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WOMEN + MEN and WOMEN in Sweden

**FACTS AND
FIGURES**

1998

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 1998.

Digitised by Statistics Sweden (SCB) 2013.

urn:nbn:se:scb-1998-X10BR9801ENG_pdf



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Statistics Sweden

WOMEN and MEN in Sweden

**FACTS AND
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Contents

Equal opportunity	1
Changes in equal opportunity since the 1970s	2
Reading guide	10
Population	11
Health	21
Education	28
Time use	34
Child care	36
Care of the elderly	40
Gainful employment	42
Salary	63
Income	71
Leisure	80
Violence and crime	82
Influence and power	85



Equal Opportunity

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

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

Equal opportunity – equality

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 equal distribution of women and men in all areas of society, such as education, work, recreation, and positions of power. An equal 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 endeavours.

The development of equal opportunity since the 1970s

- Women and men do not have to choose between paid work and children – they can have both.
- Women combine paid work with care of children and home.
- Men combine paid work with economic, political and union power.
- Directly elected political assemblies are equally distributed – the indirect are not.
- There is an equal sex distribution among members in trade unions, but not among elected officials.
- The upper secondary school and higher education are still sex segregated.
- The labour market is still sex segregated.
- Salary differences remain
 - women-dominated occupations have less value than men-dominated.
 - men have higher salaries/wages than women in most occupations.
- The number of pensioners increases and they live longer
 - women live alone to a greater extent than men.
 - men have higher pensions than women.
- Men still dominate heavily in the world of crime.

Some important facts

- The proportion of women aged 20–64 in the labour force was 60% in 1970 and 78% in 1997. The corresponding proportions for men were 90% and 84% respectively.
- In 1970, 7% of all employed women and 4% of all employed men worked in occupations with equal sex distribution. In 1990, the proportions were 9% for both women and men.
- The proportion of children aged 1–6 in municipal child care was 12% in 1972 and 73% in 1997.
- Men's proportion of compensated days with parental insurance to care for small children was 0% in 1974 and 10% in 1997.
- The sex distribution among parliament members in 1973 was 15% women and 85% men. In 1994, the sex distribution was 40% women and 60% men.
- In 1986, the sex distribution among representatives in central state lay boards was 17% women and 83% men. In 1997 it was 44% women and 56% men.
- In 1973, the sex distribution among members in Swedish Trade Union Confederation was 32% women and 68% men, and in the executive committee 0% women and 100% men. In 1997, the figures among members were 46% women and 54% men, and in the executive committee 29% women and 71% men.
- In 1971/72, 12% of all girls and 14% of all boys completing upper secondary education came from programmes with an equal sex distribution. In 1996/97, the corresponding figures were 17% and 15% respectively.
- The proportion of women pensioners with only a basic pension was 39% in 1983 and 14% in 1996. For men it was 9% and 3%.
- In 1973, the sex distribution among persons convicted under the Criminal Code was 12% women and 88% men. In 1996, it was 21% women and 79% men.

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 the 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 a 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 four weeks, unpaid maternity leave.
- 1919 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal and country levels.
- 1921 Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level; Married women attain majority at the age of 21; The new marriage code makes wives and husbands legally equal.
- 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 upper secondary schools open to girls.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.
- 1938 Legalisation of contraception; Child support assistance established; Financial assistance to mothers established; Universal maternity allowance 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 months paid maternity leave for working women on 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.
- 1974 Parents entitled to share parental allowances upon childbirth.
- 1975 UN's International Women's Year. New abortion law. A woman has the right to decide until the 18th week.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women; Decree for equal opportunity in civil service; Sterilisation Act. Person aged 25 decides her/himself.
- 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 succeeds to the throne.

- 1982 All assault and battery against women even if committed on private property subject to public prosecution; Ban on pornographic “live shows” in places open to public; Social security points for care in home of children less than 3 years; Public funds to women's organisations; 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 to women, including armed forces.
- 1984 The State Sector Equal Opportunities Ordinance.
- 1985 UN's Decade for Women ends. Strategies for year 2000 adopted; Equal opportunities agreement for public companies/utilities.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried): The Cohabitation Act.
- 1988 National 5 year plan of action to promote equal opportunity.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunity.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act; New national policy for equal opportunity; At least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father (“mummy/daddy month”); Gender statistics made part of Sweden's Official Statistics.
- 1995 Sweden joins the European Union; UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing; Act on Registered Partnership.
- 1997 First woman bishop.
- 1998 Act on Violence against Women. Changes to the Penal Code (1st July); Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation (1st July); The Equal Opportunities Act tightened concerning sexual harassment (1st July).
- 1999 Law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services (1st Jan.)

Important questions in 1975

Important long-term changes making it possible for women and men under the same conditions to combine care of children with employment, political and societal activity:

- right to work for all people
- shorter daily working hours
- right to public child care for all children
- increased participation by men in domestic work and care of children
- equivalent political and societal activity amongst women and men

Equality must be a goal in all political reform activity in areas covering labour market, education, regional policy, public communications etc.

Source: The Goal is Equality. SOU 1975:58

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.
- Implement equal pay for work of equal value.
- Increase men's participation in care of children at home.
- Guarantee freedom from sex-related violence.
- Increase women's presence in decision-making and advisory bodies.

The National plan of action includes:

- Efforts to increase the percentage of women holding management and other positions of leadership.

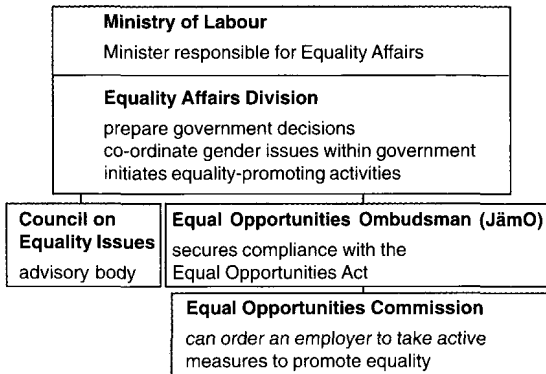
- Efforts to encourage men to take a greater share of parental leave.
- Studies of women's and men's financial resources and power.
- Evaluation of and measures to reduce pay differences between women and men at individual work places.
- Resources to increase our knowledge of women's health.
- Resources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

Measures to achieve these goals:

- Presentation of statistics by sex to reflect gender issues.
- Research on women's and gender issues.
- Analysis of proposals and decisions in various political spheres from a gender perspective at national, regional, and local levels.
- County-level experts and advisers on gender issues.
- Training in gender issues at universities and colleges.

Source: Shared Power – Shared Responsibility. Bill 1993/94:147

National machinery



Equal opportunity and statistics

Equal opportunity concerns all areas of society

The Swedish Parliament decided in spring 1994 on a new national action plan to implement equality policy. In order to achieve a society with equal opportunities, a gender perspective should be applied to all policy areas.

This means all proposals and decisions must be analysed from a gender perspective in order to map all possible consequences for women and men at central as well as regional and local levels.

Women and men should be visible in the statistics

For this to be possible, statistics must be disaggregated by sex.

The Swedish Parliament has decided that gender statistics are to be a part of official statistics. The goal is that all statistics concerning individuals shall not only be collected, analysed and presented by sex, but also reflect gender issues and problems in society. Sex should be the basis for an overall and thorough breakdown of all statistics. In addition, statistics should be presented in such a way that they are easily accessible to users.

On 9 June 1994, Article 10 was added to the Ordinance on Official Statistics in the section on "Accessibility":

Official statistics related to individuals should, unless special reasons exist, be disaggregated by sex.

Reading guide

This information has been taken primarily from Statistics Sweden's (SCB) own statistical production. The statistics start at the beginning of the 1970s where there are comparable figures.

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 working full-time.
- Distribution by sex within a group, such as teachers in secondary education.

Some area graphs reflect both absolute numbers and sex distribution in various groups. Such graphs can be seen in the section on *Education*, for example, the graphs on completed upper secondary education on page 30. The area given each programme reflects the total number of students completing this programme compared to other programmes.

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 1890–1997

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

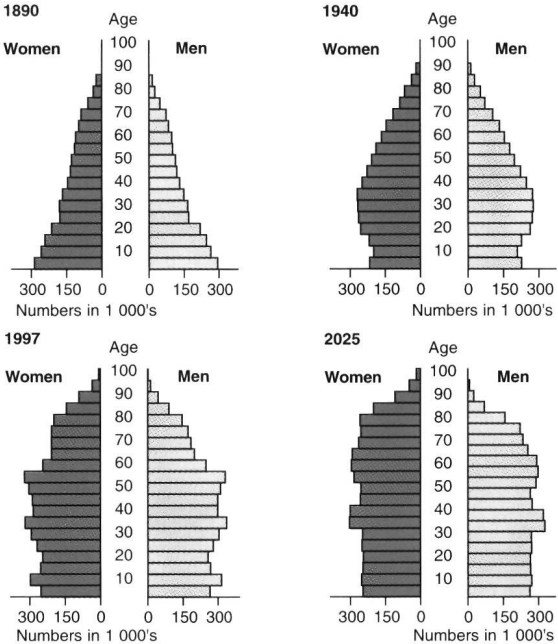
Year	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2 500	2 300	65	68	41	41
1920	3 000	2 900	67	72	39	39
1950	3 500	3 500	55	58	35	35
1970	4 000	4 000	54	57	37	43
1980	4 200	4 100	47	50	42	50
1990	4 300	4 200	60	64	46	49
1997	4 500	4 400	44	46	47	47

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
1970	35	43	13	16	9.3	9.7
1980	19	20	14	16	2.5	1.0
1990	29	31	11	14	7.3	7.6
1997	22	23	19	20	0.2	0.5

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

There has been an increase in population throughout the period, mainly due to immigration. The largest increase was in the mid-1940s and the second largest at the end of the 1960s and in 1970. The latter was mainly due to high labour market immigration. During the 1980s immigration of political refugees increased. From 1995, population growth decreased, due to a reduction in immigration and fewer child births. In 1997, there was an increase only because of immigration.

Population by age in 1890, 1940, 1997, and projection for the year 2025

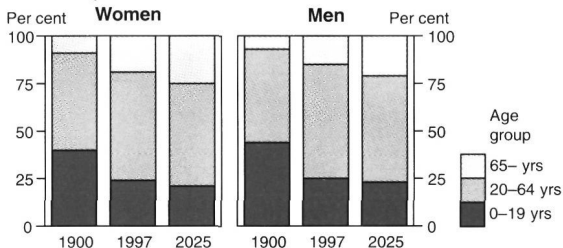


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

The entire population has aged during the 20th century. The proportion of children has decreased, while the proportion of elderly has increased. However, the proportion aged 20–64, has not changed significantly. Up to the year 2010 we expect no major changes in population composition. Thereafter the population will continue to grow older.

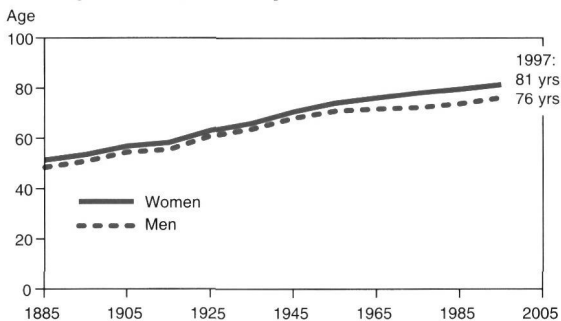
Population by age in 1900, 1997, and 2025

Percentage distribution



Women's and men's life expectancy is increasing, but women live about 5 years longer than men. During the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s mortality decreased for both sexes in all ages, except for middle-aged men, whose mortality increased during the 1960s and the 1970s, principally because of circulatory diseases. During the 1980s this trend has reversed.

Average life expectancy at birth 1885-1997



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Population by marital status and age in 1997

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Marital status ¹	Age					
	15-19		20-24		25-29	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Never married	100	100	92	98	72	85
Married	0	0	7	2	25	14
Divorced/Separated	0	0	1	0	3	1
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	245	257	269	280	294	304

Marital status ¹	Age					
	30-34		35-39		40-49	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Never married	48	62	33	45	20	28
Married	44	33	55	46	62	58
Divorced/Separated	8	5	12	9	17	14
Widowed	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	320	338	285	299	593	610

Marital status ¹	Age					
	50-59		60-69		70-	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Never married	9	15	6	11	8	10
Married	65	66	62	70	33	64
Divorced/Separated	21	18	16	15	9	8
Widowed	5	1	16	4	50	18
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	567	581	415	384	683	468

¹ Cohabitants are shown by marital status.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Since 1970 the proportion of never married women and men has increased and the proportion of married

decreased in all ages up to ages 50–59. In ages over 60, the proportion never married has decreased since 1970.

Since 1970, the proportion divorced has increased in all ages, mostly for women and men aged 50–59, who also have the greatest proportion of divorced in 1997.

There has been a major increase in the number of older women and men since 1970. The proportion of those married has also increased but the number of not married women dominate in all ages.

