



Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden

WOMEN + MEN and MEN in Sweden

**FACTS AND
FIGURES 2002**

Contents

Gender equality	1
Changes in gender equality since the 1970s	2
Gender equality and statistics	9
Guide for readers	10
Population	11
Health	21
Education	27
Time use	34
Child care	36
Care of the elderly	40
Gainful employment	42
Salaries	66
Income	73
Violence and crime	80
Influence and power	84
Subject index	95

Gender equality

means equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men, e.g. to pursue work which provides economic independence, to care for children and the home and participate in politics, unions, and other societal activities.

Equality –gender 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 *gender equality*, which refers to equality between women and men. There is a special Swedish term for gender equality – *jämställdhet*!

Gender equality have 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. The ratio 40% women to 60% men has been considered as an equal distribution, but today we strive for 50%–50%. If women constitute more than 60% of a group, that group is women-dominated. If men constitute more than 60% of a group then that group is men-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 areas of society.

Developments in gender equality since the 1970s

- Women and men do not have to choose between paid work and children – they can have both.
- Today women work equally in the public and the private sector while men work predominantly in the private sector.
- Women combine paid work with care of children and the home to a larger extent than men.
- Men combine paid work with economic, political and union power to a larger extent than women.
- Directly elected political assemblies have an equal representation of women and men – indirectly elected assemblies do not.
- The upper secondary school system and higher education are still sexsegregated.
- The labour market is still sexsegregated.
- Salary differences remain
 - women-dominated occupations are valued less than men-dominated.
 - men have higher salaries/wages than women in most occupations.
- The number of pensioners is increasing and they are living longer
 - women are more likely to live alone 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 79% in 2001. The corresponding proportions for men were 90% and 84% respectively.
- 42% of the women worked in the public and 58% in the private sector in 1970. In 2001, 50% worked in the public and 50% in the private sector. Among men 21% worked in the public and 79% in the private sector in 1970. In 2001, 18% worked in the public and 82% in the private sector.
- In 1970, 7% of all employed women and 4% of all employed men worked in occupations with equal sex distribution. In 2001, the corresponding proportions were 12% for women and 12% for men.
- The proportion of children aged 1–6 in municipal child care was 12% in 1972 and 77% in 2001.
- In 1974, men accounted for 0% of days for which a parental allowance for caring of young children was paid, in 2001 for 14%.
- The sex distribution among parliament members in 1973 was 15% women and 85% men. In 2002, the sex distribution was 45% women and 55% men.
- In 1986, the sex distribution among representatives on central governmental lay boards was 17% women and 83% men. In 2000, it was 46% women and 54% 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 2000/01, the corresponding figures were 47% and 55% respectively.
- The proportion of women pensioners receiving only the national basic pension was 39% in 1983 and 11% in 2000. For men the figures were 9% and 2%.

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 court order. Marriage means a 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 degrees 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 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 county 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 gives wives and husbands equal legal status.
- 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 to 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 fiveyear period.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportuniiesy.
- 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; ordinance for equal opportunities in civil service; Sterilisation Act: person aged 25 decides her/ himself.
- 1977 Agreement between employers and unions on equal opportunities.
- 1979 Right to sixhour day for parents of small children.
- 1980 Law against sex discrimination in employment; spouse-means test for student loan abolished; equal opportunities agreement with municipal and county governments; compulsory schools adopt new curriculum – now required to promote equal opportunities; 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 under 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 opportunities Agreement 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 opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act; new national policy for equal opportunities; 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 (amendment of Penal Code); Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation; The Equal Opportunities Act tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 Law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act came into force on 1 January.

Gender equality policy objectives

The overall aim of Sweden's gender equality policy is for women and men to have the same opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all areas of life. This implies things like:

- an equal distribution of power and influence between women and men
- the same opportunities for women and men to achieve economic independence
- equal conditions and opportunities in respect of entrepreneurship, jobs, terms of employment and advancement prospects at work
- equal access to education and training and equal opportunities for developing personal ambitions, interests and talents
- shared responsibility for children and the home
- freedom from sexual (gender-related) violence.

Priority issues for gender equality policy

The concepts of feminine and masculine are social constructions, which means that gender patterns are the result of upbringing, culture, the economic framework, power structures and political ideologies. Gender patterns are formed and maintained, both at the personal, and at the level of society. This is why the Swedish Government has decided that work on gender equality should have a feminist focus that consciously tackles this structure.

Gender equality takes shape and produces results in a range of fields including economic policy, educational policy, family policy, labour market policy, etc.

The Government therefore considers it important that gender equality be integrated into all policy areas (gender mainstreaming). In addition to this, the Government during its term of office (2002–2006) will focus on the following:

- representation; an equal distribution of power and influence,
- equal pay for equal work and work of equal value,
- men's violence against women; prostitution, and trafficking in women for sexual purposes,
- men and gender equality, and
- sexualisation of the public arena.

Source: "Jämt och ständigt", Government Communication to Parliament on the Government's Gender Equality Policy. Skr. 2002/03:140. June 2003

National machinery

The Deputy Prime Minister coordinates the Government's gender equality policy. Each minister is responsible for gender equality in his/her policy area.

The Division for Gender Equality is responsible, under the Deputy Prime Minister, for coordination of the Government's work on gender equality, special gender equality initiatives and development of methods to implement the Government's gender equality policy. The Division is also in charge of matters related to the Act on Equality between Women and Men and of administrative and development issues involving the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman.

At the county administrative board of every county, there are *county experts on gender equality*.

The Office of the Equal Opportunities Ombudsman ensures compliance with the Act on Equality between Women and Men.

The *Equal Opportunities Commission* can order employers on a penalty of a fine to take active measures promoting gender equality.

Gender equality and statistics

Gender equality concerns all areas of society

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

This means that 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 sex¹.

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 a comprehensive and thorough breakdown of all statistics. In addition, statistics should be presented in such a way that they are easily accessible to users.

¹ The term "sex" is used in the biological aspects, while "gender" refers to the social aspects.

On 9 June 1994, Article 14 was added to the Ordinance on Official Statistics in the section on "Accessibility":

Official statistics related to individuals should be disaggregated by sex, unless there are special reasons for not doing so.

Guide for readers

The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from Statistics Sweden's (SCB's) and other governmental agencies' statistical production. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph.

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 the absolute numbers and sex distribution in various groups. Such graphs occur 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 1890–2001

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

Year	Population		Live births		Deaths	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2 468	2 317	65	68	41	41
1920	3 006	2 898	67	72	39	39
1950	3 535	3 506	55	58	35	35
1970	4 045	4 036	54	57	37	43
1980	4 198	4 120	47	50	42	50
1990	4 347	4 244	60	64	46	49
2001	4 501	4 408	44	47	48	45

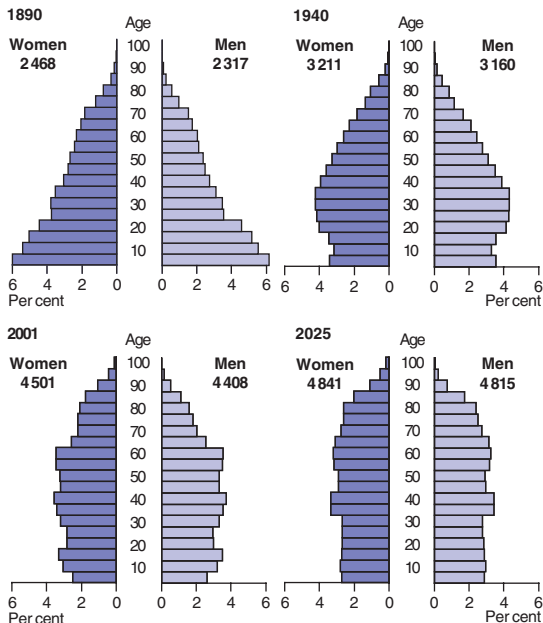
Year	Immigrants		Emigrants		Annual pop. growth rate (‰)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
1890	2	3	16	18	4.2	5.7
1920	5	5	5	5	9.2	11.5
1950	16	12	7	6	8.4	8.7
1970	35	43	13	16	9.3	9.7
1980	19	20	14	16	2.5	1.0
1990	29	31	11	14	7.3	7.6
2001	30	31	15	17	2.4	3.6

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 reduced immigration and fewer child births. In 1997, there was an increase only because of immigration.

Population by age in 1890, 1940, 2001 and projection for the year 2025

Numbers in 1 000's and percentage of total women and men

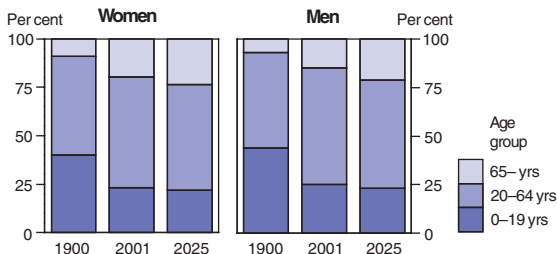


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

The entire population has aged during the 20th century. The proportion of children has decreased, the proportion of elderly 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, 2001 och 2025

Percentage distribution



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Population by national background and age 2001

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

National background	Age					
	0-19		20-64		65-	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Born abroad	6	6	15	14	10	9
resident in Sweden 0-4 yrs	2	2	2	2	0	0
resident in Sweden 5- yrs	4	4	12	12	9	8
Born in Sweden	94	94	85	86	90	91
with both parents born abroad	8	8	2	2	0	0
with one parent born abroad	10	10	6	6	0	0
with two parents born in Sweden	76	76	77	78	90	91
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	1 041	1 098	2 633	2 701	827	609

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Single and married/cohabiting by age 2001

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Marital status	Age					
	16-19		20-24		25-29	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	94	98	60	78	33	48
Married/cohabiting	6	2	40	22	67	52
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	197	210	253	262	288	298

Marital status	Age					
	30-34		35-39		40-49	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Single	22	31	21	27	23	25
Married/cohabiting	78	69	79	73	77	75
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	305	317	313	329	575	594

Marital status	Age			
	50-59		60-64	
	W	M	W	M
Single	25	23	30	20
Married/cohabiting	75	77	70	80
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	616	627	225	224

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Population aged 65 and over by marital status 2001

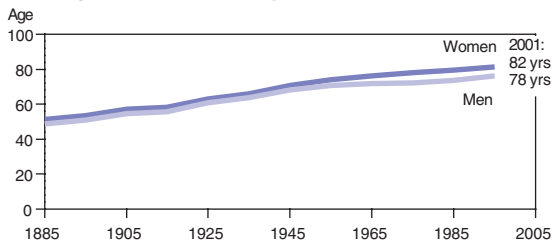
Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Marital status ¹	Age					
	65–69		70–74		75–79	
	Kv	M	Kv	M	Kv	M
Not married	6	10	6	10	6	10
Married	59	69	52	70	40	67
Divorced/Separated	17	16	13	12	11	9
Widowed	18	5	29	8	43	14
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	198	182	195	163	187	142

Marital status ¹	Age					
	80–84		85–89		90–	
	Kv	M	Kv	M	Kv	M
Not married	7	8	8	9	11	9
Married	26	62	13	51	5	35
Divorced/Separated	8	7	7	5	5	3
Widowed	59	23	72	35	79	53
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	156	100	94	47	50	17

¹ Cohabitants are shown by officially registered marital status.

