centres 1970–1993

Numbers in 1 000's



## Children with/without municipal day care 1970–1993

*Number of children in 1 000's and proportion (%) within age in pre-schools and after-school hour centres*

Age	1970		1980		1993	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–6	716	10	604	36	715	58
7–12	642	3	670	13	602	29

The ratio children-staff on day care centres has increased during the entire 80s. In 1993, 33 per cent of day care groups contained more than 17 children.

In 1993, 97 per cent of those working directly with children were women, 3 per cent men. In after-school centres, 85 per cent were women and 15 per cent men.

*Source:* Population statistics and SM, Pre-schools and after-school hour centres, Statistics Sweden

## Compensated days with parental insurance 1974–1993<sup>1</sup>

*Number of days in 1 000's and proportion (%) drawn by women/men*

Year	Cash benefit			Temporary cash benefit		
	Number of days in 1 000's	Drawn by (%)		Number of days in 1 000's	Drawn by (%)	
		W	M		W	M
1974	19 017	100	0	689	60	40
1980	27 020	95	5	3 042	63	37
1985	33 193	94	6	4 156	67	33
1990	50 529	93	7	5 731	65	35
1993	57 409	90	10	5 541	67	33

<sup>1</sup> The "10-days benefit" and the "2-days benefit" are not included. Since 1980, half and quarterdays are calculated as 0.5 and 0.25 days.

## Insured persons who used parental insurance 1985–1993

*Numbers in 1 000's and sex distribution (%)*

Year	Cash benefit			Temporary cash benefit		
	Number of persons in 1 000's	Sex distri- bution		Number of persons in 1 000's	Sex distri- bution	
		W	M		W	M
1985	357	77	23	620	60	40
1990	399	74	26	762	59	41
1993	475	73	27	722	59	41

Source: National Social Insurance Board

## **Parental insurance 1974–1995**

- 1974 Cash benefit is introduced. 180 days which must be used before the child is 8 years old. Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage.  
Temporary cash benefit is introduced. 10 days per family and year for children under 12 years old.  
Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage.
- 1978 Cash benefit is now 270 days of which 30 with minimum payment only.
- 1980 Cash benefit is increased to 360 days of which 90 with minimum payment only.  
Temporary cash benefit is now 60 days per child and year.  
The “10-days benefit” for the father in connection with child birth is introduced. Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage.
- 1986 The “2-days benefit” for visiting the child in day-care centre or school is introduced. (Children 4–12 years). Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage.
- 1989 Cash benefit is increased to 450 days of which 90 with minimum payment only (60 SEK a day).
- 1990 Temporary cash benefit is increased to 120 days per child and year.
- 1995 One month of the cash benefit must be used by the mother and one month by the father “Daddy-month”. Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage. The rest, 390 days, can be used by either parent; 300 days with 80 per cent compensation and 90 days with the minimum payment.  
Temporary cash benefit can be transferred from the parents to any other person who stays home from work to care for the child.

Increased benefits for children with special needs since 1985.

# Gainful employment

In this section, a number of terms appear which are explained below:

**In the labour force:** individuals who are either employed or unemployed.

**Not in the labour force:** individuals who are not employed and not looking for work.

**Employed:** individuals who performed gainful employment for at least one hour in the reference week or who have been temporarily absent from work

**Unemployed:** individuals who have performed no gainful employment and actively seek work.

**Temporarily absent:** individuals who have a job, but have not performed that job for at least a week because of vacation, illness, parental leave, studies, military service, etc.

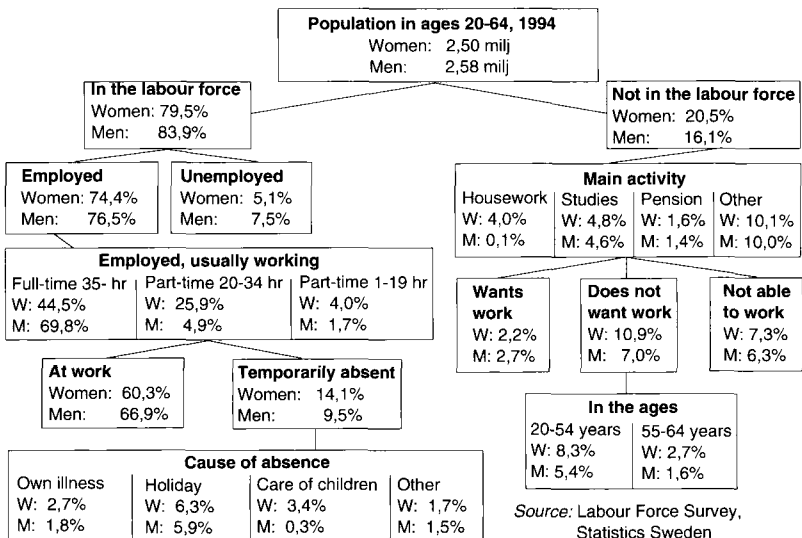
**Economic activity rate:** the per cent (%) of the population in the labour force.

**Unemployment rate:** the per cent (%) unemployed in the labour force.

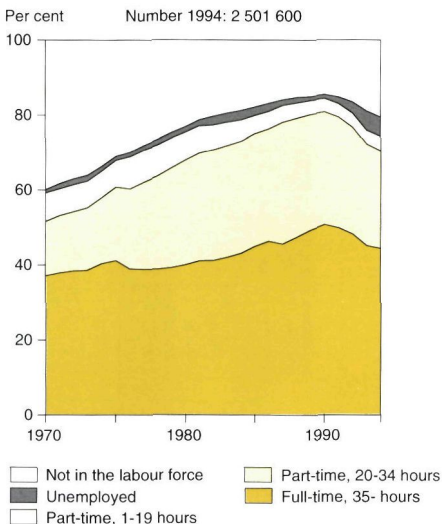
**Absence rate:** the per cent (%) gainfully employed, but temporarily not performing their jobs. Absences of both whole weeks and part of weeks are included.