Population aged 75 year and over by marital status 1970 and 1997

Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution

Age Marital status	1970				1997			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
75–79 years								
Married	33	27	55	61	75	38	99	67
Not married ¹	89	73	36	39	122	62	47	33
Total	122	100	91	100	197	100	146	100
80–84 years								
Married	11	16	24	48	34	23	55	61
Not married ¹	61	84	26	52	111	77	35	39
Total	72	100	50	100	145	100	90	100
85–89 years								
Married	3	8	7	34	11	12	22	49
Not married ¹	28	92	14	66	80	88	22	51
Total	31	100	21	100	91	100	44	100
90 years–								
Married	0	3	1	18	2	4	5	33
Not married ¹	10	97	5	82	41	96	10	67
Total	10	100	6	100	43	100	15	100

¹ Including never married, widowed, divorced/separated and cohabiting.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Cohabiting, single, and living alone aged 16–74 in 1975, 1985, and 1996

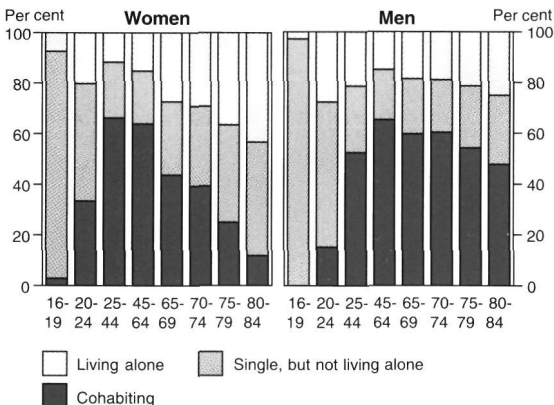
Percentage distribution

	1975		1985		1996	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cohabiting	67	66	66	64	65	62
Single but not living alone	16	18	16	16	16	15
Living alone	17	16	18	20	19	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Cohabiting, single, and living alone by age 1996

Percentage distribution



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Family units by type in 1996

*Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution (%)
Children aged 0–17*

Type of family unit	Number	%
Cohabiting without children	1 269	28
Cohabiting with children	870	19
Single woman without children	822	18
Single man without children	795	18
Single woman with children	164	4
Single man with children	42	1
Other family units	567	12
Total	4 530	100

Family units with cohabitants or single adult by number of children aged 0–17 in 1996

Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
			Woman		Man	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1 269	59	822	83	795	95
1	321	15	88	9	25	3
2	375	18	56	6	13	1
3–	174	8	20	2	5	1
Total	2 139	100	987	100	837	100

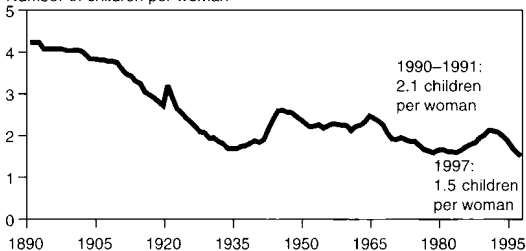
Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

The population consists of family units where one or both of the cohabitants, the single, and one or more in "other family units" are aged 16–84.

Total fertility rate 1890–1997

The average number of children per woman over the lifecycle

Number of children per woman



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Since the mid-1920s the number of children per woman has oscillated around 2. During the 1980s, the decreasing trend in births was broken. It reached its peak at the beginning of the 1990s. Since then, it has declined to reach the lowest value in 1997 ever recorded in the Swedish Population statistics.

First-time mothers have since the mid-1970s become 3 years older in general. In 1996, the mean age was 28 years. Information about first-time fathers and “childless” men are not available.

Childless women by age 1970, 1985 and 1996

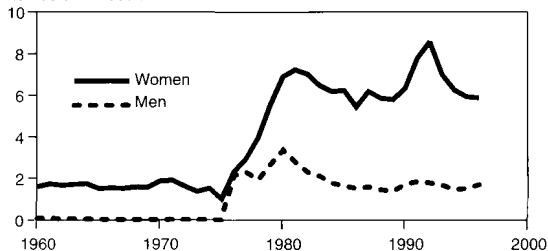
Proportion (%) in age group

Age	Year		
	1970	1985	1996
25	40	60	68
30	19	26	32
35	14	14	17
40	14	11	13

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Sterilisations performed 1960–1996

Numbers in 1 000's



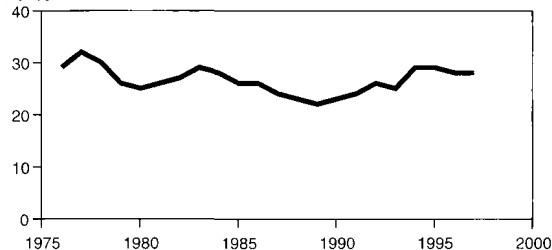
Source: The National Board of Health and Welfare

The number of sterilisations increased strongly after a new law, allowing voluntary sterilisation for both women and men, came into force in 1976. The peak at the beginning of the 1990s is due to better surgery methods.

Use of oral contraceptives¹ among women aged 15–44, 1976–1997

Proportion (%) in age group

Per cent

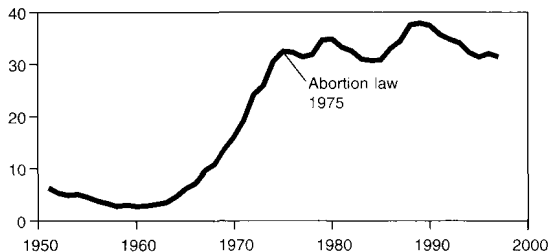


¹ Estimated from sales.

Source: National Corporation of Pharmacies

Abortions performed 1951–1997

Numbers in 1 000's



Source: The National Board of Health and Welfare

Up to the mid-1960s the possibility of terminating a pregnancy was strongly limited. A public debate, more liberal ideas, and changed attitudes led to a greater flexibility concerning the interpretation of the law. In 1975, a new law was enacted granting the right to free abortion up to the 18th week.

In ages 15–44, the number of abortions per 1 000 women have increased since 1970. From 10 abortions per 1 000 women to 18 and 19, in 1985 and 1997 respectively.

Abortions are most common among women in ages 20–24. In 1975, 1985, and 1997 respectively, 27 abortions per 1 000 women were performed.

Health

Disorders or symptoms in ages 16–84 in 1996

Proportion (%) in age group who claim to have a long-term disorder or symptom

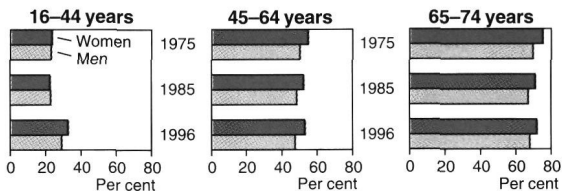
Disorder or symptom	Age					
	16–44		45–64		65–84	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	0	0	1	0	1	1
Neoplasms	0	0	2	1	2	2
Endocrinal diseases	2	2	7	4	16	13
of which: diabetes	0	1	2	2	7	9
Mental disorders	3	2	4	2	4	1
Diseases of sensory organs and central nervous system	4	4	6	8	16	15
of which: eye diseases	1	1	1	3	11	9
ear diseases	1	2	2	3	4	6
Circulatory system diseases	2	1	12	15	42	43
of which: hypertension	1	1	10	10	26	17
heart diseases	0	0	2	4	17	22
Respiratory system diseases	7	7	6	4	9	8
Digestive system diseases	3	2	5	4	9	7
of which: gastric and intestinal	0	0	1	1	1	1
Genitourinary diseases	1	0	5	1	3	3
Skin diseases	3	2	2	3	2	1
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	5	4	11	9	12	8
of which: backache	0	0	0	0	0	0
joints	7	6	4	6	5	5
Injuries from external violence	0	1	1	1	2	1
Total	33	29	53	48	80	71

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

In 1996, women claim to a greater extent than in 1980 that they had disorder or a symptom. The proportion among men is the same for these two years. Diseases in the *Circulatory system* are the most common for both sexes.

Long-term disorder by age 1975, 1985, and 1996

Proportion (%) who claim to have a long-term disorder

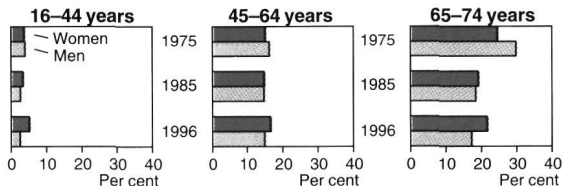


The proportion of women is, with one exception, larger than that of men in all ages in 1975, 1985 and 1996.

The proportions increase with age.

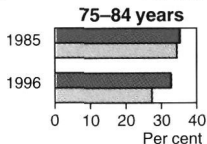
Reduced working capacity because of long-term disorder by age 1975, 1985, and 1996

Proportion (%) who claim reduced working capacity



Among pensioners *working capacity* is the same as *capacity to perform daily routines*.

Note: The scales of "Long-term disorder" and "Reduced working capacity" differ.



The proportion of women is larger than that of men in all ages, both in 1985 and in 1996. The proportions increase with age.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Visit to doctor for disorder during the last three months by age in 1980, 1985, and 1996
Proportion (%) in age group

Age	1980		1985		1996	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	34	26	33	30	37	27
25-44	35	28	33	25	35	30
45-64	44	37	43	34	47	40
65-74	50	40	46	37	53	53
75-84	58	49	55	45	70	57
Total	41	33	39	31	45	37

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

A higher proportion of women than men have visited the doctor for a disorder. The proportions increase with age for both women and men.

Visit to dentist during the last year by age in 1980, 1985, and 1996
Proportion (%) in age group

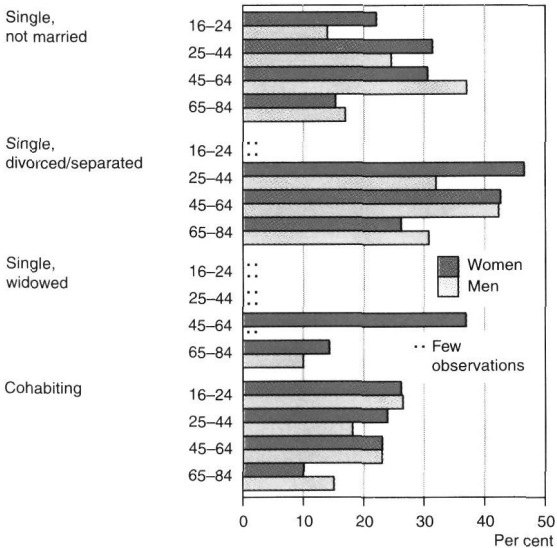
Age	1980		1985		1996	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	71	70	74	73	74	70
25-44	71	63	79	72	75	65
45-64	62	57	74	69	84	81
65-74	36	36	50	51	77	71
75-84	25	21	37	34	57	59
Total	60	57	69	67	76	71

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Both women and men visited the dentist more often in 1996 than in 1980.

Daily smokers by age and marital status in 1996

Proportion (%) in group



Daily smokers by age in 1980, 1985, and 1996

Proportion (%) in age group

Age	1980		1985		1996	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	37	28	30	23	23	16
25-44	40	42	37	33	27	21
45-64	24	37	27	34	27	27
65-74	14	32	13	25	17	18
75-84	4	25	6	21	9	13
Total	29	36	27	30	23	21

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Smoking and use of snuff among school pupils in 9th grade in 1974, 1985, and 1997

Proportion (%) of all pupils

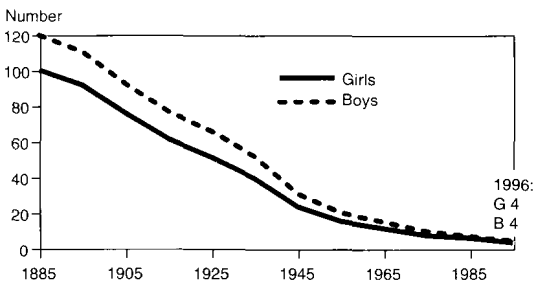
	1974		1985		1997	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Only smoking ¹	45	31	20	9	24	9
Only taking snuff ¹	4	25	1	14	1	10
Both smoking and taking snuff	.	.	1	8	1	8
Neither smoking nor taking snuff	.	.	78	70	74	72

¹ In 1974 the questions were "Do you smoke?" and "Do you take snuff?" respectively.

Source: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

Infant mortality 1885–1996

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

In 1970, infant mortality was 9 for girls and 13 for boys. In that year, 110 200 children were born while 11 women died in connection with complications during pregnancy and delivery.

In 1996, five women died in connection with complications during pregnancy and delivery. During the year 95 000 children were born.

Mortality rate by cause and age in 1970, 1985, and 1996

Deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group

Cause of death	1970		1985		1996	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
0 years						
Circulatory diseases	4	5	4	4	9	10
Neoplasms	7	4	6	10	0	2
Accidents, violence	9	23	6	10	6	4
Others	914	1 226	612	694	347	384
Total	935	1 257	629	717	362	401
1-14 years						
Circulatory diseases	1	1	1	1	1	0
Neoplasms	6	7	4	6	2	4
Accidents, violence	12	23	5	7	3	5
Others	13	16	7	8	5	6
Total	32	47	17	21	12	15
15-44 years						
Circulatory diseases	7	17	7	18	6	12
Neoplasms	24	20	21	16	16	13
Accidents, violence	29	81	25	66	15	45
Others	18	27	13	24	10	24
Total	78	144	66	124	48	93
45-64 years						
Circulatory diseases	164	433	117	424	72	220
Neoplasms	244	231	231	241	201	189
Accidents, violence	46	121	35	96	32	71
Others	94	163	79	143	66	114
Total	549	948	462	904	370	595

Circulatory diseases and *Neoplasms* are most prevalent. Circulatory diseases were the most common cause of death for both women and men over the period. Between ages 45-64, mortality is 3 times higher for men than for women, and in age 65-74 more than twice as high.

**Mortality rate by cause and age in 1970, 1985,
and 1996 . . . continued from previous page**

Deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group

Cause of death	1970		1985		1996	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
65–74 years						
Circulatory diseases	1 160	2 086	848	1 999	578	1 326
Neoplasms	611	893	582	898	610	864
Accidents, violence	64	144	56	106	37	93
Others	379	567	266	472	293	463
Total	2 213	3 690	1 753	3 475	1 517	2 747
75 years and over						
Circulatory diseases	5 793	6 812	5 089	6 494	4 251	5 335
Neoplasms	1 220	1 846	1 156	1 951	1 149	1 974
Accidents, violence	257	272	198	266	164	246
Others	1 654	2 149	1 589	2 232	2 051	2 375
Total	8 925	11 079	8 032	10 943	7 615	9 929
All ages						
Circulatory diseases	486	566	573	657	516	521
Neoplasms	200	216	224	256	231	255
Accidents, violence	46	92	42	77	34	61
Others	176	207	201	223	265	238
Total	909	1 081	1 041	1 213	1 048	1 075

Source: Causes of Death, Statistics Sweden

However, death rates have decreased heavily for both sexes in most ages.

However, mortality from neoplasms has not changed much. Among middle-aged women, mortality from neoplasms is the most common cause of death.

In ages 15–44, accidents and violence including suicide were the most common causes of death during the period. These causes are nearly 3 times more common among men than among women.

