

Chapter Three

►► HOUSEHOLDS, WORK AND FLEXIBILITY Country Survey Reports

SWEDEN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The HWF survey in Sweden was carried out in the Spring 2001 and based on a national random sample of 1892 individuals aged 18-64 drawn by Statistics Sweden.

Statistics Sweden did the interviews by telephone and completed interviews were conducted with 1284 respondents while partial interviews were conducted with an additional 3 respondents. This means that the base HWF dataset for Sweden consists of 1287 respondents giving a response rate of 68 per cent (see Appendix 1).

Given the level of complexity of the questionnaire the answering rates for the Swedish HWF survey must be described as good. The level of refusals was only about 12 per cent. The greatest part of the falling off was caused by difficulties in locating the respondents. We may therefore conclude that reliability and representativeness of the Swedish HWF data set is high. This conclusion is supported by an analysis comparing the HWF respondents and non-respondents using register data (for a more detailed analysis of the rate of non-responding see Appendix 1).

Most Swedes live in two adult families with and without children. This type of household represents nearly three-fourths of the respondents in the HWF survey. The Swedish households are small, more than half of the households include only one or two persons. Despite the small size of the households the large majority lives in dwellings with three or more rooms (excluding, bathroom, kitchen etc.) and nearly all Swedes own their flat/house or have a first hand contract to

the apartment. As a measure of standard of living we have asked the Swedes about a number of expensive consumer goods. About 80 per cent or even more households have car, mobile phone, and computer. Furthermore more than one-fifth of the Swedes households have access to a second house.

Looking at the labour market flexibility among the Swedes it is possible to conclude that the employment relations and working conditions can be characterized as being both non-flexibility and flexibility. (1) The legal 40-hours week is still the standard working schedule in Sweden for both men and women and for all age groups. (2) On the other hand, a significant proportion of the Swedish respondents are working part time. The Swedish part time employees are however typically working long hours. (3) A clear majority of Swedes have what can be defined as regular working weeks, with a working time schedule from Monday morning to Friday afternoons. This does not necessarily mean that their jobs can be characterized as temporal inflexibility. (4) Thus a majority of Swedes work varying hours. (5) Furthermore the large proportion of Swedish employees indicates that they have influence over both the number working hours, working time schedule and overtime. (6) Separation between working place and home is very much the standard in Sweden. Almost all work at a place separated from their home within the neighbourhood where they lived or in a different neighbourhood to which they commuted. (7) The great majority of

Swedes have a permanent employment contract with their employer. Only minor groups of the respondents were registered as self-employed or with non-permanent contracts. Flexible employment conditions such as self-employment were connected with men and older cohorts, while having a non-permanent employment contract was related to being female or young (8) The main conclusion to be drawn from these findings is that the less established groups in the Swedish labour market appear to have the highest level of employer controlled flexibility, while the more well-established groups have a higher level of employee controlled flexibility.

Swedes seem to be satisfied with their employment conditions. A large majority declared that they were highly satisfied with the general working conditions, and with different aspects of the job situation such as job stability, duration of the employment contract and location of the working place. On the other hand, work-household conflict is widespread among Swedish households. The conflicts arise from the involvement in paid labour, which often creates difficulties for carrying out the housework that needs to be done and to fulfill responsibilities towards the family. Women more often than men feel that work makes it difficult managing the housework that needs to be done.

Finally we found that about a quarter of Swedish respondents were involved in both formal voluntary work for a non-profit organization and informal unpaid work for a friend or relative outside the household. The proportion of men involved in voluntary work for a non-profit organization was higher than the proportion of women. Housework in Swedish households was very seldom done by somebody outside the household it may be paid or unpaid. Typically this type of work was done by one of the adult members of the household. The division of housework still appears to be fairly traditional in most Swedish families. Women usually have the main responsibility for the regular work in household with exception of the male coded maintenance work. The gender-biased division of labour in the households seems to be reinforced by the presence of children in the household. Swedish women and to some extent also men seem to be aware of this inequality in the division of housework and wish to change it. With such an awareness of the gender-biased division of housework and a wish to change the present situation among both women and men, it is certainly interesting that the gendered division of labour does persist as clearly as it does.

1. PATTERNS OF FLEXIBILITY

In this chapter we will look at what the Swedish HWF survey shows about working conditions that relate to the flexibility of time, place and conditions. Most Swedes have only one major income bringing activity, and for most it is a question of

employment or self-employment. That is, of the sample of 1286 respondents, 913 (71 per cent) are in paid work and 107 respondents are self-employed.

1.1. Flexibility of time

Flexibility of time is related to the pattern of working hours and its deviation from the legal full time week of 40 hours, who decide the working hours and variation and scheduling of the working hours. Let us start looking at the actual working hours the mean and median working hours for the total sample and divided for gender and age. This is shown in table 1.1 and in table 1.2 the working hours are shown for men and women in different types of household. As can be seen in table 1.1 the mean weekly working hours for the first job was in Sweden 39.25 hours per week with a median of 40 hours and the variation in working hours was between 2 and 80 hours per week. There are statistically significant differences in average working time for both gender and age. Men have longer average weekly work hours (41.7) than women (36.5), something that corresponds well with the pattern of other activities analyzed in the following chapters. Here we find

that a larger proportion of women than men are involved in part time work. For age it was the middle-aged (25-54 years) group (40.0) and the oldest (55-64 years) cohort (38,9) that had the longest average weekly work hours while the average weekly work hours for the youngest (18-24 years) age group was substantially lower (34.3)¹. Also this corresponds well to the findings of the youngest age group as having a smaller proportion involved in full time work and a larger proportion in for instance casual work. What is interesting however is that apart from these statistically significant differences in average weekly work hours, both genders and all age groups actually have median weekly work hours of 40 hours a week. This indicates that the legal 40-hour week is very much the standard in Sweden and that the variations around it (what can be described as quantitative working time flexibilisation) are relatively small.

Table 1.1. Mean hours in first job by gender and age

		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Gender	Male	41.67	40	2	80
	Female	36.54	40	2	80
	Total	39.25	40	2	80
Age	-24	34.29	40	2	60
	25-54	39.97	40	5	80
	55+	38.92	40	5	80
	Total	39.25	40	2	80

Note: Gender significance=***, Age significance =***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Looking at the patterns of working hours for type of household and gender we find according to table 1.2 that variations in working hours around 40 hours are not that big among employed Swedes. Of all respondents, 40.8 per cent worked 40-hour weeks. Very few – about 6 per cent - work what can be described as in very short part time jobs (here defined as less than 25 hours a week), while 13.5 per cent work medium long part time

(25-34 hours a week) and 12.2 per cent work long part time (35-39 hours a week). On the other side of the 40-hour working week 14.8 per cent worked 41-49 hours a week and 12.3 per cent worked 50 hours a week or more. If we include the closest spans of hours around 40 hours in the normal working time schedule we thus find that two-thirds work between 35 and 49 hours.

Table 1.2. Hours in first job by respondent and his/her household

	0 hours	1-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-39 hours	40 hours	41-49 hours	50 -hours	Total
Single woman without children (n=72)		11.1	5.6	18.1	45.8	11.1	8.3	100.0
Single man without children (n=120)		2.5	4.2	18.3	48.3	11.7	15.0	100.0
Single woman with children (n=42)		2.4	23.8	9.5	45.2	9.5	9.5	100.0
Single man with children (n=17)		11.8	5.9	17.6	35.3	17.6	11.8	100.0
Cohabiting woman (n=148)		8.1	25.7	13.5	31.8	10.8	10.1	100.0
Cohabiting man (n=149)		4.0	3.4	6.0	47.7	19.5	19.5	100.0
Cohabiting woman with children (n=194)		8.2	31.4	11.3	34.5	9.8	4.6	100.0
Cohabiting man with children (n=213)		1.4	2.3	10.3	44.6	23.9	17.4	100.0
Total for all household types (n=1014)	0.1	6.2	13.5	12.2	40.8	14.8	12.3	100.0

Note: Significance=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

The differences in working time depending on gender and age displayed in table 1.1 showing that the working hours are related to the life situation of the respondent described through gender and age. The life situation could however be expected to be better described by the respondent's household and her/his position in the household. This we have illustrated by looking at the household situation for men and women respectively, which is presented in table 1.2. Comparing men and women for the bigger groups of where comparisons are reasonable (such as single without children, cohabiting without children and cohabiting with children), we find that working hours for women are lower than working hours for men. Among single men and women, however, the differences in pattern of working hours are relatively small while they are clearly more marked when looking at those cohabiting, and even further accentuated when looking at those cohabiting with children. Among those cohabiting without children 92.6 per cent of men and 66.2 per cent of women work 35 hours or more while the corresponding figures for men and women cohabiting with children 96.2 per cent and 60.2 per cent, respectively. The implication of this pattern is that in Sweden there seems to be a pattern of working hours closely related to the type of household especially for women. The probability of a woman working full time or near full time drops when she is not single, and drops even further when she have children. There is no equivalent trend for men, instead the proportion of men working full time or near full time appears to increase when there is a child in the household. This is a clear indication that there still is a strong gender division of labour in the Swedish households, where women have a greater responsibility for the unpaid work compared with men in cohabiting household and this is even more pronounced in households with children.

After having described the numbers of hours actually worked, we now turn to the desirability of these patterns of working hours among employed workers in Sweden. In table 1.3 replies of

the respondents concerning the question if they would like to work the same number of hours, more hours or fewer hours, are shown. Here it becomes apparent that although a majority of Swedes in paid work (56.6 per cent) are satisfied with the number of their hours, a large minority is not. The wish to change the actual working hours is mainly related to a demand for a lower number of working hours worked (35.9 per cent want to work less hours), while relatively few want to work longer hours. There are clear and statistically significant differences in relation to both age and gender concerning the wish to change the number of hours worked. Men would to a larger degree like to lower their weekly working hours (39.9 per cent as compared to 31.6 per cent for women), while women to a larger extent would like to extend their working hours (10.4 per cent as compared to 4.9 per cent for men). Looking at age the youngest cohort differs markedly from the whole working population presented in table 1.3, with a substantially smaller proportion that would like to work shorter hours and a much larger proportion that would like to work longer hours (figures on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 1 and A 2).

Table 1.3. Would you like to work on this activity the same number of hours, more hours, or fewer hours? (n=1008)

	Frequency	Percent
Less hours	362	35.9
The same hours	571	56.6
More hours	75	7.4
Total	1008	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

The results described above show a large proportion of Swedes who want to work shorter hours and the gender and age differences can reasonably be explained considering the actual pattern of working hours. As noticed a large proportion of Swedes worked full time or more, although women and the youngest cohort worked somewhat shorter hours. This could very well indicate

that the wish to change the number of hours is intimately connected with the actual pattern of working hours, as women and the young precisely were the two groups who least wanted to reduce their working hours. Looking at a cross tabulation of the number of hours actually worked and the wish to increase, decrease or maintain the number of hours worked is shown in table 1.4 and this table supports the expected relationship between number of hours actually worked and the wish to change the number of

hours. What can be seen from table 1.4 is that there is a clear and nearly linear increase in the proportion wanting to work shorter hours from 3.2 per cent among those working less than 25 hours to 59.2 per cent among those working 50 hours or more. A similar, but inverse, picture exists when looking at those wishing to work longer hours. Those who want to work longer hours are to be found almost exclusively among those working less than 25 hours.

Table 1.4. Would you like to work on this activity the same number of hours, more hours, or fewer hours? By hours actually worked (n=1008)

	Less hours	The same hours	More hours	Total
1-24 hours (n=63)	3.2	54.0	42.9	100.0
25-34 hours (n=134)	13.4	64.9	21.6	100.0
35-39 hours (n=123)	39.0	57.7	3.3	100.0
40 hours (n=412)	35.9	61.7	2.4	100.0
41-49 hours (n=149)	48.3	49.7	2.0	100.0
50+ hours (n=125)	59.2	39.2	1.6	100.0
Total (n=1006)	36.0	56.6	7.5	100.0

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Why do then Swedes want to work shorter or longer hours? In table 1.5 and 1.6 we have shown the answers of the respondents specifying the reasons for a demand for shorter or longer working hours.

Starting with the larger group, those wishing to work lesser hours, we can in table 1.5 see that the main reason is connected with a desire to spend more time with the family. As many as 52.5 per cent of those who want to work fewer hours expressed the wish to spend more time with their family as the main reason for the demand of fewer working hours. Only two additional answers were relatively common, the 'other reasons' given by about one-fifth and those who just do not want to work long hours (15.5 per cent). Both answers are vague and indicate that the motivational structure for the desire of fewer hours should be investigated in more detail than possible here.

Table 1.5. If you want to work on this activity LESS hours is this because:

	Frequency	Percent
You are earning enough already	10	2.8
Someone in your household is earning enough to support	2	0.6
You do not like working long hours	56	15.5
You want to reduce this activity in favour of other opportunities	14	3.9
You want to drop this activity	11	3.0
You are undertaking or want to undertake education or training	7	1.9
You want to spend more time with your family	190	52.5
You have other reasons	72	19.9
Total	362	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Looking in table 1.6 including the smaller group who want to work longer hours we can see that also here one reason is dominating.

Table 1.6. If you want to work on this activity MORE hours is this because:

	Frequency	Percent
For better career opportunities	7	9.3
In this way you can do more interesting tasks	7	9.3
You can manage to do more work	6	8.0
You (or your household) need more money	48	64.0
You have other reasons	7	9.3
Total	75	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Not less than 64 per cent of the respondents who want to work more hours in their job state that the need of more money in their household is the main reason their demand of longer weekly working hours. Few persons argue for non-financial rewards of increased work hours, such as better career opportunities, more interesting tasks or just the ability to get more work done. We thus have a situation in Sweden where, on the one hand, the desire of having fewer working hours seem to be related to those with long hours who want to accommodate to and spend more time in their families, and on the other hand, the demand for more working hours seem to prevail among those who work short hours and want to earn more money in order to fulfill their households economic needs. The Swedish situation concerning the relationship between actual working hours and the demand for more or less working hours seems partly to describe a situation where the demands of the household and family life in relation to working life are contradictory.

Working time and the flexibility of working time is of course not only an issue of part time or full-time employment nor the desirability of these working hours. Flexibility of time is as already mentioned also a question of variability in the working hours. Are the job performed according to a normal week schedule or are there regularly

demand for overtime in the job. Table 1.7 shows how working week is scheduled among the Swedish respondents in the HWF Survey. Here we can see that a majority of Swedes have what can be defined as regular working weeks, nearly two-thirds work regular Monday morning to Friday afternoon schemes. Smaller groups have irregular working weeks (14.2 per cent), other regular schedules (11.6 per cent), shift work (8.2 per cent) or flexi-time (2.9 per cent). Shift work could probably be described as the form of working schedule, which is the least flexible type work schedule for the employee although it may be flexible for the employer. Most of those who had shift work in the Swedish survey had rotating shifts, 66.3 per cent, while smaller proportions work other kinds of shift work (a table showing the different kinds of shift work see Appendix 2, table A 3).

