



WORICA

Women inclusion and empowerment
through collage art

WORICA

National Gender Equality and Inclusion Report

Sweden

Prepared by Folkuniversitetet

February 2026

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About this report

Women inclusion and empowerment through collage art.

This national report was prepared by **Folkuniversitetet** as part of **WORICA – Women inclusion and empowerment through collage art**, an Erasmus+ adult-education partnership (project 2025-1-SE01-KA220-ADU-000350853) bringing together Folkuniversitetet (Sweden), Brûlant·e·s (France), CEIPES ETS (Italy), Fractals – Art Education (Spain), ÖJAB (Austria) and SOFFA – Social Fashion Factory (Greece).

Six national reports – one for each partner country – map the legal and policy framework for gender equality, women’s rights and protection mechanisms, social inclusion measures, key indicators, main challenges, a national glossary, a practical “how-to” guide and useful resources. Together they form the evidence base of the **WORICA EU Gender Equality Handbook** and inform the Collage Art and Inclusion Learning Programme and the Women Empowerment Shows.

The information reflects the situation in **Sweden** at the date of completion (February 2026). Laws, services and contact details change; readers are encouraged to verify current information with the authorities and organisations listed in the Useful Resources section. In an emergency, always contact the national emergency services.

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1. General Information

Country: **Sweden**

Partner Organisation: Folkuniversitetet

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2. Legal and Policy Framework

2.1 Introduction Gender Equality in Sweden

A TRADITION OF GENDER EQUALITY

Sweden has a long tradition of working with gender equality. Gender equality means that girls and boys, women and men have the same rights, obligations and opportunities in all areas of life. The overall goal is for women and men to have the same power to shape society and their own lives. The goal was adopted with broad political consensus in 2006. [Jämställdhet i Sverige](#) | [Jämställdhetsmyndigheten](#)

Important years for gender equality in Sweden

1842 School for all

1946 Certain professions are allowed for unmarried women

1919 Universal suffrage for women and they can be elected to the Riksdag

1921 The first five women are elected to the Riksdag

1923 The Eligibility Act

1927 Public secondary schools are opened for girls

1938 Contraception is allowed

1944 Homosexuality was decriminalised

1948 Child allowance

1951 Retain citizenship

1955 Paid parental leave

1955 Sex education in school

1958 The Women's History Collection is founded

1958 Women gain right to be ordained as priests

WORICA – National Gender Equality and Inclusion Report – Sweden

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- 1964 Birth control pills are approved in Sweden
- 1965 Marital rape is covered by the Criminal Code
- 1968 Group 8 is formed, a non-partisan women's organisation
- 1971 Separate taxation of the incomes of spouses is introduced
- 1972 Group 8 revived the awareness of International Women's Day
- 1974 The parental benefit is introduced
- 1975 The right to free abortion
- 1979 The Gender Equality Act
- 1980 JämO is introduced
- 1982 The first government grant to women's organisations
- 1982 Prohibition of pornographic performance in public places
- 1989 Women received formal access to all parts of the Armed Forces
- 1994 Shared power – Shared responsibility
- 1994 Stödstruporna (The Support Socks) threaten to form a political party
- 1995 The fourth world conference on women
- 1995 A reserved month is introduced in the parental benefit
- 1997 The Women's Empowerment Inquiry submits its final report
- 1999 Law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services
- 1999 HomO is established
- 2006 New gender equality policy goal
- 2008 A new discrimination law is adopted
- 2009 Same-sex marriages
- 2010 Gender-neutral conscription
- 2011 The Council of Europe's convention is signed
- 2013 "Particularly vulnerable situation" is introduced
- 2014 Nordic Forum – New action on women's rights
- 2015 A third month is earmarked for one parent in the parental benefit
- 2017 Two new equality policy sub-goals are added: education and health
- 2018 New Gender Equality Agency founded
- 2018 The Consent Act is introduced

Gender equality in Sweden | Swedish Gender Equality Agency

2.2 National authorities

Sweden is one of the few EU Member States that benefits from the presence of two governmental bodies with a mandate for gender equality. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN

The governmental position with the highest responsibility for gender equality in Sweden is the Minister for Gender Equality and Working Life, whose remit includes the Division for Gender Equality (Jämställdhetsenheten). The Division for Gender Equality is located within the Ministry of Employment and is headed by the Minister for Gender Equality and Working Life, the Minister for Housing and the Deputy Minister for Employment.

The Division for Gender Equality has 14 employees, who spend between 75 % and 100 % of personnel time working on gender equality issues.

A second governmental body, the Swedish Gender Equality Agency (Jämställdhetsmyndigheten), was established on 1 January 2018 to contribute to the effective implementation of Swedish gender equality policy. The work of the agency requires close cooperation with other government agencies, municipalities, county councils, regions and civil society. The Swedish Gender Equality Agency works on policy analysis, follow-up of progress against the gender equality goals, coordination and support for government agencies and universities on gender mainstreaming, and international exchange and cooperation.

An important part of the mandate is supporting the implementation and monitoring of Sweden's national 10-year strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women, including female genital mutilation, honour-related violence and oppression, and prostitution and trafficking in human beings.

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency has 135 employees, who spend between 75 % and 100 % of personnel time working on gender equality issues. The agency received approximately EUR 6.2 million from the government for special gender equality measures.

By 31 March each year, the Swedish Gender Equality Agency reviews and analyses measures to achieve Sweden's gender equality goals, ensuring their effectiveness and implementation. The expectation is that the Swedish Gender Equality Agency will ensure that the priorities in the government's gender equality policy have an impact and contribute to more effective implementation of Swedish gender equality policy.

Both the Division for Gender Equality and the Swedish Gender Equality Agency report regularly to parliament on gender equality progress, including on the budget bill, covering various targets such as power, finance, education, unpaid work, healthcare, social services and violence against women.

[Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

Gender equality – Government.se

The Global Goals

Through the Global Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the countries of the world have committed themselves, beginning on 1 January 2016 and continuing until 2030, to ending poverty and hunger everywhere, combatting inequalities within and among countries, building peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, protecting human rights and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and ensuring the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. The countries of the world have resolved to create conditions for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

In Sweden, all government ministers will be responsible for implementation of the 2030 Agenda within their own areas of responsibility. Minister for Public Administration has particular responsibility for national implementation, which involves municipalities and county councils, as well as government agencies and the Government Offices. How the Global Goals will be achieved also depends on the commitment of other actors, such as non-governmental organisations, the business sector, trade union organisations and academia.

Minister for Strategic Development and Nordic Cooperation is responsible for identifying strategic measures that should be taken to ensure effective implementation in the long term.

[Sustainable Development Goals - Government.se](#)

Goal 5 – Gender Equality

Gender equality is a goal in itself and a prerequisite for sustainable and peaceful development. Gender equality is achieved when women, men, girls and boys have equal rights, conditions and opportunities, and the power to shape their own lives and contribute to the development of society. It is a matter of equitable distribution of power, influence and resources in society. The generally subordinate position of power of women and girls compared with men and boys must end.



[Goal 5: Gender equality - Government.se](#)

Gender impact assessment

There is a legal obligation to conduct an ex ante gender impact assessment when drafting legal instruments, policies, plans or programmes.

The government has also reinforced support and capacity-building measures to improve practices in conducting gender equality impact assessments. In addition, Government

Decision A2021/01442 and rhw Government Offices Decision A2021/01442 both stipulate that a gender evaluation and assessment is required for all initiatives that originate from the government offices (i.e. bills, proposals, decisions, etc.). [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

Gender budgeting

There is a legal obligation to undertake gender budgeting for a ministerial budget or the budget of other governmental institutions, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process.