Education

Level of education in ages 25–64, 1971, 1985 and 1997

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

25–44 years	1971		1985		1997	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Level of education						
Compulsory	57	51	28	29	15	19
Upper secondary						
not more than 2 years	25	21	34	29	38	39
more than 2 years	7	17	9	14	14	12
Higher education						
less than 3 years	5	3	12	8	19	16
3 years or more	6	8	11	12	12	12
No information	–	–	6	8	2	2
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	996	1 047	1 177	1 232	1 188	1 241
45–64 years	1971		1985		1997	
Level of education	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	79	69	57	52	31	35
Upper secondary						
not more than 2 years	13	15	25	19	35	24
more than 2 years	3	10	3	12	7	16
Higher education						
less than 3 years	3	2	5	5	13	10
3 years or more	2	4	7	8	13	14
No information	–	–	3	4	1	1
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 024	1 010	917	899	1 078	1 092

Source: 1971: Labour Force Survey, 1985 and 1997: Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

The level of education has increased both for women and men since 1971. In 1997, a larger proportion of women than men have a higher education.

Teachers by level of school 1971/72, 1985/86 and 1997/98

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000's

Level of school	1971/72		1985/86		1997/98	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	66	34	68	32	73	27
Upper secondary	41	59	44	56	47	53
Total, per cent	60	40	62	38	67	33
number	55	37	75	45	74	37

Source: Register of teachers, Statistics Sweden

School-leaders by level of school 1978/79, 1985/86 and 1997/98

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000's

Level of school	1978/79		1985/86		1997/98	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Compulsory	11	89	19	81	59	41
Upper secondary	23	77	29	71	38	62
Total, per cent	15	85	22	78	53	47
number	1	3	1	3	3	2

Source: Register of teachers, Statistics Sweden

The teaching staff has become more and more woman-dominated since 1971/72.

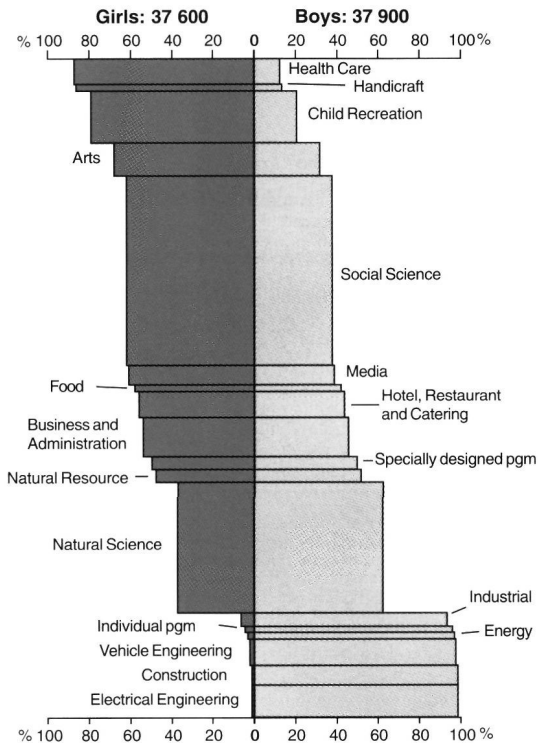
The proportion of women *school-leaders* has increased between 1978/79 and 1997/98 and now the sex distribution is even within the group.

Among *teachers in higher education* the sex distribution was 32 per cent women and 68 per cent men in 1987. Ten years later it was 37 and 63 per cent respectively.

In 1987, the sex distribution among *professors* was 5 per cent women and 95 per cent men. In 1997, it was 10 per cent women and 90 per cent men.

Students completing upper secondary education by programme 1996/97

Number and sex distribution (%)



Source: School statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Agency for Education

Students completing upper secondary education 1971/72, 1985/86, and 1996/97

Sex distribution (%)

Programme	1971/72		1985/86		1996/97	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Caring	94	6	92	8	87	13
Social Sciences	62	38	73	27	65	35
Natural Sciences	33	67	48	52	51	49
Technical	3	97	14	86	13	87
Other	48	52	51	49	48	52
Total	50	50	50	50	50	50

Source: School statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Agency for Education

Students completing the “girls school”, the “boys school”, and the “mixed school” in upper secondary education 1971/72, 1985/86, and 1996/97

Percentage distribution

	1971/72		1985/86		1996/97	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
“Girls school”	79	17	80	23	68	31
“Boys school”	9	69	6	65	15	54
“Mixed school”	12	14	14	12	17	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: School statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Agency for Education

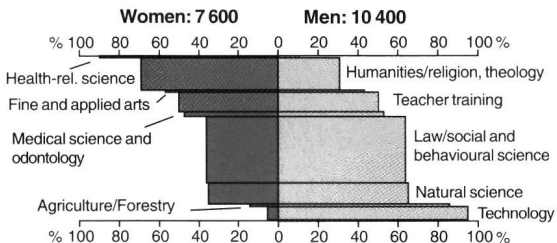
The proportion of boys in the “girls school” was higher than the proportion of girls in the “boys school” during the whole period. A small number of girls and boys studied in the “mixed school”.

The “girls school” has programmes with more than 60 per cent girls and less than 40 per cent boys. The “boys school” has less than 40 per cent girls and more than 60 per cent boys. The “mixed school” has between 40–60 per cent of each sex.

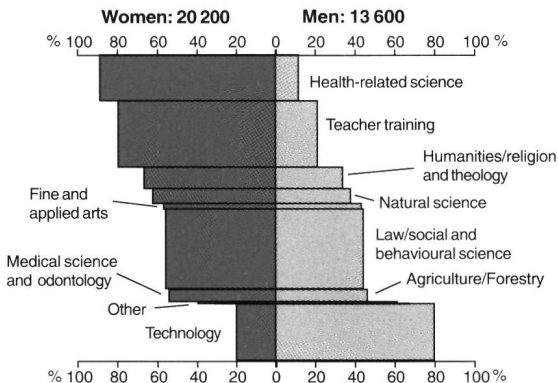
Students completing higher education by field 1971/72 and 1996/97

Number and sex distribution (%)

1971/72



1996/97



Source: Higher education statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Agency for Higher Education

Higher education enrolments and graduates 1971/72, 1987/88, and 1995/96

Sex distribution (%) and numbers in 1 000's

		1971/72		1987/88		1995/96	
		W	M	W	M	W	M
Basic education							
Enrolled	%	37 ¹	63 ¹	57	43	57	43
	number	43 ¹	73 ¹	103	78	163	123
Graduated	%	42	58	64	36	60 ²	40 ²
	number	8	10	20	11	20 ²	14 ²
Research education							
New adm.	%	28 ³	72 ³	32	68	40	60
	number	0	1	7	2	1	2
Graduated	%	18	82	22	78	31	69
	number	0	1	0	1	1	2
Of which							
Licentiates		24	76	24	76	30	70
Doctorates		11	89	21	79	32	68

¹ Refers to students attending 1971/72.

² Refers to 1996/97.

³ Refers to December 1971.

Source: Higher education statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Agency for Higher Education

The large increase of women in higher education is due to the fact that health-related science and teacher training fields have come under higher education.

Sex distribution is today equal both among students and among graduates from basic education.

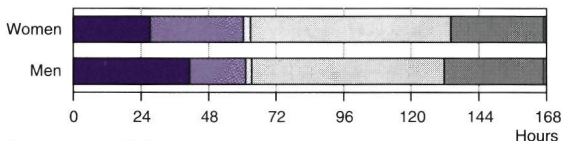
The sex distribution among new admissions to research education has become equal. It used to be dominated by men. However, only one third of those completing this education are women.

Time use

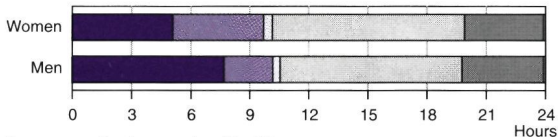
Time use in ages 20–64 1990/1991

Hours and minutes

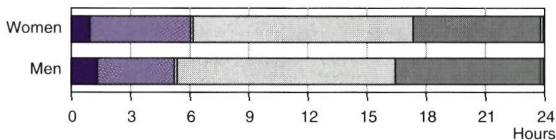
An average week



An average week day



An average day in a weekend/holiday



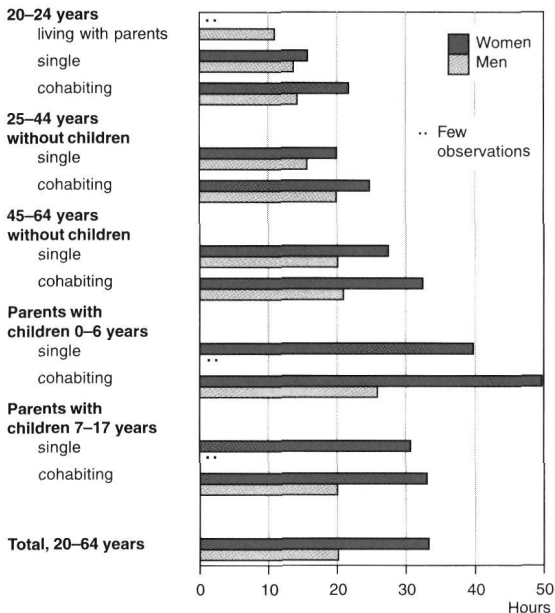
¹ Including lunch and travel to and from work

Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Women and men work an equal number of hours but women devote more time to unpaid work while men devote more time to paid work.

Time spent on unpaid work by life cycle 1990/1991

Hours and minutes per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Nearly two-thirds of unpaid work is performed by women. Unpaid work takes up 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 over the different stages of the life cycle.

Child care

Care of children aged 1–6, 7–9 and 10–12 1980, 1990 and 1996

Form of care	Proportion (%) of all within age		
	1–6	7–9	10–12
1980¹			
Manage themselves	..	12	42
Parent home	40	53	45
Private unpaid care	6	7	5
Private paid care	18	8	3
Municipal care	36	21	4
Total	100	100	100
1990¹			
Manage themselves	..	12	55
Parent home	36	27	26
Private unpaid care	3	5	5
Private paid care	4	4 ⁴	2 ⁴
Other day care centre ³	2		
Municipal care	55	52	12
Total	100	100	100
1996^{1,2}			
Manage themselves	..	5	49
Parent home	27	33	35
Private unpaid care	3	3	3
Private paid care	2	2 ⁴	0 ⁴
Other day care centre ³	6		
Municipal care	61	58	13
Total	100	100	100

¹ Spring each year for 1–6 years old.

² Year 1995 for 7–12 years old.

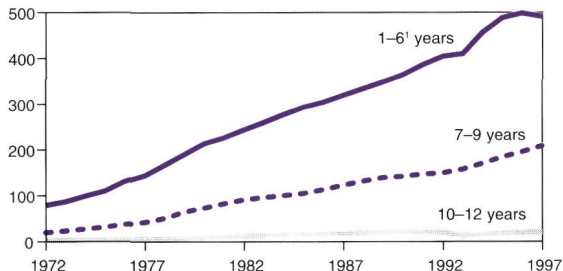
³ Day care centres with another organiser than the municipality, for example, parent co-operative day care centres with or without municipal support as well as day care centres run without municipal support e.g. by associations. There were no other day care centres in 1980.

⁴ Other day care centres included.

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

Children registered in pre-schools, and after-school centres 1972–1997

Numbers in 1 000's



Children with municipal day care 1972–1997

Number of children in 1 000's in the population and proportion (%) with municipal day care

Age	1972		1980		1990		1997	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1–6 ^{1,2}	689	12	604	36	641	57	678	73
7–9 ²	360	6	338	22	289	50	364	58
10–12 ²	316	1	332	3	294	7	323	6

¹ No children in part-time groups in chart or table.

² Parent co-operative and other day centres with municipal support included.

Employees in pre-schools, and after-school centres 1972–1997

The number of employees has increased from 20 000 in 1972 to 110 000 in 1997 of which 95 per cent are women and 5 per cent are men. The sex distribution has not changed since 1980.

Source: Child care statistics, 1972–93 SCB, 1994–96 National Board of Health and Welfare, 1997 National Agency for Education

Compensated days with parental insurance 1974–1997¹

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

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number of days	Drawn by (%)		Number of days	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	48 292	93	7	5 731	65	35
1994	51 455	89	11	4 744	67	33
1995	47 026	90	10	4 890	68	32
1996	42 177	89	11	4 515	69	31
1997	39 073	90	10	4 489	69	31

¹ The "10 day benefit" and the "2 day benefit" are not included. Since 1980 for temporary allowance and 1990 for allowance, half and quarter days are calculated as 0.5 and 0.25 days.

Insured persons using parental insurance 1985–1997

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

Year	Allowance			Temporary allowance		
	Number	Sex distribution		Number	Sex distribution	
		W	M		W	M
1985	357	77	23	620	60	40
1990	399	74	26	762	59	41
1995	472	72	28	705	61	39
1997	434	69	31	698	62	38

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Parental insurance 1974–1998

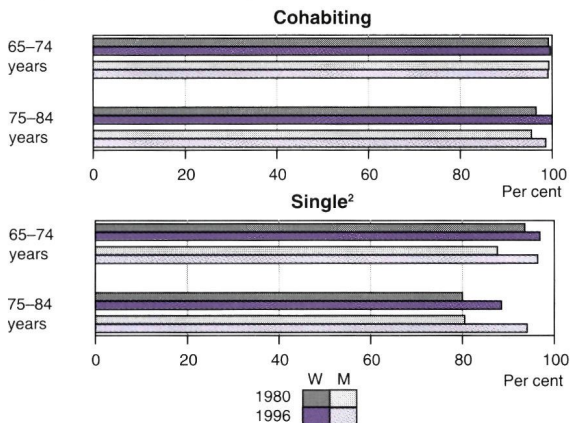
- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage during 180 days, which must be used before the child is 8 years old.
Temporary allowance is introduced. 10 days per family and year for children under 12 years old. Payments comprise 90 per cent of salary.
- 1978 Allowance is now 270 days, of which 30 with minimum payment only.
- 1980 Allowance is increased to 360 days of which 90 with minimum payment only.
Temporary allowance is now 60 days per child and year. The “10 day benefit” for the father when child is born is introduced. Payments comprise 90 per cent of salary.
- 1986 The “2 day benefit” for visiting child (4–12 years) in day-care centre or school is introduced. Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage.
- 1989 Allowance is increased to 450 days, of which 90 with minimum payment only (SEK 60 a day).
- 1990 Temporary allowance is increased to 120 days per child and year.
- 1995 “Mummy/daddy month” is introduced. 30 days must be used by the mother and 30 by the father. Payments comprise 90 per cent of wage. Remainder can be used by either parent; 300 days with 80 per cent compensation and 90 days with the minimum payment. Temporary allowance can be transferred from parents to any other person who stays home from work to care for the child.
The “2 day benefit” is taken away.
- 1996 The compensation during “mummy/daddy month” is now 85 per cent. 300 days are compensated with 75 per cent of salary and 90 days with the minimum payment.
Temporary allowance is now 75 per cent of salary.
- 1997 “Mummy/daddy month” is compensated with 75 per cent.
- 1998 Allowance and temporary allowance are 80 per cent.