There were no significant differences in the pattern of work schedules regarding gender, but concerning age the youngest cohort had a smaller proportion working regular working hours and larger proportions both working in shift work, other regular schedules, and with irregular hours. These differences correspond very well with previous findings for the youngest cohort describing them as the least established in the labour market and more involved in flexible and unstable employment (for tables on gender and age Appendix 2, tables A 4 and A 5).

Table 1.7. The respondents working schedule...?

	Frequency	Percent
Regular working hours: Monday morning to Friday afternoons	641	63.2
Shift work	83	8.2
Flexitime	29	2.9
Other regular schedule	118	11.6
Irregular, it varies	144	14.2
Total	1015	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

The working schedule does not necessarily show the level of flexibility in the number of hours worked each day. It is quite possible that although you have a regular working schedule that you work variable hours or that the employer adapt your work schedule to changes in the workload. Table 1.8 presents how often the respondent's work schedule changes.

Table 1.8. Talking about your MAIN activity, do you work varying hours?

	Frequency	Percent
Never	472	47.1
Yes, varies some other way	49	4.9
Yes, according to seasons	47	4.7
Yes, each month	30	3.0
Yes, each week	202	20.2
Yes, each day	202	20.2
Total	1002	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

The table shows that a majority of Swedes in paid work (52.9 per cent) do actually work variable hours although the most common reply to the question was that they never work variable hours in their job (47.1 per cent). Among those who work variable hours one-fifth of the total population answered that their working hours varied each day and another fifth said each week. The variations in working hours were thus frequent for those working on variable hours while variations on a seasonal or monthly basis were more seldom. Concerning variations in working hours there were no statistically significant differences relating to age or gender (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 6 and A 7).

Another measure, that indicates flexibility of time in the job outside of the regular working time schedule, is the frequency of overtime work by the respondent. Here the HWF survey has measured how often the respondent works overtime (for self employed how often the respondent works) in afternoons, evenings, nights, and weekends. This is presented in table 1. 9.

It shows that overtime is rather common among Swedish employees, with a majority of Swedes sometimes working overtime in the afternoons, evenings or weekends. Overtime in the afternoon is the most common with only 26.8 per cent never working overtime in the afternoon and as many as 40 per cent doing it at least once a week. This is followed by overtime in the evenings, which only 38 per cent never does, and overtime in the weekend which 46.3 per cent never does. The only type of overtime that appear to be uncommon is night overtime, which nearly four-fifths never do. Working overtime is also statistically significant for gender and age. All types of overtime variables measured in the Swedish HWF survey were clearly more common for men than for women. Concerning age there were significant differences for evening, night and weekend overtime. Overtime was most common in the middle-aged cohort, followed by the young cohort and with the least overtime done in the oldest cohort. This means that overtime thus seems to be connected with those being well established on the labour market. The groups previously found to be most well established, men and the middle aged, have the highest instance of overtime work (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 8 and A 9).

Table 1.9. How often do you do (overtime in) this activity in the...?

	Never	Few times a year	Only seasonal	Once a month	Once a week	Total
Afternoons	26.8	10.9	4.4	17.9	40.1	100
Evening	38.0	12.6	4.0	19.5	25.9	100
Nights	78.5	9.8	1.9	6.3	3.6	100
Weekends	46.3	20.2	5.1	19.5	9.0	100

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

The measures relating to flexibility of time in the job analysed until now have told us a lot about the prevalence and the distribution of temporal flexibility in Sweden. What these measures do not show is, to what extent the temporal flexibility in the job is regulated by the employees. Knowing

about variations in the number of hours thus does not tell us if it is the employees or the employers who control the working time flexibility. In table 1.10 it is measured who, employees or employers, decide the number of hours, the general working schedule and taking out of overtime.

Table 1.10. Regarding this activity do you decide, or does someone else decide on...

	The number of hours		Your general work schedule		The overtime that you work	
	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent	Freq	Percent
I decide	288	31.2	277	30.0	497	55.4
Employer decides	399	43.2	356	38.6	156	17.4
Employer and I decide together	187	20.3	251	27.2	188	21.0
It is outside our control	49	5.3	39	4.2	56	6.2
Total	923	100	923	100	897	100

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

The table shows that Swedish employees seem to have a relatively high degree of influence over working time flexibility. A majority among Swedish employees has some degree of influence over all three issues. Nearly one-third of the respondents decide on the number of hours they work and an additional one-fifth decide the number of hours together with their employer. Concerning the general working schedule we find that 30 per cent of the employees decide themselves and further 27.2 per cent deciding the general working time schedule together with their employer, while finally 55.4 per cent of the employees decide the overtime they work with further about one-fifth deciding the overtime to be taken together with their employer. Also here we found significant gender differences in the employees' influence on the number of hours and the overtime. Men have more influence over both the number of hours worked and their overtime. For age there is a significant difference in relation to influence over the number of hours worked. Here the youngest cohort has lower influence over their hours than the two older cohorts. It thus seems that the groups of employees previously considered as the least established on the labour market have a lower level of control over their working time flexibility (for

tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 10 and A 11).

Conclusion on flexibility of time

Based on the findings on flexibility of time from the HWF survey one may conclude that the Swedish working time pattern is characterized by both non-flexibility and flexibility. Here we shall briefly summarize some of the main findings: (1) The legal 40-hours week is still the standard working schedule in Sweden for both men and women and for all age groups. (2) On the other hand, a significant proportion of the Swedish respondents are working part time. The Swedish part time employees are however typically working long hours and thus do not deviate much from the working time pattern of full-time employees. Considering that nearly all Swedish employees work full-time or nearly full-time, it was perhaps not surprising to find that a substantial proportion of those in paid labour want to lower their work hours. (3) Similar to this finding a clear majority of Swedes have what can be defined as regular working weeks, with a working time schedule from Monday morning to Friday afternoons. This does not necessarily mean that their jobs can be characterized as temporal inflexibility. (4) A majority of Swedes work varying hours, and a

majority of the respondents do it frequently. Furthermore, a majority of Swedes work overtime afternoons, evenings or weekends. This goes hand in hand with an other finding (5) that a large proportion of Swedish employees indicate that they have influence over both the number working hours, working time schedule and overtime. (6) The gender and age differences concerning flexibility of time show that employees who work shorter than the regular working hours primarily was young and cohabiting women, especially mothers, while non-standard work schedules were dominant among the younger age groups. (7) It is women with small children and the younger age groups who most frequently are working in atypical employment

in regards to time while men and older cohorts who are more integrated in the labour market work in job characterized by standard working time schedules. (8) The high level of flexibility in working time among female and young employees is however not coupled with high control over own working time schedule. Contrarily, women and younger age groups have least control over the number of hours, the scheduling and the overtime. (9) The main conclusion to be drawn from these findings is that the less established groups in the Swedish labour market appear to have the highest level of employer controlled flexibility of time, while the more well-established groups have a higher level of employee controlled flexibility of time.

1.2. Flexibility of working place

Flexibility of working place relates both to where one works, changes in the work place and the possibility of influencing where the work is carried out. Let us start with the location of the workplace. This is usually understood as typically being a location separated from ones own home. Working at home (partly or fully), a constantly changing workplace or working long distance such as abroad, would then represent something atypical or a sign of 'flexibility' in relation to a standard work place location. What we can be concluded from table 1.11 is that these kind of 'atypical' working place arrangements are relatively uncommon in Sweden.

That 90 per cent worked at a place separated from their home within the neighbourhood where they lived or in a different neighbourhood to which they commuted does not mean that 90 per cent do not work in varying places. Table 1.12 shows how often the respondents worked in varying places.

Very few, about 2 per cent, work at home and the same proportion is combining work at home with elsewhere, while changing work place is registered among 5 per cent of the respondents. Almost 90 per cent of the respondents work at a location separated from their home either within the neighbourhood where they lived or in a different neighbourhood to which they have to commute. There were no statistically significant age differences regarding the location of working place. For gender however there was a statistically significant difference. Here it was clear that working at home or combining working at home with another location is mainly something that men do. This result is a little bit surprising given that women have a greater responsibility for the home, and working at home might be a possibility for combining work and household responsibility. A greater proportion of women than men work instead within the neighbourhood where they live

Table 1.11. Is the place of work...?

	Frequency	Percent
At home	20	2.0
Combined at home and elsewhere	27	2.7
Within the locality where you live	628	61.9
Within a different locality to which you commute	283	27.9
Abroad	3	0.3
Always changing	50	4.9
Other situation	4	0.4
Total	1015	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

(68.6 per cent as compared with 55.9) while having an continuously changing working place was primarily something which men had (7.7 per cent as compared to 1.9 for women). One possible interpretation if this finding could be that flexibility of place and the possibility of working at home in Sweden is connected with a better type of jobs and most widespread among the most well-established groups in the labour market (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 12 and A 13).

Table 1.12. Talking about your MAIN activity, do you work in varying places?

	Frequency	Percent
Never	656	64.6
Yes, varies some other way	46	4.5
Yes, according to seasons	16	1.6
Yes, each month	64	6.3
Yes, each week	111	10.9
Yes, each day	122	12.0
Total	1015	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

According to table 1. 12 a clear majority never works in varying places (64.6 per cent), but variations in the working place are not that uncommon among Swedish employees. As much as 12 per cent of the Swedish respondents work at the varying working place each day and for additional 10.9 per cent it varies each week and for a further 6.3 per cent it varies each month. The pattern differences among social groups are very similar to what we found for place of work. There are no significant age differences, but for gender it is obvious that working in varying places is much more common for men than for women. About three-fourths of women never worked in varying places as compared to 54 per cent of men (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables P14 and P15).

The location of working place and variations in working place tell us something about the flexibility of place on the Swedish labour market. As was the case with flexibility of time, these measures do not show to what extent the pattern of

flexibility are controlled by employees or the employers. Little variation in working places could be the result of wishes of the employee, meaning that the possibility of flexibility does exist but it is not utilized. Another possibility is that great variations in working place, or working at home, might represent flexibility on behalf of the employer but represent no control for the employee. Table 1.13 shows who decide on the place of work for the respondents.

Table 1.13. Regarding this activity do you decide, or does someone else decide on the place of work

	Frequency	Percent
I decide	232	25.5
Employer decides	436	47.9
Employer and I decide together	134	14.7
It is outside our control	108	11.9
Total	910	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Almost half of the respondents state that their employer decides the working place. What however we also find is that quite a number of employed Swedes do have significant influence over their working place. About one-fourth decide their working place themselves and a further 14.7 per cent decide upon it together with their employer. There are statistical differences for both gender and age concerning influence over the working place. Women and the youngest cohort have a slightly lower influence over their working place compared to men and the older cohorts. This seems to support the conclusion drawn earlier concerning flexibility of place in Sweden, which is connected to the more established groups in the labour market.

Conclusion on flexibility of working place

To summarize the findings on flexibility of place in the Swedish HWF survey we find that separation between working place and home is very much the standard in Sweden. Almost all work at a place separated from their home within the

neighbourhood where they lived or in a different neighbourhood to which they commuted. Variations in working place were however somewhat larger when looking at the respondents' possibilities for shifting between different working places and a significant group of employed Swedes also indicated that they have influence over where

their working place was located. Gender and age differences indicated that flexibility of place in Sweden was most widespread among the best established groups in the labour market such as men and the older cohorts.

1.3. Flexibility of working conditions

The third kind of flexibility covered in the HWF survey is the flexibility of working conditions. This type of flexibility relates to the contractual situation of the job, the length of the work contract, and the voluntariness of the work contract. Employment conditions characterized as flexible will here be defined as deviations from what is defined as a permanent employment contract. In other words a contractual situation which mean a looser connection to the employer. Such 'atypical' flexible employment conditions might indicate different things. It could be self-employment, implying a high degree of control and flexibility for the individual worker, or it could be a fixed-term employment contract or on-call contract for the employer, implying different and increasing levels of flexibility on behalf of the employer but probably not for the employee. The prevalence of such types of 'flexible' employment conditions is shown in table 1. 14.

Table 1.14. What sort of contract do you have with your employer in your MAIN activity?

	Frequency	Percent
Permanent contract	798	79.6
Self employed	97	9.7
Fixed term	81	8.1
No contract	8	0.8
'On call' subject to requirements of employment	10	1.0
On a fee only basis	3	0.3
Subject to performance	2	0.2
On a work experience project	3	0.3
Total	1002	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Here we can see that the great majority of Swedes still have a permanent employment contract with their employer. Among the 'flexible' forms of employment conditions self-employment is the most common, 9.7 per cent, followed by fixed term contracts, which 8.1 per cent of working respondents have. Other 'flexible' employment conditions such as no employment contract, being 'on call' or working of on a fee basis that probably are the loosest forms of employment conditions, are extremely rare in Sweden. There are significant gender and age differences in the type of employment contract. For gender there is only a small difference in the proportion on a permanent employment contract, but when looking at the 'flexible' employment conditions there is a higher proportion men who are self-employed (13.3 per cent among men as compared to 4.9 among women), while there is a larger proportion women with fixed-term employment contracts (10.6 per cent among women compared to 5.9 for men) as well as a somewhat higher proportion of women with the most loose employment conditions - on-call, on fee and with no contract. For age it is the youngest age group that stands out with a low proportion on permanent employment contract, 51.6 per cent, and high levels of fixed term contracts. The picture regarding self-employment is the opposite. The proportion of self-employed is very low in the youngest cohort but grows to about 10 per cent in the middle-aged cohort and even more in the oldest cohort. Flexible employment conditions mean a low degree of control for the employee. Flexibility of the employment conditions thus seems to be connected

with women and the youngest cohort, groups less established in the labour market. Self-employment, on the other hand, seems connected with a strong affiliation to the labour market (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 16 and A 17).

Having looked at the prevalence of different types of employment conditions we now want to analyse what non-permanent contracts actually mean in Sweden. In table 1.15 we want to show how long the employment contract was for those who did not have a permanent contract.

Table 1.15. How long is the contract for?

	Frequency	Percent
Between 1 and 5 years	16	16
Between 1 and 11 months	53	53
Less than one month	1	1
No fixed period	30	30
Total	100	100

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table 1.15 shows that among those who have a fixed-term employment contract more than the half of the contracts were between 1 month and 11 months. Only few employees have fixed-term contract longer than one year and even fewer had a contract of less than one month. The 30 per cent of the employees who do not have a fixed period represent individuals who had a very loose connection to the labour market, being without any employment contract or being on-call from their employer.

As mentioned above, not having a permanent contract characterizes an employment situation which to a great extent means flexibility for the employer but not necessarily for the employees. The assumption here is that not having a permanent employment contract means easier adaptation to the needs of the employers in relation to workload and fluctuations in consumer demands. In the case of a low workload, for instance, the firms employing people without an employment contract do not have to fire them with all the problems that might arise in relation to labour regulations and

the unions. The contracts can in such cases just run out or even more easily the people on-call would simply not be called in for a job.

