

# **BUDGET BILL DOCUMENT**

**Attachment 4:**

**The distribution of Economic resources between women and men**



# SWEDEN'S GENDER EQUALITY POLICY OBJECTIVES

## Overall Objective

Women and men must have the same power to shape society and their own lives.

## Interim Objectives

1. Equal division of **power** and influence between women and men. Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions for **decision-making**.

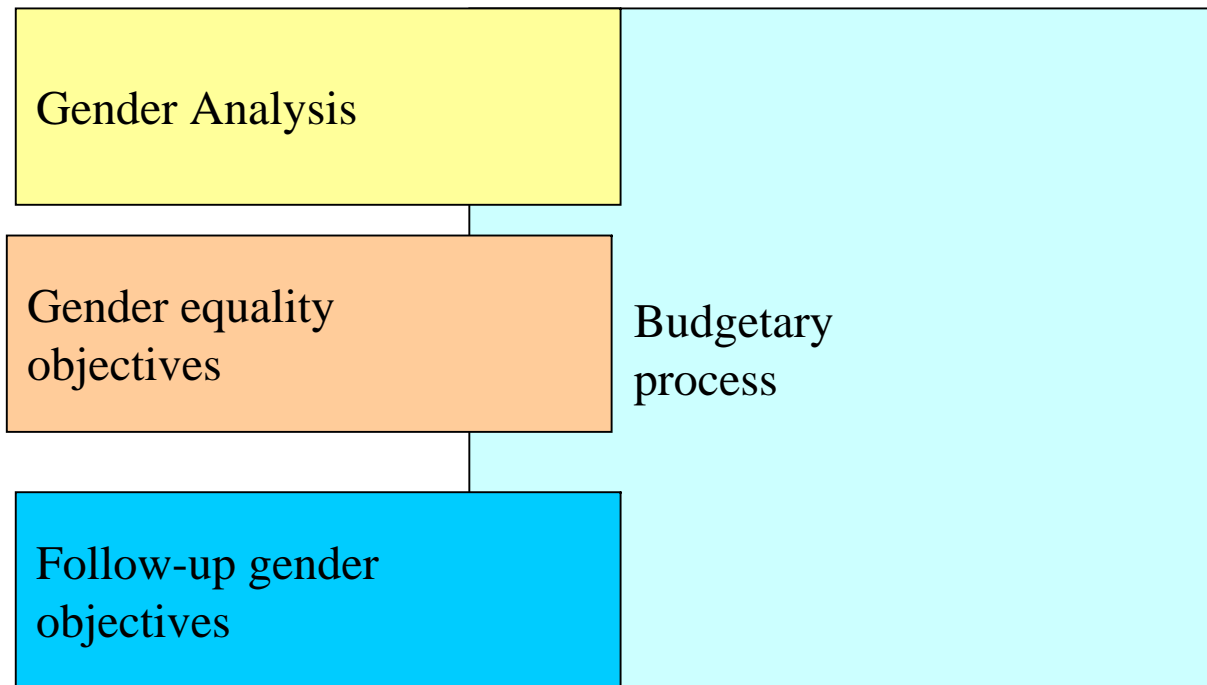


2. Economic equality between women and men. Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regard to education and paid work that provide lifelong **economic independence**.
3. Equal distribution of unpaid care and household work. Women and men shall take the **same responsibility for household work** and have the same opportunities to give and receive care on equal terms.
4. **Men's violence against women** must stop. Women and men, girls and boys, shall have equal rights and opportunities in terms of **physical integrity**.

*These objectives were adopted by the Swedish Riksdag in May 2006.*



# INCORPORATE A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN RESULT-BASED MANAGEMENT (PERFORMANCE BUDGETING)



# ATTACHMENT TO THE BUDGET BILL



## PURPOSE

- Make the difference in economic status between women and men visible
  - how it is linked to household composition
  - the economic impact of being a parent
- Link Economic status with other characteristics
- Follow trends over time



# CONTENT

- Disposable income ; employment, capital, social insurance, unemployment system, excl VAT
- Data from  
National Statistics, Household survey, wage structure analysis, survey on employment



# FOCUS STUDIES ON WOMEN AND MEN

- Budget Bill
- 2004            First study – baseline
- 2005            Economic consequences of  
parenthood
- 2006            Economic consequences of  
part time work
- 2007            Economic situation for  
pensioners (over 65 years)



## DATA ON WOMEN AND MEN

- Active and inactive population
- Distribution of paid and unpaid work
- Wage, sectors,
- Social insurance payments (unemployment, pensions, social assistance, child benefits)
- Other social benefits
- Paternity and maternity leave
- Tax payments



# DATA ON WOMEN AND MEN, DIVIDED INTO

- Women and men separate
- Marital status
- Sectors; private, local government, central government, self-employed
- Age groups
- children



## Table: Monthly salary and women's share of men's salary in different household 2005

Mean value (Swedish krona)

	Monthly salary		Women's share %
	Women	Men	
Single	21 800	23 400	93
with children 0-6 years	21 200	..	..
with children 7-17 years	22 200	25 400	87
20-44 year	20 700	22 500	92
45-64 year	22 900	25 100	91
Cohabitant/married	22 600	28 600	79
with children 0-6 years	22 600	28 600	79
with children 7-17 years	22 700	29 100	78
20-44 year	21 500	24 700	87
45-64 year	22 800	29 500	77
All	22 100	26 400	84

## Mean value per year; Women's share of men's income, percent

	Income (wage and income company		+ transfers sick leave, parental leave		+ unemployment pensions loan during studies care subsistence
	%		%		%
<b>Single</b>	81		84		89
With children 0-6 years		..		..	..
With children 7-17 years	71		74		76
20-44 years	73		74		76
45-64 years	90		91		98
<b>Cohabitant/married</b>	60		64		67
With children 0-6 years	45		56		59
With children 7-17 years	66		68		70
20-44 years	72		73		76
45-64 years	63		66		67
All	67		70		74

## Table Taxation 2005 and 1995

Paid in, billion krona, and share %

	1995		2005	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Paid tax, kr	118	190	168	273
Share sex, %	38	62	38	62
Number persons (billion)	2,40	2,47	2,46	2,52
Sex, %	49	51	49	51
Share paying, %	96	97	96	97



## FINDINGS

- Women's economic resources are lower than men's
  - The same differences now as for 10 years ago
  - Women's disposable income has in fact reduced from 79% to 77% of men's
  - The main reason is that the uneven division of unpaid and paid work is the same, the traditional pattern persist. Women to a higher degree do unpaid work.



## PARENTHOOD (10 YEARS PERIOD)

- The economic consequences for a woman is 33 000 EUR lower income, for a man only 1 086 EUR.
- Pension effect for a woman is a loss of 5 434, for a man only 108.

Reason is the uneven distribution of part-time work between parents.

Conclusion women pay a higher price for being a parent compared to men.



# PART-TIME WORK WORKERS

Women are more dependent on pension benefits, men more on unemployment benefits.

40% of all part-time women receive parental benefits

Women more vulnerable to changes in child care cost and housing subsistence

Men more to income tax and allowances.



# PERSONS OVER 65 YEARS

Income from Return on equity much more common for men than women

Women's economic situation is to a large extent dependent on the husband's, becoming a widow very often means a considerable lower income.

Women over 80 years , poorest group.



# MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Analyze and problemize the distribution of economic resources between women and men