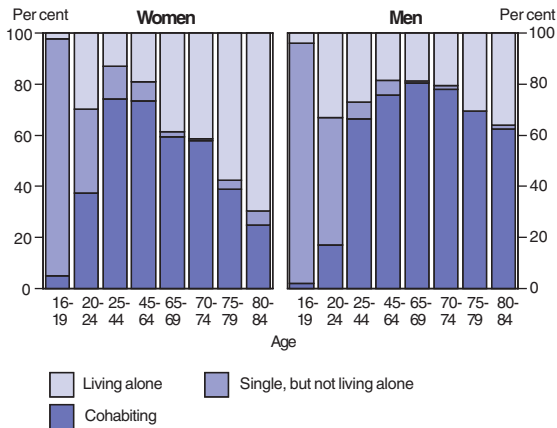
Average life expectancy at birth 1885-2001



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Cohabiting, single, and living alone by age 2000

Proportion (%) in age group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Examples of groups which are single, but not living alone:

- Children aged 16 year and over residing in parents' home
- Friends living together
- Brothers and sisters living together
- Parents residing in grown-up childrens' home

Family units by type in 2000

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

Type of family unit	Number	Per cent
Cohabiting without children	1 306	29
Cohabiting with children	859	19
Single woman with children	176	4
Single man with children	52	1
Single woman without children	818	18
Single man without children	771	17
Other family units	549	12
Total	4 532	100

Family units with cohabitants or single adult by number of children aged 0–17 in 2000

Numbers in 1 000's and percentage distribution

Number of children	Cohabitants		Single			
			Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	1 306	60	818	82	771	94
1	298	14	95	10	33	4
2	390	18	59	6	14	2
3–	172	8	22	2	4	0
Total	2 165	100	994	100	823	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

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

Children aged 0–17 by age, residing in parents' home by parents' cohabiting status, or not residing in parents' home in 2000

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

	Age							
	0		1–5		6–12		13–17	
	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B
Children residing in parents' home	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99
Cohabiting parents	91	90	85	85	77	77	73	73
Biological/ adoptive	89	89	84	84	72	72	65	66
Mother and stepfather	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	6
Father and stepmother	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Single biological/adoptive parent ¹	9	9	15	15	23	23	26	26
Mother	9	9	13	13	20	19	22	20
Father	0	0	1	1	3	4	4	5
No information	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Children not residing in parents' home	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
number	44	47	230	242	413	435	256	271

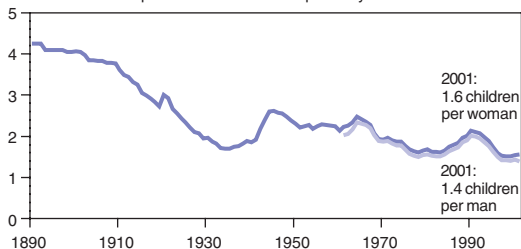
¹ Single parents include cohabiting adults with children by another partner.

Source: Children and their families 2000.

Total fertility rate 1890–2001

The average number of children over the lifecycle

Number of children per woman and men respectively



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

First-time parents

Since the mid-1970s first-time mothers have become 3 years older on average. In 2001, the mean age for first-time parents was 29 years for women and 31 years for men.

Childless women and men by age 1970, 1985, 1996 och 2001

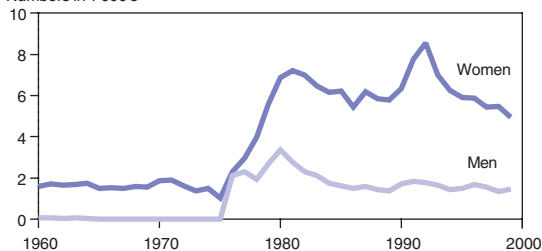
Proportion (%) in age group

Age	Year							
	1970		1985		1996		2001	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
25	40	62	60	81	70	85	79	90
30	18	31	27	47	33	52	42	61
35	13	21	14	26	18	32	19	34
40	13	21	11	19	14	24	15	25

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

Sterilizations performed 1960–1999

Numbers in 1 000's



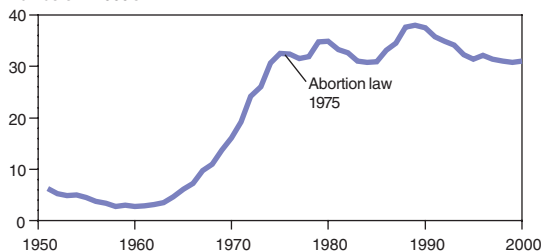
Source: The National Board of Health and Welfare

The use of oral contraceptives among women aged 15–44 has varied between a high of 32 per cent in 1977 and a low of 22 per cent in 1989. In 2001, the figure was 31 per cent. Figures are based on the number of 24-hours doses sold.

Source: National Corporation of Pharmacies

Abortions performed 1951–2000

Numbers in 1 000's



Source: National Corporation of Pharmacies

Health

Disorders or symptoms in ages 16-84 in 2000

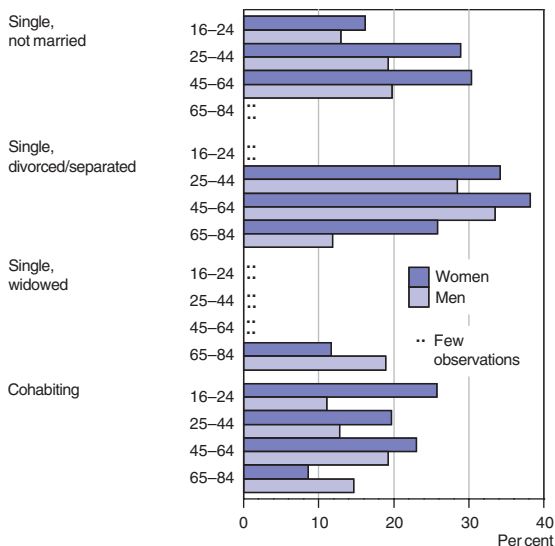
Proportion (%) of age group who claim to have a long-term disorder or symptom

Disorder or symptom	Age					
	16-44		45-64		65-84	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Infectious diseases	0	0	0	1	1	1
Neoplasms	0	0	2	1	5	4
Endocrinal diseases	2	1	10	6	18	17
of which: diabetes	0	1	2	4	7	11
Mental disorders	4	2	6	4	4	2
Diseases of sensory organs and central nervous system	5	5	6	9	17	16
of which: eye diseases	1	2	1	1	9	7
ear diseases	1	2	2	4	7	7
Circulatory system diseases	2	2	14	17	40	48
of which: hypertension	1	1	10	11	25	21
heart diseases	0	1	3	5	11	22
Respiratory system diseases	7	6	5	4	8	6
of which: bronchitis	4	3	3	2	7	5
Digestive system diseases	3	3	5	6	8	6
of which: gastric and intestinal	0	1	0	1	1	2
Genitourinary diseases	2	1	4	1	4	6
Skin diseases	2	1	2	1	3	2
Diseases of musculoskeletal system	12	11	25	20	33	23
of which: backache	6	5	9	9	9	9
joints	1	1	1	1	3	2
Injuries from external violence	6	8	6	7	7	5
Total	35	31	55	53	78	77

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Daily smokers by age and marital status in 2000

Proportion (%) of group



Daily smokers by age in 1980, 1985 och 2000

Proportion (%) of age group

Age	1980		1985		2000	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-24	37	28	30	23	19	13
25-44	40	42	37	33	23	15
45-64	24	37	27	34	26	21
65-74	14	32	13	25	15	16
75-84	4	25	6	21	9	12
Total	29	36	27	30	21	17

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Smoking and use of moist snuff among school pupils in 9th grade in 2001

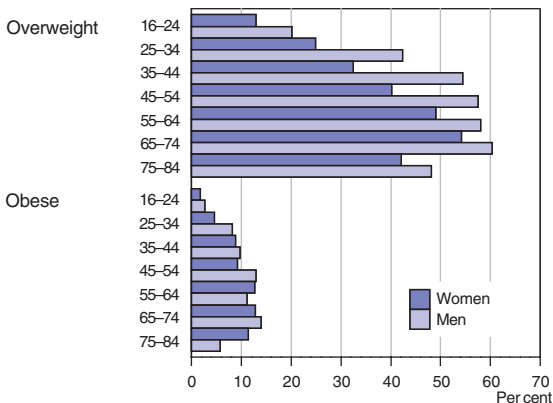
Proportion (%) of all pupils

	Girls	Boys
Only smoking	31	13
Only taking snuff	1	10
Both smoking and taking snuff	5	17
Neither smoking nor taking snuff	62	58

Source: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs

Persons with overweight/obesity by age 2000

Proportion (%) of group



Overweight: BMI > 25

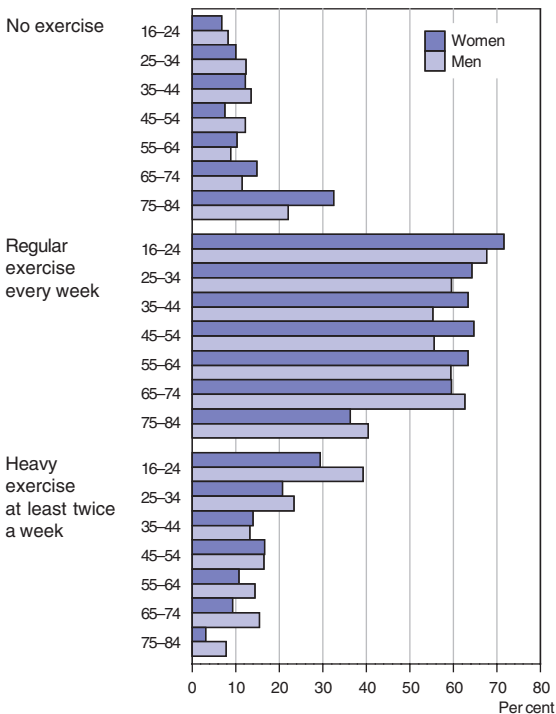
Obese: BMI > 30

$$BMI = \frac{\text{Weight in kg}}{(\text{Height in m})^2}$$

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Persons taking exercise by age 1999

Proportion (%) of group



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Mortality rate by cause and age in 2000

Deaths per 100 000 of the average population in age group

Cause of death	Age			
	0		1-14	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	5	2	0	0
Neoplasms	2	4	3	3
Accidents, violence	0	9	2	4
Other	276	389	5	5
Total	283	404	11	12

Cause of death	Age			
	15-44		45-64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	5	10	69	193
Neoplasms	15	13	207	185
Accidents, violence	15	46	24	62
Other	10	20	73	116
Total	44	89	373	556

Cause of death	Age			
	65-74		75-	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	469	1 101	4 058	4 851
Neoplasms	586	832	1 172	2 034
Accidents, violence	36	95	183	273
Other	310	458	2 244	2 398
Total	1 400	2 486	7 658	9 556

Source: Causes of Death, The National Board of Health and Welfare

Death by cause 2000

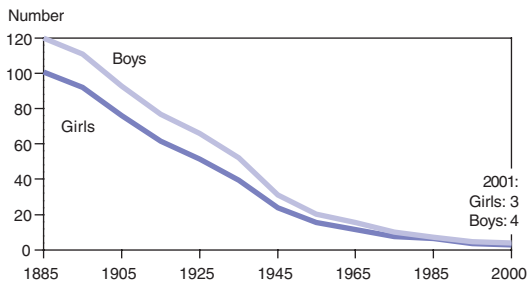
Number and number of deaths per 100 000 of the average population (mortality rate)

Cause of death	Number		Mortality rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Circulatory diseases	22 400	20 880	499	476
Neoplasms	10 600	11 410	236	260
Accidents, violence	1 570	2 700	35	62
Other	13 240	10 730	295	245
Total	47 810	45 710	1 066	1 042

Source: Causes of Death, The National Board of Health and Welfare

Infant mortality 1885-2001

Number of deaths during first year per 1 000 live births



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Sweden

In 2000, four women died in connection with complications during pregnancy and delivery. During the year 90 400 children were born.