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Care of the elderly

Pensioners¹ in ordinary housing 1980 and 1996

Proportion (%) in age group



Pensioners¹ in ordinary housing who need help with daily routines 1980 and 1996

Proportion (%) in age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	1996	1980	1996
Cohabiting				
65-74 years	9	10	11	5
75-84 years	33	31	30	28
Single²				
65-74 years	13	9	10	13
75-84 years	41	34	26	31

¹ The survey concerns age group 65-84 years. ² Most live alone.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Pensioners in ordinary¹ housing needing and receiving² help every week during 1980 and 1996

Proportion (%) in age group

Source of help	Women		Men	
	1980	1996	1980	1996
Cohabiting				
65–74 years				
Municipal	2	1	1	1
Member of household	4	10	8	5
Other relatives/persons	1	1	0	0
75–84 years				
Municipal	21	6	7	4
Member of household	19	27	17	24
Other relatives/persons	6	7	2	4
Single				
65–74 years				
Municipal	8	4	5	7
Member of household	1	1	2	0
Other relatives/persons	3	6	2	6
75–84 years				
Municipal	27	11	14	6
Member of household	5	1	3	0
Other relatives/persons	11	14	11	13

¹ Not in retirement homes, service homes, or institutions.

² The same person can get help from many different persons.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Most pensioners live in ordinary housing, especially the younger ones and elderly cohabiting women and men. The proportion in ordinary housing has increased since 1980, especially among elderly single women and men.

In 1980, higher proportions than in 1996 received municipal help, especially among elderly women. Now a somewhat higher proportion in most groups receive help from a family member.

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 have gainful employment for at least one hour in the reference week or who have been temporarily absent from work.

Unemployed: individuals who have 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.

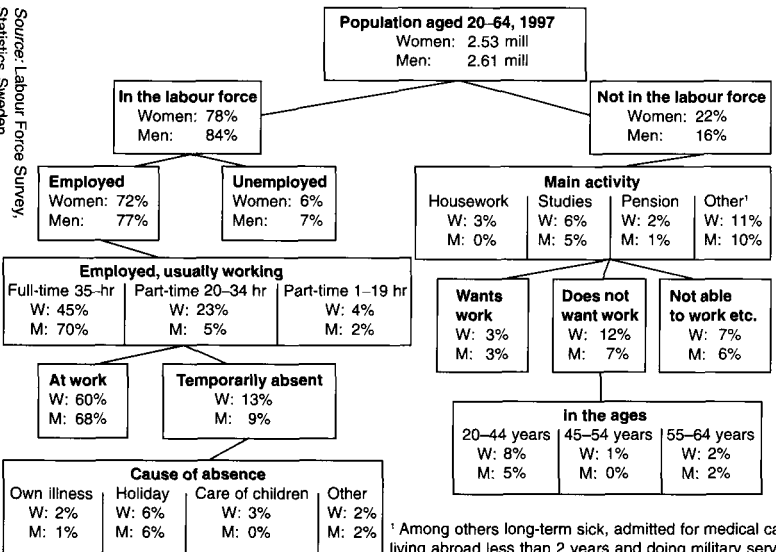
Absenteeism rate: the per cent (%) gainfully employed, but temporarily not performing their jobs. Absences of both whole weeks and part of week are included.

Hidden unemployed: individuals who want and can work but who have not been seeking work during the current month and full-time students seeking work.

Underemployed: individuals who work 40 hours/week at the most and who work less than they would like for reasons related to the labour market.

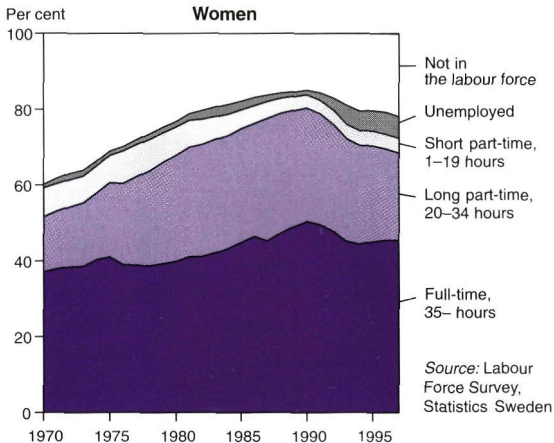
Population aged 20-64 both in and not in the labour force 1997

Proportion (%) of the population in different groups



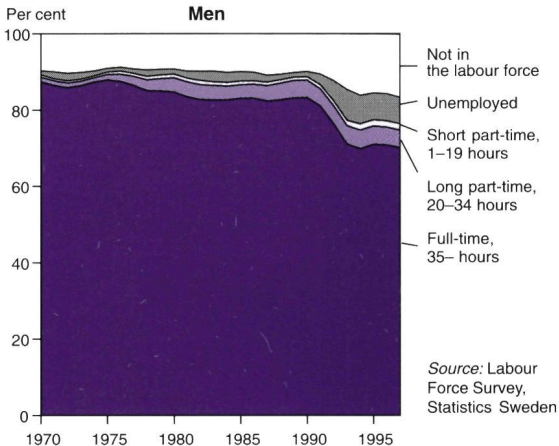
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Women aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–1997



The rate of gainful employment rose among women between 1970 and 1990, subsequently decreasing. Until the mid-1980s the proportion working long part-time increased. During the 1980s there was an increase in the proportion working full-time. In the 1990s unemployment has risen while both full-time and long part-time workers have decreased. Since 1996, the unemployment rate has not changed, but employment has decreased somewhat due to those working long part-time. In 1997, 78 per cent of all women were in the labour force, of which 45 per cent were working full-time, 23 long part-time, 4 short part-time and 6 per cent unemployed. The remaining 22 per cent were not in the labour force.

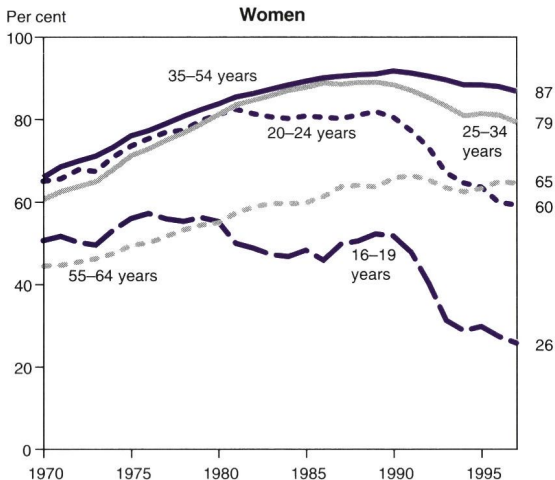
Men aged 20–64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970–1997



The rate of men's gainful employment has been at the same level between 1970 and 1990, subsequently decreasing. At the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s the proportion with full-time work decreased somewhat while the proportion with long part-time increased. At the beginning of the 1990s, the proportion of full-time workers decreased heavily while both the unemployed and those not in the labour force increased. Unemployment reached its peak in 1993. In 1997, 84 per cent of all men were in the labour force, of which 70 per cent were working full-time, 5 long part-time, 2 short part-time and 7 per cent were unemployed. The remaining 16 per cent were not in the labour force, the highest figure in 1970–1997.

Economic activity rate among women by age 1970–1997

Proportion (%) of women in the labour force



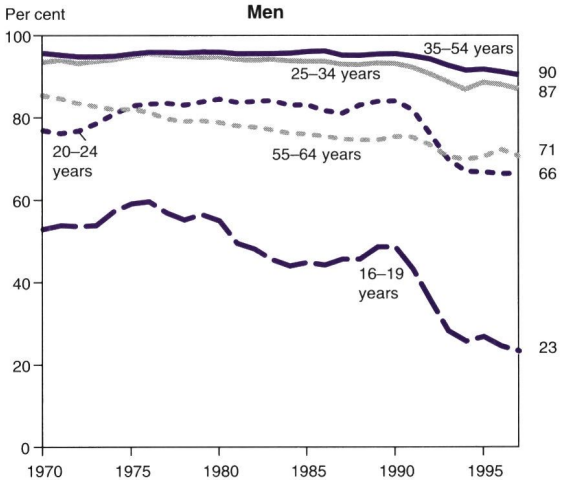
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Women's labour force participation increased during the 70s, and increased, although somewhat slower in the 80s. During the 90s women's labour force participation decreased in most age groups, especially among younger but also mid-aged women. In ages 55–64 the economic activity rate has been around 65 per cent.

In 1997, the economic activity rate decreased for all ages, mostly in ages 16–19 but less in ages 55–64.

Economic activity rate among men by age 1970–1997

Proportion (%) of men in the labour force



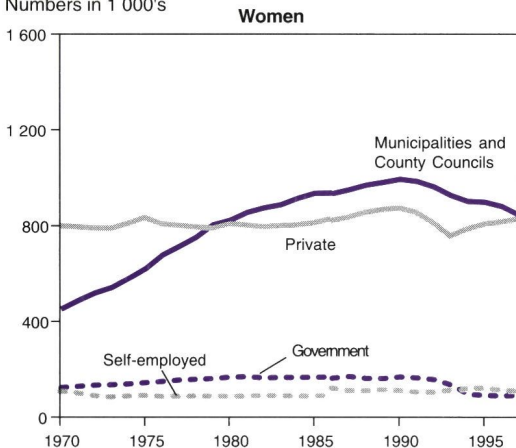
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Men's labour force participation in ages 25–54 has been constant during the 70s and the 80s and thereafter dropping. At the beginning of the 90s, it dropped heavily for younger men. Among men aged 55–64, it has decreased slowly since the beginning of the 70s, but in recent years has been around 70 per cent.

In 1997, the economic activity rate decreased in all ages except for those aged 20–24 years, mostly in ages 55–64 and less in ages 35–54.

Employed women aged 16–64 by sector 1970–1997

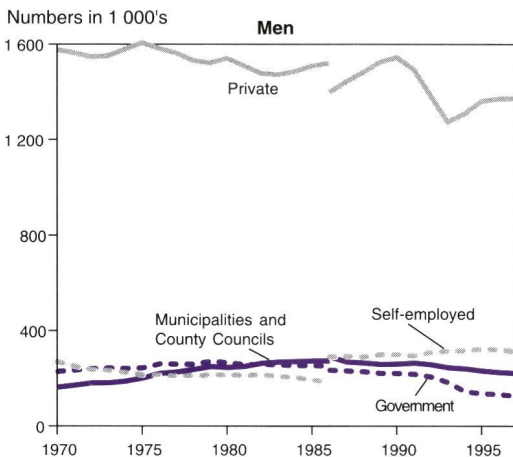
Numbers in 1 000's



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Women work as much in the public as in the private sector, while men work mainly in the private sector. In the government sector employment has decreased since 1990 for women and since 1980 for men. Reductions are partly due to cutbacks in staff, as well as the transformation of public utilities into commercial enterprises covering Posten, Televerket and Vattenfall during the 1990s. These employees are now included in the private sector, which increased for both women and men after the severe cutbacks during the

Employed men aged 16–64 by sector 1970–1997



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

last few years.

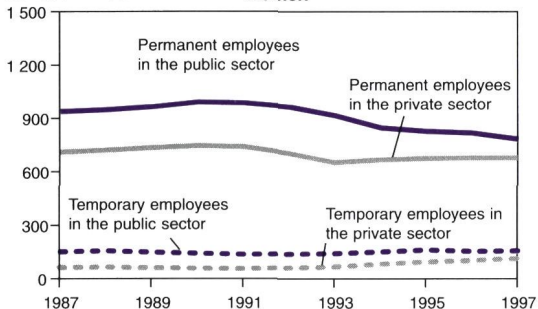
The municipal sector has experienced sharp declines for women as well as men since 1990. The number of self-employed has decreased in recent years amongst both women and men.

The gap in the curves is partly due to a new measuring method introduced in 1987. All who worked in limited companies were classified as employees before 1987. Thereafter they were classified as self-employed. Since there are more self-employed men than women, the gap in the curves is more visible for men than women.

Employees aged 20–64 by sector and link to labour market 1987¹–1997

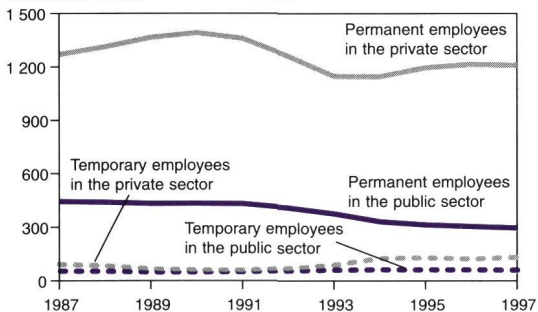
Numbers in 1 000's

Women



Numbers in 1 000's

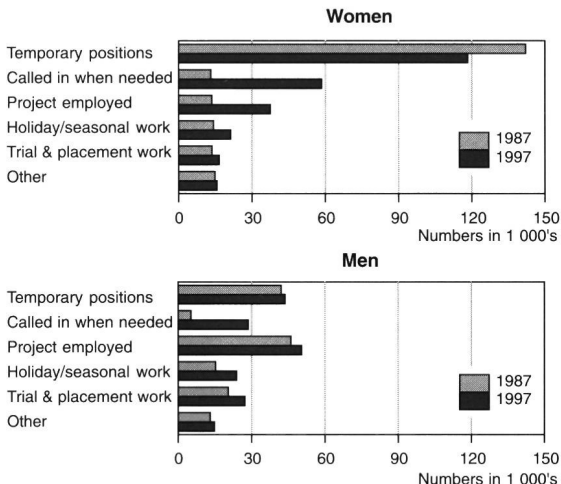
Men



¹ Comparable data before 1987 not available.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Temporary employees¹ aged 20–64 by type of temporary employment 1987 and 1997



¹ Have worked during a limited time without a permanent position.