# Population in ages 20-64 in and not in the labour force 1994

*Proportion (%) of the population in different groups*



## Women in ages 20–64 by activity status 1970–1994

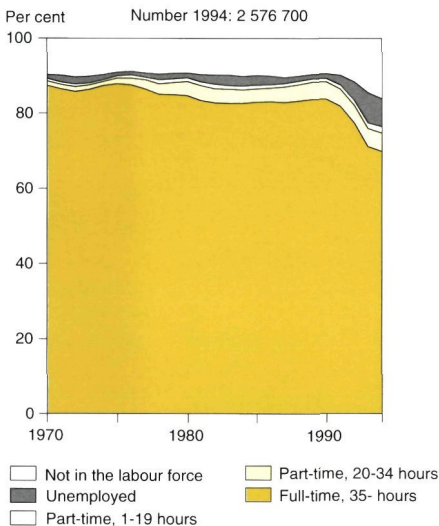


Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

In 1994, 80 per cent of the women were in the labour force. 44 per cent worked full-time, 26 per cent long part-time and 4 per cent short part-time. 5 per cent were unemployed.

In the 70s the percentage who worked part-time increased. In the 80s the percentage who worked full-time increased. Now in the beginning of the 90s the percentage unemployed have increased and the percentage in the labour force decreased.

## Men in ages 20–64 by activity status 1970–1994



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

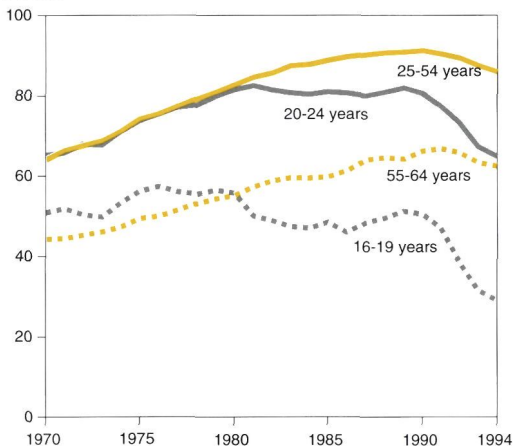
In 1994, 84 per cent of the men were in the labour force. 70 per cent worked full-time, 5 per cent long part-time and 2 per cent short part-time. 7 per cent were unemployed.

The percentage full-time workers decreased somewhat in the end of the 70s and in the beginning of the 80s because of an increase of the part-time workers. During the beginning of the 90s unemployment increased to 1993. It then decreased somewhat.

## Economic activity rate among women by age 1970–1994

*Proportion (%) of women in the labour force*

Per cent



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

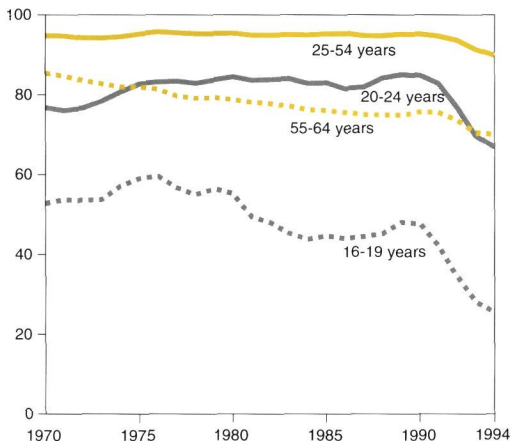
Women's labor force participation increased during the 70s, and increased, although some slower in the 80s. During the early 90s, women's labour force participation decreased, especially among younger women.

In 1994, 29 per cent of ages 16–19 and 65 per cent of ages 20–24 were in the labour force. The corresponding value for ages 55–64 was 63 per cent.

## Economic activity rate among men by age 1970–1994

*Proportion (%) of men in the labour force*

Per cent



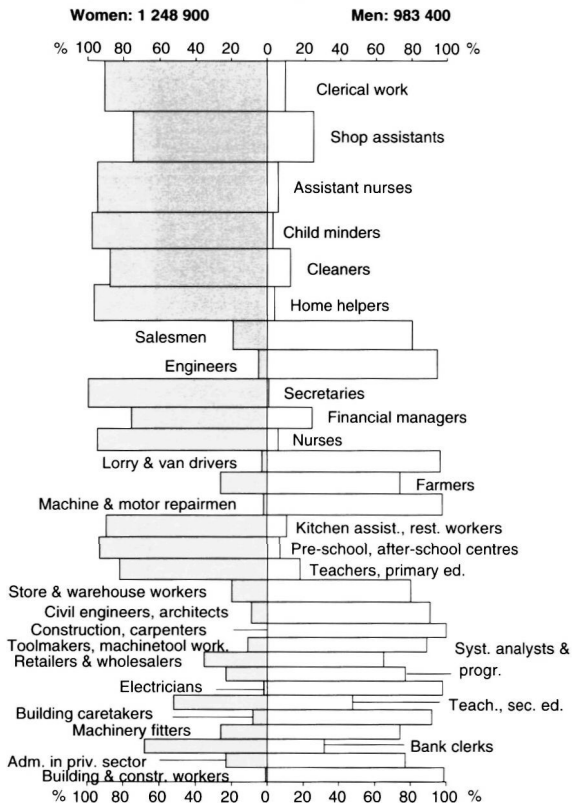
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Labour force participation for men aged 25–54 has been constant since 1970 to about 1990, after which it has decreased.

In the early 1990s, labour force participation decreased a great deal for younger men. In 1994, 26 per cent of ages 16–19 and 67 per cent of ages 20–24 were in the labour force. Labour force participation for ages 55–64 has decreased since the 70s and in 1994 was 70 per cent.