Education

Level of education in age groups 25-44 and 45-64 by country of birth 2001

Percentage distribution

25-44 år	Level of education							
	Compul- sory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No info.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Nordic countries except Sweden	17	19	51	55	31	22	1	4
Europe except Nordic countries	17	12	45	55	35	30	3	2
Others except Sweden	27	20	40	40	26	34	7	5
Sweden	8	12	54	56	38	32	0	0
Total	10	13	52	54	37	32	1	1

45-64 år	Level of education							
	Compul- sory		Upper secondary		Higher education		No info.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Nordic countries except Sweden	32	43	43	39	23	17	1	1
Europe except Nordic countries	25	21	40	49	31	29	4	2
Others except Sweden	31	24	29	34	30	40	10	3
Sweden	25	30	45	43	30	27	0	0
Total	25	30	45	43	30	27	1	0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Persons aged 16-64 participating in education by age and type of education autumn 2000

Proportion (%) of age group

Age	Upper secondary education		Higher education		Municipal adult education		Other education	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
16-18	93	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	14	19	11	8	9	6	6	3
20-24	1	1	26	20	11	7	6	5
25-29	0	0	13	10	8	4	3	2
30-34	0	0	7	4	8	3	1	1
35-44	0	0	5	2	7	3	1	1
45-54	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	0
55-64	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total	5	5	6	4	5	3	2	1

Source: Educational statistics, Statistics Sweden

Participants in staff education aged 16-64 spring 2001

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

Subject	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Medicine, health care, nursing	18	6	78	22
Working life, quality development, etc.	9	9	51	49
Business, commercial, clerical	11	13	48	52
Coputer use, programming, IT, etc.	10	14	45	55
Environmental protection, occupational safety, etc.	6	7	45	55
Other	46	51	50	50
Total, per cent	100	100	52	48
number	1 423	1 315		

Source: Staff education statistics, Statistics Sweden

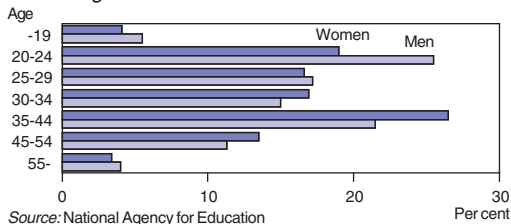
Persons in municipal adult education by level of education and course 1999/2000

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

Level of education Course	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Compulsory				
English	21	11	64	36
Mathematics	19	10	66	34
Swedish as a second language	16	10	63	37
Swedish	12	8	61	39
Civils	7	4	62	38
Other courses	5	3	61	39
Total	80	46	64	36
Upper secondary				
Computer science (advanced)	41	31	57	43
Computer science (basic)	56	24	69	31
Mathematics A	37	18	67	33
Mathematics B	26	15	64	36
English A	35	17	67	33
Swedish A+B	49	23	68	32
Civils A	26	13	68	32
Other courses	752	343	69	31
Total	1 021	484	68	32

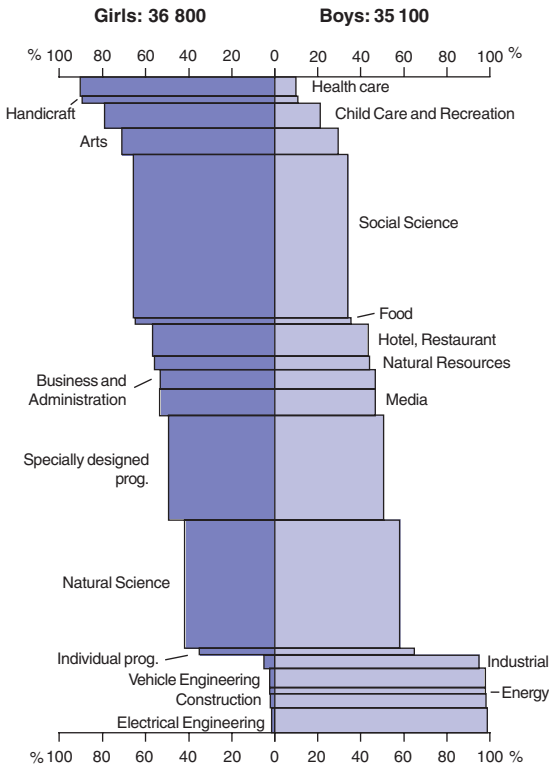
Persons in municipal education by age 1999/2000

Percentage distribution



Students completing upper secondary education by programme 2000/01

Number and sex distribution (%)



Source: National Agency for Education

Students completing “girls schooling”, the “boys schooling”, and “mixed schooling” in upper secondary education 1971/72, 1985/86 and 2000/01

Percentage distribution

	1971/72		1985/86		2000/01	
	G	B	G	B	G	B
“Girls schooling”	79	17	80	23	52	23
“Boys schooling”	9	69	6	65	1	22
“Mixed schooling”	12	14	14	12	47	55
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

“Girls schooling” refers to programmes with more than 60% girls and less than 40% boys. “Boys schooling” has more than 60% boys and less than 40% girls. “Mixed schooling” has 40–60% of each sex.

Students completing upper secondary education by responsible body and credits 2000/01

Percentage distribution, number and sex distribution (%)

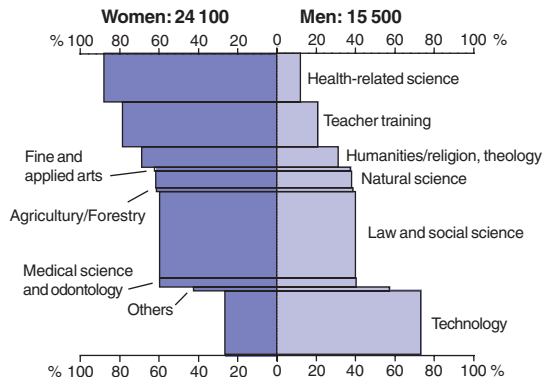
Responsible body	Girls	Boys	Sex distrib.		Credits	
			G	B	G	B
			Municipality	94	95	51
County council	2	2	57	43	12,9	12,3
Independent ¹	4	3	58	42	16,1	15,3
National boarding ¹	0	0	46	54	15,7	14,3
Total, per cent	100	100	51	49	14,3	13,2
number	36 700	35 000				

¹ Independent schools receiving public funds. One of the national boarding schools is managed as a municipal corporation.

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

Students completing higher education by field 2000/01

Number and sex distribution (%)



Higher education enrolments and graduates 1999/00

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Undergraduate programmes				
Enrolled	188 300	130 800	59	41
Graduated ¹	24 100	15 500	61	39
Graduate programmes				
New admissions	1 400	1 700	45	55
Doctorates	800	1 300	37	63
Licentiates	300	600	35	65

¹ Refers to 2000/01

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

Teachers and school leaders by type of school 2001/2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Type of school	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Teachers	82 800	40 860	67	32
Compulsory	67 990	24 890	73	27
Upper secondary	14 800	15 970	48	52
School leaders	4 220	3 080	58	42
Compulsory	3 640	2 100	63	37
Upper secondary	590	980	38	62

Source: Register of teachers, Statistics Sweden and National Agency for Education

Teachers in higher education by category 2000

Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Postgraduate studentship	3 930	5 120	43	57
Research appointment	1 300	1 880	41	59
Junior lecturer	4 210	3 820	52	48
Senior lecturer	1 580	4 260	27	73
Postdoctoral fellow	420	680	38	62
Professor	410	2 840	13	87

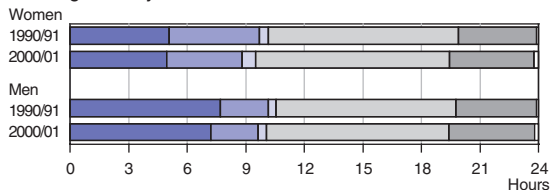
Source: Higher education statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Agency for Higher Education

Time use

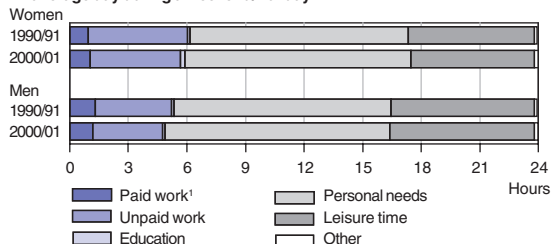
Time use for persons aged 20-64, 1990/91 and 2000/01

Hours and minutes

An average weekday



An average day during a weekend/holiday



¹ Including lunch and travel to and from work.

Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

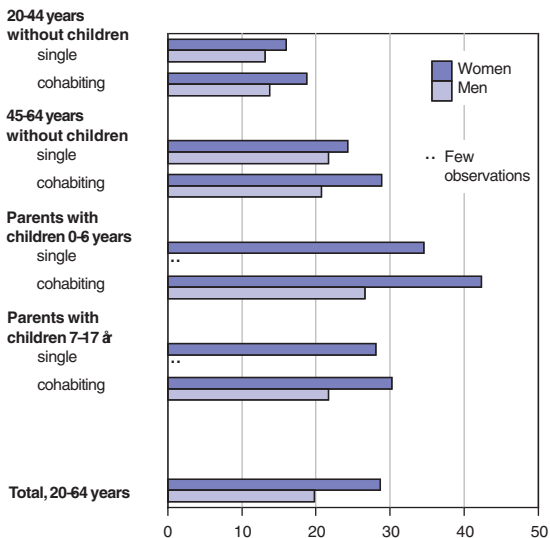
Women and men spend the same time on work, about 8 hours per day (all days of the week included).

Women devote the same amount of time to paid and unpaid work, while men devote twice as much time to paid work compared to unpaid work.

Compared to 1990/91, women are gainfully employed just as much today. However, men have reduced their amount of time gainfully employed by 3 hours per week.

Time spent on unpaid work by life cycle stages 2000/01

Hours and minutes per week



Source: Time use study, Statistics Sweden

Hours

Women have reduced their amount of time devoted to unpaid work. There has been no such change for men.

Women spend slightly more than 28 hours and men nearly 20 hours per week on unpaid work. The amount of time spent on unpaid work varies considerably, not only between women and men, but also over the different stages of the life cycle.

Child care

Care of pre-school and school children 2000

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Form of care	1–5 yrs	6–9 yrs	10–12 yrs
Pre-school	87	1	–
Family day care centre	13	3	4
After-school centre	0	72	96
School-aged child care	0	25	–
Total, per cent	100	100	100
number	358 800	428 600	25 200

Source: National Agency for Education

Municipal child care staff 2000

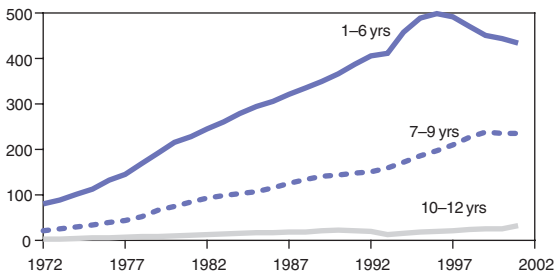
Number and sex distribution (%)

Category	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Pre-school teacher	44 830	1 670	96	4
Nursery nurse	46 030	2 680	95	5
Child-care supervisor	1 980	200	91	9
Recreation instructor	10 780	2 940	79	21
Child-minder	10 460	20	100	0

Source: Municipal staff 2000, Swedish Association of Local Authorities

Children registered in pre-schools, after-school centres and family day care 1972-2001

Number in 1 000's



Source: Child care statistics, 1972-93 SCB, 1994-96 National Board of Health and Welfare, 1997-01 National Agency for Education

Children enrolled only in part-time group/pre-school class are not included.

Parents' cooperatives and other pre-schools receiving support from municipalities are included.

From 1998, children aged 6 are usually in after school centres.