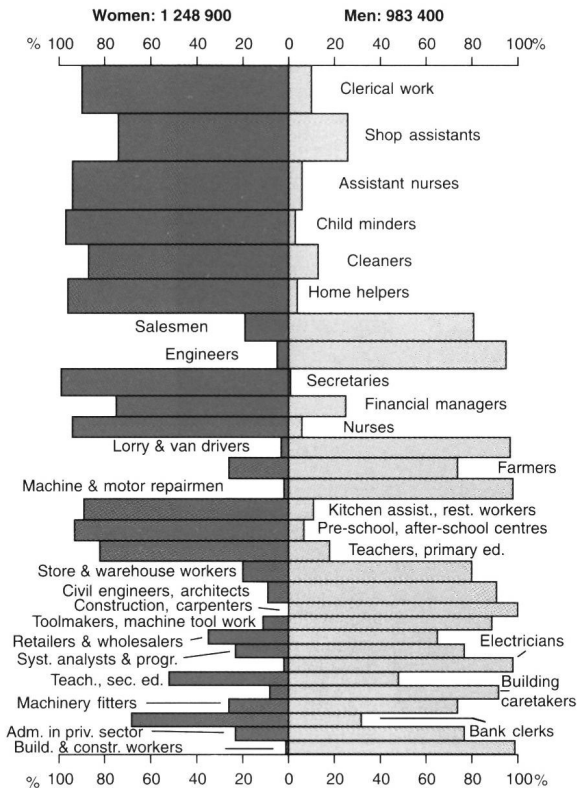
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Between 1990 and 1997 permanent jobs disappeared from the labour market. This affected 276 000 women and 319 000 men. Meanwhile, the number of temporary employees has increased by 70 000 women and 83 000 men.

In 1997 temporary employment, especially *Temporary positions*, are more common among women than men. For men *project employment* is most common. *Called in when needed* has increased especially among women.

The 30 largest occupations 1990

Number and sex distribution (%). Ranked by numbers in occupation



Source: Census, Statistics Sweden

The 30 largest occupations 1970 and 1990

Numbers in 1 000's, proportion (%) of all employed, and sex distribution (%)

Year	Number		Proportion (%)		Sex distribution	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1970	848	1 144	62	51	43	57
1990	1 249	983	58	40	57	43

Among the 30 largest occupations 1970 and 1990, only one has an equal distribution; *Farm workers* and *Teachers in upper secondary education* respectively.

In 1970, occupations as *Domestic assistants and children's nurses* and *Home care helpers* were among the 30 most common. In 1990, caring occupations in the public sector are among the most common. *Farmers* became more uncommon in 1990 compared to 1970.

Occupational segregation 1970 and 1990

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Occupations with	1970		1990	
	W	M	W	M
90–100% women, 0–10% men	37	1	41	2
60–90% women, 10–40% men	42	8	35	10
40–60% women, 40–60% men	7	4	9	9
10–40% women, 60–90% men	10	23	13	39
0–10% women, 90–100% men	3	64	2	40
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	1 367	2 224	1 973	2 105

Source: Census, Statistics Sweden

The whole labour market has been and is as segregated as for the 30 most common occupations in both years.

Employees aged 16–64 by industry and sector 1987¹ and 1997

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000's and sex distr. (%)

Industry/ sector	Percentage distribution				Sex distr. 1997	
	Women		Men		W	M
	1987	1997	1987	1997		
Social work	17	22	2	2	91	9
Health care	19	15	3	3	84	16
Retail trade	8	7	3	3	70	30
Education	11	11	5	6	66	34
Personal service	1	1	0	0	65	35
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	5	6	3	4	58	42
Financial institutions and insurance	8	10	8	12	46	54
Wholesale trade and communication	8	8	18	18	30	70
Industry excl. construction	14	11	35	32	26	74
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.	1	1	2	2	26	74
Construction	1	1	11	9	9	91
Other	8	8	8	8	49	51
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	51	49
Of which						
Local government	9	5	12	7	42	58
National government	49	48	14	13	79	21
Private	43	47	74	80	38	62
Total, number	1 961	1 770	1 950	1 729		

¹ Comparable data before 1987 not available.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

There are fewer employees in most industries in 1997 compared to 1987. The maximum decrease has been women in *Health care* and men in *Industry*, the figures being 100 000 and 130 000 respectively. However, in 54

Self-employed aged 16–64 by industry 1987¹ and 1997

Percentage distribution, numbers in 1 000's and sex distr. (%)

Industry	Percentage distribution				Sex distr.	
	Women		Men		1997	
	1987	1997	1987	1997	W	M
Personal service	12	14	3	2	69	31
Retail trade	22	19	9	8	43	57
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	9	12	5	7	35	65
Financial institutions and insurance	8	17	10	17	24	76
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.	27	12	25	16	20	80
Industry incl. construction	9	11	27	26	12	88
Wholesale trade and communication	7	8	19	20	11	89
Other	4	7	2	3	47	53
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	25	75
Of which						
With employees	34	30	40	41	19	81
Without employees	66	70	60	59	28	72
Total, number	98	101	289	307		

¹ Comparable data before 1987 not available.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Social work there are 56 000 more women and in *Financial institutions and insurance* 23 000 more women and 51 000 more men. The sex segregation is still large in most industries.

The self-employed have increased since 1987, mostly in *Financial institutions and insurance* with 9 000 more women and 25 000 more men. Only *Agriculture, etc.* is decreasing among both women and men.

Self-employed by number of employed in company and legal form 1996

Percentage distribution and number

Number of employed	Women		Men	
	Self-empl. at lim. comp.	Self-employed	Self-empl. at lim. comp.	Self-employed
1	11	71	20	80
2-4	45	27	41	18
5-9	25	2	23	1
10-19	12	0	11	0
20-49	5	0	4	0
50-99	1	0	1	0
100-	0	0	0	0
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	27 800	58 400	76 600	137 300

Source: AMPAK (Tables on municipal and county level), Statistics Sweden

Among the self-employed in limited companies the sex distribution is 27 per cent women and 73 per cent men.

Among other self-employed the sex distribution is 30 per cent women and 70 per cent men.

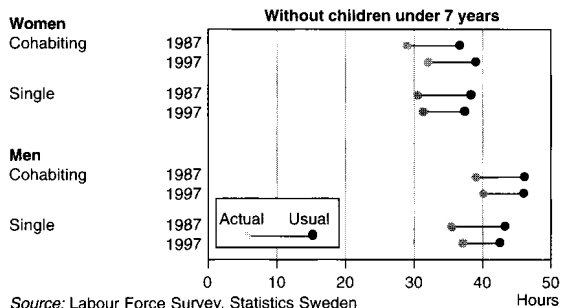
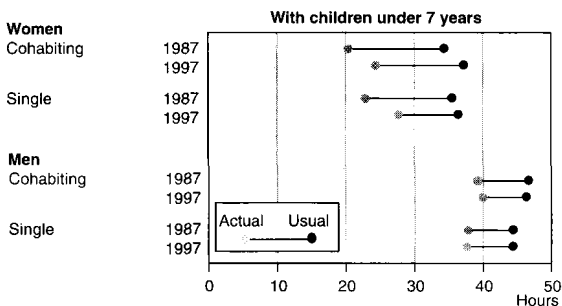
Bankruptcies in private companies by number of employed in 1997

Number and number per 1 000 companies

Number of employed	Number		Number per 1 000 compan.	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1	189	1 043	1	3
2	22	62	10	7
3-5	20	56	19	12
6-	3	14	27	18
Total	234	1 175	2	4

Source: Statistics on bankruptcies, Statistics Sweden

Hours worked per week among employed in different types of households in 1987 and 1997



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

The difference between actual hours worked during the reference week and usual agreed working hours is larger for women than for men, especially in households with children under 7 years. Women have, in almost all groups, increased their working hours, both actual and usual, between 1987 and 1997. Men have not increased their working hours to the same extent.

Stress factors experienced at work 1989 and 1997

Proportion (%) of all employed

Factors which can lead to negative stress occurring at work	Women		Men	
	1989	1997	1989	1997
Are forced to shorten lunches, work overtime or take work home at least one day a week	25	31	34	39
Experience so much stress at least half the time that they are unable to speak or think about anything other than work	38	44	31	35
Not usually involved in making decisions on how work is to be organised	30	30	25	25
Are not usually able to decide when different work tasks should be carried out	48	53	36	40
Are able to decide at maximum half the time their rate of work	48	57	34	42
Usually do not receive support and encouragement from managers when work feels difficult	30	32	39	39
Threat of being temporarily laid off or dismissed occurs	4	15	4	13
Feels that..				
too much to do at work	52	61	50	57
work tasks are too simple	12	13	11	12
work tasks are too difficult	11	14	13	12
influence is too small	29	28	28	27
work is psychologically stressing	45	50	41	42

Source: The Working Environment, Statistics Sweden

Today higher proportions among both women and men feel they are exposed to factors that can lead to stress compared to 1989. Around 6 of 10 women and men feel that they have far too much to do at work.

Difficulties at least once a week by type of difficulty in 1989 and 1997

Proportion (%) of all employed

Psychosocial difficulties

Not able to relax from work during free-time

Tired and listless

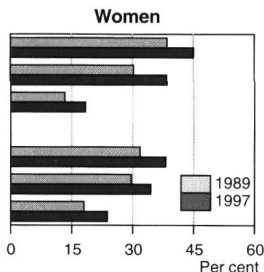
Sleeping difficulties due to thoughts of work

Physical difficulties

Pain in upper back and neck

Pain in arms or shoulders after work

Stomach difficulties



Psychosocial difficulties

Not able to relax from work during free-time

Tired and listless

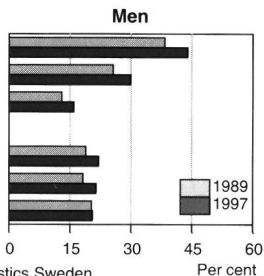
Sleeping difficulties due to thoughts of work

Physical difficulties

Pain in upper back and neck

Pain in arms or shoulders after work

Stomach difficulties



Source: The Working Environment, Statistics Sweden

Today a higher proportion of women than men have psychosocial and physical troubles compared to 1989. In 1997, a higher proportion of women than men feel tired and listless. Likewise a higher proportion of women than men feel pain in arms and shoulders after work as well as pain in the upper back and neck.

Absenteeism rate by cause 1987¹ and 1997

Proportion (%) absent in group

Reason for absence	Women		Men	
	1987	1997	1987	1997
20-64 years				
The whole week				
Illness	6	3	4	2
Vacation	9	8	8	7
Care of children	4	4	0	0
Studies, military serv. etc. ²	3	3	2	2
Total	22	18	15	12
Part of the week				
Illness	3	2	2	1
Vacation	2	3	3	3
Care of children	1	1	1	1
Studies, military serv. etc. ²	9	19	8	18
Total	15	25	13	23
16-64 years with children under 7 years				
The whole week				
Illness	4	2	3	1
Vacation	7	7	8	7
Care of children	20	15	2	1
Studies, military serv. etc. ²	3	3	2	2
Total	34	27	14	12
Part of the week				
Illness	2	1	2	1
Vacation	1	2	3	3
Care of children	4	5	3	2
Studies, military serv. etc. ²	8	16	8	19
Total	16	25	16	25

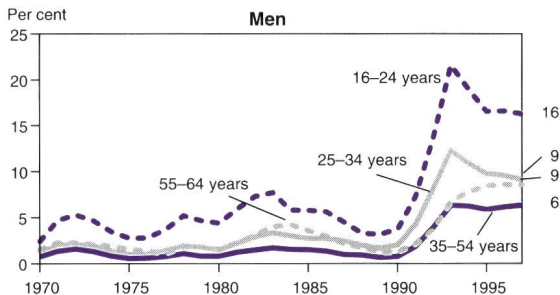
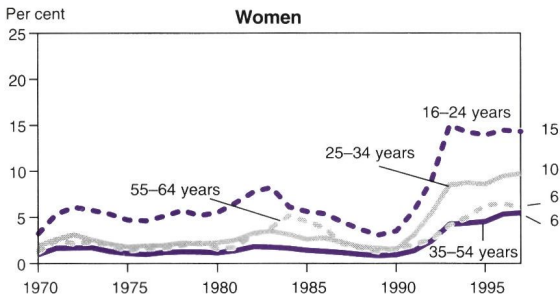
¹ Comparable data before 1987 not available.

² Including compensatory leave etc. and absence part of the week from second job.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by age 1970–1997

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force



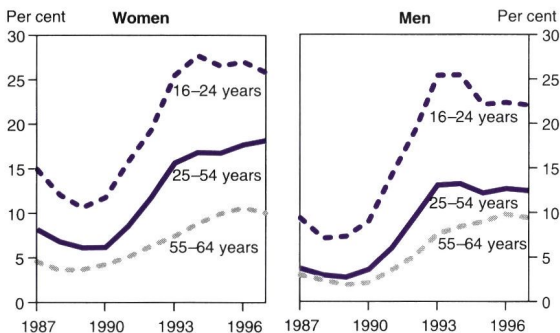
Uncertain values for 55–64 years: women 1970–1981 and 1987–1991, men 1970–1977.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

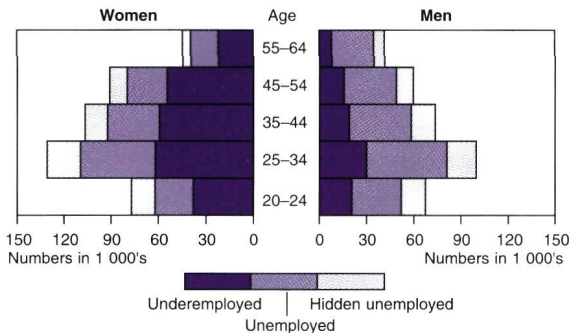
From 1970 until the 1990s, the unemployment rate has oscillated around 2 per cent both for women and men aged 20–64. During the 1990s it increased strongly and is now 7 per cent for women and 8 per cent for men.