# The thirty largest occupations 1990

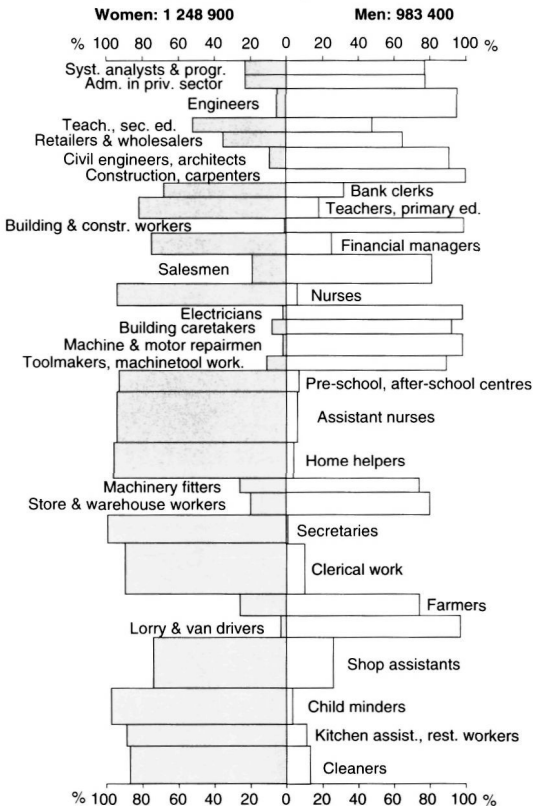
*Ranked by numbers within occupation*



Source: Census, Statistics Sweden

# The thirty largest occupations 1990

Ranked by average wage/salary



Source: Wage/salary statistics and Census, Statistics Sweden

# Employees in ages 16–64 by industry and sector 1994

Numbers in 1 000's, percentage and sex distribution (%)

Industry/ sector	Women		Men		Sex distrib- ution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Community, social & personal services	1 096	61	419	25	72	28
<i>of which</i>						
<i>health care</i>	712	40	104	6	87	13
<i>teaching</i>	193	11	95	6	67	33
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, hotels	243	14	224	13	52	48
Banking and insurance	153	9	168	10	48	52
Transport, storage and communication	81	5	162	10	33	67
Manufacturing	185	10	496	29	27	73
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.	11	1	37	2	23	77
El. - gas - water etc.	6	0	26	2	19	81
Mining	1	0	8	0	11	89
Construction	15	1	158	9	9	91
Other	1	0	2	0	36	64
Total	1 791	100	1 700	100	51	49
Of which:						
Government	99		147		40	60
Municipalities and County Councils	903		243		79	21
Private	788		1 308		38	62

## Self-employed in ages 16–64 by industry 1994

*Numbers in 1 000's, percentage distribution and sex distribution (%)*

Industry	Women		Men		Sex distribution	
	Number	%	Number	%	W	M
Personal service	18	17	18	6	51	49
Retail trade	24	21	35	11	40	60
Recreational and cultural services	6	5	11	3	36	64
Restaurants and hotels	4	3	9	3	29	71
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.	18	17	58	19	24	76
Business services, machinery rental	11	10	37	12	22	78
Mining, manufacturing, etc.	7	7	31	10	19	81
Wholesale trade	5	4	23	7	17	83
Transport	3	2	25	8	9	91
Construction	2	2	43	14	5	95
Other	12	11	17	6	42	58
Total	109	100	307	100	26	74
Of which						
with employees	33	30	117	38	22	78
without employees	76	70	191	62	29	71

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

## Hours worked per week for persons in different types of households 1994

*Usual and actual hours worked*

Persons in different types of households	Number of hours per week			
	Usual		Actual	
	W	M	W	M
Cohabiting				
without children under 7 years	35	43	28	37
with children under 7 years	32	42	24	36
Single				
without children under 7 years	36	41	29	36
with children under 7 years	33	39	25	32

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

## Employed with children under 17 years 1994

*Proportion (%) being employed, of which part-time and full-time, and proportion (%) of the employed being absent the whole week*

Age of youngest child	Prop. (%) employed						Prop. (%) absent	
			of which usually					
	W	M	1-34 hours	35- hours	W	M	W	M
0-2	67	84	46	5	54	95	46	13
3-6	79	87	57	5	43	95	16	12
7-10	84	88	48	5	52	95	16	12
11-16	86	89	39	4	61	96	15	12

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

## Absence rate by reason 1994

*Proportion (%) absentee*

Reason for absence	All employed 20–64 years		All employed with children under 7 years	
	W	M	W	M
<b>The whole week</b>				
Illness	4	2	3	2
Vacation	9	8	7	8
Care of children	5	0	20	1
Studies, military serv. etc <sup>1</sup>	2	2	3	2
Total	19	13	32	13
<b>Part of the week</b>				
Illness	2	2	2	2
Vacation	3	3	2	3
Care of children	1	1	5	3
Studies, military serv. etc <sup>1</sup>	16	15	14	16
Total	23	21	23	23

<sup>1</sup> Including compensatory leave, etc., and absence from second job.

## Hours of absence by reason 1994

*Proportion (%) of hours actually worked among employees*

Reason of absence	All employees 20–64 years		All employees with children under 7 years	
	W	M	W	M
Illness	4	3	3	2
Vacation	10	9	8	9
Care of children	5	1	25	3
Studies, military serv. etc <sup>2</sup>	4	3	4	3
Total	24	16	40	17

<sup>2</sup> Including compensatory leave but excluding absence from second job.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

## Working conditions in working life 1993

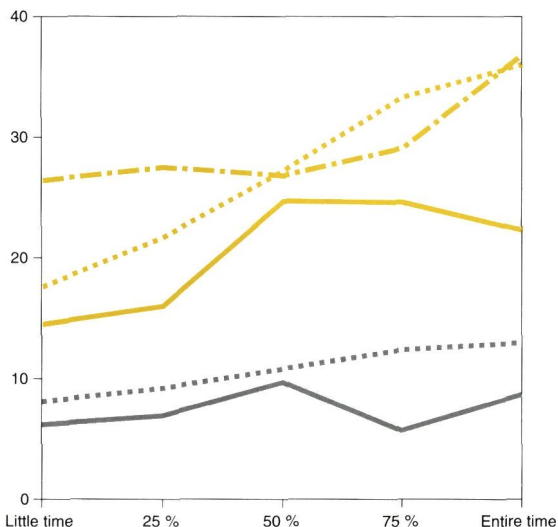
*Proportion (%) of all women/men that answered yes to the question*