Children in municipal day care 1972-2001

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

Age	1972		1980		1990		2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1-6	689	12	604	36	641	57	565	77
7-9	360	6	338	22	289	50	356	66
10-12	316	1	332	3	294	7	377	9

Source: Child care statistics, 1972-93 SCB, 1994-96 National Board of Health and Welfare, 1997-01 National Agency for Education

Days for which parental allowance paid 1974-2001

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
1995	50 393	91	9	4 911	68	32
1996	42 177	89	11	4 516	69	31
1998	36 327	90	10	4 468	68	32
1999	36 036	88	12	4 461	66	34
2000	35 661	88	12	4 403	66	34
2001	36 499	86	14	5 599	57	43

Insured persons claiming parental allowance 1985-2001

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	459	72	28	690	61	39
1998	425	68	32	699	61	39
1999	439	64	36	693	60	40
2000	442	62	38	655	60	40
2001	467	60	40	741	55	45

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Parental allowances 1974-2002

- 1974 Parental allowance is introduced. Benefits comprise 90 per cent of wage for 180 days, which must be used up before the child is 8 years old.
Temporary allowance is introduced: 10 days per family and year for children under 12 years old. Benefits comprise 90 per cent of wage.
- 1978 Allowance is now paid for 270 days, of which 30 at the minimum rate only.
- 1980 Allowance is increased to 360 days of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
Temporary allowance is now 60 days per child and year. The "10 day benefit" for the father following the birth of a child is introduced. The benefit is 90 per cent of wage.
- 1986 The "2 day benefit" for visiting child (4-12 years) in day-care centre or school is introduced. The benefit is 90 per cent of wage.
- 1989 Allowance is increased to 450 days, of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
- 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. The benefit is 90 per cent of wage. Remainder can be used by either parent; 300 days with 80 per cent compensation and 90 days at the minimum rate. 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 Compensation during "mummy/daddy month" is now 85 per cent. 300 days are compensated at 75 per cent of wage and 90 days at the minimum rate.
Temporary allowance is now 75 per cent of wage.
- 1997 "Mummy/daddy month" is compensated at 75 per cent.
- 1998 Allowance and temporary allowance are 80 per cent.
- 2002 Number of days increases with 30 sickness benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Care of the elderly

Pensioners¹ with impaired eye sight or disabled 2000

Proportion (%) of age group

	Impaired eye sight		Disabled		Seriously disabled	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cohabiting						
65–74	2	3	10	9	3	5
75–84	5	7	30	19	19	12
Single						
65–74	3	0	16	17	8	10
75–84	9	8	40	37	27	24

¹ The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Pensioners¹ in ordinary² housing who need help with daily routines 2000

Proportion (%) of age group

	In ordinary housing		of whom needing help with daily routines	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cohabiting				
65–74	100	100	6	5
75–84	99	100	30	21
Single³				
65–74	99	99	6	6
75–84	96	93	32	38

¹ The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years. ² Not in retirement homes.

³ Most live alone.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Pensioners¹ in ordinary² housing needing and receiving³ help every week during 1980 and 2000

Proportion (%) of age group

	Women		Men	
	1980	2000	1980	2000
Cohabiting				
65–74 years				
Municipal	2	1	1	1
Member of household	4	6	8	5
Other relatives/acquaintances	1	1	0	1
75–84 years				
Municipal	21	2	7	3
Member of household	19	23	17	15
Other relatives/acquaintances	6	3	2	2
Single				
65–74 years				
Municipal	8	1	5	3
Member of household	1	0	2	0
Other relatives/acquaintances	3	2	2	3
75–84 years				
Municipal	27	10	14	10
Member of household	5	0	3	0
Other relatives/acquaintances	11	19	11	18

¹ The survey concerns those aged 65–84 years.

² Not in retirement homes.

³ The same person can receive help from many different persons.

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

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.

Employment rate: the per cent (%) of the population who are employed.

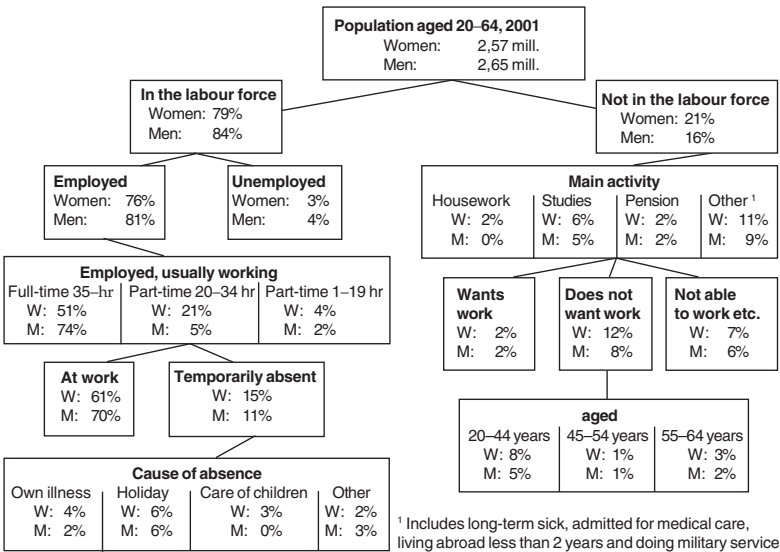
Absenteeism rate: the per cent (%) gainfully employed, but temporarily not performing their jobs. Absences of both whole weeks and part of week are included.

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.

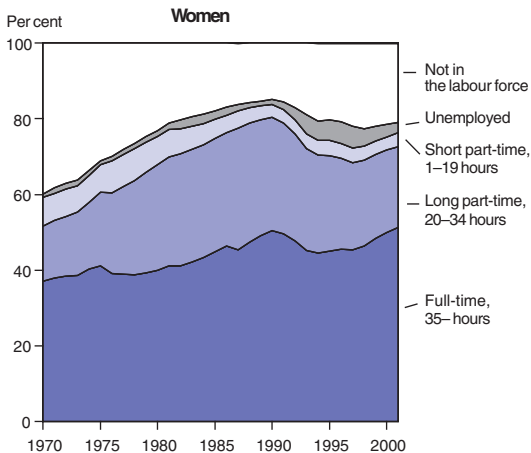
Population aged 20-64 in and not in the labour force 2001

Proportion (%) of the population in different groups



¹ Includes long-term sick, admitted for medical care, living abroad less than 2 years and doing military service

Women aged 20-64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970-2001

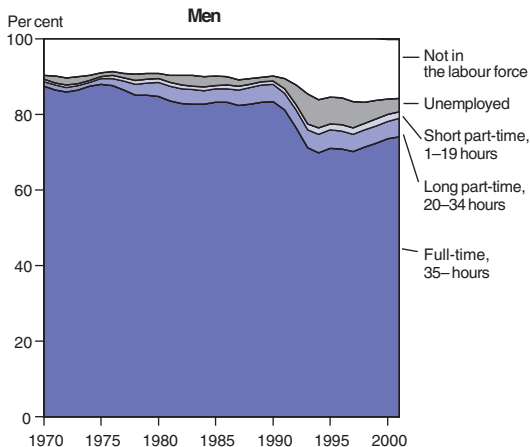


Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

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. In the last years unemployment has fallen and employment has increased slightly.

In 2001 the economic activity rate among women aged 20-64 was 79 per cent and the unemployment rate was 3 per cent.

Men aged 20-64 by activity status and hours normally worked 1970-2001



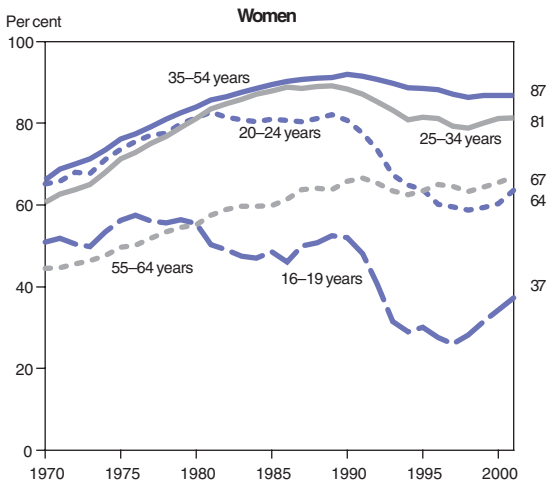
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

The rate of men's gainful employment remained at the same level between 1970 and 1990, subsequently decreasing. Around 1980 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 fell sharply while both the unemployed and those not in the labour force increased. Unemployment peaked in 1993. In the last years unemployment has fallen and employment has gone up.

In 2001 men aged 20-64 had an economic activity rate of 84 per cent and an unemployment rate of 4 per cent.

Economic activity rate among women by age 1970-2001

Proportion (%) of women in the labour force



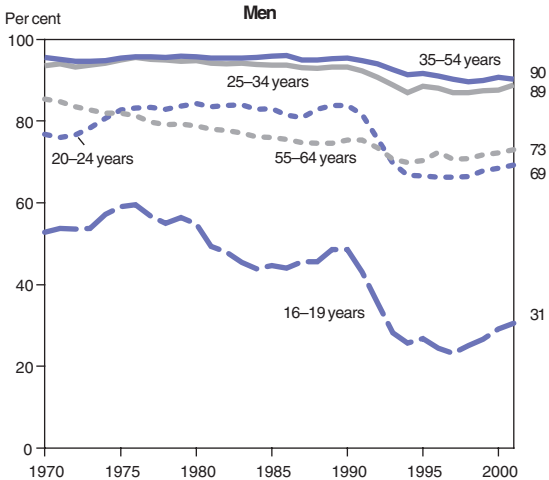
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

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

In 2001, the economic activity rate increased for all ages, most for those 16-19 but less for those 35-54.

Economic activity rate among men by age 1970-2001

Proportion (%) of men in the labour force



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Men's labour force participation at age 25-54 was constant during the '70s and '80s and then dropped. At the beginning of the '90s, the rate for younger men fell sharply. 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 2001, the economic activity rate increased for all ages, mostly for those 16-19 and less for those 35-54.

Economic activity rate by country of birth and age 2001

Country of birth	Age		45-64	
	25-44			
	W	M	W	M
Nordic countries except Sweden	83	88	67	69
Europe except Nordic countries	75	84	59	71
Ohters except Sweden	60	78	56	71
Sweden	87	91	79	83
Total	84	90	77	82

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Population by country of birth and age 2001

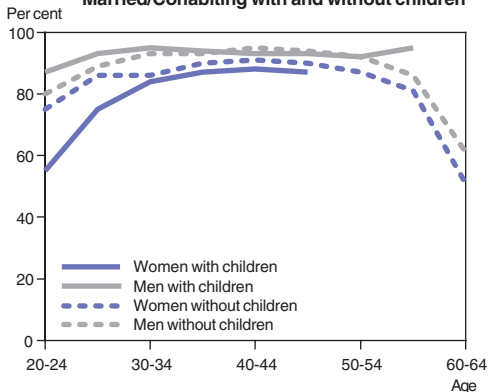
Numbers in 1 000's

Country of birth	Age		45-64	
	25-44			
	W	M	W	M
Nordic countries except Sweden	36	32	61	51
Europe except Nordic countries	48	50	46	52
Ohters except Sweden	85	87	35	37
Sweden	1 024	1 072	987	1 007
Total	1 192	1 242	1 129	1 148

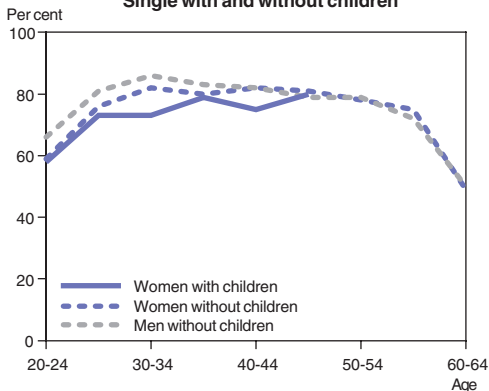
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Economic activity rate for persons with and without children 0-6 years by age 2001

Married/Cohabiting with and without children

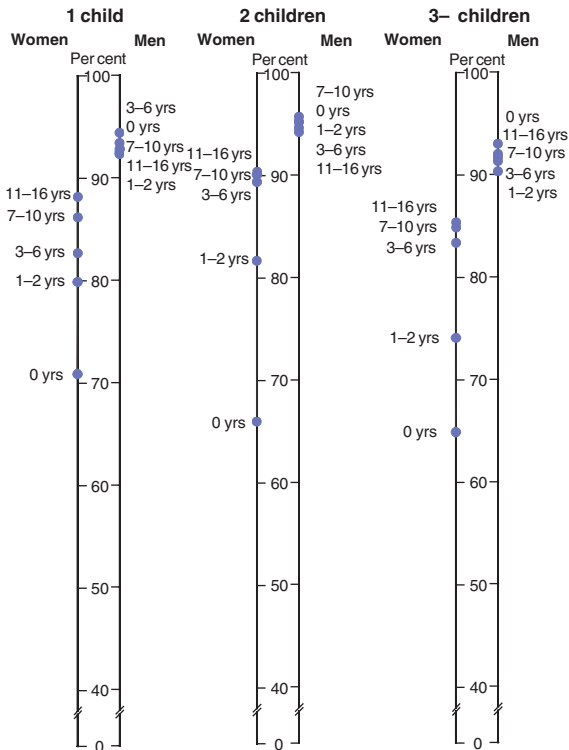


Single with and without children



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Economic activity rate for persons with children 0-16 years by number of children and age of youngest child 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Employed¹ parents with children less than 17 years by length of working hours, number of children and age of the youngest child 2001

Proportion (%) of all employed

Number of children Age of the youngest child	Women		Men	
	Full- time	Part- time	Full- time	Part- time
1 child				
0 years	84	16	94	6
1–2 years	60	40	95	5
3–6 years	63	37	94	6
7–10 years	65	35	93	7
11–16 years	72	28	95	5
2 children				
0 years	70	30	93	7
1–2 years	50	50	95	5
3–6 years	56	44	96	4
7–10 years	65	35	96	4
11–16 years	69	31	96	4
3-children				
0 years	55	45	94	6
1–2 years	48	52	94	6
3–6 years	53	47	95	5
7–10 years	53	47	95	5
11–16 years	67	33	100	0

¹ Employed includes those temporarily absent, e.g. on parental leave.

