

Talking of
women and men
in Norrbotten County ...

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Women and men shall have equal influence on society and influence over their own lives. Knowledge is needed to enable changing society in the direction of increased equality between women and men. Statistics are an important source of knowledge. This booklet of facts shows the conditions for women and men in fields relevant to the national gender equality goals. The booklet of facts and statistics about the County of Norrbotten can be found on the County Administrative Board website www.lansstyrelsen.se/norrboten.

It is the hope of the County Administrative Board that this booklet will contribute to your added knowledge in the field of gender equality, and that you may contribute to added gender equality in the section of society that you can influence. The vision of the County Administrative Board in the field of gender equality policy is – a Norrbotten with gender equality.

Pantzare Information AB, commissioned by the County Administrative Board, has collated and graphically designed this booklet of facts.

More copies of this booklet may be ordered from the County Administrative Board in Norrbotten County.

June 2012

Doris Thornlund
Special Expert on Gender Equality

Gender equality

Gender equality means women and men having the same rights, responsibilities and possibilities to form society and their own lives by

- having a job giving lifelong financial independence
- combining work with parenthood
- actively taking part in political, trade union and other community activities.

The term gender equality applies to relations between women and men. Equal opportunities, on the other hand, are something broader. 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 gender equality issue is one of the most important aspects of equal opportunities.

Gender equality...

... exists when the proportion of women and men respectively in a group is in the range 40 - 60 per cent. If there are more than 60 per cent women in a group then it is female-dominated. If there are more than 60 per cent men in a group then it is male-dominated.

National gender equality goals

The overriding goal of the gender equality policy is a society where women and men both have the same influence over society and their own lives.

- Subgoal 1.* Women and men have the same rights and opportunities to be active members of society and influence conditions for decision-making.
- Subgoal 2.* Women and men shall have the same opportunities and conditions with regard to education and gainful employment leading to lifelong economic independence.
- Subgoal 3.* Women and men shall assume the same responsibility for work in the home, and shall have opportunities to give and receive social care on equal terms.
- Subgoal 4.* Men's violence against women must stop. Women and men, girls and boys shall have the same rights to and opportunities for physical integrity.

Summary

Gender equality is a priority area. Work with gender equality 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 Norrbotten County*, 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.

The population is becoming older

During the last twenty-two years the average age among women in the County of Norrbotten has increased by 4.8 years. Among men the average age has risen by 4.7 years. For the whole of the country during the same period of time, the average age has risen by 1.4 years for women and by 2 years for men.

Men's life expectancy is increasing most

Since 1995, the average life expectancy of men has risen by 3.3 years compared with 2.2 years for women. The difference in life expectancy between the sexes has thereby diminished and is now five years. As regards the average life expectancy for women, the County of Norrbotten is among the five counties with the shortest life expectancy. Among men, those living in the County of Norrbotten have the shortest life expectancy

Managers

Of the 5,739 people in the County of Norrbotten who in 2010 could be defined as managers, senior officials or leading political representatives, 34 per cent were women and 66 per cent men. There was most gender equality among senior officials in special-interest organisations, where 56 per cent of the managers were women.

There was least gender equality among managing directors and local

managers in large companies. Only 13 per cent of them were women.

The largest age group among managers was 40-59 years. This applies to both men and women. Of the female managers, 21 per cent were under 40 years and of the male managers, 16 per cent.

Women and politics

The government (Cabinet) comprises twelve women and twelve men. Of members of parliament, 45 per cent are women. In the Assembly of Norrbotten County Council, there are 37 per cent women. In the municipal councils in Norrbotten, there are on average 46 per cent women. In 1988, the average proportion of women in municipal councils was 31 per cent. In one of the 14 municipalities in the County of Norrbotten, the proportion of women in the municipal council was below 40 per cent after the 2010 election.

Educational level

More women than men have tertiary education in all municipalities in the county and at national level. In 1990, 21 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men in the county in the age group 25-64 years had some form of tertiary education. The corresponding figure for the whole country was 23 per cent for women and 22 per cent for men. In 2011, 40 per cent of women and 28 of men in the county had tertiary education. In the nation as a whole, 44 per cent of women and 35 per cent of men had tertiary education.

Type of education - 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 Norrbotten 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 to-

ward a more egalitarian gender distribution in those educational courses where women or men have been significantly under-represented.

Every third new company is managed by a woman

In 1993, 1 company per 1,000 women was started and 4 companies per 1,000 men in the age group 16-64 years in the County of Norrbotten. In 2010, 5.8 new companies per 1,000 women and 7.6 new companies per 1,000 men were started in the county.

In 2010, the proportion of newly started companies managed by women was 31.5 per cent, which puts the county in fourteenth place in the nation. The national average is for 32 per cent of new businesses to be managed by women.

Women's companies have fewer bankruptcies

During 2011, the owner was a man in 56 per cent of the bankruptcies in private firms in the County of Norrbotten and 70 per cent in the whole nation. Comparing all privately-owned firms in the county, 1.2 of 1,000 firms owned by men were liquidated in 2011. The corresponding figure for women was 1 liquidation per 1,000 firms in 2011.

In the nation, 1.9 of 1,000 private firms owned by men went into liquidation in 2011. The corresponding figure for women was 0.8 of 1,000 private firms.

Setting-up allowance

In the month of January 2011, 109 women and 144 men in the County of Norrbotten were receiving financial assistance for setting up a business (setting-up allowance). That means that 1.5 out of 1,000 women in the age group 18-64 years in the County of Norrbotten were receiving assistance to start a business of their own. The proportion of men was 1.9 of 1,000. The corresponding national average is 0.9 out of 1,000 women and men respectively.

Women's full-time salary 86 per cent of men's

In Upper Norrland (Västerbotten and Norrbotten Counties) women's full-time salaries correspond on average to 89 per cent of men's. Women's full-time salary as a percentage of men's is on average 86 per cent in the nation. The greatest difference exists in Stockholm County, where a woman's average monthly salary is 82 per cent of a man's. However, the monthly salary for both women and men is highest in Stockholm County.

Women's work income is 78 per cent of men's income

A woman in the County of Norrbotten in the age group 20-64 years in 2010 had an earned income corresponding to 78 per cent of a man's earned income. In 1991 a woman's earned income was 71 per cent of a man's. The national average is somewhat lower, 77 per cent in 2010 and 69 per cent in 1991. Since the 1990s, women's earned income in the County of Norrbotten 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 are rewarded for 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.

Crime

In assault-related crimes, it is more usual in the County of Norrbotten than in the nation that the victim and perpetrator know one another. This applies whether the victim is male or female. The change in the county during the period 1988-2011 shows that the proportion of crimes where the perpetrator is unknown is increasing and that the county in this respect is approaching the national average.

Population



Photo: Patrick Degerman/Synk

Notable years

- 1845 Equal inheritance rights for women introduced.
- 1858 An unmarried woman over 25 may achieve her majority. If she marries she again becomes a minor.
- 1863 Unmarried women reach their majority at the age of 25.
- 1884 Unmarried women reach their majority at the age of 21.
- 1921 Married women achieve their majority at 21. Women and men are given equal status in the new Matrimonial Code
- 1951 Women may retain Swedish citizenship even after marrying a foreign citizen.
- 1982 New Name Act. Upon marrying, the woman and man may choose whose surname to take. Public funding to women's organisations.
- 1987 New special law on the joint home of co-habiting partners.
- 1988 Parliamentary decision on a five-year national action plan for equal rights.
- 1992 New Equal Opportunities Act (SFS 1991:433).
- 1994 Revised Equal Opportunities Act. New national policy for gender equality.
- 1995 UN World Women's Conference, in Beijing
- 2004 A commission is set up to overview gender equality policy.
- 2006 Parliamentary decision on new goals for gender equality policy.

 The population of the County of Norrbotten 2011 (%)



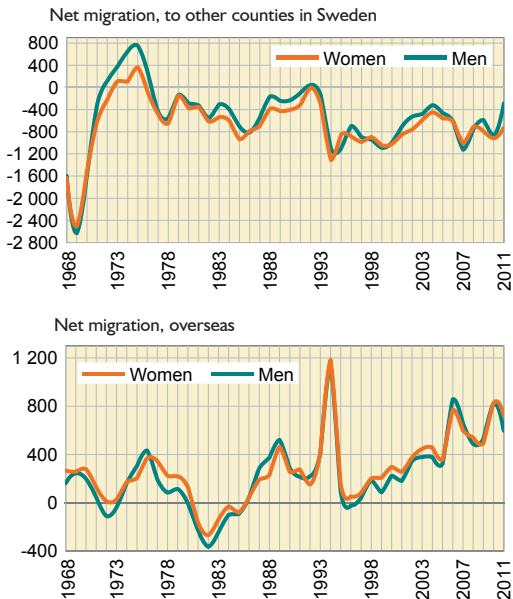
In the County of Norrbotten the age structure is no longer in line with the national average. The County of Norrbotten has a larger proportion of its population in the age group 50-84 years than the nation on average. The county has a lower proportion of women in the age group 20-49 years and a lower proportion of men aged 25-49 years. The proportion aged under 20 is 21 per cent. The national average is 23 per cent.

The changes have occurred fast. In the early 1990's, only Uppsala County had a lower proportion of old-age pensioners, aged 65 years and older, in the population. This was largely due to the fact that the number of children per family was greater in the County of Norrbotten than the national average up until the 1950s. In 2011 the county was in thirteenth place when all counties were listed by lowest proportion of persons aged 65 and over. Looking at the proportion of children aged 0-15 years, these are 16 per cent of the population in the County of Norrbotten. The national average is 17.8 per cent.

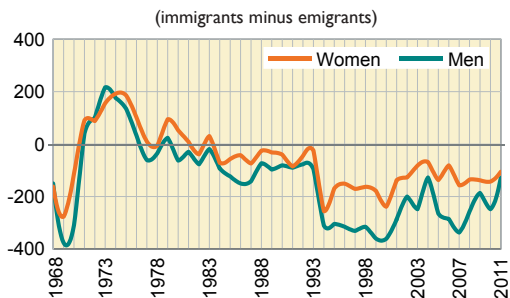
Too few are moving to the County

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. But one problem for the County of Norrbotten is that too few choose to move to the county. 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 County of Norrbotten 1968-2011



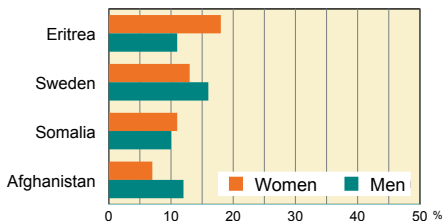
Net emigration domestic movements, youths 25-29 years



Net emigration domestic movements 2011

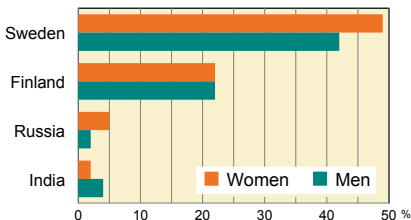
Municipality	Women		Men	
	18-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	18-24 yrs	25-29 yrs
Arjeplog	-14	2	-18	-2
Arvidsjaur	-18	4	14	8
Boden	-77	-6	46	7
Gällivare	-26	-6	-37	-5
Haparanda	-18	0	-30	-13
Jokkmokk	-9	1	-13	-6
Kalix	-62	-13	-29	-4
Kiruna	-42	-8	-1	-6
Luleå	61	-72	203	-92
Pajala	-2	-1	-12	3
Piteå	-60	5	-25	0
Älvsbyn	-37	-4	-38	-11
Överkalix	-18	0	-9	-3
Övertorneå	-16	-7	-23	-4

Immigrants 2011. The County of Norrbotten



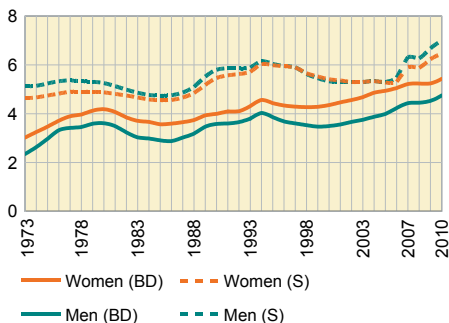
Of the 2,312 people who immigrated to the County of Norrbotten during 2011, 1,154 were women. The four most common nationalities among the immigrants to the county were Eritrean, Swedish, Somali and Afghan. The largest proportion, 18 per cent of the women and 11 per cent of the men, were Eritrean. In second place were Swedes returning to Sweden.

Emigrants 2011. The County of Norrbotten



Of the 430 women and 560 men who emigrated in 2011, 49 and 42 per cent respectively were Swedish citizens. 22 per cent of the women and of the men were Finns. Of those who emigrated, 70 per cent were among the three nationalities Finnish, Swedish and Russian.

Proportion of foreign citizens in the population 1973-2010



More foreign women

The proportion of foreign citizens in the population is lower in the County of Norrbotten than the national average. This applies to both women and men. In the county the proportion of foreign women is higher than the proportion of foreign men, 5.4 and 4.8 per cent respectively. The national average of foreign citizens was 6.5 per cent of the women and 7 per cent of the men in 2011.