Factors	Workers		White collar	
	W	M	W	M
<b>Psychological factors</b>				
Often participate in deciding how my work should be set up and organized	65	66	77	89
Often have the option to get help from boss when my work gets difficult	74	60	69	61
At least half time, I have to manage on my own in crises and critical situations	31	47	40	62
Experience stress at least half the time (no time to talk or think about other things)	31	27	46	39
Interact with seriously ill people or others with serious problems at least once a week	41	11	31	17
Have difficulty sleeping because of work at least once a week	8	9	15	15
Subject to violence or threat of violence at least a few times per month	12	5	8	6
Subject to harassment at least a few times per month	4	5	4	5
<b>Physical factors</b>				
Experience pain in upper shoulders and neck at least once a week	34	25	31	13
Experience pain, after working, in shoulders and arms at least once a week	36	26	24	11
Perform repetitive, simple work many times per hours, 50 per cent of time or more	31	26	10	4
Perform heavy physical work that affects breathing 25 per cent of time or more	15	32	3	8
Exposed to passive smoking 25 per cent of time or more	14	19	9	12

Source: Survey of working conditions, Statistics Sweden

# Pain in shoulders and arms every week among those who work at computer stations (with monitor, keyboard, etc.) 1989–1993

Per cent



- Women who perform data entry
- ... Women who perform both data entry and data analysis
- Women who perform data analysis
- ... Men who perform both data entry and data analysis
- Men who perform data analysis

Few observations for men who perform data entry

Source: Survey of working conditions, Statistics Sweden

# Unemployment rate by age 1994

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

	Age			
	16–19	20–24	25–54	55–64
Women	16	14	6	5
Men	18	19	8	8

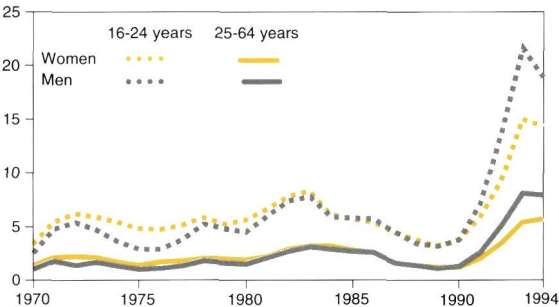
# Long-term unemployed by length of unemployment and age 1994

Proportion (%) of all unemployed women/men by age

	Over 6 months			Over 12 months		
	16–24	25–54	55–64	16–24	25–54	55–64
Women	22	37	54	7	15	28
Men	33	41	55	14	19	30

# Unemployment rate by age 1970–1994

Per cent

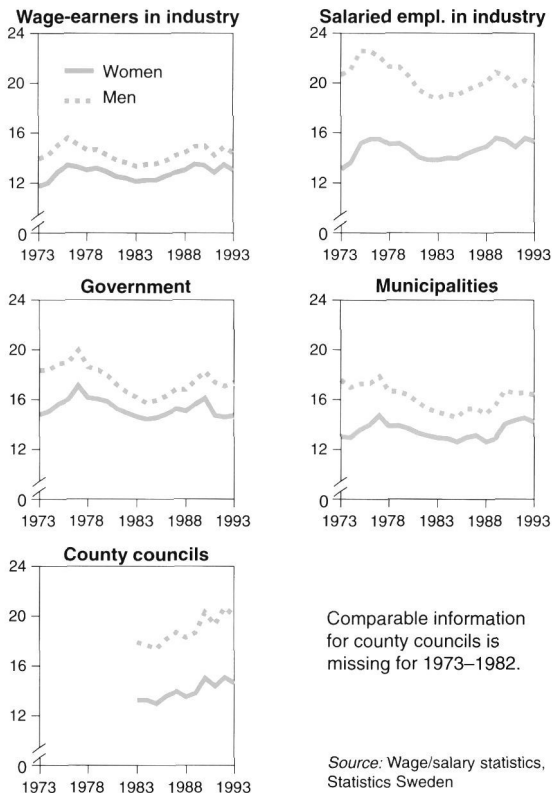


Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

# Wage/Salary

## Development of wages and salaries 1973–1993

Average salary in 1 000's SEK, 1993 prices



# Women's wages/salaries in per cent of men's 1973–1993

*Full-time employees*

Year	Private sector		Public sector		
	Wage-earners in industry	Salaried empl. in industry	Government	Municipalities	County councils
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
1990	89	75	88	83	74
1991	90	75	85 (90) <sup>1</sup>	87 (84) <sup>1</sup>	75
1992	90	77	85	88	73 <sup>2</sup>
1993	91	77	84	86	73

<sup>1</sup> Teachers are included in municipalities from January 1, 1991. Numbers in brackets show fictive values as if they had been employed by the municipalities also 1991.

<sup>2</sup> Reform in care of elderly.

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Salaried employees in private sector by occupational level 1993

*Number, average salary, proportion (%) within occupational level, sex distribution (%) and women's salary in per cent of men's. Full-time employees*

Occupational level	Number <sup>1</sup>		Average salary <sup>2</sup>	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Management Personnel in responsible positions	2 300	28 700	30 820	33 680
with qualified work	74 400	225 400	18 180	20 930
Qualified work	140 600	118 500	14 100	15 710
Routine work	76 200	23 100	12 220	13 050
Total	293 500	395 700	15 130	19 890

Occupational level	Per cent		Sex distribution within level		Women's salary in per cent of men's
	W	M	W	M	
Management Personnel in responsible positions	1	7	8	92	92
with qualified work	25	57	25	75	87
Qualified work	48	30	54	46	90
Routine work	26	6	77	23	94
Total	100	100	43	57	76

<sup>1</sup> Full-time and part-time.

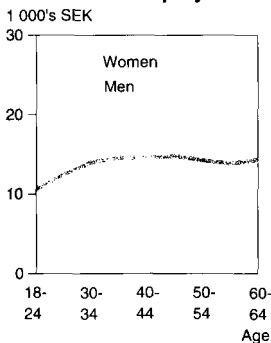
<sup>2</sup> Full-time.