To what extent have the employees who do not have a permanent employment chosen this situation themselves. Table 1.16 shows that Swedish respondents who do not have a permanent employment contract typically have not chosen this type of employment relationship.

Table 1.16. What is the main reason that you do contract work in this activity? Was it because...

	Frequency	Percent
You did not want a permanent job	13	13.1
You could not find a permanent job	35	35.4
The contract was only available short term	30	30.3
The contract was only available on a fee-only basis	3	3.0
Other reason	18	18.2
Total	99	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Only 13.1 per cent declare that they did not want a permanent contract, whereas more than one-third tell us that they could not find a permanent job and an additional one-third states that this type of employment contract was only available. Non-permanent contracts might thus be attractive for the employer, but they do not seem to be attractive for the employee.

Conclusion on flexibility of working conditions

Summarizing the flexibility of working conditions in the Swedish labour market we found that the great majority of Swedes have a permanent employment contract with their employer. Only minor groups of the respondents were registered as self-employed or with non-permanent contracts. Flexible employment conditions such as self-employment were connected with men and older cohorts, while having a non-permanent employment contract was related to being female or young. The groups found previously to be less well established in the labour market were also em-

ployed in the types of flexible employment conditions that were characterized more by employer flexibility than employee flexibility. Furthermore those respondents who were without permanent

employment contracts typically had not chosen their present employment contract, which might support the conclusion that flexible working conditions are primarily employer controlled.

2. SATISFACTION WITH JOB AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Having analysed the type of employment hold by the Swedish HWF respondents - working time, working place and working conditions - we now want to analyse the declared satisfaction with the job and working conditions among the HWF respondents. The HWF survey included a number of questions relating to subjective satisfaction with the job in general and with different aspects of the job. In table 2.1 the general satisfaction with the job among Swedish respondents is shown.

Table 2.1. How satisfied are you in general with your main work?

	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	421	41.5
Somewhat satisfied	457	45.0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	83	8.2
Somewhat dissatisfied	41	4.0
Very dissatisfied	13	1.3
Total	1015	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Here we can see that Swedes involved in paid labour generally seem to be very satisfied with their work situation. Not less than 41.5 per cent are very satisfied and an additional 45 per cent are somewhat satisfied with their present main employment. Only slightly more than 5 per cent are either very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with their present job. There were no statistically significant differences for gender, and it is apparent that both men and women share this high level of satisfaction. The youngest cohort had however a significantly lower level of general satisfaction with their jobs, although they also had a very high level of general satisfaction (12.7 per cent of the youngest cohort were either very or somewhat dissatisfied in comparison with 4.2 per

cent for the middle-aged cohort). This could very well be a result of those age-based differences in related variables such as income, flexibility of time, flexibility of working conditions, which have been shown previously in chapter 1. Although both women and the young appeared as similar rated on the different objective aspects of the jobs analysed in chapter 1, we find the young cohorts were most dissatisfied with their overall job situation among the analysed groups (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 18 and A 19).

Looking into satisfaction into different aspects of the job, we have in table 2.2 analysed the subjective satisfaction with the stability of the respondent's job. As was the case with general satisfaction we also here find the level of satisfaction very high.

Table 2.2. The stability of your work?

	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	444	44.3
Somewhat satisfied	369	36.8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	125	12.5
Somewhat dissatisfied	46	4.6
Very dissatisfied	19	1.9
Total	1003	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

More than four-fifths of respondents were very or somewhat satisfied with the stability of their work, and only 6.5 per cent were somewhat or very dissatisfied (1.9 per cent very dissatisfied). There were no statistically significant differences for gender and age in the level of satisfaction with the stability of work (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 20 and A 21).

A special aspect of the work situation that we previously have looked at is the flexibility of working conditions measured by the type of employment contract.

Table 2.3. The duration of your contract?

	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	579	67.6
Somewhat satisfied	188	22.0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	62	7.2
Somewhat dissatisfied	17	2.0
Very dissatisfied	10	1.2
Total	856	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

According to table 2.3 the satisfaction with the duration of the employment contract is also very high. Two-thirds of the respondents are very satisfied and an additional 22 per cent are somewhat satisfied with the duration of their employment contracts. It is interesting to note that the proportion of respondents who are very satisfied is somewhat lower than the number with permanent employment contracts (79.6 per cent). This difference indicates that there is no immediate link between having a permanent contract and being very satisfied with the duration of the contract. On the other hand it does neither mean that someone who are dissatisfied with the open duration of their contracts necessarily are dissatisfied with their general working conditions. Almost no respondents with a permanent contract are dissatisfied with the duration of their contracts (they are 9 individuals). There were no statistically significant gender differences, but substantial and statistically significant age differences for the satisfaction with the duration of the contract. Again it was the youngest cohort who deviated with only 47.6 per cent very satisfied, and a further 25.65 per cent being somewhat satisfied with the duration of their employment contracts. With a relatively high number in the youngest cohort with fixed-term or even looser type of employment contract in mind this might not be surprising (for tables on

gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 22 and A 23).

Next we want to look at the satisfaction with the location of work and in table 2.4 we show the rates of satisfaction among the Swedish respondents on this issue. Again we find that the Swedes were quite satisfied.

Table 2.4. Your location of work?

	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	554	54.9
Somewhat satisfied	346	34.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	71	7.0
Somewhat dissatisfied	28	2.8
Very dissatisfied	11	1.1
Total	1010	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Among the respondents more than half were very satisfied with their location of work and additionally 34.3 per cent were somewhat satisfied. Only 3.9 per cent were somewhat or very dissatisfied. We find no significant gender or age differences concerning the satisfaction with the location of work (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 24 and A 25).

Satisfaction levels drop slightly when looking at the satisfaction among the Swedish HWF respondents with the hours of work, although the general level still remains on a relatively high level.

Table 2.5. Your hours of work?

	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	337	33.5
Somewhat satisfied	368	36.6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	171	17.0
Somewhat dissatisfied	110	10.9
Very dissatisfied	19	1.9
Total	1005	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table 2.5 shows that one-third of respondents were very satisfied and an additional one-third was somewhat satisfied with their hours of work.

This to be compared to the 12.8 per cent of the respondents who were somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their working hours. That the level of satisfaction is somewhat lower for the hours of work than for stability of employment, duration of employment contract and location of work place can perhaps be related to the previous findings regarding the wish to change the number of hours worked. A substantial proportion of Swedes in paid labour did wish to change the number of their hours, particularly to lower them in order to spend more time with the family. Analyses for gender and age showed no statistically significant differences (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 26 and A 27).

Conclusion on subjective satisfaction on employment and working conditions

To summarize the subjective satisfaction with the employment conditions in Sweden we can say

that the level of satisfaction seemed to be very high. This is the case both concerning the general satisfaction with the working conditions, and with different aspects of the job situation such as job stability, duration of the employment contract and location of the working place. Satisfaction was a little lower concerning the working hours, something that might be related to the previous finding of a substantial number of employees who want to lower their working hours. Gender and age did not play a substantial role for the level of satisfaction on most aspects, although the young were clearly less satisfied with their employment contract. This finding seems reasonably easy to connect with the actual conditions of employment among youths presented earlier. The young cohort had a higher incidence of non-permanent employment contracts and consequently it does not surprise that they have a lower satisfaction on these aspects of their jobs.

3. DIFFERENT KINDS OF WORK AND SOURCES OF INCOME

After having analysed the different types of employment relations and the attitudes of the Swedish HWF respondents towards their employment conditions economic we now turn to an analysis of the different kinds of activities the respondents are involved with and what type of activities are providing the sources of income for the interviewed households Table 3.1 lists the respondents according to their different types of activities from which they have got their income during the last month.

The table shows that the clearly most important source of income was income from wage or salary, something 71 per cent of respondents had in the month preceding the interview. The second most common source of income was what is labeled other social transfers (a category that includes for instance child allowances) represented by nearly one-fifth of the respondents. The third highest ranking source of income was study grants or scholarships with 9 per cent and the fifth

ranking source of income for the respondents was in the Swedish HWF survey self employment with 8 per cent. Other sources of income covering a noticeable proportion of respondents were pension (6 per cent), income from additional jobs (5 per cent), and unemployment benefits (4 per cent).

Concerning the sources of income we found several statistically significant differences for both gender and age. Men were more likely to have incomes from self employment (12 per cent) while women were more likely to have incomes from other social transfers (28 per cent) and from pension (8 per cent). Concerning age, the middle-aged group (25-54 year olds) not surprisingly showed the highest proportion that have had incomes from wage or salary (77 per cent), other social transfers (25 per cent) and with the lowest proportion indicating no sources of income reflecting that they are the groups having the most established and stable relationship with the labour

market and the welfare system. On the other hand, the oldest age group (55-64 year olds) was over-represented among those respondents who had pension as their main source of income (21 per cent) and had a somewhat higher proportion receiving unemployment benefits as their main source of income. The youngest age group (18-24 year olds) represented absolutely the largest proportion with income from additional jobs (11 per cent), study grants or scholarships (38 per cent), and somewhat higher proportions with private transfers as their main source of income. This together with very few in the youngest age group with income from self employment shows that the young cohort was a group that still is in the process of establishing itself on the labour market and in society as such (for tables on age and gender see Appendix 2, tables A 30 and A 31).

Table 3.1. What income sources did the respondent have last month? (N=1286)

	Frequency	Percent
A Wage or salary	913	71.0
B Self employed earnings	107	8.3
C Income from additional jobs (occasional/casual work)	67	5.2
D Income from own farming or agricultural production	8	0.6
E Pension	77	6.0
F Unemployment benefit	51	4.0
G Grant or scholarship or loans for education and training	119	9.3
H Other social transfers (child allowance, parental leave)	247	19.2
I Income from investments, savings or rents from properties	23	1.8
J Profit from a business	4	0.3
K Private transfers (alimony, or payment from others)	22	1.7
M Other sources	67	5.2
N None, the respondent had no income last month	15	1.2

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Instead of focusing on the sources of income we want in the following to analyse the income earning activities of the respondent - which do not

necessarily have to include any activities carried out by the respondent. In table 3.2 we have registered the number of current income earning activities that the respondents in the Swedish HWF survey was involved in.

Table 3.2. Number of current income earning activities for the respondent (n=1286)

	Frequency	Percent
No activity	129	10.0
1 activity	946	73.5
2 activities	178	13.8
3 activities	27	2.1
4 activities	3	0.2
5 activities	1	0.1
7 activities	1	0.1
10 activities	1	0.1

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

As can be seen nearly three-fourths of all respondents were currently involved in only one income creating activity while an additionally 16 per cent were involved in more than one activity bringing income to the household. The activity pattern among Swedish employees can be characterised as relative simple. Typically the respondents are involved in one income earning activity, and only a small minority is not involved in any kind of income earning activities or is involved in several different kinds of income earning activities. There existed no gender differences in relation to the number of current income earning activities. Regarding age there was a statistically significant difference, with the middle-aged group (25-54 years olds) having a lower proportion of respondents who were without any current income earning activities. This corresponds nicely to previous results showing that this age group is the most well-established in the Swedish labour market (for tables on age and gender see Appendix 2, tables A 32 and A 33).

Finally we want to look at the different types of gainful employment activities the respondents in the Swedish HWF survey have had last month. According to table 3.3 we find that nearly all re-

spondents in gainful employment are working either part time or full time employment. As many as 57.4 per cent of the total group of HWF respondents were in some kind of full time employment and 15.5 per cent had a part time employment as their main activity during last month. Looking at the most flexible forms of employment such as casual work (3.3 per cent) and contract work (1.5 per cent) we found these types of employment very uncommon. Self-employment was however more common with 7.5 per cent noting self-employment as one of their activities during the last month (it is interesting to note that this is somewhat lower than the proportion reporting it had self employment earnings). Among the activities creating income but not related to paid labour we found education as the most common representing 9.4 per cent, retirement with 5.2 per cent and unemployment with 4.8 per cent.

Perhaps worth mentioning is the fact that in the Swedish HWF survey there was not one single unpaid worker in a family business and only 1.1 per cent named housekeeping as their main activity. This indicates that the traditional gender division of labour in the household with the men being responsible for the paid labour and women for the unpaid labour are not very widespread among Swedish households – at least not in its traditional form. There are however several statistically significant differences for gender in this respect. This indicates that differences between men and women in taking up both gainful employment and household responsibilities are still very much alive. Although the employment rates are relatively similar for men and women in Sweden there are clear differences regarding their type of employment. Almost two-thirds of the men are employed in full time jobs compared to slightly less than half of the women. For part time employment we find the opposite picture. Here roughly 6 per cent of the men and one-fourth of the women are in part time employment. A larger proportion of men are also active in self-employment, roughly 11 per cent as compared to 4 per cent for women. Among the women it is not

surprisingly more common mentioning house-keeping as the main activity (for table on gender see Appendix 2, table A 33).

Table 3.3. What activities did the respondents have last month? (n=1286)

	Frequency	Percent
A Employed full time	738	57.4
B Employed part time	199	15.5
C Employed on fixed contract	19	1.5
D In employment but temporarily laid off	2	0.2
E Self employed	96	7.5
F Casual worker (day to day arrangement)	42	3.3
G Farmer	7	0.5
H Pupil/student/in education or training	121	9.4
I Government training scheme	11	0.9
J Unpaid worker in family business	0	0.0
K Unemployed	62	4.8
N Retired from paid work	67	5.2
O Housekeeper	14	1.1
P Sick or disabled	37	2.9
Q Other	21	1.6

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

There were also substantial and statistically significant differences in the distribution of the activities based on age. These differences correspond very well to the previous findings in chapter 2 regarding the sources of income. The middle-aged cohort has the largest proportion in full time employment (66 per cent), with the oldest cohort representing 45 per cent and the youngest cohort lowest with about one-third in full time employment. The youngest cohort stands out with as much as 40 per cent in education, a higher proportion in casual work, the lowest proportion self-employed, and a higher proportion in government training scheme. The oldest cohort is not surprisingly the group with most respondents who are retired from paid work or being sick or disabled. In the oldest cohort nearly one-fifth of the respondents are retired from paid work, and 7

per cent are sick or disabled - compared with none retired or sick in the youngest cohort and 2 per cent sick and retired, respectively, in the middle-aged cohort (for table on age see Appendix 2, table A 34).

Finally we want to look at the level of satisfaction with incomes created by the different types of activities and the Swedish HWF respondents. In table 3.4 we show the level of satisfaction with the earnings coming from gainful employment of the respondents. Compared with the measured satisfaction on the different aspects of working conditions analysed in chapter 2, we find that the Swedes rank their satisfaction with the economic rewards of work lower than for other dimensions of the working conditions.

