



Quality in Gender+ Equality Policies

European Commission Sixth Framework Programme
Integrated Project

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Context Study Sweden

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DATA TO BE COLLECTED

DEFICIENCIES, DEVIATIONS AND INCONSISTENCIES IN EU AND MEMBER STATE'S GENDER+ EQUALITY POLICIES

1. 'Deficiencies, deviations and inconsistencies in EU and Member State's gender+ equality laws'

1.1 Gender+ equality legislation

Please summarise the key developments, with dates, in gender equality law as provided by the governmental gender equality unit, i.e. list the legislation that the gender equality unit (or equivalent governmental body) name as (gender+) equality legislation. If important legislation seem to have been omitted by the authority, please comment on this.

Legislation	Year	Main provision(s)
Registered partnership	1995	Allows homosexuals to enter into a partnership
Parents' insurance	1995	Introduces a 'daddy-month'
Sharpened gender equality law	1998	Defines and prohibits sexual harassment in the work place
Women's peace legislation	1998	Prohibits men's violence against women
Law on Female Genital Mutilation	1998	Prohibits FGM
Law prohibiting purchase of sexual services	1999	Prohibits and criminalizes the purchase of sexual services
Sharpened gender equality law	2001	Legislates on employers' duty to carry out surveys of Employees' pay and action plans to achieve gender equal pay
Law on equal treatment of students	2002	Prohibits gender discrimination at universities and prescribes universities to promote the equal rights of all students
Parents' insurance	2002	An additional 'daddy-month' is introduced
Sharpened gender equality law retaliation and work practice.	2005	Sharpened in regards to sexual harassment, Law prohibiting discrimination 2005
Law prohibiting discrimination	2006	Legislation on prohibition of discrimination on grounds of sex (gender) New legislation on prohibition of discrimination and other demeaning treatment of children and pupils

The summary above is based on summaries of important years for gender equality legislation from the web site of The Equal Opportunities Ombudsman¹ and from the web site of the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality².

1.2 EU Policy and Member State Law: Comparisons and Struggles³

Have there been disputes in your country over significant parts of EU Directives on gender?

Are there significant parts of EU Directives on gender equality that have not been implemented into national law? If some aspects are not transposed, what are they? Have there been disputes (1995-2007) between the EU and the country over transposition? Or within the country over this process? Or where local/national groups have gone direct to the EU? If so, what is the location of the dispute (e.g. intervention by Commission, Court of Justice; national court)? What was the outcome?

All these questions are very difficult to answer exactly, because the transposition process is so complex. EU Directives are transposed into member state legislation in very different ways using different procedures and different terminology and legal frames too. The aim is to collect all the information that is available already for your country in the table below, using secondary literature.

¹ <http://www.jamombud.se/omjamstalldhet/jamstalldhetiar.asp>

² <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/2593/a/67212>

³ Directives: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/legislation/legalacts_en.html.

ECJ cases: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/legislation/case_law_en.html; More info on transposition: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/fundamental_rights/policy/aneval/legnet_en.htm#comp.

Please fill in one table for each significant issue or directive
Please consider the following examples: include if relevant; omit if not; add any others that are relevant in your country. Examples: equal pay & equal treatment; sexual harassment & discrimination; equality bodies; civil society involvement; parental leave and the organisation of working time (example provided).⁴

Issue	Equal pay & equal treatment& sexual harassment
Has law been passed or changed prior to the Directive	No
Legislation transposing Directive	Equal opportunities act (1991:433)
Does the country claim to have transposed the Directive?	Yes
Significant provisions that are mentioned by experts or political actors as not being transposed	None
Important differences between law and Directive now?	None
What is claimed to be better in law and since when?	Nothing
Content of dispute(s) + date	2000: equal opportunities ombudsman won the first Swedish ECJ case on pay discrimination 2006 : a suggestion of a cohesive discrimination act from a Government Official Report
Has any other inequality been part of the transposition disputes? Which inequality axis?	2006: a suggestion of a cohesive discrimination act from a Government Official Report 2007: The current government has suggested a cohesive discrimination Act that will include discrimination on the grounds of: sex; transgender identity and expression; ethnicity; religion or belief; disability; sexual orientation and age
Parties to the dispute	2000: the Orebro midwives, the Swedish government, the equal opportunities ombudsmen 2006-2007:political parties, equal opportunities ombudsmen and other ombudsmen and a wide range of civil society actors among
Location or arena	2000: European Court of Justice 2007: The Swedish Parliament

⁴ Other gender+ equality related directives you might want to consider include: Directive 75/117/EEC on the principle of equal pay for men and women; Directive 79/7/EEC on the principle of equal treatment for men and women in social security; Directive 86/378/EEC on principle of equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security schemes; Directive 86/613/EEC on equal treatment between self employed men and women; Directive 92/85/EEC on the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers; Directive 97/80/EC on the burden of proof in cases of discrimination based on sex; Directive 2000/78 on equal treatment in employment and occupation.

Outcome of the dispute	2000: equal opportunities ombudsman won 2007: A Bill
Civil society engagement	The 1980 Act on Equal Opportunities did not contain explicit provisions for equal pay. Employers and trade unions opposed the introduction of legislation on the rights of women and men in working life on grounds that labour market conflicts historically have been settled by negotiations and collective agreements. The act was passed against the opposition of the trade unions LO and SAF, both actively attempting to limit the provisions, even though equal pay had already been agreed to in the collective agreements between employees' and employers' organizations in the early 1960s. When the act was amended in 1991, the emphasis was shifted from voluntary efforts to a series of rules. ⁵
Other notes	

Issue	Direktiv (2004/113/EG) of 13 December 2004, implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services. To be implemented by December 2007.
Has law been passed or changed prior to the Directive	Yes, the Act Prohibiting Discrimination (2003:307) (Lagen om förbud mot diskriminering)
Legislation transposing Directive	The government states that the directive is in principle already transposed in Sweden by way of the regulations in the Act Prohibiting Discrimination 2003. ⁶
Does the country claim to have transposed the Directive?	Yes, "in principle", but with the exception of the issues of insurance and financial services, as covered by article 5. No prohibitions have been introduced for these issues. The Government stated in the Government Bill (2004/05:147) that the directive at the moment does not require legislation and that the issue needs to be further investigated. ⁷
Significant provisions that are mentioned by experts or political actors as not being transposed	none
Important differences between law and Directive now?	No difference; with the exception of the issues of insurance and financial services, as covered by article 5. No prohibitions have been introduced for these issues. The Government stated in the Government Bill (2004/05:147) that the directive at the moment does not require legislation and that the issue needs to be further investigated. ⁸

⁵ Sunnus Milena, EU Challenges to the Pioneer in Gender Equality: The Case of Sweden, IN: *Gendering Europeanisation*, Liebert Ulrike (ed.), P.I.E.-Peter Lang, 2003

⁶ Skr. 2005/06:85, s 111: <http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/05/97/04/113e4cd8.pdf>

⁷ Skr. 2005/06:85, s 111: <http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/05/97/04/113e4cd8.pdf>

⁸ Skr. 2005/06:85, s 111: <http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/05/97/04/113e4cd8.pdf>

What is claimed to be better in law and since when?	Nothing
Content of dispute(s) + date	none
Has any other inequality been part of the transposition disputes? Which inequality axis?	None
Parties to the dispute	---
Location or arena	---
Outcome of the dispute	----
Civil society engagement	----
Other notes	

Issue	Parental leave Directive 96/34/EC of 3 June 1996 on the framework agreement on parental leave concluded by UNICE, CEEP and the ETUC.
Has law been passed or changed prior to the Directive	Yes. Passed prior to the directive, the Swedish legislation provided 18 months full-time leave plus part-time leave until the child is 8 years old; , 80 per cent of previous salary during first year; and lower flat-rate benefit for a further six months. ⁹
Legislation transposing Directive	Law on Parental Leave
Does the country claim to have transposed the Directive?	Yes. Not only complied with but also exceeded the standard defined by the EC Parental Leave Directive
Significant provisions that are mentioned by experts or political actors as not being transposed	None
Important differences between law and Directive now?	Parents achieved the right to parental leave during a total period of 15 months: 12 months with almost full pay (in 1998, parental benefits were increased to 80% of the pay on which a person's sickness benefit is based), and an additional 3-month at the flat-rate level. Parental leave can be spread over three years, time periods can be shared between mothers and fathers. In addition, either parent can take time off to take care of a sick child under the age of twelve up to a maximum of 60 days

⁹ Page 11: <http://elaine.ihs.ac.at/~treib/download/FalknerTreibLugano2003.pdf>

	per year, and it is possible to reduce working hours until the child is 8 years old. All benefits are payable to unmarried parents and those who adopt a child. ¹⁰ 1998: the Riksdag extended these provisions by regulations concerning time off work on grounds of force majeure. The updated law prohibits a dismissal for urgent family reasons, like an accident or illness.
What is claimed to be better in law and since when?	Longer parental leave, higher benefits,
Content of dispute(s) + date	1998: After the adoption of the 1996 EC directive, Swedish trade unions discussed the option to implement regulations concerning time off work on grounds of force majeure, urgent family reasons, through collective agreements. Subsequently, a national public inquiry by the Ministry of Labour concluded in favour of the government's bill and it was introduced in 1998. ¹¹
Has any other inequality been part of the transposition disputes? Which inequality axis?	No
Parties to the dispute	Trade unions and government
Location or arena	Labour market
Outcome of the dispute	In favour of the government
Civil society engagement	Trade unions
Other notes	

Issue	Working Time (93/104/EC)
Has law been passed or changed prior to the Directive	Yes
Legislation transposing Directive	Working time act(1982:673)
Does the country claim to have transposed the Directive?	Yes
Significant provisions that are mentioned by experts or political actors as not being transposed	Information not available

¹⁰ Sunnus 2003

¹¹ Sunnus 2003

Important differences between law and Directive now?	Information not available
What is claimed to be better in law and since when?	Information not available
Content of dispute(s) + date	2004: the EU Commission prosecuted Sweden in the European Court of Justice for not following the working time directive
Has any other inequality been part of the transposition disputes? Which inequality axis?	No
Parties to the dispute	Sweden and the EU Commission
Location or arena	European Court of Justice
Outcome of the dispute	Sweden adopting directives
Civil society engagement	none
Other notes	

Issue	The Pregnant Workers Directive Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 (1) of Directive 89/391/EEC)
Has law been passed or changed prior to the Directive	Yes.
Legislation transposing Directive	Parental Leave Act (1995:584)
Does the country claim to have transposed the Directive?	Yes.
Significant provisions that are mentioned by experts or political actors as not being transposed	Now, none. However, Sweden was 6 years late in introducing the two weeks compulsory maternity leave. ¹²

¹² <http://www.ihs.ac.at/publications/pol/2004WestEuropeanPolitics.pdf>

Important differences between law and Directive now?	none
What is claimed to be better in law and since when?	----
Content of dispute(s) + date	<p>Incorrect transposition: “The <i>Swedish government</i> openly refused to correctly implement the Pregnant Workers Directive. Most parts of the Pregnant Workers Directive were transposed in Sweden without further problems and approximately in time. One aspect though – the introduction of two weeks compulsory maternity leave – was not implemented until August 2000, i.e. roughly six years after the end of the transposition period, and after the European Commission had started an infringement procedure. This is quite surprising as Sweden generally belongs to the group of member states with rather good implementation records (see e.g. Commission Européenne 2001: 126 and 144) and the protection of pregnant workers is well developed. In this case though, Sweden clearly opposed the transposition of the two weeks of <i>compulsory</i> leave. Similar to the French cases, the Swedish government was convinced that their previous system was actually better than the regulation of the Directive. The Swedish government’s official position was that the pre-existing twelve (later fourteen) weeks of <i>optional</i> maternity leave <i>de facto</i> guaranteed exactly the same level of protection. They argued that women in Sweden generally made use of the maternity leave for much longer than two weeks so that there was no need to change the legal rules in order to prescribe the leave (Interview S8: 411-456). Only after the interference of the European Commission did they finally give in and introduced the compulsory leave which in their eyes was completely superfluous.” (p 9: http://www.ihs.ac.at/publications/pol/2004WestEuropeanPolitics.pdf)</p>
Has any other inequality been part of the transposition disputes? Which inequality axis?	----
Parties to the dispute	Swedish Government and European Commission
Location or arena	European Court of Justice
Outcome of the dispute	The compulsory 2 weeks leave was introduced
Civil society engagement	Trade unions
Other notes	

1.3 Do any aspects of domestic gender equality law surpass (are better, more extensive, or more developed than) or earlier than EU law?