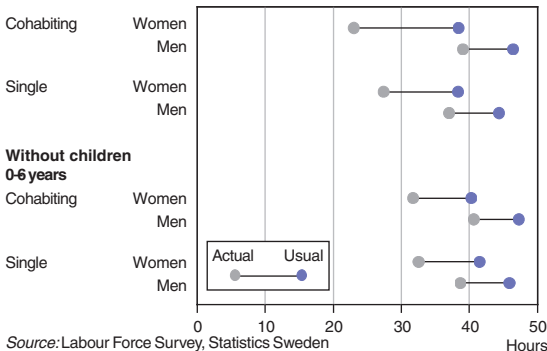
Usual working time

In 2001, 67 per cent of all women aged 20–64 were employed full-time and 33 per cent part-time. The corresponding figures for men were 92 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

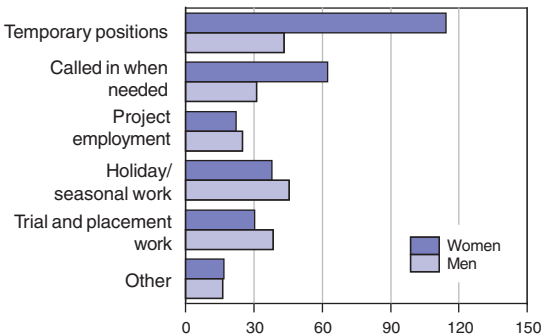
Hours worked per week by employed persons aged 20-64 in different types of households 2001

With children 0-6 years



Temporary employees¹ aged 20-64 by type of temporary employment 2001

Numbers in 1 000's



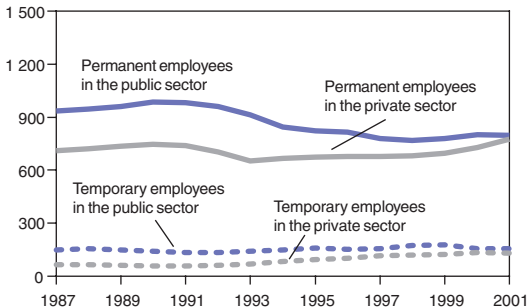
¹ Have worked for a specific limited period without a permanent position.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 20-64 by sector and link to labour market 1987¹-2001

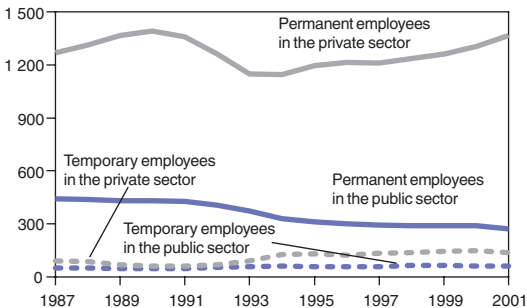
Numbers in 1 000's

Women



Numbers in 1 000's

Men

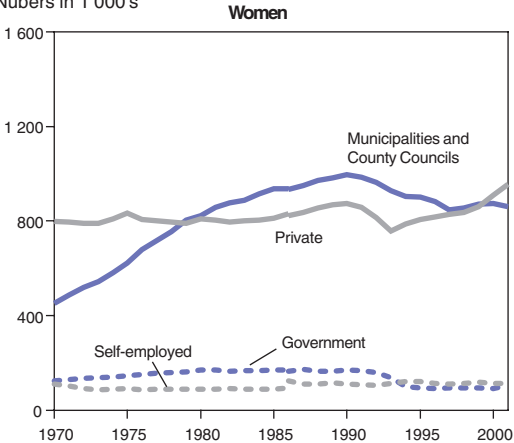


¹ Comparative data prior 1987 is not available.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Employed women aged 16-64 by sector 1970-2001

Numbers in 1 000's

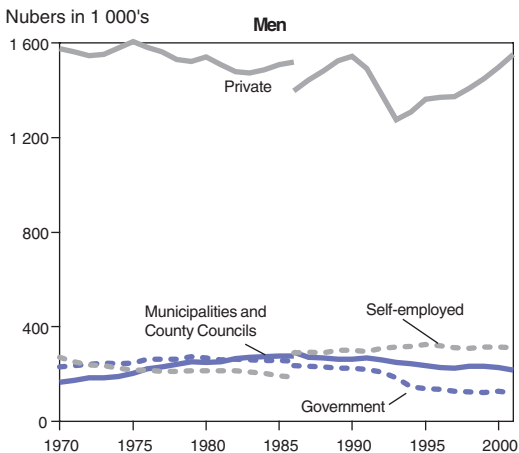


Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

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 to the transformation of public utilities into commercial enterprises (examples include the Post Office, the National Telecommunications Administration and the State Power Corporation) during the 1990s. Their employees are now included in the private sector, which has grown for both women and men after the

Employed men aged 16-64 by sector 1970-2001



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

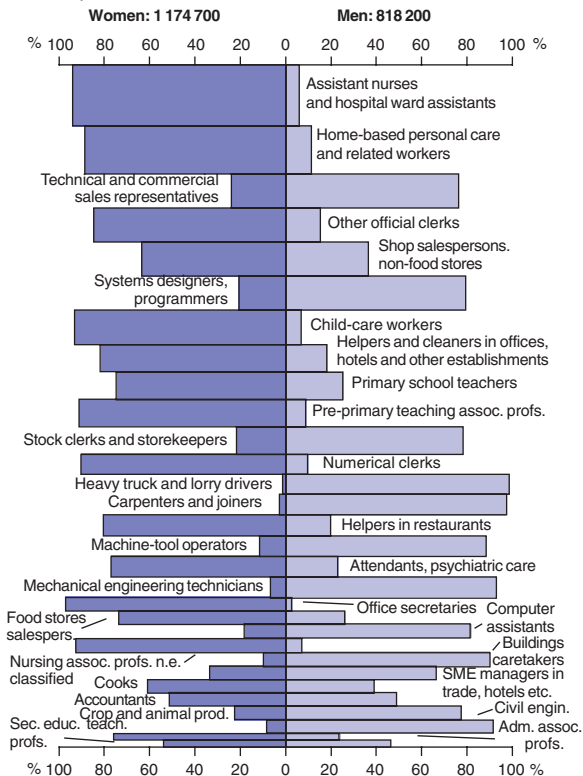
severe cutbacks during the previous few years.

The municipal sector has experienced sharp declines for women as well as men since 1990. In the last few years, there has been no change of any note among self-employed, for both women and men alike.

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.

The 30 largest occupations 2001

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



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Sex distribution within the 30 largest occupations 2001

Of all those employed aged 16–64, 58 per cent of the women and 37 per cent of the men work in the 30 largest occupations.

Only two occupations have an equal sex distribution, i.e. 40–60 per cent of each sex. These are *Accountants* with 51 per cent women and 49 per cent men and *Secondary education teaching professionals* with 54 per cent women and 46 per cent men.

The most women-dominated occupation is *Office secretaries* with 97 per cent women and 3 per cent men. The most men-dominated occupation, with 1 per cent women and 99 per cent men is *Heavy truck and lorry drivers*.

Occupational segregation 2001

Percentage distribution and numbers in 1 000's

Occupations with	Women	Men
90–100% women, 0–10% men	26	2
60–90% women, 10–40% men	47	14
40–60% women, 40–60% men	12	12
10–40% women, 60–90% men	13	42
0–10% women, 90–100% men	1	31
Total, per cent	100	100
number	2 036	2 203

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Employees aged 16-64 by industry and sector 2001

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

Industry/ sector	Percentage distribution				Sex distribution	
	Women		Men		W	M
	Number	%	Number	%		
Social work	415	22	45	2	90	10
Health care	254	13	49	3	84	16
Retail trade	138	7	60	3	70	30
Education	246	13	129	7	66	34
Personal service	11	1	8	0	60	40
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	104	5	81	4	56	44
Financial institutions and insurance	224	12	287	15	44	56
Wholesale trade and communication	149	8	343	18	30	70
Industry excl. construction	198	10	540	29	27	73
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	9	0	28	1	25	75
Construction	16	1	172	9	9	91
Other	158	8	149	8	51	49
Total	1 923	100	1 892	100	50	50
Of which						
Municipalities and County councils	861	45	218	12	80	20
Government	104	5	118	6	47	53
Private	955	50	1553	82	38	62
Total, per cent		100		100	50	50

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed aged 16-64 by industry 2001

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

Industry	Percentage distribution				Sex distribution	
	Women		Men		W	M
	Number	%	Number	%		
Personal service	18	17	6	2	74	26
Retail trade	17	17	22	7	45	55
Recreational services, restaurants and hotels	15	15	26	9	37	63
Financial institutions and insurance	21	19	68	22	23	77
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc.	10	9	43	14	19	81
Industry incl. construction	9	8	71	23	11	89
Wholesale trade and communication	6	6	58	19	10	90
Other	10	10	11	3	49	51
Total	106	100	304	100	26	74
Of which						
With employees	29	27	129	42	18	82
Without employees	77	73	175	58	30	70

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed by number of employees in company and legal form 2000

Percentage distribution and number

Number of employees	Women		Men	
	Self-empl., limited. co.	Self-employed	Self-empl., limited. co.	Self-employed
1	12	77	20	82
2-4	43	21	39	17
5-9	24	1	22	1
10-19	13	0	12	0
20-49	6	0	5	0
50-	2	0	1	0
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	25 000	64 900	67 500	145 700

Source: Employment register, Statistics Sweden

Self-employed by age and legal form 2000

Percentage distribution and number

Age	Women		Men	
	Self-empl., limited. co.	Self-employed	Self-empl., limited. co.	Self-employed
16-24	0	2	0	2
25-34	8	16	9	14
35-44	24	26	24	25
45-54	36	29	37	29
55-64	27	23	27	24
65-	5	3	4	5
Total, per cent	100	100	100	100
number	25 000	64 900	67 500	145 700

Source: Employment register, Statistics Sweden

High strain occupations 2001

Proportion (%) of group and sex distribution (%)

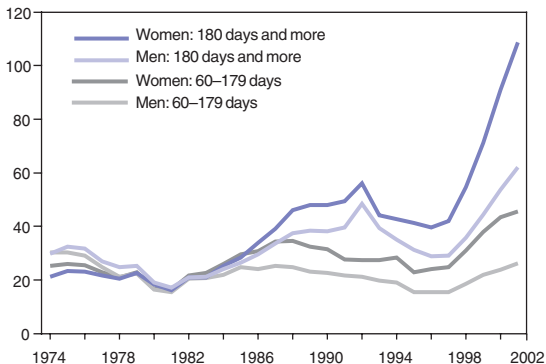
Occupational group	High strain		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Examples of groups with high strain among women				
Primary school teachers	55	..	71	29
Secondary school teachers	54	..	56	44
Nursing assoc. profs. not elsewhere classified	54	..	93	7
Nursing associate profs.	53	..	91	9
Pre-primary teachers	53	..	90	10
Assistant nurses and hospital ward assistants	46	..	93	7
Child-care workers	43	..	92	8
Examples of groups with high strain among men				
Agricultural and other mobile-plant operators	..	39	5	95
Heavy truck and lorry drivers	..	37	1	99
Stores and transport clerks	..	29	24	76
Agricultural- or industrial- machinery mechanics and fitters	..	24	0	100
Machine-tools operators	..	21	11	89
Mechanical engineering technicians	..	17	6	94
Finance and sales assoc. profs.	19	16	34	66

Source: Statistics on Work Environment, Statistics Sweden

High strain: High performance demands at work together with lack of opportunity to control and influence the work.