Despite the lower level of satisfaction compared with other dimension of the working conditions the majority of the Swedes are satisfied with their earnings. Among the respondents one-eighth are very satisfied and more than one-third are somewhat satisfied with their earnings compared with 21.9 per cent who are somewhat dissatisfied and 9 per cent who are very dissatisfied with the present level of earnings. The level of satisfaction with earnings rendered no statistically significant age differences, but there were substantial and statistically significant differences in the level of satisfaction with earnings based on gender. Men were more satisfied with their earnings, and 55.6 per cent of the men were very or somewhat satisfied with their earnings as compared with 43.6 per cent of the women. In fact as many as 39.1 per cent of the women were somewhat or very dissatisfied with their earnings from their main job. This gender difference should probably be interpreted against the lower personal earnings of women shown in chapter 4 analysing the income among household members. The reasons for women being more dissatisfied with their earnings can thus be a result of women having lower earnings in general (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 28 and A 29).

Table 3.4. Your Earnings?

	Frequency	Percent
Very satisfied	127	12.5
Somewhat satisfied	379	37.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	194	19.2
Somewhat dissatisfied	222	21.9
Very dissatisfied	91	9.0
Total	1013	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Conclusion on the pattern of activities and income sources

To summarize, the results on income sources and income earning activities of the respondent show that almost all working age Swedes have income sources (almost 99 per cent), and for the great majority they include the classic activities related to paid labour such as full time employment, part time employment or self employment. Few were involved in activities that could be labeled unstable flexible employment such as casual labour. The great majority of Swedes were involved in only one income earning activity, and only a minority are involved in more than one income earning activity. The pattern concerning gender was that the employment levels did not differ too much between men and women, but men had a higher degree of fulltime work and self-employment while women had a higher degree of part time work. Despite very low levels of housekeepers among women, this pattern means that the Swedish situation fits very well with a gender division of labour in the household where men principally stand for the paid labour and women for the unpaid labour. Concerning age the survey showed the middle-aged as the clearly most well established age group on the labour market and the youngest as the entrant age group to a larger degree involved in unstable flexible employment.

4. THE HOUSEHOLD AND ITS ORGANISATION

The household composition in Sweden as it emerges from the HWF survey is not particularly surprising given the demographic developments during the last thirty years (see Boje and Strandh 2002). Looking at table 4.1 we can see that Swedish households generally are traditional in their composition.

Table 4.1. The respondent and his/her household (n=1287)

Single	21.4%
Single parent	6.0%
Cohabiting	29.1%
Cohabiting with child/children	36.4%
Adult son/daughter	4.5%
Multigenerational	1.9%
Brother/sister/relative/non-relative	0.7%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Slightly more than one-fifth of the respondents live in single person households, 6 per cent live in single parent households, 29.1 per cent cohabit without children in the household and finally more than one-third cohabit with child/children in the household. Only few persons live in households not conforming to these standard household types. The non-traditional types of households include totally 7 per cent of the Swedish HWF population with 4.5 per cent living in their parental household in what we call 'adult son/daughter' household, 0.7 per cent living in households together with other adults who are not their parents or partners, while finally 1.9 per cent live in households that could be labeled truly multigenerational containing parents, partner and/or own children (for a more detailed table of the respondent and his/her household see Appendix 2, table A 35).

The large proportion living in single person households and cohabiting without children mean that Sweden has a high proportion of small households. The small size of the average Swedish household is accentuated by the other household types, which typically have relatively few

members. Of all households more than the half have just one or two members and only 9 per cent of Swedish households have more than 4 members (the largest household contained 7 members). This relatively small number of members in Swedish households does not increase significantly even if we include household members that temporarily have left the household, which is the case in only 6 per cent of all households (for tables see Appendix 2, figure A I, table A 36).

Living standards and economy conditions in Swedish households

Starting with the housing conditions of Swedish households we can in table 4.2 see that the housing situation seem to be relatively favorable for most Swedes. About two-thirds of all interviewed respondents lived in households who owned their house or apartment, and an additional one-third stayed in households with a first hand permanent contract.

Table 4.2. The dwelling you are living in is ... (n=1283)

	Frequency	Percent
Ownership (i.e. ownership of house)	664	51.8%
COOP ownership (i.e. ownership of flat)	171	13.3%
Renting (first hand contract)	421	32.8%
Flat attached to respondents job	3	0.2%
Renting (second hand contract)	16	1.3%
Lodger	6	0.5%
Other	2	0.2%
Total	1283	100%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Only 1.8 per cent of respondents lived in households who did not have a permanent housing contract or where they were lodgers. The distribution on type of housing does not differ in relation to gender of the respondent (not surprising given that more than 65 per cent of households live in couples, where both a man and a woman are present). We find, on the other hand, a statistically

significant variation in housing condition relating to the age of the respondent. The proportion of respondents with ownership of their dwelling rises from almost 40 per cent in the youngest cohort, to 66 per cent in the middle age cohort and over 78 per cent in the oldest cohort. A non-permanent contract or living as a lodger, on the other hand, is the most common in the youngest cohort, whereas it is not at all represented in the oldest cohort. These age differences are of course not surprising (it is actually more surprising that as many as two-fifths of 18-24 year old respondents own their housing in Sweden) and represent a picture of what could be labelled the dwelling career (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, table A 37 and A 38).

Looking at the size of the dwelling we can see from table 4.3 that most Swedish households seem to be generally quite large. The mean number of rooms in the individual dwellings (excluding the bathroom, kitchen, hallway, cellar) rises linearly from an average of 2.4 for one-member households to 6.5 for seven-member households.

Table 4.3. Mean and median number of rooms in dwelling (excluding the bathroom, kitchen, hallway, cellar) split by number of household members (n=1282)

	Mean	Median	N
1 member	2.4	2.0	274
2 members	3.8	4.0	420
3 members	4.4	4.0	217
4 members	4.9	5.0	251
5 members	5.5	5.0	94
6 members	6.0	6.0	22
7 members	6.5	6.5	4
Total	4.0	4.0	1282

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Counted on all households the average number of rooms in an average household is four. As was the case with the housing contract of Swedish households there is no differences in dwelling size calculated for gender of the respondent, whereas there are statistically significant differences in relation to the age of the respondents. The dwell-

ings of the youngest cohort are markedly smaller than the dwellings of the two older cohorts (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 40 and A 41).

Furthermore, looking at the standard of living for the households, it is possible to differentiate in the Swedish HWF survey on a few direct measures for standard of living. In table 4.4 we have for a number of expensive durable items calculated the availability in Swedish households. We have here focused on the presence of information technology.

As can be seen from table 4.4 a great majority of Swedish households had good access to various IT items. Most common was availability to mobile phones, 89 per cent of the households have at least one mobile phone (almost half of all Swedish households actually have more than one). Next we find that 77.5 per cent of the Swedish households have access to computer and roughly 68 per cent have an internet connection in the household. Regarding the two other items, having a car was very common while additional properties were relatively uncommon. A car was present in roughly 84 per cent of households and roughly 20 per cent owned additional properties. Similar to other household related issues we do not find any gender differences regarding these items on household level, but statistically significant differences in relation to the age of the respondent. The households of the oldest age group, the 55 to 64 year olds, had substantially lower ownership of the IT items compared with the other age groups but the highest proportion who own another property. On the other hand the rate of access to different IT items is still relatively high among the oldest age group with 78 per cent having access to mobile phone, 59 per cent to a computer and more than half have access to internet. The youngest age group, the 18-24 year olds, represents the opposite pattern characterized with a low proportion who own a car (64 per cent) or a second property (13 per cent). Generally, IT items are common among Swedish households but they are not surprisingly slightly less widespread among

the oldest households. On the other hand the more expensive consumer goods such as a second home or a car are typically related to the con-

sumption career and most widespread in the older cohorts (for tables on age and gender see Appendix 2, tables A 42 and A 43).

Table 4.4. Number of different items present in the household

	0 item	1 item	2 items	3 or more
Cars (n=1282)	15.8%	50.9%	28.4%	4.9%
Mobile phones (n=1282)	11.0%	39.3%	33.5%	16.1%
Computers (n=1281)	22.5%	58.6%	13.0%	5.9%
Internet (n=1281)	31.7%	63.7%	3.6%	1.0%
Other properties (n=1280)	80.1%	17.7%	1.3%	0.9%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

On the economic side, the household income represents both a measure of the freedom in consumer choices within the households and an indi-

rect measure of standard of living. Table 4.5 shows the most important income source for Swedish households.

Table 4.5. Most important income source in the household (n=1273)

	Frequency	Percent
Wage or salary	998	78.4
Self employed earnings	95	7.5
Income from additional jobs (can be occasional and/or casual work)	2	0.2
Income from own farming or agricultural production (including produce)	3	0.2
Pension	58	4.6
Unemployment benefit	21	1.6
Grant or scholarship for education and training, including loans	52	4.1
Other social transfers (e.g. child allowance, parental leave)	17	1.3
Income from investments, savings or rents from properties	3	0.2
Profit from a business	1	0.1
Private transfers (e.g. alimony, or payment from others such as parents)	3	0.2
Other sources	3	0.2
None, the respondent had no income last month	0	0.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

As can be seen from table 4.5 earnings from regularly and continuously gainful employment is the most important sources of income among Swedish households. This means income from salary work (78.4 per cent) and self-employment (7.5 per cent). Altogether these two sources of income count for more than five-sixths of the total income of Swedish households. An additional 11.6 per cent of the households have public transfers as their principal source of income – i.e. pensions or

study grants. Few have non-standard forms of paid labour, such as casual work, investment returns or private transfers as their household's most important source of income. As with previous analysis on a household level there are no gender differences, but statistically significant age differences. The middle-aged group represents the most stable and labour market integrated part of the working age population, with 91.3 per cent having gainful employment as their most impor-

tant source of household income. For both the oldest and the youngest cohort regular gainful employment is still the most important source of household income counting for about three-fourths of the households. However, age specific sources of income such as study grants for the youngest cohort and pension for the oldest cohort is counted as the most important source of income

by a relatively large proportion of respondents (for tables on age and gender see Appendix 2, tables A 44 and A 45).

How much money do then Swedish households actually have access to? Table 4.6 shows the total monthly net income for Swedish households, as a total average and for each of the three age groups.

Table 4.6. Total monthly net income for the household in SEK by age (n=1105)

	Total	-24	25-54	55-
Mean	21578	15277	22731	20914
Median	20300	14000	22000	20000
Minimum	0	0	0	0
Maximum	325500	60000	325500	70000

Note: Significance=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

The average net monthly income for a Swedish household in the HWF survey is 21578 SEK with a median income at 20300 SEK. There are significant age differences, where the middle aged who previously were shown to have the highest proportion in regular gainful employment also have the highest mean household income (22731 SEK), while the youngest have the by far lowest mean household income (15277 SEK). This is of course related to the increasing incomes, which are correlated with age and with the fact that the middle age group is more integrated in the labour market. These differences can also partly be explained by the middle aged having larger households including two breadwinners. There are great and statistically significant differences in income between different types of households, with households including cohabiting men and women hav-

ing substantially higher household incomes than single adult households. The differences in household income regarding the gender of the respondent are not significant. Given this, it is worth noticing that there at the individual level exist well-recorded statistically significant gender differences in Sweden. This is also the case in the Swedish HWF Survey (for tables on detailed household type by gender, and individual income by gender see Appendix 2, table A 46 and A 47).

Considered from the subjective side Swedish households also seem to be generally satisfied with their current standard of living and level of income. Table 4.7 shows the level of satisfaction among the Swedish HWF respondents. They were asked how satisfied they are with the way the household lives and with the economic situation of the household.

Table 4.7. Generally, how satisfied are you with... (... the way you live? n=1282, ... the economic situation of your household? n=1280)

	Very dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied
...the way you live?	2.1%	3.0%	8.8%	46.9%	39.2%
...the economic situation of your household?	4.1%	8.0%	14.8%	48.7%	24.4%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

According to table 4.7 more than five-sixths of respondents are somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with their way of life in general, while a slightly lower but still high proportion (73 per cent) are somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with their household's economic situation. It should be noted that the very high figure for 'the way of life' might be explained by the formulation of the question. The phrasing of the question like 'the way you live' might be related to the way people live in generally rather than their specific standard of living. An indication that the question is conceived like that could be the noticed differences by the age and gender on both these subjective measures. As we have seen previously in this chapter age is a highly significant variable in relation to both living standard and income. The same is the case with the subjective indicators. The relationship is however much more marked when the question is phrased 'the economic situation of your household' than when it is formulated as 'the way you live' although there were statistically significant age differences on both indicators. The general finding of lower standard of living and lower household incomes among the youngest age groups is well reflected in a lower

satisfaction with the economic situation in the younger households while the differences between the age groups are much smaller regarding the way of life. Furthermore, it is only for the variable 'the way of life' variable we find statistically significant gender differences. Here we registered that women are more polarized in their satisfaction with their way of life than men. There is a larger proportion of women than men who are dissatisfied with their way of life at the same time as there is a larger proportion very satisfied women than men (for tables on age and gender see Appendix 2, tables A 48 and A 49).

That Swedish households generally are satisfied with their economic situation is also reflected when looking at the development of the household economy over time. Table 4.8 shows that relatively few households have experienced an economic situation, which has deteriorated during the last five years, while a majority of respondents have experienced an improved economic situation. Looking forward in time the respondents were also relatively positive considering how their household economies might develop in the year to come.

Table 4.8. Subjective comparisons of economic situations... (A n=1274, B n=1227)

	Clearly deteriorated	Somewhat deteriorated	Stayed the same	Somewhat improved	Clearly improved	No household
A) Present economic situation to that of five years ago.....	7.1%	10.8%	24.7%	26.8%	23.2%	7.5%
B) In the next year the economic situation of your household will ...?	1.3%	7.8%	52.2%	29.8%	8.9%	

Source: HWF Survey; Sweden, 2001

According to table 4.8 about 9 per cent thought their economy might deteriorate during the next year while almost two-fifths of the respondents thought it would improve. There were no gender differences in the perception of the development of the household economy and concerning the five year perspective on the household economy

an age comparison would largely be irrelevant as a large proportion of the youngest households did not exist five years ago. The one-year outlook on the household economy is however very much age related with the younger cohorts much more positive, and with the oldest cohort with a larger proportion believing in a deterioration than an

improvement (for table on age and gender see Appendix 2, table A 49).

Conclusion on living standards and economy conditions

Summarizing the living standard and the economic situation of the Swedish households in the HWF survey, it can be described as good and conceived by the respondents as developing in a positive direction. Housing tenure of the respondents was in almost all cases owned or permanent, the size of dwelling was relatively large, the majority of the respondents had the expensive durable consumer items included in the survey and their subjective view on the economic situation and development of the economic situation was optimistic. Looking at variations based on age and gender, there were

few differences between households depending on the gender, which is not surprising given that the majority of Swedish households include both men and women who were cohabiting. The age of the respondent was however important for both living standard and the economic situation of the household. Young respondents had lower standard of living and they had lower income in the household but on the other hand the younger age groups had the most positive perception of their past and future development of the economic situation. Regarding access to durable items the young respondents had lower prevalence of cars and second houses in their households while it was the oldest age group that had the lowest prevalence of the IT-items.