Population 2011 born abroad

Municipality/ region	Women	Men	Total	Municipality/ region	Women	Men	Total
Arjeplog	139	138	277	Luleå	3,586	2,994	6,580
Arvidsjaur	214	177	391	Pajala	503	236	739
Boden	1,053	814	1,867	Piteå	991	843	1,834
Gällivare	742	490	1,232	Älvsbyn	298	251	549
Haparanda	2,262	1,739	4,001	Övertorneå	741	448	1,189
Jokkmokk	229	180	409				
Kalix	923	610	1,533				
Kiruna	1,250	817	2,067	County	13,104	9,834	22,938

 The most common foreign nationalities in the county 2011

	Women	Men	Total
Finland	3,020	2,374	5,394
Thailand	614	151	765
Norway	343	273	616
Afghanistan	158	311	469
Somalia	198	234	432
Germany	196	236	432
Iraq	126	222	348
Eritrea	174	127	301
Russia	166	82	248
Iran	102	141	243
Myanmar (Burma)	100	122	222
Poland	85	91	176
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	43	115	158
China	76	64	140
Denmark	60	78	138
USA	49	74	123
Pakistan	29	74	103
Colombia	55	43	98
Democratic Republic of the Congo	46	49	95
Turkey	23	63	86
India	26	56	82
Ethiopia	36	44	80
Estonia	50	25	75
Burundi	48	26	74
Latvia	35	34	69
The Netherlands	31	34	65
Philippines	51	11	62
France	20	40	60
Austria	23	36	59
Ukraine	30	19	49
Total foreign citizens	6,767	6,144	12,911

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 2030s. It is the baby boom from the 1940s and the late 1960s 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 2030s, 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 21.6 per cent.

Since 1968 the population in the County of Norrbotten has decreased by 10,968 persons in all. The number of women has decreased by 4,042 while the number of men has decreased by 6,926. 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 73 in the year 2011, i.e. compared to 1968 the proportion has decreased by 27 per cent. Women in the age range 80 and older have the index value 426 in the year 2011, i.e. the number has increased by 326 per cent.

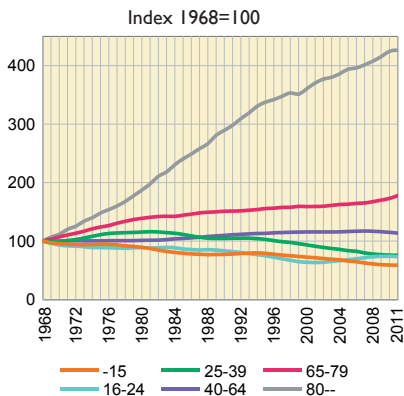
Men in the age group 16-24 years have an index of 77 in the year 2011, i.e. compared to the year 1968 the number has decreased by 23 per cent. Men 80 years and older have an index of 345 in the year 2011, i.e. the number has increased by 245 per cent.

Age	Women		Men	
	County	Nation	County	Nation
0-15	59	84	60	84
16-24	73	97	77	98
25-39	76	123	80	123
40-64	114	120	111	124
65-79	178	151	179	173
80-	426	356	345	319
Total	97	120	95	119

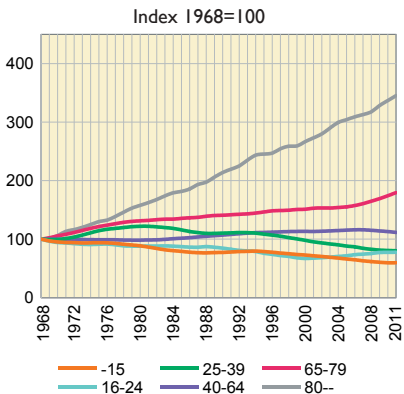
Women and men 2011.
Index 1968=100

See notes on
page 81: Index

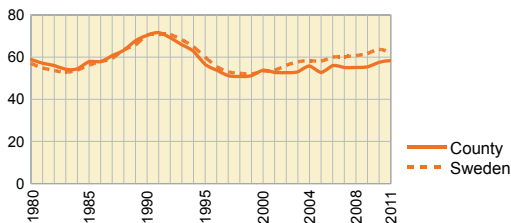
Women 1968–2011. The County of Norrbotten



Men 1968–2011. The County of Norrbotten



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

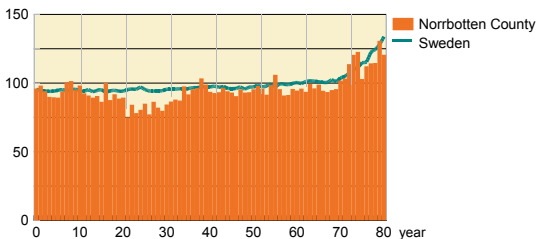


The number of children born per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in Norrbotten County is lower compared to Sweden as a whole. In 2011, for each 1,000 women in the age group, 58 children were born in the county and 62 children in Sweden. The birth deficit in the county is largely due to the fact that the proportion of young women has become smaller because of extensive out-migration.

The surplus of females is shifting upwards through the age groups

In Sweden, slightly more boys than girls are born. The proportions are 104 live births of boys per 100 girls. This proportion at birth has long been relatively constant. In 2011 there were more men than women in all ages up to 70 years of age.

The number of women per 100 men (0-80 years) 2011



 Women per 100 men by age group 2011

Municipality/ region	Women per 100 men			
	20-34 yrs	35-49 yrs	50-64 yrs	65- yrs
Arjeplog	87	94	89	108
Arvidsjaur	76	98	96	121
Boden	84	97	101	120
Gällivare	84	90	87	109
Haparanda	78	91	97	115
Jokkmokk	87	107	88	109
Kalix	77	96	96	110
Kiruna	85	92	88	117
Luleå	83	95	101	122
Pajala	70	87	81	103
Piteå	90	97	101	121
Älvsbyn	90	90	90	121
Överkalix	76	98	89	102
Övertorneå	73	89	85	104
County	84	95	96	117
Nation	95	97	99	121

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 20-34 years. In all municipalities in the County of Norrbotten there is a deficit of women in that age group.

Population 31 December 2011

Women

Municipality/ region	Age					Total
	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-	
Arjeplog	188	161	305	418	421	1,493
Arvidsjaur	470	307	621	850	939	3,187
Boden	2,186	1,513	2,899	3,928	3,272	13,798
Gällivare	1,282	1,009	1,755	2,566	2,243	8,855
Haparanda	805	475	934	1,476	1,250	4,940
Jokkmokk	339	272	479	755	675	2,520
Kalix	1,248	729	1,574	2,340	2,209	8,100
Kiruna	1,882	1,283	2,503	3,016	2,447	11,131
Luleå	5,977	4,665	8,808	9,832	7,529	36,811
Pajala	445	293	409	841	989	2,977
Piteå	3,282	2,330	4,661	5,596	4,589	20,458
Älvsbyn	640	431	838	1,050	1,104	4,063
Överkalix	199	162	273	511	559	1,704
Övertorneå	323	223	341	695	671	2,253
County	19,266	13,853	26,400	33,874	28,897	122,290

Men

Municipality/ region	Age					Total
	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-	
Arjeplog	234	191	330	477	389	1,621
Arvidsjaur	537	401	693	897	779	3,307
Boden	2,289	1,752	3,123	3,956	2,725	13,845
Gällivare	1,334	1,099	2,077	2,905	2,056	9,471
Haparanda	822	582	1,043	1,570	1,084	5,101
Jokkmokk	352	306	486	834	621	2,599
Kalix	1,365	942	1,733	2,448	2,003	8,491
Kiruna	2,033	1,495	2,774	3,448	2,086	11,836
Luleå	6,219	5,570	9,805	9,836	6,185	37,615
Pajala	472	319	509	1,032	961	3,293
Piteå	3,626	2,534	4,900	5,618	3,806	20,484
Älvsbyn	710	484	886	1,201	909	4,190
Överkalix	242	190	304	560	549	1,845
Övertorneå	391	294	425	801	646	2,557
County	20,626	16,159	29,088	35,583	24,799	126,255

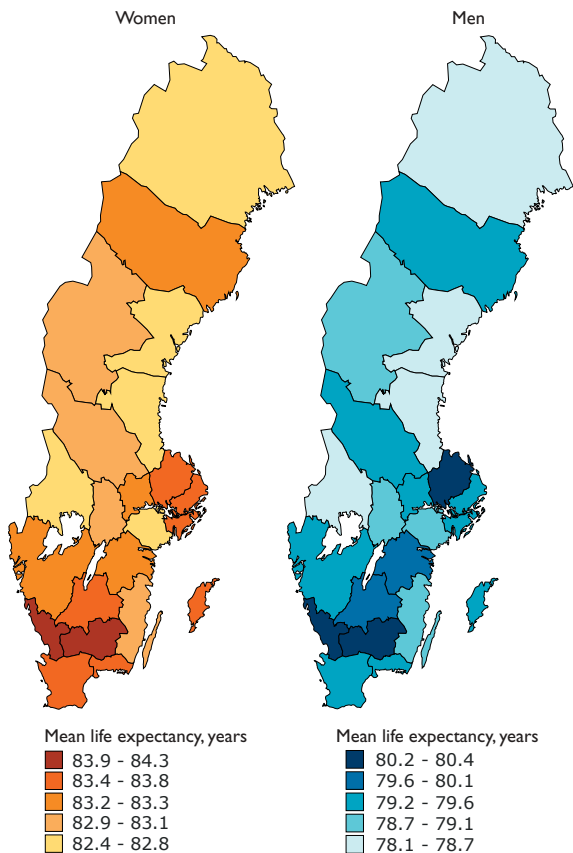
The average age of the population in the years 1989 and 2011

Municipality/ region	Women		Men		Total	
	1989	2011	1989	2011	1989	2011
Arjeplog	42.1	47.6	41.7	44.9	41.9	46.2
Arvidsjaur	43.1	47.4	41.1	43.8	42.1	45.6
Boden	40.4	44.9	37.5	42.3	38.9	43.6
Gällivare	39.5	45.7	38.3	44.4	38.8	45.0
Haparanda	40.1	45.7	37.9	43.6	39.0	44.6
Jokkmokk	40.9	47.4	40.2	45.9	40.5	46.7
Kalix	40.6	46.8	38.6	44.4	39.6	45.6
Kiruna	37.3	43.2	36.2	41.4	36.7	42.2
Luleå	38.1	42.5	36.1	40.1	37.1	41.3
Pajala	44.1	49.3	41.5	48.2	42.7	48.7
Piteå	39.3	43.9	36.6	41.4	38.0	42.6
Älvsbyn	41.3	46.0	38.9	43.5	40.1	44.7
Övertorneå	45.0	50.4	42.6	48.0	43.7	49.2
Övertorneå	43.3	48.8	40.2	46.1	41.8	47.4
County	39.7	44.5	37.6	42.3	38.6	42.3
Nation	40.8	42.2	38.1	40.1	39.5	41.1

One can clearly notice the consequences of many years' net emigration. The population is becoming older and there are relatively few families of childbearing age, which gives a low number of births. However, the number of children born per 1,000 women in the age group 15-44 is lower in the county compared to Sweden (See p.16).

In the last twenty-two years the average age among women in the County of Norrbotten has risen by 4.8 years. Among men the average age has increased by 4.7 years. For the whole of the country during the same period of time, the average age has risen by 1.4 years for women and by 2 years for men.

Average life expectancy 2011



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

Since 1995 the average life expectancy for men has risen by 3.3 years compared with 2.2 years for women in the county. 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.

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.

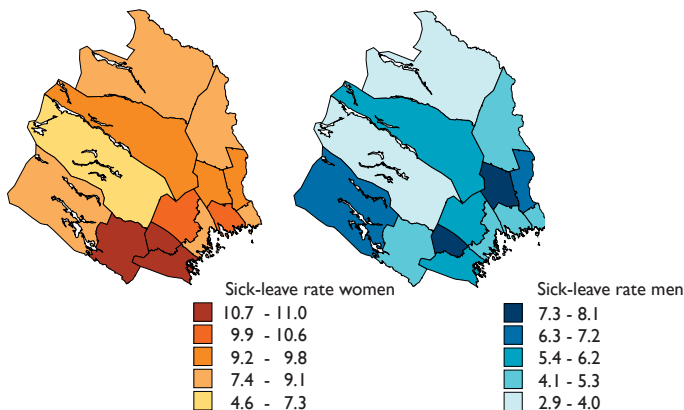
Average life expectancy 1971-2011

	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	2001- 2005	2006- 2010	2007- 2011
Women									
County	77.7	77.8	79.0	79.8	80.6	81.3	81.7	82.7	82.8
Nation	77.7	78.5	79.5	80.2	81.0	81.8	82.4	83.2	83.4
Men									
County	71.6	71.5	72.6	73.4	74.9	75.8	76.8	78.2	78.2
Nation	72.1	72.4	73.6	74.4	75.6	76.9	78.0	79.1	79.4

Average life expectancy by municipality 2007-2011

Municipality	Women	Men	Municipality	Women	Men
Arjeplog	83.3	79.3	Luleå	83.9	79.5
Arvidsjaur	80.1	76.6	Pajala	81.6	75.1
Boden	82.7	78.6	Piteå	82.7	78.9
Gällivare	82.3	77.5	Älvsbyn	83.6	78.9
Haparanda	82.9	75.3	Övertorneå	82.9	75.5
Jokkmokk	82.7	77.5	Övertorneå	81.6	78.4
Kalix	82.2	78.2	County	82.8	78.2
Kiruna	82.2	77.3	Nation	83.4	79.4

Sick-leave rate 2011



Municipality/ region	Women	Men	Municipality/ region	Women	Men
Arjeplog	8.2	6.6	Luleå	8.2	4.5
Arvidsjaur	10.8	4.4	Pajala	7.7	5.2
Boden	10.5	5.7	Piteå	11.0	5.6
Gällivare	9.5	6.1	Älvsbyn	10.8	7.4
Haparanda	7.6	4.7	Överkalix	9.2	8.1
Jokkmokk	4.7	3.0	Övertorneå	9.4	6.6
Kalix	9.9	5.2	County	9.1	5.1
Kiruna	7.5	3.8	Nation	8.6	5.1

The sick-leave rate refers to the number of paid days of sickness benefit, occupational injury sickness benefit, rehabilitation benefit, from social insurance per registered insuree aged 16-64. The sick-leave rate is shown for a rolling twelve-month period. All days expressed as “whole days”, e.g. two days at half benefit become one day.

Politics and power



Notable years

- 1919 Women have right to vote in municipal elections and may stand for election to municipal and county council assemblies.
- 1921 Women have general right to vote and may stand for election to parliament.
- 1921 First female member of parliament, Kerstin Hesselgren.
- 1943 First female members of the County Council of Norrbotten, Frida Jansson, Töre and Anna Kopperi, Malmberget.
- 1945 First woman from the County of Norrbotten in parliament Märta Boman, Råneå.
- 1947 First woman in the government, Karin Kock.
- 1971 First female member of the Administrative Board of the County of Norrbotten, Beda Nilsson, Arvidsjaur.

Managers and directors by labour market sector 2010

Sector	Number		Gender distribution (%)			
	County		County		Nation	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
State administration	66	136	33	67	42	58
Public utilities	0	2	0	100	19	81
Municipal council	697	396	64	36	66	34
County council	196	62	76	24	72	28
Other public institutions	0	1	0	100	28	72
Private joint stock companies	703	2,407	23	77	25	75
Other private enterprises	24	50	32	68	32	68
State owned enterprises	128	477	21	79	32	68
Municipal owned enterprises	36	100	26	74	34	66
Other organisations	108	150	42	58	48	52
Total	1,958	3,781	34	66	33	67

Managers and directors by age 2010

Women	Age group					Total
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	
Senior public officials and political repr.	0	2	14	18	10	44
Senior officials in special-interest organisations	2	1	1	3	2	9
Managing directors, local managers, etc.	2	7	23	16	3	51
Operations and business managers	38	177	338	408	125	1,086
Managers, special functions	7	51	106	72	27	263
Managers, small companies and units	24	106	190	147	38	505
Total	73	344	672	664	205	1,958

Men	Age group					Total
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	
Senior public officials and political repr.	0	2	9	20	27	58
Senior officials in special-interest organisations	0	1	1	3	2	7
Managing directors, local managers, etc.	2	37	120	141	50	350
Operations and business managers	30	184	474	489	178	1,355
Managers, special functions	11	103	208	218	90	630
Managers, small companies and units	35	198	500	450	198	1,381
Total	78	525	1,312	1,321	545	3,781

Managers, year 2010

Type of management work	Number		Gender distribution (%)			
	County	Men	County	Men	Nation	Men
Senior public officials and political representatives	44	58	43	57	41	59
Senior officials in special-interest organisations	9	7	56	44	41	59
Managing directors, local managers, etc.	51	350	13	87	13	87
Operations and business managers	1,086	1,355	44	56	44	56
Managers, special functions	263	630	29	71	31	69
Managers, small companies and units (fewer than 10 empl.)	505	1,381	27	73	29	71
Total	1,958	3,781	34	66	33	67

Senior officials and political representatives

Organise, manage and are responsible for the implementation of political decisions; plan, manage and coordinate the activities of authorities, municipalities and the county council.

Senior officials in special-interest organisations

Plan, manage and coordinate the activities of special-interest organisations; are responsible for negotiations, safeguarding interests and information. Special-interest organisations include political parties, employers', trade and employees' organisations, humanitarian organisations and sports clubs.

Managing directors, local managers, etc.

Plan, manage and coordinate the activities of large and medium-sized enterprises, public enterprises, hospitals, universities, etc. according to guidelines set by a board; formulate and decide goals and policies; make decisions on work organisation and major investments; present the company and its operations; present results and reports to the board.

Operations and business managers

Plan, manage and coordinate the production of goods and services in large and medium-sized companies, etc. Accountable to a managing director or similar.

Managers, special functions

Plan, manage and coordinate the work in a staff or specialist function in large and medium-sized enterprises, etc. Accountable to a managing director or similar.

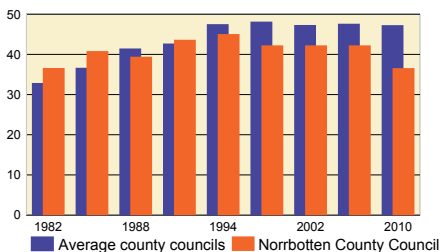
Managers, small companies and units

Plan, manage and coordinate the activities of small enterprises, authorities, public bodies, etc.; make decisions, have responsibility, present results and are accountable to their owners if any, and plan and manage everyday activities.

Women and politics

The government comprises twelve women and twelve men. Of the members of parliament, 45 per cent are women. In Norrbotten County Council, 37 per cent are women. In the municipal councils in the county Assembly, an average of 46 per cent are women.

The proportion of women in the County Council Assembly

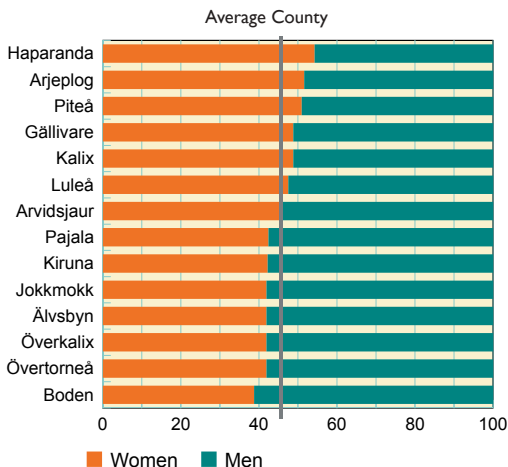


County Council Assembly after the 2010 election

Party	Number		Women, per cent	
	Women	Men	County	Nation
The Conservative party	2	7	22.2	44.5
The Centre party		4	0.0	47.1
The Liberal party	1	2	33.3	52.1
The Christian Democrats				50.0
The Social Democrats	16	17	48.5	55.3
The Left party	2	4	33.3	50.6
The Green party	2	1	66.7	49.0
Other*)	3	10	23.1	14.7
Total	26	45	36.6	39.1

*) Norrbotten Medical Care Party (in Norrbotten)

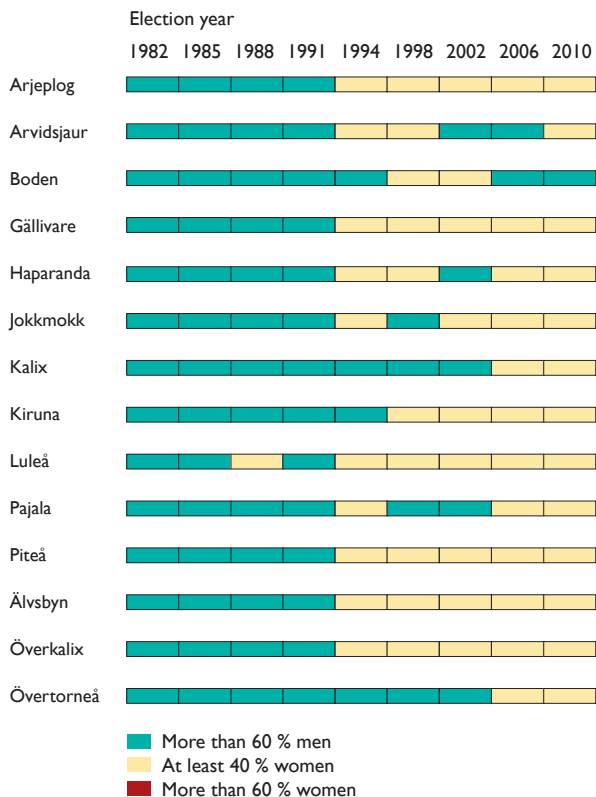
Proportion of women and men in the municipal council assemblies after the election in 2010



In one of the 14 municipalities in the County of Norrbotten the proportion of women in the municipal council assembly is lower than 40 per cent after the 2010 election. The distribution is most even in Arjeplog (16 wm 15 m), Gällivare (20 wm 21 m), Kalix (20 wm 21 m) and Piteå (26 wm 25 m). The biggest increase in the number of female councillors compared to the previous election was in Arvidsjaur, from 9 to 14 women.

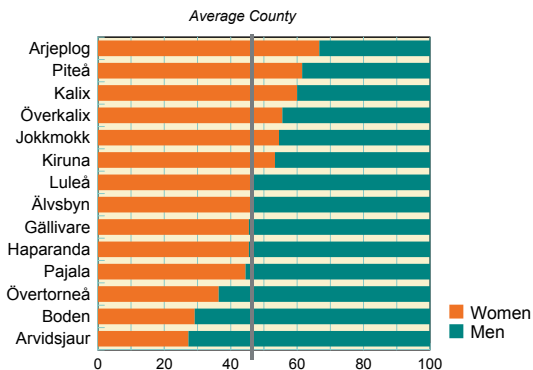
The biggest decrease in the number of women in the municipal council assembly compared to the previous election was reported in Jokkmokk with -3. Övertorneå Municipality had reduced the number of seats in its assembly since the previous election by 4.

Gender equality in the municipal councils

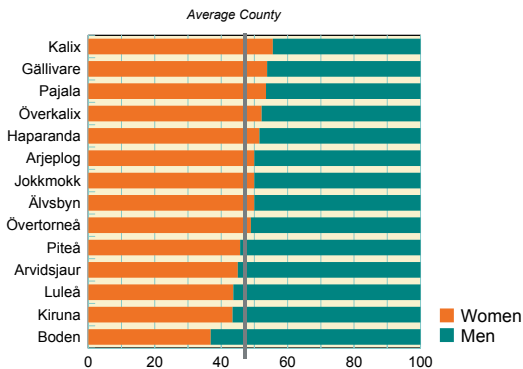


Gender equality is considered to exist when the proportion of women and men respectively is 40% - 60% in a group.

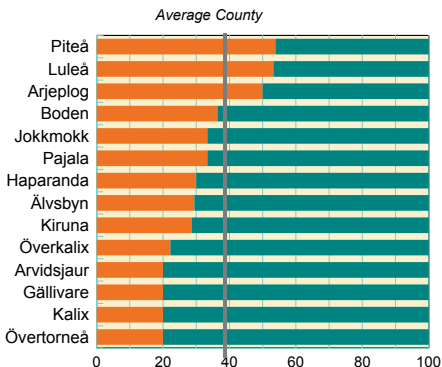
Distribution of women and men in municipal executives after the 2010 General Election



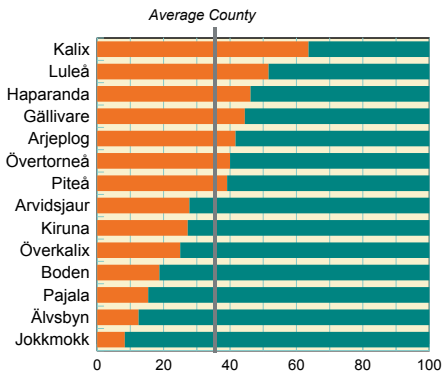
Distribution of women and men in committees, sub-committees and drafting committees after the 2010 General Election



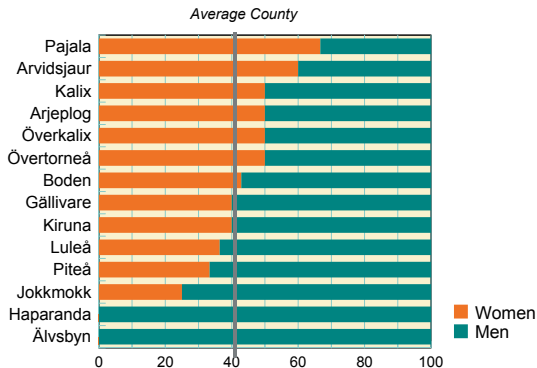
Distribution of women and men in municipal companies and foundations 2011



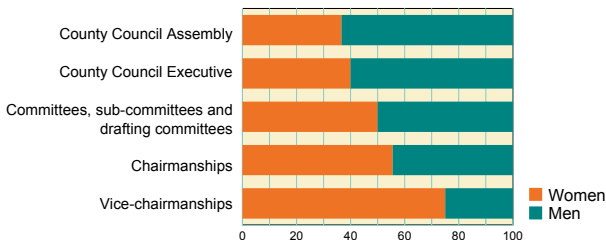
Distribution of women and men among municipal chairs 2011



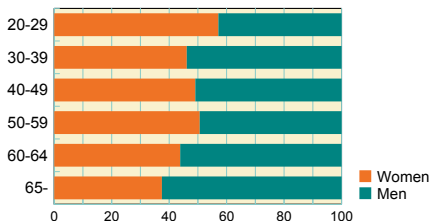
Distribution of women and men among chief municipal executives and department heads 2011



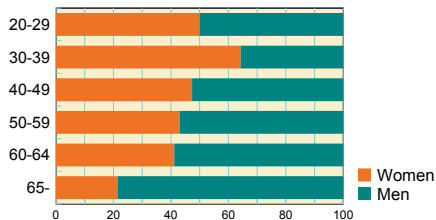
Distribution of women and men in Norrbotten County Council 2011



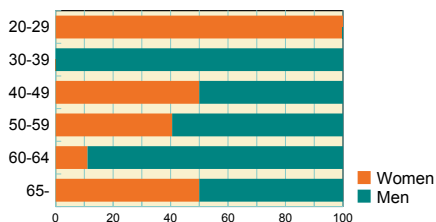
Age distribution in municipal assembly, municipal executive, committees and sub-committees in municipalities and the County Council 2011



Age distribution in municipal companies and foundations 2011



Age distribution among chief municipal and administration officers 2011



Education



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Notable years

- 1859 Women entitled to hold certain teaching positions.
- 1870 Women have the right to graduate as private students.
- 1873 Women are given the right to take a degree with a few exceptions (law and theology).
- 1925 With some exceptions, women gain same rights as men to civil service jobs.
- 1927 State secondary grammar schools are opened to girls.
- 1969 Comprehensive schools receive a new curriculum. School should promote gender equality.
- 1970 Upper secondary school gets a new curriculum. School should promote gender equality.
- 1980 Spouse means test for student loan abolished.
Comprehensive schools receive a new curriculum.
School must promote gender equality.
- 2002 The Equal Treatment of Students at Universities Act was introduced. Under it, gender discrimination is forbidden in universities and the universities must work to set goals.

Qualification assessment, comprehensive school 16-year-olds, school year 2010/2011

Municipality/ region	Average qualification level			Difference girls and boys as %
	Girls	Boys	All	
Arjeplog	229.7	176.3	205.5	30
Arvidsjaur	217.4	211.2	214.1	3
Boden	229.8	201.3	215.8	14
Gällivare	238.5	194.9	217.4	22
Haparanda	223.4	174.7	200.6	28
Jokkmokk	205.6	160.0	185.6	29
Kalix	216.2	181.5	196.0	19
Kiruna	225.5	195.6	210.0	15
Luleå	227.6	202.9	215.0	12
Pajala	259.4	212.2	240.3	22
Piteå	226.3	201.5	214.2	12
Älvsbyn	218.9	191.2	205.5	14
Överkalix	236.4	193.1	210.7	22
Övertorneå	255.6	190.9	220.0	34
County	228.0	196.8	212.4	16
Nation	219.3	196.9	207.7	11

Of the 16-year-old school-leavers in 2011, girls' average qualification assessments were 16 per cent higher than boys'. In the County of Norrbotten the greatest difference between girls' and boys' qualification assessments is found in Övertorneå Municipality, 34 per cent. The smallest difference, 3 per cent, is found in Arvidsjaur 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

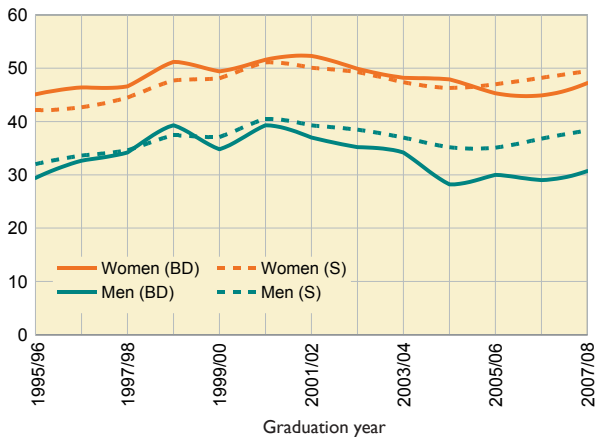
Fail *IG* 0 p

The maximum number of points a pupil can achieve is 320

Graduated from upper secondary school, school year 2011.
County of Norrbotten

Programme/variant	Number		Total	Distribution, %	
	Women	Men		W	M
Child recreation programme	100	27	127	78.7	21.3
Construction programme	27	132	159	17.0	83.0
Electrical engineering pr.	9	157	166	5.4	94.6
Energy programme	0	42	42	0	100
Arts programme	112	41	153	73.2	26.8
<i>Variant thereof:</i>					
<i>Art and design</i>	42	5	47	89.4	10.6
<i>Dance</i>	7	0	7	100	0
<i>Music</i>	52	35	87	59.8	40.2
<i>Theatre</i>	..	..	12	..	..
Vehicle engineering pr.	14	107	121	11.6	88.4
Business and administration pr.	94	47	141	66.7	33.3
Handicraft programme	45	0	45	100	0
Hotel, restaurant and catering	53	29	82	64.6	35.4
Industrial programme	4	69	73	5.5	94.5
Food programme	..	..	10	..	..
Media programme	52	28	80	65.0	35.0
Natural Resource Use prog.	53	39	92	57.6	42.4
Natural Science programme	110	114	224	49.1	50.9
<i>Variant thereof:</i>					
<i>Mathematics - computer science</i>	7	26	33	21.2	78.8
<i>Environmental sciences</i>	23	10	33	69.7	30.3
<i>Scientific</i>	80	78	158	50.6	49.4
The Healthcare programme	140	17	157	89.2	10.8
The Social Science programme	232	98	330	70.3	29.7
<i>Variant thereof:</i>					
<i>Economics</i>	74	42	116	63.8	36.2
<i>Culture</i>	..	..	23	..	..
<i>Social science</i>	113	50	163	69.3	30.7
<i>Liberal Arts</i>	..	..	22	..	..
Technical programme	37	119	156	23.7	76.3
Specially-designed programme	215	174	389	55.3	44.7
Individual programme	..	..	6	..	..
Private schools	55	96	151	36.4	63.6
All	1,362	1,342	2,704	50.4	49.6
.. = classified data					

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



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 Norrbotten 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 Norrbotten in the school year 2007/08, 47 per cent studied at university level within three years, and among boys the figure was 31 per cent. The national average was 50 per cent of girls and 38 per cent of boys.

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 secondary education has successively become more common.

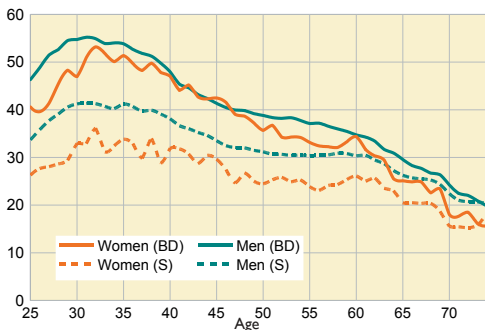
Women's educational level is higher than men's. In the age group 25-64 years 43.7 per cent of women and 34.7 per cent of men respectively have some kind of tertiary education. In the County of Norrbotten 39.8 per cent of women and 27.7 per cent of men have a tertiary education. Men however retain a big advantage as regards research education.

Type of education - a gender issue

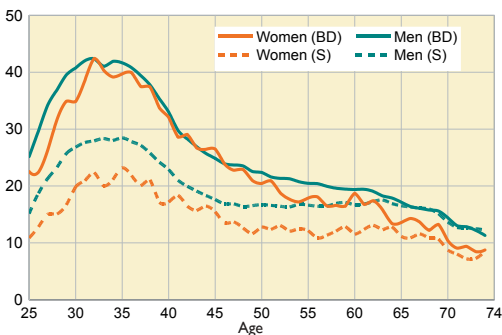
If the level of education is principally a generation issue, then the type of education can largely be seen as a gender issue. Women and men are educated for different areas of the labour market. The younger ones still choose by gender despite political efforts to introduce a more equal gender distribution in the education courses where one gender has been strongly under-represented. Among women a technological/scientific education has become more frequent in connection with the major investments in courses in this sector in the 1980s and 1990s. Among men a technological/scientific education has become even more frequent and pedagogical or healthcare-oriented education has become even less frequent.

For certain higher level educational courses, e.g. for doctors, dentists, economists, lawyers etc. the gender distribution has become more equal among younger generations. In 2010/2011, more women than men graduated in the fields of medicine/odontology and law/social sciences. Among civil engineers an increasing proportion of women in younger age groups may be noted.

Proportion of the population with tertiary education 2010

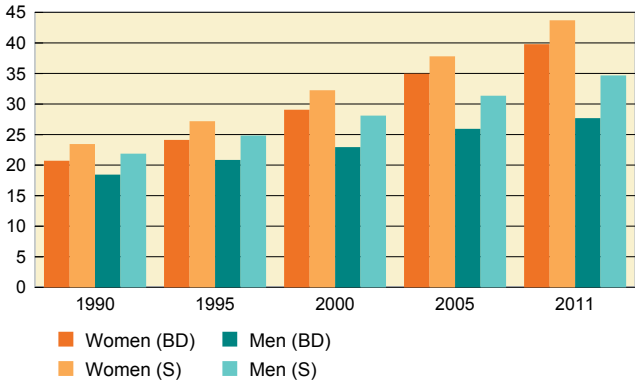


The proportion of the population possessing at least 3 years' tertiary education including research education in 2010



It is more common among women than among men to possess some form of tertiary education.

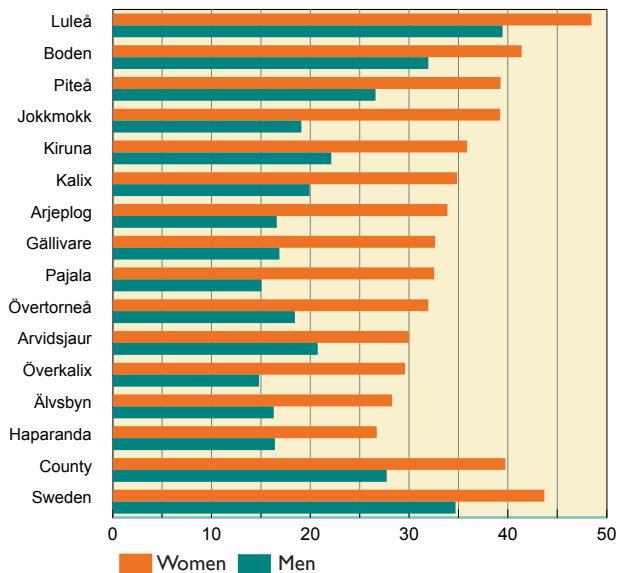
Population 1990-2011 in the age group 25-64 years
with tertiary education



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

In 1990 21 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men in the county had some form of tertiary education. The corresponding comparative figure for the whole nation was 24 per cent of women and 22 per cent of men. In 2011 39.8 per cent of women and 27.7 of men in the county possessed a tertiary education. In the whole nation 43.7 per cent of women and 34.7 per cent of men had a tertiary education.

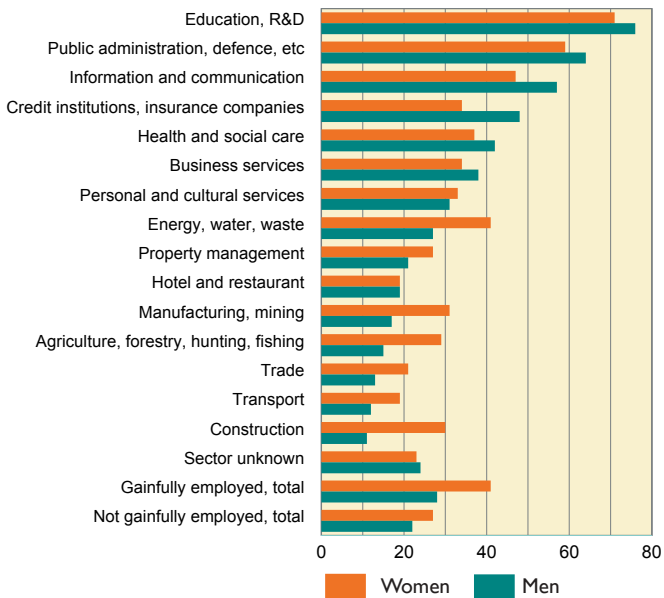
Proportion of women and men aged 25-64 years with some form of tertiary education in 2011



More women than men have a tertiary education in all municipalities in the county and in the nation.

In the County of Norrbotten 39.8 per cent of women aged 25-64 years have a tertiary education and 27.7 per cent of men. The highest proportion of persons with a tertiary education is found in the municipalities of Luleå and Boden.

Proportion of women and men aged 20-64 years with tertiary education by sectors, 2010, the County of Norrbotten



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

Participants in adult education courses, by educational level and course, 2010

Level of education Course	County		Nation		
	Total no.	Per cent Wm M	Total no.	Per cent Wm M	
Basic education					
English	328	63 37	17,264	67 33	
Swedish as a second language	221	69 31	25,704	65 35	
Mathematics	197	56 44	13,250	66 34	
Social studies	111	64 36	5,708	67 33	
Swedish	55	44 56	3,071	59 41	
Other courses	41	56 44	15,458	66 34	
Total	953	65 35	80,455	62 38	
Upper secondary education					
Introductory course	716	71 29	28,300	64 36	
Working environment	617	74 26	20,594	67 33	
Computer studies	584	73 27	21,389	70 30	
Mathematics B	584	63 37	23,025	61 39	
Medical care (basic)	561	87 13	16,028	85 15	
Psychology A	542	76 24	18,280	77 23	
Mathematics A	542	70 30	19,970	63 37	
Ethics and life	522	87 13	16,037	84 16	
Health and social care	462	86 14	14,834	85 15	
English A	456	66 34	16,851	63 37	
Social studies A	439	61 39	17,072	61 39	
Healthcare	436	90 10	14,053	87 13	
Swedish B	432	56 44	13,213	56 44	
Social care	390	89 11	13,470	86 14	
Religion A	341	60 40	11,054	58 42	
English B	338	64 36	14,895	62 38	
Other courses	11,367	59 41	453,166	57 43	
Total	19,329	65 35	732,231	62 38	

Work

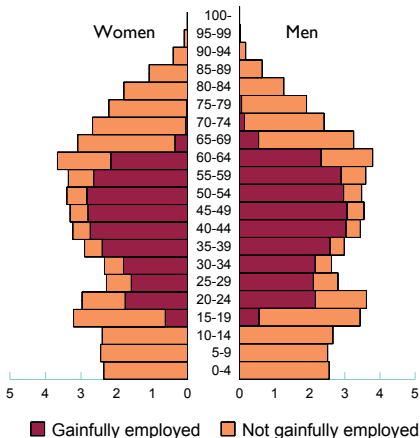


Photo: Leif Johansson/Bildarkivet

Notable years

- 1846 Widows, divorced or unmarried women are permitted to work in handicraft and certain forms of commerce.
- 1859 Women may hold certain teaching posts.
- 1925 Women have, with certain exceptions, the same right as men to state appointments.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth or marriage.
- 1958 Women win the right to join the clergy.
- 1976 Regulation on gender equality in the state sector.
- 1977 Gender equality agreement between SAF (Employers) and LO-PTK (Unions).
- 1980 Legislation is introduced against gender discrimination at workplaces. Gender equality agreement for local and county councils.
- 1983 New equal opportunities agreement between SAF (Employers) and LO-PTK (Unions).
All occupations open to women, including defence.
- 1984 Gender equality agreement in the state sector.
- 1985 Gender equality agreement for state companies.
- 1997 First female bishop in Sweden.
- 2001 Equal opportunities legislation is tightened as regards equality analysis of salaries.

Proportion of the population gainfully employed (%) in the County of Norrbotten 2010.



Increased support obligations

Long periods of higher education, high unemployment and premature retirement are factors that affect the proportion of gainfully employed persons. In the County of Norrbotten 46 per cent of the whole population was gainfully employed in 2010. The national average was 47 per cent.

In Sweden those aged 65 and over will constitute a quarter of the nation's population a couple of years into the 2030s. Today's figure is 22 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 2010

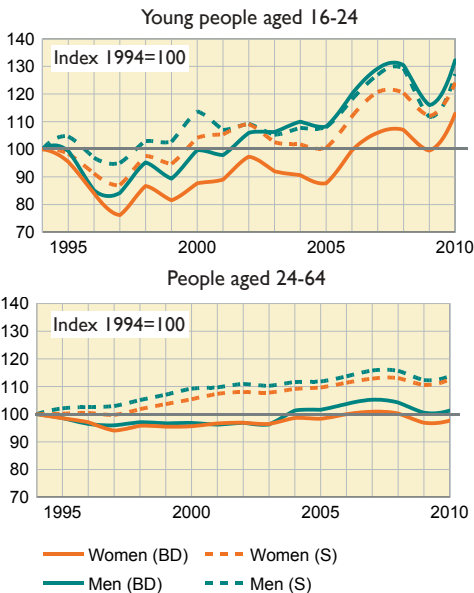
Women

Municipality/ region	Age					Total 20-64
	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Arjeplog	74.0	82.9	84.9	83.2	70.7	79.2
Arvidsjaur	70.1	81.1	84.4	85.9	68.9	78.8
Boden	61.4	72.4	81.5	83.4	69.9	75.3
Gällivare	73.2	77.4	87.8	84.2	72.3	79.6
Haparanda	57.2	59.4	77.3	75.8	52.8	64.8
Jokkmokk	64.8	76.9	86.1	88.6	68.9	78.5
Kalix	67.6	74.9	83.0	82.6	64.1	75.0
Kiruna	71.9	77.9	88.8	88.2	72.7	81.2
Luleå	51.1	72.3	83.6	84.6	70.3	74.6
Pajala	65.5	67.8	83.3	83.9	66.2	74.3
Piteå	56.3	74.2	84.0	83.3	67.2	74.8
Älvsbyn	57.9	69.2	81.7	81.4	67.6	73.6
Överkalix	60.2	76.7	80.6	84.3	67.7	75.3
Övertorneå	60.6	58.4	80.5	84.3	68.7	73.4
County	59.1	73.3	83.9	84.1	68.5	75.5
Nation	55.6	72.3	82.5	82.4	70.0	74.5

Men

Municipality/ region	Age					Total 20-64
	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Arjeplog	62.9	86.6	87.8	84.5	70.1	79.1
Arvidsjaur	67.1	88.1	88.2	89.6	72.3	82.1
Boden	62.1	78.9	86.5	86.3	68.9	78.0
Gällivare	82.3	84.3	90.1	87.7	72.6	83.1
Haparanda	57.5	58.6	66.6	64.8	47.7	58.2
Jokkmokk	74.7	82.9	89.3	85.2	71.1	80.0
Kalix	58.0	79.3	86.1	84.2	68.7	76.9
Kiruna	81.3	85.9	92.0	91.7	73.0	85.2
Luleå	48.2	74.9	87.3	86.4	73.3	76.0
Pajala	76.2	87.0	86.8	81.9	68.3	78.0
Piteå	58.8	81.5	89.6	87.7	74.3	80.2
Älvsbyn	67.8	80.5	86.8	84.1	70.7	78.8
Överkalix	63.2	77.3	83.9	84.6	67.2	75.5
Övertorneå	60.2	70.8	79.5	78.6	69.5	72.8
County	59.9	78.6	87.4	85.9	70.7	78.0
Nation	57.2	76.0	85.8	83.9	73.3	77.3

Gainfully employed 1994-2010



During the period 1994-2010, the number of jobs increased by 14 per cent for men aged 25-64. For women, the increase was 13 per cent. In the County of Norrbotten, the number of jobs increased by 1 per cent for men but decreased 2 per cent for women in the same period.

As regards young people aged 16-24, the increase at national level was 24 per cent for women and 27 per cent for men. In the county, jobs for young women increased by 13 per cent and by 32 per cent for young men.

See notes on page 81: Index

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: this applies to both sexes. This can be explained to some extent by the fact that about half 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 60-65 age group. Among two thirds of employed women and among one third of employed men in this age group work part-time. A large group of people who are not working full-time are people who have some form of part-time pension.

Gainfully employed in 2010 (%)



Change in the number of jobs 1994-2010

Municipality/ region	Women		Change 1994-2010 %	Men		Change 1994-2010 %
	Gainfully employed 1994	2010		Gainfully employed 1994	2010	
Arjeplog	692	711	2.7	821	824	0.4
Arvidsjaur	1,462	1,404	-4.0	1,527	1,523	-0.3
Boden	7,030	5,006	-28.8	6,159	5,677	-7.8
Gällivare	4,644	4,191	-9.8	4,847	5,307	9.5
Haparanda	1,671	1,809	8.3	1,613	1,687	4.6
Jokkmokk	1,353	1,108	-18.1	1,340	1,272	-5.1
Kalix	3,664	3,291	-10.2	3,546	3,636	2.5
Kiruna	5,284	5,381	1.8	6,571	6,931	5.5
Luleå	15,516	18,552	19.6	19,579	20,803	6.3
Pajala	1,265	1,079	-14.7	1,287	1,196	-7.1
Piteå	7,814	8,254	5.6	7,657	8,854	15.6
Älvsbyn	1,718	1,599	-6.9	1,633	1,580	-3.2
Övertorneå	792	695	-12.2	887	794	-10.5
Övertorneå	925	827	-10.6	958	943	-1.6
County	53,830	53,907	0.1	58,425	61,027	4.5
Nation	1,828,696	2,113,965	15.6	1,956,956	2,278,755	16.4

The table refers to the gainfully employed day population, i.e. those having their workplace in the municipality regardless of municipality of residence. The number of women employed in the county has risen by 0.1 per cent, and there has been a 4.5 per cent rise in the number of men employed. In Sweden as a whole, employment increased among both women and men.

Large differences can be seen between the municipalities in Norrbotten County. Jobs for women decreased most in the municipalities of Boden, Jokkmokk and Pajala. For men, the biggest reductions have been in the municipalities of Boden and Övertorneå.

Work commuting across municipal boundary 2010

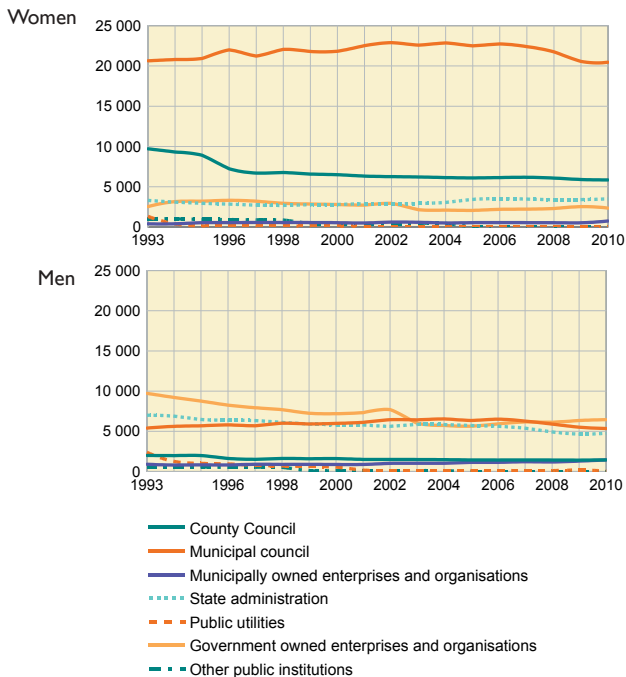
Municipality	Incoming comm.		Outgoing comm.		Net commuting	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Arjeplog	74	195	60	156	14	39
Arvidsjaur	137	272	121	339	16	-67
Boden	641	1,298	1,723	2,197	-1,082	-899
Gällivare	272	690	211	362	61	328
Haparanda	190	213	193	371	-3	-158
Jokkmokk	85	209	114	227	-29	-18
Kalix	270	517	411	737	-141	-220
Kiruna	282	902	251	299	31	603
Luleå	3,274	4,754	1,516	2,400	1,758	2,354
Pajala	83	114	102	388	-19	-274
Piteå	553	1,020	1,331	2,327	-778	-1,307
Älvsbyn	195	295	257	685	-62	-390
Övertorneå	62	130	71	152	-9	-22
Övertorneå	78	116	129	242	-51	-126

Work commuting to/from the County of Norrbotten 2010

(also included in the above table)

County	Incoming comm.		Outgoing comm.		Net commuting	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Västerbotten	445	937	321	663	124	274
Stockholm	246	520	616	997	-370	-477
Västernorrland	79	177	63	143	16	34
Västra Götaland	79	152	100	176	-21	-24
Skåne	52	107	61	115	-9	-8
Uppsala	48	80	59	62	-11	18
Jämtland	38	64	32	51	6	13
Gävleborg	18	80	15	45	3	35
Other counties	171	406	184	371	-13	35
Total	1,176	2,523	1,451	2,623	-275	-100

Gainfully employed in the public sector, County of Norrbotten

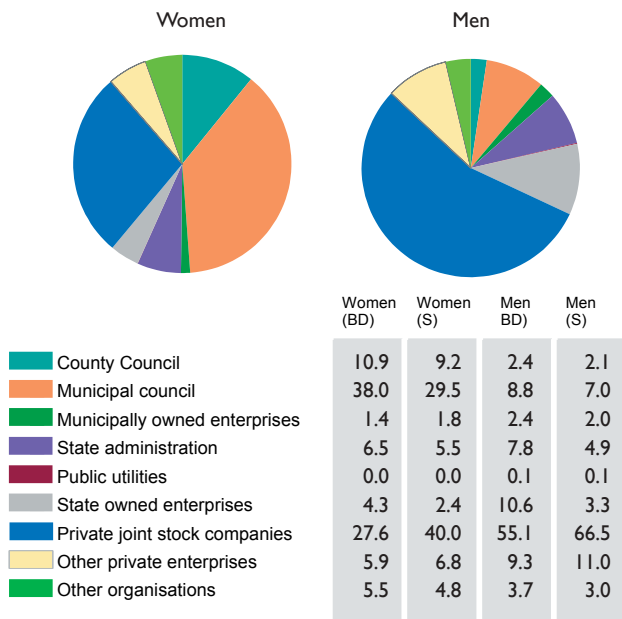


In the County of Norrbotten, 61 per cent of gainfully employed women and 32 per cent of gainfully employed men work in the public sector (incl. publicly owned enterprises and organisations). This may be compared to the national average of 48 and 20 per cent respectively. Between the years 1993 and 2010, the number employed in the public sector in the county fell by 6,000 women and 8,500 men.

Employees in municipalities and county council,
full-time and part-time respectively, year 2011

Municipality/ region	Women		Prop. employed part-time	Men		Prop. employed part-time
	Part-time	Fulltime		Part-time	Fulltime	
<i>Municipal employees</i>						
Arjeplog	159	151	51.3	36	62	36.7
Arvidsjaur	317	401	44.2	67	133	33.5
Boden	1,057	991	51.6	205	440	31.8
Gällivare	553	928	37.3	106	280	27.5
Haparanda	318	455	41.1	66	142	31.7
Jokkmokk	225	211	51.6	31	69	31.0
Kalix	679	702	49.2	85	242	26.0
Kiruna	574	1,179	32.7	68	204	25.0
Luleå	2,360	3,229	42.2	376	1,108	25.3
Pajala	341	310	52.4	50	106	32.1
Piteå	1,741	1,518	53.4	204	621	24.7
Älvsbyn	514	344	59.9	54	83	39.4
Övertorneå	218	138	61.2	37	60	38.1
Övertorneå	225	217	50.9	56	91	38.1
County	9,281	10,774	46.3	1,441	3,641	28.4
Nation	322,491	290,774	52.6	52,874	114,246	31.6
<i>County council employees</i>						
Norrbotten						
County council	1,969	3,353	37.0	229	1,130	16.9
All county councils	83,516	100,845	45.3	10,528	37,436	21.9

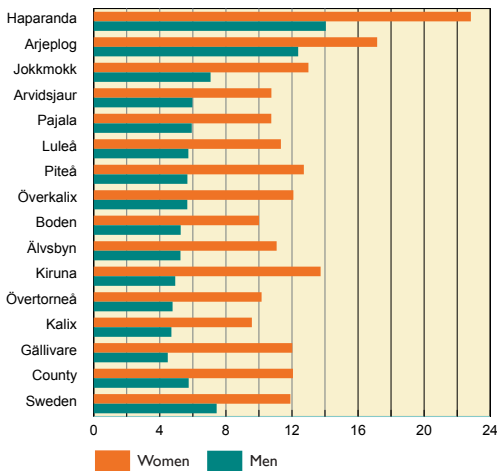
Gainfully employed by sector in 2010 (%)



Of those gainfully employed in the County of Norrbotten, 39 per cent of women and 68 per cent of men are employed in the private sector. The national average is 52 and 80 per cent respectively.

More than every fifth woman and every other man in the county is employed in a limited liability company.

The proportion of all gainfully employed persons working in tourism-related industries in 2010



Twelve per cent of all gainfully employed women in the county and approximately six per cent of all gainfully employed men work in tourism-related industries.

The tourism-related industries, then, together employ significantly more women than men. In 2010, 23 per cent of the gainfully employed women and 14 per cent of the gainfully employed men in Haparanda municipality worked in tourism-related industries.

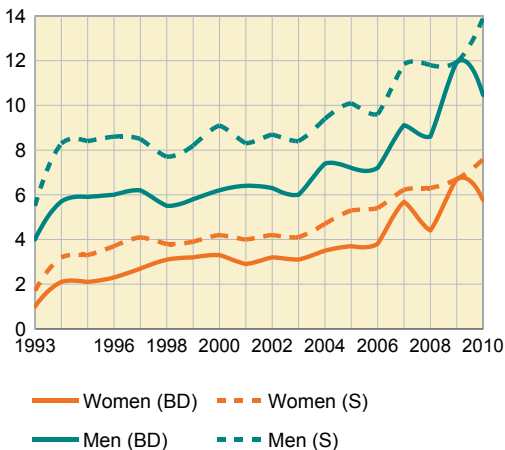
Tourism-related industries include retail trade, zoos and nature reserves, hotels and restaurants, museums and cultural attractions, leisure facilities, ski facilities, etc.

In one of the included industries - ski facilities - more men than women are employed.

Gainfully employed women and men 2010 County of Norrbotten

	Norrbotten County		County %		Nation %	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	555	2,568	1.0	4.2	0.8	2.8
Manufacturing, mining	2,691	13,310	5.0	21.8	6.7	19.9
Energy, water, waste	250	1,262	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.5
Construction	921	9,408	1.7	15.4	1.1	12.1
Trade	5,092	5,557	9.4	9.1	11.7	13.1
Transport and storage	1,028	5,061	1.9	8.3	2.4	7.6
Hotel and restaurant	2,166	1,275	4.0	2.1	3.6	2.8
Information and communication	970	1,676	1.8	2.7	2.4	5.0
Credit institutions, insurance companies	940	577	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.9
Property management	514	1,031	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.8
Public authorities, defence, international organisations	4,081	4,669	7.6	7.7	6.6	4.7
Research and development, education	9,084	2,981	16.9	4.9	16.3	5.2
Health and medical care, social services	17,652	3,475	32.7	5.7	28.0	5.4
Personal and cultural services	2,525	1,921	4.7	3.1	5.2	3.6
Sector unknown	745	558	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9
All sectors	53,907	61,027	100	100	100	100

New companies per 1,000 inhabitants aged 16-64



Every third new company is managed by a woman

In 1993, 1 company per 1,000 women was started and 4 companies per 1,000 men in the age group 16-64 years in the County of Norrbotten. In 2010, 5.8 new companies per 1,000 women and 7.6 new companies per 1,000 men were started in the county.

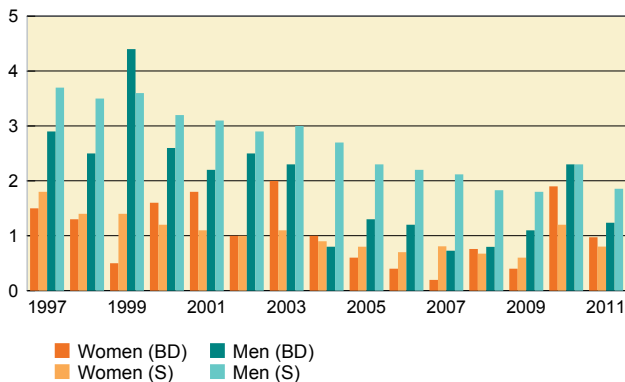
The proportion of newly-started companies in 2010 managed by women was 31.5 per cent, which puts the county in fourteenth place in the nation. The national average is 32 per cent of new businesses managed by women.

Newly-started companies in 2010 by gender as a percentage

County	No. new companies	Management (%)		New companies per 1,000*	
		Wm.	Men	Wm.	Men
Stockholm	21,930	33	59	10.9	19.1
Uppsala	2,572	32	60	7.5	14.1
Södermanland	1,569	34	60	6.4	11.1
Östergötland	2,420	28	65	5.2	11.1
Jönköping	1,726	33	61	5.5	9.8
Kronoberg	1,090	29	64	5.7	11.7
Kalmar	1,292	27	65	4.9	11.4
Gotland	473	35	58	9.2	15.0
Blekinge	764	36	57	6.1	8.9
Skåne	9,757	32	61	8.0	15.0
Halland	2,128	34	58	8.0	13.2
Västra Götaland	11,423	30	62	7.0	13.7
Värmland	1,446	33	60	5.8	10.0
Örebro	1,549	33	61	5.9	10.7
Västmanland	1,441	28	64	5.2	11.3
Dalarna	1,701	31	62	6.3	12.0
Gävleborg	1,569	32	62	6.0	11.0
Västernorrland	1,349	31	64	5.7	11.3
Jämtland	885	34	59	7.8	12.8
Västerbotten	1,405	32	62	5.6	10.1
Norrbottnen	1,371	32	62	5.8	10.5
Sweden	69,860	32	61	7.6	13.9

*) Population aged 16-64

 Number of liquidations per 1,000 private firms

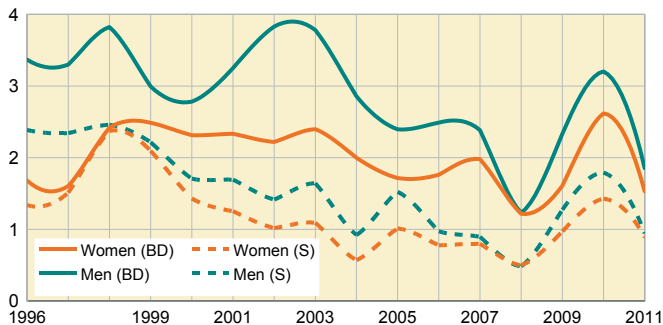


Women's companies have fewer liquidations

During 2011, the owner was a man in 56 per cent of the bankruptcies in private firms in the County of Norrbotten and 70 per cent in the whole nation. Comparing all privately-owned firms in the county, 1.2 of 1,000 firms owned by men were liquidated in 2011. The corresponding figure for women was 1 liquidation per 1,000 firms in 2011.

In the nation, 1.9 of 1,000 private firms owned by men went into liquidation in 2011. The corresponding figure for women was 0.8 of 1,000 private firms.

Setting-up allowances per 1,000 inhabitants aged 18-64 years, January 1996-2011



In the month of January 2011, 109 women and 144 men in the County of Norrbotten were receiving financial assistance for setting up a business (setting-up allowance). That means that 1.5 out of 1,000 women in the age group 18-64 years in the County of Norrbotten were receiving assistance to start their own business. The proportion of men was 1.9 of 1,000. The corresponding national average is 0.9 out of 1,000 women and men respectively.

 Women and men with a setting-up allowance in 2011

Municipality/ Region	Number		Distribution		Per 1,000 inhab. aged 18-64	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Arjeplog	7	1	87.5	12.5	8.3	1.0
Arvidsjaur	8	7	53.3	46.7	4.7	3.7
Boden	6	9	40.0	60.0	0.8	1.1
Gällivare	5	5	50.0	50.0	1.0	0.9
Haparanda	3	12	20.0	80.0	1.1	3.9
Jokkmokk	3	9	25.0	75.0	2.1	5.8
Kalix	7	15	31.8	68.2	1.6	3.0
Kiruna	9	20	31.0	69.0	1.4	2.7
Luleå	34	32	51.5	48.5	1.5	1.3
Pajala	11	8	57.9	42.1	7.5	4.4
Piteå	11	16	40.7	59.3	0.9	1.3
Älvsbyn	1	4	20.0	80.0	0.4	1.6
Överkalix	2	1	66.7	33.3	2.2	1.0
Övertorneå	2	5	28.6	71.4	1.7	3.5
County	109	144	43.1	56.9	1.5	1.9
Nation	2,541	2,778	47.8	52.2	0.9	0.9

Gainfully employed entrepreneurs in 2010. Largest sectors for women and men in the County of Norrbotten

Women

Sector	Business leader	Own plc	Total
Personal and cultural services	532	35	567
Retail trade	198	220	418
Business services	221	147	368
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	323	18	341
Hotel and restaurants	80	80	160
Health and medical care	92	55	147
Manufacturing, mining	83	56	139
Education	38	23	61
Transport, storage	20	22	42
Construction	15	24	39
Property management	21	17	38
Information and communication	22	14	36
Energy, water, waste		4	4
Credit institutions, insurance companies	1		1
Public authorities, defence			0
Other sectors	274		274
Total	1,920	715	2,635

Men

	Business leader	Own plc	Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,338	157	1,495
Construction	493	657	1,150
Retail trade	355	520	875
Business services	401	441	842
Manufacturing, mining	256	376	632
Transport, storage	238	315	553
Personal and cultural services	208	62	270
Hotel and restaurants	135	97	232
Information and communication	90	131	221
Health and medical care	44	82	126
Property management	70	44	114
Education	27	24	51
Credit institutions, insurance companies	1	21	22
Energy, water, waste	5	15	20
Public authorities, defence		1	1
Other sectors	223	1	224
Total	3,884	2,944	6,828

Income

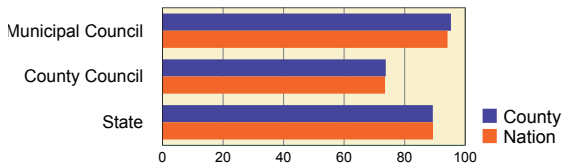


Photo: Patrick Degerman/Synk

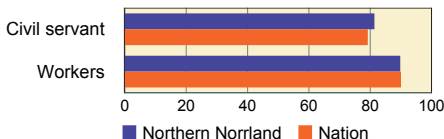
Notable years

- 1874 Married women are given control over their own income.
- 1935 Equal basic state pension for women and men.
- 1947 Equal pay for equal work is introduced for state employees.
- 1960 SAF and LO decide to abolish special women's salaries within a five year period.
- 1971 Separate taxation, i.e. individual taxation of work income, replacing joint taxation.
- 2001 Gender equality legislation is tightened as regards pay audit and action plan for gender-equal pay.

 Women's full-time salaries as a percentage of men's 2010, public sector



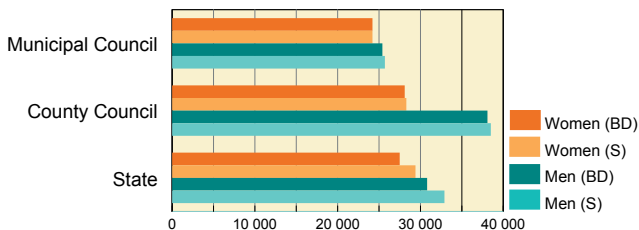
 Women's full-time salaries as a percentage of men's 2010, private sector


Women's full-time salary 86 per cent of men's

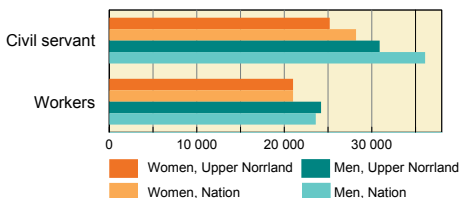
Gender-equality as regards pay is mostly to be found among municipal employees. In Norrbotten County the full-time pay of a female municipal employee corresponds to 95 per cent of the pay of a male municipal employee (year 2010). The corresponding figure for Sweden as a whole is 94 per cent. For women employed by the state, full-time pay is 89 per cent of the average for men. For female county council employees in the county, the figure is 74 per cent.

Among private sector employees in Northern Norrland (Norrbotten and Västerbotten counties) the full-time pay of a woman employee is 90 per cent of a man's, while the corresponding figure for white-collar workers in the private sector in Northern Norrland is 81 per cent.

Average monthly salary in 2010 by sector



Average monthly salary in 2010 private 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. The number of women and men in the whole labour market is approximately equal.

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.

Women's and men's work income

Women and men choose different educational courses that lead to different occupations. Even with the same education or occupation, women and men work within different sectors. Women to a greater extent than men work in the public sector. Therefore there are great differences between women and men on the labour market.

The working income can be seen as an indicator of how women and men are rewarded for their labour. The working income is affected not only by the salary but also to a large extent by the hours worked. Working hours vary greatly between women and men. Women work part-time to a greater extent, and overtime to a lesser extent than men, which means that the difference in working income is often greater than the difference in monthly salary.

The proportion of part-time employees is highest in care-related occupations. Of the employees in that group, 84 per cent are women. These women also work part-time to a greater extent than women in general.

The youngest and 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.

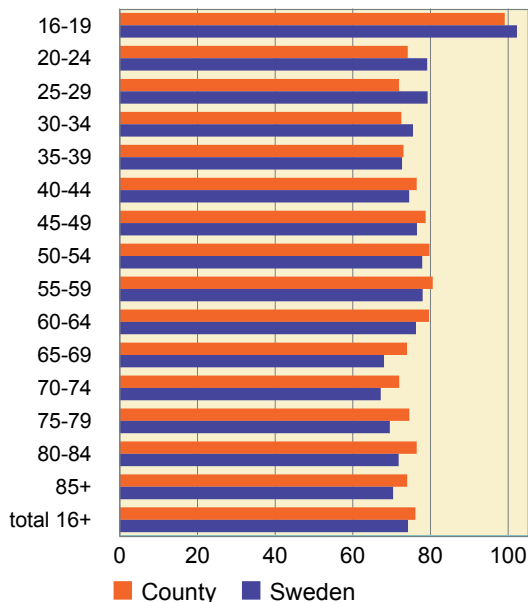
Part-time work is also very common in the ages 60-65 years. Among two-thirds of women and among one-third of men employed in this age group work part-time. A large group of people who are not working full-time are people who have some form of part-time pension.

Cumulative earned income, average income 2010

Municipality/ region	Age 20-64 years			Age 65 years or more		
	Average income, SEK		Women's income as % of men's	Average income, SEK		Women's income as % of men's
	Women	Men		Women	Men	
Arjeplog	223,500	264,700	84.4	151,400	204,900	73.9
Arvidsjaur	227,800	284,400	80.1	151,500	206,100	73.5
Boden	226,600	286,600	79.1	169,100	226,600	74.6
Gällivare	247,500	339,600	72.9	162,600	222,300	73.1
Haparanda	212,700	230,300	92.4	145,700	188,800	77.2
Jokkmokk	218,600	265,400	82.4	156,700	205,300	76.3
Kalix	226,400	277,600	81.6	160,200	216,600	74.0
Kiruna	248,700	348,200	71.4	168,300	235,000	71.6
Luleå	231,800	288,900	80.2	173,800	250,000	69.5
Pajala	217,800	262,700	82.9	149,300	186,300	80.1
Piteå	223,800	302,800	73.9	161,300	240,800	67.0
Älvsbyn	206,200	277,800	74.2	151,500	209,900	72.2
Övertorneå	217,500	251,800	86.4	157,200	196,400	80.0
Övertorneå	214,600	233,800	91.8	152,100	198,300	76.7
County	229,400	293,900	78.1	163,700	227,300	72.0
Nation	229,000	299,400	76.5	167,900	251,800	66.7

The highest mean incomes among women are in the municipalities of Gällivare and Kiruna. The lowest mean income is that of women in Älvsbyn Municipality. For men the highest mean incomes are in the municipalities of Gällivare and Kiruna. The lowest mean income is that of men in Haparanda Municipality.

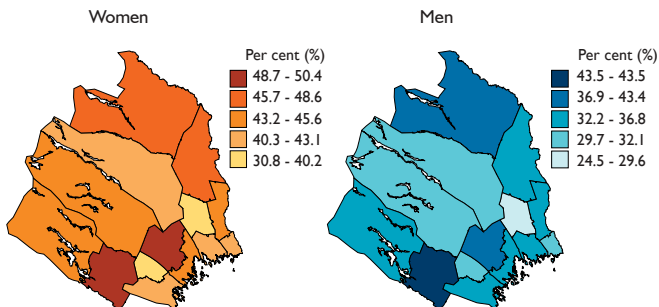
 Women's earned income as a percentage of men's by age group 2010



Women's income from employment as a percentage of men's is higher in Norrbotten County than in Sweden as a whole.

In the 45-64 age group, a woman's income from employment in the year 2010 in Norrbotten County corresponds on average to about 80 per cent of a man's income from employment. The national average is around 75 per cent.

Pension savings in 2010. Age group 20-64 years



The proportion of income-earners with pension savings and the mean value of pension savings, year 2010

Municipality/ region	Prop. (%) with pension savings		Mean value, pension savings, SEK	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Arjeplog	43.2	32.9	5,200	4,600
Arvidsjaur	50.4	43.5	4,900	4,500
Boden	48.7	38.5	5,200	5,100
Gällivare	40.3	30.3	5,100	4,800
Haparanda	40.7	30.8	9,100	5,800
Jokkmokk	43.9	29.7	4,900	4,800
Kalix	40.7	32.2	5,300	4,800
Kiruna	45.7	36.9	5,700	5,000
Luleå	44.4	35.5	5,400	5,100
Pajala	46.1	34.9	4,900	4,800
Piteå	41.5	34.1	5,100	4,800
Älvsbyn	36.7	30.4	5,000	4,500
Övertorneå	30.8	24.5	5,500	5,000
Övertorneå	44.7	34.2	5,300	5,100
County	43.6	38.9	5,000	5,400
Nation	42.1	34.6	5,300	5,900

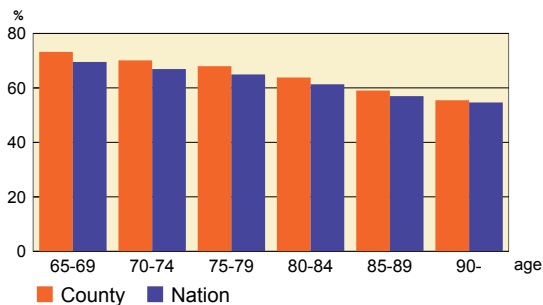
Net capital 2007

Municipality/ region	Net capital, SEK		Proportion, SEK millionaires in population.	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Arjeplog	267,000	369,000	6.9	11.3
Arvidsjaur	247,000	368,000	6.6	10.7
Boden	233,000	372,000	7.0	9.9
Gällivare	233,000	473,000	7.9	11.9
Haparanda	247,000	377,000	6.9	10.7
Jokkmokk	188,000	304,000	5.6	9.1
Kalix	245,000	401,000	7.4	11.0
Kiruna	244,000	338,000	6.4	10.4
Luleå	356,000	489,000	9.7	14.4
Pajala	277,000	548,000	9.1	14.6
Piteå	308,000	436,000	7.6	13.6
Älvsbyn	243,000	369,000	6.4	10.8
Övertorlix	207,000	428,000	7.2	11.1
Övertorneå	260,000	549,000	9.3	13.7
County	285,000	431,000	5.4	8.3
Nation	537,000	710,000	16.9	19.9

Private cars, turn of the year 2011/2012 by owner

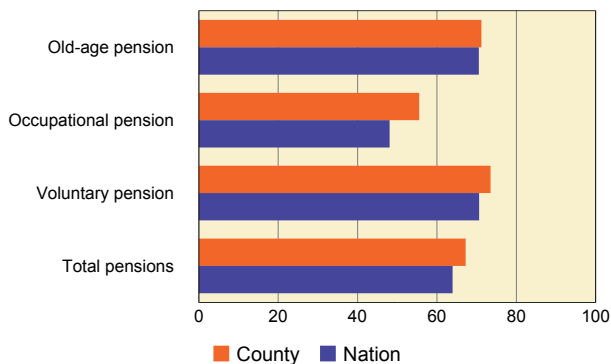
Municipality region	Private cars in use	of which owned by			Per cent by ownership		
		women	men	company	wm	m	comp.
Arjeplog	1,836	481	786	569	26.2	42.8	31.0
Arvidsjaur	3,734	980	1,778	976	26.2	47.6	26.1
Boden	14,750	4,076	7,970	2,704	27.6	54.0	18.3
Gällivare	11,039	3,010	6,192	1,837	27.3	56.1	16.6
Haparanda	5,264	1,588	2,790	886	30.2	53.0	16.8
Jokkmokk	3,019	811	1,293	915	26.9	42.8	30.3
Kalix	9,254	2,627	4,781	1,846	28.4	51.7	19.9
Kiruna	12,965	3,315	7,264	2,386	25.6	56.0	18.4
Luleå	36,741	9,737	19,875	7,129	26.5	54.1	19.4
Pajala	3,574	866	1,523	1,185	24.2	42.6	33.2
Piteå	22,976	6,472	12,387	4,117	28.2	53.9	17.9
Älvsbyn	4,752	1,266	2,506	980	26.6	52.7	20.6
Övertorlix	2,191	594	944	653	27.1	43.1	29.8
Övertorneå	2,667	621	1,255	791	23.3	47.1	29.7
County	134,762	36,444	71,344	26,974	27.0	52.9	20.0
Nation	4,401,352	1,197,761	2,244,933	958,658	27.2	51.0	21.8

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's by age group 2010

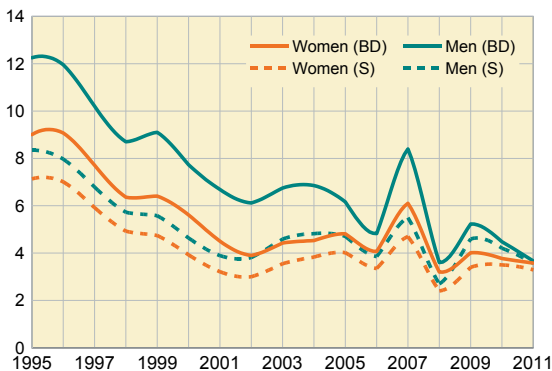


Lower salaries and part-time gainful employment later in life lead to a smaller pension than for men.

Women's pensions as a percentage of men's 2010



Unemployed, yearly average number 1995-2011 (%)

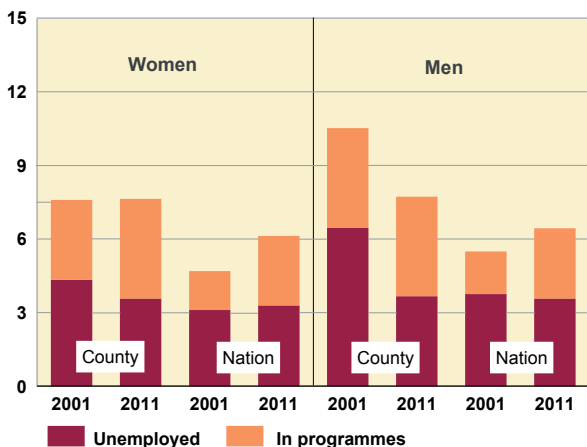


Unemployment in the County of Norrbotten has always been higher than the national average. Between the years 1995 and 2011 unemployment fell both among women and men.