	EU			Country		
	Provision	Year	Notes	Provision	Year	Notes
Maternity	14 weeks	1996	Pay must not be less than wage during sickness leave.	2 weeks compulsory maternity leave	2000	After pressure from the EU Commission
Paternity	Optional	1995		60 days reserved for each parent	2002	
Parental	3 months	1996	Unpaid	18 months full-time leave plus part-time leave until child is 8 years old; 80 per cent of previous salary during first year; lower flat-rate benefit for a further six months. ¹³	2002	
Duty on all public bodies to promote GE	No	2004	Mainstreaming required by 2006	Yes	2004	Mainstreaming required by 2004
Equalities body (employment)	Yes	2002		Yes	1980	Equal opportunities ombudsman
Equalities body (goods & services)	Yes	2004		No		
Equalities body for promotion	Yes	2006		Yes	1980	Equal opportunities ombudsman
Gender pay audits	Not specified			Yes	1980	Equal opportunities act
Gender Equality plan (employment)	Yes	2002/2006			1980	Equal opportunities act
Requires NGO dialogue to be encouraged	Yes/no	2002	Dialogue	No		
Positive action measures	Yes/no	1975	Allowed, not required	Yes	1980	Equal opportunities act

¹³ Page 11: <http://elaine.ihs.ac.at/~treib/download/FalknerTreibLugano2003.pdf>

Public bodies to promote racial equality				No		
If there are no sanctions for violating the law, please state this						
Other:						
1.						
2.						
3.						
...						

1.4 Equality law on intersecting inequalities

- Is discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity/'race' illegal **yes**
 - When was this law introduced? **1999**
 - Is this restricted to employment related issues? **No**
 - Does it include the sale and supply of services? **yes**
What disputes if any took place during its introduction? Information not available
- Is discrimination on the grounds of religion illegal **yes**
 - When was this law introduced? **1999**
 - Is this restricted to employment related issues? no
 - Does it include the sale and supply of services? yes
 - What disputes if any took place present during its introduction? Information not available
- Is discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation illegal **yes**
 - When was this law introduced? **2003**
 - Is this restricted to employment related issues? **no**
 - Does it include the sale and supply of services? **yes**
 - What disputes if any took place during introduction of these laws? Information not available
- Is discrimination on the grounds of disability illegal **yes**
 - When was this law introduced? 2003
 - Is this restricted to employment related issues? **No**
 - Does it include the sale and supply of services? **yes**
 - What disputes if any took place during introduction of these laws? Information not available
- Is discrimination on the grounds of age illegal **no**
 - When was this law introduced?
 - Is this restricted to employment related issues?
 - Does it include the sale and supply of services?
 - What disputes if any took place during introduction of these laws?
- Is discrimination on the grounds of marital status illegal? **no**
 - When was this law introduced?
 - Is this restricted to employment related issues?
 - Does it include the sale and supply of services?
 - What disputes if any took place during introduction of these laws?
- Are there further legal issues, especially disputed legal issues, concerning the intersection of equalities with gender that are relevant?

2. Plans and programmes

Two types of national gender equality plans are considered here. The first set of questions concerns plans specific to the country. (Please include not only if they are called 'national gender equality plans' or but also if they are just a sub-section of a larger national development plan.) The second set of questions refers to the National Reform Programmes for employment and National Reports (National Action Plans) on Strategies for social inclusion and social protection that the EU requires annually from each Member State. |

2.1 National gender equality plans

2.1.1 is there a national gender equality plan? Or a gender equality component of a national development plan. Yes, *Power to shape society and your life – towards new gender equality policy objectives* (2006)

- o If yes please name and describe very briefly the range of issues that it covers (in particular, how far beyond employment does it go?).

The plan goes beyond employment issues and refers to gender mainstreaming as an important tool to achieve the stated goals. It covers issues such as men's violence against women, sexualisation of public space, unpaid domestic and care work, power and influence, and health.

Is the focus restricted to non-discrimination? No. The overarching goal is that women and men shall have the same power to shape society and their own lives. To achieve this, the following is suggested as sub-goals:

- Equal distribution of power and influence. Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions of decision-making.
- Economic equality between women and men. Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regards to education and paid work that provide life-long economic independence .
- An equal distribution of unpaid care and domestic/household work. Women and men shall take the same responsibility for household/domestic work and have the opportunities to give and receive care on equal conditions.
- Men's violence against women shall cease. Women and men, girls and boys, shall have the same rights and opportunities to physical integrity.
- o
- o Is there reference to gender mainstreaming? Yes
- o Are there named policy instruments and/ institutions, if so what? Equal opportunities ombudsman and act, gender equality experts in each county council, gender equality department, and many others
- o Are there indicators and statistics to evaluate the policies? Yes
- o Is there reference to EU targets (European Employment Strategy targets: Lisbon (2000) female employment rate of 60% by 2010; Barcelona (2002) provision of childcare by 2010 to at least 90% of children between 3 years old and the mandatory school age and at least 33% of children under 3 years of age)? The Lisbon and Barcelona targets are referred to.

Yes, a National Gender Equality Plan¹⁴ was adopted by Parliament on May 16, 2006. The Plan makes reference to , the Lisbon and Barcelona targets. The plan goes beyond employment issues and refers to gender mainstreaming as an important tool to achieve the stated goals and it covers issues such as men's violence against women, sexualisation of the public room, unpaid domestic and care work, power and influence, and health. The overarching goal is that women and men shall have the same power to shape society and their own lives. To achieve this, the following is suggested as sub-goals:

- Equal distribution of power and influence. Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions of decision-making.
- Economic equality between women and men. Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regards to education and paid work that provide life-long economic independence.
- An equal distribution of unpaid care and domestic/household work. Women and men shall take the same responsibility for domestic/household work and have the opportunity to give and receive care on equal conditions.

¹⁴ Proposition (2005/06:155) Makt att forma samhället och sitt eget liv - nya mål i jämställdhetspolitiken, kapitel 4.2-4.3, sidor 43-52 (Proposal: *Power to shape society and your life – towards new gender equality policy objectives*, chapters 4.2-4.3, pp 43-52), 2006-03-22, (e-text, 10/226 pp) (<http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/06/07/46/bc381acc.pdf>)

- Men's violence against women shall cease. Women and men, girls and boys, shall have the same rights and opportunities to physical integrity.

The strategies for achieving these goals are continued gender mainstreaming and the establishment of a Government Agency with the task of contributing to the development of efficient (gender) equality politics.

2.1.2 Is gender equality integrated with other equalities in a national plan? **No**

If yes please name and describe very briefly the range of issues that it covers, in particular, how far beyond employment does it go? Is it framed by equality or by diversity or both or a similar goal (e.g. equal opportunities)? If so, please specify.

No

2.1.3 Is there a gender equality (or similar) plan in the area of gender-based violence

If yes please name the plan. Does it cover:

- o Domestic violence and violence in partnerships? Yes
- o Sexual assault/violence and rape? Yes
- o Sexual harassment and stalking? Yes
- o Trafficking and prostitution? Yes
- o Forced marriage, honour crimes and FGM? Yes

Does the plan include:

- o named policy instruments and/or institutions, if so what? yes, social services, municipals, women' shelters, health care, county councils, courts, judicial system, and many more
- o indicators and statistics to evaluate the policies, if so which? Yes indicators and statics

There are several action plans in the area of gender-based violence and the most current ones are:

- National action plan to counteract prostitution and trafficking for sexual purposes (Ministry for Integration and Gender Equality). (Skrivelse till riksdagen: Nationell handlingsplan för att motverka prostitution och handel med människor för sexuella ändamål). 2007.
This action plan covers trafficking and prostitution.
- National action plan on men's violence against women, honour crime and violence in same-sex relationships (Ministry for Integration and Gender Equality) (Skrivelse till riksdagen: Skrivelse – Handlingsplan för att bekämpa mäns våld mot kvinnor, inklusive hedersrelaterat våld och förtryck samt våld i samkönade parrelationer). 2007.
This action plan covers domestic violence and violence in same- sex relationships, honor crimes and forced marriage.
- National action plan against female genital mutilation (Ministry for Health and Social Affairs) (Promemoria (S2003:026) Nationell handlingsplan mot kvinnlig könsstympning.) (<http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/01/47/08/9fd308f6.pdf>)
Covers FGM.

2.2 EU required National Reform Programme (National Action Plan) for Employment

- o Does the EU required National Reform Programme for employment (in which one of the ten guidelines concerns gender mainstreaming) include a significant set of actions concerning gender equality? If so, what are these?

Member state reports 2006: http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/key/nrp2006_en.htm)

- Gender equality bonus in parental insurance
- A voluntary municipal child-raising allowance and childcare vouchers
- Proposals to increase childcare options
- Allow greater scope for buying domestic services
- The maximum fee on out-of-school leisure centres is lowered and universal preschool (free of charge) to be expanded to include three-year-olds.
- A vigorous effort is being made to encourage entrepreneurship among women. The Government will increase the scope of individual initiative and self-employment in the welfare sector.
- And more...

- Did the EU appointed National Expert (part of the EU Network of Experts on Gender and Employment and Social Inclusion) made (have) critical or positive comments on the gender equality dimension of the member state's programme? If so, what are these?

EGGSIE 2005 report see:
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/docs/2006/final_nrp_synthesis_2005_en.pdf

Comment:

“There is no mention of mainstreaming in the NRP for **Sweden**. Data are almost always disaggregated by gender with targets set the same for women and men. The words "women and men" are often used when the policies are presented to indicate that the policies should include both genders. However, differences between women and men or gender gaps are seldom mentioned in the NRP. There are a few exceptions where the aim of the policy is explicitly to influence either women or men specifically, or to close the gender gap. Since labour market policies often are implemented through the public sector, women are probably affected more than men. However, these policies could also be used to break up the gender-segregated labour market, but this is not discussed in the NRP. Also missing is a discussion of part-time unemployment, that is, the desire of many part-timers to increase their hours”

“Sweden continues to have the most comprehensive policies on equal pay requiring action plans and disclosure of information on pay gaps from employers”

“The lack of consideration of policy measures in Sweden to improve the access of the ‘part-time unemployed’, mainly women, to labour market policy programmes.”

- Did the EU Commission's response to the National Reform Programme for employment include recommendations on gender equality? If so, what were these?

EC response: http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/annual-report-1206_en.htm)

No, it did not.

2.3 EU required National Reports (National Action Plans) on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion

- Does the EU required National Report on Strategies for Social Inclusion include a significant set of actions concerning gender equality, including gender-based violence? If so, what are these?

Member state reports: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/naps_en.htm

There is a section of the action plan that specifically deals with the issue of women subjected to violence. In this section, the following is stated:

- In 2006, the Swedish Government decided on an investment of just over 100 million Swedish kronor (€10.3 million) annually to strengthen the support of women exposed to violence and of their children.
- In January 2007, the Government submitted a bill to the Riksdag with proposals for how the social services' support to women subjected to violence, and their children, can be improved.
- The Government proposes a tightening of the Social Services Act to clarify the social welfare board's responsibility for providing support and assistance to crime victims, primarily women subjected to violence and children who witness it.
- To supplement the legislative change, the Government proposes a number of other measures with the aim of forming a comprehensive structure that will strengthen the support provided to women subjected to violence and children who witness it. A total of 120 million kronor (€12.3 million) have been allocated.
- A national clearinghouse was set up in 2006 for issues of men's violence towards women.
- Attention has been given to the serious problem so called 'honour' violence and oppression, which principally affects girls and young women but also boys and young men.
- The Government has allocated a sum of 200 million Swedish kronor (€20.53 million) for the period 2003–2007 for measures to tackle this violence.

- Did the EU Expert Group on Gender, Social Inclusion and Employment have critical or positive comments on the gender equality dimension of the report (including gender-based violence)? If so, what are these?

EGGSIE Synthesis report (2006)
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/publications/2006/ke7606201_en.pdf

- o Did the EU Commission's response to the National Report on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion include recommendations on gender equality (including gender based violence)? If so, what were these?