Ongoing cases of sickness benefit days in December 1974-2001

Numbers in 1 000's



Source: National Social Insurance Board

On sick leave 30 days or more on 31 March 2001 and 2002

Number

Age	Year			
	2001		2002	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
16-29	13 800	6 900	16 300	8 300
30-39	35 100	17 000	40 900	19 300
40-49	43 100	23 400	48 100	25 800
50-59	55 600	34 400	59 500	37 900
60-64	11 500	9 100	12 900	10 100

Source: National Social Insurance Board

Absenteeism rate by reason 2001

Proportion (%) absent in group

Reason for absence	Total 20–64 years		Total with children 0–6 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
The whole week				
Illness	5	3	4	2
Vacation	8	7	7	7
Care of children	4	0	18	2
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	3	2	3	2
Total	20	13	32	14
Part of the week				
Illness	3	2	2	2
Vacation	3	3	2	3
Care of children	1	1	6	3
Studies, military serv. etc. ¹	17	17	14	17
Total	24	22	24	24

¹ Incl. compensatory leave etc. and absence part of the week from second job.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by country of birth and age 2001

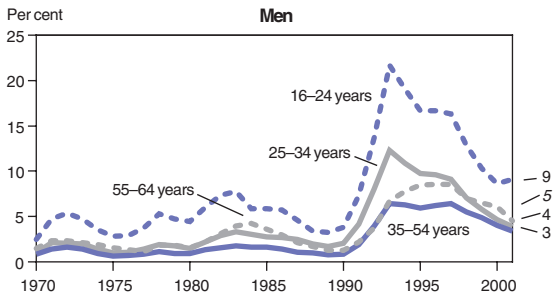
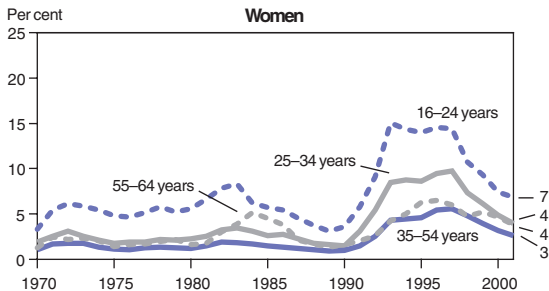
Proportion (%) unemployment in the labour force

Country of birth	Age			
	25–44		45–64	
	W	M	W	M
Nordic countries except Sweden	4	4	3	5
Europe except Nordic countries	9	8	6	7
Other except Sweden	12	13	9	10
Sweden	3	3	3	3
Total	4	4	3	4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Unemployment rate by age 1970-2001

Proportion (%) unemployed in the labour force

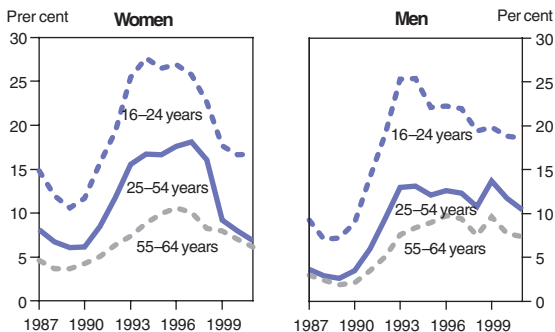


Uncertain values for 55-64 years: women 1970-1981 and 1987-1991, men 1970-1977.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Underemployed, unemployed or hidden unemployed by age 1987-2001

Proportion (%) of the population in age group



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Unemployed, underemployed and hidden unemployed by age 2001

Numbers in 1 000's

Age	Unemployed		Under-employed		Hidden unemployed	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
20-24	10	15	26	16	8	9
25-34	24	26	46	22	10	10
35-44	19	23	45	17	8	8
45-54	14	23	40	12	6	8
55-64	16	22	18	6	6	7
Total	83	108	175	72	37	42

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Sweden

Wages/Salaries

The ten most common occupational groups 2000

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

Ranked by total in occupational group

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary (SEK)		Women's sal. as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Personal care and related workers	374	46	89	11	16 100	16 500	98
Shop salespersons	115	52	69	31	16 500	17 500	94
Finance and sales assoc. profs.	57	88	39	61	21 200	26 900	79
Physical and engineering science technicians	18	105	15	85	20 600	23 400	88
Other office clerks	79	17	82	18	16 500	17 800	93
Building finishers, etc.	4	89	5	95	15 900	19 500	81
Motor-vehicle drivers	6	82	7	93	17 600	18 100	97
Primary teachers	59	21	74	26	19 200	19 200	100
Cleaners and helpers	65	15	81	19	14 700	15 600	95
Business professionals	38	35	52	48	25 600	33 100	77

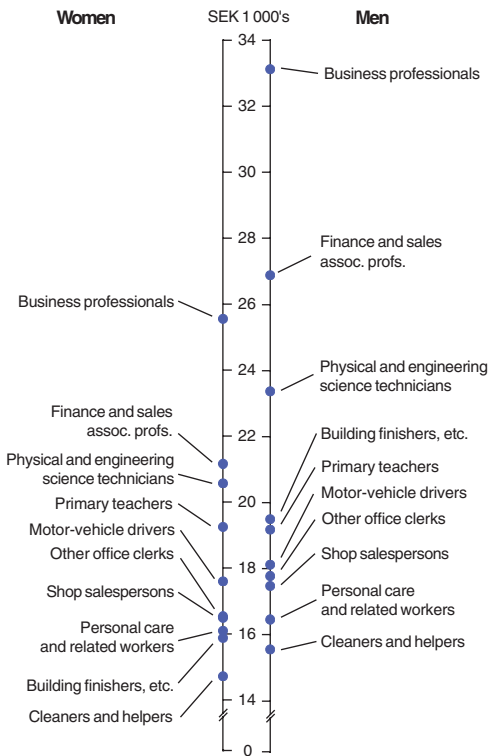
Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

47 per cent of all employed women and 31 per cent of all employed men work in the ten most common groups.

8 per cent of all women and 8 per cent of all men work in groups with a sex distribution of 40–60 per cent or more even.

Average salary in the ten most common occupational groups 2000

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's



Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

The ten most women-dominated occupational groups 2000

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

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary (SEK)		Women's sal. as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Data entry operators	48	2	95	5	17 700	19 500	91
Nursing and midwifery profs.	26	2	93	7	21 700	23 800	91
Pre-primary teachers	62	5	93	7	16 600	16 300	102
Nursing assoc. profs.	52	5	91	9	20 600	21 100	98
Life science technicians	9	1	89	11	18 600	19 400	96
Personal care and related workers	374	46	89	11	16 100	16 500	98
Numerical clerks	52	6	89	11	18 000	20 200	89
Cashiers, tellers and related clerks	20	3	85	15	17 300	16 600	104
Health assoc. profs. (except nursing)	24	4	84	16	19 800	20 500	96
Client info. clerks	32	6	84	16	16 300	17 300	94

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

40 per cent of all employed women and 5 per cent of all employed men work in these ten occupational groups.

11 per cent of all women and 1 per cent of all men work in occupational groups with at least 90 per cent women (max 10 per cent men).

The ten most men-dominated occupational groups 2000

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

Occupational group	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Average salary (SEK)		Women's sal. as % of men's
	W	M	W	M	W	M	
Building frame, etc.	0	61	1	99	17 000	20 100	84
Miners, etc.	0	2	1	99	18 800	21 900	86
Power-production and related plant operators	0	5	2	98	17 900	19 600	91
Metal moulders, welders, etc.	1	34	2	98	18 300	18 900	97
Mobile-plant operators	1	25	2	98	18 300	18 700	98
Armed forces	0	12	3	97	21 200	25 900	82
Machinery mechanics and fitters	1	47	3	97	16 300	18 800	86
Building finishers, etc.	4	89	5	95	15 900	19 500	81
Mining and construction labourers	0	1	5	95	14 800	18 000	82
Locomotive-engine drivers	0	7	5	95	19 400	21 500	90

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

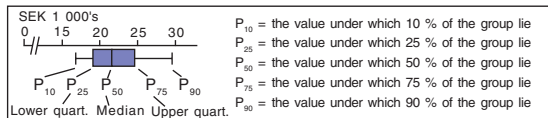
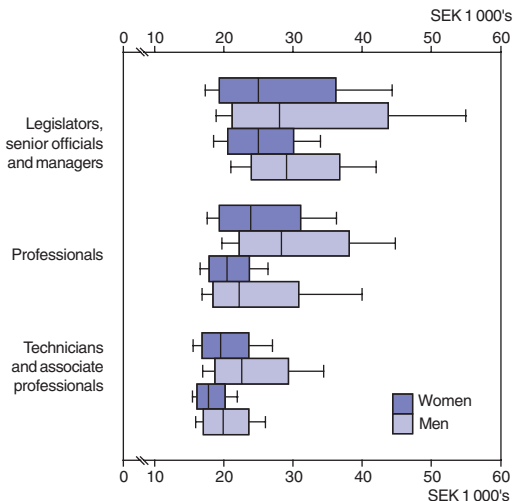
0.4 per cent of all employed women and 15 per cent of all employed men work in these ten occupational groups.

1 per cent of all women and 22 per cent of all men work in occupational groups with at least 90 per cent men (max 10 per cent women) .

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that require higher education 2000

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's

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



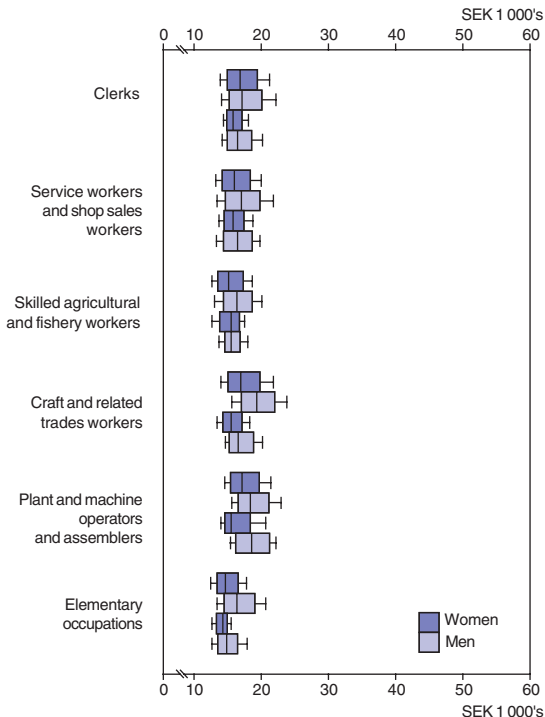
Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

Wage dispersion in occupational groups that normally do not require higher education 2000

Monthly salary in SEK 1 000's

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

Explanations: see graph page 70.



Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

Women's wages/salaries as per cent of men's by sector 1992-2000

Weighted¹ and unweighted full-time salaries

Year	Municipalities		County councils	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1992	86	.	75	.
1995	87	.	72	.
1996	87	98	71	94
1997	88	98	71	94
1998	89	98	71	93
1999	90	98	71	93
2000	90	98	71	93

Year	Central government		Private	
	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1992	84	.	83	.
1995	83	.	85	.
1996	83	93	85	91
1997	83	92	84	91
1998	84	92	83	90
1999	84	92	84	90
2000	84	92	84	90

Year	Total	
	Unweighted	Weighted
1992	84	.
1995	85	.
1996	83	92
1997	83	92
1998	82	91
1999	83	92
2000	82	92

¹ Weighted values take into account the differences between women and men in age, educational background, full-time/part-time, sector and occupational group.

