



FACTS ABOUT WOMEN & MEN in Östergötland 2007

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Read and enjoy the facts about women and men in Östergötland

Sweden is one of the best countries in the world for equality – but there is still a lot of work to be done to achieve the goals of the Swedish gender equality policy adopted by the Parliament in spring 2006. The overall goal is that women and men shall have equal power to shape society and their own lives.

If everyone who plans, implements or makes decisions in any way takes into account and analyses today's reality – and also understands what can be done differently to ensure that both women and men can have a better life – we will eventually achieve an equal society.

Statistics aggregated by sex are an excellent tool that can be used to gain a clear picture of today's reality. Learning about and making visible where women and men live in our county, how old we are, what education we have, what we do to earn a living, how much salary we receive, how many women and men are active in our political community, how many women and men have committed crimes and what crimes we commit – these are all important pieces of information for analysing today's society and identifying what needs to change.

Östergötland County Administrative Board and the Östsam Regional Development Council aim with this pocketbook from Statistics Sweden to provide a picture of society "through the eyes of gender equality" so that more people, with the book's help, will be able to identify the differences between the lives and living conditions of women and men.

Use the statistics when applying for projects, in schoolwork, when making political decisions or holding discussions at work! Knowledge is often a prerequisite to finding the will to achieve change. The small steps forward we take are nothing less than the beginning of a giant leap for change.....

February 2007

Catharina Alpkvist
Gender Equality Expert
Östergötland County
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Sweden's gender policy objectives

A new government bill on gender equality policy, "Power to shape society and your life – towards new gender policy objectives" (2005/06:155), was submitted to Parliament at the end of March 2006. It is the first government bill on gender equality policy in 12 years.

The overall objective of Sweden's gender equality policy is that women and men shall have equal power to shape society and their own lives.

- An equal distribution of power and influence. Women and men shall have the same rights and opportunities to be active citizens and to shape the conditions of decision-making.
- Economic equality. Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regards to education and paid work that provide lifelong economic independence.
- An equal distribution of unpaid care and household work. Women and men should take the same responsibility for the home and have the opportunity to give and receive care on the same terms.
- Men's violence against women shall come to an end. Women and men, girls and boys, shall have equal rights and opportunities to physical integrity.

Gender equality – equality

In Sweden, gender equality is usually limited to defining the relationship between women and men. Equality however is a somewhat wider concept. It refers to parity in relations among all individuals and groups in society. Underlying this notion is the belief that all people are of equal value, regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religion, social class, etc. One of the cornerstones of equality is gender equality.

Source: SCB, *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006*

Gender equality – both quantitative and qualitative

Quantitative gender equality implies an equal distribution between women and men in all spheres of society, such as in education, work, recreation and positions of power.

The ratio, 40 percent women to 60 percent men (or vice versa), has long been considered an equal gender distribution. However an equal gender distribution is not enough to achieve gender equality. It is also important that the knowledge, experiences and values of both women and men are given equal weight – qualitative equality.

Facts about Women & Men in Östergötland 2007 – a pocketbook with facts on inequality

Gender equality is an area of priority. Work with gender equality has focused on changing the structural power order that is in place and that dictates that men are superior and standard and that women are inferior and of less value. One important way of succeeding in shifting the positions towards a more equal society is to use the hard facts – statistics divided by sex. To be able to measure change, we must first measure the current situation and then repeat the same measurements in the future. This pocketbook *Facts about Women and Men in Östergötland 2007* has used statistics to measure both the current situation and development, as well as comparing the county with the average for Sweden.

In some cases, the figures are a few years old but are still the most recent figures produced.

Progress so far

- 1845 Equal inheritance rights for women and men.
- 1858 Unmarried women over 25 years old may attain majority by court order. Marriage means a return to minority status.
- 1863 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 25.
- 1884 Unmarried women attain majority at the age of 21.
- 1921 Married women attain majority at the age of 21.
- 1945 The Swedish Sports Confederation accepts and adopts women into sports clubs.
- 1951 Women entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens.
- 1975 UN's International Women's Year.
- 1976 UN's Decade for Women.
- 1980 New law on succession to the throne – monarch's first-born daughter or son succeeds to the throne.
- 1982 Public funds to women's organisations.
- 1985 UN's Decade for Women ends – strategies for year 2000 adopted.
- 1988 National 5 year plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1989 Nordic plan of action to promote equal opportunities.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act.
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act; new national policy for equal opportunities; gender statistics made part of Sweden's Official Statistics.
- 1995 Sweden joins European Union; UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing; Act on Registered Partnership; County experts on gender issues appointed.
- 2000 Special session of the General Assembly, Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century; National Council for Peace for Women founded.
- 2001 A more stringent version of the Equal Opportunities Act came into force on 1 January.
- 2004 A project has been set up to review the gender equality policy; The Swedish Government adopts a strategy for the integration of gender equality into the Government Offices.
- 2006 Parliamentary decision on new gender equality policy objectives. Council of Europe decision on a European gender equality agreement.

Source: SCB, *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006* (with some additions, SCB)

Population by municipality 31 Dec 2005

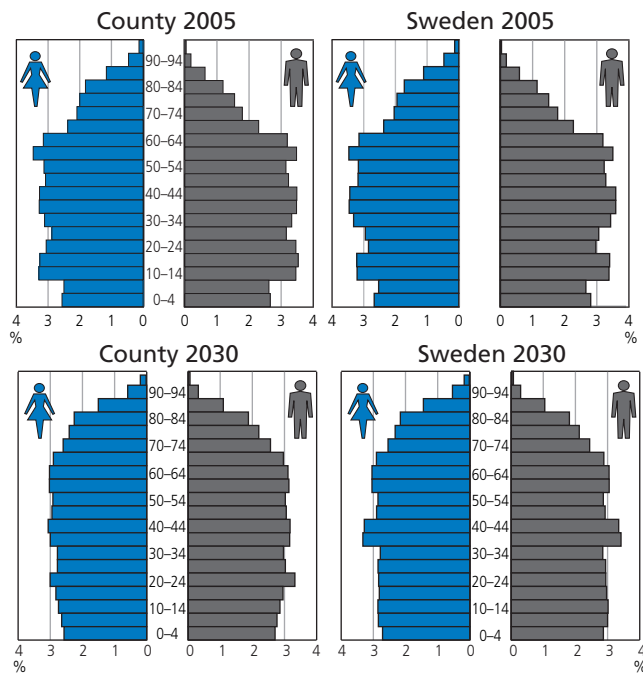
Number

	Women	Men	Total
Boxholm	2 534	2 708	5 242
Finspång	10 338	10 550	20 888
Kinda	4 971	4 975	9 946
Linköping	68 459	69 177	137 636
Mjölby	12 622	12 636	25 258
Motala	21 034	20 878	41 912
Norrköping	63 106	61 536	124 642
Söderköping	7 037	6 988	14 025
Vadstena	3 836	3 691	7 527
Valdemarsvik	4 040	4 082	8 122
Ydre	1 862	2 004	3 866
Åtvidaberg	5 866	5 857	11 723
Ödeshög	2 781	2 735	5 516
County	208 486	207 817	416 303
Sweden	4 561 202	4 486 550	9 047 752

Source: SCB, *Population statistics*

In Linköping, the biggest municipality in the county, there are more men than women. In Norrköping, on the other hand, there are considerably more women than men. In the rural municipalities there are, as a rule, more men than women, except for in Ödeshög.

Population by age 2005 and projection for the year 2030

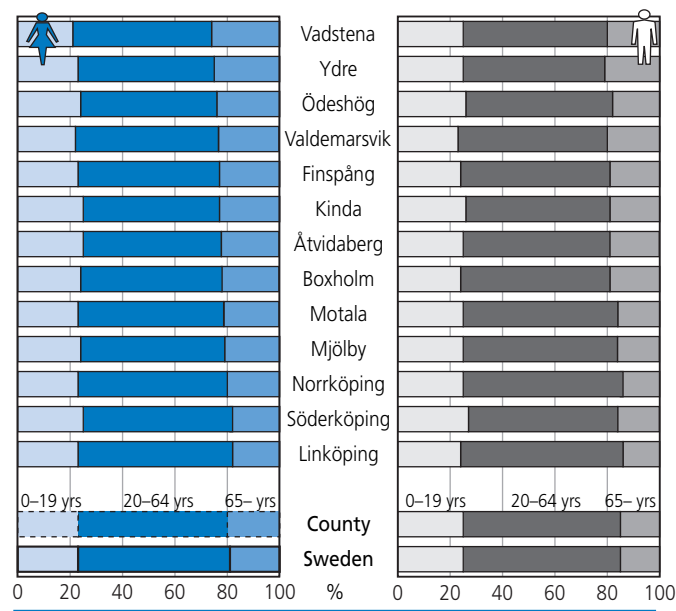


Source: SCB, Population statistics

In this county, as in Sweden, there are more men than women in all ages below 65 years. Over the age of 65, the opposite occurs. In 2030, it is predicted that 12 percent of women and 11 percent of men in the county will be at least 65 years old.

Population by age 2005

Percentage distribution



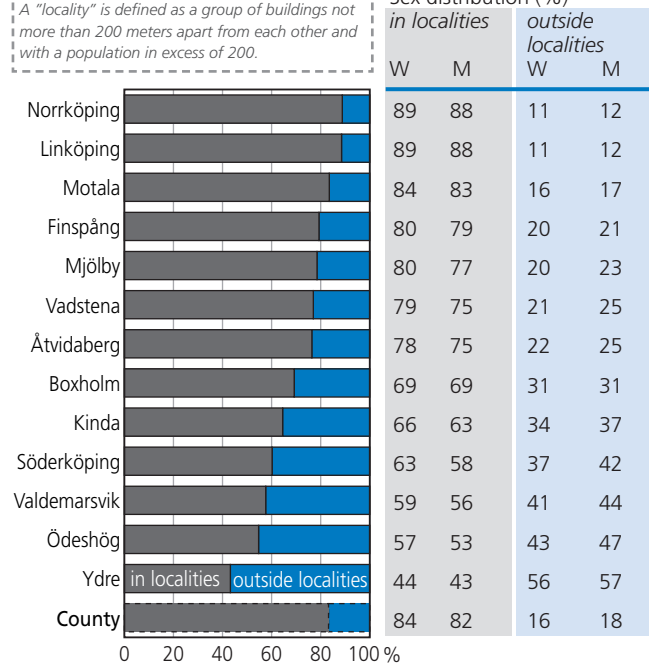
Source: SCB, Population statistics

The age distribution follows the same pattern as in Sweden. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is higher among women than among men in the county. This is particularly evident in Ödeshög and in Vadstena. It is the opposite among younger people.

Population in and outside localities 2005

A "locality" is defined as a group of buildings not more than 200 meters apart from each other and with a population in excess of 200.

Sex distribution (%)



Source: SCB, Population statistics and Statistical Report MI 38

In all municipalities, there is a higher proportion of women than men living in localities. Outside the localities, however, there is a higher proportion of men than women. This is particularly so in Söderköping, Vadstena and Ödeshög.