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

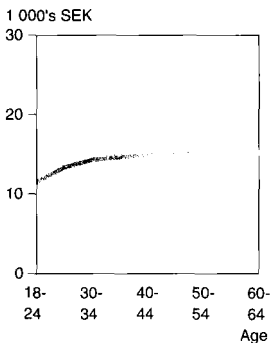
# Average salary by age 1993

1 000's SEK. Full-time employees

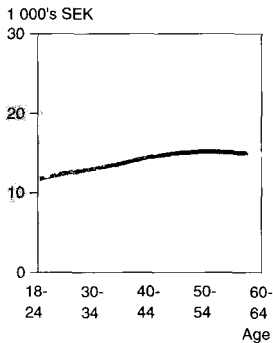
## Private sector Salaried employees



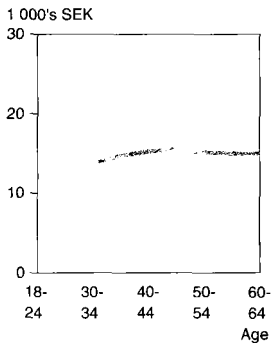
## Government



## Municipalities



## County councils



Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

## Average salary by level of education in government 1993

*Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000's, sex distribution (%) and women's salary in per cent of men's*

Level of education	Per-centage distri-bution		Sex distri-bution within level		Average salary		W's salary in % of men's	
	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Compulsory	10	6	57	43	13 400	14 390	93	
Upper secondary								
not more than								
2 years	41	22	60	40	13 420	14 500	93	
more than 2 yrs	14	14	45	55	13 470	15 430	87	
Post-secondary								
less than 3 yrs	13	21	33	67	15 220	17 440	87	
3 years or more	17	26	34	66	17 220	20 100	86	
Post-graduate	2	6	21	79	21 380	24 500	87	
Without information	3	3	39	61	..	..	..	
Total	100	100	45	55	..	..	..	
Numbers in 1 000's	131	159						

*Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden*

## Average salary by level of education in municipalities and county councils 1993

*Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000's, sex distribution (%) and women's salary in per cent of men's*

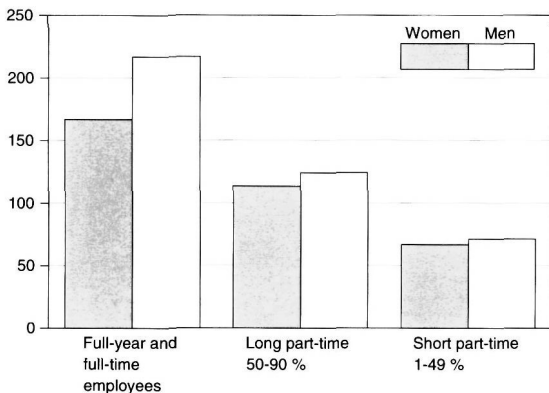
Level of education	Per-centage distri-bution		Sex distri-bution within level		Average salary		W's salary in % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
<b>Municipalities</b>							
Compulsory	16	15	81	19	12 100	13 330	91
Upper secondary not more than 2 years	42	22	88	12	12 560	13 390	94
more than 2 yrs	6	13	64	36	12 330	15 010	82
Post-secondary less than 3 yrs	18	19	78	22	13 980	15 830	88
3 yrs or more	18	30	69	31	16 730	18 760	89
Post-graduate	0	1	26	74	22 570	25 850	87
Without information	0	1	67	33	..	..	..
Total	100	100	79	21	..	..	..
Numbers in 1 000's	574	149					
<b>County councils</b>							
Compulsory	8	8	80	20	12 260	12 940	95
Upper secondary not more than 2 years	44	26	88	12	13 040	13 550	96
more than 2 yrs	6	11	71	29	12 730	14 410	88
Post-secondary less than 3 yrs	27	17	88	12	14 790	15 390	96
3 yrs or more	15	33	66	34	18 520	25 860	72
Post-graduate	0	5	23	77	27 850	35 170	79
Without information	0	1	54	46	..	..	..
Total	100	100	81	19	..	..	..
Numbers in 1 000's	237	55					

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

# Income

## Income from work of employees in ages 20–64 by hours worked 1992

1 000's  
SEK



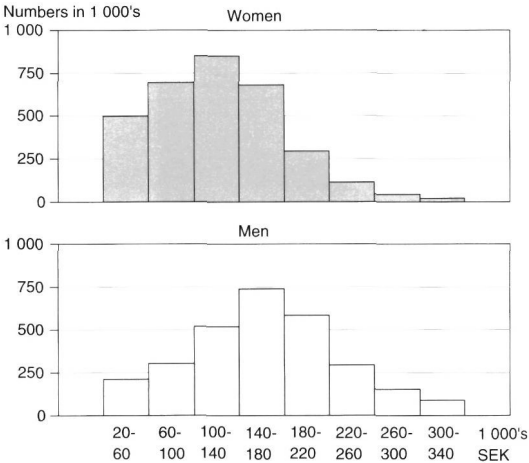
Source: Be 21 SM 9401. Statistics Sweden

The average income from work, for ages 20–64, is 135 000 SEK for women and 193 000 SEK for men. Women's income from work is 70 per cent of men's.

*Income from work for employees includes wages/salaries, sickness and parental leave allowances, as well as day-wages for training and duty in the military service.*

**Income-earners in ages 20 years and over by income group 1993**

*Total earned and capital income*



Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

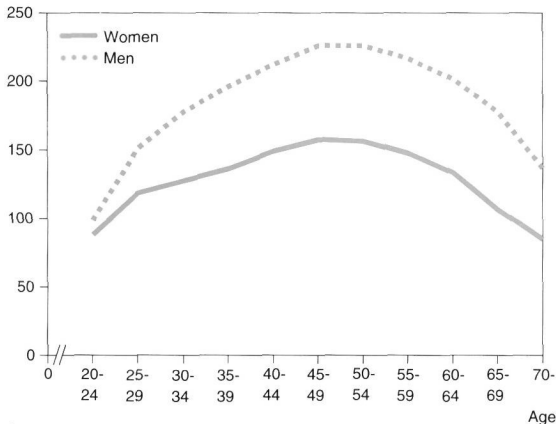
196 100 women and 184 400 men had total earned and capital incomes of less than 20 000 SEK.

34 000 women and 193 500 men had total earned and capital incomes of more than 340 000 SEK.