Underemployed, unemployed or hidden unemployed by age 1987–1997

Proportion (%) of the population in age group



Underemployed, unemployed and hidden unemployed by age 1997

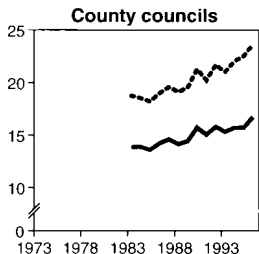
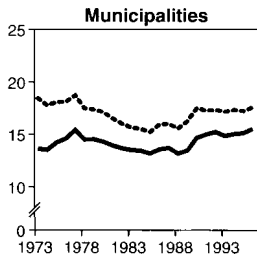
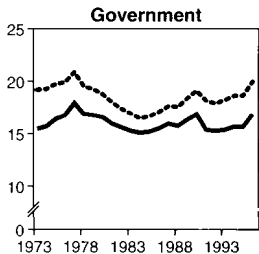
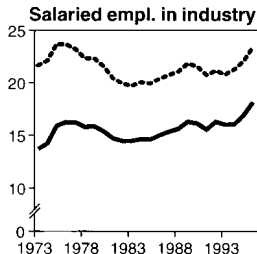
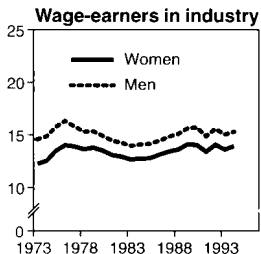


Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Wage/Salary

Changes in wages and salaries 1973–1996

Average salary in SEK 1 000's, in 1996 prices. Full-time



Comparable information is missing for wage-earners in industry from 1995 and county councils for 1973–1982.

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

Women's wages/salaries as per cent of men's 1973–1996

Full-time employees

Year	Wage-earners in industry	Salaried empl. in industry	Government	Municipalities	County councils
1973	84	63	81	74	..
1974	84	65	82	76	..
1976	86	69	84	81	..
1978	89	71	87	83	..
1980	91	71	88	83	..
1982	91	73	90	86	..
1984	91	73	92	87	75
1986	91	74	91	85	75
1988	90	74	90	85	74
1990	89	75	88	83	74
1992	90	77	85	88	73
1994	91	75	84	87	71
1996	..	78	85	88	71

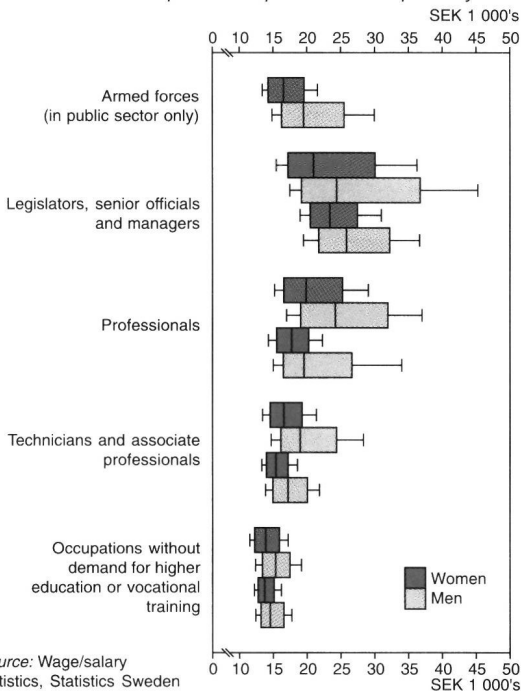
Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

Wage/salary differences between women and men have declined from the beginning of the 1970s up to the middle of the 1980s in five major groups on the labour market. Thereafter these differences increased, primarily in the public sector. Changes during the 1990s are largely due to structural changes taking place in groups and between sectors. Examples of such changes are that in 1991 teachers' salaries were regulated by municipalities (earlier state). The following year care of the elderly and childcare activities were transferred from the county councils to municipalities. Transformation of state and municipal activities into commercial enterprises has led to large groups of personnel transferring to the private sector.

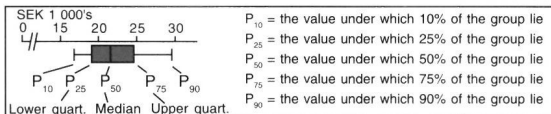
Salary distribution by occupational group 1996

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's

The two upper and lower bars in each occupational group show women and men in the private and public sector respectively.



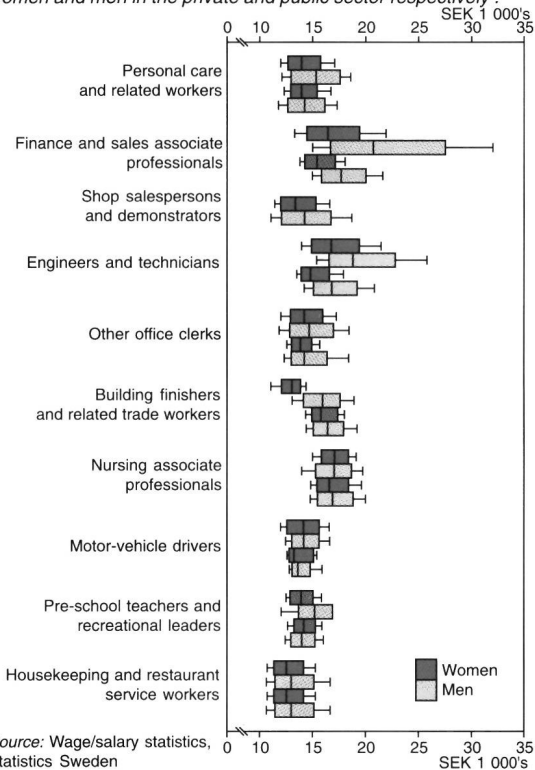
Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden



Salary dispersion in the ten most common occupational groups 1996

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's. Ranked by number within occupational group. Explanations: see graph page 65.

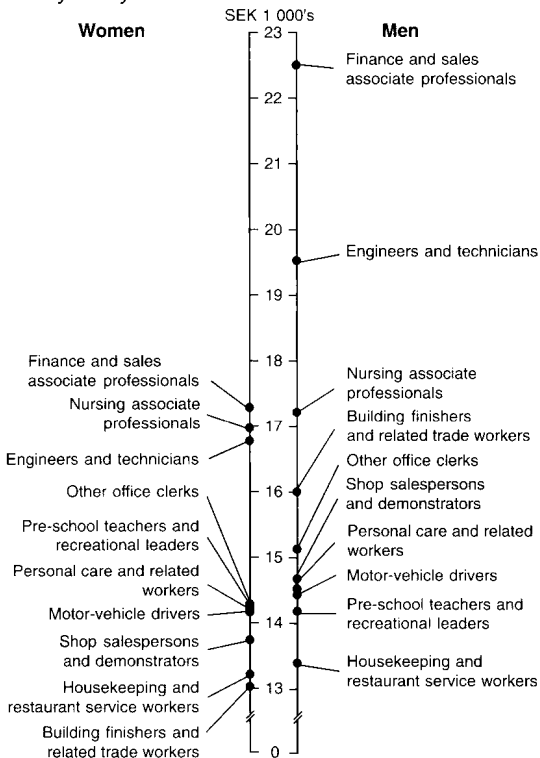
The two upper and lower bars in each occupational group show women and men in the private and public sector respectively.



Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

Average salary in the ten most common occupational groups 1996

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's



Women's average salary is lower than men's in all occupational groups except *Pre-school teachers and recreational leaders*.

The ten most women-dominated occupational groups 1996

Number in 1 000's, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as per cent of men's. Full-time and part-time

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary		Women's sal. as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Office secretaries and data entry operators	51	3	95	5	15 100	15 500	98
Nursing associate professionals	65	6	93	7	17 000	17 200	99
Pre-school teachers and recreational leaders	60	5	92	8	14 300	14 200	100
Personal care and related workers	372	34	92	8	14 200	14 500	98
Helpers in restaurants	46	9	91	9	12 600	12 200	104
Health associate professionals (except nursing)	22	3	89	11	16 800	17 200	97
Accounting clerks	47	6	89	11	15 200	16 700	91
Nursing and midwifery professionals	14	2	89	11	17 400	17 300	101
Life science technicians	3	1	86	14	16 200	18 800	86
Customer inform. clerks	24	4	86	14	14 200	15 500	91

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

In these ten occupational groups 46 per cent of all women and 5 per cent of all men work.

In occupational groups with at least 90 per cent women (max 10 per cent men) 39 per cent of all women and 4 per cent of all men work.

The ten most men-dominated occupational groups 1996

Number in 1 000's, sex distribution (%) and women's salary as per cent of men's. Full-time and part-time

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary		Women's sal. as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Mining and construction workers	0	1	1	99	12 600	14 500	87
Power-production and related plant operators	0	4	1	99	15 500	16 800	92
Building frame and related trade workers	1	41	1	99	15 000	16 200	93
Ships' deck crews and related workers	0	3	2	98	11 900	14 900	79
Agricultural and other mobile-plant operators	0	18	2	98	13 800	15 300	91
Armed forces	0	15	2	98	17 400	21 300	82
Machinery mechanics and fitters	1	47	2	98	16 100	16 100	100
Handicraft workers in wood, etc.	0	1	2	98	13 100	15 900	82
Building finishers and related trade workers	2	70	3	97	13 000	16 000	81
Metal moulders, etc.	1	33	4	96	15 100	15 900	95

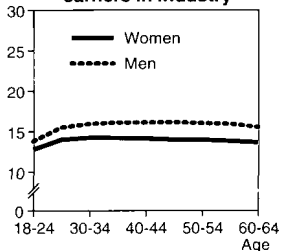
Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

In these ten occupational groups 0.4 per cent of all women and 16 per cent of all men work. In occupational groups with at least 90 per cent men (max 10 per cent women) 1 per cent of all women and 26 per cent of all men work. In equal occupational groups (40–60 per cent of one or the other sex) 12 per cent of all women and 14 per cent of all men work.

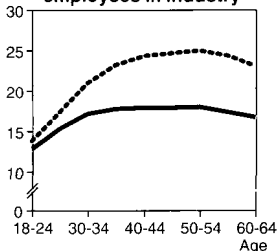
Average salary by age 1996

SEK 1 000's

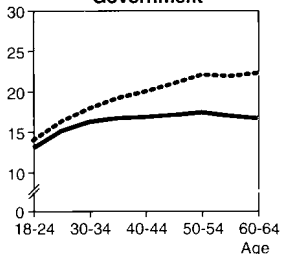
Private sector, wage-earners in industry



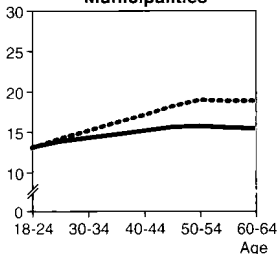
Private sector, salaried employees in industry



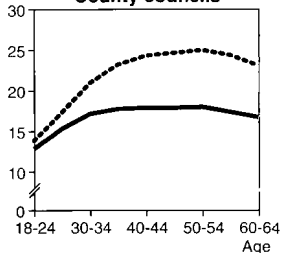
Government



Municipalities



County councils



Note that the graphs do not show salary/wage changes over the life-cycle, but the average salaries of individuals in a specific age group in 1996.

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden

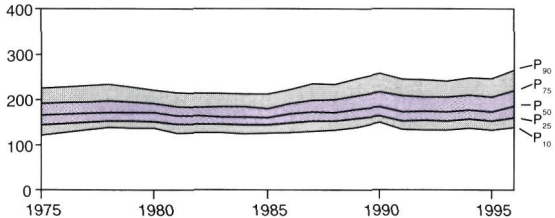
Income

Income from work of employees aged 20–64. 1975–1996

Annual income in 1996 prices. Explanations: see graph page 65.

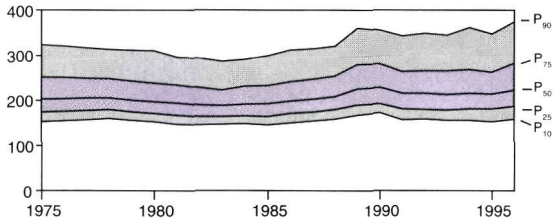
SEK 1 000's

Women



SEK 1 000's

Men



Information about 1976, 1977 and 1979 are missing.

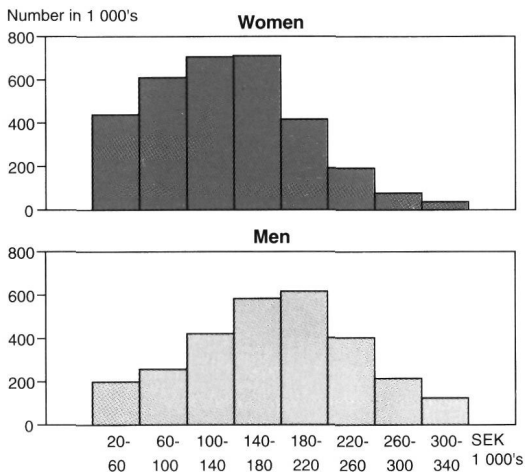
Source: Income distribution survey, Statistics Sweden

The average income from work 1996 was SEK 198 200 for women and SEK 253 200 for men. Women's income from work was 78 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 aged 20 years and over by income group 1996

Total earned and capital income



Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

In 1996, 137 600 women and 111 400 men had income from employment, capital and business of less than SEK 20 000.

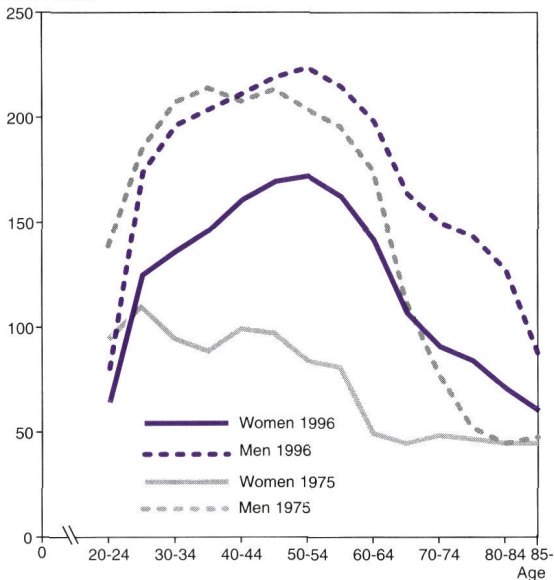
The same year 63 200 women and 293 100 men had income from employment and business over SEK 340 000.