EC report: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/jrep_en.htm

No

2.4 EU funding

- o Does the EU provide funding in your country that has / has had a significant gender impact?¹⁵ Structural funds to consider include the European Social Fund¹⁶ and the European Regional Development Funds¹⁷,
YES
- o If yes, how much and over what period of time?
2000-2006 172, 4 million euro
- o If yes, comment upon the extent to which gender was mainstreamed in associated plans and programmes (e.g. the National Development Plans for 2000-2006)?

Well integrated¹⁸

3. Governmental Machinery For Equality

Provide a summary of the history of governmental machinery for equality provided in the issue history D11, up-dated if appropriate. In particular, consider if there have been any developments in the relationship between the gender machinery and other equalities machinery (e.g. proposed mergers). (Approx. 250 words)

The equality mechanisms are organized into varying functions that as of January 1, 2007 were gathered into one ministry – the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality – which in turn is placed at the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communication. The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality coordinates and develops initiatives to promote and protect human rights at the national level and is responsible for protecting the rights and opportunities of all members of society, regardless of their ethnic and cultural background. The Ministry is also, among other things, responsible for the coordination of the Government's gender equality work and special gender equality initiatives.

Relating to the above responsibilities, the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality is principal of the following *Government Agencies* (year in parenthesis states the year the Agency was established):

- The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs (Ungdomsstyrelsen) (1976)
- The Equal Opportunities Ombudsman (Jämställdhetsombudsmannen) (1980)
- The Equal Opportunities Commission (Jämställdhetsnämnden) (1980)
- The Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination (Ombudsmannen mot etnisk diskriminering) (1986)
- The Board Against Discrimination (Nämnden mot diskriminering) (1986?)
- The Swedish Disability Ombudsman (Handikappombudsmannen) (1994)
- The Ombudsman against Discrimination on grounds of Sexual Orientation (Ombudsmannen mot diskriminering på grund av sexuell läggning) (1999)

There is currently a discussion about merging the four Ombudsman Agencies into one Government authority. Most probably, such a merger will take place, probably during 2008.

Other gender machinery worth noting include:

- The Gender Equality Unit at the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications
- The Council on Equality Issues (Jämställdhetsrådet) (1983)
- The Government Offices (is responsible for governing the equality work of the entire Government and all of its Ministries)

¹⁵ The following link may serve as a useful starting point (see drop-down menus along the top of the page and links on the left hand side): http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/history/index_en.htm

¹⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/fse/index_en.htm

¹⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/feder/index_en.htm

¹⁸ http://www.nutek.se/content/1/c4/54/79/nationella_strategin_ver2.pdf

Do any or all of these forms of gender machinery exist in the country, and if so what are they called (fill in their name in original language and translated to English)?

As illustrated in the description above, Sweden has all of the asked for forms of gender machinery:

- Governmental (civil servants and ministers in central government): the Government Offices and the Gender Equality Unit at the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications;
- Enforcement and monitoring agency (e.g. equality authority, ombudsperson): The Equal Opportunities Ombudsman (Jämställdhetsombudet) (1980);
- Special legal apparatus (e.g. special courts for employment or domestic violence): The Equal Opportunities Commission (Jämställdhetsnämnden) (1980) and the Swedish Labor Court (Arbetsdomstolen);
- Body for consultation / dialogue with women's NGOs, or with NGOs representing other axes of inequality: A National Authority Co-operation Project for Women's Peace (Nationell myndighetssamverkan för kvinnofrid) was established in Sweden in 2000. The Council was an advisory authority to the Government and advised on issues that had not been sufficiently addressed by the Women's Peace Bill, such as the responsibility of the local governments, the work and conditions of the local women's shelters; abusive men, children subjected to domestic violence; homosexual partner abuse; honour-related crimes and crimes against specific groups of girls and women such as the elderly, disabled, addicts and girls and women with a foreign background. The Council, consisting of members of voluntary organizations, movements, research disciplines, the social partners and representatives of the relevant societal sectors, was active during three years, arranging seminars, hearings and publishing documents. Especially the Women's Shelter movements and ROKS (the National Association of Women's Shelters) were important in the Council. The Council concluded their work in June 2003. Besides this collaboration, civil society actors are generally incorporated into the policy making process: civil society actors commonly submit statements in response to referrals from the legislating body. This is a consequence of the corporative welfare state model and underpins state cooptation of the demands from social movements.
- Other, for example, Parliamentary Committees

Answering the following list of questions may require mention of any or all of these types of institution: some apply to one kind more than another.

The nature of the institution

- Is there gender machinery that meets the minimum legal requirements of the EU?

The Equal Opportunities Ombudsman (JÄMO)

- A body for the promotion, analysis, monitoring and support of equal treatment of all persons without discrimination on the grounds of sex: yes
- providing independent assistance to victims of discrimination in pursuing their complaints about discrimination; yes
- conducting independent surveys concerning discrimination; yes
- publishing independent reports and
- making recommendations on any issue relating to such discrimination. Yes
-

- Is there gender machinery that meets the 'Paris Principles'?

The Equal Opportunities Ombudsman (JÄMO)

- independence guaranteed by a constitutional or legislative framework, autonomy from government, yes
- pluralism including pluralism of composition, yes
- a broad mandate, yes
- adequate powers of investigation, yes
- sufficient resources yes

- Is there gender machinery that meets the further requirements of the UN Platform for Action?
yes

- responsibility vested at the level of a Cabinet minister. yes
- Develop indicators and statistics to monitor policy; yes Statistics Sweden (SCB)

- How close to the centre of power (e.g. Prime Minister or other) is the governmental machinery located?
 - centre of power/ PM's office
 - Other powerful department.
 - Other department

The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality is placed at the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communication

- Would any of the bodies be described as following a 'feminist' agenda? yes
 - Briefly explain the reasoning behind your answer.
 - If yes, then indicate which vision of gender equality (equality through sameness, equal valuation of different contributions, or transformation) fits best.

Yes: a feminist agenda that conceives of 'the feminist problem' in terms of power is a generally accepted notion in Sweden and can be said to inform all gender machineries¹⁹.

- Are there other policy groups relevant to gender equality that are embedded in particular departments, but which are not usually known as gender machinery e.g. domestic violence group within the home affairs or justice department? If yes, when was it set up, what does it do, what are its resources?
- Are there any special legal institutions such as special courts to assist the implementation of gender equality laws e.g. employment tribunals, domestic violence courts?
 - The Swedish Labor Court (Arbetsdomstolen)
 - The Equal Opportunities Commission (Jämställdhetsnämnden)

Dedicated to gender or integrated with other equalities?

- Is the gender equality body (enforcement or monitoring agency) integrated with machinery for other equalities issues (if so which) or for human rights? No
If yes,
 - When did this happen?
 - Was the change controversial (who fought whom, allied to whom)?
 - Is the division of responsibilities by function or by strand?
 - Is there a separate mechanism for consulting civil society by strand, including women?
 - Does the equality body actively engage with the issue of intersecting inequalities (e.g. gender and ethnicity, gender and disability)? If yes, please specify the intersections that are taken into account.
- If the gender equality body is not integrated with machinery for other equality issues, does the gender equality body and any other single strand equality body actively engage with the issue of intersecting inequalities? If yes, please specify the intersections that are taken into account by each of the equality bodies.

The gender equality body in Sweden is not integrated with the machinery for other equality issues although there are discussions about integrating all of the ombudsmen (gender, ethnicity, disability and sexual orientation) into one agency.

Relationship of machinery with civil society

- Are there procedures for the consultation of women's groups in civil society by the gender or equalities machinery? yes
 - If so, are they routinised or occasional? routinised

¹⁹ Proposition (2005/06:155) Makt att forma samhället och sitt eget liv - nya mål i jämställdhetspolitiken, kapitel 4.2-4.3, sidor 43-52 (Proposal: Power to shape society and one's own life – new goals in the gender equality politics, chapters 4.2-4.3, pp 43-52), 2006-03-22, (e-text, 10/226 pp) (<http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/06/07/46/bc381acc.pdf>)

4. Policy summary questions

4.1 Non-employment

Is the tax system household based or individualised? Individualized

Is the benefit system household based or individualised? Mostly individualized. However, parental benefits are based on the *child*, although with 60 days (out of a total of 480 days) reserved for each parent. For more information, see the Issue History for Sweden.

How long is it legitimate for lone parents not to be in paid work? (i.e. at what age does the youngest child reach before parent is required to be available for employment and benefit stops).

The parental benefit can be spread out over a period of seven years – until the youngest child becomes eight years old. However, the benefits are not enough to live on during this entire time. Lone parent or not, one is expected to return to work when the 480 days of parental benefits have ended.

Are there *active* labour market programmes (i.e. programmes to help people who are out of labour market back into paid employment, includes training and job placement schemes) for lone parents? There are active labour market programs but none of these are specifically targeting lone parents.

Are there active labour market programmes for women who are returning to employment after lengthy period of time out of the labour market?

There are active labour market programs targeting the long-term unemployed, but no programs specifically targeting women in the situation described. However, employees have a legal right to parental leave (without pay from the employer – the employee is instead supported by the parental benefits system during their parental leave). During parental leave, the employer is not allowed to fire the employee.

Are there active labour market programmes for any other category of citizens, and if so which categories? Everyone who is long-term unemployed

What is the minimum amount of childcare that is provided by the state? (e.g. number of hours, no. of weeks per annum)

- Childcare: care (under 3 years) From 1 year – a minimum of 15 hours a week (3 h/day)
- Childcare: pre-primary education (3 yrs- school age) From 4 to 5 years – a minimum of 525 hours a year, 15 hours a week (3 h/day), 35 weeks a year.

What is the predominant form of childcare provision? i.e. public, private or mixed.

The predominant form is public, although there are private and cooperative alternatives.

How is childcare financed (e.g. by public funds, privately or mixed)? Childcare funding is mixed.

Is the pension age the same for women and men? If so, since when? It is the same, since 1935

4.2 Intimate citizenship

Is abortion legal? If so, in what year did this happen?

Abortion has been legal in Sweden since 1975. However, before 1975, abortion could still be legally performed for health reasons, for eugenic reasons, in cases where the pregnancy was the result of a crime, and in cases of medical-social hardship, designated as “frailty of the mother”.

Up to which week of pregnancy is abortion legal? Are there any other conditions? If so, what are these (e.g. consent of doctor/s, counselling)?

Abortion is legal up to 18 weeks of gestation, provided that the procedure will not seriously endanger the woman's life or health. For pregnancies between 12 and 18 weeks of gestation, the pregnant woman is required to discuss the abortion with a social worker; after 18 weeks, permission must be obtained from the National Board of Health and Welfare.

How many abortions are carried out per year (select most recent year where data available. If illegal, approximately how many women travel to access abortion services in another country)?

On average the number of abortions varies between about 30.000-35.000. In 2006 the number of abortions performed was 36.045.²⁰

Are there any restrictions on abortion for certain categories of people? (e.g. age, nationality)
No

Is a marriage a state based contract, religious contract or both?

Marriage is a state based contract. Marriage is entered through a wedding and this can be either a civil or a religious ceremony.

Is divorce legal and what are the conditions for divorcing (e.g. is mutual consent necessary / sufficient)?

Divorce is legal. Marriages are dissolved in court and can be applied for jointly by the spouses or by either one of them separately. If only one applies for divorce, or if there are children involved, there is a reconciliation period from six months to a year before the separation becomes legally binding, resulting in divorce.

If divorce is not legal, what are the conditions for separation or annulment?

Not applicable

Are there any restrictions to marriage other than the sex of the partners (e.g. nationality, country of origin)?

Age: minimum of 15 years although if one of the parties is below 18 years of age, a permission is needed from the County Administration²¹.

Citizenship: for a non-Swedish citizen residing in Sweden, the law of that person's country of citizenship applies regarding the right to enter into marriage. If a foreigner has resided in Sweden for more than two years, said person may in some cases have their right to marry under Swedish law tried by Swedish law. Regardless of which country's law that is to be applied, nobody under the age of 15 may enter into marriage before a Swedish authority without a permit from the County Administration.