The government provides a clear statement of gender-equality-related objectives in budgets, and each proposal in the Budget Act is accompanied by a gender impact assessment. As a result of the extensive annual instructions, the practice of gender budgeting is used widely in most ministries, and data on gender equality budgetary allocations is also published. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

Training and awareness raising

Officials at the highest political level, employees of the government's Gender Equality Unit and most employees in other ministries participate in gender equality training on an ad hoc and voluntary basis. The training includes general sensitivity to gender issues, as well as specific training on gender mainstreaming, performing gender impact assessments and gender budgeting. The training takes up to four hours a year, except for the employees of the government's gender equality body, who receive eight hours of training per year. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

Consultation with civil society

Consultation with civil society occurs through various means: non-government organisations (NGOs) can regularly request meetings with the Minister for Gender Equality and Working Life or the state secretary to discuss relevant issues and are able to voice concerns orally or in written statements. The Swedish government also regularly initiates specific councils with NGOs depending on the topic in question, for example on men's violence against women.

The Government Offices of Sweden has an interministerial working group that collaborates with civil-society organisations, meeting quarterly under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. In 2018, the Swedish government established the National Office for Dialogue and Consultation (NOD) to promote gender equality through cooperation between public actors and civil society. NOD facilitates meetings, supports dialogue and develops methods for addressing societal issues. The government grants funds annually to women's rights NGOs with national and international operations. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

The Ministry of Employment is responsible for issues concerning the labour market, labour law and health and safety at work. The Ministry is also responsible for matters concerning integration, efforts to counter exclusion and work on gender equality, human rights at national level, strengthening LGBTIQ people's rights and combating racism and discrimination.

Responsible for gender equality is the Minister for Gender Equality. [Ministry of Employment - Government.se](https://www.government.se)

SWEDISH GENDER EQUALITY AGENCY

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency is a government agency under the Ministry of Employment, created to contribute to effective implementation of the Swedish gender equality policy.

The overarching goal of Sweden's national gender equality work is for women and men to have the same power to shape society and their own lives. The gender equality work is ultimately a matter of redistributing power and resources in order to achieve the goals.

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency works on policy-analysis and follow-up of progress against the gender equality goals, coordination and support to government agencies and universities on gender mainstreaming, as well as international exchange and cooperation.

It provides government grants to women's mobilisation, gender equality projects and prevention of men's violence against women in Sweden.

An important part of the mandate is supporting implementation and monitoring of Sweden's national ten-year strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women, including female genital mutilation, honour-related violence and oppression, as well as prostitution and trafficking in human beings.

The Agency was established on 1 January 2018 to contribute to effective implementation of the Swedish gender equality policy. The work of the Agency requires close cooperation with other government agencies, municipalities, county councils, regions and civil society.

The agency is located in Gothenburg, and has a staff of about 140. [About us | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

Sweden has 21 regions, which in municipal law are defined as self-governing units with an area of geographical responsibility corresponding to a county.

Additionally, each county has a county administrative board (Länsstyrelse), a government agency that is responsible for government administration at the county level. Through ordinances, the county administrative boards are responsible for developing county gender equality and gender mainstreaming strategies. Basing their work on the government's national gender equality policy, they have an important role to play as coordinators of regional action and are important partners for the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

"All county administrative boards have experts in gender equality with a mission to support regional actors, such as municipalities, regions, authorities, the business sector, and civil society, in their work on gender mainstreaming. The county administrative boards report annually to the Ministry of Employment on developments in the counties.

All counties are tasked with developing county strategies for gender equality (2024-2027)”.
Monica Forsman, Specialist in gender equality Länsstyrelsen Västerbotten

SWEDISH MUNICIPALITIES AND REGIONS

Sveriges kommuner och regioner (SKR). As political arenas, employers, and welfare providers, municipalities and regions play an important role in promoting gender equality.

CEMR Declaration

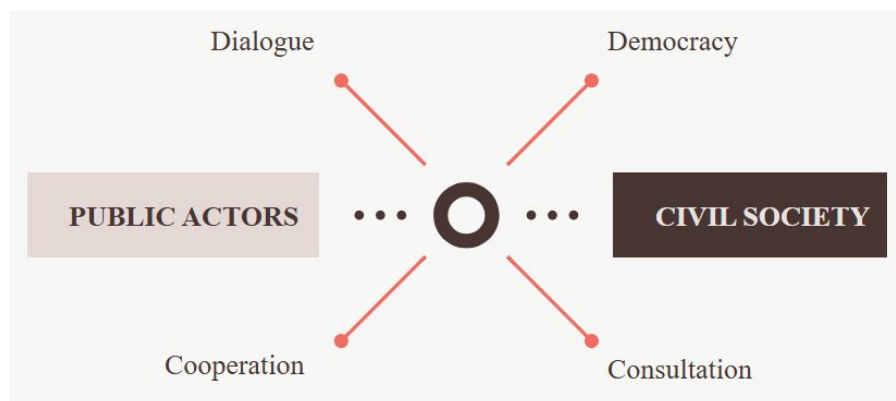
The European Declaration for Equality between Women and Men at Local and Regional Level (CEMR Declaration) is a tool for municipalities and regions to integrate the gender equality perspective into all activities.

The declaration highlights gender mainstreaming in all municipal or regional activities as a necessary strategy for promoting gender equality. SKR has developed guidelines for gender mainstreaming, including tools for analysis and follow-up. [CEMR-deklarationen - SKR](#)

NATIONAL OFFICE FOR DIALOGUE

NOD (National office for dialogue and consultations between the government and the civil society) is a platform for cooperation. It was signed by the Swedish government and the civil society in February 2018.

The aim of NOD is to help public actors and civil society to cooperate, and to provide relevant organizations with meeting points to support dialogue. NOD is active in all fields of politics.



English – Nationellt organ för dialog och samråd mellan regeringen och det civila samhället

2.3 International frameworks

Sweden’s gender equality policies are shaped and strengthened by a shared global agenda. International frameworks provide the foundations for our commitments. [International frameworks and gender equality | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)

Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is one of the UN’s nine core human rights

conventions. It is the second most ratified UN convention after the Convention on the Rights of the Child. As of 2012, 187 countries had signed the convention, representing over 90% of UN member states.

CEDAW consists of 30 articles, with the first 16 defining key terms and outlining fundamental rights. These articles establish, among other things, that signatory states must take measures to eliminate discrimination against women in political and public life, eradicate workplace discrimination, and address stereotypical behaviours that portray one gender as superior or inferior to the other.

One of the unique aspects of CEDAW is that it requires governments to focus not only on eliminating discrimination against women in the public sphere but also in private life. [The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\) | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

AGENDA 2030

Adopted by UN member states in 2015, Agenda 2030 represents a global commitment to building a sustainable society—one that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

On a global level, progress toward the goals is measured using 230 indicators. Sweden also tracks its progress with an additional 50 nationally adapted indicators, with Statistics Sweden (SCB) responsible for monitoring and reporting.

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency (Jämställdhetsmyndigheten) contributes to Agenda 2030 through its areas of work, particularly in tracking and advancing:

- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- **Goal 8:** Promote decent work and economic growth.
- **Goal 16:** Foster peaceful and inclusive societies.

Agenda 2030 and the 17 Global Goals | Swedish Gender Equality Agency

THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION

In 1995, 189 countries adopted a global action plan for gender equality during the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing – the so-called Beijing Platform for Action.

The purpose of [the Beijing Platform for Action](#) is to drive gender equality efforts forward, drawing, among other things, on the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which obligates UN member states to eradicate discrimination against women.

The Beijing Platform for Action identifies twelve priority areas deemed critical to achieving gender equality. One key tool in this effort is gender mainstreaming, which involves integrating a gender perspective into all policy areas and at every stage of decision-making, planning, and implementation. [The Beijing Platform for Action – A global gender equality agenda turns 30 | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

THE ISTANBUL CONVENTION

The Istanbul Convention is the first legally binding agreement on violence against women in Europe. It describes how the abolition of violence against women is necessary in order to achieve gender equality and requires states to take comprehensive measures. Sweden ratified the convention in 2014.