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

Taxable income for those aged 20 years and above by age 1975 and 1996

Median income in 1996 prices. SEK 1 000's

SEK 1 000's



Note that the graph does not show income changes over the life-cycle, but the median income of individuals in a specific age group in 1996.

Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

Taxable income includes wage/salary, interest, capital gains and social insurance including sickness and parental allowances, unemployment benefit, pension etc.

Disposable income for families in ages 20–64¹ by family unit 1975, 1985 och 1996

Median income in 1996 prices. SEK 1 000's

Family unit	1975	1985	1996
Cohabitants			
without children	202	222	252
with children	227	243	267
of which 1 child	220	231	258
2 children	229	248	271
at least			
3 children	235	266	277
Single woman			
without children	97	100	108
with children	155	146	156
of which 1 child	148	135	147
at least 2 children	178	171	181
Single man			
without children	112	102	110
with children	205	168	173
of which 1 child	182	166	161

¹ These statistics are based on a sample survey. The age is that of the person chosen for the survey.

Source: Income distribution survey, Statistics Sweden

Single women without children had the lowest income all three years. Single men with and without children had lower disposable income 1996 than 1975 (in 1996 prices).

Cohabitants with and without children had higher income 1996 than 1975.

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

Households with taxable assets 1975, 1985 and 1996

Number in 1 000's and proportion (%) of all in group

Type of household	Number 1996	Proportion (%) of all in group		
		1975 ¹	1985 ²	1996 ³
Co-assessed	184	8	12	11
Single women	44	3	2	2
Single men	48	3	3	3

¹ Limit for taxable assets: SEK 200 000.

² Limit for taxable assets: SEK 400 000.

³ Limit for taxable assets: SEK 900 000.

Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

Households with social assistance 1985 and 1996

Number and proportion (%) of all in group

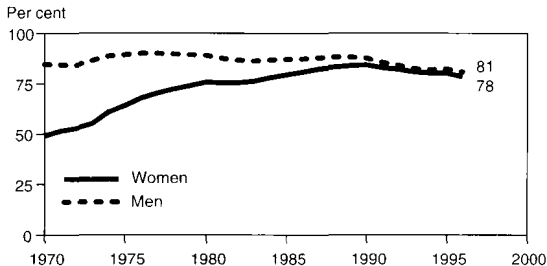
Type of household	Number		Proportion (%) of all in group	
	1985	1996	1985	1996
Cohabiting				
without children	17 700	20 100	2	2
with children	41 600	60 400	5	7
Single woman				
without children	65 100	88 600	11	14
with children	48 700	62 300	37	37
Single man				
without children	115 600	140 100	14	15
with children	4 500	7 300	17	16
Total	293 400	378 900	7	11

Source: Social assistance 1985, Statistics Sweden, Social assistance 1997:6, National Board of Health and Welfare

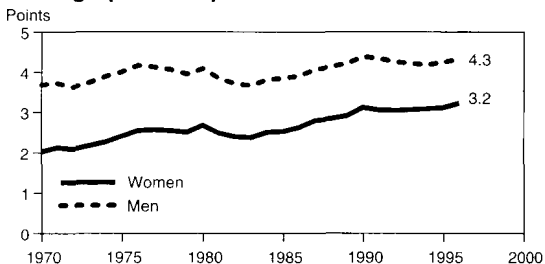
The highest proportion of those receiving benefits, more than a third, were to be found among single women with children in both 1985 and 1996.

Individuals with earned pension points 1970–1996

Proportion (%) of all aged 16–65



Average pension points 1970–1996



Individuals with full pension points (6.5) 1970–1996

Proportion (%) of all with pension points

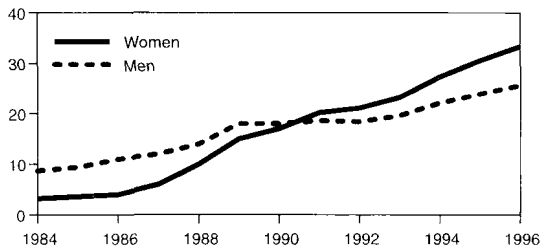
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1996
Women	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	3.2	4.2
Men	11.9	12.8	13.5	10.6	18.1	19.0

Source: The Social Security Administration

Individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–1996

Proportion (%) of all aged 20–64

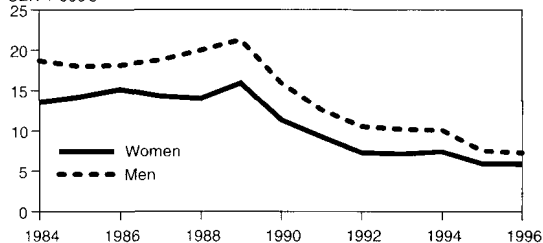
Per cent



Average amount saved by individuals aged 20–64 with private pension savings 1984–1996

SEK 1 000's in 1996 prices

SEK 1 000's



Source: Income distribution survey and Statistics on total income, Statistics Sweden

A larger proportion of men than women had pension savings up to 1990. Thereafter the proportion of women is greater than that of men. Women's savings were on average lower than men's over the whole period.

Pensioners 65 years and over by type of pension benefit 1983 and 1996

Percentage distribution, average amount in SEK and number of pensioners in 1 000's

Type of pension	1996				1983	
	Women		Men		Prop. (%)	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	W	M
Basic pension incl. pension supplement	14	49 700	3	51 100	39	9
Basic pension +ATP	31	70 200	24	115 700	30	37
Basic pension +ATP +ITP/STP	21	103 300	49	155 200	11	35
Basic pension +ATP +civil service pension	13	124 400	15	170 700	11	13
Basic pension +ATP +local govt. pension	21	106 100	9	162 900	9	6
Total, per cent	100		100		100	100
Average amount		89 200		146 300		
Number in 1,000's	881		648			

Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

ATP = National pension schemes

ITP/STP = Supplementary pension schemes

Pension 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 the basic amount.

Disposable income for single pensioners aged 65 and over by age 1975, 1985 and 1996

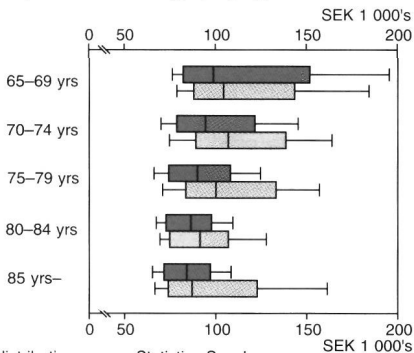
Median income in SEK 1 000's in 1996 prices and number of pensioners in 1 000's

Age	Income						Number	
	1975		1985		1996		1996	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
65-69	68	70	82	95	99	104	85	47
70-74	65	..	78	84	94	107	101	45
75-79	61	..	73	70	90	100	119	42
80-84	61	..	71	67	86	91	103	33
85 år-	54	..	67	65	84	87	105	28
65 år-	62	66	73	74	90	99	513	195

Source: Income distribution survey, Statistics Sweden

Disposable income for single pensioners aged 65 and over by age 1996

SEK 1 000's. Explanations: see graph page 65.



Source: Income distribution survey, Statistics Sweden

Leisure

Some leisure activities 1976 and 1996

Proportion (%) aged 16–74 who often perform the activity

Leisure activity	Women		Men	
	1976	1996	1976	1996
Outdoor activities and physical recreation				
Hiking in woods and cross-country ¹	26	32	24	30
Walking for pleasure and exercise ¹	37	58	32	44
Sports/exercise outdoors ^{1,3}	11	21	25	31
Sports/exercise indoors ^{1,3}	21	28	22	27
Fishing ²	8	8	28	25
Recreation and culture				
Cinema ²	13	14	20	15
Theatre ^{2,4}	4	4	3	1
Library visit ²	26	37	21	27
Reading books every week	41	46	36	32
Eating out ^{2,4}	26	46	29	50
Sporting event as spectator ^{2,3}	8	14	26	26
Church attendance ²	16	12	10	8
Hobby activity every week ⁵	9	15	15	26
Playing a musical instrument ^{2,4}	7	5	9	9
Active in any association	74	68	59	60

¹ More than 20 times per year. ² More than 5 times per year.

³ 1976 and 1990/91. ⁴ 1982/83 and 1996. ⁵ 1982/83 and 1990/91.

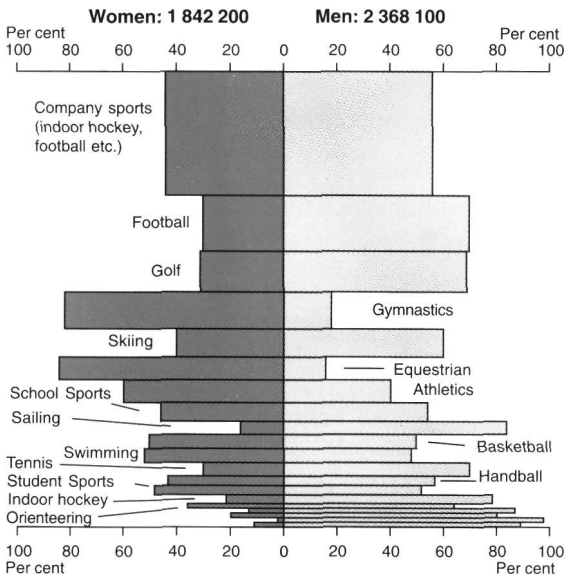
Source: ULF, Statistics Sweden

There was a greater interest in many outdoor activities and in physical recreation in the 1990s than in the 1970s. The proportion who are regular *Walking for pleasure and exercise*, or performing *Sport/exercise outdoors* or *indoors* has increased especially among women, but also among men. A considerably higher percentage of men than women are *Fishing* regulary.

Among recreation and culture, *Eating out* has become much more common while *Church attendance* has become slightly less common both among women and men.

The 20 largest sports federations 1996

Number active and sex distribution (%)



The last four: Sport Shooting, Cycling, Ice Hockey, Automobile Sports.

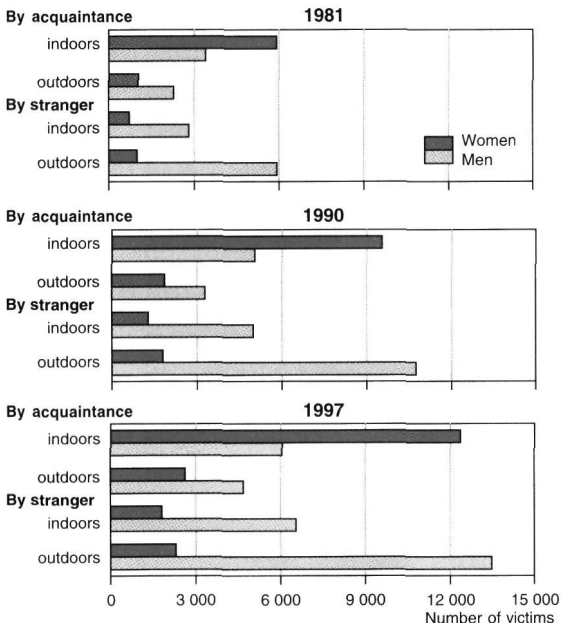
Source: Swedish Sports Confederation

Of all those registered in a sports federation affiliated to the Swedish Sports Confederation, 92 per cent of women and 86 per cent of men are registered in one of the 20 largest federations. Of these, *Gymnastics* and *Equestrian* are woman-dominated, and ten are man-dominated. Since the 1980s, *Football*, *Golf* and *Indoor hockey* have increased most among women, *Golf* and *Indoor hockey* among men.

Violence and crime

Assaults reported to the police 1981, 1990, 1997

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

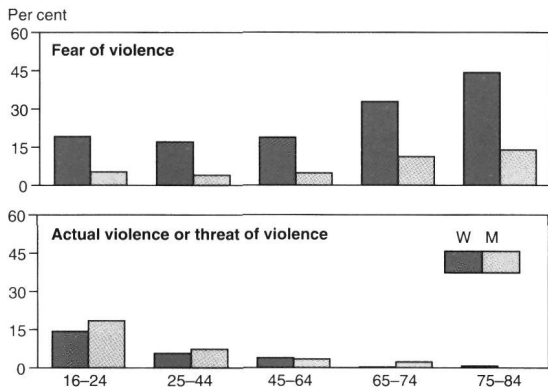


Assaults reported to the police increased, especially during the 1980s. Women are most often assaulted indoors by an acquaintance, men outdoors by a stranger.

Source: Criminal statistics, National Council for Crime Prevention

Fear of violence and actual violence 1996

Proportion (%) in age group



Source: ULF, Statistics Sweden

Since the end of the 1970s, fear of violence has increased, especially among elderly women but also among younger women and men. An increasing proportion among the youngest men feel the threat of violence or actual violence more now compared to the end of the 1970s.

Exposed¹ to violence, threat of violence, mobbing or sexual harassment during 1997

Proportion (%) of all employed aged 16-64

	Women	Men
Violence or threat of violence	17	9
Mobbing	8	8
Sexual harassment from managers/colleges	2	1
Sexual harassment from other people	5	1

Source: The Working Environment, Statistics Sweden

¹ Last 12 months.

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code 1973 and 1996

Number

Principle crime	Women		Men	
	1973	1996	1973	1996
Offences against person	390	1 110	6 790	11 030
Off. against life and health	250	770	4 710	7 830
of which Assault	210	710	4 230	7 480
Off. against liberty and peace	130	330	1 620	2 570
Sexual crimes	0	10	450	570
of which Rape	—	—	90	100
Offences against property	6 320	9 650	37 150	28 330
Theft, robbery etc.	4 600	8 170	26 150	20 190
of which Petty theft	2 740	6 390	4 530	8 000
Theft	1 310	1 540	14 910	8 900
Stealing of vehicle	110	1 610	3 420	410
Robbery	20	20	430	500
Fraud	1 360	820	7 160	3 390
Embezzlement	210	300	1 050	1 080
Off. in connection with debts	30	80	210	740
Off. inflicting damage	130	270	2 590	2 930
Offences against the public	220	870	1 070	1 890
Offences against the state	340	360	7 070	3 260
Total	7 270	11 990	52 070	44 520

Source: Criminal statistics, National Council for Crime Prevention

The number of those suspected of crime has increased among both sexes since the 1970s. The number of persons found guilty of a crime under the criminal code has increased among women but decreased among men. In 1973 the sex distribution was 12 per cent women and 88 per cent men, in 1996 21 per cent women and 79 per cent men. Especially among *Theft, robbery etc.* and *Offences against the public* the proportion of women found guilty of crime has increased.

