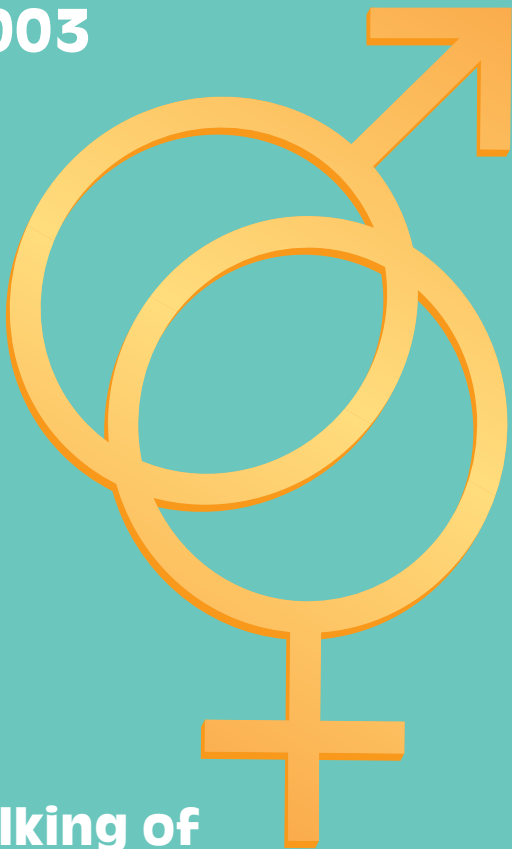


2003



**Talking of
women and men
in Östergötland**

Contents

Ingress	1
Equal Opportunities	2
Summary	3-5
Population	6-17
Average life expectancy	18-19
Average age	20
Population	21
Parental allowance	22-23
Gainful employment	24-27
Change in number of jobs	28-29
Weekly working hours	30
Gainfully employed by sector	31
Gainfully employed by industry	32-33
Public sector	34-35
Commuting	36-37
Enterprises	38-43
Salaries	44-47
Power	48
Income	49-51
Unemployment	52-54
Compulsory school, qualification assessment	55
Upper secondary school, graduated	56
Transition to university	57
Education level of the population	58-63
Politics	64-66
Crime	67-69
Culture and recreation	70-71
Equal Opportunities Index	72
Notes, sources	73

Production

Pantzare Information AB
Luleå

No. copies:

1, 000

Translation:

www.elex.nu

GTC, Luleå, August 2003

Preface

The overall goal of Swedish gender equality policy is for women and men to have the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all significant areas of life. Today, women and men formally have the same rights, yet we have not achieved a gender equality society.

Despite a long history of active gender equality work, our society is still characterised by a gender-based power structure. Gender patterns are created and maintained at both personal and community level formed by upbringing, culture, economic framework, power structures and political ideology. It is prerequisite to continued work for change to first see and recognise that women are subordinated and that men in a position of power, and thereafter to want to change this gender pattern.

Östergötland County Administrative Board and the Östsam Regional Development Board in this booklet of facts wish to show current conditions for women and men in Östergötland County. Statistics are an important source of knowledge. In order to realise the national gender equality goals, there is a need for initiated, knowledge-building, supportive, persistent and consistent work. Put simply, we need more knowledge, more facts, and good methods to be able to analyse and change society in the direction of increasingly equal opportunities for women and men.

Not until we turn the spotlight on the gender-based power structure can we attack the mechanisms that maintain it. It is our hope that this booklet of facts contributes to your knowledge, and will lead you to work for increased gender equality in the sector of society or the everyday situation where you personally can have influence. It is only through the contribution of everyone that we can jointly change society.

September 2003

Catharina Alpkvist

Regional expert for gender equality

Östergötland County Administrative Board

Karl-Axel Pettersson Molinder

Municipal Council Chair

Östsam Regional Development Board

Equal opportunities

Equal opportunities means that women and men have the same rights, responsibilities and possibilities to

- have a job giving financial independence
- care for children and a home
- take part in political, union and other community activities.

The term *Equal opportunities* in Sweden is usually applied solely to relations between women and men. *Equality*, on the other hand, is a broader term. It applies to relations between all individuals and groups in the community, and is based on the concept that all people are of equal worth, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, religion, social origin, etc. The equal opportunities issue is one of the most important aspects of equality.

Equal opportunities...

... exist when the proportion of women and men respectively in a group is in the range 40% - 60%.

If there are more than 60 % women in a group then it is female-dominated. If there are more than 60 % men in a group then it is male-dominated.

National equal opportunities goals

The overall goal for the equal opportunities policy is a society in which women and men have the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all major areas of life, which means:

- an equal distribution of power and influence
- the same opportunities for economic independence.
- similar conditions and prospects regarding entrepreneurship, work, working conditions, and advancement possibilities at work.
- similar access to education and development of personal ambitions, interests and talents.
- shared responsibility for work in the home and with the family.
- freedom from sexual violence.

Summary

Equal opportunities are a priority area. Work with equal opportunities has been directed at breaking up the present social structure, both the visible and the invisible.

In order to measure change it must be possible to measure the present situation and also to repeat the measurement in the same way in the future. In other words, this involves statistics. In this booklet, *Talking of women and men in Östergötland 2003*, statistics have been used to illustrate the present situation and developments, and to compare the county with the national average. In some cases the statistics can be a year or two old, but they are nevertheless the most recently produced.

Educational level

More women than men have post-secondary education in all municipalities in the county and on a national level. In 1985, 16.5 per cent of women and 16.7 per cent of men in the county in the age group 25-64 years had some form of post-secondary education. The corresponding figure for the whole country was 18 per cent for women and 17 per cent for men. In 2003, 301.5 per cent of women and 28.5 of men in the county had post-secondary education. In the nation as a whole, 34.5 per cent of women and 29.4 per cent of men have post-secondary education.

Field of study - a question of gender

Girls have higher average marks than boys. Throughout, there are more women than men who continue their studies at university/college within three years of finishing upper secondary school. The proportion of women in the County of Östergötland who begin university level education is on a par with the national average. The proportion of men in the County who begin university level education is lower than the national average.

Women and men study for different areas of the labour market. The younger generation still chooses by gender, despite political efforts toward a more egalitarian gender distribution in those educational courses where women or men have been significantly under-represented.

The population is living longer

Since 1997 the average age of women in the County of Östergötland has risen by 0.8 years. Among men the average age increased by 0.9 years. For the nation as a whole during the same period the average age of women has increased by 0.6 years and of men by 0.7 years.

The average life expectancy of men is increasing - women's is unchanged

During the 1990s, the average life expectancy of men has increased by 2.7 years compared with 1.7 years for women. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes has thereby diminished and is now five years. As regards life expectancy in Östergötland County, women are in seventh place and men in sixth place among all Sweden's counties.

Part-time employment more common in Östergötland

A lower proportion of gainfully employed women in Östergötland County work full-time, than women in the whole of Sweden. The proportion of women in full-time work has increased as much in the county has in Sweden as a whole. Both in the county and in Sweden, 90% of the men work full time.

Every third new company is managed by a woman

In 1993 0.6 company was started for every 1,000 women and 4.3 companies per 1,000 men in the age group 16-64 years in the County of Östergötland. In 2001, 2.7 new companies were started per 1,000 women and 5.8 new companies per 1,000 men in the County of Östergötland. In 2001, the proportion of newly started companies managed by women was 30 per cent, which puts the County in eleventh place in Sweden. On a national average, operations in newly-started companies are managed by women in 31 per cent of companies, which is approximately the same level as in 1997. Two per cent of the new companies are managed jointly by men and women.

Women's companies have fewer bankruptcies

During the year 2002, in 90 per cent of bankruptcies the owner was a man among sole proprietorships in the County of Östergötland and 87 per cent in the country as a whole. Compared with all sole proprietorships in the County of Östergötland 31 of 10,000 sole proprietorships owned by men went bankrupt during the year 2002. The corresponding proportion for women was that 8 sole proprietorships per 10,000 went bankrupt. In the whole country, 29 of 10,000 sole proprietorships owned by men went bankrupt during the year 2002. The corresponding proportion for women was less than half as great: 10 of 10,000 sole proprietorships.

Setting-up allowance

In the month of January 2003, 97 women and 186 men in the County of Östergötland were receiving financial assistance for setting up a business (Setting-up allowance). That means that 8 out of 10,000 women in the age group 18-64 years in the County of Östergötland were receiving assistance to start their own business. Among men in the county, 14 out of 10,000 in the same age group receive this type of assistance. The corresponding national average is 11 out of 10,000 women and 17 out of 10,000 men.

Women's full-time salary 84 per cent of men's

In East Central Sweden (the counties of Södermanland, Uppsala, Västmanland, Örebro and Östergötland), women's full-time salaries correspond to 84 per cent of men's. Women's full-time salary as a percentage of men's is on average 82 per cent in the nation. The greatest difference exists in Stockholm County, where women's average monthly salary is 79 per cent of men's. However, the monthly salary for both women and men is highest in Stockholm County.

Women's work income is 71 per cent of men's

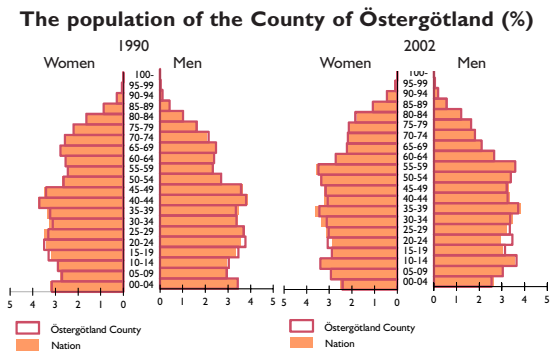
A woman in Östergötland County in the age group 20-64 years in 2001 had an earned income corresponding to 71 per cent of a man's earned income. In 1991 a woman's earned income was 67 per cent of a man's. The national average is somewhat higher, 72 per cent in 2001 and 69 per cent in 1991. During the 1990s, women's earned income in the County of Östergötland has increased in relation to men's in all age groups. The work income can be seen as a measure of how much women and men get out of their work input. The work income is affected not only by the salary but also greatly by the working hours. The working hours vary greatly between women and men.

Women and politics

The government comprises ten women and twelve men. Of members of parliament, 47 per cent are women. In the Assembly of Östergötland County Council, there are 49 per cent women, which is an increase compared with the 38 per cent from the 1991 election. In the municipal councils in Östergötland, there is an average of 44 per cent women. In 1991, the proportion of women in municipal councils was 34 per cent on average. In two of the 13 councils in the County of Östergötland, the proportion of women in the municipal council was below 40 per cent after the 2002 election. It is notable that Linköping Municipality has 52 per cent female local councillors.

Crime

In cases of assault-related crime against women it is more common that the victim and assailant know one another. The change in the county during the period 1995-2002 shows that the proportion of crimes where the assailant is unknown is increasing.



Current situation

As regards the number of inhabitants, Östergötland County is the fourth largest in Sweden. The population in Östergötland County has roughly the same age structure as Sweden. However, the age group 20 to 24 years is larger owing to the many university students in the county.

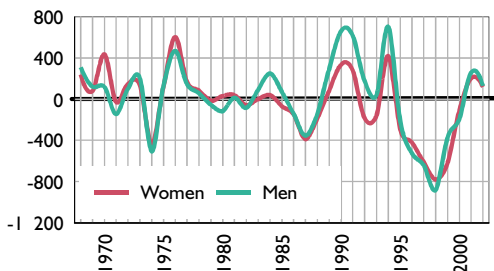
Development since 1990

Changes in the age structure are taking place rapidly. The population of counties with a high level of outmigration is becoming older, while the opposite can occur in counties with immigration. In 1990, in Östergötland County, 18.2 of the population was aged 65 and older. This puts the county in 10th place as regards the smallest proportion of elderly people in the population. In 2002, the county is in seventh place with 17.5 per cent aged 65 and older. If one looks at the proportion of children aged 0 to 15 years, they represent 19.2 percent of the population of Östergötland County. Over the last 10 years this proportion has changed only marginally.

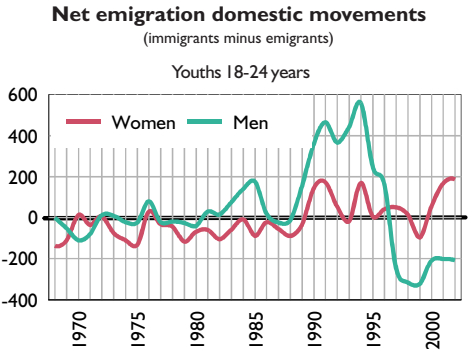
More and more people moving to the county

People have always moved, and the reasons for this vary. People move to gain an education, to find a job suited to their education, to come to a new environment, to be closer to relatives and friends, etc. It can also be difficult for those who have moved to acquire an education subsequently to find a suitable job in their home community if they wish to return home.

Net migration domestic migration, County of Östergötland



The above diagram shows net migration from within Sweden. In the last two years a long-term net outmigration has changed in two net immigration to the county by both women and men. In 2002, net immigration was 117 for women and 128 for men.