## Total earned and capital income by age group 1993

*Average income<sup>1</sup> by age group*

1 000's SEK



<sup>1</sup> Averages are calculated for individuals with income.

Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

*Total earned and capital income includes three types of incomes: income from employment, capital and business.*

## Disposable income for families in ages 20–64<sup>1</sup> by type of family 1992

Family type	Average income
Cohabiting	
without children	254 300
with 1 child	267 600
with 2 child	288 600
with at least 3 children	293 500
Single woman	
without children	109 500
with 1 child	150 400
with at least 2 children	180 200
Single man	
without children	117 500
with 1 child	177 900
with at least 2 children	205 500

<sup>1</sup> These statistics are based of a sample survey. The age is that of the person chosen for the survey.

Source: Income distribution survey. Statistics Sweden

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

# Families with taxable resources including capital<sup>1</sup> by type of family 1993

*Number and percentage distribution*

Age	Co-assessed <sup>2</sup>		Single Woman		Man	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
-24	0	0	800	2	1 000	2
25-44	19 300	10	3 500	10	6 900	17
45-64	99 300	49	10 800	30	16 400	41
65-74	54 900	27	9 200	25	8 400	21
75-	28 300	14	12 000	33	7 400	18
Total	201 900	100	36 200	100	40 000	100

<sup>1</sup> When the capital of the household exceeds 800 000 SEK it is taxable.

<sup>2</sup> It is not possible to give figures for co-assessed by sex. The age refers to the man.

Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

## Households with social assistance 1993

*Number and proportion (%) in the population ages 18-64*

Household	Number	Proportion (%) of all within group
Cohabiting		
without children	19 500	2
with children	51 000	5
Single woman		
without children	77 700	13
with children	55 800	36
Single man		
without children	141 000	16
with children	6 800	20
Total	373 000	10

Source: SM S33 9402, Statistics Sweden

## Taxes 1993

*Proportion (%) of total earned and capital income*

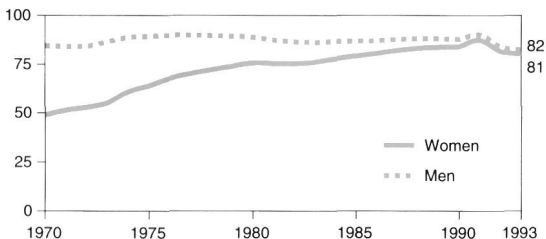
Total earned and capital income 1 000's SEK	Proportion (%) of income-earners in the interval		Proportion (%) of income	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
0.1-19.9	17	18	18	17
20.0-39.9	4	3	19	22
40.0-59.9	10	3	9	19
60.0-79.9	9	4	18	22
80.0-99.9	8	4	24	26
100.0-119.9	10	6	26	27
120.0-139.9	11	8	27	28
140.0-159.9	10	9	28	28
160.0-179.9	7	10	28	28
180.0-199.9	4	9	29	28
200.0-219.9	3	6	29	28
220.0-239.9	2	4	30	30
240.0-259.9	1	3	31	32
260.0-279.9	1	2	33	33
280.0-299.9	0	2	33	34
300.0-339.9	1	2	35	35
340.0-399.9	0	2	36	36
400.0-499.9	0	2	38	38
500.0-999.9	0	1	40	41
1 000.0-	0	0	40	42
Average			26	31
Total	100	100		
Numbers in 1 000's	4 067	3 950		

*Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden*

## Individuals aged 16–64 with earned pension points 1970–1993

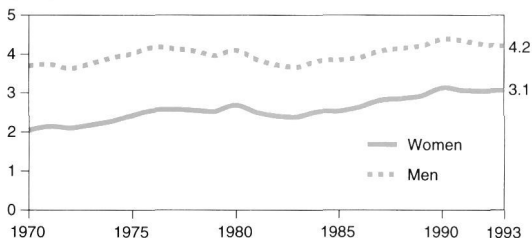
*Proportion (%) of all aged 16–64*

Per cent



## Average pension points 1970–1993

Points



## Individuals with full pension points (6.5) 1970–1993

*Percentage of all individuals with pension points*

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1993
Women	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	3.3	3.2
Men	11.9	12.8	13.8	10.9	18.5	17.0

Source: The Social Security Administration

## Pensioners 65 years and over by type of pension benefit 1992

*Percentage distribution (%), average amount in SEK and women's pension in per cent of men's*

Type of pension	Women		Men		Women's p. in % of men's
	%	SEK	%	SEK	
Basic pension only	19	47 400	4	49 500	96
Basic pension +ATP	33	62 900	27	100 000	63
Basic pension +ATP +ITP/STP	18	92 100	47	138 400	67
Basic pension +ATP +civil service pension	12	107 300	15	148 900	72
Basic pension +ATP +local govt. pen.	17	92 400	8	142 600	65
Total	100		100		60
Average amount		75 900		126 700	
Numbers in 1000's	877		648		

*Source:* Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

ATP = National pension schemes

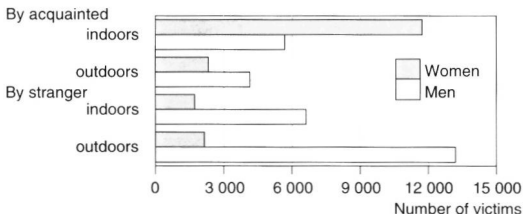
ITP/STP = Supplementary pension schemes

*Pensions points are calculated on the basis of pensionable income, that part of income from employment which exceeds a basic amount – with an upper limit of 6.5 times this basic amount.*

# Violence and crime

## Assaults reported to the police 1993

*Number of victims 15-years, relationship between victim and offender and location of crime*



## Assaults with known offender, reported to the police 1993

*by sex of offender and victim, 15-years, relationship between them and location of crime*