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence is the most comprehensive human rights convention in its field. The purpose of the Convention is to protect women and girls against all forms of violence, including honour-related violence and oppression, and to prevent, prosecute and eliminate violence against women and domestic violence. [The Istanbul Convention | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

“Sweden reported to GreVio, Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, for the first time in 2017 and most recently in 2023. This is not done every year, but on a regular basis”. Monica Forsman, Specialist in gender equality Länsstyrelsen Västerbotten

[GREVIO - Istanbul Convention Action against violence against women and domestic violence](#)

2.4 Legislative and Policy Framework

The Swedish Constitution seeks to combat discrimination, including on the grounds of sex. In line with Article 2 of the Swedish Constitution, public institutions work to combat discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, national or ethnic origin, linguistic or religious affiliation, functional disability, sexual orientation, age or any other individual circumstances.

Legislation prohibiting gender-based discrimination in the labour market was adopted in 1979 and later in 1997. In 2008, the Discrimination Act was introduced to combat discrimination and promote equal rights and opportunities, using an intersectional approach, regardless of sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other beliefs, disability, sexual orientation or age.

Sweden’s national gender equality strategy guides gender equality and mainstreaming efforts. The overall objective is to ensure that women and men have the same power to shape the country and their own lives.

Gender mainstreaming is Sweden’s main strategy for achieving its gender equality policy objectives. Sweden’s gender equality policy began with a five-year national action plan in 1988. Since adopting the ‘Shared power – shared responsibility’ proposition in 1994, Sweden has focused on gender mainstreaming strategies. Government Decision A2021/01442 mandates integrating gender equality into all aspects of policy and decision-making, including budgeting, legislation, EU and international work, and government control of agencies. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

SWEDEN’S 2024–2028 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN, NAP

Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security.

Sweden will highlight and support particularly marginalised groups, such as women with disabilities, LGBTI persons, young people and older people. Since Resolution 1325 was adopted, Sweden has actively worked on the women, peace and security agenda. Sweden's first National Action Plan (NAP) was adopted in 2006 and two more were adopted in 2009 and 2016, respectively. As part of the work on developing Sweden's fourth NAP, an external evaluation was conducted, and the subsequent recommendations were considered while drafting the new action plan. Civil society organisations were also consulted during this process.

The nap aims to guide Sweden's overall efforts to implement the women, peace and security agenda, both internationally and nationally between 2024 and 2028. National initiatives within the framework of implementation of the action plan also lay the foundation for international action. Relevant Swedish government agencies will be involved in converting the action plan's strategic direction into operational activities.

1. **Contribute to women's and girls' equal participation in conflict prevention measures.**

Overarching objective: Sweden will contribute to equal participation of different groups of women and girls in conflict prevention measures.

1. Contribute to inclusive and equal peace processes and peacebuilding. Overarching objective: Sweden will highlight and strengthen women's equal participation and influence in peace processes, and in broader peacebuilding and statebuilding, at all levels of society. This includes countries where Sweden and Swedish government agencies are involved in peacebuilding and stabilisation efforts, but also women's participation at national level in defence and security issues.

2. **Increased protection of women and girls.**

Overarching objective: Sweden will contribute to preventing and increasing the protection of all women and girls from all forms of violence and abuse, during and after an armed conflict, particularly in countries with some form of Swedish presence, through a mission abroad or within the framework of international organisations and initiatives. Capacity-building for staff who may be included in initiatives will be provided as part of regular activities.

1. **Leadership and expertise.**

Overarching objective: Measures that contribute to implementing the women, peace and security 4 Gender equality leads to more effective military and civilian crisis management operations. agenda will be integrated into all relevant national and international activities. government.se/contentassets/3941dc43555b4a90943a2e5de064937f/swedens-20242028-national-action-plan-for-the-implementation-of-un-security-council-resolutions-on-women-peace-and-security-brochure/

GENDER EQUALITY STRATEGY

Gender impact assessment

There is a legal obligation to conduct an ex ante gender impact assessment when drafting legal instruments, policies, plans or programmes.

The government has also reinforced support and capacity-building measures to improve practices in conducting gender equality impact assessments. In addition, Government Decision A2021/01442 and rhw Government Offices Decision A2021/01442 both stipulate that a gender evaluation and assessment is required for all initiatives that originate from the government offices (i.e. bills, proposals, decisions, etc.).

Gender budgeting

There is a legal obligation to undertake gender budgeting for a ministerial budget or the budget of other governmental institutions, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process.

The government provides a clear statement of gender-equality-related objectives in budgets, and each proposal in the Budget Act is accompanied by a gender impact assessment. As a result of the extensive annual instructions, the practice of gender budgeting is used widely in most ministries, and data on gender equality budgetary allocations is also published.

Training and awareness raising

Officials at the highest political level, employees of the government's Gender Equality Unit and most employees in other ministries participate in gender equality training on an ad hoc and voluntary basis. The training includes general sensitivity to gender issues, as well as specific training on gender mainstreaming, performing gender impact assessments and gender budgeting. The training takes up to four hours a year, except for the employees of the government's gender equality body, who receive eight hours of training per year. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

SWEDISH GENDER EQUALITY POLICY

Equality between women and men is a constitutional norm and an explicit policy objective in Sweden. The ultimate aim of Swedish gender equality policy is for women and men to have the same opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all areas of life.

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency monitors and analyses seven gender equality policy objectives:

1. **Equal division of power and influence**

An equal distribution of power and influence between women and men entails decision-making positions in society being characterised by a balanced gender distribution, but also that women and men have equal opportunities to influence decision-making.

1. **Economic equality**

According to the second gender equality policy objective, women and men should have the same opportunities and conditions regarding paid work that provides lifelong economic independence.

1. **Equal education**

The third policy goal concerns ensuring that women and men have equal opportunities and conditions regarding education, choice of study, and personal development.

1. **Equal distribution of unpaid housework and care work**

The fourth gender equality subgoal is about achieving an equal distribution of unpaid household and care work. Women and men should share equal responsibility for household chores and have the opportunity to give and receive care on equal terms.

1. **Equal health**

Women and men, girls and boys should have equal opportunities for good health and be offered care and support on equal terms.

1. **Men's violence against women must stop**

The sixth goal is to end men's violence against women. Women and men, girls and boys, should have the same right and opportunity to bodily integrity. Men's violence against women is therefore a matter of gender equality.

1. **Honour-related violence and oppression must end**

Everyone, regardless of gender, must throughout their lives have the same right and opportunity to live without being restricted by collectively based honour norms.

Gender equality in Sweden | Swedish Gender Equality Agency

Gender Mainstreaming – A general strategy aimed to structure the gender equality work

The use of gender mainstreaming as a strategy to reach the Swedish gender equality goals dates back to 1994. According to the strategy, gender equality work must be integrated into the regular operations and not merely be dealt with as a separate, parallel track. [Gender mainstreaming | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

Prostitution policy in Sweden

Prostitution is a difficult subject that is not often spoken about in public. It is something that happens elsewhere, to other people. Different countries have taken varying approaches to deal with prostitution, most of these revolving around the criminalisation or decriminalisation of the sale of sex. Then, 24 years ago, something radical happened when Sweden decided to criminalise only the purchase of sexual services. The results are in, and other countries are following Sweden's lead. [Prostitution policy in Sweden – targeting demand | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

Sweden's consent law: A new standard for sexual offences

The Swedish consent law fundamentally reshapes the legal landscape surrounding sexual offenses, positioning consent at the heart of sexual relations. The legislation has catalysed a broader cultural conversation about sexual ethics and respectful relationships. And since its inception in 2018 the conviction rates in Sweden have gone up proving that it has been an effective legislative tool to be able to hold more sexual offenders accountable. [Sweden's consent law | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

2.5 Key laws on Gender Equality

Several laws in Sweden aim to promote gender equality and combat discrimination. These laws are important for creating an equal society where all people have equal opportunities to live a good and equal life.