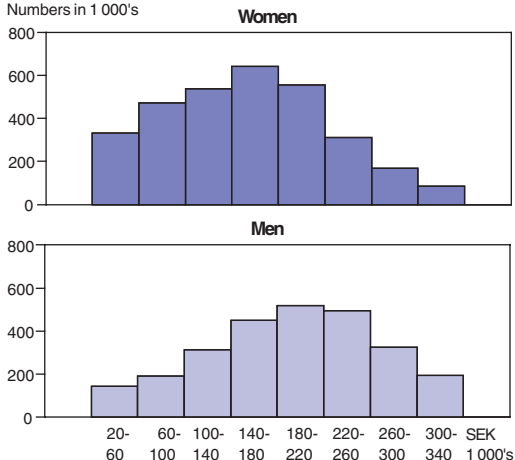
Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

Income

Income earners aged 20 years and over by income group 2000

Total earned and capital income

Numbers in 1 000's



Source: Statistics on total income, Statistics Sweden

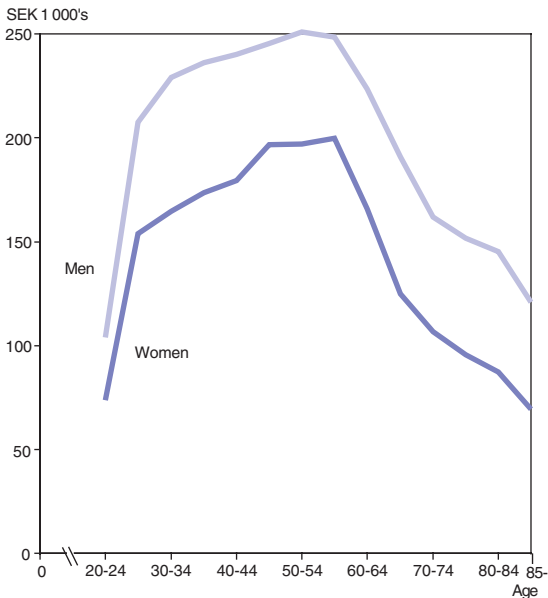
In 2000, 189 400 women and 166 700 men had income from employment, capital and business of less than SEK 20 000.

In the exceeding same year 154 400 women and 499 700 men had income from employment, capital and business over SEK 340 000.

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

Total earned and capital income for those aged 20 years and above by age 2000

Median income in 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 2000.

Source: Income distribution survey, Statistics Sweden

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

Disposable income per consumption unit¹ for families of persons aged 20-64 ² by type of family 2000

Median income in SEK 1 000's

Family unit	Median income
Cohabiting	
without children	181
with children	119
of which 1 child	136
2 children	116
at least 3 children	93
Single women	
without children	122
with children	90
of which 1 child	100
at least 2 children	83
Single men	
without children	130
with children	107
of which 1 child	109

¹ Consumption units are calculated taking into account scale benefits and variations in expenditure on children due to their age.

² 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

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

Households receiving social security benefits 1985 and 2000

Number and proportion (%) of all in group

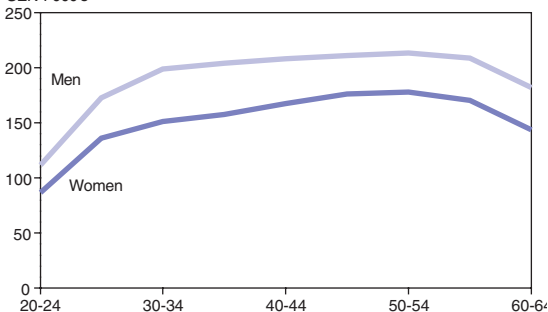
Type of household	Number		Proportion of all in group	
	1985	2000	1985	2000
Cohabiting				
without children	17 700	13 900	2	2
with children	41 600	37 500	5	4
Single women				
without children	65 100	58 700	11	9
with children	48 700	46 300	27	32
Single men				
without children	115 600	96 500	14	11
with children	4 500	5 300	17	9
Total	293 400	258 200	7	7

Source: Social assistance 1985, Statistics Sweden, 2000: National Board of Health and Welfare

Pensionsable income 1999 for persons aged 20-64

Average income in SEK 1 000's

SEK 1 000's

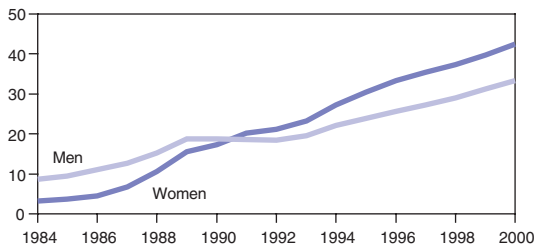


Source: National Social Insurance Board

Individuals aged 20-64 with private pension savings 1984-2000

Proportion (%) of all aged 20-64

Per cent

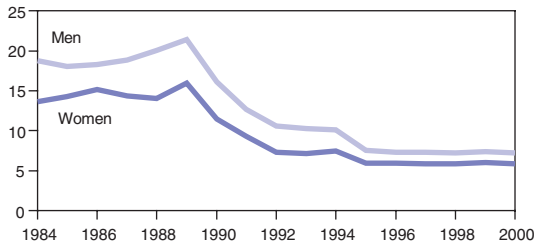


Source: Income distribution survey and Statistics on total income, Statistics Sweden

Average amount saved by individuals aged 20-64 with private pension savings 1984-2000

SEK 1 000's in 2000 prices

SEK 10 000's



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

Pensioners 65 years and over by type of pension benefit 2000

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

Type of pension	Women		Men	
	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount
Basic pension incl. pension supplement	10	50 800	2	50 600
Basic pension +ATP	30	80 500	21	133 100
Basic pension +ATP +ITP/STP	24	114 000	52	180 200
Basic pension +ATP +civil service pension	13	132 300	15	180 200
Basic pension +ATP +local govt. pension	24	117 800	10	178 200
Total, per cent	100		100	
Average amount		101 300		162 000
Number	873		644	

Source: Statistics on total income. Statistics Sweden

Pension points are calculated on the basis of pensionable income (income from employment which exceeds a basic amount), with an upper limit of 6.5 times the basic amount.

Disposable income for single and cohabiting pensioners aged 65 and over by age 2000

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

Age	Income		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Single				
65–69	104	116	67	38
70–74	98	110	99	43
75–79	96	106	117	44
80–84	95	102	108	37
85 years–	88	97	117	27
Total	95	106	508	188
Cohabiting				
65–69	84	141	115	123
70–74	69	117	100	123
75–79	62	108	77	96
80–84	60	106	40	59
85 years–	53	91	11	26
Total	69	116	343	428

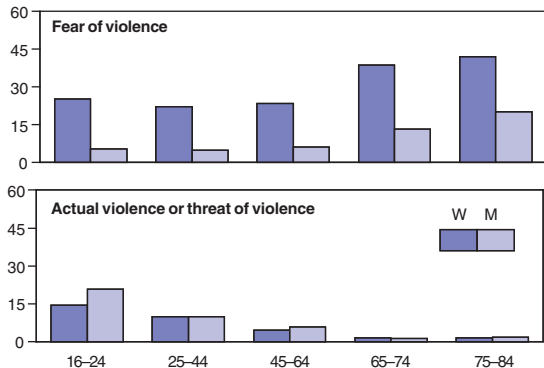
Source: Income distribution survey, Statistics Sweden

Violence and crime

Fear of violence and actual violence by age 2000

Proportion (%) of age group

Per cent



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

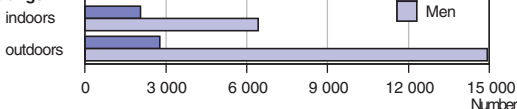
Assaults reported to the police 2001

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

By acquaintance



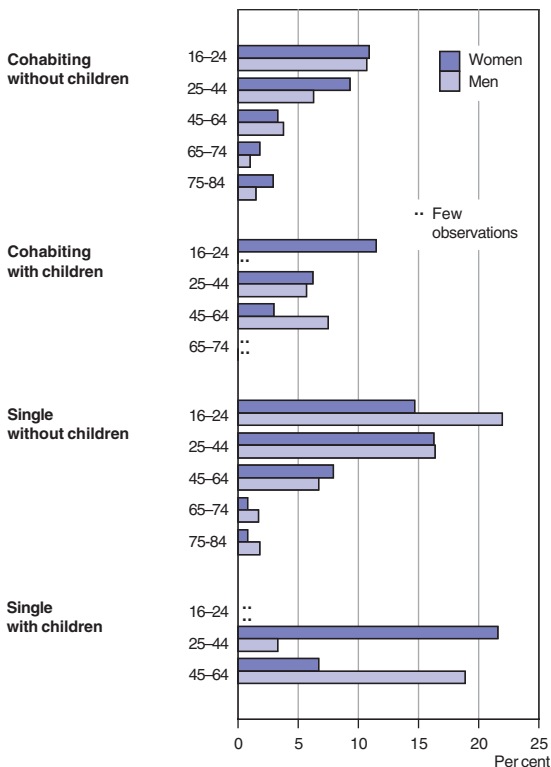
By stranger



Source: Criminal statistics, National Council for Crime Prevention

Persons exposed to violence or threat of violence by type of family and age 2000

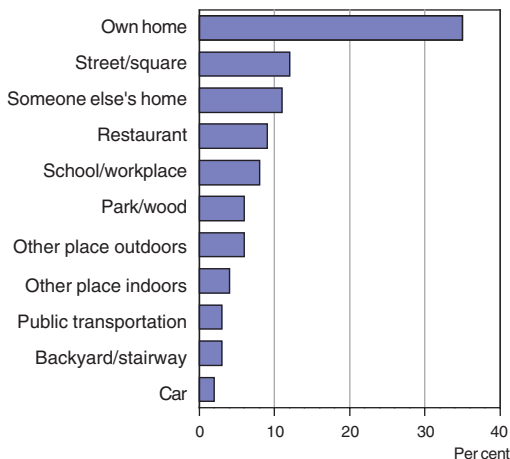
Proportion (%) of all in group. Children aged 0–17



Source: Survey of Living Conditions, Statistics Sweden

Women subjected to assault and place where act of violence occurred

Proportion (%) of respondents



Nearly every other women, or 46 per cent have been subjected to violence by a man after their 15th birthday.

56 per cent of all women have been sexually harassed.

Nearly every fourth women, or 22 per cent of women between 18 and 24 have been subjected to violence at some time during the last year.

Source: "Slagen dam. Mäns våld mot kvinnor i jämställda Sverige – en omfattningsundersökning", E Lundgren, G Heimer, J Westerstrand, A Kalliokoski

Persons found guilty of crime under the Criminal Code 2001

Number and sex distribution (%)

Principal crime	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Offences against person	1 160	10 570	10	90
Off. against life and health	820	7 340	10	90
of which Assault	720	6 420	10	90
Off. against liberty and peace	320	2 500	11	89
Gross violation of a woman's integrity	–	150	–	100
Unlawful threats	100	1 200	8	92
Sexual crimes	0	660	0	100
of which Rape	–	90	–	100
Offences against property	8 070	23 000	26	74
Theft, robbery etc.	6 770	16 390	29	71
of which Petty theft	5 050	6 770	43	57
Theft	1 460	5 920	20	80
Robbery	20	640	3	97
Fraud	670	2 550	21	79
Embezzlement	140	150	48	52
Off.in connection with debts	100	1 020	9	91
Off. inflicting damage	260	2 780	9	91
Offences against the public	680	1 350	34	66
Offences against the state	360	2 980	11	89
Total	10 270	37 850	21	79

Source: Criminal statistics, National Council for Crime Prevention

Influence and power

Voting in parliamentary elections 1973–2002

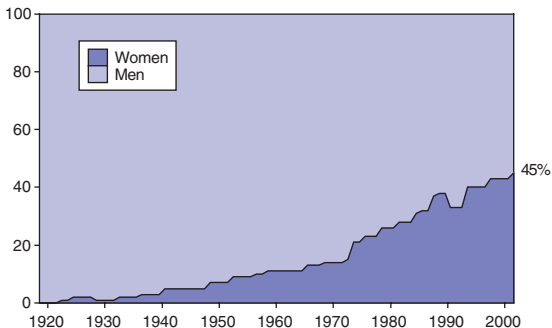
Proportion (%) of those entitled to vote