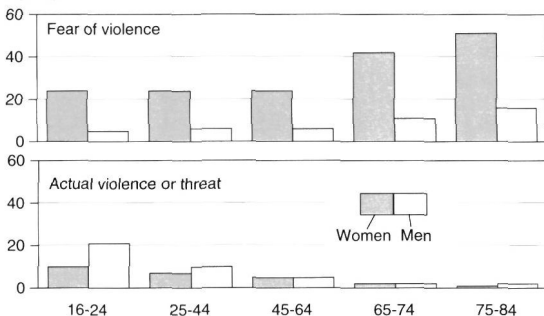
Victim	Location	Offender		Men		Sex distribution	
		Women Num- ber	%	Num- ber	%	W	M
Acquainted							
Women	Indoors	254	26	4 784	30	5	95
	Outdoors	122	13	813	5	13	87
Men	Indoors	153	16	1 979	12	7	93
	Outdoors	46	5	1 645	10	3	97
Stranger							
Women	Indoors	115	12	355	2	24	76
	Outdoors	133	14	462	3	22	78
Men	Indoors	67	7	1 947	12	3	97
	Outdoors	68	7	4 062	25	2	98
Total		958	100	16 047	100	6	94

Source: R12 SM 9401, Statistics Sweden

## Fear of violence and actual violence 1992/1993

*Proportion (%) within age*

Per cent



Source: ULF, Statistics Sweden

## Persons found guilty of crimes 1993

*Percentage distribution and sex distrib. (%) within crime*

Principle crime	Women %	Men %	Sex distribution	
			W	M
<b>Offences against:</b>				
Criminal Code	54	41	20	80
Road Traffic				
Offences Act	19	24	13	87
Road Traffic				
Regulations	14	20	12	88
Narcotics Drug Act	3	3	16	84
Goods Smuggling Act	6	5	18	82
Other Offences	4	7	9	91
Total	100	100	16	84
Number	25 830	138 550		

Source: R11 SM 9401, Statistics Sweden

# Persons found guilty of crimes against the Criminal Code 1993

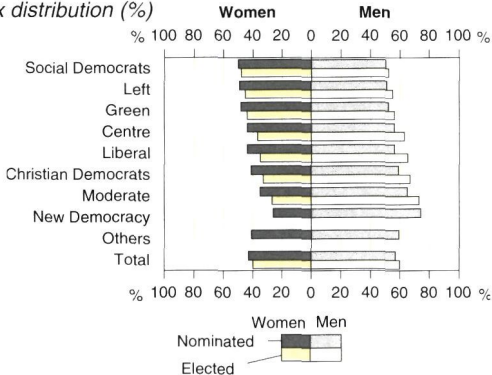
Number and sex distribution (%) within crime

Principle crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
<b>Offences against the person</b>	1 020	11 990	8	92
Offences against life and health	620	8 120	7	93
<i>of which Murder and manslaughter</i>	20	140	10	90
<i>Assault</i>	570	7 690	7	93
<i>Causing another's death</i>	10	100	8	92
Offences against liberty and peace	380	3 080	11	89
Defamation	10	20	24	76
Sexual crimes	10	760	1	99
<i>of which Rape</i>	—	180	—	100
Offences against the family	0	10	28	72
<b>Offences against property</b>	11 600	38 940	23	77
Theft, robbery, and other offences of stealing	9 590	27 660	26	74
<i>of which Petty theft</i>	7 540	12 410	38	62
<i>Theft</i>	1 680	10 510	14	86
<i>Unlawful taking of a vehicle</i>	110	2 530	4	96
<i>Robbery</i>	40	710	5	95
Fraud	1 220	5 000	20	80
Embezzlement	340	1 240	22	78
Offences in connection with debts	100	832	11	89
Offences inflicting damage	360	4 210	8	92
<b>Offences against the public</b>	890	2 040	30	70
<b>Offences against the state</b>	370	4 170	8	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 880</b>	<b>57 150</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>

# Influence and power

## Nominated and elected to Parliament 1994

*Sex distribution (%)*



## Elected to Parliament by party, September 1994

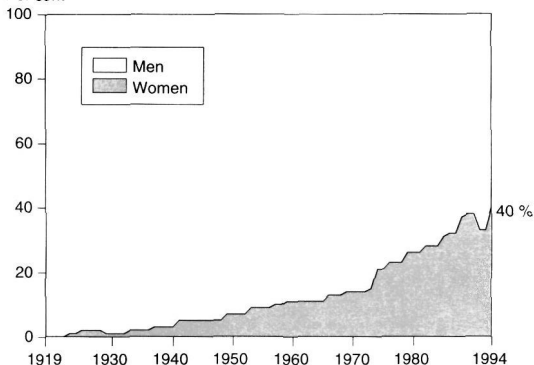
*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Party	Number		Proportion (%) within party	
	W	M	W	M
The Social Democratic Party	77	84	48	52
The Moderate Party	22	58	27	73
The Centre Party	10	17	37	63
The Liberal Party	9	17	35	65
The Left Party	10	12	45	55
The Green Party	8	10	44	56
The Christian Democrats	5	10	33	67
Total	141	208	40	60

Source: General Elections 1994, Statistics Sweden

# Composition of Parliament 1919–1994

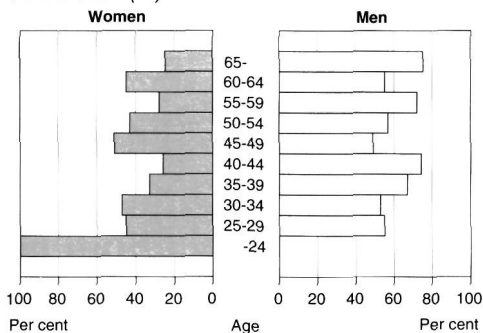
Per cent



Source: General Elections, Statistics Sweden

## Elected to Parliament by age 1994

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Research Service of the Swedish Parliament

## Parliamentary committees 1994

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Committee	Number		Proportion (%) within committee	
	W	M	W	M
Justice	10	7	59	41
Foreign Affairs	10	7	59	41
Culture Affairs	9	8	53	47
Civil Law Legislation	9	8	53	47
Social Insurance	9	8	53	47
Education	8	9	47	53
Agriculture	7	10	41	59
Industry and Trade	7	10	41	59
Health and Welfare	7	10	41	59
Transport and Communications	7	10	41	59
Labour Market	6	11	35	65
Housing	6	11	35	65
Finance	6	11	35	65
Defence	6	11	35	65
Constitution	6	11	35	65
Taxation	5	12	29	71
Total	118	154	43	57

*Source:* Research Service of the Swedish Parliament

## Top officials in ministries, November 1994

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Position	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ministers	11	11	50	50
Under-Secretaries of State and other top politicians	9	22	29	71
Top administrators	6	30	17	83
Total	26	63	29	71

*Source:* Government Central Service Office

The Speaker of Parliament is a woman.