- **Discrimination Act (SFS 2008:567):** This act aims to counteract discrimination and in other ways promote equal rights and opportunities regardless of gender, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other belief, disability, sexual orientation or age.
- **Social Services Act (SFS 2001:453):** This act states that social services shall promote people's economic and social security, equality in living conditions and active participation in social life.
- **The School Act (SFS 2010:800):** This act expresses an effort to offset differences in children's and students' opportunities to benefit from education, equal access to education for all children, and that education within the school system should be equivalent within each type of school regardless of where it is organized.
- **The Work Environment Act (SFS 1977:1160):** This act contains rules on obligations for employers and other safety managers to prevent ill health and accidents at work, and that this must be done on equal terms.
- **Planning and Building Act (SFS 2010:900):** This act aims to promote social development with equal and good social living conditions and a good and long-term sustainable living environment.

What laws regulate gender equality work in Sweden? | Anslagstavlan.se

2.6 Sweden's international strategy and operations

STRATEGY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' FREEDOM AND EMPOWERMENT 2025–2028

This Strategy governs Sweden's development cooperation for gender equality and women's and girls' freedom and empowerment from 2025 to 2028 with a total volume of SEK 800 million. Through Sida, Swedish support will contribute to four objectives that the Government particularly prioritises to strengthen gender equality and women's and girls' freedom and empowerment internationally.

Sida's activities should contribute to the following four objectives:

- Greater efforts against sexual and gender-based violence, and the combating of discrimination, oppressive and harmful norms and practices
- Increased economic empowerment and equality before the law for women and girls
- Increased political and societal influence and participation in decision-making for women and girls; and
- Greater access to sex- and age-disaggregated data.

Strategy for gender equality and women's and girls' freedom and empowerment 2025–2028 - Government.se

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY, SIDA

Sida – the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency – is a government agency working to create better living conditions for people living in poverty and under oppression around the world. Sida works on behalf of the Swedish government and parliament and the agency's activities are funded through Swedish tax revenue. [Start page | The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency | Sida](#)

Thematic areas

Sida's work is focused on thematic areas that are of particular importance for combating poverty around the world, such as democracy, gender equality, climate and peaceful societies.

 Agriculture and food security	 Climate and environment	 Democracy, human rights and freedom of expression	 Education
 Employment	 Gender equality	 Health	 Humanitarian assistance
 Migration and development	 Peaceful and inclusive societies	 Private sector	 Research
 Sexual and reproductive health and rights	 Sustainable energy	 Sustainable sea and water resources	 Trade
 Water and sanitation			

3. Women's Rights and Protection Mechanisms

3.1 Rights guaranteed by national legislation

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality means that women and men have to have the same opportunities, rights and obligations. This implies, among other things, that women and men have to have equal amounts of power, equal opportunities to go to school, and that they have to share the responsibility for their home and their children. In Sweden, we have reached quite a high level of gender equality, but there is still much to do. Many women still get paid less than men even though they have the same qualifications and work tasks, for example. [Women's rights and gender equality | Informationsverige.se](#)

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR KNOWLEDGE ON MEN'S VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence Against Women (NCK) is commissioned by the Government with raising national awareness of men's violence against women, inclusive of violence in close relationships, honour-based violence and oppression and violence in same-sex relationships, and with providing support to victims of violence. [National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence Against Women – Uppsala University](#)

WOMAN'S LEGAL RIGHTS AND PROTECTION IN SWEDEN

Sweden stands among the world's leading nations in advancing gender equality through progressive laws, comprehensive family policies, and strong representation. Emerging legislation on gender identity and online exploitation shows responsiveness to modern challenges. Still, pay disparities and social norms continue to demand attention.

Area	Status in Sweden
Legal Equality	Strong constitutional and anti-discrimination framework
Family Support	Generous parental leave, childcare, salary transparency
Political & Economic Roles	High female representation and leadership, though some gaps persist
Sexual Consent & Protection	Affirmative consent law; protections against honor violence
Reproductive Rights	Free abortion until 18 weeks + regulated access later; constitution push en route
Gender Recognition	Self-ID from 16 (2025), no medical diagnosis required
Military & Online Protection	Gender-equal conscription; new laws addressing sex work online

1. Foundational Equality & Anti-Discrimination Laws

Sweden's Constitution firmly enshrines the principle of gender equality and non-discrimination, applying across the labor market, public life, and family law.

Since 1980, gender discrimination in the workplace has been illegal. The Discrimination Act of 2009 mandates active efforts by employers to combat both discrimination and harassment, and work toward equal pay.

A dedicated Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) addresses cases of discrimination and enforces compliance.

1. Work-Life Balance & Parental Support

Sweden pioneered gender-neutral parental leave in 1974. Since then, generous paid leave has been steadily expanded, including “daddy months” to encourage shared caregiving. As of 2024, Sweden allows parents to transfer up to 45 leave days to grandparents or close guardians. Today, fathers take about 30% of paid parental leave.

Employers must annually compare salaries by gender to address disparities. Nonetheless, pay gaps persist—women earn approximately 90% of men's average monthly wages, influenced in part by higher rates of part-time work among mothers.

1. Political Representation & Leadership

Sweden boasts strong female political representation—historically reaching over 40% in Parliament, including half of the cabinet by the mid-1990s.

Notably, Magdalena Andersson became Sweden's first female Prime Minister in 2021. Women also hold a strong presence in business leadership—over half of state-owned enterprises are led by women as CEOs.

Gender mainstreaming has guided policymaking since 1994, ensuring that gender perspectives are embedded across all government actions.

1. | **Sexual Violence & Consent Laws**

Marital rape became illegal in 1965, and in 2018 Sweden adopted an affirmative consent standard—defining any non-consensual sex as rape.

Sweden ratified the Istanbul Convention in 2014 and continues strengthening laws on forced marriage (criminalized in 2012) and honor-related crimes.

The 2024-2028 National Action Plan and significant government funding reinforce ongoing efforts to combat gender-based and honor-related violence.

1. | **Reproductive Rights & Abortion Access**

Under the Abortion Act (1974), abortion is legal and available on request up to 18 weeks. Post-18 weeks, approval from the National Board of Health and Welfare is required, with a limit generally at 22 weeks. Abortions after that are allowed only in rare cases where the fetus cannot survive outside the womb.

Abortion is integrated into Sweden's universal healthcare system and is accessible even to non-residents. According to users on public forums, non-residents may pay the full cost (ranging roughly from €500 to €1,500), but services are highly supportive and non-judgmental.

Growing bipartisan support exists to constitutionalize the right to abortion, cementing it against future policy shifts.

1. | **LGBTQ+ Rights & Gender Identity**

In 2024, Sweden passed a law lowering the minimum age to legally change gender from 18 to 16 (effective July 2025), removing the requirement for a gender dysphoria diagnosis. Individuals under 18 will still require parental and medical approval.

The law has prompted concerns among some feminist organizations about potential unintended consequences for teenage girls, amid a sharp rise in gender dysphoria diagnoses.

1. | **Additional Rights & Social Context**

Sweden is one of the few countries that conscribes both men and women equally into national service—implemented in practice in 2018.

Criminal legislation now also covers newer forms of exploitation: starting in 2025, purchasing live online sexual services (like from OnlyFans) will be criminalized to curb exploitation trends.

Law Gratis a thorough and up-to-date summary of women's legal rights and protections in Sweden, featuring the robust frameworks, ongoing reforms, and evolving challenges that define gender equality in the country.