Are civil partnerships/civil unions/gay marriage legal and if so, are the legal rights the same as for heterosexual marriage? Consider the following (Yes/no+year when introduced):

Registered partnerships became legal in 1995.

Does it extend to:

- survivors' benefits in pensions? Yes? 1995
- adoption rights? Yes, since 2003
- parental leave? Yes, since 1995

assisted reproduction? Yes, since 2005
Family reunification – have partners the right to settle and be employed in the country where their partners live? Yes, the same rules apply as for heterosexual couples. A person married to, in partnership or co-habiting with someone who lives in Sweden is entitled to a residence permit. A person can be granted a residence permit if he/she plans to marry, enter into partnership or commence co-habiting with someone who lives in Sweden.

Number of registered civil partnerships, annually and in total?

In 2006, 660 persons registered civil partnerships (278 men and 382 women), and the total number of registered civil partnerships was 2.300 men and 1.900 women²².

²⁰ The National Board of Health and Welfare statistical database:
<http://192.137.163.40/epcfs/FisFrameSet.asp?FHStart=ja&W=1024&H=768>

²¹ http://www.famratt.com/samlevnad/akt_aldersgrans.htm

²² http://www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/BE0101_2006A01_BR_15_BE0107TAB.pdf

Persons who have registered or dissolved their partnership 1995–2006²³

	New partnerships		Dissolved partnerships	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1995	498	167
1996	201	118
1997	158	104
1998	158	92	45	16
1999	154	133	42	38
2000	218	139	53	48
2001	195	186	43	62
2002	212	210	47	45
2003	240	257	61	52
2004	285	282	59	56
2005	244	349	64	70
2006	278	382	95	106

4.3 Gender-based violence

Has there been a national survey on gender-based violence? When was the most recent one carried out?

The first national survey on the extent of gender-based violence (or rather, men's violence against women), "Captured Queen" (Slagen Dam), is also the most recent study. This was initiated by the government in 1998 and completed in 2001 and focuses on men's violence against women²⁴. Besides this study, however, other studies and surveys have focused on other aspects of gender-based violence, such as violence in same-sex relationships and honour crimes.

Does it include:

- Domestic violence and violence in partnerships? Domestic violence, yes.
- Sexual assault/violence and rape? Yes
- Sexual harassment and stalking? Yes
- Trafficking No
- Prostitution? No
- Forced marriage? No
- Honour crimes? No (separate survey)
- FGM? No

4.3.1 Domestic violence

What legal devices are available to prevent domestic violence? Do they target perpetrators and/or victims?

Yes 1998 (Yes/no +year when introduced). Devices include:

Legal devices: The Women's Peace reform and legislation (Kvinnofridslagstiftningen), which was introduced in 1998. The Women's Peace legislation targets aspects such as:

- restraining orders
- non-molestation orders
- occupation orders
- state funded perpetrator programs

What is the prevalence of domestic violence against women, in one year? (from the survey)

1-5 % of all women above 15 years of age

What is the lifetime prevalence of domestic violence against women? (from the survey)

25%

What is the number of incidents of domestic violence against women, in one year (from the survey)

40000

What is the number of incidents of domestic violence reported to the police (annual)?

2006: 25400

²³ http://www.scb.se/statistik/publikationer/BE0101_2006A01_BR_15_BE0107TAB.pdf

²⁴ <http://www.samgenus.uu.se/Slagen%20dam.pdf>

What is the number of domestic violence convictions in the courts?

Not available

What is the attrition rate for domestic violence in the criminal justice system (% of reports to police)? (if not available say so)

24 %

If there is any information on the previous questions broken down by age, class, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity etc, give it here too. No

4.3.2 Rape & Sexual assault

When was marital rape criminalized? **In 1965**

What is the number of annually reported incidents to the police? **2006: 4200**

What is the attrition rate for rape in the criminal justice system (convictions as % of reports to police)? **18%**

What is required for an act to be considered to be rape, e.g.:

- lack of consent (since when)**No**
- physical resistance? (since when)**no**

In the new legislation from 2005 rape is when the offender has forced the victim to engage in a sexual act through assault, violence or the threat of a criminal act. This means that with regard to the requirement of violence, less grievous forms of violence will be sufficient. As to the degree of threat, it is no longer required that the threat be of the kind that constitutes a threat of imminent violence endangering life or health or some other more significant interest. Instead, a lesser degree of threat can suffice for liability for rape.

Under the new legislation, the crime of rape is broadened to include cases of “sexual exploitation”. This refers to cases in which a person engages in sexual intercourse or some other comparable act with a person by inappropriately exploiting that this person, due to unconsciousness, sleep, intoxication or other drug influence, illness, physical injury or mental disturbance – or otherwise in view of the circumstances in general – is in a helpless state. This means that acts previously defined as sexual exploitation will now be considered as rape.

Replacing the requirement of “life-threatening violence” with a lower requirement “if violence or threat was of a particularly serious nature” has broadened the scope of the definition of gross rape. It also makes clear that rape committed by more than one person will normally be considered as gross rape.²⁵

Is any characteristic of victim or perpetrator considered relevant (e.g. age, sex), and if so which characteristic?

The legislation is divided by age, or more exactly by sexual crimes against children and adults. The right to sexual self-determination is not gained until fifteen years of age.

4.3.3 Trafficking for sexual exploitation

Has the government signed and ratified the EU convention on human trafficking (date) Yes, on July 1, 2001²⁶.

Is trafficking primarily seen as a problem of the sending or the receiving country?

“Trafficking in human beings is a complex, multi-layered problem. If we are to understand the reasons for its existence, we must identify and analyze both the more immediate, precipitating causes and its underlying, structural determinants. Political, economic, social and cultural factors and the interplay between them all play a part. Human trafficking can also be viewed from a supply and demand perspective, i.e. on the basis of the factors that lead people into the hands of traffickers on the one hand, and those that generate a demand for their victims on the other. Global trafficking in human beings may be seen as a response to the demand for people for various forms of exploitation, a product of poverty – relative as well as absolute, and as a consequence of the subordinate position of

²⁵ <http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/04/67/95/334b059a.pdf>

²⁶ <http://www.samarbeta.org/tibet/template/Index.vm?pageid=3774>

women and children in society and the lack of respect for and protection of human rights. Clearly, people are also more vulnerable and exposed in extreme situations, e.g. in the wake of natural disasters or armed conflicts, where their lives have been severely disordered and social structures and support systems have collapsed. This applies particularly to women and children and especially those who already belong to marginalized groups.”²⁷

Are women victims of trafficking, when identified as such, given temporary/permanent residence permits? How long? (date)

Yes, temporary residence permits: In October 2004, Sweden amended the Aliens Act to enable prosecutors to obtain time limited residence permits for trafficking victims who cooperate in the criminal investigation of traffickers.

4.3.4 Intersections

Have specialised policies and practices on gender based violence that address gender as intersecting with race/ethnicity, class, sexual orientation been developed by:

- Police: specialised policies and practices; special police forces are trained to deal with men's violence against women and honour related crime. However, there is a lack of intersecting measurements in other aspects.
- NGOs: special women shelters for immigrant women,
- Local Authorities / government: The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions coordinates the municipals' work against violence against women and work against discrimination. But there is not much intersectionality in their work descriptions.
- Other

4.3.5 Service provision

Are there refuges and/or sexual assault centres? (dates)

Women's shelters have been established around the country since 1978..

How many are there? 160

When was the first set up? 1978

Are they state funded, to what extent? Partly state funded.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND ENGAGEMENT IN POLICY MAKING

5. Political system

5.1 Is the state unitary or federal?

If federal, are key gender+ equality decisions made at national or provincial/local level?

The state is unitary.

5.2 To what extent and how are social partners (employers & trade unions/capital & labour) integrated in policy decisions?

Are there legally binding decision making processes similar to the EU framework agreements (e.g. as the Parental Leave Directive)?

Collective agreements among the social partners traditionally play a central role in regulating relations between employers and employees. Collective agreements can cover any aspect of the employment relationship, such as wages, working conditions, and the terms and conditions of employment. The adoption of legislation in a particular field does not exclude the conclusion of collective agreements, provided that they put the employees in a better position than the legislative provisions.

Would the political system be possible to describe as corporatist or neocorporatist, where hierarchically ordered trade unions and/or employer and/or other civil society organisations are institutionally incorporated in policy making?

The political system may be described as corporatist in the sense that civil society actors, including the social partners, are incorporated into the policy making process. Furthermore, the policy making

²⁷ <http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/09/73/39/3819f9a2.pdf>

process is characterised by state co-optation of civil society demands: civil society actors are asked/invited to submit statements in response to referrals from the legislating body.

What is the gender composition in the decision making process of agreements made by the social partners (if there are any such agreements)?

-

5.3 In which policy environment (ministry) is a decision on the issue predominantly made (for each area: general gender equality policies; non-employment; intimate citizenship; gender-based violence)?

General gender equality: Ministry of integration and gender equality

Non-employment: Ministry of integration and gender equality and ministry of employment and Ministry of health and social affairs.

Intimate citizenship: Ministry of integration and gender equality

Gender based violence: Government office of Sweden

5.4 Political cleavages

Is the state consociational or not, i.e. are there major internal divisions (ethnic, language, religion etc) where neither of the groups form a majority while, at the same time, the political regime can be considered to be stable?

No major internal divisions. There is a centre-right wing coalition government, but with a clear domination of white, Swedish, Swedish speaking, Christian persons.

What are the main existing salient political cleavages within the state, and on what dimension (e.g. language, region, religion, nationality)?

No salient cleavages

5.5 International obligations and links

When, if at all, was CEDAW signed?²⁸

Sweden was the first country in the world to sign the CEDAW agreement on March 7, 1980.

When did the country join the EU?

Sweden joined the EU on January 1, 1995.

6. Political Representation

6.1 The development of women's political representation, including:

- Date of female suffrage²⁹: Enacted in 1919, no caveats.
- Note any caveats, e.g. age, property qualification, ethnicity, and when removed.
Conditional suffrage was granted to women during 1718-1771, In 1862 conditional suffrage on the municipal level was granted to women. The caveats included taxable income, citizenship and age, and applied to men as well,
- Date of male suffrage Enacted in "1907, with voting rights being granted to all men, scaled according to the amount of taxes levied, and it was not until 1919, with the introduction of universal suffrage, that the system was finally abandoned"³⁰
- Use of quotas³¹
 - When introduced: [party quotas were introduced in 1972](#)
 - What form e.g. party, electoral, constitutional Voluntary party quotas

In 1972 the Liberal Party introduced a policy of a minimum of 40% of either sex in internal boards and Committees. This recommendation was extended in 1984 to include alternated lists at the general election (where one sex alternates the other on party ballots). In 1987 the Christian Democratic Party introduced a 40% gender-neutral recommendation regarding electoral ballots. The Conservative Party and the Centre Party both decided on equal representation targets in 1993 and 1996 respectively, but gave the nomination committees the final word concerning the lists of candidates. The Swedish Social

²⁸ See <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/states.htm>

²⁹ See Inter-Parliamentary union (IPU) website: <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

³⁰ Page 31 in Christensen, Ann-Dorte and Raaum, Nina C. "Models of political mobilisation." In *Equal Democracies? Gender and Politics in the Nordic Countries*, edited by Christina Bergqvist, Anette Borchorst, Ann-Dorte Christensen, Viveca Ramstedt-Silén, Nina C. Raaum and Auður Styrkárssdóttir, 17-26. Oslo: Scandinavian University Press, 1999.

³¹ See IDEA: <http://www.idea.int/gender/index.cfm>

Democratic Labour Party has a 50% quota for women on party lists with a zipper system (alternating men and women) (1993). The Left Party has a 50% minimum quota for women on party lists (1987). The Green Party has a 50% quota for women on party lists (1987). Internal quotas (1981).³²

What is the numerical representation of women in parliament? (over QUING period)

About 40 %. In the last election (2006), the number of women was 165 of 349, 47.3%³³

Was the increase in women's representation a gradual increase since suffrage, or were there any key turning points? E.g. quotas

The increase was initially slow and gradual, with many changes in the 1970's during which time women's representation in Swedish politics increased to about 20 percent. As voluntary party quotas were introduced women's representation increased further.³⁴

Other important developments

"When a social-democratic government replaced a non-socialist government in 1994, the proportion of women [ministers] increased from 38 to 50 per cent"³⁵

6.2 Political representation for intersecting inequalities:

- o Class (e.g. was male suffrage granted in stages with property qualifications; representation in parliament) Voting rights were granted to all men but scaled according to the amount of taxes levied. This system was abandoned in 1919, with the introduction of universal suffrage.
- o ethnicity/religion (what exclusions and when; numerical representation in parliament)

Swedish citizens aged 18 who are, or have been, registered residents have the right to vote in the general election (Riksdag) and in the European Parliament election. Swedish citizens aged 18 who are registered in a county council or municipality for population purposes have the right to vote in the county council and municipal council elections. Citizens of the European Union and citizens of Iceland and Norway have the right to vote subject to the same conditions. Other foreign citizens have the right to vote if they have been registered residents in Sweden for a continuous period of three years prior to the Election Day. A person who has the right to vote is eligible for election.

Representation of ethnicity/religion: no official statistics available on this

Other important intersecting inequalities, any quotas?

No

6.3 Political parties and gender

Does women's political representation vary by Party? If so, do these Parties tend to represent different class, ethnic, religious or other interests?

Yes, the Swedish Social Democratic Labour Party has a 50% quota for women on party lists with a zipper system (alternating men and women) (1993). The Left Party has a 50% minimum quota for women on party lists (1987). And the Green Party has a 50% quota for women on party lists (1987). In 1972 the Liberal Party introduced a policy of a minimum of 40% of either sex on internal boards and Committees. This recommendation was extended in 1984 to include alternated lists at the general election (where one sex alternates the other on party ballots). In 1987 the Christian Democratic Party introduced a 40% gender-neutral recommendation regarding electoral ballots. The Conservative Party and the Centre Party both decided on equal representation targets, in 1993 and 1996 respectively, but gave the nomination committees the final word concerning the lists of candidates.³⁶

What is the current Party / Parties in Government:

The Swedish coalition government consists of four parties: the Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, the Centre party and the Christian Democratic Party.

³² See IDEA: <http://www.idea.int/gender/index.cfm>

³³ Global Database of Quotas for Women: <http://www.quotaproject.org/displayCountry.cfm?CountryCode=SE>

³⁴ Dahlerup, Drude & Freidenvall, Lenita (2005) Quotas as a 'fast track' to equal representation for women, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 7 (1):26-48.

³⁵ Page 32 in Christensen, Ann-Dorte and Raaum, Nina C. "Models of political mobilisation." In *Equal Democracies? Gender and Politics in the Nordic Countries*, edited by Christina Bergqvist, Anette Borchorst, Ann-Dorte Christensen, Viveca Ramstedt-Silén, Nina C. Raaum and Auður Styrkársdóttir, 17-26. Oslo: Scandinavian University Press, 1999.

³⁶ Global Database of Quotas for Women: <http://www.quotaproject.org/displayCountry.cfm?CountryCode=SE>

With which European Parliament political group is this Party / Parties affiliated?³⁷

The Liberal Party (affiliated with ELDR), the Christian Democratic Party (EPP), the Conservative Party (EPP) and the Centre Party (ELDR), together referred to as "The Alliance".

What political party / parties have held office during 1995-2007?

1994-2006: Swedish Social Democratic Labour Party (affiliated with PES), the Left Party (GUE/NGL³⁸) and the Green Party (EGP) (minority coalition)

2006-ongoing: The Liberal Party (affiliated with ELDR), the Christian Democratic Party (EPP), the Conservative Party (EPP) and the Centre Party (ELDR), together referred to as "The Alliance" (majority coalition)

Main European Political Parties (each footnote provides a link to party's website where you can find their national political party members)

European People's Party (EPP): Centre right Christian democrats and conservatives. The largest group in the European Parliament with 277 members.³⁹

Party of European Socialists (PES): Social democrats, democratic socialists. With 218 members the PES's socialist group is the second largest group in the.⁴⁰

European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR): Liberal democrats and centrist, the ELDR is the third-largest political party represented.⁴¹

European Free Alliance (EFA): Pro devolutionists, independence⁴²

European Green Party: Greens, ecologists, environmentalists⁴³

6.4 Representation in government

- What percentage of government Ministers are female?⁴⁴ 40,9 % (9 of 22)⁴⁵
- To which Ministries do female ministers belong?

Ministry of Culture;

Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications (2 women ministers: Minister for Enterprise and Energy and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Communications);

Ministry for Foreign Affairs (2 women ministers: Minister for Foreign Trade and Minister for International Development Cooperation);

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (2 women ministers: Minister for Elderly Care and Public Health and Minister for Social Security);

Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality;

Ministry of Justice.

7. Civil Society

7.1 Gender

Is there one (or more than one) national organisation that coordinates feminist and women's organisations?

The Swedish Women's Lobby (Sveriges Kvinnolobby) is affiliated with the European Women's Lobby. It was established in 1997 under the name Forum for Women's Collaboration in Sweden ("Samverkansforum för Kvinnor i Sverige (SAMS)") and coordinates more than 30 organizations with a total of more than a million members. This national body engages with all four of our issues.⁴⁶ The staff consist of one permanent employee and one project employee. The board and working groups are not salaried. The activities are based in CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. This year (2007), the activities include:

- the production of a shadow report with a review of the Government's report to the UN women's committee;
- the Nordic Baltic project which on a national level coordinates activities for support and rehabilitation of women victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation;

³⁷ See list Of EP political groups: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/groups/default_en.htm

³⁸ <http://www.guenql.eu/>

³⁹ www.epp.org

⁴⁰ www.pes.org

⁴¹ <http://www.eldr.org/>

⁴² <http://www.e-f-a.org/>

⁴³ www.europeangreens.org

⁴⁴ See IPU: <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

⁴⁵ <http://www.jamombud.se/omjamstaldhet/statistik.asp>

⁴⁶ <http://www.sverigeskvinnolobby.se>

- gender analysis;
- discrimination and democracy – women’s human rights;
- European issues: being the Swedish coordinator for the European Women’s Lobby⁴⁷

If so,

- o is this the same as the body, which is affiliated to the European Women’s Lobby? YES
- o when was it established? 1997
- o how many organisations are affiliated to the national body? 30
- o how many women are so coordinated? More than a million
- o How many staff work for the organisation (how many paid, how many unpaid)? One regular and one project employee.
- o What is its budget? Information not available
- o What is its range of activities (are these in an annual report)?

The activities are based in CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action. This year (2007), the activities include

- the production of a shadow report with a review of the Government’s report to the UN women’s committee;
- the Nordic Baltic project which on a national level coordinates activities for support and rehabilitation of women victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation;
- gender analysis;
- discrimination and democracy – women’s human rights;
- European issues: being the Swedish coordinator for the European Women’s Lobby⁴⁸
- o Does the national body engage with all or only some of our 3 issues: all
- o Are there national coordinating organisations for feminist/women’s activities in: employment/non-employment; gender based violence; and intimate citizenship (if so name them)?

The National Association of Women’s Shelters (ROKS) (the issue of gender-based violence)

The Swedish Women’s Lobby (general gender equality, non-employment, intimate citizenship; gender based violence).

List the key women’s / feminist civil society organisations and their main methods / activities

- Building autonomous institutions : yes most of them
- Public protest e.g. demonstrations: some
- Campaigning: most of them
- lobbying state: most of them
- service provision: most coordination organisations yes, but affiliated no
- research: no
 - o Are they important or marginal to national politics? Important and invited to consultations and recognised as political actors
 - o Are they centralised or dispersed? Mostly both

Organization	Methods	Important/marginal	Centralized/dispersed
The Swedish Women’s Lobby (Sv. Kvinnolobby)	lobbying	important	centralized
The National Association of Women’s Shelters (ROKS)	campaigning lobbying	important	both
Women’s Front (Kvinnofronten)	public protest demonstration	marginal	dispersed

⁴⁷ E-mail communication with the Swedish Women’s Lobby, 2007-10-26, skl@sverigeskvinnolobby.se (Karin)

⁴⁸ E-mail communication with the Swedish Women’s Lobby, 2007-10-26, skl@sverigeskvinnolobby.se (Karin)

Business and Professional Women Sweden – Yrkeskvinnors riksförbund	networking	marginal	dispersed
Forum Kvinnor och Funktionshinder-Forum- Women and disability in Sweden	campaigning	marginal	centralized
Fredrika-Bremer-Förbundet, FBF	networking	marginal	dispersed
Internationella Kvinnoförbundet, IKF- international Woman organisation	networking	marginal	dispersed
Internationella Kvinnoförbundet för Fred och Frihet, IKFF -	campaigning	marginal	both
Irakiska Kvinnoföreningen Iraqi women organisation	campaigning	marginal	dispersed
Kvinnoorganisationernas Samarbetsråd i Alkohol- och Narkotikafrågor (KSAN)	campaigning	marginal	dispersed
Kurdistan Kvinnoförbund i Sverige Kurdish women organisation In Sweden	integration and education	marginal	dispersed
Kvinnor i Svenska Kyrkan- Women in church of sweden	networking	marginal	dispersed
Kvinnliga Akademikers Förening - female university graduate	networking	marginal	dispersed
Kvinnor Kan!- women can!	networking	marginal	dispersed
Riksförbundet Internat. Föreningen för Invandrarkvinnor (RIFFI) The Swedish association of Immigrant women	Networking networking	important marginal	dispersed dispersed
Riksorganisationen för valfrihet, jämställdhet och föräldraskap, HARO The Swedish association of Freedom of choice, gender equality And parenthood	campaigning Lobbying state	marginal	dispersed
Svenska Kvinnors Europa Nätverk, SKEN- Swedish Women's european network	networking	marginal	dispersed

Svenska Riksförbundet Nationellt ResursCentrum för kvinnor – the Swedish Association of national resource centers for women	campaigning lobbying	important	dispersed
Svenska UNIFEM-kommittén – Swedish UNIFEM Committee	campaigning lobbying	marginal	both
Sveriges Ekumeniska Kvinnoråd – the Swedish Ecumenical Women's council	campaigning	marginal	dispersed
Sveriges Kvinnojourers Riksförbund, SKR – Swedish Association of Women's shelters	lobbying campaigning	marginal	both
Feminist initiative	lobbying, campaigning	marginal	both
S-kvinnor - Sveriges social-demokratiska kvinnoförbund – social democratic women's organisation	lobbying campaigning	important	both
Centerkvinnorna – The centre party women's organisation	lobbying Campaigning	important	both
Vänsterpartiets Kvinnoutskott – Left party's women's organisation	lobbying campaigning	important	both
Kristdemokratiska Kvinnoförbundet Christian democratic Women's organisation	lobbying campaigning	important	both
Liberala Kvinnor The liberal party's women Organisation	lobbying campaigning	important	both
Miljöpartiets kvinnopolitiska utskott - Gröna kvinnor green women	lobbying campaigning	important	both
Moderatkvinnorna The moderat parties Women's organization	lobbying campaigning	important	both

List the key anti-feminist organisations and their main methods/ activities?

- Building autonomous institutions
- Public protest e.g. demonstrations
- Campaigning
- lobbying state
- service provision
- research
 - Are they important or marginal to national politics?
 - Are they centralised or dispersed?

The Antifeminist Society (Antifeministiska Samfundet) was founded in 1996 and has since December 2006 been dormant, meaning that no activity is going on. Their constitution states that they want to be an active party in societal debate and their manifesto says that they want to influence society by actions (not defined), surveys and name-collections. Although the Society is dormant, there is still an

up and running web page on which people are active in a forum. The Antifeminist Society's influence on national politics is minimal if not non-existent.⁴⁹

Are there any men's groups / organisations that are supportive of women's / feminist organisations?

Yes, the National Organization Men for Gender Equality (Riksorganisationen Män för Jämställdhet) being one such organization.⁵⁰

Trade unions?

Women's / feminist organisations in civil society

- What are the major distinctions in civil society between different types of organisations/projects e.g. feminist, pro-family etc.?
The pro-family movement is quite small in Sweden. The distinction between the more traditionally organised women's organisations and the non-traditional organisations such as more temporary feminist groups organizing festivals, writing fanzines and organizing clubs could be considered to be major. A major distinction could thus be considered to exist between old forms of organisations and new forms of organisations.
- Do women's organisations actively engage with other intersecting inequalities (in each area?)
During the 1990s, there was an intense debate concerning women's organisations lack of interest and engagement in other intersecting inequalities such as ethnicity, sexuality and religion. The controversy became apparent when a feminist party, the Feminist Initiative, was running for Parliament in 2007. The media focused on the conflicts within the party, mainly dealing with how to handle questions about intersecting inequalities.
- Do they have good alliances with those representing other inequalities or not? (in each area) not so good
- Are there alliances between women's / feminist organisations and men's groups (if these exist in your country)? scarcely
- Are there many organisations of minoritised women? (in each area) yes
-
- What links are there with international? / EU level / bilateral bodies? (in each area)
There are many links between Swedish women organisations and international, EU and bilateral bodies.
- Is organised feminism engaged with the state, or does it follow an autonomous or separatist agenda building its own institutions? For example, is it invited to report to consultations; does it take money from the state; is it commissioned by the state to undertake specific tasks?
 - Does this vary between issue areas?
 - Has this changed over time?
 - When engaging with the state is a coalition form of organising common or not?

The feminist movement responds to referrals from the legislating body and some women's organizations are funded by public funds. Others are organized autonomously such as some of the women's shelters. "[W]omen's right to paid employment was the single most important demand posed by the women's movement in the 1970s. Questions such as rape, violence, sexual harassment, abuse, etc. seem to have been more difficult to organise around and against in Sweden. Sexual violence became the centre of attention several years later in Sweden than in many other countries. I think that the focus on paid employment in the 1970s has to do with the movement's relatively strong attachment to the left-wing movement. The women's movement was also, compared to other countries, much more influenced by the Marxist analysis of women's oppression as a product of capitalism. Radical feminist and lesbian feminist ideas were not so easily accepted and integrated in the Swedish

⁴⁹ <http://www.antifeminist.nu>

⁵⁰ <http://www.mfj.se>

women's movement. Questions concerning sexuality did not fit into the Marxist model as nicely as questions of work."⁵¹

- Does it make sense to talk of a 'women's movement' or not? Briefly explain your answer.
Yes there has been and still are a strong women's movement in Sweden, but it is very diverse and takes many different forms and has many different agendas
- Is there a tendency towards one of the three major visions of gender equality (sameness, equal valuation of difference, transformation)?
In the early years the vision of gender equality was mainly sameness whereas in later years there has been a shift in focus towards transformation.
- Is there a preferred model of care work: support for a domestic regime or support for a public (state or market provision) regime?
In general, publicly provided care work is expected and supported. However, there are feminist organizations that advocate the right to make your own choice in the matter.
- How closely aligned is feminism with social democracy?
- Although initially without any organizational affiliations to party politics, feminism has primarily been associated with the left and with social democracy. "The new women's movement in the Nordic countries was actually preceded by a discussion and practical struggle for women's rights initiated in the 1960s by liberals and social democrats"⁵². However, today, feminism as an ideology has to some extent been institutionalized and is aligned with most political parties, however, with differing views on how to best achieve gender equality.
- Notes on the history of the development of gendered or feminist civil society organisations:
 - Is there a history of divisions as to where on a continuum between autonomous or close to state is most appropriate? The Swedish women's movement is, and has traditionally been, financed by the state to a greater extent than for instance in the US.⁵³
 - Does this vary by 4 areas (general, employment, intimate citizenship, and gender based violence)? no
 - Is there a history of divisions as to: socialist, radical, and liberal? yes
 - Does this vary by 4 areas? Radical feminist have dominated the field of gender-based violence; liberal feminism was dominant in the non-employment and general gender equality fields; and queer feminism dominant in the field of intimate citizenship.
 - Is there a history of changing engagement with class, ethnic and religious forces?
 - Does this vary by 4 areas? Class is starting to appear on the agenda again after having been out in the cold for the 1980s and the 1990s.
Ethnicity and religion was brutally brought on the agenda when two young women were murdered by their relatives in the early 21st century. The two murders started the debate on honour related crimes, prior to which the feminist movement showed little interest in the issues of ethnicity and religion. Class and gender was on the agenda during the 70s but class issues became regarded as uninteresting during the 1980s and the 1990s, during these years gender was the main focus. Recently, there has been a re-establishment of the interest in class and gender issues.
- Is feminist research organised in Universities and research institutes? Yes every university and college has their own gender research institute.
 - If yes, are they important? Yes
 - If not, is important feminist research primarily dispersed or mainstreamed? It is mainly dispersed

⁵¹ Isaksson, Emma (no year) 'Feminism without feminists', Gender and Politics in Sweden: A Round table discussion.' Page 119:

[http://webappo.web.sh.se/C1256CD200367846/0/AFAC646099B3A922C1256FEA00522600/\\$file/Feminism%20without%20feminists.pdf](http://webappo.web.sh.se/C1256CD200367846/0/AFAC646099B3A922C1256FEA00522600/$file/Feminism%20without%20feminists.pdf)

⁵²

Ibid,

p12.

[http://webappo.web.sh.se/C1256CD200367846/0/AFAC646099B3A922C1256FEA00522600/\\$file/Feminism%20without%20feminists.pdf](http://webappo.web.sh.se/C1256CD200367846/0/AFAC646099B3A922C1256FEA00522600/$file/Feminism%20without%20feminists.pdf)

⁵³ Elman, Amy 1996 *Sexual subordination and state intervention, comparing Sweden and the United States*, Berghahn Books, Providence, Oxford

- Are there specific positions, funds or journals within the country (or region e.g. Nordic)? Yes, there are for instance specific professorships in gender studies and there are Nordic journals.
- Is there a national association for women's studies/gender studies? Yes, initiated in 2006.⁵⁴
- Are there feminist lawyers' organisations? There are groups of law students that are offering free legal advices to women who are victims of violence.
- Are there radical lawyers' organisations that support justice claims for one or more of the inequalities? No

7.2 Class

- A short history of the development of organisations representing class interests.

Labour Unions have played an important part in the constitution of the Swedish welfare state and the so-called "Swedish model".

Today, there are a total of 60 trade union organizations, 50 employers' organizations, and 600 national collective bargaining agreements.⁵⁵

- How strong are trade unions? Use the following four measures of trade union strength (Data: European Industrial Relations Observatory Online, national sources)

- density (proportion of workers that are organised),

In the years 2000 and 2001, about 58 percent of the population aged between 18 and 84 (about 4 million people) were members of a trade union.⁵⁶

- coverage (what proportion of workers are covered by collective bargaining agreements),

Of 3, 9 million employees, 3, 6 million are covered by collective bargaining agreements, i.e. the degree of coverage is 94 percent.⁵⁷

- centralisation of collective bargaining,
 - is there are national body of trade unions;

National bodies of trade unions:

The Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO)

The Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO)

Central Organization of Salaried Employees' Associations (TCO)

- what proportion of TU members and unions are affiliated?

2003: 98%

- coordination of collective bargaining.
 - Does the national body of trade unions negotiate on behalf of trade unions? SACO and LO negotiate on behalf of their member-unions. SACO, LO and TCO all represent their member-unions' interests to political and other organizations.
 - Can it coerce or discipline member unions to enforce agreement? No

- Women and trade unions:

- What percentage of *total* trade union membership (i.e. including unions not affiliated with national body and those that are affiliated) is female?

(Use national Labour Force Survey. Website providing links to country LFS available from International Labour Organisation:

<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/lfsurvey/lfsurvey.home>)

Since about 1986/87 more women than men are organized in trade unions, women's membership peaked at 87 percent during the mid 1990s. . In 2001, 83 percent of women and 76 percent of men stated that they were members of a trade union. However, looking at the level of active members, , men seem to be more active (15 percent) than to women (12 percent).⁵⁸

- How are women organised in trade unions and the central trade union body (e.g. caucuses, separate branches, fully integrated)?

Fully integrated.

⁵⁴ <http://www.genusforskning.org/>

⁵⁵ Granqvist, Lena (2007), Den nya lönebildningen <http://64.233.183.104/search?q=cache:oTz08DmKU0MJ:www.sofi.su.se/akpa/FK1H07Granqvist.pdf+vem+f%C3%B6rhandlar+om+kollektivavtal&hl=sv&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=se>

⁵⁶ http://www.scb.se/statistik/LE/LE0101/2003M00/LE0101_2003M00_BR_LE102SA0301_06.pdf

⁵⁷ Granqvist, Lena (2007), Den nya lönebildningen <http://64.233.183.104/search?q=cache:oTz08DmKU0MJ:www.sofi.su.se/akpa/FK1H07Granqvist.pdf+vem+f%C3%B6rhandlar+om+kollektivavtal&hl=sv&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=se>

⁵⁸ http://www.scb.se/statistik/LE/LE0101/2003M00/LE0101_2003M00_BR_LE102SA0301_06.pdf

- What proportion of women are in the executive of (major) trade unions?

Today, women head 21 of 56 unions. There are more women at the top in TCO and SACO in which more of the members work full-time compared to other unions.⁵⁹

LO

4 of 15 executives are women

Chair: Wanja Lundby-Wedin (woman)

46 percent of members are women

Women chair 2 of 15 member unions

TCO

7 of 11 executives are women

Chair: Sture Nordh (male)

60 percent of members are women

Women chair 9 of 17 member unions

SACO

6 of 10 executives are women

Chair: Anna Ekström (woman)

51 percent of members are women

Women chair 10 of 24 member unions⁶⁰

- Is gender equality high or low on the bargaining agenda?
High
- Is it seen as an issue for women, or for all trade unionists?
For all

- How well organised are employers?

There are 50 employers' organizations. The organizations draw together 54.000 member businesses, employing together 1, 5 million people.⁶¹

- Do they have a single (or more) national organisation?
▪ Is it powerful or not? E.g. can it control its members?

The employers' organizations are all members in the national employers' organization The Confederation of Swedish Enterprise. It can't control its members

- Are they indifferent or hostile to gender equality in the workplace?

The Confederation of Swedish Enterprise is positive towards improving women's possibilities of entrepreneurship, through for instance the privatisation of the public sector, tax reduction on domestic services and lower taxes. They are against using quotas for women on boards of directors.

- Do they oppose the development of gender machinery, gender equality policies and gender equality laws?

Initially, the employers' organizations were opposed to the development of a gender machinery, gender equality policies and laws (as were the trade unions). However, eventually, the employers' organizations have come to change their conception of the issues and have come to see that it might bring with it advantages for the employers. Nowadays, employers' organizations are primarily positive to the development of gender equality.

- Do they support 'diversity management'? (e.g. policies that emphasise the gains associated with the promotion of diversity in the organisation, in contrast to an emphasis on equality / equal opportunities). Yes
- Did they lobby for a merged rather than separate equalities bodies? They have not commented on the issue.

- Are there tri-partite or corporatist bodies including employers, trade unions and government that make important national decisions? No
 - Are women represented in such bodies?
- Are there EU, bilateral or other international level links for either trade union or employer organisations? ILO, ETUC.
 - Are these links important (e.g. in lobbying government at national level)? Yes.

⁵⁹ "Få kvinnor på fackliga förtroendeuppdrag" <http://sr.se/ekot/arkiv.asp?DagensDatum=2007-07-30&Artikel=1508495>

⁶⁰ Fakta "Jämställdheten inom facket" <http://www.dn.se/DNet/jsp/polopoly.jsp?a=675463>

⁶¹ Så föddes Svenskt Näringsliv http://www.svensktnaringsliv.se/om_oss/article9758.ece

7.3 Other intersecting social inequalities

7.3.1 Ethnicised / racialised groupings

- What is the composition of the national population by ethnicity?

“Swedish official statistics register neither religion nor ethnicity. The only way to identify ethnic groups of foreign origin is thus through their registered place of birth. By the end of 2003 there were 1,078,000 people in Sweden born in another country and an additional 800,000 persons who were themselves born in Sweden, but who had one parent (or two) born abroad. This means that 22% of the population in Sweden has a foreign background in the sense that they are, either born in another country, or have at least one parent born abroad (Nilsson 2004). The numbers of foreign citizens in Sweden were 476,000 (2003).

By the end of 2003 the largest group of Swedish residents born in a foreign country came from Asia (295,000). The second largest group came from another Nordic country (279,000). The third largest group came from the former Yugoslavia (138,000) and the fourth largest group from one of the 15 older EU-countries, other than the Nordic countries (102,000). The 10 new EU-countries were represented with 78,000 residents, Africa with 62,000 and South America with 54,000. European countries outside of the Nordic and the EU countries were represented with 32,000 residents and North America with 26,000 (Nilsson 2004).

There are also five groups in Sweden officially recognised by the parliament as “national” minorities. This gives them a right to special protection, including protection of their historical languages. These minorities are the Sami (15-20,000), who are an indigenous people, the Swedish Finns (450,000), the Tornedalers (50,000), the Roma (40-50,000 if including travellers) and the Jews (25,000). The protected minority languages are Sami, Finnish, Meänkieli (Tornedal Finnish) Romany Chib and Yiddish (www.regeringen.se, 11 April 2006).”⁶²

<http://www.manskligarattigheter.gov.se/extra/pod/>

The ten largest ethnic groups in Sweden 1998-12-31⁶³

Country	Number of people born in country
Finland	198 912
Yugoslavia	70 891
Iran	50 264
Bosnien-Hercegovina	49 976
Norway	42 099
Poland	39 727
Denmark	38 222
Iraq	37 881
Germany	36 685
Turkey	30 977

- What are considered to be the most important ethnicised, racialised, and linguistic divisions politically (e.g. Roma/non-Roma, Black/White, citizen/migrant, language communities)?
Lately there has been debates concerning the rights of illegal refugees and access to healthcare. Another important distinction is the conflict between the Swedish state and the native people of Sweden, the Saami, over pasture land for their reindeers.
- Is ethnicity considered to be intersected by religion (e.g. Islamic/non-Islamic)? Often yes
- What is the citizenship status of (all or part) of each of the minoritised groups (e.g. do any groups lack the right to political participation, employment, residence, social security benefits, or visit)?

No minority group lacks the right to political participation. “Formally all Swedish residents have the same right to public welfare services. In this respect there is no difference between minorities and the majority. The official national minorities have special protection for example with regard to their

⁶² Page 11-12 in Edgardh Beckman, Ninna (2007) *Sweden: Overview of the national situation*, in *Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions related to Religion, Minorities and Gender (WaVE)* (<http://www.waveproject.org/output/WaVE%20State%20of%20the%20Art%20Part%20B.1%20Sweden.pdf>)

⁶³ SOU 1999:68 <http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c4/14/15/ee35efdf.pdf>

languages. The restrictions in rights that mostly affect immigrants are related to time and reasons for coming to Sweden. Some benefits are related to income and to the earning of an income for a certain duration, which may mean that an immigrant does not have the right to a specific benefit. The most important limitation, however, is not set by citizenship, but by residence permit. Asylum seekers only have a right to medical care for acute illness and may be obliged to pay for this care. For children there are special and more generous rules, including the right to go to school. Nevertheless, the situation of children of asylum seekers is often precarious, especially due to the stressful situation they find themselves in. The status of approximately 20,000 people residing illegally in Sweden is especially difficult.”⁶⁴

- In what way are ethnicised and racialised groups organised? What are their main strategies (i.e. Building autonomous institutions, Public protest e.g. demonstrations, Campaigning, lobbying state, service provision, research)
 - In what way are women engaged in these organisations?
 - Do minoritised women organise separately within or outside of such organisations?
 - Are there any groups organised against certain ethnic groups?

The Cooperation Group for Ethnic Associations in Sweden (SIOS), formally established in 1989 but existing informally since 1972, is an umbrella organization for ethnic organizations in Sweden.⁶⁵ Since 2002, active action for gender equality is a prerequisite for membership in SIOS.⁶⁶ SIOS has 16 member organizations which in turn have about 400 local member organizations, and about 90.000 members spread all over Sweden.

The SIOS women’s committee carries issues and arranges activities of mutual interest for the member organizations of the women’s committee. The committee was formally established in 1992 and has a separate responsibility for operations and budget. About half of SIOS members are members of the SIOS women’s committee.

7.3.2 Religion/belief/faith

- What is the composition of the national population by religion / faith
- What proportion of the population are practising members of an organised religion?

“The religious dominance of the Church of Sweden is most clearly expressed in that it has 7,053,000 members (Church of Sweden Statistics 2004), representing 78.3% of the population. Since 2000 the figures have been reduced by 50-75,000 members each year [due to the separation of Church from State]. Comparable figures of belonging to other denominations are hard to obtain. As already mentioned, religious belonging may not be registered in Swedish official statistics.

When it comes to estimating religious affiliation the most commonly used source is the public authority that distributes financial support to religious communities: the Swedish Commission for State Grants to Religious Communities (SST). In 2004, 39 religious communities were eligible for such grants. In religious terms, they were of Christian, Muslim and Jewish origin and for the first time a Buddhist organisation (*Sveriges Buddhistiska samarbetsråd*) was also included.”⁶⁷

- What are the main religious organisations? What are their main strategies (i.e. Building autonomous institutions, Public protest e.g. demonstrations, Campaigning, lobbying state, service provision, research)

⁶⁴ Page 12-13 in Edgardh Beckman, Ninna (2007) *Sweden: Overview of the national situation*, in Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions related to Religion, Minorities and Gender (WaVE) (<http://www.waveproject.org/output/WaVE%20State%20of%20the%20Art%20Part%20B.1%20Sweden.pdf>)

⁶⁵ <http://www.sios.se/>

⁶⁶ http://www.sios.org/pdf_doc/om_sios_svenska.pdf

⁶⁷ Page 15 in Edgardh Beckman, Ninna (2007) *Sweden: Overview of the national situation*, in Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions related to Religion, Minorities and Gender (WaVE) (<http://www.waveproject.org/output/WaVE%20State%20of%20the%20Art%20Part%20B.1%20Sweden.pdf>)

Religious organisation	Estimated number of people “served”/adherents⁶⁸
The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden (<i>Missionskyrkan</i>)	128,000
The Pentecostal Movement (<i>Pingströrelsen</i>)	123,000
Orthodox Churches	103,000
The Swedish Muslim Council (<i>Islamiska samarbetsrådet</i>)	100,000
The Catholic diocese of Stockholm	100,000
Interact (<i>Evangeliska frikyrkan</i>)	50,000
The National Evangelical Missionary Society (<i>Evangeliska fosterlandsstiftelsen</i>)	47,000
The Baptist Union of Sweden (<i>Svenska baptistsamfundet</i>)	30,000
Jehovah’s Witnesses	23,500
The Swedish Alliance Mission (<i>Svenska Alliansmissionen</i>)	23,000
The Salvation Army (<i>Frälsningsarmén</i>)	20,000
The Official Council of Swedish Jewish Communities	10,000
Other Evangelical Lutheran Churches	10,000
Buddhists	8-10,000
The Methodist Church	
Mormons	8,000
(<i>Metodistkyrkan</i>)	7,000
The Faith Movement (Word of Life)	6,000
The Hungarian Protestant Church in Sweden	4,500
The Adventist Church (<i>Sjundedags adventistsamfundet</i>)	4,000
Hindus	3-5,000
The Mission Society Bibletrue Friends (<i>Bibeltrogna vänner</i>)	3,000

- How are women represented or not within them? Information not available
- Do they oppose gender equality in general and in our three issues? In some cases within some Christian churches there is a open resistance to women priests
- What is their preferred model of womanhood?

“With regard to gender, the position of the Church of Sweden has changed significantly during the last 150 years. In the Swedish peasant society a woman was not recognized as a citizen in her own right, but as part of a male-dominated household. This social order was religiously legitimated according to Lutheran teachings on vocation /.../

During the 20th century these traditional roles of women have been continuously challenged and overridden in the church, as well as, in society at large. The church has progressively accepted wider roles for women. Women were allowed to be priests through a decision in 1958 and since then a wide range of new occupations have also developed within the institution of the church, many of which are heavily dominated by women (Beckman & Ekstrand & Pettersson 2004).

The Equal Opportunities Act regulates matters in the church to the extent that the church operates as an employer, a fact that encouraged a discussion on principles for gender equality in the church synod. In 1995 a statement was adopted which stated that the Church of Sweden aims at gender equality in all its activities. A result of the adoption of the declaration on gender equality in the church

⁶⁸ Based on the figures on page 17 in Edgardh Beckman, Ninna (2007) *Sweden: Overview of the national situation*, in *Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions related to Religion, Minorities and Gender (WaVE)* (<http://www.waveproject.org/output/WaVE%20State%20of%20the%20Art%20Part%20B.1%20Sweden.pdf>)

synod is that a report on the present situation with regard to gender equality is to be presented to the church synod every fourth year, at the beginning of every election period (Beckman 1998).⁶⁹

- Do they support or oppose the other equalities issues? Hard to generalize, but many religious groups are reluctant to equal rights of homosexuals.
- Are they in alliance with any other inequalities or not? Information not available
- Are there any groups organised against certain religious groups? Information not available

7.3.3 Sexual orientation

- Are there gay/lesbian/trans/bisexual/queer organisations? What are their main strategies (i.e. Building autonomous institutions, Public protest e.g. demonstrations, Campaigning, lobbying state, service provision, research)?
Yes, they are building autonomous institutions, public protest e.g. demonstrations, campaigning an lobbying the state,
 - Do they have a national organisation? Yes
 - In what way are women engaged in and represented in these organisations? Yes
 - Do they work in alliance with other inequalities or not? Yes
 - Are there any groups organised against gay / lesbian / trans-people? No

RFSL-The Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights-is a non-profit organization that works with and for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (LGBT). It is non-partisan and not affiliated with any religious organization. RFSL is one of the world's oldest LGBT organizations. It was founded in October 1950 as a Swedish branch of The Danish Federation of 1948. In April 1952, RFSL adopted its current name and declared itself an independent organization. It currently has 28 branches throughout Sweden, from Piteå in the North to Malmö in the South, and over 6,000 members. RFSL's vision and ultimate goal is a society that is characterized by respect for and acceptance of people's differences on such a sweeping scale that organizations such as RFSL are no longer necessary.⁷⁰

RFSL's objective is that the same rights, opportunities and obligations will be applicable for LGBT people as they are for everyone else in society. RFSL works to improve the quality of life for LGBT people through political lobbying, information dissemination, and the organization of social and support activities. Internationally, RFSL works with the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) and also collaborates with other LGBT organizations in neighbouring countries. The federation operates counselling centres for both women and men in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. The counselling is intended for people who need to talk about coming out, sex, HIV/AIDS and other health issues, and relationships, as well as for those who need assistance in their contact with the authorities and healthcare institutions, or who require legal assistance with, for example, asylum and wills. RFSL produces a magazine, *Kom Ut* ("Come Out"), which is published 10 times annually. In addition, the federation maintains the www.rfsl.se website, which is frequently updated with new information.⁷¹

The union executive committee consists of 12 full members and 8 deputies (substitutes), with a 50/50 gender balance.. The Federation's working groups serve to provide the executive committee with specific competence and focus on identity supporting work. The working groups, covering some of the intersections, are: the Antiracist working group; the Bisexual working group; the Feminist working group; the Disability working group; the Local government working group; the Poly working group.

7.3.4 Disability

Are there disability organisations? What are their main strategies (i.e. Building autonomous institutions, Public protest e.g. demonstrations, campaigning, lobbying state, service provision, research)

Yes, The Swedish Disability Federation (HSO) gathers 43 Swedish disability organizations. The Swedish Disability Federation is the unison voice of the Swedish disability movement to the government, the parliament and national authorities. The co-operative body consists of 43 national disability organisations and covers about 500 000 individual members. Each organisation makes its own decisions and determines its own activities; on issues where all member organisations agree,

⁶⁹ Page 20-21 in Edgardh Beckman, Ninna (2007) *Sweden: Overview of the national situation*, in *Welfare and Values in Europe: Transitions related to Religion, Minorities and Gender (WaVE)* (<http://www.waveproject.org/output/WaVE%20State%20of%20the%20Art%20Part%20B.1%20Sweden.pdf>)

⁷⁰ Quoted from RFSL homepage: <http://www.rfsl.se/?p=3298>

⁷¹ Quoted from RFSL homepage: <http://www.rfsl.se/?p=3298>

common action is taken. The basis of the HSO is that everyone is equal and that everybody has the right to decide over his or her own body and life. The goal is a society for everyone, characterized by solidarity, equality and participation. To achieve this, the HSO argues, political initiatives are required in many fields; medical care, support services, education and training, labour market policy, physical planning, culture and information. Almost every political issue is understood as having a disability aspect. A main task for the disability movement is to inform about this and to influence decision makers and the general public. One way of exerting such influence has been the developing of Agenda 22. Agenda 22 sets out to realise the UN Standard Rules by drawing up disability policy plans in communities, counties and businesses. The Swedish disability movement has developed the method.

- The Swedish Disability Federation:
- Is a member of the government's disability council.
 - Has separate meetings with any minister it wishes to approach on a specific issue.
 - Is a member of official governmental inquiry committee.
 - Receives reports from governmental inquiry committees with the right to comment officially.
 - Has extensive informal contact with governmental officials, groups and committees.⁷²

In what way are women engaged in and represented in these organisations?

Two of the the members of the executive committee are women and five are men, in total 7 full members. The men hold the positions of president and vice president. There does not seem to be any specific women's organization within the Swedish Disability Federation.

7.3.5 Age

Are there organisations of / for older people? What are their main strategies (i.e. Building autonomous institutions, Public protest e.g. demonstrations, campaigning, lobbying state, service provision, research)?

Yes. From an international perspective, Sweden has strong organizations for pensioners. Five federations organize almost half of Sweden's 1,6 million retired people (retired due to age). As voluntary organizations, the pensioners' organizations are organized at several levels: locally, regionally and centrally. At the local level, the primary activities are social activities such as study circles, travelling and lectures. In order to be able to have influence on a local and regional level, the pensioners' organizations have, since the 1970's, had a tradition of establishing pensioners' councils in the Counties and Local Governments. These have worked for an increased influence for the pensioners' organizations over local and regional issues by, among other actions, , consultations with politicians and civil servants. During the 1990's, the Government's Pensioners Committee, a forum for collaboration between pensioners' organizations and members of the government was set up at the central level:. Here, the associations of the seniors regularly meet with representatives of the government. The senior associations collaborate centrally through the Collaboration Committee of the Pensioners' Organizations on issues of mutual importance for all organizations. The five organizations that are commonly represented in the Pensioners' Councils are The Swedish National Association of Pensioners (SPRF), Swedish National Pensioners' organization (PRO) and the Swedish Association for Senior Citizens (SPF), "the Swedish Local Federation of Pensioners" (SKPF) and "the National Federation of Pensioners' Fellowship" (RPG).⁷³

- o How are women engaged in and represented in these organisations?

None of the organizations has any kind of special way of engaging or representing women.

SPF⁷⁴: Twelve union executive committee full members of which seven are women and five are men.

PRO⁷⁵: Eleven union executive committee full members of whom five are women including the first vice president, and six are men.

SPRF⁷⁶: Seven union executive committee full members of which three are women, including the president.

⁷² HSO homepage: <http://www.hso.se/start.asp?sida=298>

⁷³ Page 98 in VT1 rapport 460 (2000) (<http://www.vti.se/EPIBrowser/Publikationer/R460.pdf>)

⁷⁴ <http://www.sprfpension.se/>

⁷⁵ <http://www.pro.se/>

⁷⁶ <http://www.sprf.se/>

SKPF⁷⁷: Fifteen union executive committee full members of which eight are women, including the secretary.

RPG⁷⁸: Fifteen union executive committee full members of which four are women, including the president.

In each case, are there EU, bilateral or other international links.

SPF, PRO and SPRF are members of the European organization AGE (the European Older Peoples' Platform).⁷⁹

7.4 Hotspots and Alliances

Is there a history of controversies or 'hotspots' between certain of the intersecting inequalities, rather than others (if so, which)? For example is gender/religion or sexuality/religion a regular source of controversy? Is this hostility best described as endemic or constant, or as occasional and issue based?

There currently is and has been a controversy between sexuality and religion. In all questions relating to homosexual marriage, homosexual adoption and assisted insemination for lesbian women, the Christian Democratic Party and some religious groups have been opposing these suggestions and mainly claiming that they are speaking in the best interests of the children.

There is still a controversy between gender and religion within the Swedish church with some priests and other church people opposing women priests (women have been allowed to become priests within the Swedish church since 1958).

These hostilities could be characterized as constant; the sexuality/religion controversy is quite the same regardless of the issue, the women priest protesters are a minority group within the church but still causing a lot of conflicts.

Do some organisations representing inequalities often form alliances with each other (if so, which)? For example, feminism and trade unions, or feminism and gay/lesbian groups? Are such alliances best characterised as routine and institutionalised, or as ad hoc and issue based?

Yes, there are many such alliances (but also hard to make distinctions, e.g. is a women's shelter organisation that organises immigrant women an alliance between gender/immigrants? Is an organisation organising homosexuals, including women and men and transpersons, an alliance between gender/sexuality? Is a trade union organising a majority of women an alliance between gender/class/ethnicity? These people are not either or; they are all "categories" at the same time!)

WIDER SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

8. Wider Social Environment

The wider social environment may be important in explaining the resources, whether economic, organisational or discursive, which are available to the political groups and institutions identified above.

⁷⁷ <http://www.skpf.org/>

⁷⁸ <http://www.rpg.org.se/rpg-nytt.htm>

⁷⁹ <http://www.age-platform.org/EN/>

Population, economic development, economic inequality and state welfare

	Country	EU
GDP per capita PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) 2003 (OECD 2006)	115,6 ⁸⁰	
Population size 2006 (Eurostat 2006)	9 082 995 ⁸¹	
% of workforce in agriculture 2003 (World Bank 2006)	2 % ⁸²	
Longevity 2005 (World Bank 2005)	81 ⁸³	
Gini (measure of economic inequality) 2005 (Eurostat 2007)		
% GDP/gov. expenditure on social expenditure 2003 (OECD 2007)	31.2797 ⁸⁴	
% GDP/gov. expenditure on active labour market policies 2003 (OECD 2007)	2.48 ⁸⁵	
% GDP/government expenditure on childcare (forthcoming OECD)	<0.8 ⁸⁶	
% GDP/Government expenditure on military (World Bank 2005)	1.6 ⁸⁷	

Gender Regime

		Female	Male
Employment rate (2005, Eurostat)⁸⁸	(72,5 ⁸⁹)	70,4	74,4
Unemployment rate (2005, Eurostat)⁹⁰		7,3	7,5
Share of women in adult labour force % (2004, UN)⁹¹		48	
Women's share of part-time employment % (2004, UN)⁹²		70	
Gender pay gap, unadjusted (gap= difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees given as % of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees, unadjusted form 2005 Eurostat)⁹³	16		
School enrolment tertiary % gross (2004, World Development Indicators)⁹⁴	82 ⁹⁵		
Women in Parliament % of parliamentary seats in single or lower chamber occupied by women (UN 2007)⁹⁶		47	
Women's share of legislators and managers % (UN 2005)⁹⁷		30	
% one parent families (dependent children)			
Mean age at first marriage (Eurostat, 2003)⁹⁸	33,43		

⁸⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/pdf/1206_annual_report_sweden_en.pdf

⁸¹ http://www.scb.se/templates/tableOrChart_167885.asp

⁸² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sw.html#People>

⁸³

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0..contentMDK:20394859~menuPK:1192714~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html> life expectancy at birth!

⁸⁴ <http://webnet4.oecd.org/wbos/default.aspx?DatasetCode=CSP2007>

⁸⁵ <http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/default.aspx?DatasetCode=LMPEXP> (page 3)

⁸⁶ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/27/37864512.pdf>

⁸⁷ <http://devdata.worldbank.org/external/CPProfile.asp?PType=CP&CCODE=SWE>

⁸⁸

Employment rates:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=STRIND_EMPLOI&root=STRIND_EMPLOI/emploi/em012

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=STRIND_EMPLOI&root=STRIND_EMPLOI/emploi/em013

⁸⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/pdf/1206_annual_report_sweden_en.pdf

⁹⁰

Unemployment rates:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=STRIND_EMPLOI&root=STRIND_EMPLOI/emploi/em072

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=STRIND_EMPLOI&root=STRIND_EMPLOI/emploi/em073

⁹¹ Share of women in adult labour force: percentage of the economically active who are women:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/tab5a.htm>

⁹² Women's share part-time employment:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/tab5b.htm>

⁹³

Gender pay gap:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=STRIND_EMPLOI&root=STRIND_EMPLOI/emploi/em030

⁹⁴ World Development Indicators, World Bank (September 2006)

⁹⁵ http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2006/contents/Table2_11.htm

⁹⁶ Women in parliament:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/tab6a.htm>

⁹⁷ Women's share legislators and managers:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/tab5d.htm>

⁹⁸

Mean age at first marriage:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,39140985&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=detailref&language=en&product=Yearlies_new_population&root=Yearlies_new_population/C/C1/C13/cab11024

Marriage rate (2003, UN) ⁹⁹	4,4		
Divorce rate (2003, UN) ¹⁰⁰	2,36		
Fertility rate (2004 , World Development Indicators) ¹⁰¹		1.8 ¹⁰²	

9. SUMMARY

9.1 'Deficiencies, deviations and inconsistencies in EU and MS's gender+ equality laws'

	Fully transposed	Before/ after EU	Year	Less, equal to EU, or beyond	ECJ for CEC/Country	EU references
Issues						
<i>Example: Parental leave UK</i>	Yes	After	1998	Beyond 2002	CEC	No
1 Equal pay/equal treatment	yes	before	1980/1991	beyond	ECJ against Sweden	yes
2 Sexual harassment and discrimination	yes	before	1980/1991	beyond	-	yes
3 Equality bodies	yes	before	1980/1991	beyond		
4 NGO/civil society dialogue	no					
5 Parental leave	yes	before	1974	beyond	ECJ against Sweden	
6 Organisation of working time	yes	before	1982	equal	ECJ against sweden	yes
Gender Machinery						
<i>Example: EOC UK</i>	Yes	Before	1975	Beyond	No	Yes
	yes	before	1980	beyond	JAMO against Sweden in ECJ	Yes

9.2 Plans and programmes

National general gender equality plan (current)	Yes			No
Reference to Lisbon targets	x			
Reference to Barcelona targets	x			
Targets and indicators	None	Weak	Moderate x	Strong

⁹⁹ Marriage rate, table 23: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybsets/2003%20DYB.pdf>

¹⁰⁰ Divorce rate:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/DYB2003/Table25.pdf>

¹⁰¹ World Development Indicators, World Bank (September 2006)

¹⁰² http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2006/contents/Table2_16.htm

National plan: Gender-based violence (current)	Yes x				No
Targets and indicators	None	Weak	Moderate	Strong x	

Focus on gender	No	Yes:	Weak	Moderate	Strong
Employment plan (general assessment)		x		x	
Social protection and social inclusion plan (general assessment)		x		x	
Reference to gender based violence		x			x

9.3 Gender machineries

National gender machineries	Yes (specify date)		No	Notes
	Gender specific	General equality		
Central government gender equality body with senior minister	1974			
Independent equality body (research, monitoring, and enforcement)	1980			
National consultative / representative body linking state and women's NGOs	1997			
Any other body / bodies (e.g. parliamentary committees) Please name: 1. 2...				

9.4 Policy

	No -Not at all	Yes / Low	Yes / Moderate	Yes / High
General To what extent is gender mainstreamed throughout policies?				
Non-employment (4.1)				
Extent to which mothers can be legitimately non-employed		low		
Intimate citizenship (4.2)				
Extent to which women have access to abortion (in country of residence)				Yes, high
Extent to which state policies are highly heteronormative				Yes, high
Gender-based violence (4.3)				
Extent to which policies on GBV go beyond domestic violence				Yes high
Strength, resources and co-ordination of GBV policies			Yes moderate	

9.5 Civil society and state interface

	Not at all	Low	Moderate	High
Strength of national co-ordinating gender equality body (centralisation, co-ordination, representativeness, resources)			moderate	
Extent to which the women's NGOs participate in policy making			moderate	
Extent to which women's NGOs are close to state			moderate	
Extent to which women's NGOs engage with intersecting inequalities			moderate	
Extent to which women's NGOs are state funded			moderate	
Extent of influence of trade union body on policy making			moderate	
Extent of power of women within trade union body			moderate	