Influence and power

Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–1994

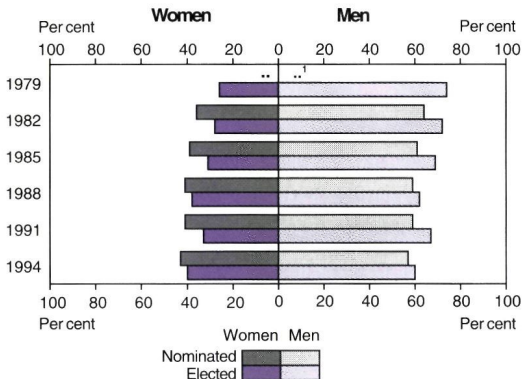
Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote

Year	Total		First-time voter	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1973	92	92	85	87
1976	94	94	90	89
1979	94	93	89	86
1982	93	92	91	86
1985	93	92	89	88
1988	87	84	77	74
1991	88	86	81	80
1994	88	86	85	78

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

Nominated and elected to Parliament 1979–1994

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

¹ Sex distribution not available.

Elected to Parliament by party in 1973, 1982, and 1998

Sex distribution (%) and number

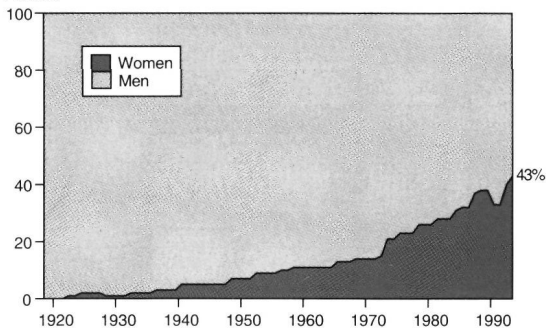
Party	1973		1982		1998 ¹	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Moderate Party	16	84	24	76	30	70
Centre Party	24	76	32	68	56	44
Liberal Party	15	85	14	86	35	65
Christian Democrats	.	.	.	.	40	60
Green Party	.	.	.	.	50	50
New Democracy	.	.	.	.	.	.
Social Democratic Party	22	78	30	70	50	50
Left Party	21	79	20	80	42	58
Total, per cent	21	79	28	72	43	57
number	74	276	108	241	149	200

¹ Election 20 September 1998.

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Tax Board

Composition of Parliament 1919–1998

Per cent



Source: The Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber and National Tax Board

Parliamentary committees in 1973, 1985, and 1998

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1973		1985		1998	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Justice	33	67	27	73	65	35
Foreign Affairs	7	93	27	73	59	41
Social Insurance	20	80	60	40	59	41
Health and Welfare	20	80	47	53	53	47
Cultural Affairs	33	67	60	40	53	47
Civil Law	27	73	33	67	47	53
Education	20	80	27	73	47	53
Agriculture	13	87	20	80	41	59
Industry and Trade	–	100	20	80	41	59
Defence	7	93	20	80	35	65
Transport and Communication	–	100	13	87	35	65
Labour Market ¹	20	80	27	73	35	65
Housing ²	13	87	20	80	35	65
Constitution	7	93	20	80	29	72
Finance	7	93	20	80	29	71
Taxation	13	87	13	87	29	71
Total, per cent	15	85	28	72	43	57
number	36	204	68	172	118	154

¹ Standing Committee on Interior until 1975/76.

² Standing Committee on Civil Law until 1982/83.

Source: The Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

The proportion of women in the committees has increased from 15 per cent in 1973 to 43 per cent in 1998. Committees on *Constitution*, *Finance* and *Taxation* have always been men-dominated, while others such as *Justice*, *Foreign Affairs* and *Social Insurance* now have a majority of women.

In 1998, the sex distribution was even in 8 of the 16 committees.

Top officials in ministries in 1973, 1985, and 1998

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1973		1985		1998 ²	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers	11	89	25	75	50	50
State Secretaries	–	100	12	88	35	65
Top administrators ¹	2	98	11	89	17	83
Total	4	96	15	85	31	69

¹ Permanent Under-Secretary, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Budget Director, Director-General, Ministry of Finance, Permanent Secretary and Director of Planning.

² April 1998.

Source: State Calendar.

For the first time after the election in 1994, Sweden has had an equal sex distribution amongst ministers in the Government. From being totally men-dominated, one third of the State Secretaries are now women. Among top administrators, 17 per cent are women and 83 per cent are men in 1998.

County Governors 1973, 1985, 1997, and 1998

Number

Year	Women	Men	
1973	–	24	From being men-dominated, one-third are now women.
1985 ¹	3	19	
1997 ²	4	19	
1998 ³	7	14	

¹ Vacancies in the counties of *Kristianstad* and *Norrbotten*. ² Counties of *Kristianstad* and *Malmöhus* were merged into the County of *Skåne* in 1997.

³ Counties of *Göteborg- and Bohus*, *Skaraborg* and *Älvsborg* were merged into the County of *Västra Götaland* in 1998.

Source: Ministry of the Interior, County administrative board division

Ordinary members of central and regional governmental lay boards 1986–1997¹

Sex distribution (%)

År ²	Central		Regional	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1986 ³	17	83	15	85
1989	28	72	22	78
1990	30	70	23	77
1991	31	69	26	74
1993	37	63	29	71
1995	42	58	34	66
1997	44	56	40	60

One of the main goals in the gender policy of the government was to increase the proportion of women in governmental lay boards. The goal of 30 per cent women in central boards was reached in 1992 and 40 per cent in 1995.

Chairpersons in governmental central lay boards 1989–1997

Number and sex distribution (%)

Year ²	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1989	10	73	12	88
1991	13	110	11	89
1993	22	97	18	82
1995	37	77	32	68
1997	48	95	34	66

¹ Including chairpersons but excluding staff representatives.

² Refers to budget year up to 1993/94 and after that calendar year.

³ Excluding chairpersons of regional authorities.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Equality Affairs Division

Ordinary members of central governmental lay boards¹ by ministry in 1989 and 1997

Sex distribution (%) and number

Ministry	1989		1997	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labour	29	71	52	48
Culture ²	43	57	49	51
Education and Science	31	69	49	51
Health and Social Affairs	39	61	48	52
Justice	28	72	46	54
Housing/Interior ³	30	70	45	55
Environment	22	78	44	56
Agriculture	28	72	42	58
Transport and Communications	24	76	41	59
Finance	22	78	40	60
Foreign Affairs	39	61	39	61
Industry and Trade ⁴	21	79	37	63
Defence	12	88	32	68
Total, per cent	28	72	44	56
number	211	545	512	665

¹ Excluding staff representatives.

² Information from 1997 for Ministry of Culture.

³ Information from 1997 for Ministry of Interior.

⁴ Information from 1997 for Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Equality Affairs Division

In 1989, the only ministry with an equal sex distribution among ordinary members in central lay boards was the Ministry of *Interior*. In 1997, there were only three boards that did not have an equal sex distribution, in the Ministries of *Foreign Affairs*, *Industry and Trade*, and *Defence*.

In the Ministries of *Labour*, *Environment* and *Defence* the proportion of women has increased by more than 20 percentage points since 1989.

Ordinary members of regional governmental authorities' lay boards in 1997

Number and sex distribution (%)

Authority	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Regional social insurance offices	73	81	47	53
County tax boards	66	120	36	64
Enforcement services ¹	43	49	47	53
County labour boards	86	98	47	53
County administrative boards	115	229	33	67
County boards of forestry	43	56	43	57
Total	426	633	40	60

¹ From 1997, the former 24 regional authorities were combined into 10 regions.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Equality Affairs Division

The proportion of women in regional boards has increased by 4 percentage points since 1996, mostly due to *Enforcement services* and *County boards of forestry*.

Composition of the Committees in 1981, 1990, and 1997

Sex distribution (%) and number

Funktion	1981		1990		1997	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chairperson	10	90	14	86	28	72
Members	21	79	34	66	44	56
Specialists	13	87	23	77	37	63
Secretaries and others	22	78	32	68	49	51
Total, number	920	4 780	690	1 960	2 140	3 140

Source: Committee Report

Elected to municipal councils by party in 1979, 1988, and 1994

Sex distribution (%) and number

Party	1979		1988		1994	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Moderate Party	29	71	30	70	34	66
Centre Party	26	74	30	70	37	63
Liberal Party	28	72	36	64	39	61
Christian Democrats	12	88	20	80	31	69
Green Party	.	.	45	55	46	54
New Democracy	.	.	.	.	15	85
Social Democratic Party	31	69	35	65	47	53
Left Party	32	68	35	65	44	56
Other	23	77	23	77	26	74
Total, per cent	29	71	34	66	41	59
number	3 830	9 540	4 560	9 000	5 600	7 950

Elected to county councils by party 1979, 1988, and 1994

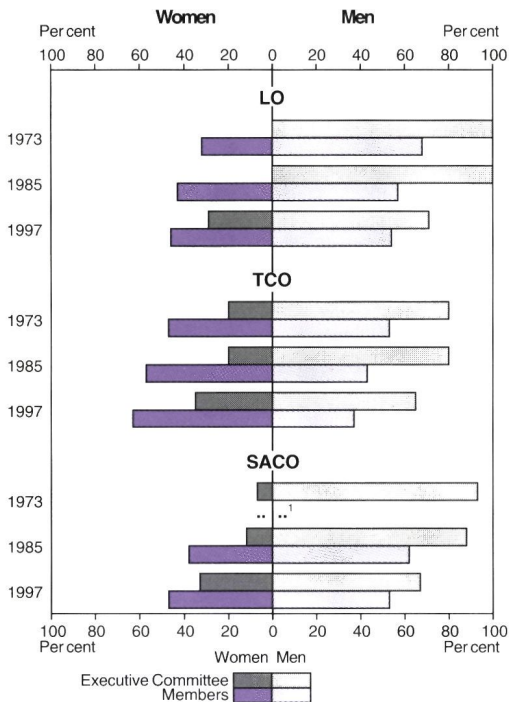
Sex distribution (%) and number

Party	1979		1988		1994	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Moderate Party	27	73	38	62	44	56
Centre Party	36	64	42	58	47	53
Liberal Party	29	71	42	58	47	53
Christian Democrats	8	92	30	70	48	52
Green Party	.	.	46	54	54	46
New Democracy	.	.	.	.	.	.
Social Democratic Party	32	68	43	57	49	51
Left Party	33	67	43	57	42	58
Other				44	56	
Total, per cent	37	63	42	58	48	52
number	631	1 074	720	1 020	850	930

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

Executive committees and members of trade unions in 1973, 1985, and 1997

Sex distribution (%)



¹ Sex distribution not available

LO: Swedish Trade Union Confederation

TCO: Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees

SACO: Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations

Source: Each organisation

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1973, 1985, and 1997

Sex distribution (%)

Organization	1973		1985		1997	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
LO¹						
Congress	5	95	14	86	33	67
Executive Committee	–	100	–	100	29	71
Chairperson	–	100	–	100	10	90
Members	32	68	43	57	46	54
TCO¹						
Congress	15	85	36	64	44	56
Executive Committee	20	80	20	80	35	65
Chairperson	9	91	11	89	37	63
Members	47	53	57	43	63	37
SACO¹						
Congress	9	91	29	71	35	65
Executive Committee	7	93	12	88	33	67
Chairperson	8	92	15 ³	85 ³	36	64
Members	.. ²	.. ²	38	62	47	53

¹ See page 93.

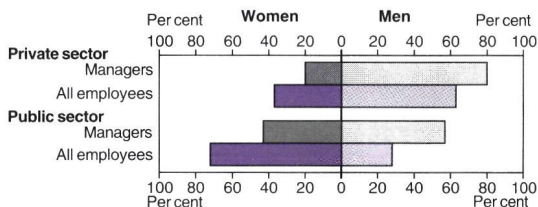
² Sex distribution not available.

³ Refers to 1983.

Source: Each organization

Managers and all employees in private and public sector in 1995

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Women and Men at the Top, Statistics Sweden

Managers by sector in 1995

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Private sector	14 190	58 160	20	80
Public sector	10 840	14 560	43	57
State	1 450	4 950	23	77
Municipalities	7 480	7 310	51	49
Church parishes	20	250	7	93
County councils	1 890	2 060	48	52
Total	25 030	72 720	26	74

Source: Women and Men at the Top, Statistics Sweden

Managers by position in 1995

Number and sex distribution (%)

Position	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Legislators and govt. offs.	280	930	23	77
Senior offs. of interest organisations	0	60	4	96
Directors and chief executives	380	3 960	9	91
Production and operation managers	10 570	26 820	28	72
Other specialists	11 440	33 400	26	74
Managers of small enterprises	2 350	7 550	24	76
All managers	25 030	72 720	26	74

Source: Women and Men at the Top, Statistics Sweden

Manager is here defined as:

Person with administrative management work as well as policy work in both the private and public sectors.

The work involves i.a. making decisions, planning, steering and co-ordinating.

(Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations, SSYK)

Managers in the private and public sectors by position in 1995

Average monthly salaries. Full-time employees



pr = private sector
cg = central government
m = municipalities
p = church parishes
cc = county councils

Source: Women and Men at the Top, Statistics Sweden

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Women and Men in Sweden.

Facts and Figures 1998

Equality over the last 20 years

There are many issues concerning changes in equality we have witnessed over the last 20 years in Sweden. In which areas have advances been made? What setbacks have been encountered? What will happen in the new millennium? Understanding these changes requires a basic knowledge of the facts. Statistics that are easy to understand are an excellent tool for acquiring knowledge and clarifying the issues involved. In order to analyse gender issues and understand the many factors determining the role and situation of women and men in society, we need statistics from many different fields.

The 1998 issue of the well known booklet *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and Figures 1998* reveals the changes that have occurred over the 70s, 80s and 90s. As usual women and men are presented side-by-side in clear, easy to understand tables and graphs. The introduction provides an overview of the major changes in both text and figures. Milestones in the move towards greater equality since 1845 have been updated with the latest developments.



Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden

First edition 8 600 copies 1998

ISBN 91-618-0976-4

ISSN 0294-4877