5. UNPAID WORK

Voluntary work and the distribution of housework

So far we have analysed in detail the involvement of the HWF respondents in paid labour. Paid labour is however not the only form of work that the respondents are likely to be involved in. In this chapter we will look at the respondent's involvement in unpaid labour. This may, on the one hand be formal unpaid work in a non-profit organization and informal unpaid work for a relative or friend outside household or, on the other hand, it may be informal work in the household.

Starting with voluntary work this is in the HWF survey related to unpaid work done outside the household. As mentioned above, two different types of voluntary work are measured in the survey: (1) regular (at least once a month) unpaid work for a non-profit organization or for a friend/relative outside the household.

According to table 5.1 it is roughly a quarter of the respondents who have done each of the two types of voluntary work, 25.6 per cent of respondents regularly work voluntarily for a non-profit organization, whereas 24.6 per cent have done

informal unpaid work for friends or neighbours on a regular basis. Those doing both kinds of voluntary work are a relatively small proportion, 9.5 per cent, which means that at least two-fifths of the interviewed population is involved in some kind of voluntary work. There were no statistically significant age differences on either of the two types of voluntary work measured. For gender there were no differences in the proportions involved in unpaid work for a friend or neighbour, but there was a clear difference in the proportion men and women involved in voluntary work for a non-profit organization. The proportion of men involved in voluntary work for a non-profit organization was significantly higher, 31.5 per cent, than the proportion of women, 19.5 per cent. A possible explanation for this gender difference might be the higher involvement of men in sport activities for children and partly in cultural activities (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 51 to A 54).

The other type of unpaid work studied in the HWF survey is the informal housework done by

the adult members of the household. The household demands housework in order to function.

Table 5.1. In the last year, have YOU done VOLUNTARY WORK at least monthly for...

	Frequency	Percent
<i>... a non-profit organization? (n=1287)</i>		
No	958	74.4%
Yes	329	25.6%
Total	1287	100.0%
<i>...a relative or friend outside the household</i>		
No	971	75.4%
Yes	316	24.6%
Total	1287	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

This is evident for all households, but especially the case for households where children are present. That there is housework in all households does however not mean that all individuals do housework. The housework is typically unequally divided in the household and several different strategies can be used in solving the different types of housework. It can be shared by the adults members of the household, be done alone by one of the household members - typically the wife/mother or done by somebody from outside the household does. In the HWF survey the respondents were asked who usually do nine different household tasks: cooking, routine maintenance, cleaning, laundry, shopping, garden work,

care of sick friend or relative, daily care of children and care of sick child. To see who in the household carry out the housework these housework tasks have been cross-tabulated with the respondent's position in the household. The pattern of division in housework among the household members is however very similar for all types of housework, therefore only the tables for cooking and the non-conforming routine maintenance are presented and discussed in the text - table 5.2 - cooking - and table 5.3 - routine maintenance - while the responsibility for the other types of housework is illustrated in the Appendix table A 55 to table A 61.

One overall conclusion can be drawn from the tables showing the distribution of responsibility for the different types of housework and this is that it seems extremely uncommon for somebody outside the household to do the housework. Only for routine maintenance we find a significant number of households relying on help from outside the household. Swedish households, of all types, do not get paid or unpaid help from outside the household to get their housework done. What is also a general trend for all types of housework seems to be that in the larger household housework is carried out by the adult cohabiting members.

Table 5.2 shows how the HWF respondents answer to the question 'who usually does the cooking in the household'.

Table 5.2. Who usually does the cooking, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respond	Partner	Son	Shared	Friend/Neighbor	Pay someone	Other situation
Single woman (n=109)	97.2				0.9	0.9	0.9
Single man (n=165)	98.2				0.6		1.2
Single mother (n=56)	98.2		1.8				
Single father (n=21)	100.0						
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	57.2	9.3		32.5		0.5	0.5
Cohabiting man (n=179)	14.5	45.3		40.2			
Cohabiting mother (n=243)	63.0	10.3		26.7			
Cohabiting father (n=226)	10.2	51.8		37.6			0.4

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Looking at how the households are sharing the cooking duties in table 5.2 we notice a gendered pattern. Single men and women do their cooking themselves, but when it comes to the cohabiting couples the gender-biased division of housework is however apparent. Although a significant minority of households share the task of cooking equally (one-third according to cohabiting women and about 40 per cent according to cohabiting men) the woman in the majority of couples usually do the task of cooking, in 57.2 per cent of the households according to the cohabiting women and 45.3 per cent according to the cohabiting men. This pattern is even more gender-biased when there are children in the household. In these households 63 per cent of the cohabiting mothers state that they usually do the cooking while it is the case according to 51.8 per cent of cohabiting fathers. The gendered pattern shown for cooking in table 5.2 is replicated in almost all the other housework tasks: cleaning, laundry, shopping, garden work, care of sick friend or relative, daily care of children and care of sick child (for tables on cleaning, laundry, shopping, garden work, care of sick friend or relative, daily care of children and care of sick child see Appendix 2, tables A 55 to A 61).

There are only two types of housework tasks where the pattern of division of labour differs from the gender-biased pattern in table 5.2. It is most evident concerning routine maintenance,

shown in table 5.3, where we notice two differences from the pattern shown concerning cooking.

The first difference to be noticed is that for routine maintenance there are a sizable proportion of households, which manage this type of housework with some help from outside of the household. Getting the routine maintenance done through help from outside the household is to some extent typical in all types of households, but it is most common among the single women, the single mothers followed by single men. However it is important to notice that this help from outside the household is in only few cases paid for, instead it is solved through friends/neighbours and probably also by support from relatives living outside the household. The second difference from the general pattern is that the gender-biased pattern in doing the housework among couples is reversed for routine maintenance. Here we find that 73 per cent of cohabiting men state that they usually do the task, while it is the case according to 59.8 per cent of cohabiting women. When there is a child present in the household this gender difference was accentuated in the same way as previously shown with cooking, with 81.4 per cent of the men stating that they usually did the routine maintenance and 63.8 per cent of the cohabiting women say that their partner usually did it. This gender pattern, where cohabiting men do more than the cohabiting women, is replicated to a much weaker extent in garden work (for table garden work see Appendix 2, table A 61).

Table 5.3. Who usually does routine maintenance, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respond	Partner	Shared	Son	Friend/neighbour	Pay someone	Other	N/A
Single woman (n=109)	56.0				19.3	6.4	16.5	1.8
Single man (n=165)	80.0				1.8	3.0	9.1	6.1
Single mother (n=56)	55.4			1.8	7.1	1.8	25.0	8.9
Single father (n=21)	90.5						4.8	4.8
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	4.1	59.8	26.8		2.1	3.1	2.6	1.5
Cohabiting man (n=178)	73.0	3.9	18.0		0.6	2.2	1.7	0.6
Cohabiting mother (n=243)	6.2	63.8	24.3		0.4	2.5	2.5	0.4
Cohabiting man father (n=226)	81.4	0.4	12.4		0.9	3.5	0.4	0.9

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

As we have seen the division of housework seems fairly traditional in Swedish families. Women usually have the main responsibility for most of the regular unpaid work that needs to be done in an ordinary household with exception of the less regular male-biased maintenance work. This biased pattern becomes even more accentuated when there are children in the household, both for the extra work to be done when having children in the household, but also in relation to other types of housework. A pattern, which fits well with our previous findings of the stronger position of men on the labour market compared to women and confirms the traditional gender division of labour in the society with women primarily responsible for home and children and men responsible for paid labour.

The gendered division of labour is still dominating in Sweden despite much emphasis on

equal opportunities in both economic, political and social activities of the society. That women in Sweden to a large extent work, and that they generally work relatively long hours, has perhaps meant a shift towards greater equality but it has not meant equality. Instead it might have meant increasing double workloads for women where their entry into the labour market has not resulted in equal reduction in domestic responsibilities. An interesting question here is if the unequal division of housework is something that Swedish cohabiting respondents are aware of, and if they in that case accept it.

In table 5.4 we have shown the extent to which cohabiting men and women feel that their partner respective themselves should do more housework.

Table 5.4. Does it happen that you feel that: A your partner... B you... should do more of the housework? By respondent and his/her household (percentages)

	A Your partner should do more	B You should do more
<i>Cohabiting woman (no children)</i>		
Yes often	7.2	2.1
Sometimes	30.9	26.4
No seldom	61.3	71.0
<i>Cohabiting man (no children)</i>		
Yes often	1.7	10.1
Sometimes	10.6	39.7
No seldom	87.2	49.7
<i>Cohabiting woman with children</i>		
Yes often	12.0	7.0
Sometimes	44.2	23.5
No seldom	43.4	69.1
<i>Cohabiting man with children</i>		
Yes often	1.8	18.8
Sometimes	9.3	43.8
No seldom	88.4	37.1

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Starting with households without children we can see that 38.1 per cent of cohabiting women at least sometimes feel that their partner should do more

housework, while 28.5 per cent at least sometimes feel that they should do more themselves. Among the cohabiting men only 12.3 per cent at least

sometimes feel that their partner should do more while 49.8 per cent at least sometimes feeling that they should do more housework themselves. The previous findings told us that the division of housework is especially gender-biased in households with children therefore it is interesting to see that the pattern of expectations towards the partner and yourself is the same for cohabiting parents, only more marked. Not less than 56.2 per cent of women living in couple sometimes feel that their partner should do more of the housework while 30.5 per cent feel that they should do more themselves. Among the men 11.1 per cent sometimes feel that their partner should do more housework while as many as 62.6 per cent of the men living in couples with children at least sometimes feel that they should do more housework. These findings show that in Sweden both men and women seem to be aware of the gendered unequal division of housework and even more they wish to change it. Especially the men seem to be aware of the need for change since very few thought that their partner should do more housework and many felt that they should do more themselves. With such an awareness of the gender-biased division of housework and a wish to change the present situation among the men, it

is certainly interesting that the gendered division of labour persists as clearly as it does.

Conclusion on un-paid work – formal and informal

Summarizing the HWF survey on unpaid work we have found that about a quarter of Swedish respondents were involved in formal voluntary work for a non-profit organization and informal unpaid work for a friend or relative outside the household, respectively. The proportion of men involved in voluntary work for a non-profit organization was higher than the proportion of women. Housework in Swedish households was very seldom done by somebody outside the household it may be paid or unpaid. Typically this type of work was done by one of the adult members of the household. The division of housework still appears to be fairly traditional in most Swedish families. Women usually have the main responsibility for the regular work in household with exception of the less regular and male coded maintenance work. The gender-biased division of labour in the households seems to be reinforced by the present of children in the household. Swedish women and to some extent also men seem to be aware of this inequality in the division of housework and wish to change it.

6. WORK-HOUSEHOLD CONFLICT AND DISAGREEMENT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD

After we have looked at the paid and unpaid work we now finally turn to the respondents' opinion on functioning of the household. In the HWF survey two different aspects are covered (1) the level of conflict between the paid labour of the respondents and their obligation in the household and (2) the level conflict within the household. Starting with the respondents' opinions on conflicts between work and household in table 6.1, three different measures available in the HWF survey are presented.

First we are looking at the two measures relating to how involvement in paid work creates

problems for fulfilling the obligations in the household. Measure A show that it is relatively frequent that Swedes find their involvement in paid labour conflicts with the household obligations, which need to be done. Although only 5.1 per cent of the respondents state that paid work and households obligations always are conflicting as many as 17,6 per cent state that it is often the case, and 23,9 per cent that it is sometimes the case. Measure B shows a similar pattern. This question tells us about the difficulties created by paid work in fulfilling the respondents' responsibilities towards the family. Only among 2.4 per

cent of respondents say that it is always the case, but for 12.1 per cent say that it is often the case, and 25.3 per cent that it sometimes happens. Measure C informs us about the opposite problem that household responsibilities prevent the respondent from doing their work properly. This

seems to be much more seldom. According to table 6.1 73.5 per cent of the respondents state that this never is the case while 16.3 per cent state it is rarely the case, and less than 10 per cent say that it happens sometimes, often or always.

Table 6.1. Measures of work-household conflict (percentages)

	A) My work makes it difficult for me to do some of the household tasks that need to be done (n=1017)	B) My work makes it difficult to fulfill my responsibilities towards my family and other important persons in my life (n=1014)	C) My responsibilities towards my family and other important persons in my life prevented me from doing my work adequately (n=1014)
Never	36.4	40.1	73.5
Rarely	17.0	20.0	16.3
Sometimes	23.9	25.3	8.2
Often	17.6	12.1	1.3
Always	5.1	2.4	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

We found significant gender differences only in relation to measure A. Here women more often than men feel that work makes it difficult to do some of the housework obligations which need to be done. A possible explanation to this pattern might be the traditional gender division of housework shown previously in the chapter 5. With women doing much more of the housework involvement in paid labour creates more potential conflicts between the two kinds of work. For age there were clear and statistically significant differences on all three measures. Here it was the middle-aged group that stood out with most conflicts between paid work and housework on all three measures compared to the oldest and youngest cohort. The level of work-household conflict was evidently much more marked for the middle-aged group. Work conflicted to a large extent with household obligations and only 30.8 per cent felt that work never was in conflict with the housework that needed to be done and 34.3 per cent felt that work never prevented fulfilling responsibilities towards the family. The middle age group

also experienced that their household responsibilities prevented them from doing their work properly, 31.1 per cent felt that it did so sometimes, often or always. A higher level of work-household conflict for the middle-aged is probably related to both the level of household obligations and labour market involvement that this age group is facing. This is the age group that is the most established in the labour market at the same time as it is the age group with most obligations towards partner and children in the household (for tables on gender and age see Appendix 2, tables A 62 and A 63).

Turning now to the perceived level of conflict within the household. Here there are four different measures that relate to how often there are disagreements in the household in relation to allocation of household tasks, household finances, time spent together and time spent at work. All these measures show similar results and therefore only the result for disagreements on household tasks is shown here in table 6.2.

Table 6.2. Disagreement over allocation of household tasks by respondent and his/her household (percentages)

	Always disagree	Sometimes disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Sometimes agree	Always agree
Single mother (n=53)		28.3	3.8	15.1	52.8
Single father (n=20)		20.0	5.0	15.0	60.0
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	1.0	21.1	5.7	8.2	63.9
Cohabiting man (n=179)	0.6	14.5	5.6	15.6	63.7
Cohabiting mother (n=243)	1.2	27.2	9.9	18.5	43.2
Cohabiting father (n=224)	0.9	28.1	9.4	15.2	46.4

Note: Pearson=*

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

This table shows that the level of disagreement seems to be relatively low in Swedish households and this is true for all four measures of household disagreements in the HWF survey. Nearly a majority in all household groups always agrees on the distribution of housework while always disagreeing is very seldom. There are statistically significant differences between the different household types however. These differences seem to be related to the presence of children in the household, and especially those cohabiting with children have a somewhat higher level of disagreement about distribution of housework. This pattern is repeated for disagreements on amount of time spent together and the amount of time spent at work. For disagreements over the household economy there were no statistically significant differences between the respondent household types. It appears that the presence of children in the household raises the level of conflict within especially the cohabiting households. Looking back at the findings on the work-household conflicts we can conclude that this corresponds well with the groups who had the highest level of work-household conflicts. Cohabiting households with children have a somewhat higher level of conflicts and this is probably a consequence of the high workload (in relation to both paid work and housework) and time pressure that these households face (for tables on household

finances, time spent together and time spent at work see Appendix 2, tables A 64 to A 66).

Conclusion on work-household conflicts

Summarizing the findings on work-household conflict and disagreement within the household in the Swedish HWF survey we can conclude as follows:

The HWF survey shows that work-household conflict is widespread in Swedish households. The conflicts arise from the involvement in paid labour, which often creates difficulties for carrying out the housework that needs to be done and for fulfilling responsibilities towards the family. On the other hand, it is relatively uncommon that the household responsibilities prevent the respondents from doing their work sufficiently. Women more often feel that work makes it difficult to manage the housework that needs to be done and this must be connected to their greater responsibility for housework. The level of work-household conflict was much more marked for the middle-aged group on all measures. A reasonable explanation for this could be the higher level of household and labour market responsibilities faced by this age group. The level of disagreement within the household was found to be relatively low in Swedish households. The level was however found to be somewhat higher among cohabiting households with children, something that probably is an effect of the higher workload and time pressure these households face.

NOTES

1. This division of age into three groups, the young 18-24 year olds, the middle aged 25-54 and the old 55-64 will be used continuously in the paper when referring to age differences.

ANNEX**1. Analysis of response rates in HWF Swedish telephone interview**

The Swedish dataset for HWF based itself on a national random sample of 1892 individuals 18-64 drawn by Statistics Sweden. Of these complete telephone interviews were conducted with 1284 respondents while partial telephone interviews were conducted with an additional 3 respondents. This means that the base HWF dataset consists of 1287 respondents giving a response rate of 68 per cent. In addition to the HWF sample an additional sample random sample of 400 individuals working within what could be labeled the 'New economy', and were interviewed using the HWF questionnaire. Of these 293 interviews were completed giving an answering rate of 73,3 per cent for the additional 'New Economy' sample. The two samples cannot be added together using weights, this due to the difficulty of making the sampling for the 'New Economy' interviews. Each data set thus has to be used separately, or one must knowingly

forfeit the statistical notion of a random sample with the same or known probabilities for being included in the sample.

In table 1, the reasons for non-participation by individuals in the sample can be seen. Of the falling off it appears as if the largest proportion is caused by reasons that could be labeled as difficulties in making contact, an 11.8 per cent falling off is caused by such reasons. Additionally 3.7 per cent of the sample did not have a phone and could thus not be contacted for this reason. The falling off due to not having phone is of course potentially quite problematic as this very well could be a very special group, although the relatively small proportion here should not cause any major problems for the representativity of the data. Reasons connected with a refusal to participate in the survey was at 9.8 per cent of the sample, while a further falling off of 5.2 per cent was caused by varying reasons.

Table 1. Participating or not in interview - and reason for non participation

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Full telephone interview	1284	67.9	67.9
Partial telephone interview	3	0.2	68.0
Prevented, other reasons	4	0.2	68.2
Prevented due to illness	4	0.2	68.4
Prevented due to respondent being institutionalized	2	0.1	68.6
Prevented due to physical/mental disability	8	0.4	69.0
Prevented due to language difficulties	12	0.6	69.6
No contact despite repeated attempts	124	6.6	76.2
Moved, address unknown	7	0.4	76.5
Temporarily away	27	1.4	78.0
Secret phone number	53	2.8	80.8
No telephone	70	3.7	84.5
Message left on answering machine	12	0.6	85.1
Non participation other reasons	37	2.0	87.1
Non participation due to having no time to spare	44	2.3	89.4
Non participation on due to principle	25	1.3	90.7
Non participation due to voluntaries	138	7.3	98.0
Non participation due to the purpose of the survey	23	1.2	99.2
Emigrated/abroad	9	0.5	99.7
Dead	1	0.1	99.7
Emigrated	5	0.3	100.0
Total	1892	100.0	

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

In order to further investigate the level of potential problem caused by the falling off for the Swedish dataset, we have conducted a number of analyses based on register data available both for the respondents and for those in the sample that were non participants in the interviews. Starting

with year of birth in table 2 we can see that there are only very small differences that are not statistically significant between respondents and non-respondents. Median age is the same for both respondents and non-respondents while the differences in mean age is 0.23.

Table 2. Year of birth

Responding or not	Mean	Median	N	Std. D
No	1959.62	1960.00	605	12.91
Yes	1959.39	1960.00	1287	12.69
Total	1959.46	1960.00	1892	12.76

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Looking at table 3 we however see that there seems to be more differences in answering rates depending on gender. Falling off for men was at 35 per cent while the falling off for women was only 28.6 per cent. This is a difference in answering rates that is statistically significant. The response rates for both men and women are however relatively high and given that the group sizes are large this should be of relatively little problem for analyses. There also exist differences in answering rates depending on respondents' country of birth. Here there is a statistically significant difference where the falling off for individuals born in Sweden is 29 per cent while it for indi-

viduals born outside Sweden is 50 per cent (table for country of birth not presented here). This deviation is common in Swedish surveys, and as the group born outside Sweden is relatively small to begin with (14.7 of the initial sample) this should mean that problems for general analyses are minor. It does however mean that possibilities to analyze the group not born in Sweden in more detail are reduced. The recommended division for such analysis will due to this be to use a variable principally distinguishing between respondents born in Sweden, respondents born in the EU and respondents born outside the EU. This will result in groups large enough for analyses.

Table 3. Respondent's gender by Responding or not

		Responding or not		Total
		No	Yes	
Male	N	350	650	1000
	%	35.0	65.0	100.0
Female	N	255	637	892
	%	28.6	71.4	100.0
Total	N	605	1287	1892
	%	32.0	68.0	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

When looking at residential region in Table 4, we see a pattern where answering rates in the HWF survey are lower than average in the capital city (Stockholm, 60.5 per cent), the two other Swedish cities (Gothenburg and Malmö, 65 per cent) and the most rural areas (62.8 per cent). The differences in answering rates is statistically significant, and a pattern of answering rates that exists in

most Swedish national surveys. Although these regional differences in answering rates do exist in the HWF survey, they are not unusually marked. Given that the answering rates for the region with the lowest rates (Stockholm) is 60.5 per cent and the national average is 68 per cent, these regional differences appear to represent no real problem for the survey.

Table 4. Residential region by Responding or not

		Responding or not		Total
		No	Yes	
Stockholm region	N	156	239	395
	%	39.5	60.5	100.0
Gothenburg or Malmö region	N	104	201	305
	%	34.1	65.9	100.0
Town larger than 90.000 within 30 km	N	204	472	676
	%	30.2	69.8	100.0
Town larger t 27.000 within 30 km, with 300.000 within 100 km	N	84	244	328
	%	25.6	74.4	100.0
Town larger than 27.000 within 30 km	N	22	72	94
	%	23.4	76.6	100.0
Less than 27.000 within 30 km	N	35	59	94
	%	37.2	62.8	100.0
Total	N	605	1287	1892
	%	32.0	68.0	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

In the same way we in table 5 can see a familiar pattern (both in relation to Swedish and international surveys) of lower answering rates for those with the lowest income. Those earning less than 50 thousand SEK have the lowest answering rate with 56.8 per cent, and the answering rates increase with increasing incomes. This difference is statistically significant and should definitely be

kept in mind, but as was the case with regional differences even the group with the lowest answering rate had an answering rate well above 50 per cent and less than 12 per cent lower than the national average. Something must be seen as relatively good in relation to the lowest income groups possibly containing the most marginalized groups in Swedish society.

Table 5. Income in Thousands of SEK by Responding or not

		Responding or not		Total
		No	Yes	
-50	N	133	175	308
	%	43.2	56.8	100.0
50-100	N	59	93	152
	%	38.8	61.2	100.0
100-150	N	90	165	255
	%	35.3	64.7	100.0
150-200	N	113	268	381
	%	29.7	70.3	100.0
200-250	N	95	261	356
	%	26.7	73.3	100.0
250-300	N	52	142	194
	%	26.8	73.2	100.0
300-350	N	22	68	90
	%	24.4	75.6	100.0
350-400	N	14	36	50
	%	28.0	72.0	100.0
400-450	N	5	25	30
	%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
450-	N	22	54	76
	%	28.9	71.1	100.0
Total	N	605	1287	1892
	%	32.0	68.0	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

As a final piece of comparative information between respondents and non-respondents in the HWF survey we have access to the respondents registered civil status. Here we see that answering rates are somewhat lower among those registered

as unmarried or widow/er (they could with the register classification also be cohabiting without shared children). The differences in answering rates are here minor, but on the verge of being statistically significant.

Table 6. Civil status by Responding or not

		Responding or not		Total
		No	Yes	
All Married and those cohabiting with shared children	N	235	585	820
	%	28.7	71.3	100.0
Unmarried (could be cohabiting without shared children)	N	290	542	832
	%	34.9	65.1	100.0
Registered Partnership (i.e. "same sex marriage")	N	1	--	1
	%	100.0	--	100.0
Divorced (could be cohabiting with no shared child)	N	71	146	217
	%	32.7	67.3	100.0
Widow/er (could be cohabiting with no shared child)	N	8	14	22
	%	36.4	63.6	100.0
Total	N	605	1287	1892
	%	32.0	68.0	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Taken together the answering rates for the Swedish HWF survey must be described as good given the level of complexity of the questionnaire. The level of refusals was not that large, and the greatest part of the falling off was caused by difficulties in locating the respondent. This together suggests that the possibility of the falling off creating difficulties for generalisability to Sweden is very small. This is confirmed in the comparative analysis of respondents and non-respondents using register data. Here it was found that there were differences in response rates for several variables. The differences were however in most cases rela-

tively small (although in most cases significant), and for none of the variables was there for any group an answering rate lower than 50 per cent. The differences should be kept in mind depending on the analytical approach to the data set, but should generally not affect results other than to a very minor degree. In case of a deemed need for taking into account the differences in answering rates in the form of a weight, the results here alternatively the variables used here are also present for respondents as well as non-respondents in the Swedish HWF data set.

2. Additional tables related to the text

Table A.1. Would you like to work on this activity the same number of hours, more hours, or fewer hours? By gender (n=1008)

	Men	Women
Less hours	39.9%	31.6%
The same hours	55.2%	58.1%
More hours	4.9%	10.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.2. Would you like to work on this activity the same number of hours, more hours, or fewer hours? By age (n=1008)

	-24	25-54	55-
Less hours	13.7%	38.4%	37.8%
The same hours	61.1%	56.1%	56.1%
More hours	25.3%	5.5%	6.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.3. What kinds of shifts do you usually work?

	Frequency	Percent
Rotating shifts (e.g. sometimes mornings, sometimes afternoon)	55	66.3
Nights	5	6.0
Day times	13	15.7
Evening or twilight shifts	2	2.4
Other	8	9.6
Total	83	100.0

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.4. The respondents working schedule...? by gender

	Men	Women
Regular working hours: Monday morning to Friday afternoons	66.7%	59.4%
Shift work	9.2%	7.1%
Flexitime	3.7%	1.9%
Other regular schedule	8.8%	14.9%
Irregular, it varies	11.6%	16.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.5. The respondents working schedule...? by age

	-24	25-54	55-
Regular working hours	46.3%	63.7%	70.6%
Shift work	10.5%	8.9%	3.9%
Flexitime	2.1%	3.1%	2.2%
Other regular schedule	18.9%	11.1%	10.0%
Irregular, it varies	22.1%	13.1%	13.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=**

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.6. Talking about your MAIN activity, do you work varying hours? By gender (n=1002)

	Men	Women
Never	47.0%	47.5%
Yes, varies some other way	3.8%	5.9%
Yes, according to seasons	6.3%	3.0%
Yes, each month	3.2%	2.8%
Yes, each week	19.3%	21.0%
Yes, each day	20.5%	19.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.7. Talking about your MAIN activity, do you work varying hours? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Never	44.2%	46.6%	51.1%
Yes, varies some other way	7.4%	4.3%	5.6%
Yes, according to seasons	3.2%	4.7%	5.6%
Yes, each month	2.1%	3.2%	2.8%
Yes, each week	22.1%	20.9%	15.7%
Yes, each day	21.1%	20.4%	19.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.8. How often do you do (overtime in) this activity in the...? By gender (percentages)

	Never	Few times a year	Only seasonal	Once a month	Once a week	Total
Afternoons						
Male (n=536)	19.0	10.1	5.2	20.7	45.0	100.0
Female (n=472)	35.6	11.9	3.4	14.6	34.5	100.0
Total (n=1008)	26.8	10.9	4.4	17.9	40.1	100.0
Evening						
Male (n=536)	30.0	14.0	4.7	21.8	29.5	100.0
Female (n=472)	47.0	11.0	3.2	16.9	21.8	100.0
Total (n=1008)	38.0	12.6	4.0	19.5	25.9	100.0
Nights						
Male (n=535)	71.6	14.0	2.8	7.7	3.9	100.0
Female (n=473)	86.3	5.1	0.8	4.7	3.2	100.0
Total (n=1008)	78.5	9.8	1.9	6.3	3.6	100.0
Weekends						
Male (n=536)	39.6	24.6	6.2	21.5	8.2	100.0
Female (n=471)	53.9	15.1	3.8	17.2	10.0	100.0
Total (n=1007)	46.3	20.2	5.1	19.5	9.0	100.0

Note: Significance: Afternoons=***, Evenings=***, Nights=***, Weekends=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.9. How often do you do (overtime in) this activity in the...? By Age

		Never	Few times a year	Only seasonal	Once a month	Once a week	Total
Afternoons	-24	33.0%	9.6%	3.2%	18.1%	36.2%	100.0%
	25-54	24.2%	10.8%	4.6%	18.7%	41.7%	100.0%
	55-	34.4%	12.2%	3.9%	13.9%	35.6%	100.0%
Evening	-24	43.6%	11.7%	2.1%	19.1%	23.4%	100.0%
	25-54	33.9%	13.4%	4.2%	20.9%	27.6%	100.0%
	55-	52.2%	9.4%	3.9%	13.9%	20.6%	100.0%
Nights	-24	81.9%	4.3%	1.1%	7.4%	5.3%	100.0%
	25-54	75.5%	11.7%	2.2%	6.6%	4.0%	100.0%
	55-	88.3%	5.0%	1.1%	4.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Weekends	-24	52.1%	10.6%	2.1%	23.4%	11.7%	100.0%
	25-54	42.4%	23.7%	5.5%	19.3%	9.2%	100.0%
	55-	59.4%	10.6%	5.0%	17.8%	7.2%	100.0%

Note: Significance: Evening=**, Nights=**, Weekends=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.10. Regarding this activity do you decide, or does someone else decide on... By gender

	A number of hours		B general working schedule		C overtime that you work	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	I decide	36.9%	25.4%	32.2%	27.8%	58.3%
Employer decides	36.9%	49.9%	36.7%	40.4%	13.0%	21.8%
Employer and I decide together	20.5%	19.9%	26.2%	28.3%	22.4%	19.5%
It is outside our control	5.8%	4.9%	4.9%	3.5%	6.3%	6.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: A Pearson=***, C Pearson=**

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A 11. Regarding this activity do you decide, or does someone else decide on... By age

	A the number of hours that you work			B your general working schedule			C the overtime that you work		
	-24	25-54	55-	-24	25-54	55-	-24	25-54	55-
	I decide	17.2%	33.7%	29.0%	20.4%	30.7%	33.1%	48.8%	56.8%
Employer decides	54.8%	40.7%	47.7%	48.4%	37.6%	36.4%	17.9%	15.9%	23.3%
Employer and I decide together	24.7%	20.2%	17.4%	30.1%	27.6%	24.0%	26.2%	21.1%	17.3%
It is outside our control	3.2%	5.5%	5.8%	1.1%	4.1%	6.5%	7.1%	6.2%	6.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: A Pearson=*

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.12. Is this place of work: by gender

	Men	Women
At home	3.0%	0.8%
Combined at home and elsewhere	3.2%	1.9%
Within the locality where you live	55.9%	68.6%
Within a different locality to which you commute	29.0%	26.8%
Abroad	0.6%	--
Always changing	7.7%	1.9%
Other situation	0.7%	--
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.13. Is this place of work: by age

	-24	25-54	55-
At home	--	1.5%	5.0%
Combined at home and elsewhere	2.1%	2.3%	3.9%
Within the locality where you live	67.4%	61.7%	60.0%
Within a different locality to which you commute	27.4%	28.3%	26.7%
Abroad	--	0.4%	--
Always changing	2.1%	5.4%	4.4%
Other situation	1.1%	0.4%	--
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.14. Talking about your MAIN activity, do you work in varying places? By gender

	Men	Women
Never	54.0%	76.6%
Yes, varies some other way	6.0%	2.9%
Yes, according to seasons	2.1%	1.0%
Yes, each month	8.4%	3.8%
Yes, each week	13.8%	7.7%
Yes, each day	15.7%	7.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.15. Talking about your MAIN activity, do you work in varying places? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Never	70.5%	63.1%	67.8%
Yes, varies some other way	4.2%	5.1%	2.2%
Yes, according to seasons	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%
Yes, each month	7.4%	6.5%	4.4%
Yes, each week	7.4%	11.0%	12.8%
Yes, each day	8.4%	12.6%	11.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.16. What sort of contract do you have with your employer in your MAIN activity? By gender

	Men	Women
No contract	1.1%	0.4%
Self employed	13.3%	4.9%
Permanent contract	78.4%	81.9%
Fixed term	5.9%	10.6%
'On call' subject to requirements of employment	0.2%	1.7%
On a fee only basis	0.2%	0.4%
Subject to performance	0.4%	--
On a work experience project	0.6%	--
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.17. What sort of contract do you have with your employer in your MAIN activity? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
No contract	3.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Self employed	3.2%	9.5%	12.1%
Permanent contract	51.6%	83.2%	82.2%
Fixed term	34.7%	5.6%	4.0%
'On call' subject to requirements of employment	3.2%	.8%	--
On a fee only basis	1.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Subject to performance	1.1%		0.6%
On a work experience project	2.1%	0.1%	--
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.18. How satisfied are you in general with your main work? By gender

	Men	Women
Very satisfied	41.5%	41.2%
Somewhat satisfied	44.9%	45.4%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.2%	8.2%
Somewhat dissatisfied	3.9%	4.2%
Very dissatisfied	1.5%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.19. How satisfied are you in general with your main work? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Very satisfied	43.2%	40.5%	43.9%
Somewhat satisfied	36.8%	46.6%	43.3%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.4%	8.7%	6.7%
Somewhat dissatisfied	7.4%	3.7%	3.9%
Very dissatisfied	5.3%	0.5%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=**

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.20. The stability of your work? By gender

	Men	Women
Very satisfied	41.8%	46.8%
Somewhat satisfied	36.9%	36.8%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13.7%	11.1%
Somewhat dissatisfied	5.7%	3.4%
Very dissatisfied	1.9%	1.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.21. The stability of your work? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Very satisfied	43.6%	43.5%	47.2%
Somewhat satisfied	39.4%	37.8%	31.7%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10.6%	11.8%	16.1%
Somewhat dissatisfied	3.2%	4.9%	3.9%
Very dissatisfied	3.2%	1.9%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.22. The duration of your contract? By gender

	Men	Women
Very satisfied	68.0%	67.2%
Somewhat satisfied	22.4%	21.5%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.3%	7.2%
Somewhat dissatisfied	1.4%	2.6%
Very dissatisfied	0.9%	1.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.23. The duration of your contract? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Very satisfied	47.6%	70.2%	68.0%
Somewhat satisfied	25.6%	20.1%	27.9%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19.5%	6.7%	2.7%
Somewhat dissatisfied	4.9%	1.9%	0.7%
Very dissatisfied	2.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.24. Your location of work? By gender

	Men	Women
Very satisfied	51.3%	58.8%
Somewhat satisfied	37.2%	30.9%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.1%	5.9%
Somewhat dissatisfied	2.4%	3.2%
Very dissatisfied	0.9%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.25. Your location of work? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Very satisfied	47.9%	55.5%	55.9%
Somewhat satisfied	37.2%	33.6%	35.2%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.4%	7.1%	7.3%
Somewhat dissatisfied	5.3%	2.9%	1.1%
Very dissatisfied	3.2%	1.0%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.26. Your hours of work? By gender

	Men	Women
Very satisfied	32.6%	34.5%
Somewhat satisfied	36.5%	36.8%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18.6%	15.2%
Somewhat dissatisfied	10.5%	11.4%
Very dissatisfied	1.7%	2.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.27. Your hours of work? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Very satisfied	33.3%	32.6%	37.2%
Somewhat satisfied	48.4%	35.7%	34.4%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	9.7%	18.1%	16.7%
Somewhat dissatisfied	7.5%	11.8%	9.4%
Very dissatisfied	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.28. Your Earnings? By gender

	Men	Women
Very satisfied	14.3%	10.5%
Somewhat satisfied	41.3%	33.1%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	20.8%	17.4%
Somewhat dissatisfied	17.6%	26.8%
Very dissatisfied	6.0%	12.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.29. Your Earnings? By age

	-24	25-54	55-
Very satisfied	17.9%	11.7%	12.8%
Somewhat satisfied	34.7%	37.1%	40.0%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17.9%	20.4%	15.0%
Somewhat dissatisfied	15.8%	22.7%	22.2%
Very dissatisfied	13.7%	8.2%	10.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.30. What income sources did the respondent have last month by gender? (n=1286)

	Men	Women
A Wage or salary	72.3%	69.7%
B Self employed earnings ***	12.0%	4.6%
C Income from additional jobs (occasional/casual work)	5.8%	4.6%
D Income from own farming or agricultural production	0.9%	0.3%
E Pension ***	3.8%	8.2%
F Unemployment benefit	3.7%	4.2%
G Grant, loans or scholarship for education and training	7.8%	10.7%
H Other social transfers (child allowance, parental leave) ***	10.6%	28.0%
I Income from investments, savings or rents from properties	2.0%	1.6%
J Profit from a business	0.3%	0.3%
K Private transfers (alimony, or payment from others) *	0.9%	2.5%
M Other sources	5.4%	5.0%
N None, the respondent had no income last month	0.9%	1.4%

Note: Statistically significant differences marked by stars on each row

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.31. What income sources did the respondent have last month by age? (n=1286)

	-24	25-54	55-
A Wage or salary ***	55.4%	77.2%	60.3%
B Self employed earnings ***	0.6%	9.1%	10.9%
C Income from additional jobs (occasional/casual work) **	10.7%	4.4%	4.3%
D Income from own farming or agricultural production	--	0.7%	0.8%
E Pension ***	--	2.6%	21.4%
F Unemployment benefit *	4.2%	3.1%	6.6%
G Grant, loans or scholarship for education and training***	38.1%	6.3%	0.4%
H Other social transfers (child allowance, parental leave) ***	8.3%	25.1%	6.6%
I Income from investments, savings or rents from properties	1.2%	1.6%	2.7%
J Profit from a business	--	0.3%	0.4%
K Private transfers (alimony, or payment from others) *	3.6%	1.9%	--
M Other sources	4.2%	4.6%	7.8%
N None, the respondent had no income last month *	2.4%	0.6%	2.3%

Note: Statistically significant differences marked by stars on each row

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.32. Number of current income earning activities for the respondent by gender (n=1286)

	Men	Women
No activity	8.2%	11.9%
1 activity	75.7%	71.4%
2 activities	14.0%	13.7%
3 activities	2.0%	2.2%
4 activities	--	0.5%
5 activities	--	0.2%
7 activities	--	0.2%
10 activities	0.2%	--

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.33. Number of current income earning activities for the respondent by age (n=1286)

	-24	25-54	55-
No activity	19.0%	6.4%	16.3%
1 activity	63.1%	76.9%	69.3%
2 activities	15.5%	14.3%	11.3%
3 activities	2.4%	1.9%	2.7%
4 activities	--	0.3%	--
5 activities	--	0.1%	--
7 activities	--	--	0.4%
10 activities	--	0.1%	--

Note: Significance=**

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.34. What activities did the respondents have last month? By age (n=1286)

	-24	25-54	55-
A Employed full time ***	33.9%	65.7%	44.7%
B Employed part time	16.7%	14.8%	17.1%
C Employed on fixed contract	1.2%	1.2%	2.7%
D In employment but temporarily laid off	--	0.1%	0.4%
E Self employed **	1.8%	8.1%	8.9%
F Casual worker (day to day arrangement) ***	11.3%	2.2%	1.6%
G Farmer	--	0.7%	0.4%
H Pupil/student / in education or training ***	40.5%	6.0%	0.4%
I Government training scheme **	2.4%	0.2%	1.9%
J Unpaid worker in family business	--	--	--
K Unemployed	6.0%	4.2%	6.2%
N Retired from paid work ***	--	2.1%	19.1%
O Housekeeper	--	1.0%	1.9%
P Sick or disabled ***	--	2.2%	7.0%
Q Other	3.0%	1.6%	0.8%

Note: Significant differences marked by stars on each row

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.35. The respondent and his/her household n=1287

Single woman	8.55%
Single man	12.82%
Single woman with children	4.35%
Single man with children	1.63%
Cohabiting woman (no children)	15.07%
Cohabiting man (no children)	13.99%
Cohabiting woman with children	18.88%
Cohabiting man with children	17.56%
Woman living with parents as daughter	1.40%
Man living with parents as son	3.11%
Woman living with parents/own children or husband	1.09%
Man living with parents/own children or husband	0.85%
Living with brother/sister/relative/non-relative	0.70%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.36. Temporarily left the household (army service, student, etc.) (n=1207)

None	93.9%
1 member	3.1%
2 or more members	2.9%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.37. The dwelling you are living in is ... by gender (n=1283)

	Men		Women	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Ownership (i.e. ownership of house)	338	52.2	326	51.3
COOP ownership (i.e. ownership of flat)	87	13.4	84	13.2
Renting (first hand contract)	204	31.5	217	34.2
Renting (second hand contract)	8	1.2	8	1.3
Flat attached to respondents job	3	0.5	--	--
Lodger	6	0.9	--	--
Other	2	0.3	--	--
Total	648	100	635	100

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.38. The dwelling you are living in is ... by age (n=1283)

	-24		25-54		55-	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Ownership (i.e. ownership of house)	44	26.2	462	53.7	158	62.0
COOP ownership (i.e. ownership of flat)	23	13.7	107	12.4	41	16.1
Renting (first hand contract)	86	51.2	279	32.4	56	22.0
Renting (second hand contract)	10	6.0	6	0.7	--	--
Flat attached to respondents job	1	0.6	2	0.2	--	--
Lodger	3	1.8	3	0.3	--	--
Other	1	0.6	1	0.1	--	--
Total	168	100	860	100	255	100

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.40. Number of rooms (excluding the bathroom, kitchen, hallway, cellar) in the dwelling by gender (n=1282)

	Men		Women	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1 room	45	7.0	25	3.9
2 rooms	102	15.8	91	14.3
3 rooms	116	17.9	139	21.9
4 rooms	140	21.6	144	22.7
5 rooms	128	19.8	130	20.5
6 rooms	69	10.7	69	10.9
7 rooms	30	4.6	26	4.1
8 or more	17	2.6	11	1.7

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.41. Number of rooms (excluding the bathroom, kitchen, hallway, cellar) in the dwelling by age (n=1282)

	-24		25-54		55-	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1 room	34	20.2	32	3.7	4	1.6
2 rooms	50	29.8	111	12.9	32	12.6
3 rooms	30	17.9	169	19.7	56	22.0
4 rooms	18	10.7	201	23.4	65	25.6
5 rooms	9	5.4	187	21.7	62	24.4
6 rooms	11	6.5	103	12.0	24	9.4
7 rooms	8	4.8	38	4.4	10	3.9
8 or more	8	4.8	19	2.2	1	0.4

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.42. Number of different items present in the household split by age (n=1282)

	-24	0	1	2	3 or more
Cars		36.3%	38.7%	17.9%	7.1%
Mobile phones		4.8%	35.7%	33.9%	25.6%
Computers		22.6%	57.7%	16.7%	3.0%
Internet		36.3%	58.9%	4.8%	
Other properties		86.9%	11.3%	1.2%	0.6%
	25-54	0	1	2	3 or more
Cars		12.8%	51.3%	30.8%	5.0%
Mobile phones		9.0%	38.1%	35.9%	17.1%
Computers		17.0%	61.5%	14.3%	7.1%
Internet		25.5%	69.7%	3.4%	1.4%
Other properties		81.2%	16.8%	1.2%	0.8%
	55-	0	1	2	3 or more
Cars		12.5%	57.3%	27.1%	3.1%
Mobile phones		22.0%	45.9%	25.5%	6.7%
Computers		40.8%	49.4%	5.9%	3.9%
Internet		49.4%	46.7%	3.5%	0.4%
Other properties		71.8%	25.1%	2.0%	1.2%

Note: Cars Pearson=***, Mobile phones Pearson=***, Computers Pearson=***, Internet Pearson=***, Other properties Pearson=**

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.43. Number of different items present in the household split by gender (n=1282)

Women	0	1	2	3 or more
Cars	17.3%	50.6%	28.0%	4.1%
Mobile phones	12.0%	38.4%	35.6%	14.0%
Computers	24.3%	59.5%	10.7%	5.5%
Internet	33.9%	62.4%	3.1%	0.6%
Other properties	80.9%	16.9%	1.4%	0.8%
Men	0	1	2	3 or more
Cars	14.4%	51.2%	28.7%	5.7%
Mobile phones	10.0%	40.2%	31.5%	18.2%
Computers	20.7%	57.7%	15.2%	6.3%
Internet	29.6%	65.0%	4.0%	1.4%
Other properties	79.3%	18.5%	1.2%	0.9%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.44. Most important income source in the household by gender (n=1273)

	Men	Women
Wage or salary	78.9%	77.9%
Self employed earnings	8.4%	6.5%
Income from additional jobs (can be occasional and/or casual work)	0.3%	--
Income from own farming or agricultural production (including produce)	0.5%	--
Pension	2.5%	6.7%
Unemployment benefit	2.0%	1.3%
Grant or scholarship for education and training, including loans	4.5%	3.7%
Other social transfers (e.g. child allowance, parental leave)	1.4%	1.3%
Income from investments, savings or rents from properties	0.3%	0.2%
Profit from a business		0.2%
Private transfers (e.g. alimony, or payment from others such as parents)	0.3%	0.2%
Other sources	0.9%	2.2%
None, the respondent had no income last month	--	--

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.45. Most important income source in the household by age (n=1273)

	-24	25-54	55-
Wage or salary	69.5%	84.2%	64.6%
Self employed earnings	5.5%	7.1%	9.8%
Income from additional jobs (can be occasional and/or casual work)	1.2%	--	--
Income from own farming or agricultural production (including produce)	--	0.2%	0.4%
Pension	0.6%	1.4%	17.7%
Unemployment benefit		1.5%	3.1%
Grant or scholarship for education and training, including loans	18.3%	2.6%	--
Other social transfers (e.g. child allowance, parental leave)	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%
Income from investments, savings or rents from properties	.6%	0.2%	--
Profit from a business	0.6%	--	--
Private transfers (e.g. alimony, or payment from others such as parents)	0.6%	0.2%	--
Other sources	1.2%	1.3%	2.8%
None, the respondent had no income last month	--	--	--

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.46. Mean monthly household income in SEK, split for respondent and his/her household (n= 1105)

	n=	Mean
Single woman	100	9895
Single man	160	10956
Single woman with children	53	13959
Single man with children	21	17273
Cohabiting woman (no children)	146	23802
Cohabiting man (no children)	166	23296
Cohabiting woman with children	216	28512
Cohabiting man with children	201	26655
Woman living with parents as daughter	3	33000
Man living with parents as son	16	29875
Woman living with parents/own children or husband	12	24167
Man living with parents/own children or husband	9	26844
Living with brother/sister/relative/non-relative	2	15600
Total	1105	21578

Note: Significance=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.47. Total monthly net income for the household in SEK by age (n=1190)

	Men	Women
Mean	13182	10092
Median	12500	10000
Minimum	0	0
Maximum	50000	52000
Note:	Significance=***	
Source:	HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001	

Table A.48. Generally, how satisfied are you with.... by gender and age (A...the way you live? n=1282, B...the economic situation of your household? (n=1280)

		Very dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied
Men	A...the way you live?	1.5%	1.7%	10.4%	52.1%	34.3%
	B...the economic situation of your household?	4.2%	7.3%	14.3%	51.0%	23.3%
Women	A...the way you live?	2.7%	4.3%	7.2%	41.6%	44.3%
	B...the economic situation of your household?	4.1%	8.8%	15.3%	46.3%	25.5%
Age -24	A...the way you live?	1.2%	4.8%	10.7%	40.5%	42.9%
	B...the economic situation of your household?	7.8%	13.3%	13.3%	41.0%	24.7%
Age 25-54	A...the way you live?	1.6%	2.9%	9.0%	49.0%	37.5%
	B...the economic situation of your household?	3.4%	8.4%	16.4%	49.4%	22.5%
Age 55-	A...the way you live?	4.3%	2.0%	7.1%	43.9%	42.7%
	B...the economic situation of your household?	4.3%	3.5%	10.2%	51.4%	30.6%

Note: Gender A Pearson=***, Age A Pearson=*, Age B Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.49. Subjective comparisons of economic situations... By gender and age (A n=1274, B n=1227)

		Clearly deteriorated	Somewhat deteriorated	Stayed the same	Somewhat improved	Clearly improved	No household
Men	A) Present economic situation to that of five years ago.....	7.3%	8.9%	24.2%	28.6%	23.4%	7.6%
	B) In the next year the economic situation of your household will...?	1.5%	7.9%	48.9%	32.3%	9.4%	--
Women	A) Present economic situation to that of five years ago.....	6.8%	12.7%	25.2%	25.1%	22.9%	7.3%
	B) In the next year the economic situation of your household will...?	1.1%	7.7%	55.4%	27.4%	8.4%	--
Age -24	A) Present economic situation to that of five years ago.....	6.2%	6.2%	16.1%	16.8%	20.5%	34.2%
	B) In the next year the economic situation of your household will...?	1.3%	9.8%	36.6%	34.0%	18.3%	--
Age 25-54	A) Present economic situation to that of five years ago.....	6.4%	11.2%	21.7%	29.4%	26.7%	4.7%
	B) In the next year the economic situation of your household will...?	0.7%	5.2%	50.1%	34.7%	9.3%	--
Age 55-	A) Present economic situation to that of five years ago.....	9.8%	12.2%	40.4%	24.7%	12.9%	--
	B) In the next year the economic situation of your household will...?	3.3%	15.4%	68.7%	11.0%	1.6%	--

Note: Age A Pearson=***, Age B Pearson=***,

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.51. In the last year, have YOU done VOLUNTARY WORK for a non-profit organization AT LEAST MONTHLY? By gender (n=1287)

	No	Yes
Men	68.5%	31.5%
Women	80.5%	19.5%

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.52. In the last year, have YOU done VOLUNTARY WORK for a non-profit organization AT LEAST MONTHLY? By age (n=1287)

	No	Yes
-24	78.0%	22.0%
25-54	72.9%	27.1%
55-	77.4%	22.6%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.53. In the last year, have YOU done any UNPAID WORK for a relative or friend outside the household AT LEAST MONTHLY? By gender (n=1287)

	No	Yes
Men	74.5%	25.5%
Women	76.5%	23.5%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.54. In the last year, have YOU done any UNPAID WORK for a relative or friend outside the household AT LEAST MONTHLY? By age (n=1287)

	No	Yes
-24	73.2%	26.8%
25-54	75.6%	24.4%
55-	76.3%	23.7%

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.55. Who usually does the house cleaning, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respond	Partner	Father	Son	Daughter	Shared	Friend/ neighbor	Pay someone	Other situation
Single woman (n=109)	95.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	0.9	1.8
Single man (n=165)	98.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.6	0.6
Single mother (n=56)	94.6	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	1.8	1.8
Single father (n=21)	95.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	47.9	7.7	--	--	--	42.8	--	1.5	--
Cohabiting man (n=179)	9.5	40.2	--	--	--	49.7	--	0.6	--
Cohabiting mother (n=243)	57.2	4.1	--	--	0.4	36.6	--	1.6	--
Cohabiting father (n=226)	7.1	42.0	0.9	--	--	48.7	--	0.9	0.4

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.56. Who usually washes the laundry, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respondent	Partner	Son	Shared	Friend/ neighbor	Pay someone	Other situation
Single woman (n=109)	98.2	--	--	--	0.9	0.9	--
Single man (n=165)	95.8	--	--	--	3.6	--	0.6
Single mother (n=56)	98.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Single father(n=21)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	68.6	3.1	--	28.4	--	--	--
Cohabiting man (n=179)	12.8	63.1	--	24.0	--	--	--
Cohabiting mother (n=242)	71.5	3.3	0.4	24.4	--	--	0.4
Cohabiting father (n=226)	8.4	70.4	--	20.8	--	--	0.4

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.57. Who usually does the daily shopping, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respondent	Partner	Shared	Friend/ neighbor	Pay some- one	Other situa- tion	Not applicable
Single woman (n=109)	96.3	--	--	2.8	0.9	--	--
Single man (n=165)	98.8	--	--	0.6	0.6	--	--
Single mother (n=56)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Single father (n=21)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	41.2	7.7	51.0	--	--	--	--
Cohabiting man (n=179)	16.8	27.9	54.7	--	--	--	0.6
Cohabiting mother (n=242)	46.5	11.1	42.0	--	--	0.4	--
Cohabiting father (n=226)	14.2	30.1	55.3	--	--	0.4	--

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.58. Who usually takes care of sick friend or relative, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respondent	Partner	Son	Shared	Other situation	Not applicable
Single mother (n=56)	82.1	--	--	--	3.6	14.3
Single father (n=20)	90.0	--	--	--	--	10.0
Cohabiting mother (n=242)	37.2	1.2	0.4	48.8	--	12.4
Cohabiting father (n=224)	2.2	31.3	--	52.7	--	13.8

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.60. Who usually takes care of a sick child, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respondent	Partner	Shared	Friend/ neighbour	Other situation	Not applicable
Single mother (n=56)	67.9	--	--	--	7.1	25.0
Single father (n=20)	70.0	--	--	--	10.0	20.0
Cohabiting mother (n=242)	41.7	4.1	33.9	0.4	0.4	19.4
Cohabiting father (n=224)	7.6	28.6	42.4	0.4	0.4	20.5

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.61. Who usually works in the garden or the plot, by respondent and type of household (percentages)?

	Respondent	Partner	Son	Shared	Friend/ neighbor	Pay some-one	Other situation	Not applicable
Single woman (n=109)	33.0	--	--	--	3.7	0.9	1.8	60.6
Single man (n=165)	25.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.6	73.9
Single mother (n=56)	21.4	--	1.8	--	--	--	1.8	75.0
Single father (n=21)	38.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	61.9
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	12.9	14.9	--	34.5	--	0.5	0.5	36.6
Cohabiting man (n=179)	25.1	7.8	--	33.5	--	--	--	33.5
Cohabiting mother (n=242)	15.3	21.9	0.4	43.4	--	0.4	0.4	18.2
Cohabiting father (n=226)	20.8	9.7	0.4	56.2	0.9	--	--	11.9

Note: Pearson=***

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.62. Measures of work and household conflict by gender (percentages)

	Male	Female
A) My work makes it difficult for me to do some of the household tasks that need to be done *		
Never	40.9	31.4
Rarely	15.9	18.3
Sometimes	23.1	24.7
Often	15.3	20.2
Always	4.9	5.4
	100.0	100.0
B) My work makes it difficult to fulfill my responsibilities towards my family and other important persons in my life		
Never	42.2	37.8
Rarely	20.8	19.1
Sometimes	23.6	27.2
Often	10.7	13.7
Always	2.6	2.1
	100.0	100.0
C) My responsibilities towards my family and other important persons in my life prevented me from doing my work adequately		
Never	73.1	73.9
Rarely	16.9	15.6
Sometimes	7.9	8.5
Often	1.1	1.5
Always	0.9	0.6
	100.0	100.0
Note:	Significance marked with stars on each statement	
Source:	HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001	

Table A.63. Measures of work and household conflict by age (percentages)

	-24	25-54	55+
A) My work makes it difficult for me to do some of the household tasks that need to be done ***			
Never	53.6	30.8	49.7
Rarely	14.4	18.3	13.1
Sometimes	12.4	26.2	20.8
Often	15.5	19.4	11.5
Always	4.1	5.3	4.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0
B) My work makes it difficult to fulfil my responsibilities towards my family and other important persons in my life ***			
Never	56.8	34.3	55.2
Rarely	17.9	21.4	15.5
Sometimes	11.6	28.9	18.2
Often	12.6	13.0	8.3
Always	1.1	2.4	2.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0
C) My responsibilities towards my family and other important persons in my life prevented me from doing my work adequately ***			
Never	84.2	69.0	85.8
Rarely	10.5	19.2	7.7
Sometimes	5.3	9.5	4.4
Often	--	1.4	1.6
Always	--	1.0	0.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Significance marked with stars on each statement

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.64. Disagreement over amount of time spent together by respondent and his/her household (percentages)

	Always disagree	Sometimes disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Sometimes agree	Always agree
Single mother (n=54)	--	13.0	11.1	9.3	66.7
Single father (n=20)	--	5.0	--	15.0	80.0
Cohabiting woman (n=193)	0.5	11.4	7.8	9.8	70.5
Cohabiting man (n=179)	0.6	12.8	6.7	12.3	67.6
Cohabiting mother (n=242)	1.2	17.4	8.3	22.3	50.8
Cohabiting father (n=224)	1.3	15.6	11.2	17.9	54.0

Note: Pearson=*

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.65. Disagreement over amount of time spent at work by respondent and his/her household (percentages)

	Always disagree	Sometimes disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Sometimes agree	Always agree
Single mother (n=49)	2.0	14.3	14.3	2.0	67.3
Single father (n=19)	--	5.3		15.8	78.9
Cohabiting woman (n=176)	0.6	13.6	7.4	11.4	67.0
Cohabiting man (n=176)	--	8.5	8.5	14.2	68.8
Cohabiting mother (n=240)	2.1	19.6	7.1	12.1	59.2
Cohabiting father (n=220)	3.2	19.1	8.6	16.4	52.7

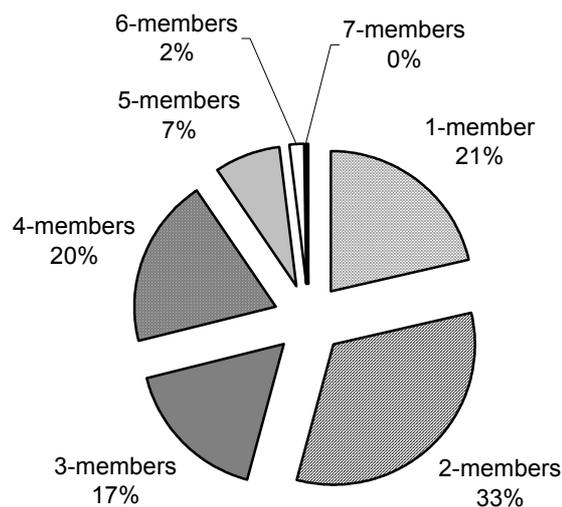
Note: Pearson=*

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Table A.66. Disagreement over household finances by respondent and his/her household (percentages)

	Always disagree	Sometimes disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Sometimes agree	Always agree
Single mother (n=52)	--	11.5	7.7	3.8	76.9
Single father (n=19)	--	15.8	--	15.8	68.4
Cohabiting woman (n=194)	--	10.3	5.2	8.8	75.8
Cohabiting man (n=179)	0.6	6.7	3.9	14.0	74.9
Cohabiting mother (n=243)	1.2	9.1	6.2	16.5	67.1
Cohabiting father (n=224)	2.7	8.9	5.4	14.7	68.3

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001

Figure A.I. Total number of members in the household (including the respondent) n=1286

Source: HWF Survey: Sweden, 2001