3.2 Complaint and redress mechanism

THE SWEDISH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Swedish Institute for Human Rights is Sweden's National Human Rights Institute. We were established as an independent authority with a broad mandate to promote and safeguard the respect and protection of human rights in Sweden.

The Institute defends and promotes the respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights in Sweden. We are a strong and courageous body that acts independently and with credibility. We fulfil our mission through dialogue and collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders.

Our Mandate Under the Law:

- Monitor, assess and report on the state of human rights in Sweden.
- Propose measures to the government to strengthen human rights protections.
- Engage in international cooperation and maintain dialogue with international organizations.
- Promote education, research, capacity-building and awareness of human rights.
- Submit an annual report to the government in which we describe the human rights situation in Sweden, how it has developed during the year and make recommendations on how access to rights can be strengthened.

English - Institutet för mänskliga rättigheter

INDEPENDENT GENDER EQUALITY BODY

The Equality Ombudsman (Diskrimineringsombudsmannen) (DO) in Sweden is an independent government agency that works on behalf of the Swedish parliament and government to promote equal rights and opportunities and to combat discrimination. The mandate of the DO encompasses sex, transgender identity or expression, ethnicity, religion or other beliefs, disability, sexual orientation and age. The DO's tasks are to influence, guide and encourage employers, agencies, municipalities and others to combat discrimination.

Functions of the Equality Ombudsman

- Publishing and disseminating gender-equality-related information, and conducting training.
- Providing legal support for victims of discrimination on the grounds of sex or gender.
- Deciding on complaints of discrimination on the grounds of sex.
- Conducting gender-sensitive analysis of policies and legislation.
- Coordinating and/or implementing anti-discrimination policies (on grounds other than sex or gender) for the government.

The DO has 112 employees, who dedicate up to a quarter of all personnel time to gender equality issues due to the expansive mandate.

Government departments or ministries frequently consult the DO about new or existing policies, laws or programmes, and the DO's involvement leads to the adjustment of policies or legislative instruments in 50–75 % of the cases. The recommendations made by the DO on reducing discrimination in the future are not legally binding, although they may result in a change; for example removing a discriminatory rule or bringing in a new way of working to prevent discrimination. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

English (engelska) | DO

4. Social Inclusion Measures

4.1 Policies for vulnerable women

Equal power and influence for women and men – that's what Sweden aims for.

Sweden is recognized as a global leader in gender equality, with high female participation in the workforce (around 80% for women aged 20–64). The country's policies support equal opportunities, including gender-neutral parental leave and affordable childcare, encouraging both parents to share responsibilities. Employers are required by law to promote equality and prevent discrimination.

Women in Sweden earn about 90% of men's wages, and while women hold significant leadership roles in state-owned companies, the private sector remains male-dominated. Sweden has made legislative advances to address violence against women and provides extensive support through shelters and legal protections.

Equality in Sweden also addresses men's issues, such as higher rates of workplace accidents, substance abuse, and mental health challenges. The government is reviewing the challenges faced by boys and young men with a focus on gender expectations.

Sweden has pioneered transgender rights, allowing legal gender changes since 1972, with continued improvements such as permitting legal gender change from age 16 (with parental consent) from July 2025. However, there is still room for progress in transgender rights according to advocacy groups. [Gender equality | sweden.se](#)

4.2 Available Support Services

NATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR WOMEN'S SHELTERS AND YOUNG WOMEN'S SHELTERS

Roks, the National Organisation for Women's Shelters and Young Women's Shelters in Sweden, is the largest member organisation for women's shelters and young women's shelters in the country. Roks aims at safeguarding the common interests of the shelters in their work against male violence towards women.

Roks strives to shape public opinion and actively works to make the public aware of the reality that the shelters face, as well as conduct outward dialogues around the issues concerning the shelters. There are currently around 100 women's and young women's shelters within the organisation.

Roks is a feministic organisation working on the rights of women's and young women's rights and liberation, as well as equality on all levels. [About Roks - Roks](#)

SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

NCK is commissioned by the Government to provide support to victims of violence and runs the national helplines Kvinnofridslinjen, Support Line for Men, Support Line for Transgender People and Rätt att välja. NCK also runs Sweden's first specialised out-patient clinic for women who have been subjected to violence – Kvinnofridsmottagningen at Uppsala University Hospital. [Support for victims of violence – National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence Against Women – Uppsala University](#)

Kvinnofridslinjen – Sweden's national women's helpline

Sweden's national women's helpline – Kvinnofridslinjen – provides support to anyone who has been subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence.

We can arrange interpreters in lots of different languages. It can take up to ten minutes to start interpreting your call.

Kvinnofridslinjen is open 24 hours a day, and you can remain anonymous when you call. Calls are free. Call 116 016. [Home - Kvinnofridslinjen](#)

Rätt att välja – Right to choose

Support line for individuals who are subjected to threats, violence or coercive control to protect their family's honour

We are a national support line for you if you live under rules and demands intended to protect your family's reputation or honour. This may take the form of threats, violence or coercive control.

We listen, give support and offer advice about where you can get help. The call is free and you are not required to tell us who you are. Anyone can call us or chat, regardless of their age or gender.

We speak Swedish, but we can connect an interpreter to the call. Stay on the line until the interpreter joins the call. The chat is only available in Swedish.

Call 020 57 70 70. The support line is open every day between 07:00 and 21:00. [Engelska – English - Rätt att välja](#)

WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE EUROPE

Feminist Network Promoting Human Rights of Women, their Children, and Girls

WAVE's mission is to enable all women and their children to live free from violence, particularly through strengthening and sustaining a European network of women's specialized support and

prevention services, experts and survivors; to share expertise and experience to prevent, challenge, address and ultimately end male violence against women and their children, through an intersectional feminist approach.

The WAVE Board is comprised of eight members from different countries and is elected by the General Assembly. WAVE's Board members are responsible for overseeing the strategic direction of the organisation. [About WAVE - WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE EUROPE](#)

5. Key Indicators and Data

Since 1994, official statistics related to individuals must be disaggregated by sex unless there are special reasons for not doing so (Section 14 of the Official Statistics Ordinance, 2001). National regulations ensure the quality and evaluation of these statistics. Statistics Sweden has certified its entire production of statistics according to the international standards of marketing, opinion and social research (International Organization for Standardization code 20252). SALAR collects and reports a wide range of statistics on its members' activities (including a number of statistics disaggregated by sex).

The production of official statistics is decentralised, with multiple agencies producing relevant statistics in their fields of expertise. Some agencies also require sex-disaggregated data for non-official statistics. For example, the Discrimination Act was amended in 2017 to incorporate the requirement for all organisations to conduct an annual pay survey to discover, remedy and prevent unfair gender differences in pay and other terms of employment in the workplace. An employer with a minimum of 10 employees must document the work on the survey and analysis, and employers with over 25 employees are subject to further requirements, such as the requirement to work on 'active measures' to promote fair pay.

Since 1983, Statistics Sweden has had a unit dedicated to promoting sex-disaggregated data, with a section of its website dedicated to gender statistics. [Gender Mainstreaming Approach - Sweden | European Institute for Gender Equality](#)

GENDER STATISTICS, STATISTICS SWEDEN (SCB)

Statistics Sweden is responsible for official statistics and for other government statistics. This means that we develop, produce and disseminate the statistics. In addition, we coordinate the system for the official statistics in Sweden.

We also conduct long-term cooperation projects with statistical offices in developing countries, which are financed by Sida.

Gender statistics refers to statistics that describe changes in society from a gender equality perspective. The statistics show the condition of women and men, girls and boys in a large number of areas.

However, statistics broken down by sex alone are not sufficient for performing analyses on gender equality. For this purpose, statistics must also be used that illustrate gender equality

issues in society. Statistics Sweden's website has a thematic page (in Swedish only) with additional gender equality statistics, in addition to this publication: www.scb.se/jamstalldhet.

Women and men in Sweden – Facts and figures

First published in 1984, 'Women and men in Sweden' is published every two years, in both Swedish and English. It is now published in a new digital format and contains easily accessible statistics on women and men in a wide range of areas.

Table of Content from the 2024 edition:

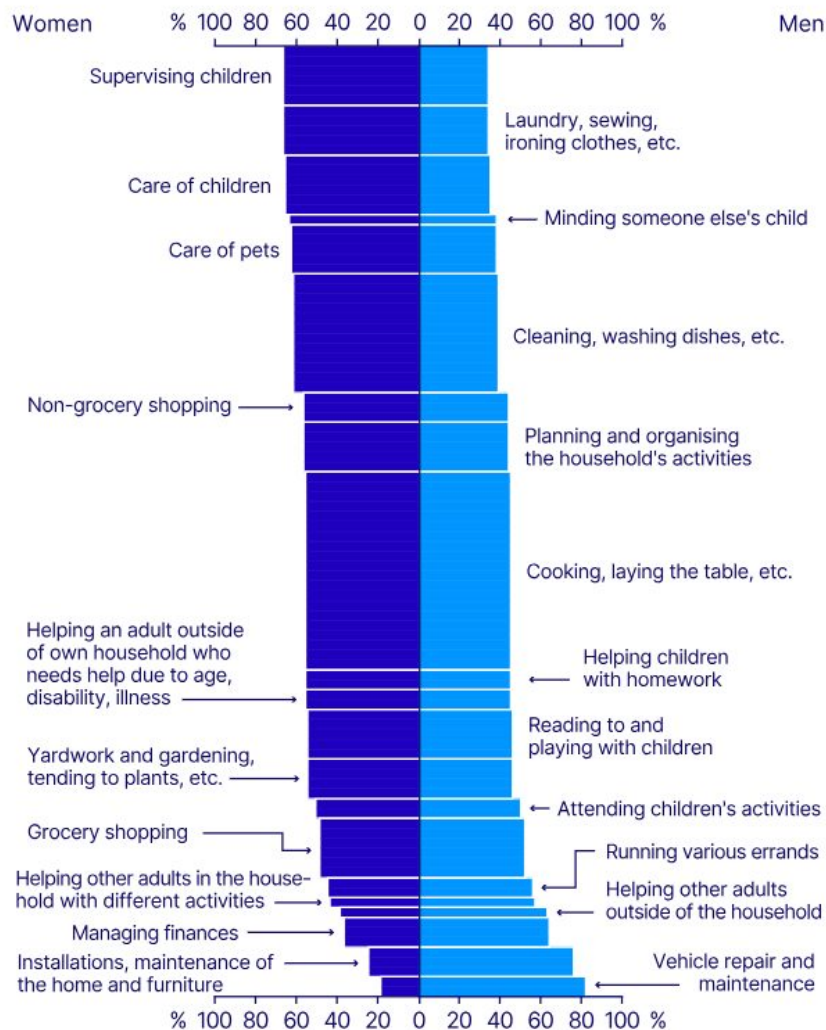
- Gender equality
- Population
- Health, care and social services
- Education
- Parental benefits
- Unpaid household and care work
- Gainful employment



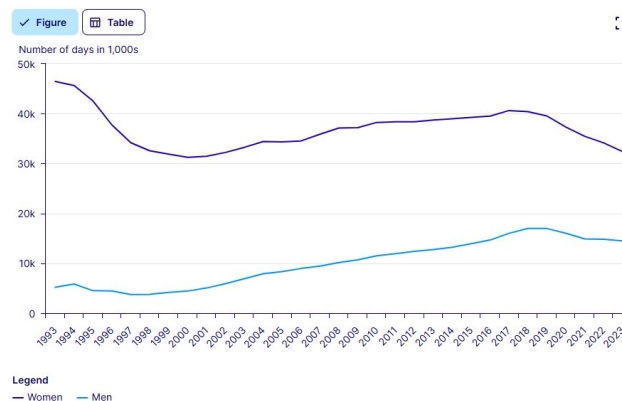
- Wages and salaries
- Income
- Crime
- Power and influence
- Progress so far
- Parental benefit 1974-2024
- Previous editions

Two examples from the 2024 publication:

Time spent on unpaid household and care work, by different activities for people aged 20–64, 2021
Minutes and sex distribution (%)



Days for which parental benefit is paid, 1993–2023
Number of days in 1,000s



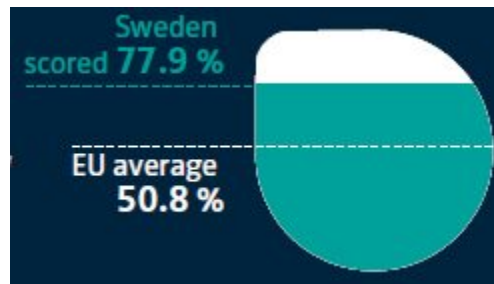
Women and men in Sweden

Gender statistics

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR GENDER EQUALITY, EIGE

Sweden's institutional mechanisms for gender equality and gender mainstreaming stand above the EU average but show a decline compared with 2021.

Institutional mechanisms refer to national machineries that implement, monitor, evaluate and mobilise support for policies that promote gender equality and gender mainstreaming. All indicators and sub-indicators used to monitor progress are available on EIGE's [Gender Statistics Database](#).



Indicator H1: status of commitment to the promotion of gender equality

Sweden achieved 10.2 out of 15 points, which is above the EU average and shows progress compared with its 2021 score of 9.5. The score reflects the lack of a national action plan for gender equality (H1e) and the level of responsibility allocated to the gender equality body (H1c).



Indicator H2: resources of the national gender equality bodies

Sweden scored the maximum 2 points for personnel resources of its governmental body (H2a) because it has more than 100 employees working on gender equality. For the independent body, Sweden scored 1.5 out of 2, as it has from 25 to < 100 employees working on gender equality (H2b). There has been no change since 2021.



Human resources are scored in size groups based on the total headcount adjusted where relevant for the proportion of time spent on gender equality issues. (Gov.) refers to governmental gender equality body; (Ind.) refers to independent gender equality body.

Overall ratings for the strength of institutional mechanisms are based on the average of the scores for each of the four underlying indicators (H1 to H4), each expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible score so that all indicators have equal weight in the average.

For more information, please see [country information](#) and the [methodological report](#).

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MH-01-25-017-EN-N

Indicator H3: gender mainstreaming

Sweden scored 7.9 out of 14 points, which is above the EU average of 4.7, due to the legal obligation to undertake an ex-ante gender impact assessment and gender budgeting and the widespread use of gender budgeting (H3c). There is a decrease from its 2021 score of 9 due to a decline in the promotion of gender-sensitive language.



Indicator H4: production and dissemination of statistics disaggregated by sex

Sweden scored the maximum 6 points, which is the same as its 2021 score and above the EU average of 3.6. This reflects the legal obligation to collect statistics disaggregated by sex (H4a) and the National Statistical Office having a section of its website dedicated to gender statistics, which facilitates effective dissemination (H4c).



Sweden: Institutional mechanisms for gender equality and gender mainstreaming | European Institute for Gender Equality

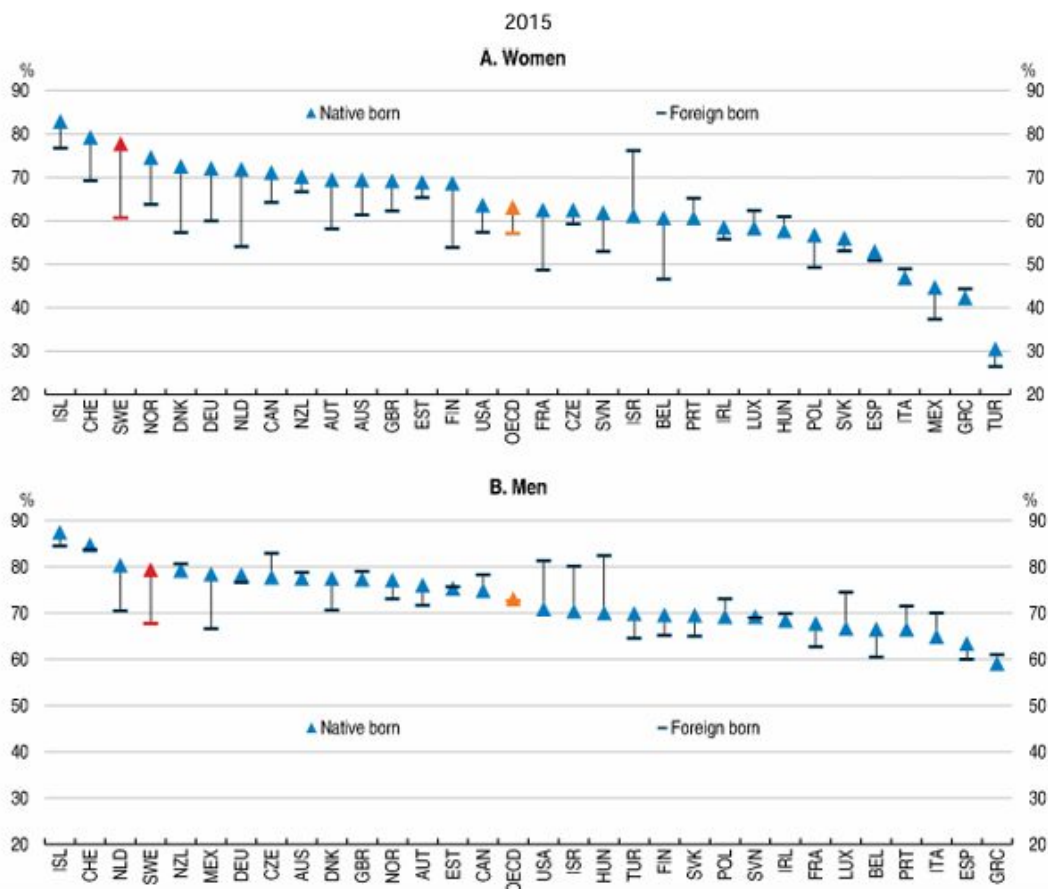
6. Main Challenges

STATE OF GENDER EQUALITY IN SWEDEN BY OECD

Sweden ranks among the best OECD countries in terms of gender equality. Women have a high employment rate, outperform men in education and are well represented in government and parliament. Nevertheless, without further policy measures, achieving parity is still a distant prospect in several areas. **Wage differences** between genders persist; **women are under-represented on private company boards, in senior management positions, in many well-**

paid and influential professions and among entrepreneurs. Hence, there is scope to make further progress on gender equality. **The share of the parental leave reserved for each parent should be increased further**, as inequality in leave-taking and long parental leaves harm women's career prospects. **Fighting stereotypes in education is necessary to improve women's access to professions where they are under-represented.** Government programmes need to promote women's entrepreneurship further. **Special attention should also be paid to the integration of foreign-born women**, whose employment rate is much lower than for their male counterparts. [Fighting gender inequality in Sweden | OECD](#)

Figure 4. The foreign-born female employment rate is low compared to natives¹



Fighting gender inequality in Sweden (EN)

THE STATE OF GENDER EQUALITY IN SWEDEN

Since 2010, EIGE has monitored gender equality in the EU member states. "The index is a composite of indicators across several areas, largely reflecting the [Swedish gender equality policy sub-goals](#). Sweden scores the highest of all countries in the index, but we have decreased slightly since 2021, and our progress is described as stalled," says Annika Karlsson, head of department at the Swedish Gender Equality Agency.

The decrease is mainly due to a decline in gender equality in the economic sector. Sweden ranks lower than several countries in this area. [Sweden still on top but progress has stalled | Swedish Gender Equality Agency](#)

Gender equality is stagnating or even regressing in several areas, according to the annual report from the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. When politicians make concrete decisions, progress follows—but broader developments in society also affect gender equality.

Swedish gender equality policy is based on six sub-goals set by the government. The Swedish Gender Equality Agency's overall assessment shows that progress towards these goals is slow. In several areas, there is no improvement—or even a downward trend.

- **Sub-goal: Equal distribution of power and influence.** Women and men have unequal conditions for participating in decision-making, not least due to hate, threats, and harassment. National-level politics is more gender-equal than at the local level. Women remain underrepresented in senior positions in business, academia, and local government.
- **Sub-goal: Economic equality.** There are still significant income disparities between women and men. Occupations dominated by women generally offer lower pay and poorer working conditions. Women are more likely to work part-time and to be absent from the labour market. Changes to the pension system have improved gender equality among pensioners somewhat, but previous income gaps and other factors mean a pension gap between women and men remains.
- **Sub-goal: Gender-equal education.** Education is still characterised by boys and men making different study choices and achieving different academic outcomes compared to girls and women. There are also gender differences in study environments and mental health. Schools are not fully succeeding in providing a safe and equal learning environment.
- **Sub-goal: Even distribution of unpaid housework and care work.** Women bear the main responsibility for both childcare and the care of elderly relatives. Although men's uptake of parental leave has increased slightly, this progress has stalled. The division of unpaid domestic and care work remains unequal.
- **Sub-goal: Gender-equal health.** Health disparities between women and men remain significant. Women—especially younger women—report poorer mental health and account for the majority of stress-related sick leave. Women live longer, but also spend more years with reduced functional ability.
- **Sub-goal: Men's violence against women must end.** Women are more likely to be subjected to severe and repeated violence by a partner, as well as to sexual offences. Although some reductions can be seen in certain groups, the overall level of victimisation remains high. The extent of honour-based violence and oppression is difficult to map, but several studies show that exposure is widespread among both young women and men.

Uncertain times impact progress towards gender equality | Swedish Gender Equality Agency

7. National Glossary

COMMON TERMS – VANLIGA BEGREPP

Jämställdhet Jämställdhet betyder att kvinnor och män har samma rättigheter, skyldigheter och möjligheter. Jämställdhet gäller alla områden i livet. Det politiska begreppet jämställdhet markerar jämlikhet mellan könen, och att könen har samma värde. **Jämställdhet** handlar om mer än könsfördelning.

Intersektionalitet Intersektionalitet handlar om hur olika diskrimineringsgrunder och maktordningar kan påverka varandra. **Intersektionalitet** hjälper oss att bättre förstå hur olika maktordningar påverkar människors förutsättningar i livet.

Mäns våld mot kvinnor överrepresentation bland våldsutövare ses som ett resultat av, och en bidragande faktor till, den ojämna fördelningen av makt och inflytande i samhället.

Jämställdhetsintegrering Jämställdhetsintegrering är en politisk strategi för att uppnå jämställdhet både i arbetslivet och i samhället. **Jämställdhetsintegrering** handlar om att myndigheter, organisationer och andra aktörer ska ha med ett perspektiv på jämställdhet på alla nivåer och i alla delar av sitt beslutsfattande.

Jämställdhetsforskning Forskning om jämställdhet finns inom många olika kunskapsområden, discipliner och vetenskapliga miljöer. **Jämställdhetsforskning** kan handla om att studera sakfrågor som påverkar om vi har ett jämställt samhälle. Exempel på det är hur obetalt arbete fördelas mellan kvinnor och män, löneskillnader mellan kvinnor och män, liksom hur kvinnor och män delar på föräldraledighet. Forskningen kan också handla om att granska och studera själva politiken.