More young women

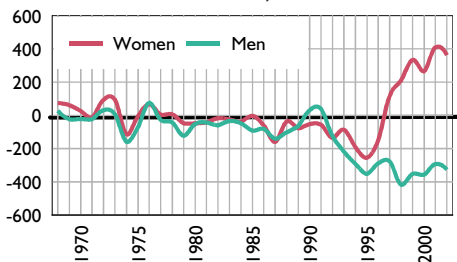
While young men leave the county, young women are moving to the county. For the five-year period 1998-2002, net domestic migration is on average +65 per year for women in that age group. The men in the same age group, the average is -251 the year.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of the young men moving from Östergötland County to other counties. Net migration for the years 1998-2002 is on average +315 per year for women and -350 for men in the age group 25-29 years in comparison, net migration for women in the same age group was on average +14 per year for the whole period 1968-2002. For men in the same age group, the average is -123.

Net emigration domestic movements

(immigrants minus emigrants)

Youths 25-29 years

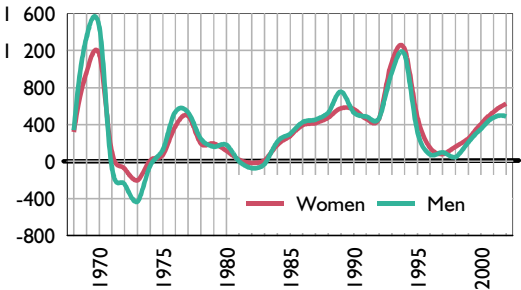


Net emigration domestic movements 2002

Municipality	Women		Men	
	18-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	18-24 yrs	25-29 yrs
Boxholm	-15	-1	-12	-3
Finspång	-57	-5	-63	-14
Kinda	-38	-4	-41	-2
Linköping	495	-231	625	-279
Mjölby	-39	-1	-35	-7
Motala	-89	-2	-77	-6
Norrköping	107	-1	112	-16
Söderköping	-56	31	-42	13
Vadstena	-8	6	-27	-5
Valdemarsvik	-24	-8	-23	1
Ydre	-17	1	-10	-6
Åtvidaberg	-43	3	-34	0
Ödeshög	-29	5	-11	-3

**Net migration overseas migration,
County of Östergötland**

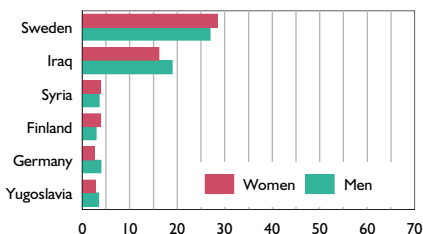
(immigrants minus emigrants)



The year 1994 was a record year for immigration into Sweden. This was partly due to Bosnians and Yugoslavs automatically receiving residence permits. From year 1995 these groups were required to have a visa. Also into the County of Östergötland there was a high rate of immigration in 1994. Net overseas migration was 2,376 persons. In the same year a large domestic migration deficit was noted.

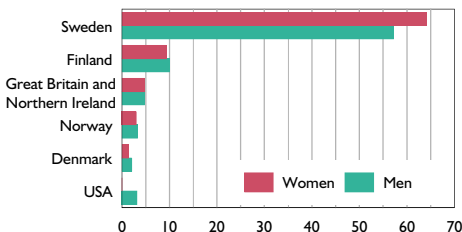
There is a connection between the overseas surplus and the domestic surplus, as refugees, having received a residence permit, may choose themselves where in the country they want to live. The immigration surplus is fairly evenly distributed between the sexes in all age groups.

Immigrants 2002. The County of Östergötland



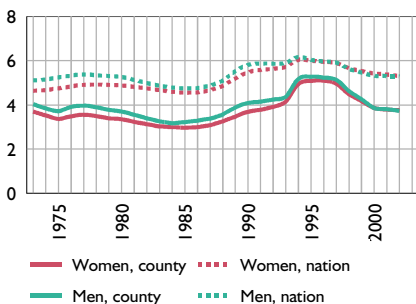
Of the 2,223 people who immigrated to the County of Östergötland during 2002, 1,133 were women. The six most common nationalities among the immigrants to the county were Swedish, Iraqi, Syrian, Finnish, German, Yugoslavian. Among those nationalities are to be found 58 per cent of women and 60 per cent of men. The largest proportion, 29 per cent of the women and 27 per cent of the men, were Swedes returning to Sweden. In second place, with 16 per cent of the women and 19 per cent of the men, were Finns.

Emigrants 2002. The County of Östergötland



Of the 510 women and 603 men who emigrated during 2002, 64 and 57 per cent respectively were Swedish citizens. About 9 per cent of the women and 10 per cent of the men were Finns. Of those who emigrated, 81 per cent were among the six nationalities Swedish, Finnish, British, Norwegian, Danish and American.

Proportion of foreign citizens in the population 1973-2002



More foreign women

The proportion of foreign citizens in the population is lower in the County of Östergötland than the national average. This applies both to women and men. In the county the proportion of foreign women is marginally higher than the proportion of foreign men, 3.8 and 3.7 per cent respectively. The national average of foreign citizens was 5.3 per cent of the women and the men respectively in 2002.

In recent years, many more nationalities have brought new cultures into the county. The proportion of foreign citizens living in Sweden has declined in recent years. the same development can be seen in Östergötland County. Many foreign citizens become Swedish citizens after a number of years in Sweden.

Norrköping is the municipality in the county with the highest proportion of foreign citizens in the population, 5 per cent. The municipalities of Valdemarsvik and Boxholm have the lowest proportion, at 1.5 per cent.

The most common foreign nationalities in the county 2002

	Women	Men	Total
Finland	1,434	1,090	2,524
Bosnia-Herzegovina	716	656	1,372
Yugoslavia	373	392	765
Norway	334	347	681
Germany	248	333	581
Denmark	235	341	576
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	137	314	451
Poland	217	120	337
Croatia	134	119	253
Russia	136	64	200
Rest of Europe	675	748	1,423
Iraq	795	929	1,724
Syria	401	387	788
Iran	267	283	550
Thailand	210	45	255
China	96	74	170
Turkey	68	71	139
Rest of Asia	352	288	640
USA	111	137	248
Canada	16	22	38
Mexico	10	13	23
El Salvador	11	11	22
Rest of North America	17	18	35
Australia	19	31	50
Other Oceania	3	8	11
Somalia	122	129	251
South Africa	31	49	80
Rest of Africa	123	146	269
Chile	252	298	550
Brazil	37	12	49
Rest of South America	39	40	79
Unknown citizenship	182	162	344
Stateless	90	101	191
Total	7,891	7,778	15,669

A new pensioner boom

The proportion of elderly people in the population is increasing. Sweden has already had a strong increase in the age group 65 years and older. Ahead of us there is a new increase, which will last until the beginning of the 2030's. It is the baby boom from the 1940's and the late 1960's that will reach retirement age. The old people will represent a considerably larger proportion of the population than today. A couple of years into the 2030's, the pensioners, those who are 65 years and older, will represent a quarter of the population in the country. This is a large increase compared with today's 17 per cent.

Since 1968 the population in the County of Östergötland has increased by 39,138 persons in all. The number of women has increased by 19,771 while the number of men has increased by 19,367. The structure of the population has changed substantially, with a large increase in the number of old people and a large decrease in the number of young people.

In order to better illustrate the changes, the index 100 is used for individuals in different age groups. The year 1968 has been used, where the number of individuals in different age groups has been given the value 100. In the county, women in the age group 16-24 have an index of 87 in the year 2002, i.e. to 1968 the proportion has decreased by 13 per cent. Women in the age range 80 and older have the index value 302 in the year 2002, i.e. the number has increased by 202 per cent.

Men in the age group 16-24 years have an index of 90 in the year 2002, i.e. compared to the year 1968 the number has decreased by 10 per cent. Men 80 years and older have an index of 234 in the year 2002, i.e. the number has increased by 134 per cent.

Both the numbers of women and men aged 40 years and younger have decreased in the county.

Women and men 2002. Index 1968=100

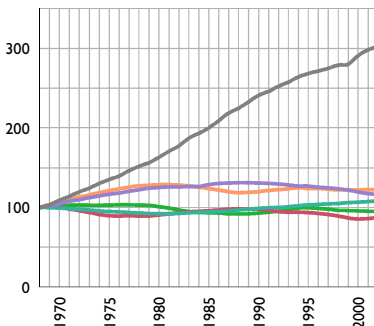
Age	Women		Men	
	County	Nation	County	Nation
0-15	95	98	96	97
16-24	87	83	90	84
25-39	122	127	128	126
40-64	108	113	111	117
65-79	116	120	115	122
80-	302	288	234	227
Total	111	114	110	112

See notes on
page 73: Index

Year 1858 · An unmarried woman over 25 may achieve her majority under a court ruling. If she marries she again becomes a minor

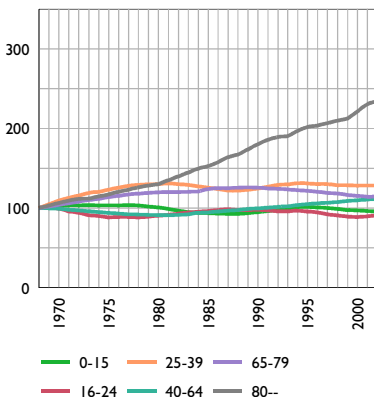
Women 1968-2002. The County of Östergötland

Index 1968=100



Men 1968-2002. The County of Östergötland

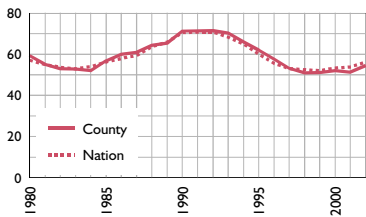
Index 1968=100



See notes on page 73: Index

Year 1974 · Britt Åström (Conservative) becomes Östergötland's first woman Municipal Council Chair.

Number of children born per 1,000 women aged 15-44



The number of children born per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in Norrbotten County is at the same level as for Sweden as a whole. In 2002, for each 1,000 women in the age group, 54 children were born in the county and 56 children in Sweden. The birth deficit in the county is largely due to the fact that the proportion of young women is smaller than the national average.

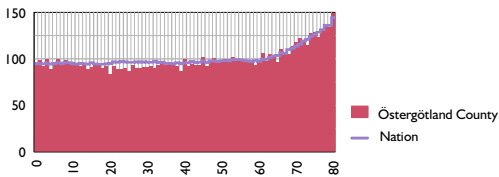
The surplus of females is shifting upwards through the age groups

In Sweden, slightly more boys than girls are born. The proportions are 106 live births of boys per 100 girls. This proportion at birth has long been relatively constant. In 2001 there were more men than women in all ages up to 60 years of age.

In the age group 60 years and older there are more women than men, and the difference increases drastically with increasing age, due to the fact that women live longer than men. The difference in average life expectancy is five years.

In the County of Östergötland the number of women per 100 men is lower than the national average in most ages. Of all the 20-year-olds in the county there are 83 women per 100 men.

The number of women per 100 men (0-80 years) 2002



Women and men, age 25-40

Municipality/ Region	1990			2002		
	Women	Men	wm per 100 men	Women	Men	wm per 100 men
Boxholm	539	600	90	449	482	93
Finspång	2,167	2,428	89	1,885	2,081	91
Kinda	913	1,007	91	922	934	99
Linköping	13,609	14,965	91	14,947	16,949	88
Mjölby	2,547	2,797	91	2,366	2,600	91
Motala	4,286	4,515	95	4,050	4,380	92
Norrköping	12,671	13,334	95	13,126	13,793	95
Söderköping	1,446	1,416	102	1,300	1,278	102
Vadstena	712	757	94	677	693	98
Valdemarsvik	784	836	94	655	731	90
Ydre	373	409	91	305	333	92
Åtvidaberg	1,198	1,321	91	1,073	1,102	97
Ödeshög	512	537	95	465	477	97
County	41,757	44,922	93	42,220	45,833	92
Nation	926,513	974,126	95	962,515	1,003,304	96

Male surplus in de-population areas

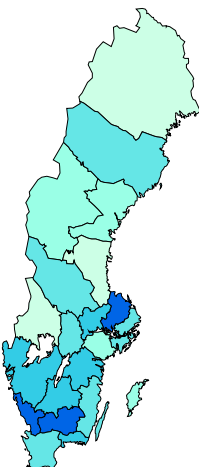
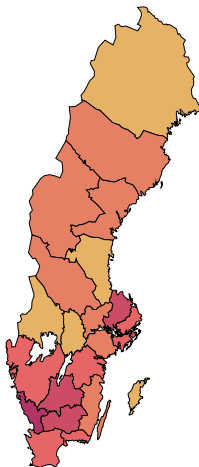
Women move more often than men. The rate of de-population has had the effect that many municipalities now have a very uneven distribution by sex in ages when people are most liable to move. This can be seen for example in the age group 25-40 years. In Östergötland County, Söderköping Municipality is alone in having a surplus of women in the age group.

Average life expectancy

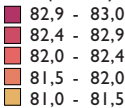
Average life expectancy 1998-2002

Women

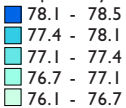
Men



Average life expectancy



Average life expectancy



Year 1933 · First woman from the County of Östergötland in parliament,
Sigrid Gillner-Ringenson (Social Democrat)

Men's average life expectancy is increasing - women's remains unchanged

Since 1990 the average life expectancy for men has increased by 2.9 years compared with 1.8 years for women. Since the end of the 1970's, the mortality rate for middle-aged men has decreased more than that for women. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes has thus become smaller and is now five years. Seen from an international point of view the average life expectancy is very high in Sweden. Only Japan has a higher average life expectancy for both women and men.

Mortality rates are decreasing these days, mainly for the older part of the population from about 50 years and older and the mortality rates are expected to continue to fall in those age groups.

The differences in life expectancy at county level of relatively limited, to approximately two years. Women and men in Halland County live the longest in Sweden. As regards life expectancy in Östergötland County, women are in seventh place and men in sixth place among all Sweden's counties.

Average life expectancy 1971-2002

	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	1998- 2002
Women							
County	77.38	78.55	79.22	80.49	81.07	81.77	82.13
Nation	77.65	78.51	79.53	80.22	80.98	81.83	82.00
Men							
County	72.13	72.69	73.80	74.94	75.82	77.24	77.63
Nation	72.07	72.43	73.55	74.37	75.60	76.89	77.30

The average age of the population in the years 1997 and 2001

Municipality/ region	Women		Men		Total	
	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001
Boxholm	41.9	42.6	40.5	41.6	41.2	42.1
Finspång	42.1	43.4	40.1	41.5	41.1	42.4
Kinda	42.5	43.2	39.6	41.0	41.0	42.1
Linköping	40.0	40.6	36.9	37.6	38.5	39.1
Mjölby	41.4	42.5	38.9	39.8	40.2	41.2
Motala	41.9	42.7	38.6	39.6	40.2	41.2
Norrköping	41.3	41.8	38.2	38.8	39.8	40.3
Söderköping	39.9	41.4	37.6	39.2	38.7	40.3
Vadstena	44.4	45.8	40.0	41.2	42.2	43.5
Valdemarsvik	43.5	44.8	41.1	42.6	42.2	43.7
Ydre	43.2	44.2	40.6	41.7	41.9	42.9
Åtvidaberg	41.9	42.8	39.3	40.6	40.6	41.7
Ödeshög	42.1	43.6	40.2	41.5	41.1	42.6
County	41.1	41.9	38.2	39.1	39.7	40.5
Nation	41.1	41.7	38.5	39.2	39.8	40.5

Since 1997 the average age of women in the County of Östergötland has risen by 0.8 years. Among men the average age increased by 0.9 years. For the nation as a whole during the same period the average age of women has increased by 0.6 years and of men by 0.7 years.

Population 31 December 2002**Women**

Municipality/ region	Age 0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-	Total
Boxholm	517	219	570	715	553	2,574
Finspång	1,962	899	2,406	2,902	2,309	10,478
Kinda	1,006	394	1,137	1,333	1,106	4,976
Linköping	12,249	8,629	18,172	15,784	12,459	67,293
Mjölby	2,437	1,209	3,006	3,260	2,637	12,549
Motala	3,938	2,001	5,138	5,540	4,463	21,080
Norrköping	11,521	6,708	16,167	15,804	12,304	62,504
Söderköping	1,406	613	1,685	2,037	1,224	6,965
Vadstena	662	309	860	1,077	998	3,906
Valdemarsvik	722	329	870	1,198	947	4,066
Ydre	370	162	395	544	478	1,949
Åtvidaberg	1,221	464	1,341	1,582	1,298	5,906
Ödeshög	534	261	571	764	655	2,785
County	38,545	22,197	52,318	52,540	41,431	207,031

Men

Municipality/ region	Age 0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-	Total
Boxholm	536	263	620	806	492	2,717
Finspång	2,034	1,061	2,647	3,006	1,982	10,730
Kinda	1,061	471	1,170	1,404	932	5,038
Linköping	13,016	9,458	20,459	15,673	9,167	67,773
Mjölby	2,604	1,317	3,274	3,429	1,980	12,604
Motala	4,292	2,251	5,520	5,654	3,281	20,998
Norrköping	12,044	7,206	17,049	15,679	8,821	60,799
Söderköping	1,577	733	1,650	2,096	988	7,044
Vadstena	760	334	896	1,036	697	3,723
Valdemarsvik	770	401	909	1,297	787	4,164
Ydre	410	211	430	588	416	2,055
Åtvidaberg	1,260	591	1,416	1,673	1,041	5,981
Ödeshög	573	285	617	784	522	2,781
County	40,937	24,582	56,657	53,125	31,106	206,407

Year 1919 · all women are given the right to vote in municipal elections, and become electable to municipalities and county councils.

Parental allowance

Men also have children

Parents who share the custody of the child each have the right to half of the total amount of parental leave days. One parent can transfer the right to parental allowance to the other parent with the exception of 60 days, the "father's months".

Parental allowance, the fathers' share of days used, 1995-2002

Municipality/ region	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002
Boxholm	5.4	6.3	7.4	10.9	9.8	14.8
Finsspång	10.1	10.0	12.1	11.5	14.0	17.8
Kinda	10.7	9.7	12.1	12.2	13.1	16.1
Linköping	10.0	9.9	13.1	12.9	15.1	16.6
Mjölby	8.5	9.4	9.6	10.1	12.3	14.8
Motala	8.2	9.8	11.6	12.4	13.2	15.9
Norrköping	12.6	8.9	10.2	10.9	13.9	15.4
Söderköping	8.6	8.6	13.0	10.1	14.0	13.3
Vadstena	9.0	10.4	13.9	13.1	15.7	15.4
Valdemarsvik	11.0	9.1	11.2	10.8	9.7	15.0
Ydre	9.4	11.2	11.0	13.5	16.6	16.4
Åtvidaberg	8.7	9.8	12.2	12.5	14.2	17.4
Ödeshög	6.5	8.3	10.3	7.8	10.3	14.8
County	10.5	9.5	11.6	11.7	14.0	15.9
Nation	9.6	9.9	11.6	12.4	13.8	15.5

Parents receive parental allowance for a total of 480 days (was 360 days in 1980-1988, 450 days in 1989-2001) for their first child. Upon the birth of additional children, they receive compensation for a further 180 days for each subsequent child. The days are to be used as paid leave before the child reaches the age of eight or finishes the first school year.

**Temporary parental allowance for care of a sick child.
Fathers' share (%) of days used 1999-2002**

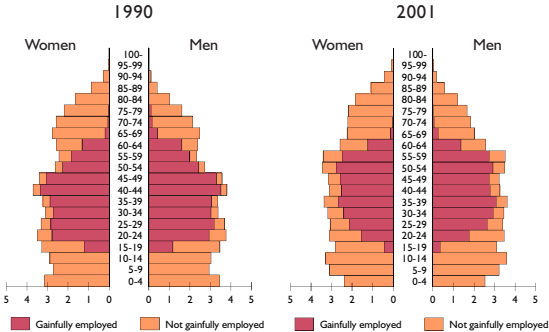
Municipality/ region	1999	2000	2001	2002
Boxholm	38.0	42.6	38.1	40.8
Finspång	37.4	41.7	40.7	37.3
Kinda	34.7	39.5	41.3	40.0
Linköping	33.9	35.0	36.2	36.0
Mjölby	36.3	36.5	36.1	36.9
Motala	32.9	34.7	35.3	37.0
Norrköping	33.1	34.7	36.2	35.7
Söderköping	36.3	36.1	38.1	35.0
Vadstena	36.2	33.9	33.8	35.0
Valdemarsvik	36.1	36.2	37.9	37.2
Ydre	44.9	41.6	36.0	40.3
Åtvidaberg	34.8	37.2	35.7	38.0
Ödeshög	41.3	32.8	37.8	40.7
County	34.3	35.6	36.6	36.7
Nation	33.6	34.4	35.2	35.7

During the year 2002, the men's share of days used was on average 37 per cent in the County of Östergötland and 36 per cent in the nation.

Temporary parental allowance may be paid out to parents who need to refrain for gainful employment in order to care for a child aged under 12 (in certain cases, under 16) due to the child's, or the child's ordinary guardian's, illness or infectious condition.

From 1995, a parent may transfer his or her right to a parental allowance for care of a sick child to another insured person who then in the parent's place must refrain from gainful employment in order to receive the allowance.

Proportion of the population gainfully employed (%) in the County of Östergötland



Increased support obligations

Long periods of higher education, high unemployment and premature retirement factors that affect the proportion of gainfully employed persons. In the County of Östergötland 45 per cent of the whole population was gainfully employed in 2001. The national average was 46 per cent.

In 1990, 52 per cent of both the county's and the nation's population was gainfully employed.

In Sweden those aged 65 and over will constitute a quarter of the nation's population a couple of years into the 2030s. This is a considerable increase compared to today's figure of 17 per cent. At the same time, the proportion of the population of employable age will become somewhat smaller, as will the proportion of children. Support obligations will thereby increase. For the county, developments in that direction will proceed at different speeds depending on the migration deficit, the ages of those moving and developments in the labour market.

Earning frequencies 2001**Women**

Municipality/ Region	Age 20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	20-64
Boxholm	67.6	77.3	82.1	77.9	42.9	73.8
Finspång	59.6	79.1	83.9	78.0	47.3	73.2
Kinda	64.9	78.2	85.9	79.0	50.8	75.0
Linköping	56.8	79.7	84.1	80.2	51.0	72.2
Mjölby	64.4	78.8	83.6	75.2	48.4	73.4
Motala	62.5	77.3	80.5	73.2	44.2	71.2
Norrköping	58.6	73.2	78.4	73.3	44.8	68.6
Söderköping	60.5	77.5	84.6	74.9	53.2	74.0
Vadstena	66.4	80.7	82.9	79.4	48.4	75.2
Valdemarsvik	57.9	77.6	78.1	72.1	44.9	69.7
Ydre	72.9	86.3	87.0	82.9	47.4	79.2
Åtvidaberg	63.0	78.2	84.4	78.0	53.3	74.6
Ödeshög	64.7	76.2	81.6	74.4	44.0	71.5
County	59.0	77.2	81.8	76.3	47.8	71.4
Nation	63.8	78.2	83.0	78.5	49.1	73.8

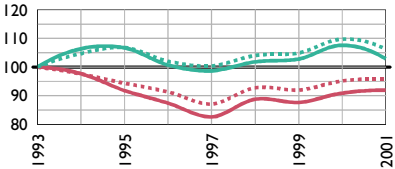
Men

Municipality/ Region	Age 20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	20-64
Boxholm	78.4	89.8	88.8	80.3	54.8	81.6
Finspång	74.7	90.8	89.1	84.5	58.0	82.5
Kinda	75.4	90.8	89.3	84.4	49.8	81.8
Linköping	58.1	85.7	86.3	83.8	55.5	75.3
Mjölby	73.0	89.5	86.6	84.0	58.5	81.5
Motala	69.1	86.4	84.9	78.7	50.8	77.7
Norrköping	66.3	81.9	81.6	78.4	50.3	74.9
Söderköping	73.6	88.5	87.0	81.6	52.9	80.2
Vadstena	76.9	89.0	89.2	82.1	53.6	81.5
Valdemarsvik	69.3	87.5	83.5	78.2	54.8	77.1
Ydre	83.8	90.3	90.5	83.8	52.1	82.6
Åtvidaberg	76.0	90.3	90.5	84.1	53.9	82.3
Ödeshög	79.5	89.1	82.8	76.7	61.6	79.7
County	64.6	85.6	85.2	81.3	53.5	77.0
Nation	69.6	84.6	84.1	80.6	53.0	77.7

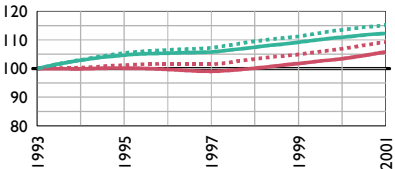
Gainfully employed 1993-2001

Index 1993 = 100

Youths 20-29 years



30-64 years



— Women, county ···· Women, nation
— Men, county ···· Men, nation

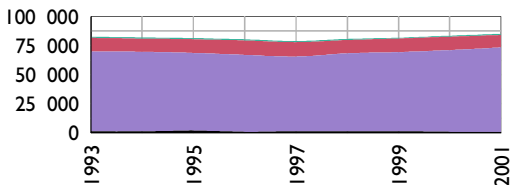
The number of jobs increased during the years 1993 to 2001, though both women and men in the age group 30-64 years. The increase as a percentage has been live in Östergötland County then the national average. In the county, the number of gainfully employed women in the age group increased by 6%, and the number of gainfully employed men by 12%. The national average is 9 and 15% respectively.

Among younger people, in the age group 20 to 29 years, and there has been an increase among men and a decline among women. (see notes p. 73: Index).

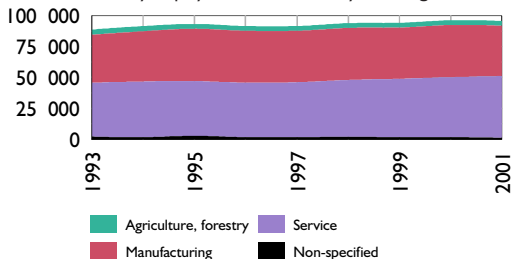
The number of gainfully employed women in the County of Östergötland has increased by 2,400 between the years 1993 and 2001. As this applies to the day population, this represents an enlargement of jobs in the county. The number of women with their main work in the land-based industries farming and forestry as well as in fishing has dropped by 200. In manufacturing the reduction was 700. In the service sector the job increase was 3,700. Employees in non-specified sectors have diminished by approximately 400.

Among men, the enlargement has been approximately 7,100 between 1993 and 2001. The number of men who have their main employment in the land-based industries farming and forestry as well as in fishing has diminished by 400. In manufacturing, the increasing has been 1,900 and in the service sector 6,400. Employees in non-specified sectors have diminished by approximately 800.

Gainfully employed women in the County of Östergötland



Gainfully employed men in the County of Östergötland

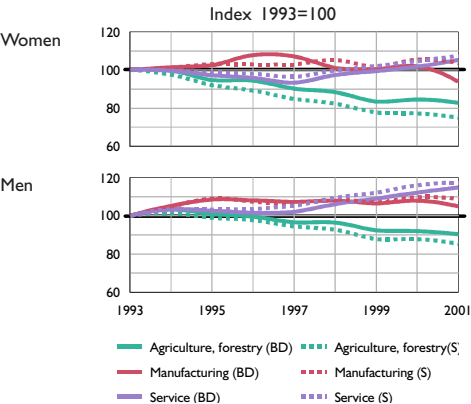


Change in the number of jobs

The greatest change for both men and women in the County of Östergötland, and in the nation as a whole has been the great reduction in employment in the land-based sector: farming, forestry, hunting, fishing and reindeer herding. The reduction between 1993 and 2001 in the County of Östergötland was 17 per cent for women and 10 per cent for men. In the nation as a whole, the reduction in employment in land-based industries was 25 per cent for women and 15 per cent for men.

The number of women employed in the manufacturing industry has diminished by 6 per cent in the county and increased 3 per cent in Sweden. For men, employment in manufacturing has increased by 5 percent in the County of Östergötland, and by 9 per cent in the nation.

The number of women employed in the service sector has increased by 5 per cent in the County of Östergötland between the years 1993 and 2001. The national average is 7 per cent. The number of men in the service sector is 15 per cent higher in the County of Östergötland, and has increased by 17 per cent in the nation.



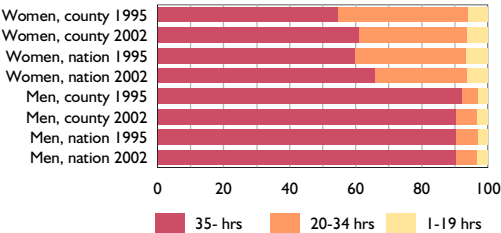
Change in the number of jobs 1993-2001

Municipality/ region	Women			Men		
	Gainfully employed		Change%	Gainfully employed		Change%
	1993	2001	1993-2001	1993	2001	1993-2001
Boxholm	794	678	-17.1	1,137	1,054	-7.9
Finspång	4,037	3,919	-3.0	5,065	5,244	3.4
Kinda	1,717	1,722	0.3	1,759	1,791	1.8
Linköping	29,258	31,590	7.4	31,181	35,395	11.9
Mjölby	4,478	4,454	-0.5	5,310	5,724	7.2
Motala	7,958	8,175	2.7	8,268	8,954	7.7
Norrköping	26,575	26,628	0.2	27,746	28,998	4.3
Söderköping	1,777	1,944	8.6	1,750	1,967	11.0
Vadstena	1,449	1,337	-8.4	1,421	1,472	3.5
Valdemarsvik	1,367	1,348	-1.4	1,472	1,656	11.1
Ydre	527	532	0.9	583	587	0.7
Åtvidaberg	1,919	1,856	-3.4	2,097	2,049	-2.3
Ödeshög	817	876	6.7	806	846	4.7
County	82,673	85,059	2.8	88,595	95,737	7.5
Nation	1,834,415	1,965,237	6.7	1,899,058	2,125,842	10.7

The table applies to the working day population, i.e. those who have their workplace in the municipality, regardless of their municipality of residence.

The number of people gainfully employed in the county in the years 1993-2001 has increased more among men and among women. The increase in jobs was during this period has been lower in the county than in Sweden.

Normal weekly working hours of the gainfully employed 1995 and 2002



A lower proportion of gainfully employed women in Östergötland County work full-time, than women in the whole of Sweden. The proportion of women in full-time work has increased as much in the county as in Sweden as a whole. Both in the county and in Sweden, 90% of the men work full time.

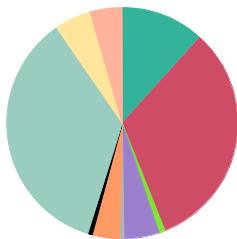
The youngest and the oldest work part-time

Approximately a fifth of all young people in the age group 16-19 are employed. It is very common for these people to work part-time and of all age groups, this age group has the highest proportion of part-time employees, and this applies to both sexes. This can be explained to some extent by the fact that about half of the young people working are studying at the same time. Another explanation is that the youngest ones on the labour market often have temporary jobs that are not full-time jobs.

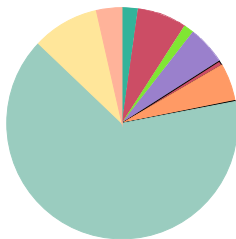
Part-time work is also very common in the ages 60-65 years. Among two thirds of women and among one third of men employed in this age group work part-time. A large group of people who are not working full-time are people who have some kind of part-time pension.

Gainfully employed by sector in 2001 (%)

Women



Men



	Women County	Women Nation	Men County	Men Nation
County council	12%	10%	2%	2%
Municipal council	32%	32%	7%	8%
Municipally owned enterprises	1%	2%	1%	2%
State administration	5%	5%	5%	5%
Public utilities	1%	0%	1%	0%
State owned enterprises	4%	4%	5%	4%
Other public institutions	1%	1%	0%	0%
Private joint stock companies	36%	36%	65%	65%
Other private enterprises	5%	6%	9%	10%
Other organisations	4%	5%	4%	3%

Of those gainfully employed in Östergötland County, 45 per cent of women and 78 per cent of men are employed in the private sector. The national average is 47 and 78 per cent respectively.

Every third woman and more than every other man in the county are employed in a limited liability company.

Gainfully employed women and men 1990 and 2001
County of Östergötland

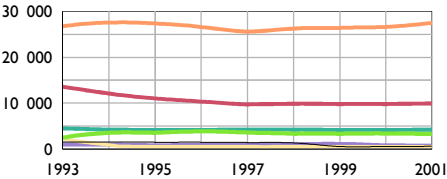
	Gainfully employed		Women %		Men %	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	7,546	4,537	24	19	76	81
Manufacturing, mining	51,010	40,196	28	24	72	76
Energy, water, waste	1,923	1,252	16	25	84	75
Construction	12,759	10,183	8	6	92	94
Trade, transport, communications	33,216	29,619	42	39	58	61
Credit institutes, property management, business services	15,440	21,937	47	42	53	58
Education, research and development	14,468	17,049	63	65	37	35
Nursing and care, veterinary surgeons	43,163	33,967	87	87	13	13
Personal and cultural services	9,853	10,566	60	59	40	41
Public administration, defence, etc	10,269	9,329	45	55	55	45
Sector unknown	5,634	2,161	39	35	61	65
All	205,281	180,796	48	47	52	53

Gainfully employed women and men 1990 and 2001, the nation

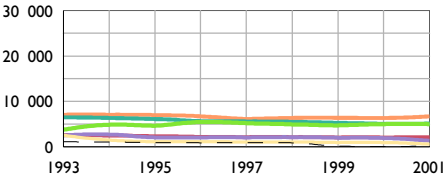
	Gainfully employed		Women %		Men %	
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	141,210	75,205	27	22	73	78
Manufacturing, mining	925,185	756,528	28	26	72	74
Energy, water, waste	43,198	34,276	17	22	83	78
Construction	295,035	236,579	9	8	91	92
Trade, transport, communications	837,785	749,925	42	39	58	61
Credit institutes, property management, business services	429,959	564,917	47	43	53	57
Education, research and development	291,803	346,980	64	66	36	34
Nursing and care, veterinary surgeons	890,706	752,713	86	86	14	14
Personal and cultural services	258,102	273,713	58	56	42	44
Public administration, defence, etc	222,851	221,378	49	53	51	47
Sector unknown	122,741	78,865	40	49	60	51
All	4,458,575	4,091,079	48	48	52	52

Gainfully employed in the public sector, the County of Östergötland

Women



Men



- County Council
- Municipal council
- Municipality owned enterprises and organisations
- State administration
- Public utilities
- Government owned enterprises and organisations
- Other public institutions

In Östergötland County, 55 per cent of gainfully employed women and 22 per cent of gainfully employed men are employed in the public sector (incl. publicly owned enterprises and organisations). This may be compared to the national average of 53 and 22 per cent respectively. Between the years 1993 and 2001 the number employed in the public sector in the county has fallen by 5,300 women and 5,100 men.

Employees in municipalities and county council, fulltime and part-time respectively, year 2001

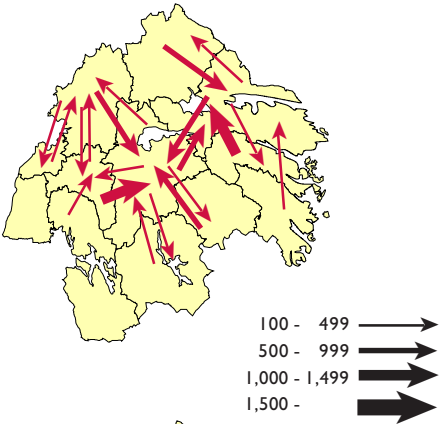
Municipality/ region	Women		Prop. employed part-time	Men		Prop. employed part-time
	Part-time	Fulltime		Part-time	Fulltime	
Municipal employees						
Boxholm	227	118	65.8	17	36	32.1
Finspång	1,184	491	70.7	67	232	22.4
Kinda	561	245	69.6	51	97	34.5
Linköping	3,895	2,873	57.6	514	1,294	28.4
Mjölby	1,031	803	56.2	125	406	23.5
Motala	1,681	1,229	57.8	225	659	25.5
Norrköping	3,678	3,343	52.4	273	1,535	15.1
Söderköping	729	309	70.2	71	148	32.4
Vadstena	388	234	62.4	49	90	35.3
Valdemarsvik	350	210	62.5	33	114	22.4
Ydre	170	121	58.4	17	41	29.3
Åtvidaberg	654	278	70.2	68	156	30.4
Ödeshög	298	143	67.6	24	58	29.3
County	14,846	10,397	58.8	1,534	4,866	24.0
Nation	344,899	257,128	57.3	47,966	117,610	29.0
County council employees						
Östergötland						
County council	4,882	4,246	53.5	396	1,696	18.9
All county councils	85,322	89,254	48.9	8,501	35,453	19.3

Proportion of employees aged over 55

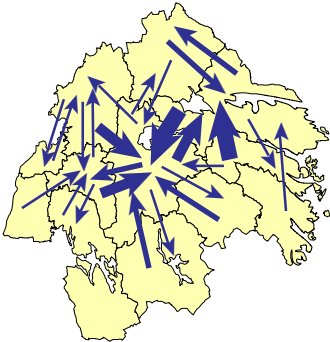
In 2001, of women employed in the county council sector in Östergötland, 20% were aged 55 or over, and among men the figure was 19%. The corresponding proportion in the municipal sector was 21% for women and 24% for men. The proportion aged 55 and over was somewhat higher than the average for all sectors, where the proportion was 19% for both men and women. The sector with the lowest proportion aged over 55 was the plc sector, with a proportion of 14% for women and 16% for men. The sectors with the largest proportion aged 55 and over were state-owned public utilities as regards men, with 36% and other public institutions for women, with 24%.

Work commuting between municipalities in Östergötland County. Commuter flows in 2001, minimum 100 persons.

Women



Men



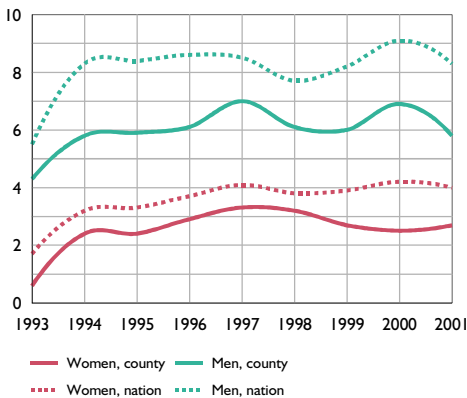
Work commuting across municipal boundary 2001

Municipality	Incoming comm.		Outgoing comm.		Net commuting	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	115	294	488	528	-373	-234
Finspång	434	1,170	814	1,201	-380	-31
Kinda	211	340	551	920	-340	-580
Linköping	5,364	7,874	2,969	5,022	2,395	2,852
Mjölby	998	1,753	1,776	2,257	-778	-504
Motala	1,079	1,621	1,442	2,486	-363	-865
Norrköping	3,959	5,727	2,589	5,089	1,370	638
Söderköping	524	646	1,576	2,056	-1,052	-1,410
Vadstena	316	448	588	772	-272	-324
Valdemarsvik	183	316	407	567	-224	-251
Ydre	62	110	349	496	-287	-386
Åtvidaberg	222	383	768	1,204	-546	-821
Ödeshög	128	151	335	589	-207	-438

**Work commuting to/from Östergötland County,
largest exchange counties (is included in the above table)**

County	Incoming comm.		Outgoing comm.		Net commuting	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Stockholm	531	890	1,124	2,274	-593	-1,384
Södermanland	535	777	488	854	47	-77
Jönköping	308	596	698	1,019	-390	-423
Kalmar	254	525	217	393	37	132
Västra, Götaland	193	421	315	625	-122	-204
Skåne	179	367	141	422	38	-55
Örebro	183	362	129	362	54	0
Uppsala	67	111	70	237	-3	-126
Other, counties	315	777	440	994	-125	-217
Total	2,565	4,826	3,622	7,180	-1,057	-2,354

New companies per 1,000 inhabitants aged 16-64



Every third new company is managed by a woman

In 1993, 0.6 company per 1,000 women was started and 4.3 companies per 1,000 men in the age group 16-64 years in the County of Östergötland. In 2001 2.7 new companies per 1,000 women and 5.8 new companies per 1,000 men were started in the county.

The proportion of newly-started companies in 2001 managed by women was 30 per cent, which puts the county in fifteenth place in the nation, together with Kronoberg, Örebro and Västmanland counties. The national average is for 31 per cent of new businesses to be managed by women. Two per cent of the new companies are managed jointly by men and women. 67 per cent of new companies are managed by men.

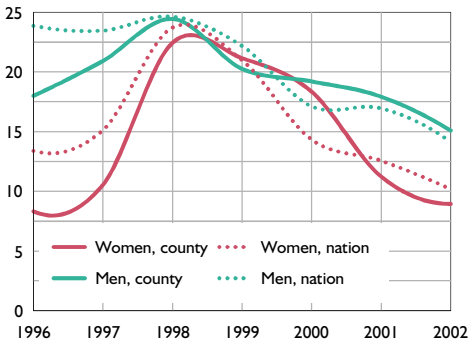
The decline in new enterprises in 2001 in Östergötland County has affected men's new entrepreneurship more than women's.

Newly-started companies in 2001 percentually divided by gender

County/ region	Number of new companies	Management (%)			New companies per 1000 *)	
		Women	Men	Both sexes	women	men
Stockholm	11,794	33	64	3	6.5	12.4
Uppsala	1,323	29	69	2	4.1	9.5
Södermanland	825	34	65	1	3.6	6.6
Östergötland	1,136	30	68	2	2.7	5.8
Jönköping	798	26	73	1	2.1	5.7
Kronoberg	481	30	68	2	2.7	5.8
Kalmar	617	33	65	2	2.9	5.5
Gotland	183	39	59	2	4.1	6.0
Blekinge	406	24	72	4	2.2	6.1
Skåne	5,067	32	65	3	4.7	9.2
Halland	958	31	67	2	3.5	7.4
Västra Götaland	5,610	27	71	2	3.3	8.3
Värmland	693	25	73	2	2.1	5.9
Örebro	766	30	69	1	2.8	6.1
Västmanland	732	32	66	2	3.0	5.8
Dalarna	868	31	67	2	3.3	6.6
Gävleborg	806	32	66	2	3.1	6.0
Västernorrland	601	30	68	2	2.4	5.2
Jämtland	497	36	62	2	4.6	7.6
Västerbotten	632	27	70	3	2.2	5.4
Norrbotten	775	29	70	1	2.9	6.4
The Nation	35,570	31	67	2	4.0	8.3

*) Population aged 16-64

Setting-up allowances per 10,000 inhabitants
aged 18-64 years, January



In the month of January 2003, 97 women and 186 men in the County of Östergötland were receiving an allowance for setting up in business (Setting-up allowance). This means that 8 of 10,000 women in the age group 18-64 years in the county receive an allowance to start their own business. Among men in the county, 14 of 10,000 in the same age group receive this type of allowance. The comparative national average is 11 of 10,000 women and 17 of 10,000 men.

The proportion per 10,000 inhabitants receiving an allowance to set up a business is falling among both women and men in Östergötland County and in Sweden. The decline has been greatest among women.

Women and men with a setting-up allowance in 2002

Municipality/ region	Number		Distribution		Per 1,000 inhab. aged 18-64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	2	1	77.1	22.9	16	4
Finspång	6	6	50.7	49.3	10	9
Kinda	2	6	26.0	74.0	8	22
Linköping	34	82	29.2	70.8	8	19
Mjölby	7	10	41.2	58.8	10	13
Motala	12	22	35.3	64.7	10	17
Norrköping	28	53	34.2	65.8	7	14
Söderköping	4	8	36.4	63.6	11	18
Vadstena	2	3	33.3	66.7	7	14
Valdemarsvik	4	3	61.3	38.8	18	10
Ydre	1	2	38.2	61.8	10	15
Åtvidaberg	5	10	31.6	68.4	14	29
Ödeshög	3	3	50.7	49.3	20	18
County	110	209	34.5	65.5	9	16
Nation	2,893	4,477	39.3	60.7	11	16

There are no details of the number that have applied for but not received assistance to set up a business.

Gainfully employed entrepreneurs in 2001. Largest sectors for women and men in the County of Östergötland

Women

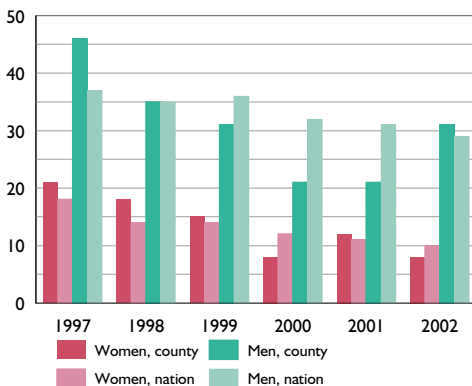
Sector	Business leader	OwnAB	Total
Hairdressing	503	9	512
Agriculture	341	40	381
Health and medical care	116	28	144
Restaurant	90	27	117
Bookkeeping, accounting bureau	53	15	68
Consulting, business services	39	24	63
Body care facility	55	3	58
Construction, technical consultant	20	37	57
Supermarkets	22	30	52
Metal goods industry	6	39	45
Cleaning firm	30	9	39
Haulage	9	29	38
Women's clothing shop	19	13	32
Forestry and logging	21	9	30
Florist and gardening store	23	5	28
Other industry	1,196	623	1,819

Men

Sector	Business leader	OwnAB	Total
Agriculture	1,520	157	1,677
Haulage	183	225	408
Metal goods industry	136	159	295
Restaurant	227	55	282
Construction firm	179	97	276
Forestry and logging	220	48	268
Construction, technical consultant	140	110	250
Car repairs	168	58	226
Electrical installation	86	109	195
Painting	121	40	161
Taxi firm	134	26	160
Demolition and groundwork contractor	89	55	144
Pipe-fitters	50	59	109
IT-consulting	67	38	105
Consulting, business services	71	33	104
Other industry	2,958	1,601	4,559

Year 1982 · All assault on women in a private place comes under general prosecution

Number of liquidations per 10,000 private firms

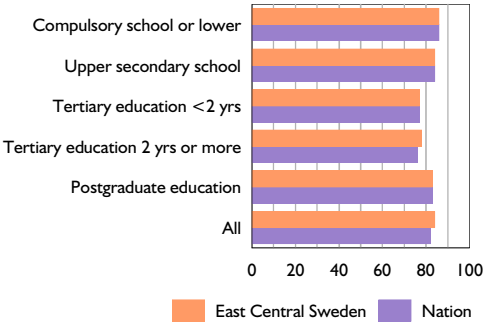


Women's companies have fewer liquidations

During 2002 the owner was a man in 90 per cent of the bankruptcies in private firms in the County of Östergötland and 87 per cent in the whole nation. Compared with all private firms in the county, 31 of 10,000 private firms owned by men went into liquidation in 2002. The corresponding figure for women was 8 private firms in liquidation per 10,000.

In the nation, 29 of 10,000 private firms owned by men went into liquidation in 2002. The corresponding figure for women was less than half that, 10 of 10,000 private firms.

Women's full-time salaries as a per cent of men's, 2001

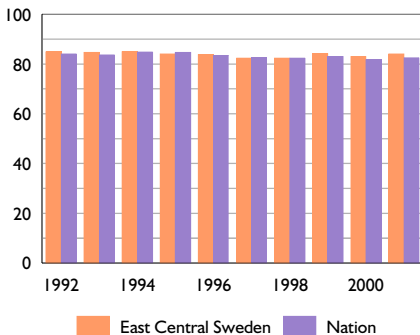


Women's and men's salaries

As women and men often choose different study courses, their choice of occupation is also often different. After upper secondary studies, women and men often work in traditionally female and male occupations respectively. University level studies often lead to a specific occupation, but here too the choice of occupation varies for women and men.

A higher level of education is most worthwhile for men. The length of the education is assumed to have a positive influence on the individual's salary. This applies to both to women and men even though the salary level generally is higher for men. For e.g. those living in East Central Sweden (the counties Södermanland, Uppsala, Västmanland, Örebro and Östergötland) with a tertiary school education of two years or more (excl. research studies), women have a monthly salary of 21,700 SEK while men's average salary is 27,900 SEK. Comparative monthly salaries for the nation are 22,500 SEK for women and 29,700 SEK for men.

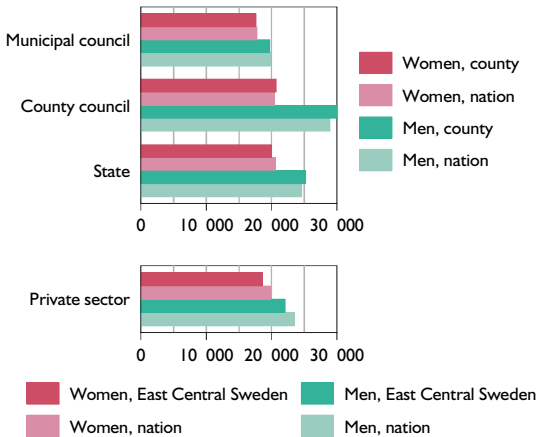
Women's full-time salaries as a per cent of men's, 1992-2001



In East Central Sweden (the counties of Södermanland, Uppsala, Västmanland, Örebro and Östergötland), women's full-time salaries correspond to 84 per cent of men's. In the nation as a whole, women's full-time salary average 82 per cent of men's. The difference is greatest in Stockholm County, where women's average salary is 79 per cent of men's. However monthly salaries for both women and men are highest in Stockholm County.

Women's full-time pay as a percentage of men's in East Central Sweden is at the same level as in 1992, while it has fallen in Sweden as a whole. The national average in 1992 corresponded to 84 per cent of men's full-time salaries.

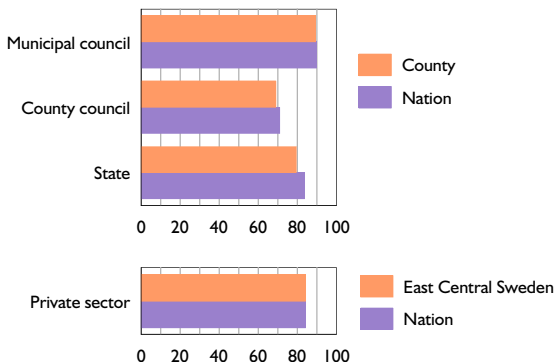
Average monthly salary (full-time salary) in 2001
by sector



The labour market can be divided into two principal sectors, the public sector and the private sector. Just over half of all women in the labour market work in the public sector. A majority of men, about 80 per cent, work in the private sector. In the whole labour market the number of women and men is approximately equal.

In 2001, the average monthly salaries of women and men in East Central Sweden were 18,600 and 22,200 SEK respectively. The national average was 19,200 SEK for women and 23,300 SEK for men.

Women's full-time salaries as a percentage of men's in 2001 by sector



There are a number of reasons why women have a lower full-time salary than men. One of the most important explanations is that salaries are lower in the public sector than in the private sector. But also in the private sector women have lower salaries, which to a certain extent is explained by the fact that it is men who pursue a career. The fact that men pursue a career and have a higher average salary than women cannot be explained by a better education. Women in general have a longer education than men, but of a different type.

Salary differences are smaller in the low-paid sectors and greatest in the well-paid sectors. Women are concentrated to certain low-paid occupations such as care-oriented work and pre-school teaching in the public sector and office, sales and cleaning work in the private sector. In these groups of occupation the salary differences between the sexes are small. Men work to a greater extent than women in well-paid occupations both in the public and the private sector. More women in managerial positions, in both the public and private sector, would reduce salary differences between women and men.

Women and men in major companies, 2003.

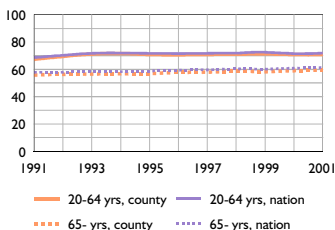
Company	Location	MD Sex	Company HQ	Chair Sex	Empl. county	Board			Deputies			Management group		
						All	F	M	All	F	M	All	F	M
Aerotech Telub AB	Linköping	M	Arboga	M	602	9	0	9	2	1	1	5	1	4
Saab Technical Support and Services														
Alstom Power AB	Finspång	M	Finspång	M	2,000	5	0	5	2	0	2	13	1	12
Autoliv Electronics AB	Motala	M	Motala	M	500	6	1	5				8	1	7
Autoliv AB						10	0	10	3	0	3			
Billrud Skärblacka AB	Skärblacka	M	Norrköping	M	729							9	1	8
Billrud AB (koncern)						8	2	6						
Boxholms AB	Boxholm	M	Boxholm	M	130	7	0	7	4	1	3	8	1	7
BT Industries AB	Mjölby	M	Mjölby	M	1,300	9	1	8	2	0	2	5	0	5
Cloetta Fazer AB (koncern)	Ljungsbro	M	Ljungsbro	M	600	8	1	7	6	2	4			
Cloetta Fazer Sverige												11	2	9
Cloetta Fazer Produktion												6	0	6
Saab AB	Linköping	M	Stockholm	M	4,400	12	1	11	3	0	3	14	1	13
Sapa Heat Transfer	Finspång	M	Finspång	M	350	5	0	5	0	0	0	11	1	10
Tekniska Verken	Linköping	M	Linköping	F	800	9	3	6	9	2	7	12	1	11
Östgöta Correspondenten	Linköping	F	Linköping	M	330	11	4	7	4	0	4	11	3	8

Statistics on selected companies in Östergötland with more than 100 employees. Companies that have chosen to participate in a project "Even at the top", aimed to promote more women in leading positions.

Cumulative earned income, average income 2001, 1000's SEK

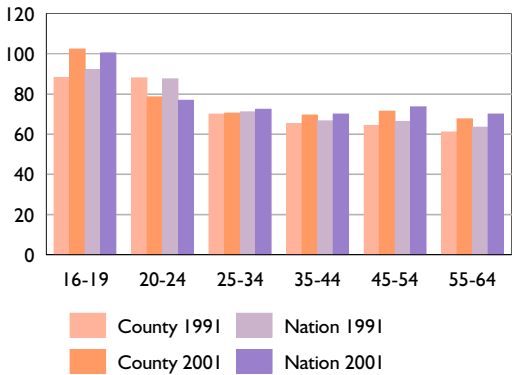
Municipality/ region	Average income, SEK				Women's income as % of men's 20-64 65-	
	Women 20-64 yrs 65- yrs		Men 20-64 yrs 65- yrs			
Boxholm	157,7	85,3	221,9	151,8	71	56
Finspång	160,7	95,9	244,5	164,5	66	58
Kinda	156,9	87,2	215,7	146,6	73	59
Linköping	169,4	105,5	245,0	186,5	69	57
Mjölby	160,5	94,9	229,1	157,0	70	60
Motala	167,5	98,3	230,6	161,3	73	61
Norrköping	161,3	104,1	223,8	174,0	72	60
Söderköping	168,6	102,0	227,9	160,0	74	64
Vadstena	172,7	112,8	229,0	173,2	75	65
Valdemarsvik	152,5	97,5	205,6	156,6	74	62
Ydre	159,2	87,1	209,1	142,0	76	61
Åtvidaberg	164,5	96,0	231,8	161,7	71	59
Ödeshög	152,5	88,2	206,5	138,9	74	64
County	164,7	101,4	232,6	171,1	71	59
Nation	175,8	108,4	244,3	177,1	72	61

Women's income as % of men's 1991-2001



Earned income: gross salary, unemployment benefit, sick pay, pension, income from business activities, etc.

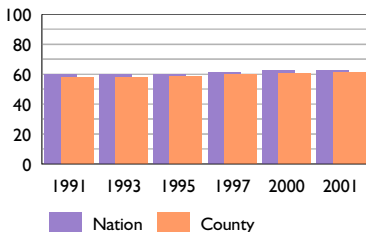
**Women's earned income as a percentage of men's
by age group**



A woman's earned income during year 2000 in the County of Norrbotten on average corresponded to 77 per cent of a man's earned income. The national average is somewhat lower, 72 per cent.

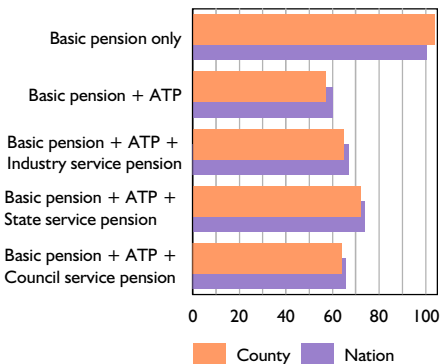
Between the years 1991 and 2001, women's earned income in the County of Östergötland has increased in relation to men's in all age groups except 20 to 24 years, where there has been a decline. The national average has changed in a similar way.

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's

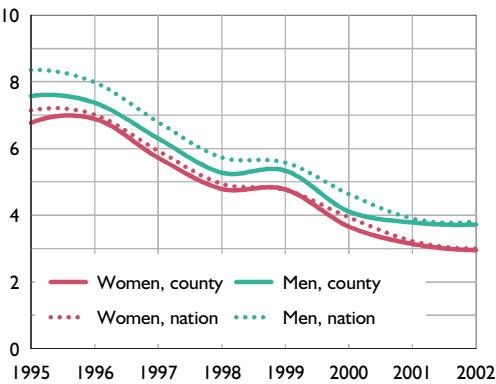


Lower salaries and part-time gainful employment later in life lead to a smaller pension than for men.

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's 2001



Unemployed, yearly average number 1995-2002 (%)



Unemployment in the County of Östergötland has previously been lower than the national average. Between the years 1995 and 2002 unemployment dropped both among women and men.

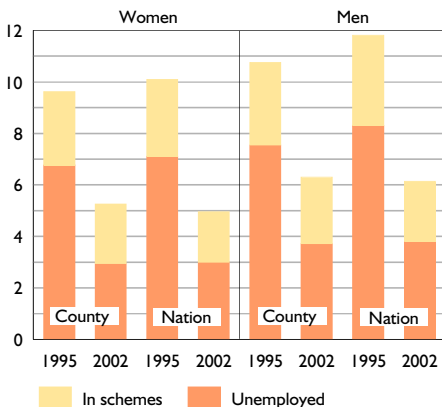
In 1995 unemployment in the county was 6.8 per cent among women and 7.6 per cent among men. The comparative figures for the nation were 7.1 per cent for women and 8.3 per cent for men.

By 2002, unemployment in the county had dropped to 3 per cent among women and 3.7 per cent among men. The comparative figures for the nation were 3 and 3.8 per cent respectively.

Many on ongoing extended sick leave

In 2002, 5.7 per cent of the women and 2.8 per cent of the men in the County of Östergötland have been on extended sick leave for at least 1 year. Corresponding figures for the nation are 4.9 per cent of the women and 2.7 per cent of the men (age group 16-64).

Unemployed and in labour market schemes (%)



In the County of Östergötland in 1995 every tenth woman and every ninth man aged 18-64 years was unemployed or engaged in a labour market scheme. In 2002 this has been reduced to every nineteenth woman and every sixteenth man.

In the whole nation in 1995 every tenth woman and every eighth man was unemployed or engaged in a labour market scheme. In 2002 this has been reduced to every twentieth woman and every sixteenth man.

A comparison between municipalities shows great differences. For example in Norrköping every twelfth man is unemployed or engaged in a labour market scheme and in Vadstena and Ydre municipalities every twenty-seventh man respectively. Among women every fourteenth person in Norrköping Municipality is unemployed or engaged in a labour market scheme and in Ydre Municipality, every twenty-eighth. There are also major differences between salaries as regards costs are the different labour market programmes that women and men participate in.

Unemployed and in labour market schemes, 1995 and 2002 (%)

Women

Region	Unemployed		In schemes		Unemployed and in schemes	
	1995	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002
Boxholm	6.5	2.2	4.1	3.0	10.5	5.2
Finspång	6.7	2.3	3.4	3.1	10.1	5.4
Kinda	6.9	2.2	3.6	1.9	10.6	4.1
Linköping	6.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	8.2	4.4
Mjölby	6.4	2.5	2.7	2.1	9.1	4.6
Motala	7.3	2.4	2.9	2.0	10.1	4.3
Norrköping	7.6	4.3	3.2	2.7	10.8	7.0
Söderköping	7.2	2.2	3.1	2.7	10.2	4.9
Vadstena	4.0	1.8	2.7	1.9	6.7	3.7
Valdemarsvik	8.5	2.0	4.9	2.8	13.4	4.7
Ydre	4.8	1.6	2.9	2.0	7.7	3.5
Åtvidaberg	7.0	2.5	2.9	2.3	9.8	4.8
Ödeshög	6.9	2.2	2.5	2.4	9.4	4.6
County	6.8	3.0	2.9	2.3	9.6	5.3
Nation	7.1	3.0	3.0	2.0	10.1	5.0

Men

Region	Unemployed		In schemes		Unemployed and in schemes	
	1995	2002	1995	2002	1995	2002
Boxholm	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.0	7.5	5.1
Finspång	6.0	2.1	3.1	2.2	9.1	4.3
Kinda	7.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	10.3	5.2
Linköping	7.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	10.0	5.8
Mjölby	6.0	3.2	2.7	2.2	8.8	5.4
Motala	8.5	3.0	3.2	2.3	11.7	5.3
Norrköping	8.7	5.3	3.8	3.0	12.5	8.3
Söderköping	6.9	2.4	3.3	2.2	10.2	4.6
Vadstena	4.3	2.0	2.8	1.7	7.2	3.7
Valdemarsvik	6.7	1.8	5.8	2.6	12.5	4.4
Ydre	5.9	1.9	3.2	1.8	9.1	3.7
Åtvidaberg	7.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	11.2	7.7
Ödeshög	6.9	2.8	2.7	2.1	9.6	4.9
County	7.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	10.8	6.3
Nation	8.3	3.8	3.5	2.3	11.8	6.1

Qualification assessment, comprehensive school 16-year-olds, 2002

Region	Average qualification level			Difference girls and boys as %
	Girls	Boys	All	
Boxholm	215.6	220.5	218.2	-2
Finspång	210.7	195.5	202.7	7
Kinda	209.1	187.5	198.3	10
Linköping	210.9	187.9	199.2	11
Mjölby	216.6	192.7	204.6	11
Motala	213.2	186.0	199.0	13
Norrköping	206.8	189.2	197.9	9
Söderköping	217.8	194.1	205.6	11
Vadstena	226.8	179.3	202.8	21
Valdemarsvik	231.1	195.3	211.0	15
Ydre	237.9	204.1	222.2	14
Åtvidaberg	201.2	185.4	192.5	8
Ödeshög	196.1	197.2	196.7	-1
Nation	215.6	194.0	204.6	10

Of the 16-year-old school-leavers in 2002, girls' average qualification assessments were 10 per cent higher than boys'. In the County of Östergötland the greatest difference between girls' and boys' qualification assessments is found in Vadstena Municipality, 21 per cent. The smallest difference, 1 per cent, is found in Ödeshög Municipality.

Average qualification assessment:

The pupils may count points for a maximum of 16 subjects according to the following:

Pass with distinction	MVG	20 p
Pass with merit	VG	15 p
Pass	G	10 p
Fail	IG	0 p

The maximum number of points a pupil can achieve is 320

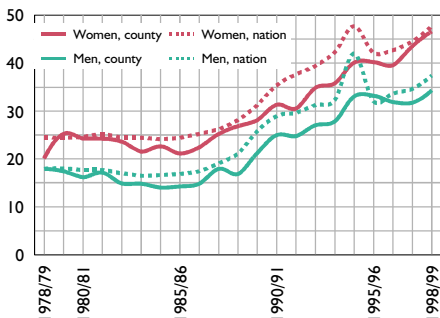
Graduated from upper secondary school, school year 2001/2002. County of Östergötland

Programme/variant	Number			Distribution, %	
	Women	Men	Total	F	M
Child recreation programme	77	29	106	72.6	27.
Construction programme		76	76	0.0	100.0
Electrical engineering pr.	2	162	164	1.2	98.
Energy programme	1	13	14	7.1	92.9
Arts programme	101	36	137	73.7	26.3
<i>Variant thereof</i>					
<i>Art and design</i>	34	8	42	81.0	19.0
<i>Music</i>	11	6	17	64.7	35.3
<i>Dance and theatre</i>	46	9	55	83.6	16.4
Vehicle engineering pr.	2	82	84	2.4	97.6
Business and administration	61	40	101	60.4	39.6
Hotel. restaurant. catering	89	76	165	53.9	46.1
<i>Variant thereof</i>					
<i>Hotel</i>	8	3	11	72.7	27.3
<i>Restaurant</i>	71	72	143	49.7	50.3
Handicraft programme	73	16	89	82.0	18.0
Industrial programme	1	49	50	2.0	98.0
Individual programme	7	17	24	29.2	70.8
Food programme	22	16	38	57.9	42.1
<i>Variant thereof</i>					
<i>Bakery. patisserie</i>	15	10	25	60.0	40.0
<i>Meat and delicatessen</i>	7	6	13	53.8	46.2
Media programme	79	58	137	57.7	42.3
Natural Resource Use pr.	96	48	144	66.7	33.3
Natural Science programme	260	421	681	38.2	61.8
<i>Variant thereof</i>					
<i>Scientific</i>	219	209	428	51.2	48.8
<i>Technical</i>	28	189	217	12.9	87.1
<i>given in English</i>	11	9	20	55.0	45.0
The Health Care pr.	113	15	128	88.3	11.7
Social Science Programme	382	249	631	60.5	39.5
<i>Variant thereof</i>					
<i>Economics</i>	143	137	280	51.1	48.9
<i>Liberal Arts</i>	51	6	57	89.5	10.5
<i>Social science</i>	156	77	233	67.0	33.0
<i>local variant</i>	32	29	61	52.5	47.5
Specially-designed pr.	337	315	652	51.7	48.3
<i>Variant thereof</i>					
<i>Social science</i>	121	82	203	59.6	40.4
<i>Science</i>	42	56	98	42.9	57.1
<i>Other</i>	174	177	351	49.6	50.4
All	1,703	1,718	3,421	49.8	50.2

Year 1970 · Upper secondary school gets a new curriculum.

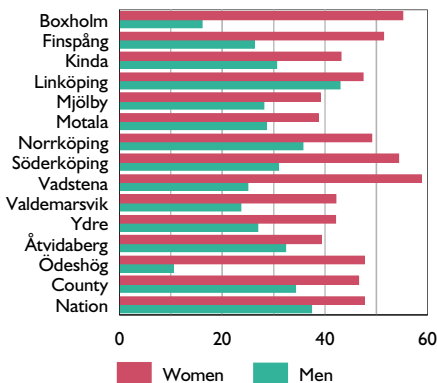
School should promote equal opportunities

Begun college/university studies within 3 years of upper secondary graduation (%)



The high proportion reported for those graduating in the school year 1994/95 is due to the fact that the number graduating from vocational study courses this year was very small as these courses became three-year from previously being two-year.

Begun college/university studies within 3 years of upper secondary graduation school year 1998/1999 (%)



The education level of the population

The education level of the population is constantly rising. An upper secondary education is no longer the privilege of a minority, but rather the normal case, in particular among the younger generations. Also tertiary education has successively become more common.

Women have passed men as regards level of education. In the age group 20-64 years 33 per cent of women and 28 per cent of men respectively have some kind of post-upper secondary education. In the County of Norrbotten 30 per cent of women and 23 per cent of men have a post-upper secondary education. Men however retain a big advantage as regards research education.

Among both women and men there is a preponderance of post-upper secondary education of less than three years.

Transition to university

There are consistently more women than men who continue with higher studies within three years of graduating from upper secondary school. The proportion of women in the County of Östergötland who begin higher studies is on a par with the nation. The proportion of men in the county who begin a university-level education is lower than the national average.

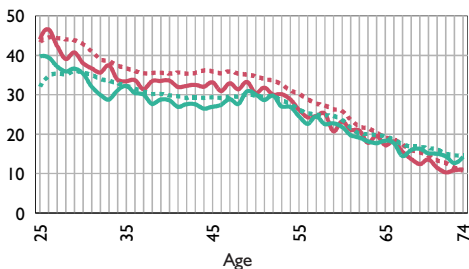
Among girls graduating from upper secondary school in the County of Östergötland in the school year 1998/99, 47 per cent studied at university level within three years, and among boys the figure was 34 per cent. The national average was 48 per cent of girls and 37 per cent of boys.

Field of study - a question of gender

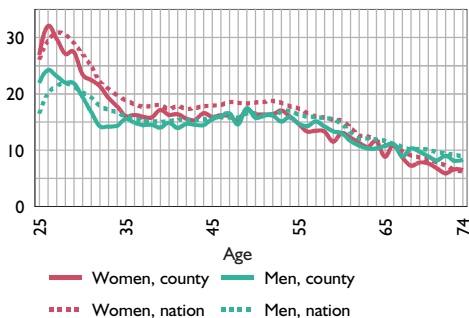
If the level of education is principally a generation issue, then the type of education can largely be seen as a gender issue. Women and men are educated for different areas of the labour market. The younger ones still choose by gender despite political efforts to introduce a more equal gender distribution in the education courses where one gender has been strongly under-represented.

Year 1873 · Women are given the right to take a degree with a few exceptions (law and theology)

Proportion of the population with post-upper secondary education, 2002

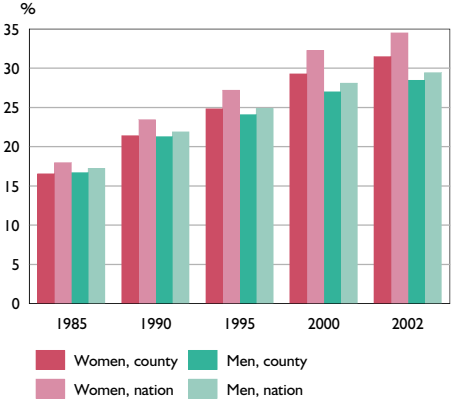


The proportion of the population possessing at least 3 years' post-upper secondary education including research education in 2002



It is more common among women than among men to possess some form of post-upper secondary education. However, in comparing post-upper secondary education of at least three years, there is no difference in the age group 35-55 years. In the age group under 35, however a longer education is more frequent among women than among men.

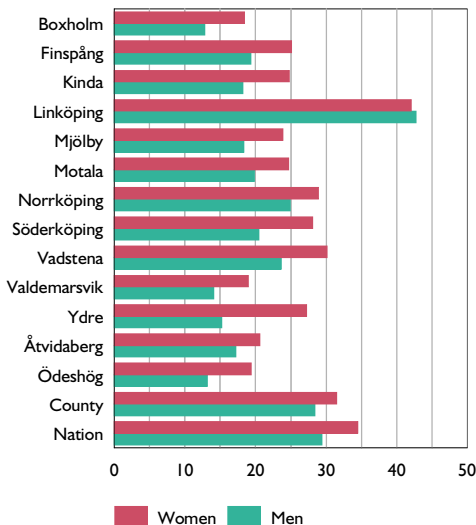
Population 1985-2002 in the age group 25-64 years with post-upper secondary education



The educational level of the population is constantly rising. The proportion pf the population in the age group 25-64 years with some form of post-upper secondary education is increasing among women and men in both the county and the nation.

In 1985 16.5 per cent of both women and men in the county had some form of post-upper secondary education. The corresponding comparative figure for the whole nation was 18 per cent of women and 17 per cent of men respectively. In 2002 31.5 per cent of women and 28.5 of men in the county possessed a post-upper secondary education. In the whole nation 34.5 per cent of women and 29.4 per cent of men had a post-upper secondary education.

Proportion of women and men aged 25-64 years with some form of post-upper secondary education in 2002



More women than men have tertiary education, both in the county and in Sweden. Among municipalities in the county, Linköping is alone in having a somewhat higher proportion of men than women with higher education.

In the County of Östergötland 31.5 per cent of women have a post-upper secondary education and 28.5 per cent of men. The highest proportion of persons with a post-upper secondary education is found in Linköping Municipality.

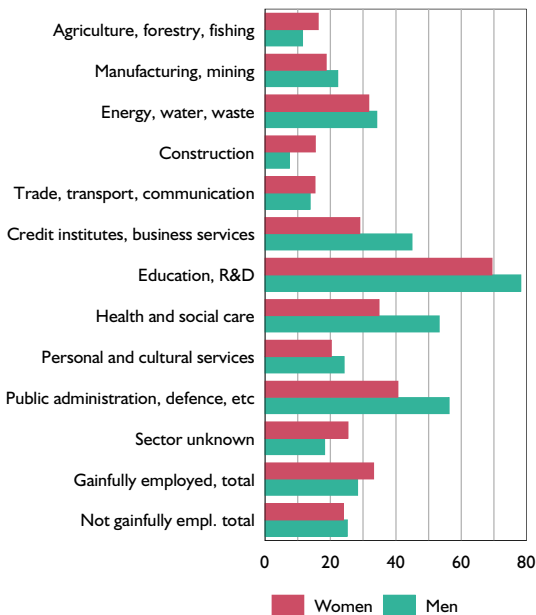
Participants in adult education courses, by educational level and course, 2001/2002

Level of education	County			Nation		
Course	Total	Per cent		Total	Per cent	
	no.	Wm	M	no.	Wm	M
Basic education						
English	946	64	36	23,581	66	34
Introductory course	797	61	39	18,065	62	38
Mathematics	633	67	33	19,080	67	33
Swedish	456	58	42	13,866	62	38
Swedish as a second language	420	65	35	22,799	65	35
Social studies	201	64	36	7,445	65	35
Other courses	751	60	40	4,410	64	36
Total	4,204	63	37	109,246	65	35
Upper secondary education						
Computer studies	3,818	66	34	67,849	70	30
Introductory course	2,422	61	39	49,140	64	36
Mathematics A	2,057	64	36	41,006	66	34
English A	1,905	64	36	37,235	67	33
Mathematics B	1,601	62	38	30,899	61	39
Social studies A	1,560	66	34	29,769	66	34
Psychology	1,476	78	22	25,608	79	21
Swedish A	1,387	67	33	23,307	66	34
Swedish B	1,317	62	38	27,806	64	36
English B	1,314	65	35	25,263	67	33
Work, environment and safety	1,139	82	18	16,834	78	22
Mathematics C	1,025	52	48	19,975	54	46
Ethics and life issues	963	88	12	18,774	88	12
History A	942	63	37	17,777	62	38
People, socially and culturally	868	87	13	13,351	87	13
Religious knowledge A	858	63	37	14,103	66	34
Economics A	855	65	35	22,836	75	25
Other courses	32,496	61	39	735,169	66	34
Total	58,003	64	36	1,216,701	67	33

Year 1980 · New law on succession to the throne.

The firstborn daughter or son of the monarch succeeds to the throne.

Proportion of women and men with tertiary education by sectors, 2001, Östergötland County

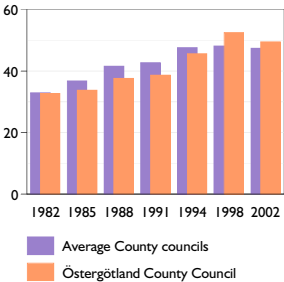


Tertiary education among personnel is most frequent in sectors such as education and research, public administration, care and social care.

Women and politics

The government comprises ten women and twelve men. Of the members of parliament, 47 per cent are women. In Östergötland County Council, 49 per cent are women. In the municipal councils in the county, an average of 44 per cent are women.

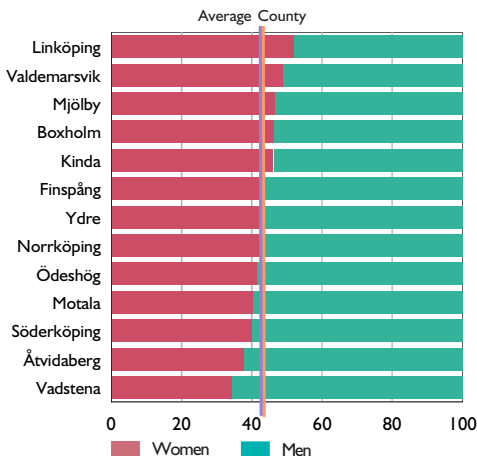
The proportion of women in the County Council Assembly



County Council Assembly after the 2002 election

Party	Number		Women, per cent	
	Women	Men	County	Nation
The Conservative party	10	7	58.8	42.3
The Centre party	1	6	14.3	34.5
The Liberal party	5	6	45.5	47.1
The Christian Democrats	4	6	40.0	49.6
The Social democrats	23	21	52.3	49.0
The Left party	5	3	62.5	57.2
The Green party	2	2	50.0	52.7
Other	-	-	-	46.3
Total	50	51	49.5	47.3

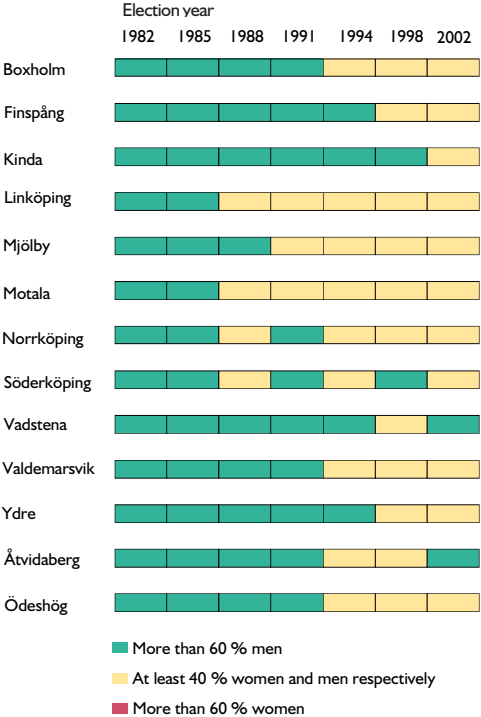
Proportion of women and men in the municipal council assemblies after the election in 2002



In 2 of the 13 municipalities in the County of Östergötland the proportion of women in the municipal council assembly is lower than 40 per cent after the 2002 election. The distribution is most even in Linköping and Valdemarsvik with numbers 41/38 and 20/21 men/women respectively in the municipal council assembly. The biggest increase in the number of female councillors compared to the previous election was in Vadstena, Ydre and Åtvidaberg which all increased by two women.

The biggest decrease in the number of women in the municipal council assembly compared to the previous election was reported in Kinda and Söderköping with -2 respectively.

Equal opportunities in the municipal councils



Equal opportunities are considered to exist when the proportion of women and men respectively is 40% - 60% in a group.

Of the municipal council chairs in the county, 7 out of 13 are women. Of the municipal executive chairs in the county, 3 out of 13 are women. Of the municipal chief executives in the county, 2 out of 13 are women.

Year 1977 · First female member of the Administrative Board of the County of Östergötland, Anna Wohlin-Andersson (Centre Party)

Women and men suspected of crimes in 2002

Type of crime	Suspects in the county	Per 10,000 inh. County		Per 10,000 inh. Nation	
		women	men	women	men
Offences against the penal code	2,849	29.7	108.3	31.5	114.6
Of which					
against life and health	634	3.3	27.4	3.2	26.1
against liberty and peace ¹	543	4.1	22.2	3.1	21.6
defamation	87	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.6
sexual offences	84	0.2	3.9	0.1	3.1
offences against family ²	14	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
theft, robbery etc	1,308	15.4	48.0	18.7	51.7
fraud etc.	328	3.8	12.1	3.2	11.8
embezzlement etc.	80	0.8	3.1	1.1	4.0
debt-related offences	39	0.0	1.8	0.4	3.8
offences inflicting damage	270	1.4	11.7	1.2	13.3
offences involv. public danger	19	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9
forgery	78	0.8	3.0	1.0	3.5
perjury, false prosecution etc.	61	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.2
offences against the State ³	250	1.8	10.3	1.5	12.1
Other offences, of which					
Road traffic offences	1,100	5.0	48.3	6.1	54.0
Narcotics offences	728	6.0	29.2	4.8	27.5
Offences against other judicial codes	35	0.0	1.6	0.7	7.8
All offences	4,128	38.0	161.9	40.0	174.9

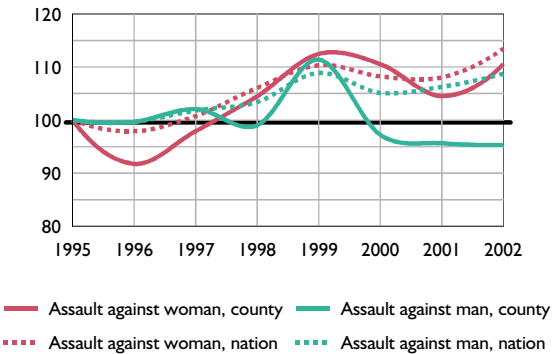
¹) offences against home privacy, threatening behaviour, molesting etc.

²) arbitrary conduct with children, misrepresentation of family status, etc.

³) offences against public order, violence against public servant, etc.

Assault-related crimes reported to the police 1995-2002

Index 1995 = 100

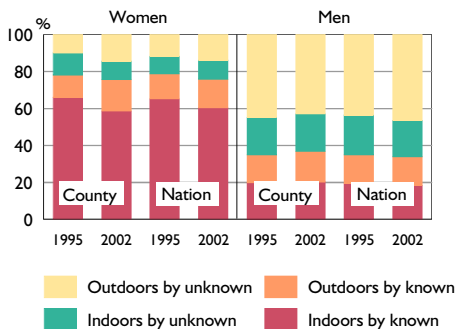


The number of assault-related crimes against women in 1995 was 816 in the County of Östergötland and 18,956 in the nation. Reported assault-related crimes against men the same year were 1,362 in the county and 30,219 in the nation. These figures have in the diagram been given the index value 100.

In 2002 assaults against women have index 110 in the country and 113 in the nation, i.e. the increase is 10 and 13 per cent respectively. Assaults against men in 2002 have index value 95 in the county and 109 in the nation, i.e. a reduction by 5% in the county and in increased by 9% in Sweden since the year 1995.

As with all crimes, there are unrecorded cases of crimes. According to BRÅ (the Council for Crime Prevention), as regards certain crimes of violence such as different types of domestic assault, these unrecorded cases are probably numerous. Since 1982 this type of crime comes under general prosecution, which means that the victim need not personally report the crime.

Assault-related crimes reported to the police by gender of victim



In cases of assault-related crime against women it is more common that the victim and assailant know one another. The change in the county during the period 1995-2002 shows that the proportion of crimes where the assailant is unknown is increasing both in the county and in Sweden.

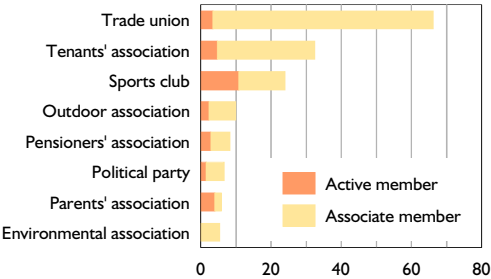
Suspected of assault-related crimes, 2002

	Östergötland County			Sweden		
	Number of suspects	Distribution women	men	Number of suspects	Distribution women	men
All assault	608	10.5	89.5	12,334	11.0	89.0
of which						
against child	94	18.1	81.9	1,379	21.1	78.9
against woman	262	10.3	89.7	4,918	15.4	84.6
against man	308	8.4	91.6	6,897	5.5	94.5

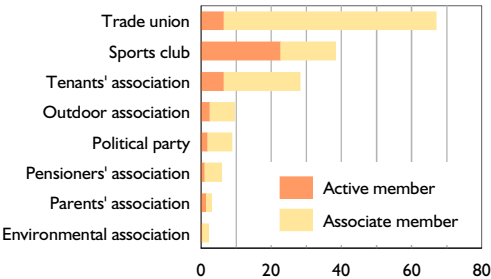
As regards assault-related crimes against women in the county, 90 per cent of the suspected assailants were men. In assault-related crimes against men, 92 per cent of the suspects were men.

Membership in associations, 2000-2001
Östergötland County

Women



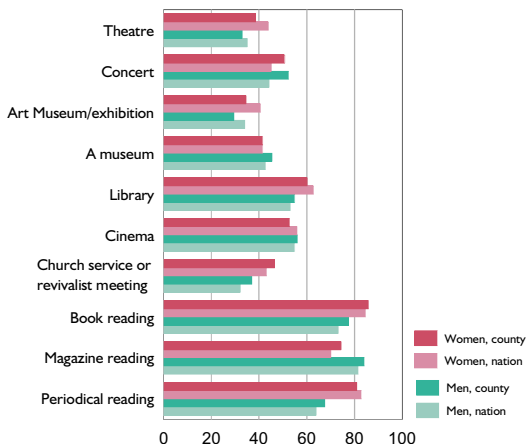
Men



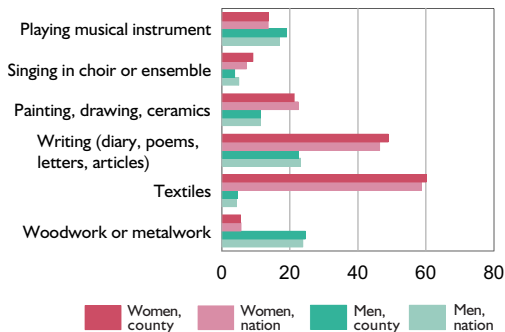
More women than men are members of a parents' association or a pensioners' association. More men than women are members of a sports club, trade union or tenants' association.

Year 1992 · Ann-Marie Sjöö (Conservative), Mjölby, becomes the first Municipal Chief Executive in Östergötland

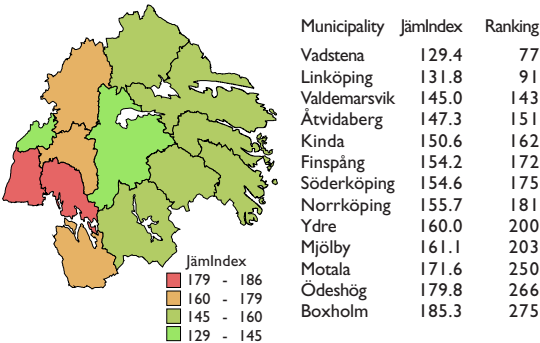
Visited cultural activities or read books/periodicals in leisure time, 1996-1999 (at least once in the last 12 months)



Creative activity in leisure time 1996-1999 (at least once in the last 12 months)



**Equal opportunities in municipalities, 2002,
combined Equal Opportunities Index**



The Equal Opportunities Index (JämIndex) is based on a composite assessment of statistics in certain selected areas. The objective is for The Equal Opportunities Index to serve to spotlight issues and be a basis for local and regional development work. The Equal Opportunities Index is made up of about 15 statistical variables.

It is calculated on the basis of how much the values for women and men differ by municipalities. A small difference gives a high ranking (1 is best) and a large difference gives the municipality a low ranking (lowest for municipalities is 289). The combined index is the median value of these rankings. Variables used in the index base: tertiary education, gainful employment, jobseekers, median income, low incomes, gender inequality by industry, days with parent's allowance and temporary parent's allowance, sick-leave rate, young adults (25-34 years), municipal council, municipal executive committee, self-employed persons with at least 10 employees.

Read more about the Equal Opportunities Index and statistics at municipal and county level on www.h.scb.se/SCB/BOR/SCBBOJU/JAM_HTM/jam_index.htm

Notes

Certain terms occurring in the book are here briefly explained.

Index.

In indexed calculations a quantity number is stated as applicable in the record year (base year) represented by the value 100. The percentual changes are subsequently calculated in relation to that year. An index value of 120 means an increase of 20 per cent since the base year. An index value of 70 means a reduction of 30 per cent since the base year.

Number of women per 100 men

Here a re-calculation has taken place for each topic in order to provide a clearer value for female and male predominance respectively.

A value over 100 means more women than men and a value 100 then means more men than women. For example the value 112 means that there are 12 per cent more women and the value 88 means that there are 12 per cent fewer women.

Sources

Statistics Sweden, SCB

Swedish National Labour Market Administration, AMS

Östergötland County Labour Board

Östergötland Social Insurance Office

National Council for Crime Prevention, BRÅ

National Agency for Education

County Administrative Board of Östergötland, contact:

Catharina Alpkvist, e-mail: catharina.alpkvist@e.lst.se

Östsam Regional Development Board, contact:

Fredrik Sunnergren, e-mail: fredrik.sunnergren@ostsam.se

**County Administrative
Board of Östergötland
SE-581 86 Linköping**

Street address: Östgötagatan 3

Telephone: +46 13-19 60 00

Fax: +46 13-10 13 81

E-mail: lansstyrelsen@e.lst.se

www.e.lst.se

**Östsam Regional
Development Board
Box 1236**

SE-581 12 Linköping

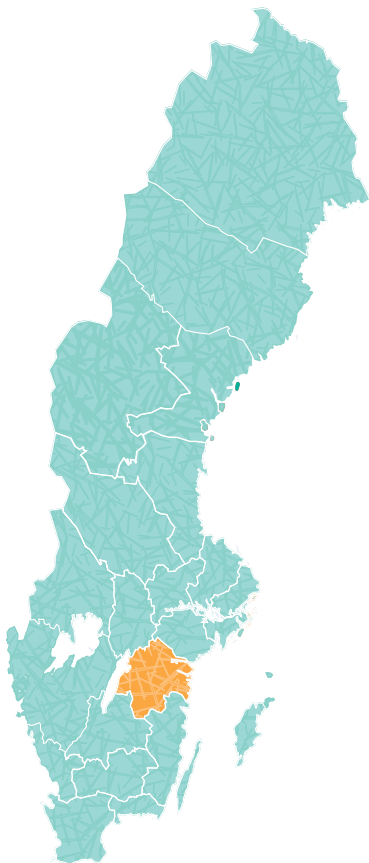
Street address: Snickaregatan 14

Telephone: +46 13-25 56 00

Fax: +46 13-25 56 01

E-mail: office@ostsam.se

www.ostsam.se



**COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE
BOARD OF ÖSTERGÖTLAND**