Population by national background 2005

	Number		Percentage distribution			
	County		County		Sweden	
	Women	Men	W	M	W	M
Born in Sweden	187 513	188 262	90	91	87	88
of which						
both parents born in Sweden	171 687	171 309	82	82	78	78
one parent born in Sweden, one abroad	10 092	10 597	5	5	6	7
both parents born abroad	5 734	6 356	3	3	3	4
Born abroad	20 973	19 555	10	9	13	12
of which						
length of residence in Sweden						
0–4 years	3 990	3 657	2	2	2	2
5– years	16 348	15 436	8	7	10	9
Information not available	635	462	0	0	0	0
Total	208 486	207 817	100	100	100	100
Foreign-born, by the greatest in-migration countries of the county						
Finland	3 473	2 566	17	13	18	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 139	2 094	10	11	5	5
Iraq	1 468	1 686	7	9	6	7
Yugoslavia	1 371	1 436	7	7	6	7
Iran	877	1 102	4	6	4	5
Other foreign-born	11 645	10 671	56	55	61	61
Total	20 973	19 555	100	100	100	100

Source: SCB, Population statistics

Foreign-born persons 2005

Percentage distribution

	Nordic countries		EU25 other than Nordic countries		Outside EU and Nordic countries	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	21	18	14	14	65	68
Finspång	33	33	18	21	49	46
Kinda	45	45	14	14	41	41
Linköping	36	30	23	27	41	42
Mjölby	12	9	14	14	74	78
Motala	27	23	17	14	56	64
Norrköping	30	28	11	12	59	60
Söderköping	20	18	14	13	66	69
Vadstena	35	31	20	22	45	47
Valdemarsvik	31	29	21	20	48	51
Ydre	31	42	24	22	45	36
Åtvidaberg	39	38	23	26	37	37
Ödeshög	24	17	25	23	51	60
County	39	38	28	28	34	34
Sweden	26	22	17	17	57	61

Source: SCB, Population statistics

Most of the foreign-born persons in the county come from another Nordic country. In some of the municipalities, e.g. in Mjölby, Boxholm and Söderköping, most of the foreign-born persons come from a country outside the EU and the Nordic countries. The pattern is similar for women and men.

In-migration and out-migration 2005

Number

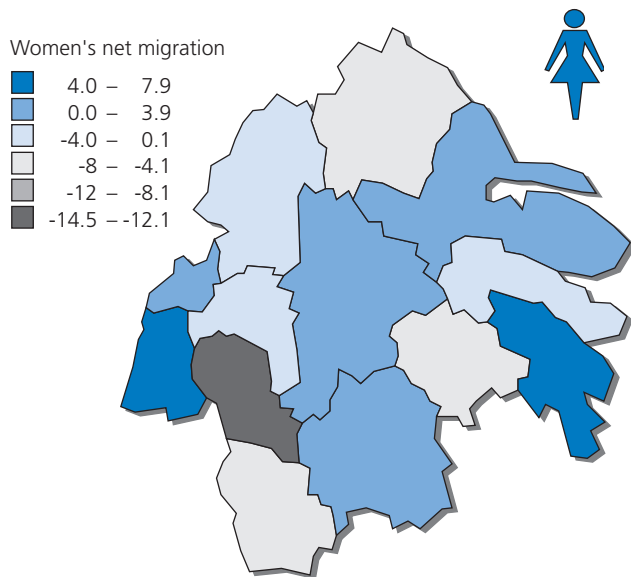
	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Net	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	109	138	146	139	-37	-1
Finspång	367	410	412	404	-45	6
Kinda	233	202	219	185	14	17
Linköping	3 693	3 844	3 476	3 724	217	120
Mjölby	588	550	592	583	-4	-33
Motala	689	686	726	737	-37	-51
Norrköping	2 334	2 436	2 243	2 352	91	84
Söderköping	358	350	360	399	-2	-49
Vadstena	181	196	171	193	10	3
Valdemarsvik	257	248	226	270	31	-22
Ydre	102	101	115	100	-13	1
Åtvidaberg	243	238	268	259	-25	-21
Ödeshög	168	170	149	168	19	2
County	6 013	6 036	5 794	5 980	219	56

Source: SCB, Population statistics

The county has seen positive net migration, which means that in-migration is higher than out-migration, especially among women.

More men than women migrated above all to Linköping and Norrköping. These cities also saw the out-migration of more men than women.

Net migration 2005

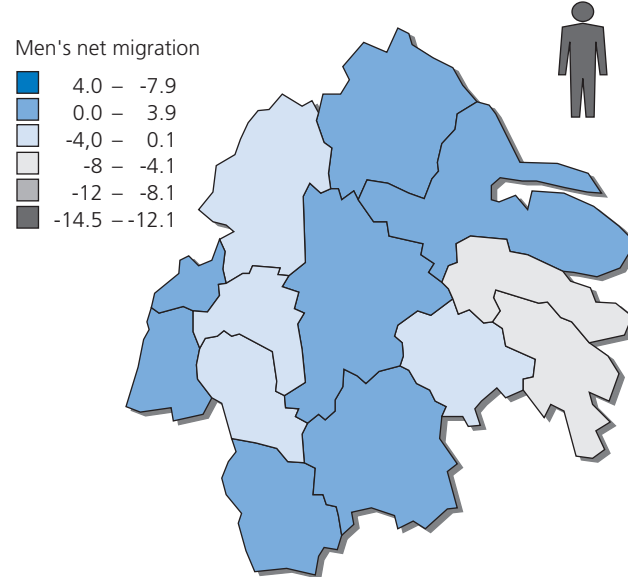


Net migration = (in-migrated - out-migrated)
/1 000 of the mean population

Source: SCB, Population statistics

Valdemarsvik had the highest net migration among women. Seven municipalities had a negative net migration, of which the greatest was in Boxholm.

Net migration 2005



Net migration = (in-migrated - out-migrated)
/1 000 of the mean population

Source: SCB, Population statistics

Kinda had the highest net migration among men. Valdemarsvik and Söderköping had the greatest negative net migration.

Net migration inside/outside the county 2005

Number of in-migrations – out-migrations

	Inside the county		To/from the county		To/from abroad	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	-18	7	-26	-20	7	12
Finspång	-58	-25	-36	1	49	30
Kinda	20	20	-14	-3	8	0
Linköping	-6	-34	23	-10	200	164
Mjölby	30	2	-49	-50	15	15
Motala	27	17	-108	-92	44	24
Norrköping	52	118	-97	-173	136	139
Söderköping	-10	-21	2	-21	6	-7
Vadstena	10	-3	-7	5	7	1
Valdemarsvik	-15	-46	-15	-23	61	47
Ydre	-10	-9	-19	-11	16	21
Åtvidaberg	-15	-23	-17	-7	7	9
Ödeshög	-7	-3	15	-4	11	9
County	0	0	-348	-408	567	464

Source: SCB, Population statistics

Most of the municipalities lost inhabitants to other counties, which is true for both women and men. On the other hand, immigration was higher than emigration.

Progress so far

- 1901 Women gain the right to four weeks unpaid maternity leave.
- 1921 The new marriage code gives wives and husbands equal legal status.
- 1938 Legalisation of contraception. Child support assistance established.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth, or marriage.
- 1950 Both parents declared a child's legal guardians.
- 1951 Women entitled to retain their Swedish citizenship upon marriage to foreign citizens.
- 1955 Three months paid maternity leave for working women on birth of child.
- 1964 Birth control pill approved in Sweden.
- 1974 Parents entitled to share parental allowances upon childbirth.
- 1975 New abortion law. A woman has the right to decide until the 18th week.
- 1976 Sterilisation act: person aged 25 decides her/himself.
- 1982 New name-change law – at time of marriage, couples decide which name they will use.
- 1987 New law concerning joint property of cohabiting couples (unmarried): The Cohabiting Act.
- 1995 At least one month of parental leave must be used by mother and one by father ("mummy/daddy month").
- 1995 Act on Registered Partnership
- 2003 Homosexual couples get the same rights as heterosexual couples to apply to become adoptive parents

Source: SCB, Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006 (with some additions, SCB)

Family units by type in 2002–2005

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

	County	Sweden
Cohabiting without children	29	28
Cohabiting with children	20	19
Single woman without children	18	18
Single man without children	18	17
Single woman with children	3	4
Single man with children	2	2
Other family units	11	12
Total, %	100	100
Numbers in thousands	227	4 626

Family units with cohabitants or single adult by number of children in 2002–2005

Percentage distribution and numbers in thousands

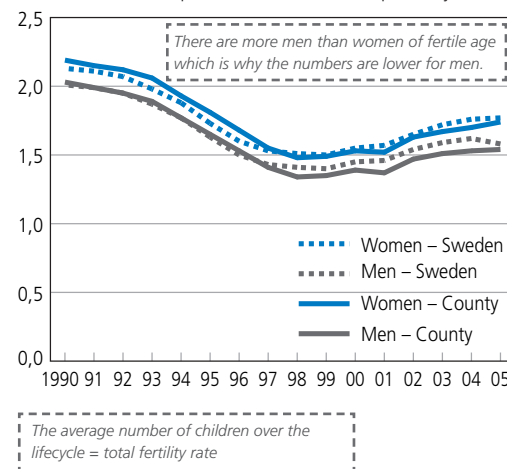
Number of children	County			Sweden		
	Cohabitants	Single women	men	Cohabitants	Single women	men
0	59	87	91	60	82	91
1	14	9	4	15	9	5
2	21	3	5	18	6	3
3–	6	1	1	7	2	1
Total, %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Numbers in thousands	110	47	45	2 171	1 018	865

Source: SCB, Survey of Living Conditions

The population consists of family units where one or both of the cohabitants, the single person, and one more member of "other family units" are aged 16–64. "Cohabitants" also include persons of the same sex when they have reported themselves as cohabiting.

Total fertility rate 1990–2005

Number of children per woman and man respectively



Source: SCB, Population statistics

At the beginning of the 1990s, women's fertility rate in the county was somewhat higher than in Sweden. It is now somewhat lower. Men's fertility rate is also lower in the county than in Sweden.

In 2005, 1.7 child per woman was born in the county compared to 1.5 child per man. For Sweden, the corresponding rate was barely 1.8 child per woman and barely 1.5 child per man.

Mean age among first-time parents

2000–2005

	Women	Men
Boxholm	27.6	30.4
Finspång	27.4	30.4
Kinda	27.5	30.1
Linköping	28.8	31.0
Mjölby	27.6	29.9
Motala	27.1	29.9
Norrköping	27.7	30.1
Söderköping	28.4	31.1
Vadstena	28.6	31.8
Valdemarsvik	26.8	29.0
Ydre	27.6	31.0
Åtvidaberg	27.6	30.5
Ödeshög	26.9	29.7
County	28.0	30.5
Sweden	28.8	31.2

Source: SCB, Population statistics

Women in Linköping are, on average, just 29 years of age when they have their first child. In Valdemarsvik, they are just 27. Men are, on average, 2.7 years older than women.