Fakta om jämställdhet | Jämställdhetsmyndigheten

SWEDISH – GENUSLEXIKON

In the context of the EQUALS-EU project, we recognize the importance of tailoring our lexicon to the linguistic and cultural nuances of each participating country. To achieve this, our consortium partners have made language-specific contributions to the lexicon, ensuring that the terminology and definitions align seamlessly with the national languages and contextual understandings of the respective regions. Below, we present the Swedish contributions that enrich our lexicon, reflecting the diverse and inclusive approach to data collection for our project.

Mångfald Diversity

Bokstavlig översättning på engelska:

Diversity: variations, variety

Comments in English:

Diversity - every person has diverse identities making them unique individuals, being able to co-exist irrespective of these identities is what makes diverse spaces and organisations tolerant to varieties of attributes.

Exempel mening:

Mångfald i vårt team gör oss starkare och mer kreativa

Jämställdhet, Jämlikhet Equality

Bokstavlig översättning på engelskas:

Equality: same, parity, alike

Comments in English:

Equal opportunities for all in life.

Exempel mening:

Att arbetar aktivt för att främja jämställdhet och rättvisa

Genus, kön Gender

Comments in English:

Gender as a social category for men and women, sometimes kön which would mean the physiological description of men and women is used instead of Genus.

Exempel mening:

Genus används ofta i akademiska diskurser och arbeten för att förstå hur de sociala konstruktionerna påverkar människors liv, möjligheter och erfarenheter, och hur detta leder till könsskillnader och ojämlikheter i samhället.

Rättvisa, jämlikhet Gender Equity

Comments in English:

In Swedish there is no distinction between gender equality and gender equity?

Exempel mening:

Att främja jämlikhet och rättvisa bidrar till jämlikhet mellan könen i samhället.

Inkludering Inclusion

Comments in English:

The act of including that which is on the margins

Exempel mening:

Genom att inkludera olika perspektiv och erfarenheter i vår forskning kan vi få en djupare förståelse för hur de sociala konstruktionerna.

Integrering Mainstreaming

Bokstavlig översättning på engelska

Mainstreaming: integrating a gender equality perspective

- Integrering av jämställdhetsperspektivet

Exempel mening:

Att främja en integrerande tillvägagångssätt som omfattar mångfalden och fördjupa vår förståelse för hur sociala konstruktioner ge upphov till könsskillnader och ojämlikheter i samhället.

Marginalisering Marginalisation

Comments in English:

The act of excluding and pushing out.

Exempel mening:

Marginalisering är en process där vissa grupper eller individer systematiskt placeras i en perifer eller undanskymd position inom ett samhälle eller en gemenskap.

Kön Sex

Comments in English:

Sex is primarily a biological concept, referring to the physical and physiological characteristics that distinguish male and female bodies.

Exempel mening: Kön är ett begrepp som hänvisar till de biologiska och genetiska egenskaper som traditionellt har kategoriserat individer som manliga eller kvinnliga.

Hållbarhet Sustainability

Bokstavlig översättning på engelska_

Sustainability : enduring persistence, to perservere.

Exempel mening:

Hållbarhet refererar till förmågan att bibehålla eller upprätthålla något under lång tid utan att orsaka skada på miljön, samhället eller kommande generationer. Hållbarhet kan relatera till miljömässig hållbarhet, ekonomisk hållbarhet och social hållbarhet.

Swedish | genderlexicon

GENDER EQUALITY GLOSSARY AND THESAURUS

EIGE's Gender Equality Glossary and Thesaurus is a specialised terminology tool focusing on the area of gender equality. It aims to foster a common understanding of gender equality terms across the EU and promote gender-fair and inclusive language to improve equality between women and men. Based on source: <http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus/about>

Gender Equality Glossary and Thesaurus

8. Draft Practical Guide ('How-To')

GUIDE FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING

This guide provides an introduction on how you can plan, organise and follow up the work with gender mainstreaming in your organisation. Gender mainstreaming is a political strategy to achieve an equal society. The strategy is about working for an equal distribution of power

and resources and more equal opportunities for women, men, girls and boys. In Sweden, all public actors are tasked with contributing to this work.

1. | **Prerequisites for gender mainstreaming**
2. | **Plan for a gender equal organisation**
3. | **To follow up and evaluate the organisation**
4. | How do we measure the results?
5. | **Annual report and budget documents**

Guide for gender mainstreaming | Swedish Gender Equality Agency

MAKE IT TALKABLE – HOW TO INCLUDE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SYSTEMATIC WORK ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

The guide Make it talkable serves as a practical tool for integrating efforts against domestic and honour-related violence into systematic workplace health and safety practices. Aimed at managers and occupational health and safety officers, it seeks to foster a safer work environment by highlighting the impact of such violence on individuals and organisations. The material includes definitions of key terms, arguments for addressing the issue in the workplace, and a concrete three-step model with worksheets to develop an implementation plan. The focus is on establishing commitment, increasing knowledge, and making the issue speakable—so that violence can be identified, prevented, and managed within existing workplace routines.

1. | **Systematic work environment management – focusing on domestic violence**
2. | **Anchoring**
3. | **Preparations**
4. | **Practical guide in three steps**
 1. | **Identify why**
 2. | **Achieving the goals in the short- and long-term**
 3. | **Plan for follow-up**

Make it talkable | Swedish Gender Equality Agency

5 STEPS FOR VIOLENCE PREVENTION

The consequences of men's violence against women, in terms of human suffering and social costs, are enormous. Each year, men's violence against women in Sweden costs SEK 43 billion.

Can anything be done about this? Yes, if only we help each other. We present a five-step strategic approach for you and your organisation to help prevent violence.

1. | **Initiate collaboration**
2. | **Describe violence as a problem**
3. | **Identifying factors for change**
4. | **Develop interventions**
5. | **Implement, follow up and disseminate**

5 steps for violence prevention | Swedish Gender Equality Agency

9. Useful Resources

GOVERNMENT

Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet Arbetsmarknadsdepartementet - Regeringen.se

Regeringskansliet, jämställdhet Jämställdhet - Regeringen.se

Regeringskansliet, mål 5 Agenda 2030 | Mål 5 | Jämställdhet - Regeringen.se

ORGANISATIONS

Diskrimineringsombudsmannen Diskrimineringsombudsmannen - vi arbetar mot diskriminering | DO

Institutet för mänskliga rättigheter Institutet för mänskliga rättigheter - Institutet för mänskliga rättigheter

Jämställdhetsmyndigheten Jämställdhetsmyndigheten

Kvinnofridslinjen Hem - Kvinnofridslinjen

Nationellt organ för dialog, NOD Nationellt organ för dialog och samråd mellan regeringen och det civila samhället – Nationellt organ för dialog och samråd mellan regeringen och det civila samhället

Riksorganisation, Roks Riksorganisationen för kvinno- och tjejjourer i Sverige - Roks

Rätt att välja, stödlinje Hem - Rätt att välja

Statistiska Centralbyrån, SCB Statistik om jämställdhet

Stöd för våldsutsatta Stöd till våldsutsatta – Nationellt centrum för kvinnofrid – Uppsala universitet

Women against violence Europe Homepage – WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE EUROPE

STATISTICS

Jämställdhetsstatistik, SCB Jämställdhetsstatistik

Rapport jämställdhet, SCB På tal om kvinnor och män

Gender Statistics Database, EIGE Sweden: Institutional mechanisms for gender equality and gender mainstreaming | European Institute for Gender Equality

Statistics Sweden, OECD Fighting gender inequality in Sweden | OECD

GLOSSARY

Vanliga begrepp, Fakta om jämställdhet | Jämställdhetsmyndigheten

Jämställdhetsmyndigheten

Swedish genuslexicon, Equals EU Swedish | genderlexicon

Gender Equality Glossary Gender Equality Glossary and Thesaurus and Thesaurus

10. Bibliography

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