In 1995 unemployment in the county was 9 per cent among women and 12.3 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 2011, unemployment in the county was 3.6 per cent among women and 3.7 per cent among men. The comparative figures for the nation were 3.3 and 3.6 per cent respectively.

Unemployed and in labour market programmes (%)



In the County of Norrbotten in 2001 7.6 per cent of the women and 10.5 per cent of the men aged 16-64 years were unemployed or engaged in labour market programmes. For 2011, the proportion of women is 7.6 per cent the proportion of men 7.7 per cent.

In 2001 in Sweden as a whole, 4.7 per cent of women and 5.5 per cent of men were unemployed or in labour market programmes. By 2011 the proportions had increased to 6.1 and 6.4 per cent respectively.

A comparison between municipalities shows great differences. In Haparanda 13.9 per cent of the men were unemployed or engaged in a labour market programme and in Kiruna Municipality 4 per cent. Among women 11.3 per cent in Haparanda were unemployed or engaged in a labour market programme and in Arjeplog Municipality 4.5 per cent.

Unemployed and in labour market programmes, 2001 and 2011 (%)

Women

Municipality/ region	Unemployed		In programmes		Unemployed and in programmes	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Arjeplog	1.5	4.0	1.6	2.5	3.1	6.6
Arvidsjaur	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.6	7.6	8.5
Boden	3.2	3.6	2.4	3.8	5.6	7.4
Gällivare	4.5	3.4	2.6	3.2	7.2	6.6
Haparanda	6.2	4.8	6.1	6.5	12.3	11.3
Jokkmokk	3.2	4.2	3.5	4.2	6.7	8.4
Kalix	4.0	4.0	3.3	5.4	7.3	9.5
Kiruna	6.0	2.4	3.9	2.1	9.9	4.5
Luleå	4.3	3.7	2.7	4.1	7.1	7.8
Pajala	4.7	4.3	5.7	4.6	10.4	8.9
Piteå	4.1	3.2	3.4	4.2	7.5	7.4
Älvsbyn	3.7	4.4	3.0	4.7	6.6	9.2
Överkalix	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.7	8.7	9.8
Övertorneå	6.1	4.4	5.7	4.4	11.8	8.8
County	4.3	3.6	3.3	4.1	7.6	7.7
Nation	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.8	4.7	6.3

Men

Municipality/ region	Unemployed		In programmes		Unemployed and in programmes	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Arjeplog	6.1	4.1	3.0	3.0	9.0	7.1
Arvidsjaur	8.1	4.2	5.6	4.0	13.8	8.3
Boden	5.0	3.5	2.4	3.6	7.4	7.2
Gällivare	6.4	3.2	3.5	2.3	9.9	5.5
Haparanda	10.3	5.5	6.5	8.5	16.8	13.9
Jokkmokk	7.2	3.9	6.3	3.8	13.6	7.7
Kalix	7.9	4.3	5.2	6.9	13.1	11.2
Kiruna	6.5	2.2	3.8	1.8	10.3	4.0
Luleå	5.4	3.6	3.5	4.0	8.9	7.6
Pajala	11.6	4.6	9.1	5.8	20.7	10.4
Piteå	6.0	3.3	3.3	3.9	9.3	7.2
Älvsbyn	6.4	5.1	4.4	4.0	10.8	9.1
Överkalix	7.6	4.9	6.6	6.9	14.3	11.8
Övertorneå	9.8	4.8	9.0	5.0	18.8	9.8
County	6.4	3.6	4.1	4.1	10.5	7.7
Nation	3.8	3.6	1.7	2.9	5.5	6.4

Households receiving social allowance, years 2005-2010, county

Household type	Number					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Partners/married						
without children	458	233	242	257	253	196
with children	438	415	372	407	460	455
Single women						
without children	1,532	1,436	1,458	1,567	1,621	1,554
with children	964	848	783	762	843	921
Single men						
without children	2,551	2,372	2,346	2,360	2,578	2,553
with children	229	210	192	185	225	252
Total	6,014	5,549	5,421	5,586	6,069	6,016

Parenthood



© Matilda Lindeblad/Johnér

Notable years

- 1937 Maternity insurance is introduced.
- 1938 Contraception becomes legal.
Maintenance advance is introduced.
- 1939 Gainfully employed women may not be dismissed due to pregnancy, childbirth or marriage.
- 1947 Children's allowance is introduced.
- 1950 Both parents become guardians of their children.
- 1955 Constitutional 3 months' paid leave for gainfully employed women at childbirth.
- 1964 Birth pills approved in Sweden.
- 1974 Parental insurance is introduced, giving parents the right to share childbirth leave. Temporary allowance is introduced: 10 days per family and year for children under 12 years old.
- 1979 The right to a six-hour working day for parents of small children without income compensation.
- 1980 Allowance is increased to 360 days of which 90 at the minimum rate only. Temporary allowance is now 60 days per child and year. The "10 day benefit" for the father is introduced.
- 1982 ATP pension points for care of children aged under 3 at home.
- 1989 Allowance is increased to 450 days, of which 90 at the minimum rate only.
- 1990 Temporary allowance is increased to 120 days per child and year.
- 1995 "Father's month" is introduced.
- 2002 Number of days for parental allowance increases with 30 benefit days to 480 days, 60 of which are reserved for each parent and cannot be transferred.

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 so-called “father’s months”.

Parental allowance, the fathers’ share of days used, 2003-2011

Municipality/ region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arjeplog	18	24	21	21	22	21	25	24	20
Arvidsjaur	19	17	21	19	16	20	23	24	25
Boden	17	19	20	22	20	22	22	23	24
Gällivare	17	19	19	19	21	21	22	23	21
Haparanda	13	14	14	15	16	17	16	14	16
Jokkmokk	20	20	19	24	20	21	18	22	22
Kalix	17	19	19	20	22	22	22	24	24
Kiruna	20	20	20	19	22	23	23	24	24
Luleå	18	21	21	22	22	24	23	25	26
Pajala	17	18	20	21	16	20	17	25	25
Piteå	18	18	20	22	21	21	23	24	24
Älvsbyn	20	19	20	20	23	21	22	24	21
Överkalix	16	21	22	16	15	17	14	21	19
Övertorneå	19	22	20	19	20	18	21	19	20
County	18	19	20	21	21	22	22	24	24
Nation	17	19	20	21	21	21	22	23	24

Parents receive parental allowance for a total of 480 days (was 360 days in 1980-1988, 450 days in 1989-2006) 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 2002-2011

Municipality/ region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arjeplog	32	38	38	48	26	34	32	33	35	42
Arvidsjaur	28	37	37	30	28	29	34	28	30	30
Boden	37	41	40	36	36	35	35	33	32	34
Gällivare	34	40	40	33	35	33	34	33	32	32
Haparanda	28	33	31	35	31	28	30	28	32	30
Jokkmokk	34	39	35	32	26	27	32	26	27	23
Kalix	34	41	40	36	37	35	33	32	35	37
Kiruna	39	44	41	36	37	36	36	34	33	34
Luleå	37	42	42	37	36	34	35	36	36	36
Pajala	36	41	36	38	41	36	35	32	29	35
Piteå	38	43	43	40	38	39	37	35	38	37
Älvsbyn	43	44	45	40	41	36	37	38	41	41
Överkalix	38	38	34	34	35	31	33	30	27	33
Övertorneå	30	37	37	30	33	33	32	29	31	25
County	36	41	41	37	36	35	35	38	35	35
Nation	36	42	41	36	36	36	36	34	36	36

During the year 2011, the men's share of days used was on average 35 and 36 per cent in the County of Norrbotten and in the nation respectively.

Temporary parental allowance may be paid out to parents who need to refrain from 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.

Violence and crime

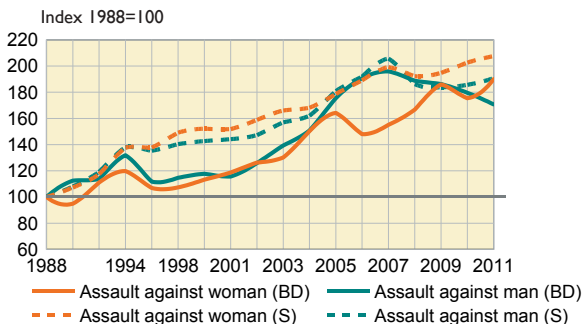


Photo: Patrick Degerman/Synk

Notable years

- 1864 Men lose the right to beat their wives.
- 1975 Law on legal abortions.
- 1982 All assault on women in a private place comes under general prosecution.
- 1982 Ban on pornographic exhibits in public places.
- 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 Ban on purchase of sexual services.
- 2000 The National Council for the Protection of Women Against Violence is set up.
- 2002 Law against trafficking for sexual purposes.
- 2003 A committee was set up to follow up and evaluate the official commission of the Government Bill on Violence against Women in a gender empowerment perspective.
- 2004 Men in Piteå gather for a manifestation against violence to women.
Anti-trafficking law is extended to include trafficking for forced labour, trade in body organs, etc.
Law also covers non-transnational trafficking.

Assault-related crimes reported to the police 1988-2011



The number of assault-related crimes against women in 1988 was 408 in the County of Norrbotten and 13,482 in the nation. Reported assault-related crimes against men the same year were 587 in the county and 22,257 in the nation. These figures in the diagram have been given the index value 100.

In 2011 assaults against women had index 190 in the county and 207 in the nation, i.e. the increase is 90 and 107 per cent respectively. Assaults against men in 2011 had index value 171 in the county and 191 in the nation, i.e. the increase from 1988 is 71 and 91 per cent respectively.

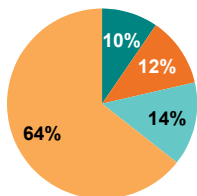
Suspected of assault-related crimes, 2011

	Norrbotten County		Nation	
	No. suspects	Distribution women men	No. suspects	Distribution women men
All assault	765	18.1 81.9	17,664	16.0 84.0
of which				
against child	131	29.0 71.0	4,914	23.9 76.1
against woman	167	19.8 80.2	6,324	14.5 85.5
against man	215	9.8 90.2	8,046	11.6 88.4

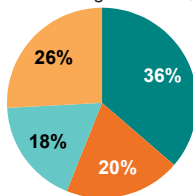
Assault-related crimes reported to the police by gender of victim, 2011

Norrbotten County

No. of crimes against women 775

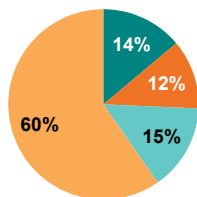


No. of crimes against men 1,002

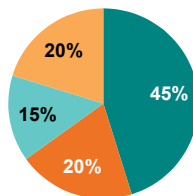


Sweden

No. of crimes against women 27,972



No. of crimes against men 42,433



In cases of assault-related crime it is more common in the County of Norrbotten than the national average that the victim and assailant know one another. This applies whether the victim is a woman or a man.

As regards assault-related crimes against women in the county, 80 per cent of the suspected assailants were men. In assault-related crimes against men, 90 per cent of the suspects were men.

Women and men suspected of crimes in 2011

Type of crime	Suspects in the county	Distribution County		Distribution Nation	
		women	men	women	men
Offences against the penal code	1,967	17.1	82.9	23.7	76.3
Of which					
against life and health	486	20.0	80.0	15.9	84.1
against liberty and peace ¹	406	17.9	82.1	16.6	83.4
defamation	37	17.0	83.0	30.4	69.6
sexual offences	75	43.2	56.8	2.2	97.8
offences against family ²	16	2.7	97.3	53.9	46.1
theft, robbery etc	787	68.8	31.3	30.2	69.8
fraud etc.	155	21.0	79.0	20.3	79.7
embezzlement etc.	25	15.5	84.5	22.9	77.1
debt-related offences	0	0.0	0.0	14.4	85.6
offences inflicting damage	223	9.9	90.1	11.1	88.9
offences involv. public danger	26	19.2	80.8	22.3	77.7
forgery	24	25.0	75.0	21.7	78.3
perjury, false prosecution etc.	30	56.7	43.3	46.3	53.7
offences against the State ³	291	13.4	86.6	14.7	85.3
Other offences, of which					
Road traffic offences	913	9.5	90.5	10.8	89.2
Narcotics offences	647	13.9	86.1	13.3	86.7
Offences against other judicial codes	0				
judicial codes	314	7.3	92.7	10.5	89.5
All offences	3,204	17.1	82.9	19.9	80.1

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.

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 been done for each topic in order to provide a clearer value for female and male predominance respectively. A value of over 100 means more women than men and a value below 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.

The designations (BD) and (S)

In a number of diagrams, for reasons of space, the designations (BD) for the County of Norrbotten and (S) for the whole nation have been used.

Sources

Statistics Sweden, SCB
Swedish Public Employment Service
National Council for Crime Prevention, BRÅ
National Agency for Education
Swedish Social Insurance Agency

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