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
1998	83	82	73	75
2002	81	81	73	68

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

Composition of Parliament 1919–2002

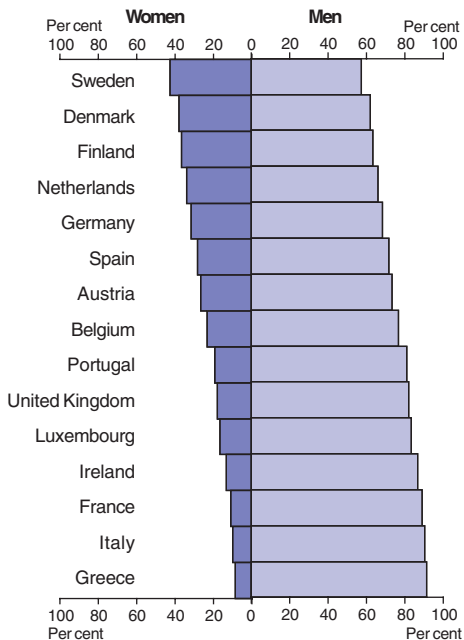
Per cent



Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

Composition of National Parliament for EU countries by latest election

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Parline database, Inter-Parliamentary Union

Composition of European Parliament 2001

Sex distribution (%)



Source: European Parliament 2001

Nominated and elected candidates in general elections by country of birth 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Election Country of birth	Nominated				Elected			
	Number		Sex distrib.		Number		Sex distrib.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Parliament								
Born in Sweden	1 960	2 770	41	59	147	183	45	55
Born abroad	210	300	41	59	11	8	58	42
Total	2 170	3 070	41	59	158	191	45	55
Municipal councils								
Born in Sweden	18 870	28 180	40	60	5 221	7 193	42	58
Born abroad	1 810	2 180	45	55	403	454	47	53
Total	20 680	30 370	41	59	5 624	7 647	42	58
County councils								
Born in Sweden	4 640	5 840	44	56	724	818	47	53
Born abroad	480	490	49	51	60	54	53	47
Total	5 110	6 330	45	55	784	872	47	53

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Sweden

Party chairpersons in May 2002

Number

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

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Parliamentary committees in 1973, 1985 and 2003

Sex distribution (%) and number

Committee	1973		1985		2003	
	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men
Labour Market ¹	20	80	27	73	47	53
Housing ²	13	87	20	80	53	47
Finance	7	93	20	80	41	59
Defence	7	93	20	80	35	65
Justice	33	67	27	73	47	53
Constitution	7	93	20	80	24	76
Cultural Affairs	33	67	60	40	53	47
Civil Law	27	73	33	67	47	53
Environmental and Agriculture	13	87	20	80	35	65
Industry	–	100	20	80	65	35
Taxation	13	87	13	87	47	53
Health and Welfare	20	80	47	53	59	41
Social Insurance	20	80	60	40	53	47
Communication	–	100	13	87	29	71
Education	20	80	27	73	65	35
Foreign Affairs	7	93	27	73	35	65
Total, per cent	15	85	28	72	46	54
number	36	204	68	172	125	147

¹ Standing Committee on Interior until 1975/76.

² Standing Committee on Civil Law until 1982/83.

Source: www.riksdagen.se

Before 1996 each committee had between 12 and 17 members. Since 1996 each committee has had 17 members.

Top officials in government offices in May 2002

Number and sex distribution (%)

Position	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	W	M
Ministers	9	11	45	55
State Secretaries	10	15	40	60
Top administrators ¹	10	26	28	72

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

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs

Top officials in Government offices in 1973, 1985, 1998 and Maj 2002

Sex distribution (%)

Position	1973		1985		1998		2002	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Ministers	11	89	25	75	50	50	45	55
State Secretaries	–	100	12	88	35	65	40	60
Top administrators ¹	2	98	11	89	17	83	28	72

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

Source: Office for Administrative Affairs

In April 2002 8 women and 13 men were County Governors.

Ordinary members of central and regional governmental lay boards 1989-2000 ¹

Sex distribution (%)

Year ²	Central		Regional	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
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
2000	46	54	45	55

Chairpersons in central governmental lay boards 1989-2000

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
2000	60	152	28	72

¹ Including chairpersons but excluding staff representatives.

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

Source: Ministry of Industry, Equality Affairs Division

Board members of state companies in 2002

The sex distribution among board members of state companies was 37 per cent women and 63 per cent men.

Source: Ministry of Industry, Division for State Enterprises

Ordinary members of regional governmental authorities lay boards in 2000

Antal och könsfördelning (%)

Authority	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Regional social insurance	77	79	49	51
County tax boards	39	49	44	56
Enforcement services	37	51	42	58
County labour boards	70	92	43	57
County administrative boards	89	166	35	65
County boards of forestry	41	46	47	53
Total	353	483	42	58

Source: Ministry of Industry, Equality Affairs Division

Composition of the Committees in 1981, 1990 and 2001

Sex distribution (%) and number

Function	1981		1990		2001	
	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men
Chairperson	10	90	14	86	33	67
Members	21	79	34	66	41	59
Specialists	13	87	23	77	43	57
Secretaries and others	22	78	32	68	49	51
Total, number	920	4 780	690	1 960	1 900	2 610

Source: Committee Report

Private member's bills¹ by sex

1975/76-2000/01

Sex distribution (%)

Year	Member's bills		Members of Parliament	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1975/76	18	82	21	79
1980/81	25	75	28	72
1985/86	31	69	32	68
1990/91	40	60	39	61
1991/92	36	64	34	66
1992/93	37	63	33	67
1993/94	39	61	33	67
1994/95	43	57	41	59
1995/96	47	53	43	57
1996/97	45	55	44	56
1997/98	45	55	44	56
1998/99	48	52	44	56
1999/00	50	50	44	56
2000/01	50	50	44	56

¹ According to the first name on the bill.

Source: Swedish Parliament, Secretariat of the Chamber

Elected officials and members of trade unions 1973, 1985 and 2001

Sex distribution (%)

Organization	1973		1985		2001	
	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men	Wom- en	Men
LO						
Congress	5	95	14	86	32	68
Executive Committee	–	100	–	100	33	67
Chairperson	–	100	–	100	19	81
Members	32	68	43	57	46	54
TCO						
Congress	15	85	36	64	42	58
Executive Committee	20	80	20	80	70	30
Chairperson	9	91	11	89	42	58
Members	47	53	57	43	62	38
SACO						
Congress	9	91	29	71	42	58
Executive Committee	7	93	12	88	50	50
Chairperson	8	92	15 ²	85 ²	27	73
Members	.. ¹	.. ¹	38	62	48	52

¹ Sex distribution not available. ² Refers to 1983.

Source: Each organisation

Listed companies 2002

Board members

The sex distribution among board members of listed companies was 6 per cent women and 94 per cent men.

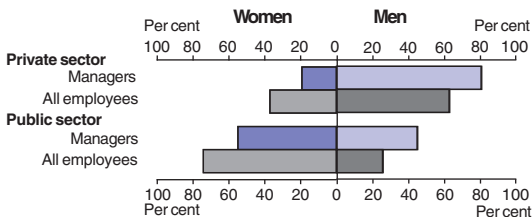
Managing Directors

There are six women employed as managing directors on a permanent basis in 335 enterprises quoted on the stock exchange.

Source: SIS Ägarservice AB

Managers and total employees in private and public sector 2001

Sex distribution (%)



Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

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 inter alia making decisions, planning, steering and co-ordinating.

(Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations, SSYK)

Managers by sector 2001

Number and sex distribution (%)

Sector	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Private sector	33 280	143 760	19	81
Public sector	16 100	13 180	55	45
Central government	990	2 080	32	68
Municipalities	14 200	10 130	58	42
County councils	910	980	48	52
Total	49 380	156 940	24	76

Source: Wage/salary statistics, Statistics Sweden and National Mediation Office

Subject index

- abortion 20
- absenteeism rate 42, 63
- adult education 29
- after-school centre 36–37
- assaults 80, 82
- board members of
 - companies 89, 93
- born abroad 13, 86
- care of children 36–37
- care of the elderly 40–41
- causes of death 25–26
- childless 19
- children 17–18, 35, 36–38, 49–52
- cohabiting 14, 16–18, 22, 35, 40–41, 49, 75–76, 79, 81
- committees 88, 91
- compulsory school 27–29, 33
- country of birth 27, 48, 63, 86
- county councils 86, 91
- county governors 88
- credits 31
- crime 80–83
- daddy month 39
- death rate 25–26
- deaths 11, 25–26
- disorders 21
- divorced 15, 22
- economic activity rate 42–50
- elected 87
- election 84
- emigrants 11
- employed 42, 43, 51–52, 54–55, 60, 62
- employed 52–53, 58
- equal opportunity 1, 9
- equality 1
- executive committee 93
- exercise 24
- family day care 36–37
- family units 17
- fertility 19
- first-time parents 19
- found guilty of crime 83
- full-time 43–45, 51
- gainful employment 42
- Government Offices 88
- higher education 27–28, 32–33, 70
- hours worked 52
- household 76
- immigrants 11
- income 73–75, 79
- industry 58–59
- infant mortality 26
- influence 84–94
- lay boards 90
- listed companies 93
- live births 11
- living alone 16
- managers 94
- managing director 93

marital status 15, 22
married 14–15
married/cohabiting 14, 49
men-dominated 57, 69
mummy month 39
municipal councils 87
national background 13
obesity 23
occupation/occupational
group 56–57, 61, 66–71
overweight 23
parental leave 38–39
parents 18, 35, 50–51
parliament 84–86
parliamentary committees
88
participation in education
28
part-time 43–45, 51
party 87
party chairperson 87
pension benefit 78
pensionable income 76
pensioner 40–41, 78–79
population 11–13, 27, 48
population growth 11
power 84–94
pre-school 36–37
private pension savings 77
private member's bill 92
resident 18
salary 66–72
school-leaders 33
sector 53–55, 58, 72, 94
sick leave 62
sickness benefit days 62
self-employed 59–60
single 14, 16–18, 22, 35,
40–41, 49, 75–76, 79, 81
smokers 22–23
snuffing 23
social security 76
staff education 28
sterilization 20
teachers 33
time use 34–35
trade unions 93
underemployed 42, 65
unemployed 42, 65
unemployment 42, 63–64
unpaid work 34–35
upper secondary school
27–31, 33
usual working time 51
violence 80–81
voting 84
wage 66–72
wage dispersion 70–71
widowed 15, 22
women-dominated 57, 68

For further information on Gender Statistics, please contact:

Phone Lena Johansson: + 46 8-506 946 47
 Pehr Sundström: + 46 8-506 949 08
 Tahere Noori: + 46 8-506 947 51

Address Statistics Sweden
 Box 24 300
 SE-104 51 STOCKHOLM

Fax + 46 8 506 940 05

This book and other publications can be ordered from:

Address Statistics Sweden
 Publication Services
 SE-701 89 ÖREBRO

Phone + 46 19 17 68 00

Fax + 46 19 17 64 44

Email publ@scb.se

Women and Men in Sweden.

Facts and Figures 2002

Gender equality is one of the priority subject areas that Sweden is actively pushing within the EU. It is the responsibility of every individual to work towards improving gender equality. The integration of an equal opportunities perspective into every business and decision-making activity is much discussed nowadays. In order to facilitate this, the lifestyles of both women and men must be made visible and put on the top of our agenda. What are the good and bad aspects? What needs to be done? There are many issues and problems that need to be tackled.

Testing the new ways of identifying gender equality issues and evaluating the outcome of different measures leads to new demands for facts and figures. Statistics is an important tool to find out more about problems, it brings new ideas and offers solutions for improvement of gender equality. The new version of this well-known booklet *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and Figures*, presents actual facts, figures and statistics in many different areas. This shows the needs for improvement of gender equality in Sweden. The book shows statistics about both women and men, which is presented, in very skillful diagrams and tables. While many of the topics are familiar, the figures are, of course new. A few new tables have also been added, e.g. on time use, violence against women and sick leave.



Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden