



## **Quality in Gender+ Equality Policies**

European Commission Sixth Framework Programme  
Integrated Project

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## **State of the Art and Mapping of Competences Report: Sweden**

Institute for Human Sciences (IWM)  
Vienna  
2007

Preferred citation: Kvist, Elin (2007): *State of the Art and Mapping of Competences Report: Sweden*, QUING Project, Vienna: Institute for Human Sciences (IWM), available at [http://www.quing.eu/files/results/soa\\_sweden.pdf](http://www.quing.eu/files/results/soa_sweden.pdf).

This State of the Art report is part of the comparative research project QUING that is financed by the European Commission. QUING will answer two important questions: What are actually gender equality policies in the practice of national and European policy making? And also: What is the quality of these current policies, especially in terms of their transformative potential, their attention for other inequalities and their openness for voices of the movements that lay at its origin? QUING studies all 27 EU-countries plus Croatia and Turkey. QUING will present results from January 2009 on, and will be finished in 2011.

For its analysis, QUING has chosen three gender equality relevant issues: non-employment, intimate citizenship and gender based violence. The comparative study will enable a better understanding of differences and similarities, and of the quality of gender+equality policies. This comparative analysis is the heart of QUING that will generate new theory, that will be relevant to the whole of Europe. These parts of QUING are named LARG and WHY. In a related part, named STRIQ, the project will further develop theories on intersectionality, on the relationship between gender inequalities and inequalities originating in ethnicity, class, religion or sexuality, and describe and analyze to what extent and how intersectionality is incorporated in gender equality policies with across Europe. Additionally, QUING will also be preparing the ground for comparative research on the history of feminist ideas in Europe. In this part, named FRAGEN, QUING will start with the construction of a database that will 'open' selected core feminist texts to researchers by storing original second wave feminist texts in the database together with an analytic description of these texts in English. QUING will open this database to the research community in its last year. In its last two years, QUING will also be very active with its fifth part, named OPERA, actively translating its knowledge in gender training for all actors in policy making, and it will develop high quality standards for such training, that will be tested in practice. For a more extensive presentation of the QUING project please consult the website at [www.quing.eu](http://www.quing.eu).

This State of the Art report has the goal of assuring that the QUING researchers start their research using the knowledge that is already available on gender equality policies in a country. In this sense, the State of the Art is a classic literature review, relevant to the different parts of the QUING project (LARG, WHY and STRIQ). Added to this, some information is asked for that facilitates the preparation of the activities in FRAGEN.

This report is structured as follows. In the first part a short assessment is made of the annotated bibliography that can be found in the second part of this report. In the second part of the report one will find the actual annotated bibliography. This part maps the most important relevant academic studies and other policy related literature (reports by IO, INGOs, experts etc.) about each country. The annotated bibliography has been divided into four separate sections. One section covers studies relating to gender equality policies, the following one is on non-employment related articles, the next one is on intimate citizenship related articles and the final one is on gendered violence related articles. In all sections, the accent is on studies that focus on the *gender equality aspects* of policies relating to these issues. The four sections itself have been divided into country language studies and English language studies. Comparative studies can be found under a separate heading within these language groups. Next to the bibliography, this part also contains a section relating to the OPERA part of the QUING project in which the most relevant gender training literature that has been produced in the country (e.g. gender equality manuals, gender mainstreaming manuals, gender impact assessment guides) is listed. There is a section related to the FRAGEN part in the QUING project listing the archives or documentation centres specialized in gender equality policies on national level.

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## Introduction

Gender equality has been politically advocated since the 1970s. Focus has mainly been on work related issues and the main target of official policy has been to make the labour-market less gender-segregated, but also to make men take more domestic responsibility and take parental leave. Gender mainstreaming has become the principal model for gender equality work in Sweden, which means that all policy processes are to be integrated from a gender perspective, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy-making. Gender equality politics are well established, but also studied critically by many feminist scholars who among other things emphasize the gap between rhetoric and practices, political goals and societal reality (Holli, Magnusson, and Rönnblom 2005; Eduards 2002; Florin and Nilsson 2005; Hirdman 2003; Magnusson 2005; Rönnblom 2002; Haavio-Mannila and Badcock 1985; Bergqvist and Nordiska ministerrådet 1999).

### *Non-employment*

The possibility for women and men to be economically self supporting has been the central starting point of Swedish gender equality politics along with the so called “working line” that has been central to Swedish labour market politics at large. “The working line” could be defined as preferring active labour market politics instead of passive economic subsidies. Labour market participation is seen as a way into society and away from exclusion and economical and social marginalisation for many groups such as immigrants, refugees, women, disabled or young people (Akhavan 2006; Hedblom 2004; Lundstedt 2005; Hedberg 2004; Knocke, Hertzberg, and Arbetslivsinstitutet 2000; Gunnarsson 2006). As a research field, gender and work is well established and extensive. After the 1990s economical recession with rising unemployment figures, delimitation of the distribution of welfare and increase in stressful work conditions (Palme, Socialdepartementet, and Kommittén Valfärdsbokslut. 2002) there has been a growing research interest in unemployment (Rantakeisu and Jonsson 2003; Rantakeisu, Starrin, and Hagquist 1999; Persson 1998; Stark 1997; Ström 2002) and other non-employment parts of work (Gonäs 1998). Swedish women’s economical independence has risen since the 90th, the redistribution of the welfare state improves women’s economical position in relation to men, but that the major part of the income for both women and men comes from the market (Nyberg 2005). Women’s growing wage labour participation has not been in proportion to men’s increased participation with unpaid work. Differences between women have grown, which concern especially single mothers. Single mothers are more often unemployed and living on social welfare. Another development that has captured a great deal of research interest during the past few years is the rising figure of sick leave in Sweden, especially among women (Hogstedt and Theorell 2004; Marklund 2005). The number of early retirement pensions among women has also risen (Hetzler, Melén, and Bjerstedt 2005) as well as the unpaid caring work of elderly women (Carlstedt 2004). There has also been a growing interest in the rising number of involuntary part-time unemployment especially among women in routine jobs, women working in the public sector, mothers of school children and women in temporary employment (Båvner 2001; Abbasian 2006; Forssell 2003; Forssell and Jonsson 2005; Jonsson 2004; Nyberg 2003, 2005). A much debated area of interest publicly and within research has been men and women’s sharing of parental

leave (Bergqvist and Jungar 2000 ; Björnberg 2002; Björnberg, Haas, and Hwang 2000; Klinth 2002; Carlson 2007; Bekkengen 2002; Chronholm 2004). Also a changed form of parental leave, a caring subsidy, has been debated during the last years (Åström 1990). Another heated debate has been about whether a tax allowances on housework services can be regarded as a way of rising gender equality or not (Platzer 2003; Pålsson and Norrman 1994). The issue of sexual identity and work is being studied mostly within organisational studies and studies of the labour market, not as a non-employment issue (Forsberg et al. 2003).

### *Intimate citizenship*

The Swedish welfare state model has claimed 'women-friendliness', but this has been questioned from feminist perspectives (Hirdman 1994). In spite of Swedish women's high labour market participation there are still obvious differences between women and men's incomes, health and leisure time. This indicates that the welfare state has failed to address the structural effects of the gender power structure (Gonäs and Lehto 1999). Paulina De Los Reyes has come to the conclusion that in the relationship between universal solutions and structural inequalities the seemingly neutral organized social security systems tends to maintain and enhance social injustices. This happens when some groups are consequently viewed as deviant, inferior and subordinated and leads to questioning of the universality of the Swedish welfare model (Utredningen om makt integration och strukturell diskriminering and De los Reyes 2006). The families and family-life in Sweden have gone through significant changes over the past decades. The research reflects this change. (Bäck-Wiklund and Johansson 2003; Garpelin et al. 2006) There are research on different type of families (nuclear-, single-parent-, and new- families, same-sex-, and multicultural families/relationships) (Avrahami 2005; Darvishpour 2004; Kollind et al. 1994; Kommittén om barn i homosexuella familjer 2001; Rydström 2005; Regnér 2006; Plantin 2001). Same-sex couples have been able to enter so-called 'registered partnership' in Sweden since 1995. Registered partnership is likened to marriage legally, and a couple in a registered partnership has got a right to same social benefits/allowances as heterosexual couples. Same sex coupled has the right to adopt since 2003, but do not yet have the same right to fertility treatments (Utredningen om föräldraskap vid assisterad befruktning 2007).

### *Gendered violence*

Research on men's violence against women in Sweden has emerged from the 1970s and forward (Mellberg 2004) and have been produced in various disciplines; psychology, psychiatry, medicine, sociology, criminology, law and social work (Steen 2003). Professor Eva Lundgren is often described as central to the knowledge of violence in Sweden (Lundgren and Riksorganisationen för kvinnojourer och tjejjourer i Sverige 1991; Lundgren and Hansson 1992). She could be seen as a representative of a more structural perspective were men's violence against women is interpreted as an expression of a gender power hierarchy and as a means of upholding it. Another central figure within the field is Margareta Hydén, who is a professor in social work is also a psychotherapist. She could be seen as a representative of a more relational

and psychosocial perspective on violence within intimate relationships (Hyden 1999). Hans Ekbrand (Ekbrand 2006) concludes in his thesis that violence could be understood as rational acts in terms of the advantages they offer to those who use them. Violence can give men authority to restrict women's behaviour to that deemed appropriate by the men, and to make women accept an asymmetrical distribution of rights, obligations and work between men and women. Other important contribution to the research field is Maria Wendts Höjers', dissertation on how men's violence against women has been dealt with in Swedish politics from the 1930s to the 1990s (Wendt Höjer 2002). Wendt Höjer shows that men's violence against women contests a range of political borders during the 2000th century. Firstly, what problems can be defined at the political agenda? Secondly, how these problems should be formulated. A central debate within the field has during the 90th been between those who emphasises men's violence against women as a general and universal problem for all women, and those who stress the importance of unemployment, alcohol, marginalisation, class, economic resources and psychological factors (Steen 2003). This debate was enhanced when the term and phenomenon of "Honour related violence" accrued in Swedish politics and research. Active in the debate about "honour killings" has been Åsa Eldén Ph.D. (Eldén 2003) and from another perspective Astrid Schlytter Ph.D. (Schlytter 2004). Paulina de los Reyes (De los Reyes and Integrationsverket 2003) focuses on the question what patriarchal values mean at an individual level when they are strengthened by institutional practices and structural conditions in a gender segregated and ethnically differentiated society. Families with immigrant background are looked upon as patriarchal, and their daughters as victims, which can be a hindrance in understanding and preventing specific forms of oppression. During the past few years, violence within same-sex relationships has been acknowledged as a problem within research (Holmberg, Sörensen, and Stjernqvist 2005). Some research attention has also been focused on violence against young women (Lundgren 2004). Another group that has been singled out as being in risk of violence is single mothers (Estrada and Nilsson 2004). Another research field that has been established recently is that focusing on children who have witnessed men's violence against women within families, (Almqvist and Broberg 2004; Weinehall 1997; Metell 2001; Eriksson 2005)

# Annotated Bibliography

## 1 General Gender Equality Policy

### 1.1 Swedish sources

1. Hirdman, Yvonne. 2003. *Genus : om det stabilas föränderliga former (Gender: the variable forms of stable)* . 2., [rev.] uppl. ed. Malmö: Liber.

**Keywords:** Gender identity, Sex role, Sex role Research.

This book deals with cultural construction of gender. How is gender constructed and what roll has gender played in the creation of the welfare state?

2. Eduards, Maud. 2002. *Förbjuden handling : om kvinnors organisering och feministisk teori (Forbidden deeds: on women's organisation and feminist theory)* . 1. uppl. ed, *Demokrati i förändring (forskningsprogram)*,. Malmö: Liber ekonomi.

**Keywords:** Feminist theory, political activities, Feminist theory, Politics, Democracy, Violence, Resistance.

In this study women's political room to manoeuvre as a group is investigated. The tension between women's organisation and the rules of the democratic order is investigated.

3. Rönblom, Malin. 2002. *Ett eget rum? Kvinnors organisering möter etablerad politik, Forskningsrapport (A Room of one's own? Women's organisations meet established politics, a research repor) / Umeå Universitet, Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, Political Science, Umeå.*

**Keywords:** women's organising, established politics, Swedish municipalities

The aim of this dissertation is to analyse the relationship between women's organising and established politics in three Swedish municipalities, and by way of this analysis study the construction of gender power orders. In the analysis, special emphasis is put on women's agency. By posing questions to activists and local politicians concerning their opinions about women's organising, the positions of women in established politics, and the concept of gender-equality, the ambition is to illuminate constructions of local gender power orders.

### 1.2 English sources (comparative studies)

4. Florin, Christina, and Bengt Nilsson. 2005. Women's questions on the agenda: the politicisation of gender equality in Sweden. In *Different paths to modernity : a Nordic and Spanish perspective*, edited by M. Jerneck. Lund: Nordic Academic Press.

**Keywords:** Equality politics Sweden 20th century, State, the.

Countries in Europe have gone through similar significant changes during the last hundred years that could be referred to as modernity. In this anthology the authors presents different aspects of modernity and its revolutionary feature. The starting point is Spain, Sweden and Denmark to illustrate the differences and similarities in southern and northern parts of Europe

5. Holli, Anne Maria, Eva Magnusson, and Malin Rönnblom. 2005. Critical studies of Nordic discourses on gender and gender equality. *NORA* 13 (3):148-152

**Keywords:** Equality Nordic countries, Gender, Politics, Genus

Introductory text to a special issue of *NORA* on critical studies of Nordic discourses on gender and gender equality which offers examples of current feminist scholarly thinking on how Nordic gender and gender equality is constructed.

6. Magnusson, Eva. 2005. Gendering or equality in the lives of Nordic heterosexual couples with children : no well-paved avenues yet. *NORA* 13 (3):153-163.

**Keywords:** Equality, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Division of labour, the home

This article presents a Nordic comparative study of the joint accounts cohabiting women and men with children give about their everyday organization of house-work and child-care. The study was part of a Nordic study of political gender equality discourses at different societal levels. The article focuses on how heterosexual couples in Denmark, Finland and Sweden give meaning to house-work sharing, and the consequences of these meanings. For instance, do differences in the degree of sharing of tasks relate to differences in how couples recruit traditionally gendered discourses in the conversations, and in how they "gender" house-work, or rhetorically use masculinity and femininity in their accounts? Distinctly different patterns of rhetorical gendering appeared in couples with very unequal, as compared to fairly equal, house-work sharing patterns. The article discusses these differences in terms of variations in gendered boundaries and limits of personal space, and their relations to power issues in couples.

7. Bergqvist, Christina, and Nordiska ministerrådet. 1999. *Likestilte demokratier? : kjønn og politikk i Norden = [Jämställda demokratier?] : [kön och politik i Norden]*. Oslo: Universitetsforl. i samarbeid med Nordisk ministerråd.

**Keywords:** Nordic countries, Equality, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Politics.

The Nordic countries are often portrayed as one region with many similarities, a region influenced by the strong position of the Social Democrats and gender equality. This book is problematising the picture by posing two overarching questions. Firstly: How equal are women and men in the Nordic countries? Secondly: How similar are the Nordic countries? In this book there is also a focus on the organisation of gender equality in the different Nordic countries, written by Anette Borchorst.

8. Haavio-Mannila, Elina, and Christine Badcock. 1985. *Unfinished democracy : women in Nordic politics*. 1. ed. Oxford: Pergamon.

**Keywords:** Women in politics Scandinavia, politics, Nordic countries

This book contains a thorough and detailed comparison of the five Nordic political systems, including the role played by women. It is based on empirical data for the last hundred years which is interpreted with regard to political and social science theories. The results of this study show that the political participation by women has increased rapidly, especially during the last fifteen years



## 2 Non-employment

### 2.1 Swedish sources

1. Abbasian, Saeid. 2006. *Deltidsarbete och deltidslöshet bland städare i Stockholms län : en studie av integration och jämställdhet (Part-time work among cleaners in the province of Stockholm: a study on integration and equality)*, *Arbetslivsrapport / Arbetslivsinstitutet, 2006:10*. Stockholm: Arbetslivsinstitutet, förlagstjänst.

**Keywords:** Labour market, Gender equality, Working conditions, Working times, Part time work, Unemployment, Cleaning technician

Cleaning technician is one of the most common occupations in Sweden especially among women and immigrants. This physical and psychological high strain occupation with many unserious employers results in high sick leave figures and bad health. Part time work, and black work makes it hard to estimate the amount of work that is done in this business.

2. Forssell, Johanna, and Inger Jonsson. 2005. *Deltidslöshet och deltidarbete i Europa: förklaringsmodeller och statistik (Part-time unemployment and part-time work in Europe: explanation models and statistics)* *Arbetslivsrapport / Arbetslivsinstitutet, 2005:30*. Stockholm: Arbetslivsinstitutet, förlagstjänst.

**Keywords:** EU, Unemployment, Statistics, Part time work.

Part time unemployment is a problem all over Europe, but it is insufficiently explored by research. The problem has mostly been stressed by national trade unions.

3. Hetzler, Antoinette, Daniel Melén, and Daniel Bjerstedt. 2005. *Sjuk-Sverige : försäkringskassan, rehabilitering och utslagning från arbetsmarknaden (Sick-Sweden: social security, rehabilitation and getting cast out from the labour market)*

Eslöv: B. Östlings bokförlag Symposion.

**Keywords:** Sick Leave, Gender, Absenteeism Sweden, Sick leave Sweden, Social security Sweden, Early retirement Sweden, Unemployment Sweden.

This book examines the changes of long term sick leaves in Sweden between 1990 until the beginning of the 2000th. A clear tendency shows that long term sick leaves have become longer and that more people are being early retired. The rehabilitation does not reach its goals, instead those in need of rehabilitation are being pushed even further away from the labour market.

4. Lundstedt, Anna. 2005. *Vit governmentality : "invandrarkvinnor" och textilhantverk - en diskursanalys (White governmentality: immigrant women and textile work – an discourse analysis)*, *Arbetsliv i omvandling, 2005:14*, Arbetslivsinstitutet, Stockholm.

**Keywords:** Immigrants, Integration, Ethnicity, Sweden 20th century, Norms, White women Heteronormativity, Labour market textile workers craft, Ethnology multicultural societies, Intersectionality, Postcolonialism.

The aim of this dissertation is to analyse and deconstruct both the discourses, and also the subject positions which have been articulated and performed in texts,

statements and actions that were produced in relation to the textile projects which were set up in the 1990s in Sweden, oriented towards “immigrant women” as a target group.

5. Marklund, Staffan. 2005. *Den höga sjukfrånvaron - problem och lösningar* (The High Incidence of Sickness Absence – problems and solutions) Stockholm: Arbetslivsinstitutet.

**Keywords:** Absenteeism Sweden, Sick leave Sweden, Early retirement Sweden.

This anthology has been compiled by a working group from the National Institute of Working Life, the National Institute of Public Health, the Institute of Psychosocial Medicine and the Insurance Office (formerly National Social Insurance Board) – known as SAFIR for short – in order to perform an inventory of existing knowledge about the causes of sickness absence and to present new research findings and analyses. An earlier anthology, entitled *The High Incidence of Sickness Absence – Facts and Consequences*, was published in the spring of 2004.

6. Nyberg, Anita. 2005. Har den ekonomiska jämställdheten ökat sedan början av 1990-talet? (Has the economic inequality increased since the early 1990s?) – In *Forskarrapporter till Jämställdhetspolitiska utredningen*, edited by G. Åström. Stockholm: Fritzes offentliga publikationer.

**Keywords:** Citizenship, Equality politics Sweden, Legislation Sweden, Politics gender equality

In this chapter the development of the economic parts of gender equality is studied. Women and men’s incomes are investigated and analysed.

7. Carlstedt, Gunilla. 2004. Om betalt och obetalt arbete i äldre kvinnors liv (On paid and non-paid work in elderly women’s life). In *Kropp och genus i medicinen* edited by E. E. J. Birgitta Hovelius. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

**Keywords:** Housewives, Life stories, Older women health, Working life, Gainful employment, Unpaid work.

In this book biological explanatory model are integrated with cultural contexts to illuminate how gender is reflected in everyday health and unhealth. Women and men’s conditions of life, lifestyles, behaviour and conditions of health during the course of life is considered.

8. Chronholm, Anders. 2004. *Föräldraledig pappa: mäns erfarenheter av delad föräldraledighet*, (*Father on a parental leave: men’s experiences of shared parental leave*) Göteborg studies in sociology, 23, Dept. of Sociology [Sociologiska institutionen], Univ., Göteborg.

**Keywords:** Gender, Fatherhood, Parental leave, Parental leave fathers Sweden, Paternal role, Housework.

This research project focuses on fathers who have taken a relatively large share of the total parental leave period available to families in Sweden. Based on a questionnaire to fathers who took at least 120 days of leave in Gothenburg between 1992 & 1999, identified through official records, the study found that

most of these fathers were the main caregivers of their children during their leave period. Some fathers, though, reported that they had not been the main caregivers during the leave period. Immigrant fathers were well represented in the sample. Comparison with Swedish-born fathers revealed high levels of unemployment among the partners of the immigrant fathers: most of the partners of Swedish-born fathers were earning in 1999. Swedish-born fathers were also more likely to report doing more of other domestic tasks, in addition to child care, while on leave.

9. Hedblom, Agneta. 2004. *Aktiveringspolitikens Janusansikte : en studie av differentiering, inklusion och marginalisering (The Janus face of activation policies: a study on differentiation, inclusion, and marginalization)* , Lund dissertations in social work, 16, Socialhögsk., Univ., Lund.

**Keywords:** Labour market politics, Sweden, Discrimination, Immigrant's labour market Sweden, Immigrant women work and labour market, Integration

The object of this thesis is to illustrate the Janus face of activation policy as an inclusive and exclusive force in relation to the inclusion of immigrant women and men into the Swedish labour market. Activation policies have been introduced due to the rising unemployment in Europe the last decade and can be seen as a way to inclusion of immigrants into the labour market.

10. Hogstedt, Christer, and Töres Theorell. 2004. *Den höga sjukfrånvaron - sanning och konsekvens (The High Incidence of Sickness Absence – Facts and Consequences)*, [Elektronisk resurs], Statens folkhälsoinstitut, 2004:15. Stockholm: Statens folkhälsoinstitut.

**Keywords:** Sick leave statistics & numerical data, Gender, Stress, Socioeconomic factors, Sweden.

The number of days when either people received sickness benefit or were on permanent disability pension from the workforce during the period 2000-2003 was equivalent to 14 per cent of all those in the 20-64 age group. The total cost to the state in 2003 was about SEK 110 billion (EUR 11.9 billion), an increase of nearly 50 per cent in four years. In 2003, the number of people on disability pension went beyond half a million for the first time and is expected to continue to rise dramatically over the next few years. Those transferring to disability pension from the sickness insurance system are getting younger and younger – and the rate is increasing more among women than among men. This anthology has been compiled by a working group from the National Institute of Working Life, the National Institute of Public Health, the Institute of Psychosocial Medicine and the National Social Insurance Board – known as SAFIR for short – in order to perform knowledge inventory as to the causes of sickness absence and to present new research findings and analyses.

11. Jonsson, Inger. 2004. *Deltidsarbete inom svensk detaljhandel : en genuskritisk studie av arbetstidsmönster (Part-time work in Swedish retail business: a gender perspective on working time)*, Uppsala papers in economic history. Research report, 51. Uppsala: Department of Economic History, University of Uppsala [Ekonomisk-historiska institutionen, Uppsala universitet].

**Keywords:** Part time work, Gender, Sweden

The Commercial Employees' Union in Sweden was an early identifier of the downsides of part time work. In collective bargaining after collective bargaining they have argued for better work terms for the part time workers, but also demanded the right to full time work. Part time work is apparently gendered in most industrialised countries, which demands a gender critical approach to the issue, but also awareness of class and ethnicity. The term national gendered working time regimes is a tool to analyse The Commercial Employees' Union in Sweden attitude to part time work and how it is expressed in protocols from their congress from the 40th until 2001, annual reports and their own paper.

12. Forsberg, Gunnel, Liselotte Jakobsen, Goldina Smirthwaite, Homo- och bisexuella i omsorgen (projekt) , Normgivande mångfald (projekt), and Karlstads universitet. Jämställdhetscentrum. 2003. *Homosexuellas villkor i arbetslivet*. (Work conditions for homosexuals) Karlstad Stockholm: Jämställdhetscentrum. Riksförb. för sexuellt likaberättigande (RFSL) [distributör].

**Keywords:** Homosexuality, Labour market, Sweden

Working conditions discrimination. In this qualitative pilot study results indicate that the working conditions for homosexuals vary largely, and depends upon which kind of work is being performed and if the work place is female or male dominated and also depending on whether the homosexual person is male or female. Gender and gender relations are more structuring than sexuality.

13. Forssell, Johanna. 2003. *Deltidsarbetslöshet : en forskningsöversikt utifrån aktuell forskning och statliga utredningar (Part-time unemployment: overview of research and governmental reports)*, *Arbetslivsrapport / Arbetslivsinstitutet, 2003:20*. Stockholm: Arbetslivsinstitutet.

**Keywords:** Part time work, Unemployment, Working hours, Women, Men, International comparison.

This research summary shows that unemployment is different for women and men. Part time unemployment are more common among women and are also more difficult to grasp. The literature on part time unemployment is limited, but shows that it often is involuntary and connected with temporary work terms.

14. Nyberg, Anita. 2003. *Deltidsarbete och deltidarbetslöshet : en uppföljning av DELTA utredningen (Part-time work and part-time unemployment: a follow-up study of DELTA) (SOU 1992:27)*, *Working paper / HELA-projektet, 2003:1*. Stockholm: Arbetslivsinstitutet.

**Keywords:** Part time work, Unemployment, Labour market statistics, Women, Men.

The aim of this article is to do a follow up on the delta investigation that was done in 1999. Finding in this study are that women dominate among the part time workers and it is especially common within healthcare work and within retail trade. Between 1990 -2002 part time workers has become fewer. The part time workers has shorter educations, are younger, more often have temporary work and are more often non-Nordic citizens. The share of part time unemployed has risen since 1990. An important finding in the study is the discovery of the lack of official statistics on part time unemployment.

15. Platzer, Ellinor. 2003. "Genuskontrakt och social differentiering. Om karriärfamiljers efterfrågan på hushållstjänster" (The gender contract and

differentiation: on career families' need for housework services) In *Mer än bara kvinnor och män. Feministiska perspektiv på genus [More Than Just Women and Men. Feminist Perspectives of Gender]*, edited by K. S. Ed: Diana Mulinari, Eva Schömer. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

**Keywords:** Gender, Housework, Tax reduction, Social differentiation, Class

The aim of this chapter is to answer why there has been a rising demand for the possibility for tax allowances on house work services in Sweden during the 90th. Proponent of tax allowances of house work in Sweden has been focusing the issue from the economically favoured household's point of view. Changes in the ideological climate in Sweden with rising economical differences within the population, combined with cut downs in the public sector, the house works uneven distributions between men and women and the demand of women participating in the labour market has all lead to a climate were paying for house work is becoming more accepted.

16. Bekkengen, Lisbeth. 2002. *Man får välja : om föräldraskap och föräldraledighet i arbetsliv och familjeliv (One can choose: on parenthood and parental leave in the working life and at home)*. 1. uppl. ed. Malmö: Liber ekonomi.

**Keywords:** Working life, Parental leave, Work, Family, Parents, Gender roles, Equality

In Sweden there is a long tradition of the State trying to rule the relationship between work and family, and the subject of making it possible to combine parenthood and gainful employment have long been central in equal politics. Women with young children in Sweden participates in working life to practical the same extent as men. the object of this study is to try to identify those structures and mechanism in working and family life, respectively , which affect women's and men's relationship to work and family and how they act with regard to parental leave.

17. Klinth, Roger. 2002. *Göra pappa med barn : den svenska pappapolitiken 1960-95 (Making of a father with children: the Swedish politics of fatherhood)*. 1. uppl. ed. Umeå: Boréa.

**Keywords:** Sweden, Parental leave, Family policy, Fatherhood, Equality, Fathers, Politics, Men

This study gives a historical perspective on the Swedish parental leave and the political visions of equal parenthood by studying the political processes and power relations that gave rise to the parental leave of 1974. The study is based on material from the political decision making process but also party political and debate material is used.

18. Knocke, Wuokko, Fredrik Hertzberg, and Arbetslivsinstitutet. 2000. *Mångfaldens barn söker sin plats : en studie om arbetsmarknadschanser för ungdomar med invandrabakgrund. (Immigrants children looking for their place: a study on the labour market and young people with immigrant background)* 1. uppl. ed. Stockholm: Svartvitt i samarbete med Arbetslivsinstitutet.

**Keywords:** Immigrant youths, Labour market participation.

This is a study on young people with immigrant background strategies to find work.

19. Persson, Inga. 1998. *Atypiska jobb och atypisk arbetslöshet - typiska för kvinnor?* (Atypical employment and atypical unemployment: typical for women?) , Särtryck / Nationalekonomiska institutionen vid Lunds universitet, 1998:2. Lund: Univ., Nationalekonomiska institutionen.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, Europe, Employment, Part-time work, Labour market, Working hours, Temporary employment, Sweden, Gender differences.

After the 90th employment crisis it has become more common with untraditional working conditions, more temporary work and more involuntary part time employment especially among women. The atypical work conditions are most common within the public sector.

20. Stark, Agneta. 1997. *Ljusnande framtid eller ett långt farväl? : den svenska välfärdsstaten i jämförande belysning : rapport till Utredningen om fördelningen av ekonomisk makt och ekonomiska resurser mellan kvinnor och män, Utredningen om fördelningen av ekonomisk makt och ekonomiska resurser mellan kvinnor och män (Shining future or a long goodbye? Examining the Swedish welfare state: A report of the analysis of the division of power and economic resources between men and women), Statens offentliga utredningar, 1997:115. Stockholm: Fritze.*

**Keywords:** Welfare State, the, Sweden, Social policy, Official report

In this chapter paid and unpaid work is the starting point. They show that people outside the labour force are not described in a satisfying way in Swedish statistics and that the fast changes of the market, demands new ways of analysis.

21. Pålsson, Anne-Marie, and Erik Norrman. 1994. *Finns det en marknad för hemarbete?* ( Is There a Market for Homework?) 1. uppl. ed, *Studier & debatt*, Stockholm: SNS (Studieförb. Näringsliv och samhälle).

**Keywords:** Household work, Tax allowances, Sweden

In this report tax allowances for household work is suggested to reduce women's double burden of work and family but also as a way of creating a new kind of work in times of high unemployment figures.

22. Åström, Gertrud. 1990. *Föräldraförsäkring och vårdnadsbidrag : om förhållandet mellan ideologi och verklighet (Parental leave and the care subsidy: between ideology and reality) Parent Kvinnovetenskaplig tidskrift 11 (2):37-48.*

**Keywords:** Parental insurance, Care allowance, Ideologies.

This study looks at two sets of welfare reforms both relation to the care of small children; the law of parental leave and the caring subsidy. by comparing the ideological intent of planned reform with the final version of the reform, one finds both to be normative to gender relations, but not in a corresponding way. Equal status as understood on the ideological level, relates to a change in the lives of both men and women. On the other hand, at the level of construction it is clear that the fulfilment of equal status in society is up to each woman.

## 2.2 English sources

23. Akhavan, Sharareh. 2006. *The health and working conditions of female immigrants in Sweden, Diss. (sammanfattning) Stockholm : Karolinska institutet, 2006, Stockholm,*

**Keywords:** Class affinity, Ethnicity, Discrimination, Gender, Emigration and immigration, Women's health, Unemployment psychology, Health status, Sick leave.

The overall aim of this thesis is to understand, describe and analyze the factors that contribute to poor health among female immigrants in Sweden, from the perspectives of class, gender and ethnicity. The main findings in this thesis show that there is an interaction between health, work and migration.

24. Hedberg, Charlotta. 2004. *The Finland-Swedish wheel of migration : identity, networks and integration 1976-2000, Geografiska regionstudier, 61*. Uppsala: Dept. of Social and Economic Geography [Kulturgeografiska institutionen], Uppsala University.

**Keywords:** Migration Finland Sweden 1976-2000, Identity Finland Sweden 1976-2000, Ethnicity Finland Sweden 1976-2000, Integration Finland Sweden 1976-2000.

This dissertation examines the role in the migration process between Sweden and Finland of the Swedish-speaking minority group, the Finland Swedes. The causes underlying migration, as well as the integration of the group in Sweden, constitute the main focuses of the study. It is concluded that Finland Swedes are over-represented in the total migration process from Finland to Sweden. As such, the process is culturally embedded in the group's ethnic identity, which causes migration both through the practical minority situation in Finland, and through ethnic affinity with Sweden. Further causes include the substantial, circular networks of cultural, social and economic contacts between Sweden and Finland.

25. Rantakeisu, U., and L. R. Jonsson. 2003. Unemployment and mental health among white-collar workers - question of work involvement and financial situation? *International Journal of Social Welfare* 12 (1):31-41.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, Financial situation, Mental health, Work involvement, White-collar workers

Sweden, Employment commitment, Youth unemployment.

We examine whether it is a psychosocial or an economic need for employment that affects mental health among the unemployed. The relevance of both aspects are examined, concentrating on two measures of each dimension. Two perspectives of work involvement - the degree of connection to working life and the perceived employment commitment and two perspectives on financial situation economic security and perceived economic concern have been analysed, using empirical data collected by means of a cross-sectional survey of 1297 unemployed white-collar workers from the public sector in Sweden.

26. Björnberg, Ulla. 2002. Ideology and choice between work and care : Swedish family policy for working parents. *Critical social policy : a journal of socialist theory and practice in social welfare* 22 (1):33-52.

**Keywords:** Parental leave, Family policy, Child care, Sweden, Equality, Work

The article examines the goals and ideologies of Swedish arrangements for parental leave and public child care for working parents. Two important goals are gender equality in work, and gender equality in family life and child welfare. It is argued that gender equality has been advanced to some extent as women have been able to integrate paid work into their lives. The choice of taking

parental leave is, however, more conditional for men, and it is taken for granted that women take on the lion's share. It is concluded that the reform is more of a farsighted welfare policy for children than a policy for promoting gender equality.

27. Palme, Joakim, Socialdepartementet, and Kommittén Valfärdsbokslut. 2002. *Welfare in Sweden : the balance sheet for the 1990s, Ds : departementsserien, 2002:32*. Stockholm: Fritzes offentliga publikationer : Ministry of Health and Social Affairs [Socialdep.], Regeringskansliet.

**Keywords:** Public policy, Socioeconomic factors, welfare politics, legislation Sweden  
In this report, the Welfare Commission presents, in accordance with its instructions, a balance sheet for developments in welfare in Sweden in the 1990s. The introduction which follows here outlines the Commission's assignment and the material upon which the final report is based. It also briefly describes the main conceptual standpoints and definitions of welfare which guided the Commission's work and some of the restrictions which we chose to make. It concludes with an outline of the structure of the Report.

28. Ström, S. 2002. Unemployment and gendered divisions of domestic labor. *Acta Sociologica* 45 (2):89-106.

**Keywords:** Workers, Gender inequality, Domestic labour, Unemployment, Gender division

A certain level of gender inequality prevails in both families and societies, regardless of which countries are studied. This is, among other things, closely associated with the fact that women have the main responsibility for home and family. Here, I study whether unemployment is associated with alterations in the gendered division of domestic labor among Swedish men and women. Levels of domestic labor activity during periods of unemployment are explored, as well as the question of whether any associations persist after the individual re-enters employment.

29. Båvner, Per. 2001. *Half full or half empty? : part-time work and well-being among Swedish women, Swedish Institute for Social Research, 49*. Stockholm: Swedish Institute for Social Research [Institutet för social forskning].

**Keywords:** Part-time workers social aspects Sweden, Labour market women Sweden, Part-time-employment, Part-time work, Health, Working hours, Economic position, Women employees

The main purpose of this thesis is to study causes for and consequences of part-time work in Sweden. The findings show that women in physically demanding jobs are more likely to work part-time than other women. Moreover, the decision of working part-time has different explanations for women in qualified and routine jobs. The results show that women working part-time have significantly better self-reported health than women working full-time. However, to have a physically demanding job enhances the malevolent full-time effect and among women in jobs with no physical demands the effect of working-hours is negligible.

30. Björnberg, Ulla, Linda L. Haas, and Philip Hwang. 2000. Equality and backlash ; Programs and policies promoting women's economic equality and men's sharing



of child care in Sweden. In *Organizational change & gender equity : international perspectives on fathers and mothers at the workplace* edited by P. H. a. G. R. Linda Haas. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE.

**Keywords:** Family, Work, Economy, Fathers, Backlash, Sweden, Equality, Parental leave

Comparing progress in the United Kingdom, United States, Scandinavia and Australia, this book looks at how organizations are changing to help individuals combine work and family roles. An interdisciplinary and international team of contributors: explore the problems of working parents and policies adopted to help them; examine workplace programmes relevant to work-family and gender issues in the four societies; and present case studies of organizations undergoing change

31. Rantakeisu, U., B. Starrin, and C. Hagquist. 1999. Financial hardship and shame: A tentative model to understand the social and health effects of unemployment. *British Journal of Social Work* 29 (6):877-901.

**Keywords:** Psychological distress, Mental-health, Young-people, Impact, Income, Support, Stress, Strain.

Young unemployed people in six local communities in Sweden were interviewed to test the assumption that variations in the social and health effects of unemployment could be seen as a function of financial hardship and of experiences of shame. The results indicate that there seems to be a link between the health and social effects of unemployment, on the one hand, and the degree of financial hardship and the number of shaming experiences on the other. The group of unemployed people who suffered a greater degree of financial hardship and also experienced a greater number of shaming experiences seemed to exhibit the poorest health, reported deteriorated health to a greater degree than other groups, experienced negative changes in their lifestyle, did less in their free time, and had lower self-confidence than other unemployed persons. The opposite applied for those who experienced less financial hardship and less pressure in terms of experiences of shaming. Against this background, we have formulated a theoretical model based on financial circumstances and social bonds; a model that could have a wider value in explaining social and health problems.

32. Gonäs, L. 1998. Has equality gone too far? On changing labour-market regimes and new employment patterns in Sweden. *European Urban and Regional Studies* 5 (1):41-53.

**Keywords:** Welfare states, Gender, Citizenship.

The conditions for women's employment have changed profoundly in Sweden in the early 1990s. Employment rates are falling and unemployment rising. The changes are associated with a radical redirection of economic policy as economic stability has replaced full employment as the primary objective. Relatedly there has been a retraction and restructuring of the welfare state which plays a dual role as the facilitator of women's employment and their main labour market. The implications for women of the simultaneous cuts in both of these spheres are investigated. The article explores the employment changes associated with this changing labour-market regime at national and

regional levels. In particular, the implications of the new regime for women's ability to attain economic independence are studied by examining change and two key employment dimensions - flexibility and stability.

## 2.2.1 Comparative studies

33. Bergqvist, Christina, and Ann-Cathrine Jungar. 2000. *Adaption or diffusion of the Swedish gender model? In Gendered policies in Europe : reconciling employment and family life* edited by L. H. c. e. J. Campling. Basingstoke, New York Basingstoke : Macmillan ; New York : St. Martin's Press.

**Keywords:** EU, Child care, Sweden, Equality, Politics, Family policy, Parental leave. *Gendered Policies in Europe* examines the policy process, focusing on the shifts in equal opportunities legislation towards measures to help parents combine employment and family life. The authors track the inputs of members states and pressure groups to European policy formation and analyse outputs and outcomes at national levels as they impact on gender issues in law and practice. They draw on examples of the implementation of reconciliation policies to illustrate how the policy process operates in different national contexts.

34. Carlson, Laura. 2007. *Searching for equality: sex discrimination, parental leave and the Swedish model with comparisons to EU, UK and US law*. Uppsala: Iustus.

**Keywords:** Employment law Sweden EU Great Britain United States of America, Equality employment policy, Sex discrimination, Parental leave.

This work takes the Swedish approach to the problem of economic equality and compares it to the approaches as found in EU, UK and US law.

## 3 Intimate Citizenship

### 3.1 Swedish sources

1. Utredningen om föräldraskap vid assisterad befruktning. 2007. *Föräldraskap vid assisterad befruktning : betänkande, Statens offentliga utredningar (Parenthood via artificial insemination: Government's official reports), 2007:3*. Stockholm: Fritze.

**Keywords:** Artificial insemination, Law, Sweden, Parenthood

In this governmental committee report investigators suggests that parenthood via artificial insemination, donated eggs and sperms, shall be regulated in the same way for same sex couples as different sex couples.

2. Garpelin, Anders, Britta Lundgren, Inger Lövkrona, and Birgitta Meurling. 2006. *Familj och kön (Family and Gender) [Elektronisk resurs]*. Lund: Studentlitteratur ; [Btj [distributör]].

**Keywords:** Gender, Ethnology, Family.

In our time family and co-habiting forms vary extendedly. Many of the forms seem new but they are not from global or historical perspective. In this study ten

ethnologists give their perspective on how male and female has been interpreted within the family context in different times.

3. Regnér, Margareta. 2006. Familjebilder: om klientfamiljer, kontaktfamiljer och idealfamiljer, (Family portraits: on client families, contact families and ideal families) Institutionen för socialt arbete, Göteborgs universitet, Göteborg.

**Keywords:** Single parents, Sweden, Contact families

The dissertation concerns a child and family support system called the "contact family service", which involves a contact family, giving service on a voluntary basis, receiving a child in their home for the weekend once or twice a month. The service is provided to help mostly single mothers, with scarce social networks that lack the ability to provide support, to get relief from constant care-giving. The study was carried out as a qualitative interview investigation.

4. Utredningen om makt integration och strukturell diskriminering?(Report on power integration and structural discrimination) De los Reyes Paulina. 2006. *Om välfärdens gränser och det villkorade medborgarskapet : rapport, Statens offentliga utredningar (On the limits of welfare and conditional citizenship: Government's official reports)*, 2006:37. Stockholm: Fritze.

**Keywords:** Immigrants, Welfare Sweden, Ethnical minorities, Structural discrimination, Ethnical discrimination.

In this governmental committee report the paradox of the Swedish welfare model is investigated. The ambition of the model to generally raise the living standard and equality has become overshadowed by apparent segregations and exclusion processes. There is obvious gender and ethnicity based social economic differentiations. The general model that supposedly should bring equal opportunities to all is in reality selective, conditional and threatens to cement structural inequalities.

5. Avrahami, Dina. 2005. *Migration som sexuellt fält (Migration and sexuality) Occasional papers / Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations, Stockholm University, 8.* Stockholm: Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations, Stockholm University.

**Keywords:** Lesbians, Migration, Emigration and immigration, Marriage.

In this qualitative study 22 lesbian women born in 15 different countries are interviewed about their experiences of being lesbian and immigrant in Sweden.

6. Rydström, Jens. 2005. *Tvåsamhetens brunn : registrerat partnerskap i Norden. (The Well of a twosome: Registered partnership in the Nordic countries)* In *Queersverige*, edited by D. Kulick. Stockholm: Natur och Kultur.

**Keywords:** Lesbian and gay marriages, Homosexuality, Laws Nordic countries  
Loved by many and hated by some, queer theory became one of the 90th's great scientific sensations. This mix of feminism, philosophy, post structuralism and gay and lesbian studies reevaluated the societal place of perversion and inspected heterosexuality. In this book among other things the registered partnership law is studied.

7. Darvishpour, Mehrdad. 2004. *Invandrarkvinnor som bryter mönstret : hur maktförskjutningen inom iranska familjer i Sverige påverkar relationen (Immigrant women who break the mould: how the powershift within an Iranian family affect family relations)* . 1. uppl. ed. Malmö: Liber.

**Keywords:** Divorce, Immigrants family Sweden, Iranian women, Marriage, Power, Patriarchal attitudes, Cultures, Equality.

Investigates how immigration has influenced the distribution of power within Iranian families in Sweden, & evaluates the significance of these changes for family conflicts, which may lead to the breakup of the family. Focus is on changes in the roles & power of women within Iranian families.

8. Bäck-Wiklund, Margareta, and Thomas Johansson. 2003. *Nätverksfamiljen (The Network family)*. Stockholm: Natur och kultur.

**Keywords:** Family, Family Relations, motherhood, fatherhood, sociology, infertility, cohabiting forms, immigrant families, homosexuality.

The nuclear family is still the most common family form in Sweden, but the societal tendency is showing more and more variations in cohabiting forms. Families are split up and new families are formed, with the children as links between the networks of families. The late modern family is a network family. Established living conditions, traditional rolls and gender identities are questioned and challenged.

9. Hirdman, Yvonne. 1994. Kvinnorna i välfärdsstaten. (Women in the welfare state) In *Den svenska modellen (The Swedish Model)*

edited by T. P. Ö. Kjell. Lund studentlitteratur.

**Keywords:** Women History Sweden, Welfare State, Gender Equality

In this book the development, peculiarity and fall(?) of the Swedish model is discussed.

10. Kollind, Anna-Karin, Ulla Björnberg, Rita Liljeström, and Arne Nilsson. 1994. *Janus & genus (Janus and gender)*. Stockholm: Bromberg.

**Keywords:** Abortion, Family, Gender identity, Sociology, Gender identity, Sweden, Motherhood, Violence, Men, Homosexuality, Prostitution

This book deals with gender social identity within families and society.

### 3.2 English sources

11. Kommittén Välfärdsbokslut, and Joakim Palme. 2002. *Welfare in Sweden: the balance sheet for the 1990s, Ds : departementsserien, 2002:32*. Stockholm: Fritzes offentliga publikationer : Ministry of Health and Social Affairs [Socialdep.], Regeringskansliet.

**Keywords:** Social politics, Sweden, Socioeconomic factors, Living conditions, Welfare politics, Public policy 1990th.

In this report, the Welfare Commission presents, in accordance with its instructions, a balance sheet for developments in welfare in Sweden in the 1990s. The introduction which follows here outlines the Commission's assignment and the material upon which the final report is based. It also briefly describes the main conceptual standpoints and definitions of welfare which guided the Commission's work and some of the restrictions which we chose to make. It concludes with an outline of the structure of the Report.

12. Kommittén om barn i homosexuella familjer. 2001. *Children in homosexual families : summary : report from the Commission on the Situation of Children in Homosexual Families, Statens offentliga utredningar, 2001:10*. Stockholm: Fritzes offentliga publikationer.

**Keywords:** Adoption, Gay parents.

In Sweden today numerous children grow up in the care of adults who are homosexual. In some cases, these homosexual adults are bringing up their children from previous heterosexual relationships. There are also cases where children are born to people in homosexual relationships and grow up as that couple's child. Research findings suggest quite clearly that, in general, registered homosexual couples can offer an adoptive child a good environment for its upbringing and can fulfil such a child's special needs, even taking into account the sensitivities that may arise when a child has homosexual parents. Cases where a child of one homosexual partner is legally adopted by the other partner can benefit the child by providing financial, social and legal security.

## 4 Gender-based Violence

### 4.1 Swedish sources

1. Ekbrand, Hans. 2006. *Separationer och mäns våld mot kvinnor (Divorce and male violence against women)*, Göteborg studies in sociology, 28. Göteborg: Department of Sociology, Göteborg University.

**Keywords:** Child Custody, Abused women, Custody of children, Couples divorce abuse, Wife abuse, Violence, Battered Women.

The thesis addresses the complex relation between the ending of intimate heterosexual relationships and men's violence against women. Men's violence against women can be a reason for women to take the initiative in ending the relationship as well as an obstacle to actually going through with the process of separation.

2. Flyckt, Karin, and Socialstyrelsen. 2005. *Våld mot kvinnor med psykiska funktionshinder : förekomst, bemötande och tillgång till stöd (Violence against women with mental disabilities)*. Stockholm: Socialstyrelsen.

**Keywords:** Abused women, Wife abuse, Women with mental disabilities

Women that are mental disabled who are exposed to violence are an especially vulnerable group. In this report the ambition is to gather knowledge about this group and their situation.

3. Holmberg, Carin, Eva Sörensen, and Ulrica Stjernqvist. 2005. *Våldsamt lika och olika : om våld i samkönade parrelationer (About violence in same-sex partnerships)*. Stockholm: Stockholms universitet, Centrum för Genusstudier.

**Keywords:** Gays, Couples, Family violence.

This study, which is the first Scandinavian study ever on violence within same sex relationships, shows that one fourth of every LGBT person in Sweden has been exposed to violence from there partner.

4. Almqvist, Kjerstin, and Anders Broberg. 2004. *Barn som bevittnat våld mot mamma : en studie om kvinnor och barn som vistats på kvinnojourer i Göteborg (Children who have witnessed violence against mother: a study of women and children who have stayed in Kvinnojourer in Göteborg)* . Göteborg: Göteborgs stad, Lundby.

**Keywords:** Violence in the home, Violence within families, Sweden, Violence against women, Children of battered women

Children who witness violence and abuse within families could be as badly affected as if they were abused them self. This report deals with how children are effected, what symptoms they show and long term effect of witnessing violence within families.

5. Lundgren, Silje. 2004. *Utsatt "i förbifarten" : hur fokus förskjuts i svensk forskning om våld mot unga kvinnor, (Abused in passing; on focus shifts in research on young women) Work in progress (Avdelningen för samhällsvetenskaplig genusforskning, Uppsala), [2]*. Uppsala: Avdelningen för samhällsvetenskaplig genusforskning, Uppsala universitet.

**Keywords:** Battered Women, Rape, Feminism, Abused women, Wife abuse, Rape, Violence, Honour, Young women.

In this text Silje Lundgren focuses on the problem that violence against young women tends to be ignored within the extensive research on young women.

6. Mellberg, Nea. 2004. *Mäns våld mot kvinnor : synliga mödrar och osynliga barn : en genomgång av svenskt offentligt tryck, facklitteratur och forskning om mäns våld mot kvinnor och våld/sexuella övergrepp mot barn (Men's violence against women: visible mothers and invisible children) Work in progress (Avdelningen för samhällsvetenskaplig genusforskning), [1]*. Uppsala: Avdelningen för samhällsvetenskaplig genusforskning, Uppsala universitet.

**Keywords:** Abuse home, the, Violence, Sexual abuse children, Research survey of literature

The aim of this book is to document literature on the field of men's violence in intimate relationships. The bibliography consists of official documents, research literature and other relevant literature within the area of violence against women and children. A focus are taken at the discourse of distinction that appears in the literature and on different interpretation perspectives that are represented.

7. Schlytter, Astrid. 2004. *Rätten att själv få välja : arrangerade äktenskap, kön och socialt arbete (The Right to Choose for Oneself: arranged marriage, gender and social work)*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.

**Keywords:** Marriage, Child marriage, Laws Sweden, Patriarchal attitudes, Honour, Cultures, Social work.

This study focuses on the vulnerability that some young women in Sweden with honour culture backgrounds are exposed to. It deals with these young women's right to form their own identity and questions the custom of forced marriage. It also discusses the societies right to protect these women.

8. De los Reyes, Paulina, and Integrationsverket. 2003. *Patriarkala enklaver eller ingenmansland? [Elektronisk resurs] : våld, hot och kontroll mot unga kvinnor i Sverige (Patriarchal Sites or No-man's Land: violence, threat and control of young women in Sweden)*, Integrationsverkets skriftserie, 4. Norrköping: Integrationsverket.

**Keywords:** Patriarchy, Family violence.

In this report an analysis is presented of the situation for girls and young women with immigrant background who is controlled through violence and threats by their family and relatives. It focuses on what patriarchal values mean at an individual level when they are strengthened by institutional practices and structural conditions in a gender segregated and ethnically differentiated society. Families with immigrant background are looked upon as patriarchal, and their daughters as victims, which can mean a hindrance to understand and prevent specific forms of oppression.

9. Eldén, Åsa. 2003. *Heder på liv och död : våldsamma berättelser om rykten, oskuld och heder*, (Honour in life and death: violent stories about reputation, innocence and honour) *Comprehensive Summaries of Uppsala Dissertations from the Faculty of Social Sciences*, 128. Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis : Univ.-bibl. [distributör].

**Keywords:** Honour, Murder, Sweden, Cultures, Violence, Arabian women, Kurdish women, Virginity, Views of women.

This dissertation discusses how reputation, virginity and honour are made topical in the stories of the lives of Arab and Kurdish women and connected with understandings of culture and religion. The dissertation is composed of five articles, which contain the principal analysis, and five chapters that discuss the project as a whole; the development of the main topics, and choices concerning methodological, ethical and theoretical approaches.

10. Steen, Anne-Lie. 2003. *Mäns våld mot kvinnor - ett diskursivt slagfält : reflektioner kring kunskapsläget (Men's violence against women)*, *Forskningsrapport / Sociologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet*, 131. Göteborg: Univ., Sociologiska institutionen.

**Keywords:** Power, Crime victims, Domestic violence, Violence, Battered women, Abused women, Wife abuse, Abuse Sweden

In Sweden, men's violence against women in close relationships, often named as women abuse, has for the last two decades been a topic in the women's movement as well as a topic on the political agenda, among them The Protection of Women's Integrity reform, resulting in different assignments to authorities both on a local and central level to work out different solutions to the problem. This report started off primarily as one of these assignments with the aim to present and discuss contemporary knowledge on women abuse in

Sweden. The aim of the report has been somewhat extended but deals primarily with the production of knowledge about women abuse as stated in the original assignment from the National Board of Health and Welfare which also made the report possible by contributing economically. The aim of the report is to explore what understandings are expressed in different texts concerning men's violence against women, the male perpetrator and the female victim and to discuss the implications of these specific understandings in relation to different practices assigned to deal with (and resolve) the problem.

11. Nationellt råd för kvinnofrid. 2002. *Han var väl inte alltid så snäll : våld mot äldre kvinnor (He was not always so nice: violence against elderly women)*. Stockholm: Nationellt råd för kvinnofrid.

**Keywords:** Elderly, Women, Violence, Sweden.

In this report violence against elderly women are studied through interviews.

12. Wendt Höjer, Maria. 2002. *Rädslans politik : våld och sexualitet i den svenska demokratin (The Politics of Fear: violence and sexuality in the Swedish democracy)*. 1. uppl. ed. Malmö: Liber ekonomi.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Violence, Power, Fear, Rape, Politics, Citizenship, Sexuality, Sweden.

Men's violence against women, and women's fear of that violence, plays an important part in the maintenance of an unequal gender order. Such is the departure point of this thesis, which places the focus on women's bodily and sexual integrity. Men's violence and women's fear constitute a central problem for democracy.

13. Metell, Barbro. 2001. *Barn som ser pappa slå (Children who see a violent father)*. Stockholm: Gothia.

**Keywords:** Family therapy methods, Children and violence, Child of impaired parents, Abused women, Parent-child relations, Wife abuse, Child abuse psychology, Family violence

In this book children that are direct or indirect affected by violence within the family is studied.

14. Nationellt råd för kvinnofrid. 2001. *När man slår mot det som gör ont : våld mot kvinnor med funktionshinder (Hitting were it hurts: violence against disabled women)*. Stockholm: Nationellt råd för kvinnofrid.

**Keywords:** Women, Disabled, Violence, Legal security, Sweden.

In this report from the national council of women's peace violence against disabled women is studied.

15. Weinehall, Katarina. 1997. *Att växa upp i våldets närhet : ungdomars berättelser om våld i hemmet = [Growing up in the proximity of violence] : [teenagers' stories of violence in the home]*, *Akademiska avhandlingar vid Pedagogiska institutionen, Umeå universitet, 45*. Umeå: Univ.

**Keywords:** Violence, Youth, Home, the, Family, Sweden, Abuse, Power, Gender

In this qualitative study youths experiences of growing up in violent homes is gathered. There stories illustrate that the violence that mostly were aimed at



there mothers often effected them as well. The children witness violence but they were also victims of violence physical, mentally and sexually. The violence affects there daily lives but also has long term consequences.

16. Lundgren, Eva, and Svante Hansson. 1992. *Gud och alla andra karlar : en bok om kvinnomisshandlare (God and all other men: a book about women abusers)* Stockholm: Natur och kultur.

**Keywords:** Spouse abuse, Power, Male role, Abuse, Sexuality

A interview study with ten abusive men from charismatic religious background who had beat there wife's in name of God.

17. Lundgren, Eva, and Riksorganisationen för kvinnojourer och tjejjourer i Sverige. 1991. *Våldets normaliseringsprocess : två parter - två strategier (The adaptations process of violence. )*. Stockholm: Riksorganisationen för kvinnojourer i Sverige (ROKS).

**Keywords:** Abused women, Wife abuse, Abuse, Violence, Couples, Adaptation, Battered women.

Both the abuser and the abused adapts in the process of violence, but in different ways. The abusive man's object is to maintain control over his partner and by doing that he creates himself as a man. The abused woman struggle to adapt to the abusers needs to avoid violence and adopts his view of her.

## 4.2 English sources

18. Eriksson, Maria. 2005. *Tackling men's violence in families : Nordic issues and dilemmas*. Bristol: Policy Press.

**Keywords:** Abused women Services for Scandinavia, Battered Women, Child Abuse, Family violence Scandinavia., Family violence.

Nordic countries are generally regarded as global welfare role models in terms of their image of being gender equal, child-friendly and culturally tolerant. Consequently, the influence of Nordic welfare systems in transnational academic and policy debates has been immense. By focusing on the vital welfare issue of violence by men to female partners and/or their children, this book seeks to reconsider this over-simplistic image.

19. Estrada, F., and A. Nilsson. 2004. Exposure to threatening and violent behaviour among single mothers - The significance of lifestyle, neighbourhood and welfare situation. *British Journal of Criminology* 44 (2):168-187.

**Keywords:** Researching violence, Victimization, Women, Crime.

The objective of this article is to study violent victimization among single mothers. This is mainly achieved by examining variations within the group of single mothers. The study is based on the Annual Survey of Living Conditions conducted by Statistics Sweden. The analysis includes a total of 1,713 single mothers. One of the central issues in this study is to examine the significance of factors related to participation in public entertainment, residential

neighbourhood and resource deficiencies at the individual level. One important conclusion from the study is that differences in levels of exposure to violence, both within the group of single mothers and between this group and other women, are primarily related to levels of individual welfare resources.

20. Lundgren, Eva, Julia Mikaelsson, Geoffrey French, Brottsoffermyndigheten, and Uppsala universitet. 2002. *Captured queen : men's violence against women in "equal" Sweden : a prevalence study*. Umeå Uppsala Stockholm: Brottsoffermyndigheten ; Univ. ; Fritze [distributör].

**Keywords:** Couples, Home, the, Battered women, Violence, Abuse, Sexual abuse, Sweden, Statistics.

Captured Queen is the first extent investigation of men's violence against women in Sweden. 10000 women between the ages of 18-64 participated in the investigation and 70 percent answered the survey. The result challenges the idea of Sweden as a gender equal country, when more than half of the women reports that they are victims of violence or sexual harassment.

21. Hyden, M. 1999. The world of the fearful: Battered women's narratives of leaving abusive husbands. *Feminism & Psychology* 9 (4):449-469.

**Keywords:** Woman, Battered women, Interview study, Fear, Foucault.

It is often suggested that battered women do not leave their abusive husbands because of fear. In this article, it is argued that fear of the husband is not only something that hampers women, but that it also could be regarded as a form of resistance on the part of women. Fear does not necessarily include action, but contains an unarticulated knowledge of what is wanted and what is unwanted. Based on interviews with 10 battered women at the time of leaving their abusers, and two years on, the article analyzes the fear that constituted a major part of the break-up process. Drawing on Foucault's conceptualization of power, the accounts of fear were read as narratives of resistance to violence. Knowledge about the different ways that a battered woman can express her resistance to violence increases the prospects for researchers and professional and lay helpers to more adequately address the complexity of the abuse of women.

22. Hydén, M. 1995. Verbal Aggression as Prehistory of Woman Battering. *Journal of Family Violence* 10 (1):55-71.

**Keywords:** Marital violence, Woman battering, Verbal aggression, Narrative analysis.

This article is concerned with the association between verbal aggression and woman battering in marriage. This relationship was examined using narrative accounts from twenty couples, in which the woman was the victim and the man the perpetrator of assault or aggravated assault. In 18 of the cases the informants described the pre-history of violence as 'a verbal fight', the basic communicative message of which can be described in terms of an endeavor "to communicate worthlessness" to one's opponent. The men's descriptions revealed that they (1) used violence for putting a stop to the 'verbal fight', or (2) used violence as a part of the 'verbal fight' for the same goal of "communicating worthlessness" as the use of words. In two cases, this clear and chronologically close relationship between verbal aggression and physical violence was lacking. In these two cases, the men used violence to revenge

themselves for the injustices they had earlier suffered at the hands of the women in the marriage.

## 5 OPERA - Gender training books and manuals

A selection of most relevant and recent gender training books from the most relevant actors, namely; the Swedish Government Offices of gender equality, JämO (The Equal Opportunities Ombudsman), The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions and a selection of material from gender equality experts from county administrative boards.

In Sweden there are about 270 governmental authorities that are obliged to promote gender equality within their responsibility areas and every county administrative board (there are 21) has a gender equality expert responsible to help integrate gender equality. Every of these instances produces gender training books, which makes a total mapping of this field of knowledge unwieldy.

### 5.1 Swedish sources

1. Blom, Annika, and Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län. 2005. *Tjej eller kille - spelar roll? : tillsammans för en jämställd skola ( boy or girl - doesn't matter?: towards a gender equal school)*. Stockholm: Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län.

**Keywords:** School, Sweden, Gender equality

This is a gender training book on how to create a gender equal school.

2. Bäck, Hanna, Richard Öhrvall, and Svenska kommunförbundet. 2004. *Det nya seklets förtroendevalda : om politikerantal och representativitet i kommuner och landsting 2003 (Elected representative of the new millenium - number of politician and representativity in municipal and county council )*. Stockholm: Svenska kommunförbundet.

**Keywords:** Elected representative, politician, municipal and county council

In this report analysis of politician and representativity in municipal and county council 2003 is investigated

3. Ekström, Helen, and Jämställdhetsombudsmannen. 2004. *Att göra en jämställdhetsplan (Developing a gender equality plan)*

Rev. [utg.] ed. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen (JämO).

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Labour market, Sweden.

This gender training book is a guide on how to develop a gender equality plan

4. ———. 2005. *Att arbeta fram en jämställdhetsplan ( Developing a gender equality plan)*. Rev. [utg.] ed. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen (JämO).

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Labour market, Sweden.

This gender training book is a guide on how to develop a gender equality plan

5. ———. 2006. *Att arbeta fram en jämställdhetsplan : grundbok ( Working out a gender equality plan: basics)*. Rev. [utg.] ed. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen (JämO).

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Labour market, Sweden.

This gender training book is a guide on how to develop a gender equality plan

6. Eliasson, Mona, Barbro Ellgrim, and Sveriges kommuner och landsting. 2006. *Mäns våld mot kvinnor i nära relationer en kunskapsöversikt ( Men's violence against women in intimate relations - a knowledge inventory)* Stockholm: Sveriges kommuner och landsting.

**Keywords:** Battered Women, Domestic Violence, Violence, Sweden, Abused women, Wife abuse, Abusive men.

This is a knowledge inventory on men's violence against women in intimate relations.

7. Eriksson, Maria, Helene Biller, and Dag Balkman. 2006. *Mäns våld - barns upplevelser. En kartläggning av interventioner, kunskap och utvecklingsbehov ( Men's violence - childrens experinces. A mapping of interventions, knowledge and development needs)*. Place Published: Integrations- och jämställdhetsdepartementet <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/6320/a/67602> (accessed).

**Keywords:** Men's violence, childrens experinces

The report gives account of findings regarding a three folded mission. Firstly to map and describe activities that are supposed to make abusive men stop their abusive behaviour towards women and children. Secondly map and describe activities aiming at girls and boys living close to men's violence against women. Thirdly to suggest how the knowledge generated in these activities could be developed and spread and also how it could be integrated with knowledge generated within activities aimed towards abused women.

8. Gustafsson, Yvonne, Politikerroll i förändring (projekt), Landstingsförbundet, Svenska kommunförbundet, and Tema demokrati (projekt). 1999. *Sen då? : uppföljning av projektet Politikerroll i förändring ( And after that? a follow up on the project Changed political roles)* Stockholm: Landstingsförbundet : Svenska kommunförbundet.

**Keywords:** Politician, political roles

This is a follow up on the project Changed political roles

9. Harriman, Anita, Carin Holm, and Jämställdhetsombudsmannen. 2004. *Analys lönelots : enkel och snabb metod för bedömning av arbetskrav (analysis of a wage tool : a fast and easy way to evaluate work demands)*. 3., [rev.] uppl. ed. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen.

**Keywords:** Labour value, Wages, Sweden.

In this book a analysis of a wage tool is developed that is a fast and easy way to evaluate work demands

10. Johansson, Monica, Agneta P. Blom, Lena Eckerström, and Landstingsförbundet. 1999. *Våga diskutera genus : med fokus på ledarskap : ett presentationsmaterial från Landstingsförbundet ( Venture gender discussions - with focus on leadership*

- a material from county council union. Stockholm: Landstingsförb. Socioeconomic factors

**Keywords:** Sex characteristics, Gender, Division of labour, Sex-typing of jobs, County councils, Managers

This is a book from county council union about the importance of venture gender discussions with focus on leadership.

11. JÄMO. 2007. Kunskapsöversikt - sexuella trakasserier och trakasserier på grund av kön (overview of knowledge - sexual harassment and harassment due to gender). <http://www.jamombud.se/arbetslivet/kunskapsoversik.asp>.

**Keywords:** sexual harassment, harassment due to gender

This is a overview of knowledge about sexual harassment and harassment due to gender

12. ———. 2007. Rapporter om föräldraskap (reports on parenthood). <http://www.jamombud.se/arbetslivet/rapporteromfora.asp>.

**Keywords:** parenthood, gender equality, working life

This is information material from the gender equality ombudsman about working life and parenthood

13. jämställdhetsdepartementet, Integrations- och. 2004. Nya vägar: Organiseringen av jämställdhetsarbetet i Sverige ( new ways - the organisation of gender equality work in Sweden). Place Published. <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/258/a/46692> (accessed).

**Keywords:** gender equality work, Sweden

This is a text about the organisation of gender equality work in Sweden

14. ———. 2006. Jämställdhetsintegrering i Regeringskansliet - fokus för arbetet år 2006 (Gender mainstreaming in the government office - focus on work in 2006). Place Published. <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/6319/a/68192> (accessed).

**Keywords:** gender mainstreaming, government office

A text on gender mainstreaming in the government office - focus on work in 2006

15. Jämställdhetsombudsmannen. 1999. *JämOs handbok om aktivt jämställdhetsarbete ( JämOs manual on active gender equality work)*. [Ny, rev. utg.] ed. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen (JämO)

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Labour market, Sweden, Gender equality work.

JämOs manual on active gender equality work

16. ———. 2005. *Alla människor har lika värde : ett utbildningsmaterial från DO, HO, HomO och JämO ( Everyone is equal - a training material from the Parliamentary Ombudsmen )*. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen (JämO).

**Keywords:** Human rights, Sweden.

A training material on human rights from the Parliamentary Ombudsmen.

17. ———. 2005. *Likabehandlingsplanen : om högskolans arbete med att främja lika rättigheter oavsett kön - ett material från JämO (Equal opportunities plans - colleges and universitys work to promote gender equality)*. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen (JämO).

**Keywords:** Equal opportunities plans, Discrimination, students, universities, Equality university colleges Sweden 21st century.

A guide on how to work to promote gender equality on colleges and universities

18. Landstingsförbundet. 1999. *Focusprogrammet : ett hjälpmedel i arbetsplatsens förändrings- och utvecklingsarbete : arbetspärm för planering och genomförande av arbetsplatsutveckling med ett genusperspektiv (The focusprogram - a manual in change and development management from a gender perspective)*.

Stockholm: Landstingsförbundet.

**Keywords:** Organizational innovation, Sex characteristics, Leadership, Inservice training.

A manual in change and development management from a gender perspective

19. ———. 2002. *Könsuppdelad statistik : ett instrument för jämställdhet och mainstreaming ( sexsegregated statistics - a gender equality and mainstreaming tool)*. Stockholm: Landstingsförbundet.

**Keywords:** Statistics, Sex distribution, Health care, Medical care, Sweden.

A manual on how to use sex segregated statistics as a gender equality and mainstreaming tool

20. Landstingsförbundet, and Svenska kommunförbundet. 2004. *Hälsa, arbete & kön : kompendium (health, work and gender. compendium)*. Stockholm: Svenska kommunförbundet : Landstingsförbundet.

**Keywords:** Health, Work, Equality Sweden, Statistics, gender, Work.

A working guide on health, work and gender

21. Larsson, Annika, Eva Nikell, and Jämställdhetsombudsmannen. 2004. *Att våga hoppa jämfota : rapport från ett jämställdhetspedagogiskt projekt ( On both feets - report from a gender equality educational project)*. Stockholm: Jämställdhetsombudsmannen (JämO).

**Keywords:** Single-sex classes (Education), Single-sex schools, School equality, Master suppression techniques, Relations pupils teachers, Attitudes to gender roles girls boys, Equal opportunities projects.

A report from a gender equality educational project

22. Larsson, Birgitta, and Katarina Svenhammar. 1998. *Focus : arbetsplatsutveckling med ett genusperspektiv : projektbeskrivning och utvärdering (Focus - a manual in change and development management from a gender perspective)*

Stockholm: Landstingsförbundet.

**Keywords:** Equal opportunities projects, Gender, County councils, Sweden, Caring professions ,Work environment, Mentorship, Equality, Evaluations.

A manual in change and development management from a gender perspective

23. Lorentzi, Ulrika, Gun Hedlund, and Malin Rönnblom. 1998. *Delad kommunal makt : en rapport från programberedningen Kommunerna och jämställdheten om jämställdhet och demokrati (Shared municipal power - a report from the program committee Municipal and Gender Equality on gender equality and democracy) Kommunerna och jämställdheten,.* Stockholm: Svenska kommunförb. :

Kommentus.

**Keywords:** Sweden, Local authorities, Equality, Democracy, Representation, Politics, Decisions, Feminism, Political activities, Power.

A report from the program committee Municipal and Gender Equality on gender equality and democracy

24. Länsstyrelsen Östergötland. 2006. *Jämställdhet i fysisk planering och byggd miljö : ett nytt perspektiv på vardagsmiljö ( gender equality in physical planing and building environment: a new perspective on everyday environment)*. Linköping: Länsstyr. Östergötlands län.

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Sweden, Östergötland, Physical planing

A manual on how to regard gender equality in physical planning and building environment

25. Nordström, Syvonne, Dan Humble, Annakarin Wennerberg, Camilla Simonsson, and Länsstyrelsen Jämtlands län. 2006. *Motboken : motstånd mot jämställdhetsarbete ( opposebook - opposition against gender equality work)*. 1. uppl. ed. Östersund: Länsstyrelsen Jämtlands län.

**Keywords:** Gender equality, working life, opposition

A manual on how to handle opposition against gender equality work in working life

26. Olofsson, Rikard, Sensus studieförbund, and Länsstyrelsen i Västerbottens län. 2005. *Utväg : guider om kön, makt och dig som person ( The way out - a guide about gender, power and you)*. Älvsjö

Umeå: Sensus studieförbund ;

Länsstyrelsen Västerbotten.

**Keywords:** Equality, Upbringing gender roles, Sex discrimination, Sex role, Gender identity, Equality, Sex discrimination, Gender power, Women's freedom from molestation.

A guide on how to work with sex discrimination, gender identities and gender equality

27. Olsson, Jeanette, Gunilla Wolde, Svenska kommunförbundet, Tema demokrati (projekt), and Landstingsförbundet. 1999. *Den demokratiska dialogen : arbetsformer för kvinnor och män i politiken ( the democratic dialog - working forms for women and men in politics)*. Stockholm: Landstingsförb. : Svenska kommunförb. : Kommentus.

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Sweden, Municipal democracy, Local democracy.

A guide on how to create a democratic dialog - working forms for women and men in politics

28. Persson, Josefin, and Länsstyrelsen i Skåne län. 2006. *Jämställdhet som "svensk" självklarhet : en rapport om jämställdhet i kommunal introduktion av nyanlända flyktingar och invandrare ( gender equality as a "swedish" matter of course - a report on gender equality in the municipal introduction of new refugees and immigrants)*. Malmö: Länsstyrelsen i Skåne län.

**Keywords:** Gender equality, Sweden, Refugee reception, Municipal

- a report on gender equality in the municipal introduction of new refugees and immigrants

29. Pingel, Birgit, Hans Robertsson, and Landstingsförbundet. 2002. *Män i hälso- och sjukvården : gränsöverskridande nätverk för män : beskrivning och utvärdering av*

*ett projekt i Örebro läns landsting ( Men in healthcare - male bordercrossing networks - description and evaluation of a project in Örebro county council ).*  
Stockholm: Landstingsförb.

**Keywords:** Caring professions, Female dominated occupations, Networks, Sweden, Gender identity, Health personnel, Men, Nurses, male.

Description and evaluation of a project in Örebro county council about male border crossing networks in health care

30. Svenska kommunförbundet, and Landstingsförbundet. 2004. *Hälsa, arbete & kön.Handledning ( Health, work and gender. instruction).* Stockholm: Svenska kommunförbundet : Landstingsförbundet.

**Keywords:** Health, work, gender, manual

A manual on health, work and gender

## 5.2 English sources

31. International Union of Local Authorities, and Svenska kommunförbundet. 1998. *Women in local government = Les femmes dans le gouvernement local = Las mujeres en el gobierno local.* The Hague

Stockholm: International Union of Local Authorities ; Svenska kommunförbundet.

**Keywords:** Local authorities, County councils, politicians, Representation International surveys.

A study on women in local government

32. jämställdhetsdepartementet, Integrations- och. 2004. Moving Ahead: The Organisation of Gender Equality Work in Sweden

Place Published. <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/258/a/46697>

**Keywords:** Organisation, Gender Equality Work, Sweden

A information material on the Organisation of Gender Equality Work in Sweden

33.———. 2006. Moving Ahead: Gender budgeting in Sweden. Place Published. <http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/6319/a/65322>

**Keywords:** Gender budgeting, Sweden

A guide to gender budgeting in Sweden

34. Larsson, Birgitta, and Katarina Svenhammar. 2000. *Focus : workplace development with a gender perspective: a summary of the project : description and evaluation.* Stockholm: Landstingsförb.

**Keywords:** Workplace, gender equality.

Description, evaluation and a summary of the project: workplace development with a gender perspective.



## 6 FRAGEN

### *Women's History Collections*

The Women's History Collections at Göteborg University Library are a special library for women's, men's and gender studies. The principal goals are surveying and cataloguing literature on gender issues and compiling and cataloguing manuscript material on women's history. New literature in the University Library is registered in the database KVINNSAM, the most extensive information resource on women's studies and gender research in the Nordic countries, and in GENA, a database of PhD-theses in Women's Studies, Men's Studies and Gender Research in Sweden. <http://www.ub.gu.se/kvinn/>