Municipal child care 2005

Enrolment by age. Percent

	Pre-school 1–5 years	Leisure time centre 6–12 years	Family day care unit	
			1–5 yrs	6–12 yrs
Boxholm	68	38	17	2
Finspång	74	38	11	0
Kinda	72	38	9	1
Linköping	79	45	6	0
Mjölby	80	39	4	0
Motala	79	40	7	0
Norrköping	83	41	4	0
Söderköping	77	48	13	3
Vadstena	71	46	14	0
Valdemarsvik	73	43	11	2
Ydre	43	26	38	14
Åtvidaberg	80	44	7	0
Ödeshög	67	39	3	0
County	78	44	7	0
Sweden	76	43	7	1

Source: National Agency for Education

Privately run pre-school classes are included if they are supervised by the municipality.

The proportion of enrolled children aged 1–5 varies from 89 percent in Söderköping to 69 percent in Ödeshög.

Half of children aged 6–12 are enrolled in Söderköping while, in Finspång, 38 percent are enrolled.

Insured persons claiming parental allowan-

ce 2004 and 2005

Sex distribution (%)

	Allowance 2005		Temporary allowance 2004	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	49	51	55	45
Finspång	52	48	57	43
Kinda	51	49	57	43
Linköping	57	43	59	41
Mjölby	54	46	55	45
Motala	54	46	57	43
Norrköping	57	43	59	41
Söderköping	52	48	58	42
Vadstena	55	45	57	43
Valdemarsvik	56	44	58	42
Ydre	51	49	58	42
Åtvidaberg	53	47	56	44
Ödeshög	54	46	58	42
County	56	44	58	42
Sweden	56	44	59	41

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Administration, Försäkringskassan

Parental allowance upon childbirth.
Temporary allowance. Contact days and
10 "daddy days" are not included.

The sex distribution for the use of parental allowance is around 40–60 percent in all municipalities.

Days for which parental allowance paid

Proportion (%) drawn by women and men

	Allowance 2005		Temporary allowance 2004	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	83	17	64	36
Finspång	78	21	61	39
Kinda	79	21	62	38
Linköping	79	21	65	35
Mjölby	81	19	62	38
Motala	81	19	66	34
Norrköping	82	18	65	35
Söderköping	79	21	62	38
Vadstena	81	19	62	38
Valdemarsvik	81	19	64	36
Ydre	82	18	63	37
Åtvidaberg	78	22	64	36
Ödeshög	84	16	63	37
County	81	19	64	36
Sweden	80	20	64	36

Source: Swedish Social Insurance Administration, Försäkringskassan

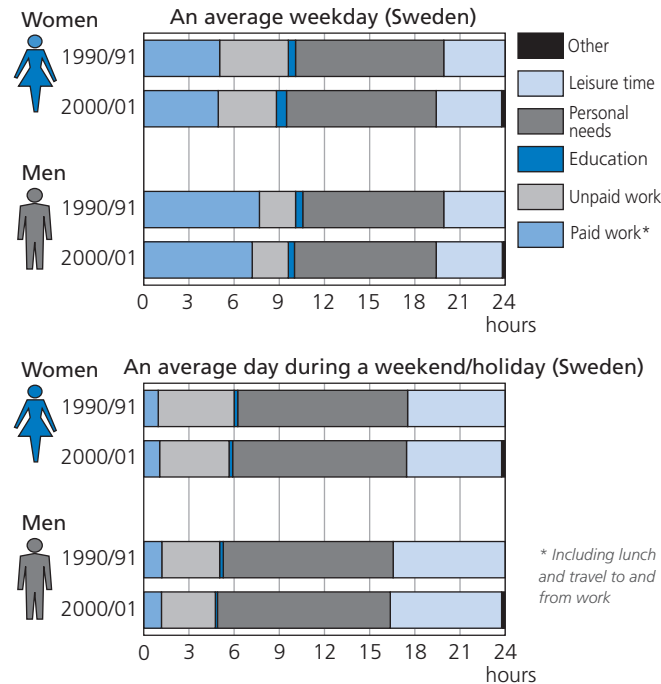
Net-days, e.g. 2 half-days = 1 day. See preceding page

There is still a great difference in the number of days of parental allowance drawn by mothers and fathers. In Sweden, mothers claimed 80 percent while fathers claimed 20 percent. In Åtvidaberg, fathers claimed 22 percent compared to 16 percent in Ödeshög.

Time use for persons aged 20–64

1990/91 and 2000/01

Hours and minutes

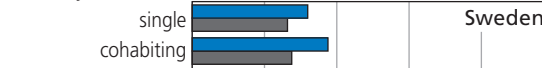


Source: SCB, Time use study

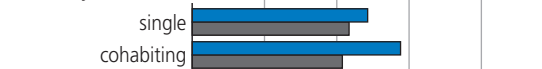
Women and men spend the same amount of time at work, about 8 hours per day. Women devote the same amount of

Time spent on unpaid work by lifecycle stages 2000/01 Hours per week

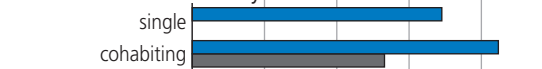
20–44 years without children



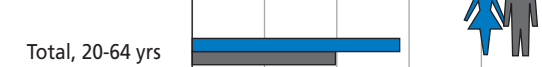
45–64 years without children



Parents with children 0–6 years



Parents with children 7–17 years



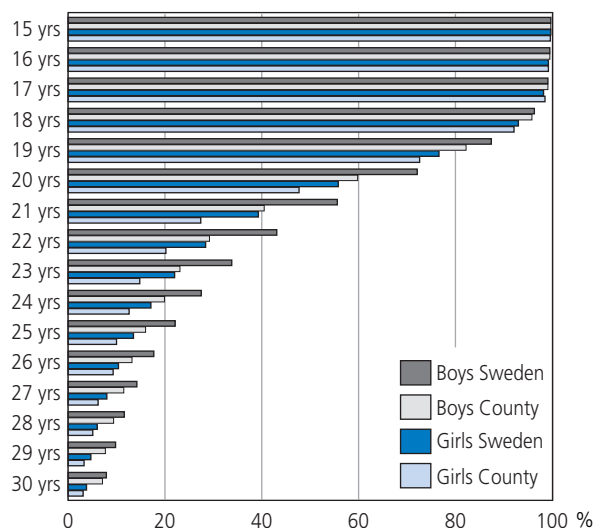
Source: SCB, Time use study

time to paid and unpaid work, while men devote twice as much time to paid work compared to unpaid work.

Compared to 1990/91, women are gainfully employed just as much today. However, men have reduced their amount of time gainfully employed by 3 hours per week. Women have reduced their amount of time devoted to unpaid work. There has been no such change for men.

Women spend slightly more than 28 hours and men nearly 20 hours per week on unpaid work. The amount of time spent on unpaid work varies considerably, not only between women and men, but also over different stages of the lifecycle.

Young people aged 15–30 residing in parents'* home 2005



Source: SCB, Population statistics

* biological or adopted

Girls move away from home earlier than boys. The differences are small for the youngest ages but increase after age 18. At age 20, 48 percent of girls and 60 percent of boys were residing in the parents' home.

In Sweden as a whole, higher proportions of different ages are residing in parents' home.

Population aged 65+ in ordinary housing with home-help services 2005

Numbers in thousands

	65–74 years		75–84 years		85+ years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	24	24	136	71	363	279
Finspång	29	15	127	66	308	226
Kinda	16	25	156	86	376	336
Linköping	17	16	94	49	235	147
Mjölby	18	21	108	67	256	186
Motala	12	15	91	49	248	156
Norrköping	33	21	123	83	350	277
Söderköping	6	8	65	57	222	163
Vadstena	21	11	112	58	270	205
Valdemarsvik	19	22	119	43	287	237
Ydre	33	9	119	133	284	111
Åtvidaberg	12	23	110	61	322	256
Ödeshög	20	4	136	56	191	109
County	22	18	109	64	286	206
Sweden	24	20	115	74	298	224

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

More women than men receive home-help services. The differences increase the higher the age. In Ydre, 28 percent of the women and 11 percent of the men aged 85 and over receive home-help services.

Population aged 65+ in special housing 2005

Numbers in thousands

	65–74 years		75–84 years		85+ years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	20	8	35	45	186	180
Finspång	10	3	48	39	248	159
Kinda	12	4	63	52	234	155
Linköping	14	17	94	61	345	229
Mjölby	6	13	66	56	309	237
Motala	13	11	69	45	346	203
Norrköping	9	5	48	39	232	128
Söderköping	6	8	80	37	355	224
Vadstena	7	13	46	40	259	181
Valdemarsvik	17	13	99	39	348	269
Ydre	10	5	137	49	341	204
Åtvidaberg	7	8	75	50	256	165
Ödeshög	17	12	110	56	417	382
County	11	10	71	49	295	192
Sweden	11	11	68	50	282	189

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

More women than men live in special housing. The differences increase the higher the age. In Ödeshög, 42 percent of the women and 38 percent of the men aged 85 years and over live in such housing.

Progress so far

- 1870 Women gain right to take high school diploma at private schools.
- 1873 Women gain right to take degrees with some exceptions (doctorate in law and theology).
- 1927 Public upper secondary schools open to girls.
- 1969 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1970 Secondary schools adopt new curriculum. Encouraged to promote equal opportunities.
- 1980 Compulsory schools adopt new curriculum. Now required to promote equal opportunities.

Source: SCB, *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006*

Population by level of education 2005

25–44 years Percentage distribution

	Compulsory education		Upper secondary ed.		Higher education		No info.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	7	19	69	66	24	14	1	1
Finspång	8	12	58	66	33	21	1	1
Kinda	8	11	60	66	31	22	0	0
Linköping	8	8	39	40	52	50	1	2
Mjölby	9	12	58	66	32	22	1	0
Motala	12	14	56	64	31	21	1	1
Norrköping	11	13	51	56	38	30	1	1
Söderköping	9	11	57	66	33	22	0	1
Vadstena	9	12	55	64	37	23	0	0
Valdemarsvik	11	16	63	70	23	13	2	1
Ydre	5	15	64	66	31	18	1	1
Åtvidaberg	9	13	64	69	26	18	0	1
Ödeshög	10	18	66	68	23	14	0	1
County	9	11	49	54	40	34	1	1
Sweden	9	12	46	52	43	35	1	2

Source: SCB, Education Register

The proportion of highly educated is higher among women than among men in all municipalities. The greatest difference between the sexes is to be found in Vadstena and in Ydre and the smallest in Linköping.

Population by level of education 2005

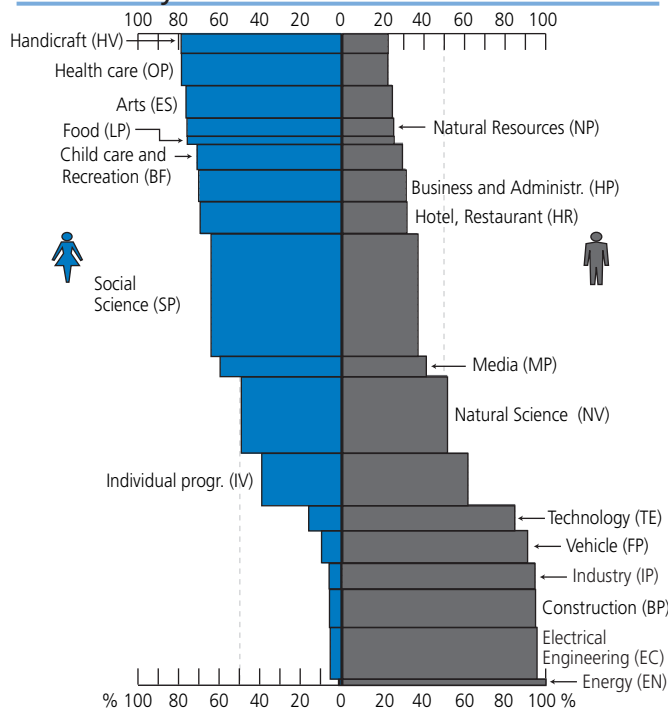
45–64 years Percentage distribution

	Compulsory education		Upper secondary ed.		Higher education		No info.	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	22	41	58	46	19	12	1	1
Finspång	25	29	50	51	24	20	0	0
Kinda	21	38	55	42	24	19	0	1
Linköping	19	19	43	43	37	38	1	1
Mjölby	27	30	50	51	22	19	0	0
Motala	28	29	48	50	24	20	0	0
Norrköping	26	27	46	47	27	25	1	1
Söderköping	21	33	50	44	29	23	0	0
Vadstena	20	26	49	49	31	25	0	0
Valdemarsvik	29	39	50	43	20	17	1	1
Ydre	20	41	49	42	31	16	0	1
Åtvidaberg	30	33	48	48	21	19	0	0
Ödeshög	26	40	52	45	22	14	0	1
County	24	27	47	46	29	26	1	0
Sweden	21	26	46	45	33	28	1	1

Source: SCB, Education Register

Older women have a lower level of education than younger women for all the municipalities, especially in Linköping and Norrköping. Among men, there is a higher proportion of highly educated among the elderly in some municipalities.

People beginning secondary education in the county *Autumn 2006*

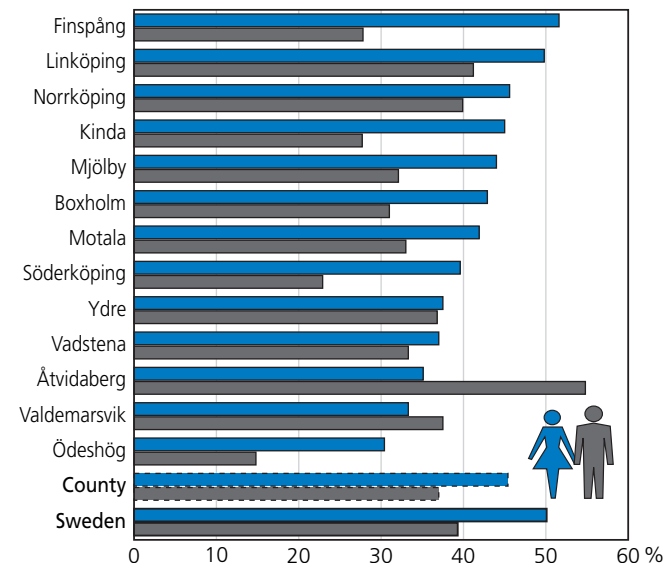


Source: Östsam

Only the Media and Natural Science programmes have an even sex distribution.

Transition to higher education

Prop. (%) who finished secondary educ. 2001/2002 and started high school not later than 2004/2005



Source: SCB, Higher Education Statistics

Compared to Sweden, a lower proportion of young people in the county have continued their high school studies within 3 years after secondary education. Girls have continued to a greater extent than boys, except for in Åtvidaberg and in Valdemarsvik. The differences between the municipalities are great.

University entrants aged 18–34*

Academic year 2004/05

	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Prop. (0/00) of all in the age group	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	11	12	48	52	28	27
Finspång	61	47	56	44	36	25
Kinda	24	19	56	44	33	24
Linköping	521	445	54	46	31	23
Mjölby	91	48	65	35	40	19
Motala	132	98	57	43	35	24
Norrköping	469	344	58	42	35	24
Söderköping	36	41	47	53	33	35
Vadstena	24	15	62	38	44	25
Valdemarsvik	26	17	60	40	45	26
Ydre	7	9	44	56	24	28
Åtvidaberg	33	19	63	37	37	19
Ödeshög	11	10	52	48	25	21
County	1 446	1 124	56	44	34	24
Sweden	32 115	24 199	57	43	34	25

Source: SCB, Higher Education Statistics

* Age 2004-12-31

More women than men are recruited to university, with the exception of Boxholm, Söderköping and Ydre.

University entrants aged 35–64*

Academic year 2004/05

	Number		Sex distribution (%)		Prop. (0/00) of all in the age group	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	3	0	100	0	3	0
Finspång	21	1	95	5	5	0
Kinda	7	0	100	0	3	0
Linköping	90	28	76	24	4	1
Mjölby	25	6	81	19	5	1
Motala	28	24	54	46	3	3
Norrköping	88	34	72	28	4	1
Söderköping	8	2	80	20	3	1
Vadstena	6	0	100	0	4	0
Valdemarsvik	8	5	62	38	5	3
Ydre	0	0	.	.	0	0
Åtvidaberg	8	3	73	27	3	1
Ödeshög	1	4	20	80	1	3
County	293	107	73	27	4	1
Sweden	6 122	2 598	70	30	3	1

Source: SCB, Higher Education Statistics

* Age 2004-12-31

Among the older university entrants, the dominance of women is still more evident than among younger entrants.

Progress so far

- 1846 Widows, divorcees, and unmarried women entitled to work in manual trades and commerce.
- 1859 Women entitled to some teaching positions.
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain same rights as men to civil service jobs.
- 1958 Women entitled to be ordained into clergy.
- 1960 Employers and unions agree to abolish separate wage rates for women over a five-year period.
- 1976 Ordinance for equal opportunities in civil service.
- 1977 Agreement between employers and unions on equal opportunities.
- 1979 Right to six hour day for parents of small children.
- 1980 Law against sex discrimination in employment; Equal opportunities agreement with municipal and county governments.
- 1983 New equal opportunities agreement between employers and unions; All occupations open to women, including armed forces.
- 1984 The State Sector Equal Opportunities Ordinance.
- 1997 First woman bishop.

Source: SCB, *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006*

Employed 2004

Proportion (%) in each age group

	20–44 years		45–64 years		20–64 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	76	84	72	80	74	82
Finspång	76	84	75	82	75	83
Kinda	76	87	79	83	78	85
Linköping	68	70	76	81	71	74
Mjölby	74	83	71	79	73	81
Motala	72	78	69	77	71	78
Norrköping	68	74	69	76	68	75
Söderköping	77	82	73	79	75	81
Vadstena	75	84	74	81	74	83
Valdemarsvik	73	81	68	78	70	79
Ydre	83	91	78	85	80	87
Åtvidaberg	76	83	75	80	75	82
Ödeshög	72	85	74	77	73	81
County	70	75	72	79	71	77
Sweden	73	78	75	78	74	78

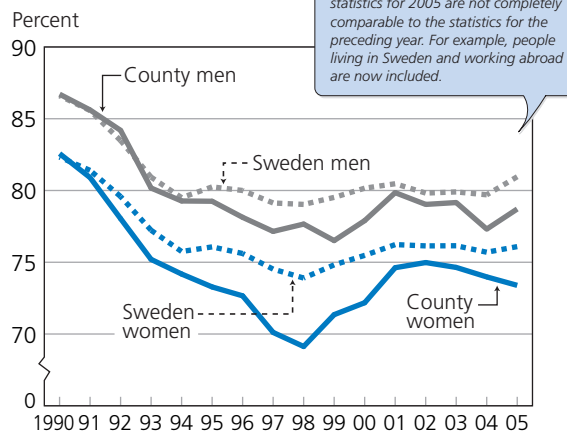
Source: SCB, *Register-based labour market statistics*

Ydre has the highest proportion of gainfully employed people among younger women and men and among elderly men. The highest number of gainfully employed elderly women are found in Kinda. Linköping and Norrköping have low numbers.

Gainful employment

Economic activity rate 1990–2005

Age group 16–64 years



Economic activity rate = prop. (%) of population in the labour force
Labour force = number of employed + number of unemployed

Source: SCB, Labour Force Surveys

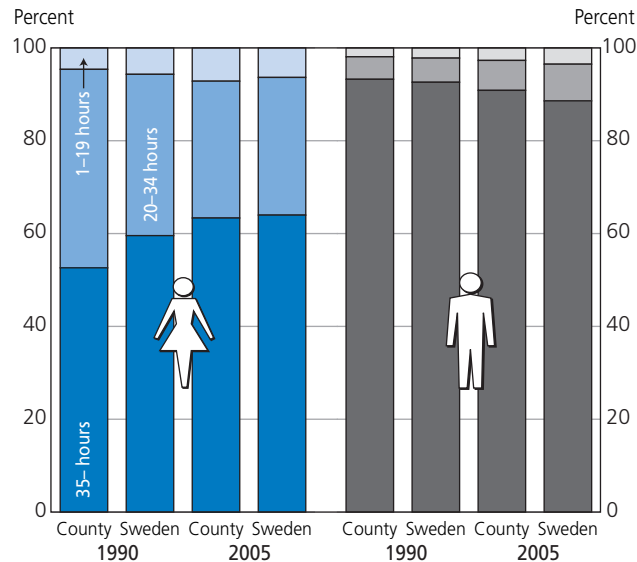
In 1990, 83 percent of women and 87 percent of men in the county were active in the labour force. In 2005, the proportions were 73 and 79 percent respectively. In Sweden, the proportions are 76 and 81 percent.

Gainful employment

Employed people by usual working time

1990 and 2005

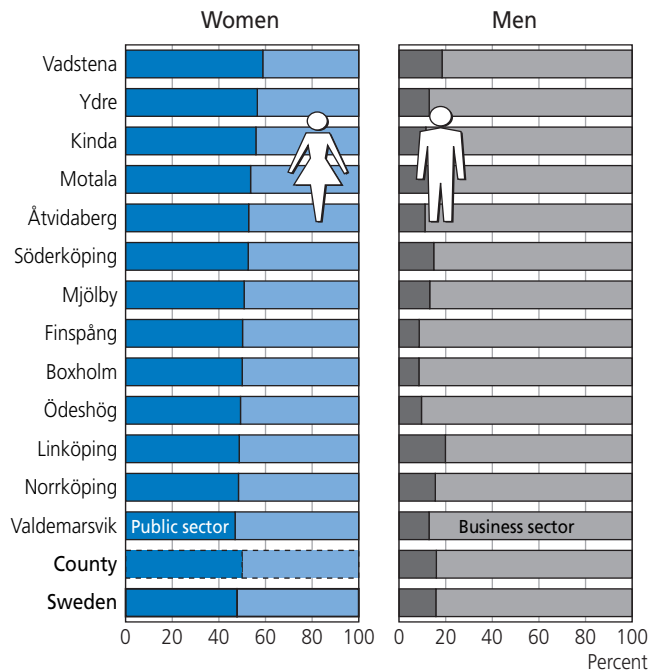
Aged 16–64



Source: SCB, Labour Force Surveys

In 1990, 53 percent of women were employed part-time. In 2005, this had increased to 63 percent. Among men, the proportion has decreased during the same period from 93 to 91 percent.

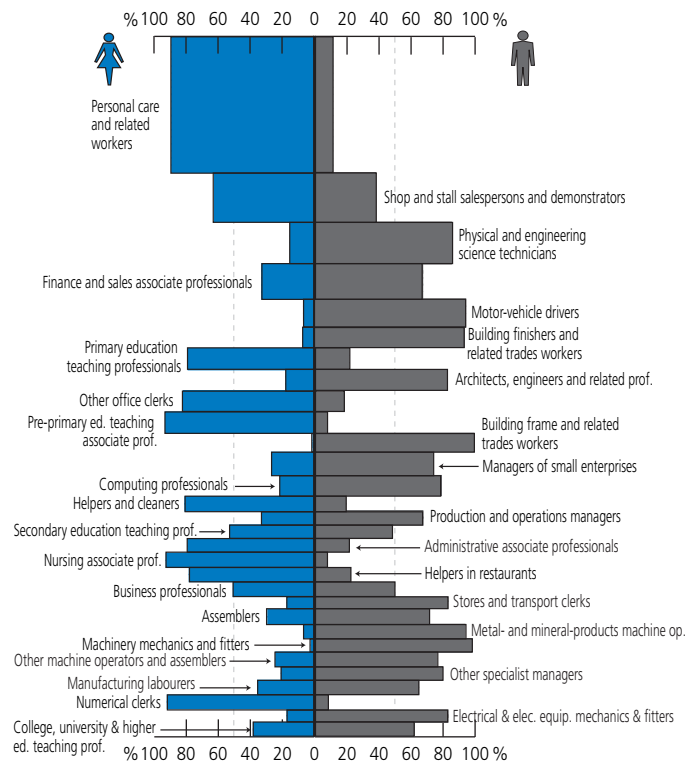
Employees by sector 2004



Source: SCB, Register-based labour market statistics

Women in Sweden are employed to the same extent in the public sector as in the business sector. Men are principally employed in the business sector.

The 30 largest occupations in the county 2004



Source: SCB, The Occupational Register

All economically active people aged 16-64 living in the county

Gainful employment

The 20 largest occupations among women in the county 2004



	Number	Prop. (%) of all occ. *
Personal care and related workers	20 071	24
Shop & stall salespersons & demonstrators	4 945	6
Pre-primary educ. teaching associate professionals	3 280	4
Other office clerks	3 158	4
Primary education teaching professionals	3 133	4
Nursing associate professionals	2 496	3
Helpers and cleaners	2 392	3
Administrative associate professionals	2 142	3
Helpers in restaurants	2 057	2
Numerical clerks	2 016	2
Finance and sales associate professionals	1 914	2
Office secretaries and data entry operators	1 528	2
Secondary education teaching professionals	1 492	2
Client information clerks	1 432	2
Nursing and midwifery professionals	1 415	2
Health associate professionals (except nursing)	1 394	2
Business professionals	1 317	2
Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1 174	1
Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	1 167	1
Physical and engineering science technicians	1 094	1
20 occupations	59 617	72
All occupations	82 867	100

Source: SCB, The Occupational Register

*all economically active people aged 16-64 in the county

Gainful employment

The 20 largest occupations among men in the county 2004



	Number	Prop. (%) of all occ. *
Physical and engineering science technicians	6 237	7
Finance and sales associate professionals	3 917	4
Motor-vehicle drivers	3 887	4
Building finishers and related trades workers	3 858	4
Building frame and related trades workers	3 327	4
Architects, engineers and related professionals	3 234	4
Shop & stall salespersons & demonstrators	2 992	3
Personal care and related workers	2 454	3
Machinery mechanics and fitters	2 353	3
Computing professionals	2 345	3
Metal- and mineral-products machine operators	2 265	2
Managers of small enterprises	2 189	2
Stores and transport clerks	2 107	2
Production and operations managers	1 934	2
Other specialist managers	1 834	2
Other machine operators and assemblers	1 789	2
Electrical & electron. equipm. mechan. & fitters	1 740	2
Assemblers	1 734	2
Metal mould., welders, sheet-metal work., & rel. work.	1 663	2
Manufacturing labourers	1 438	2
20 occupations	53 297	59
All occupations	90 738	100

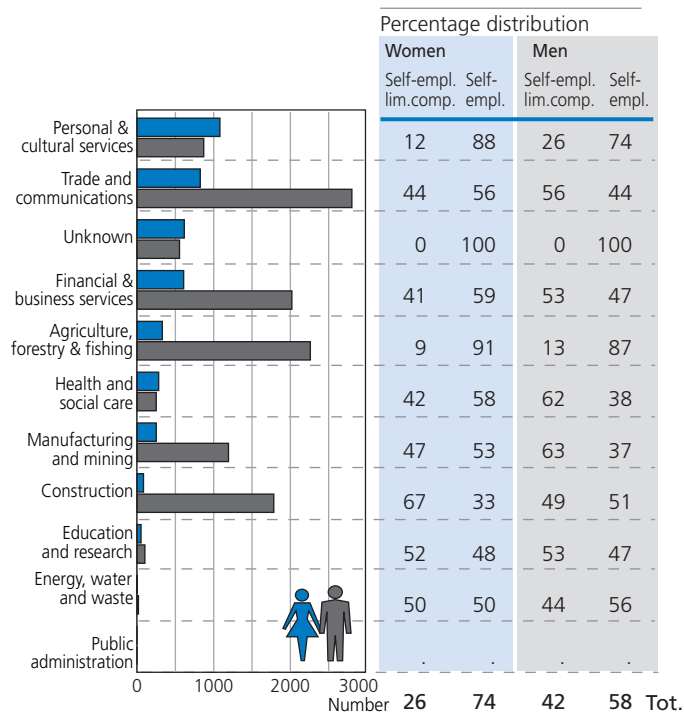
Source: SCB, The Occupational Register

*all economically active people aged 16-64 in the county

Gainful employment

Gainful employment

Self-employed in the county by industry 2004



Source: SCB, Register-based labour market statistics

Most female self-employed people are found in personal & cultural services. Self-employed men most often work in trade and communication.

Self-employed 2004

Numbers in ages 16+ years. Work in the municipality but may live in another municipality

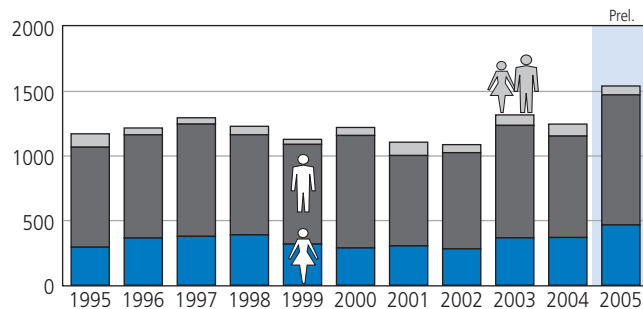
	Women		Men	
	Self-empl. in ltd. comp.	Self-employed	Self-empl. in ltd. comp.	Self-employed
Boxholm	14	50	76	133
Finspång	45	132	195	295
Kinda	23	136	141	333
Linköping	370	837	1 638	1 729
Mjölby	66	206	355	510
Motala	102	265	478	686
Norrköping	311	812	1 454	1 742
Söderköping	41	156	142	383
Vadstena	24	96	115	175
Valdemarsvik	32	128	120	302
Ydre	12	55	69	162
Åtvidaberg	37	94	158	254
Ödeshög	8	79	57	157
County	1 085	3 046	4 998	6 861
Sweden	28 415	78 356	111 216	162 032

Source: SCB, Register-based labour market statistics

26 percent of self-employed women in the county have their own limited company compared to 42 percent of men. Linköping has the highest proportion of private limited companies among both women and men; 31 and 49 percent respectively.

Newly started enterprises by form of leadership 1995–2005

Number in the county



Source: ITPS, Swedish institute for growth policy studies, New enterprises

Newly started enterprises 2004

Number started by women and men

	County		Sweden	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number	434	886	13 392	27 396
Sex distribution (%) ¹⁾	33	67	33	67
Proportion (%) ²⁾	3,4	6,5	4,7	9,4

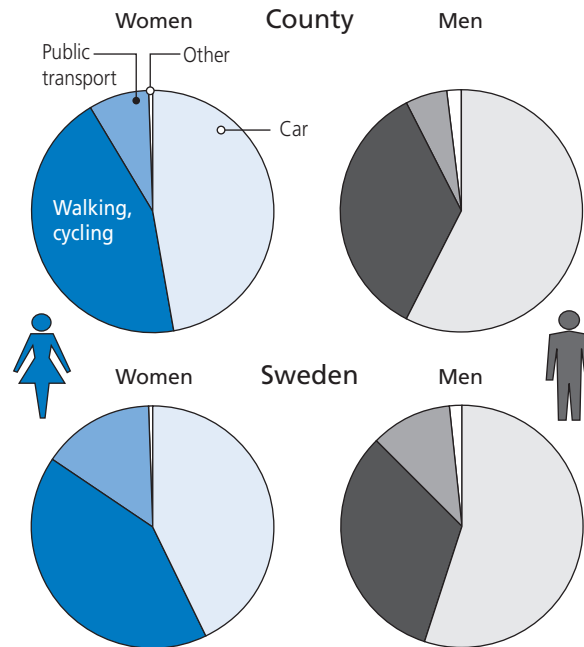
Source: ITPS, Swedish institute for growth policy studies, New enterprises

1) Excl. drop outs 2) Population aged 16–64

In 2004 a lower proportion started an enterprise in the county compared to the rest of the country.

Journeys to and from work 1997–2001

Main mode of travel



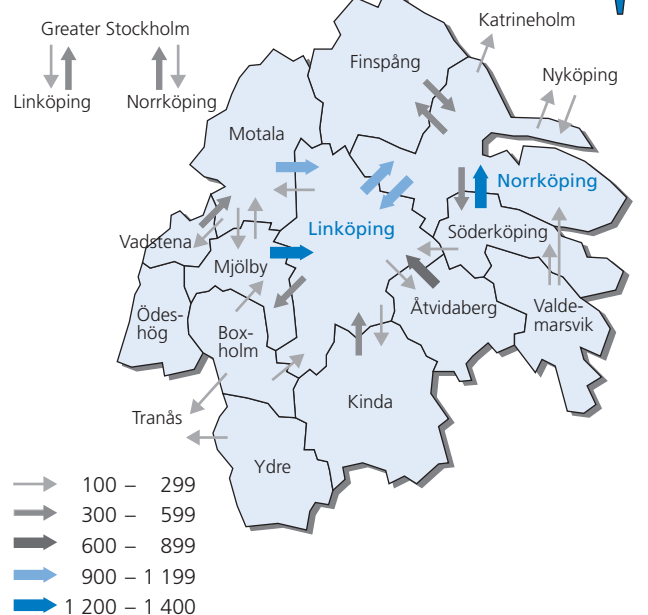
Source: Sika, The National Travel Survey (NTS)

Men use cars more often than women to go to work while women walk or cycle to work more often than men. This pattern is more evident in the county than in Sweden. Public transport is less common in the county than in Sweden.

Gainful employment

Commuting to/from work 2004

Number of people aged 16–64 who commute over municipality/county borders



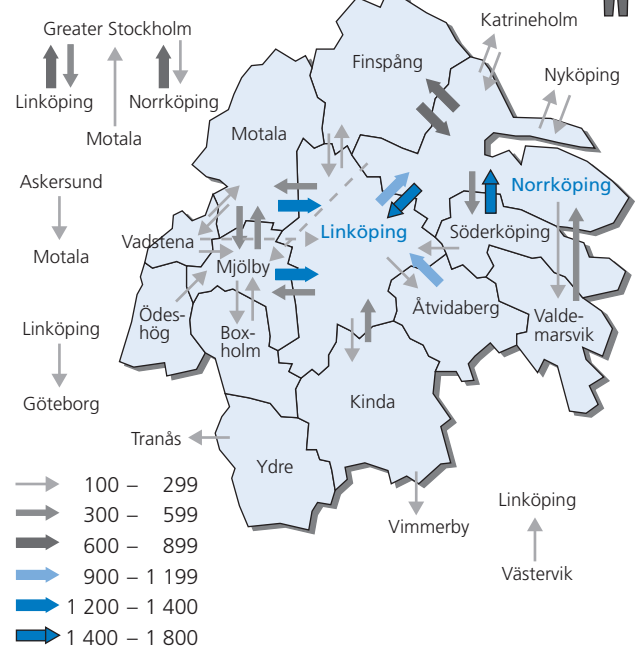
Source: Östsam

Linköping has the largest commuting in and Norrköping the largest commuting out among women. Those municipalities are the only ones with positive net commuting.

Gainful employment

Commuting to/from work 2004

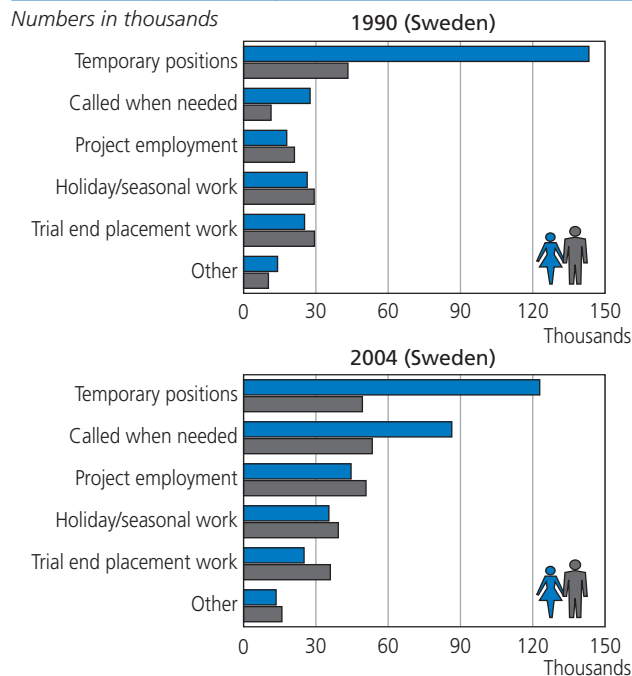
Number of people aged 16–64 who commute over municipality/county borders



Source: Östsam

Linköping has the largest commuting in and Norrköping the largest commuting out among men. Linköping, Finspång and Norrköping have positive net commuting.

Temporary employees 1990 and 2004

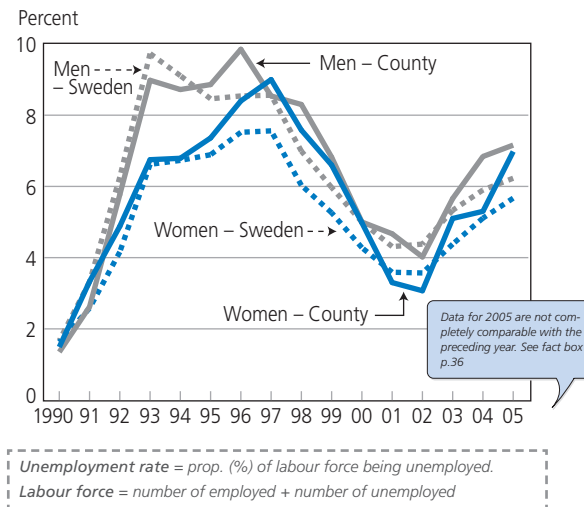


Source: SCB, Labour Force Surveys

Temporary women employees have, in most cases, a "temporary position" or are "called when needed". This also applies to men but here other types of position are almost as common as "called when needed".

Unemployment rate 1990–2005

People aged 16–64



Source: SCB, Labour Force Surveys

Unemployment increased strongly after 1990. In the county, it reached its peak of 10 percent in 1996 for men. In 1997, the highest share of women were unemployed, at 9 percent. In 2005, unemployment is 7 percent for both women and men.

In Sweden, unemployment is now just 6 percent for women and a sound 6 percent for men.

Job seekers 2005

Proportion (%) aged 20–64. Mean annual rate

	Unemployed		In programme/training	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	3.1	3.1	2.6	1.8
Finspång	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.1
Kinda	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.5
Linköping	4.1	5.2	1.8	2.3
Mjölby	4.4	4.4	2.6	2.7
Motala	4.4	5.6	2.5	3.1
Norrköping	6.1	6.8	3.0	3.1
Söderköping	3.2	3.6	2.4	2.2
Vadstena	3.4	4.3	1.8	2.0
Valdemarsvik	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.3
Ydre	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.3
Åtvidaberg	3.8	4.9	2.2	3.2
Ödeshög	3.5	4.1	2.0	2.2
County	4.6	5.4	2.4	2.6
Sweden	4.0	4.7	2.1	2.4

Source: National Labour Market Board

Open unemployment is higher among men than women in all the municipalities except Ydre, Kinda and Valdemarsvik. For the proportion of people in training programmes, the difference in the sexes is smaller.

Progress so far

- 1874 Married women gain the right to control their own incomes.
- 1931 Maternity insurance benefits introduced.
- 1935 Equal basic pensions adopted for women and men.
- 1938 Financial assistance to mothers established; universal maternity allowance established.
- 1947 Equal pay for equal work for state employees; child allowances introduced.
- 1971 Separate income tax assessment for wife and husband.
- 1980 Spouse-means test for student loan abolished.
- 1982 Social security points for care in home of children under 3 years.
- 2001 Amendment to the Equal Opportunities Act with stricter regulations regarding equality analyses for wages.
- 2006 Income ceiling for employment-based sickness benefit raised to 80 percent of salary. Parental leave: benefit for minimum level days raised to 180 SEK per day; an action plan for equal opportunities wages submitted to Parliament.

Source: SCB, *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006*

Total earned income 2004

Aged 20–64. SEK thousands

	Average income		Median income	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	176	238	181	249
Finspång	182	267	185	261
Kinda	178	242	180	239
Linköping	185	255	190	247
Mjölby	181	246	185	245
Motala	185	243	190	236
Norrköping	179	242	182	238
Söderköping	189	253	187	242
Vadstena	191	251	196	243
Valdemarsvik	169	226	174	224
Ydre	177	234	179	232
Åtvidaberg	184	248	186	239
Ödeshög	171	224	175	228
County	182	248	186	242
Sweden	194	261	194	246

Source: SCB, Total Income Statistics

Women in Vadstena and men in Finspång have the highest average income. However the level is lower in the county than in Sweden as a whole both among women and men.

Total earned income consists of income from employment and business activities. The average income is the sum of incomes for the age group 20–64 years divided by the number of persons in this group at year-end. This includes individuals without income. The median income is the income representing the middle value after sorting the income of all individuals by size. Persons without income included.

Disposable average income in families 2004

SEK thousands

	Cohabiting/ married		Single women		Single men	
	with- out childr.	with childr.*	with- out childr.	with childr.*	with- out childr.	with childr.*
Boxholm	283	375	122	202	158	250
Finspång	312	398	127	206	162	242
Kinda	299	384	125	213	157	243
Linköping	336	430	133	217	155	266
Mjölby	301	388	129	210	157	233
Motala	302	387	128	207	153	243
Norrköping	317	391	130	207	154	247
Söderköping	319	413	136	228	181	256
Vadstena	311	398	135	215	161	246
Valdemarsvik	288	369	128	197	150	237
Ydre	284	382	128	202	161	243
Åtvidaberg	308	384	124	204	154	265
Ödeshög	274	366	122	213	147	228
County	317	403	131	211	155	251
Sweden	328	422	138	221	163	262

Source: SCB, Total Income Statistics

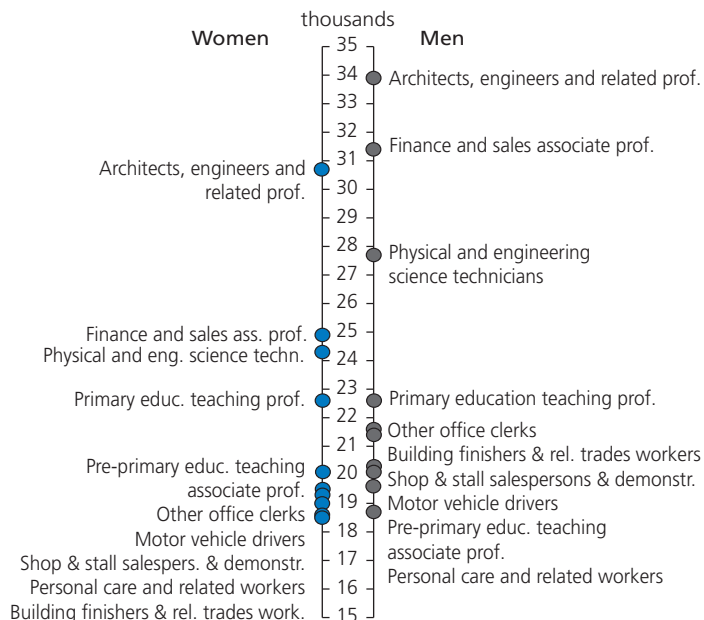
* under 18 years

Families without income included.

Disposable income is the sum of all income and positive transfers such as child benefits, social security and housing benefits minus final taxes. People cohabiting without children in common can be included in single women or men.

Average salary in the ten most common occupational groups in the county 2004

Monthly salary in SEK thousands in Sweden



Source: SCB, Wage and salary structures and National Mediation Office

In the ten most common occupational groups in the county, men's salary is barely SEK 2 000 higher than women's for the same occupation.

Pension savings aged 20–64 2004

	Proportion (%) income earners with pension savings		Mean value SEK thousands	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	47	42	4	4
Finspång	47	40	5	6
Kinda	49	41	5	5
Linköping	42	35	6	7
Mjölby	48	40	5	5
Motala	44	35	5	5
Norrköping	38	32	5	6
Söderköping	45	35	5	6
Vadstena	48	38	5	6
Valdemarsvik	42	31	4	6
Ydre	47	38	5	5
Åtvidaberg	50	39	5	5
Ödeshög	52	40	4	5
County	43	35	5	6
Sweden	43	35	6	7

Source: SCB, Total Income Statistics

A higher proportion of women than men have private pension savings. In some municipalities, the difference is at least 10 percentage units. But men save greater amounts.

The mean value is calculated for those with pension savings. People without an earned income are not included.

Households receiving social security benefits 2005

Percentage distribution

	Cohabiting/ married		Single women		Single men		Total
	with- out childr.	with childr.	with- out childr.	with childr.	with- out childr.	with childr.	
Boxholm	5	12	24	20	35	5	100
Finspång	6	13	22	20	37	2	100
Kinda	4	14	22	21	30	8	100
Linköping	7	11	27	12	41	2	100
Mjölby	5	11	26	14	41	2	100
Motala	4	9	28	17	39	2	100
Norrköping	6	12	24	16	40	1	100
Söderköping	5	10	32	23	30	1	100
Vadstena	4	8	23	17	41	3	100
Valdemarsvik	7	12	18	24	36	3	100
Ydre	3	10	13	17	53	3	100
Åtvidaberg	6	15	24	16	34	4	100
Ödeshög	3	22	17	19	29	9	100
County	6	12	25	15	40	2	100
Sweden	6	12	25	16	39	3	100

Source: National Board of Health and Welfare

Social security benefits cover all economic assistance according to the Social Services Act.

Single men without children is the most common group among households with social security benefits.

Current cases of illness by number of days

Dec. 2005

	Number of persons				Change since 2000, percent	
	30 days		180 days		180 days	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	67	38	46	23	-32	-56
Finspång	273	139	193	89	6	-14
Kinda	142	79	105	51	5	-24
Linköping	2 025	1 178	1 433	855	6	29
Mjölby	349	204	260	136	-32	-17
Motala	640	394	433	250	-38	-44
Norrköping	2 083	1 110	1 609	791	8	1
Söderköping	213	115	158	82	-7	-8
Vadstena	109	55	78	32	-28	-52
Valdemarsvik	111	86	75	57	-22	-21
Ydre	58	28	46	17	100	13
Åtvidaberg	205	104	150	63	0	11
Ödeshög	53	46	32	30	-55	-19
County	6 328	3 576	4 618	2 476	-6	-6
Sweden	125 041	71 358	81 555	45 415	-10	-15

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Refers to sickness or rehabilitation benefit. The length of the sick leave is measured from the day a person is reported sick to the employer or to the Social Insurance Agency up to 31 December..

Considerably more women than men are registered as sick. The number of long sick leaves has decreased recently but have increased in some municipalities, e.g. Linköping, Norrköping and Ydre.

Current cases of long-term illness *Dec. 2005*

Prop. (%) of all in each age group

	25–64 years		of which 45–54 years		55–64 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	3	2	3	2	4	2
Finspång	4	2	4	2	5	2
Kinda	4	2	5	2	5	3
Linköping	4	2	5	3	5	4
Mjölby	4	2	5	2	4	3
Motala	4	2	4	2	3	3
Norrköping	5	2	6	3	5	3
Söderköping	4	2	4	2	4	4
Vadstena	4	2	5	2	3	2
Valdemarsvik	4	3	3	3	4	3
Ydre	5	2	5	2	7	3
Åtvidaberg	5	2	7	2	5	3
Ödeshög	2	2	2	2	3	3
County	4	2	5	3	5	3
Sweden	3	2	4	2	4	3

Source: Social Insurance Agency

Women are long-term sick to a higher extent than men. In Norrköping, Ydre and Åtvidaberg, 5 percent of women aged 25–64 had been registered as sick for at least 180 days. Among men, the proportion was generally 2 percent. In age group 55–64, the proportion was 7 percent among women in Ydre. The men's figures hovered between 2–4 percent.

Early retirement *Dec. 2005*

Prop. (%) of all in each age group

	25–64 years		of which 45–54 years		55–64 years	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Boxholm	19	11	19	9	33	22
Finspång	14	8	13	7	28	16
Kinda	15	8	14	5	29	17
Linköping	12	6	14	6	27	15
Mjölby	18	10	18	10	35	20
Motala	21	12	24	12	37	25
Norrköping	16	9	18	10	33	19
Söderköping	18	10	18	8	33	21
Vadstena	18	11	18	10	33	21
Valdemarsvik	18	11	18	10	28	19
Ydre	13	8	14	6	26	18
Åtvidaberg	16	7	17	5	30	16
Ödeshög	17	11	15	11	33	19
County	15	8	17	9	31	19
Sweden	14	9	15	9	29	20

Source: Social Insurance Agency

A higher proportion are granted early retirement than those on long-term sick leave. In age group 55–64, the proportion was 37 percent among women and 25 percent among men in Motala. There, 41 percent of women and 28 percent of men were either long-term sick or were granted an early retirement pension.

Rate of ill health 2000–2005

Number of days per year and insured aged 20–64

	2000		2004		2005	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Boxholm	60	41	74	44	70	40
Finspång	50	32	56	34	55	33
Kinda	52	35	61	35	61	33
Linköping	42	24	48	27	47	26
Mjölby	59	35	69	39	69	39
Motala	68	46	79	48	77	47
Norrköping	57	36	66	40	64	38
Söderköping	58	36	69	41	68	40
Vadstena	59	41	69	44	68	41
Valdemarsvik	62	44	73	49	69	48
Ydre	49	32	54	36	56	31
Åtvidaberg	55	30	70	32	66	33
Ödeshög	63	42	65	45	63	45
County	53	33	61	36	60	35
Sweden	47	33	55	37	54	36

Source: Social Insurance Agency

The rate of ill health increased between 2000–2004. After

that, it has been on roughly the same level or, in some municipalities, slightly lower. The rate of ill health is much higher among women than among men, especially in Åtvidaberg, Boxholm, Mjölby and Motala.

The number of days with sickness benefit, industrial injury benefit, rehabilitation benefit, early retirement grant and temporary disability pension from the social insurance per insured person registered. All days are counted as "whole days".

Progress so far

- 1864 Husbands lose legal right to strike their wives.
- 1919 All women gain suffrage for municipal elections and the right to hold office at municipal and county levels.
- 1921 Women gain national suffrage and the right to hold office at the national level.
- 1922 The first five women are elected to Parliament.
- 1933 *First woman from Östergötland county elected to Parliament, Sigrd Gillner-Ringenson (s).*
- 1947 First woman Cabinet Minister: Karin Kock.
- 1971 *First woman to sit on Östergötland county council, Svea Andersson (c).*
- 1974 *Britt Åström (m), Linköping, becomes the first female chair of a municipal council in Östergötland.*
- 1977 *First woman to sit on County Administrative Board in Östergötland, Anna Wohlin Andersson (c).*
- 1985 *Gun Axelsson (s), Finspång, becomes the first female municipal commissioner in the county.*
- 1992 *Ann-Marie Sjöo (m), Mjölby, becomes the first female municipal executive board chair in Östergötland.*

Source: SCB, Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006, and the County Administrative Board

Members in the County Council Jan. 2007

	Number		of which chair	sex distr. (%)	
	W	M		W	M
Council assembly					
Centre Party	1	6		14	86
Liberal Party	4	3	M (chair)	57	43
Christian Democrats	3	4		43	57
Moderate Party	10	13	W (1st dep.)	43	57
Green Party	2	3		40	60
Social Democrats	18	17	W (2nd dep.)	51	49
Vrinnevi List	5	7		42	58
Left Party	3	2		60	40
Total	46	55		46	54

Council executive board

Centre Party	0	1	M (1st dep.)	0	100
Liberal Party	1	0		100	0
Christian Democrats	0	1	W (3rd dep.)	0	100
Moderate Party	1	3	W (chair)	25	75
Green Party	0	0		.	.
Social Democrats	4	3	W (2nd dep.)	57	43
Vrinnevi List	2	0		100	0
Left Party	0	1		0	100
Total	8	9		47	53

Source: Östsam

The constituency of Östergötland is represented by seven women and eight men in the Parliament. The sex distribution is therefore the same as in the whole Parliament, 47 percent women and 53 percent men.

Members of Östsam Regional Development Council Jan. 2007

	Number		of which	sex distr. (%)	
	W	M	chair	W	M
Council assembly					
Centre Party	1	3		25	75
Liberal Party	1	3		25	75
Christian Democrats	1	3	W (chair)	25	75
Green Party	2	1		67	33
Moderate Party	2	12	M (1st dep.)	14	86
Social Democrats	9	11	W (2nd dep.)	45	55
Swedish Pensioners'					
Interest Party	0	1		0	100
Vrinnevi List	0	2		0	100
Left Party	3	0		100	0
Total	19	36		35	65

Council executive board

Centre Party	0	2	M (1st dep.)	0	100
Liberal Party	1	0		100	0
Christian Democrats	0	1		0	100
Green Party	0	1		0	100
Moderate Party	2	3	M (chair)	40	60
Social Democrats	2	4	M (2nd dep.)	33	67
Swedish Pensioners'					
Interest Party	0	0		.	.
Vrinnevi List	0	0		.	.
Left Party	0	1		0	100
Total	5	12		29	71

Source: Östsam

Influence and power

Municipal councils 1982–2006

Sex distribution (%) among members

	1982	1985	1988	1991	1994	1998	2002	2006
Boxholm								
Finspång								
Kinda								
Linköping								
Mjölby								
Motala								
Norrköping								
Söderköping								
Vadstena								
Valdemarsvik								
Ydre								
Åtvidaberg								
Ödeshög								
County								
Sweden								

Source: SCB, General elections

more than 60% men

at least 40% women and men resp.

more than 60% women

In Motala, Norrköping, Vadstena and Åtvidaberg, more than 60 percent of the members of municipal councils are men. In the other municipalities, the sex distribution is 40–60 percent.

Influence and power

Municipal executive board and executive director of municipality Jan. 2007

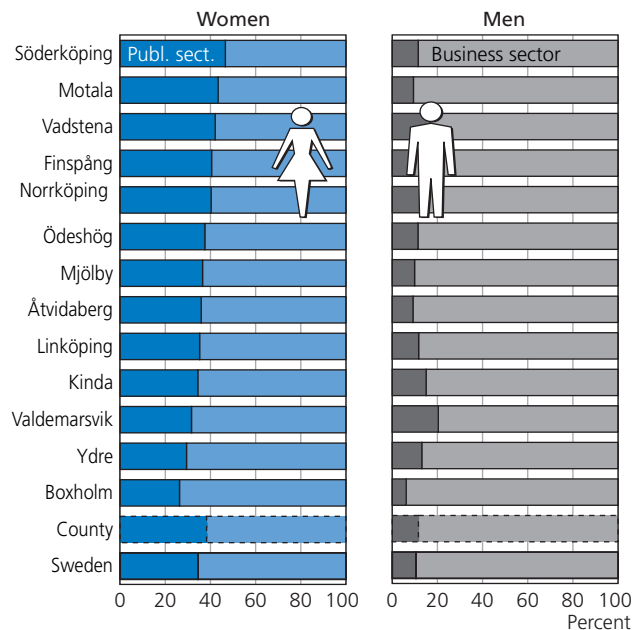
Members and sex distribution (%)

	Regular members		Sex distr. (%)		Executive director of municipality
	Number	of which chair	Women	Men	
Boxholm	11	M	27	73	M
Finspång	11	M	27	73	M
Kinda	9	M	44	56	M
Linköping	13	M	38	62	W
Mjölby	9	W	44	56	M
Motala	11	W	45	55	W
Norrköping	13	M	46	54	M
Söderköping	13	M	46	54	M
Vadstena	11	W	36	64	W
Valdemarsvik	13	M	38	62	M
Ydre	11	W	36	64	M
Åtvidaberg	15	M	27	73	M
Ödeshög	11	M	27	73	M
County			37	63	

Source: Östsam

In Kinda, Mjölby, Motala, Norrköping and Söderköping, the sex distribution among permanent members is within the range of 40–60 percent.

Managers by sector 2004



Source: SCB, The Occupational Register

Most managers are found in the business sector – this is particularly evident among men. 38 percent of female managers in the county are found in the public sector and 62 percent in the business sector. Among men the figures are 12 and 88 percent respectively.

Managers in the county by sector 2004

Number and sex distribution (%)

	Public sector		Business sector	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Legislators and senior government officials	19	29	0	2
Senior officials of special-interest organisations	2	1	6	20
Directors and chief executives	4	11	47	645
Production and operations managers	579	469	358	1 465
Other specialist managers	120	166	355	1 668
Managers of small enterprises	150	98	644	2 091
All managers	874	774	1 410	5 891
Sex distribution (%)	53	47	19	81

Source: SCB, The Occupational Register

The sex distribution among managers in the public sector is even.

In business sector, however, about every fifth managerial position is held by a woman. Among directors and chief executives, the proportion of women is 7 percent and men 93 percent.

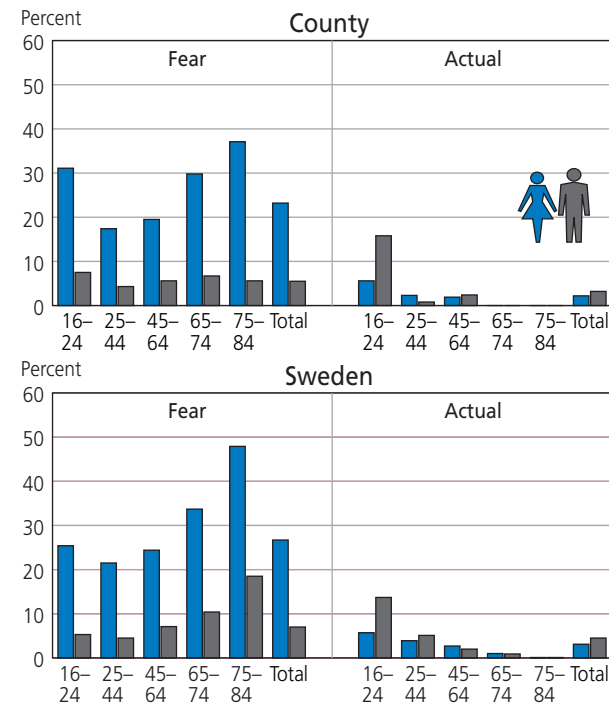
Progress so far:

- 1998 Act on Violence against Women (amendment of Penal Code); Act on Prohibition against Female Genital Mutilation; the Equal Opportunities Act tightened concerning sexual harassment.
- 1999 Law prohibiting the purchase of sexual services.
- 2003 Amendment to Ban on Visitors Act – a ban on visitors can relate to the common home.
- 2005 New legislation on sexual crimes.

Source: SCB, *Women and Men in Sweden. Facts and figures 2006*

Fear of violence and actual violence by age

2003–2005

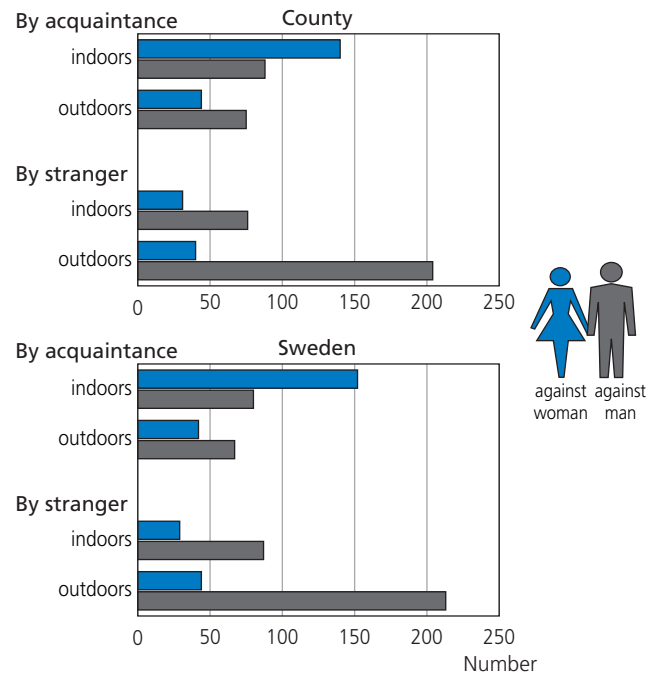


Source: SCB, *Survey of Living Conditions*

Older women are most worried of being exposed to crime but it is generally young men who actually have been exposed.

Assaults reported to the police 2005

Number per 100 000 of mean population



Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Assaults of women most often occur indoors by a person they know and of men outdoors by a stranger.

Reported sexual offences by type of offence

	Number			Number per 100 000 inh.	
	County 2000	County 2002	County 2005	County 2005	SW 2005
Rape, gross rape	77	88	140	34	42
Sexual coercion, exploitation etc.	84	71	66	16	18
Sexual molestation (not indecent exposure)	167	193	274	66	53
Indecent exposure	72	55	47	11	15
Procuring, gross procuring	0	0	4	1	1
Seduction of youth	0	2	0	0	1
Child pornography offences	12	12	18	4	6
Sex purchase offences	0	3	14	3	5
Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes	..	..	6	1	0
Total	412	424	569	137	141

Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

The gender equality policy states that men's violence against women shall come to an end. Women and men shall have equal rights and opportunities to physical integrity. The table shows reported sexual offences by type of offence.

Sexual offences here means intended offences under the Penal Code Chap. 6 and child pornography offences, sex purchase offences and trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. Sexual offences are generally offences with a great number of unrecorded cases. Offences committed privately and where the victim and the offender are acquainted are reported to a minor extent. The number of unrecorded cases is also greater if the victim is a child or a young person and if the offences are committed within a family.

Violence and crime

Suspected of crimes by type of crime 2005

Number and sex distribution (%)

	County		Sweden	
	Number	Sex distr. (%)	Number	Sex distr. (%)
	W	M	W	M
Crimes against the Penal Code	3 508	24	71 741	23
Murder, manslaughter and assault resulting in death	4	25	134	11
Assault, aggravated assault	713	14	13 645	12
of which against children aged 0–6	11	45	237	32
against children aged 7–14	83	20	1 344	20
against women	269	22	5 411	16
Sexual crimes	88	2	1 890	2
of which rape, aggravated rape	27	-	613	0,5
Car theft	125	7	2 618	8
Bicycle theft	43	7	473	8
Burglary	199	10	4 152	8
of which involving private houses	33	9	1 001	10
Theft/petty theft from motor vehicle	73	5	1 887	7
Theft/petty theft from shops and department stores	1 086	38	23 258	39
Robbery, heavy robbery	47	-	1 565	7
of which bank robbery	-	.	50	10
post office robbery	-	.	10	10
shop robbery	12	-	376	4
robbery of persons	27	-	863	7
Fraud and other dishonesty	424	27	7 317	22
Offences inflicting damage	356	9	6 622	9
Other crimes				
Drunken driving, gross drunken driving (excl. narcotics)	446	8	12 507	9
Crimes against Narcotics Act	897	16	18 357	15
Total	4 961	21	106 659	20

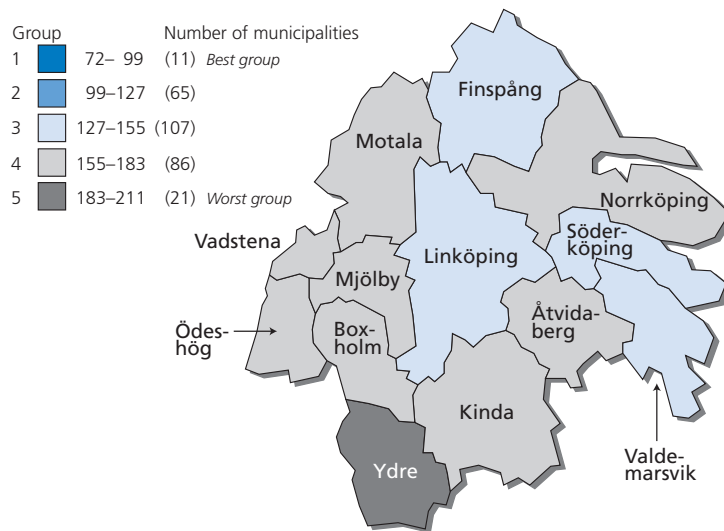
Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Gender Equality Index 2005*

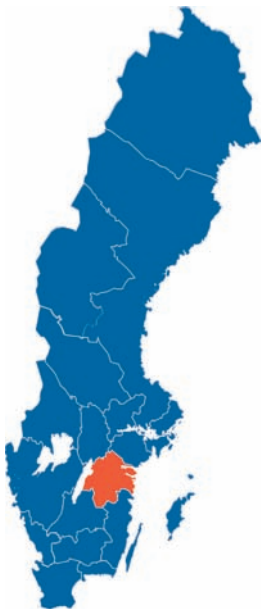
The Gender Equality Index compares municipalities. The index is a weighted sum based on 13 variables; post-secondary education, gainful employment, job seekers, average income, low income, sex distribution by industry, parental leave, temporary parental leave, sickness rate, young adults, municipal council, municipal executive board, entrepreneurs with at least 1 employee.

More information:

www.h.scb.se/scb/bor/scbboju/jam_htm_en/index.asp



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Regionförbundet
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