## Chairpersons by party, April 1995

*Number*

Party	Number	
	Women	Men
The Social Democratic Party	—	1
The Moderate Party	—	1
The Centre Party	—	1
The Liberal Party	1	—
The Left Party	1	—
The Green Party	1	1
The Christian Democrats	—	1
Total	3	5

*Source:* Research Service of the Swedish Parliament

## **Elected to Municipal Councils by party 1994**

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Party	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Social Democratic Party	2 897	3 244	47	53
The Moderate Party	812	1 566	34	66
The Centre Party	690	1 195	37	63
The Liberal Party	330	512	39	61
The Left Party	331	425	44	56
The Green Party	285	331	46	54
The Christian Democrats	130	295	31	69
New Democracy	8	45	15	85
Others	117	337	26	74
Total	5 600	7 950	41	59

## **Elected to County Councils by party 1994**

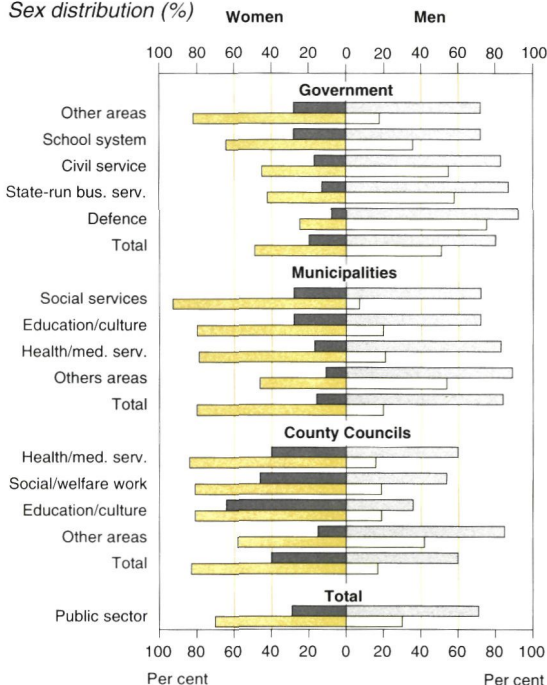
*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Party	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The Social Democratic Party	418	431	49	51
The Moderate Party	150	192	44	56
The Centre Party	90	100	47	53
The Liberal Party	61	68	47	53
The Left Party	44	60	42	58
The Green Party	42	36	54	46
The Christian Democrats	28	30	48	52
Others	12	15	44	56
Total	845	932	48	52

*Source:* General Elections 1994, Statistics Sweden

# Managers and all employees within public sector 1990

Sex distribution (%)



10 800 women and 27 000 men are managers in the public sector. The sex distribution is 29 per cent women and 71 per cent men. Of all employees, 1 per cent of the women and 6 per cent of the men are managers.

Source: Who is the Boss? Statistics Sweden

# Managers and all employees within private sector 1990

Sex distribution (%)



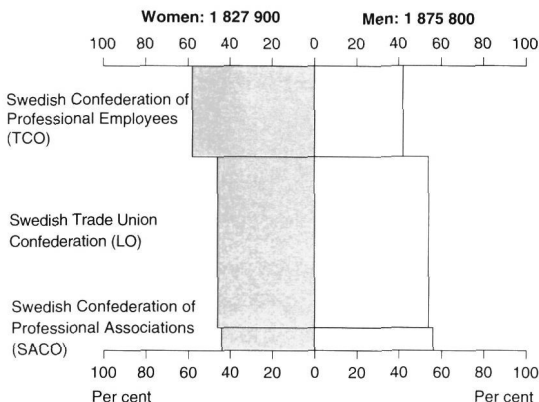
Source: Who is the Boss? Statistics Sweden

3 000 women and 31 800 men are managers in the private sector. The sex distribution is 9 per cent women and 91 per cent men. Of all employees, less than half a per cent of the women and 3 per cent of the men are managers.

*Definition of manager: Managers and supervisors who are responsible for the administration of large units and supervise the work with the help of subordinates or have specialist functions (work tasks).*

# Trade unions members 1995

*Sex distribution (%)*



## Elected officials 1995

*Number and sex distribution (%) within organization*

Organi- zation	Congress		Executive Committees		Chairperson	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>TCO</b>						
Women	50	50	6	35	5	25
Men	50	50	11	65	15	75
<b>LO</b>						
Women	33	25	4	27	2	9
Men	97	75	11	73	21	91
<b>SACO</b>						
Women	64	32	3	33	6	24
Men	133	68	6	67	19	76

*Source:* Each organization

# Members of European Parliament, March 1995

*Number and sex distribution (%)*

Country	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Austria	7	14	33	67
Belgium	8	17	32	68
Denmark	7	9	44	56
Finland	10	6	63	38
France	26	61	30	70
Germany	35	64	35	65
Greece	4	21	16	84
Ireland	4	11	27	73
Italy	11	76	13	87
Luxemburg	2	4	33	67
Netherlands	10	21	32	68
Portugal	2	23	8	92
Spain	21	43	33	67
Sweden	10	12	45	55
United Kingdom	16	71	18	82
Total	173	453	28	72

*Source:* European Parliament, March 1995

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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# ***Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and Figures 1995***

Statistics from several fields are often needed to analyse specific problems concerning women's and men's situation including the underlying causes to the problem.

*An example:* To analyse the negative effects of the segregated labour market on the situation of women and men and identify actions to be taken, statistics are needed on, for instance, labour force participation, occupational distribution, salaries and wages, education, family situation, unpaid work, health and decision-making. All statistics are needed on women and men, respectively.

*Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and Figures 1995* presents women and men side by side in tables and graphs covering a broad number of statistical fields – population and households, health, paid and unpaid work, income, education, crime and decision-making.

**SCB** STATISTICS SWEDEN