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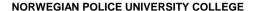




# The equality country

- Long history of gender equality
- Suffrage for women was introduced in 1913
- Feminist movement and the rebellion in the 1970s made changes







#### Indicators for gender equality, 2014 Gender gap in Gender gap in the Gender gap in part-time Average gross income work force (20-66 yrs) work (20-66 yrs) higher education NOK 503 600 NOK 83.1% 77.6% 338 900 34.3% 34.7% 28.1% 14.2% Gender distribution in Gender distribution in Gender distribution Gender distribution of public sector private sector among leaders municipal county members 36.6% 35.8% 29.6% 63.4% 64.2% 61.0% 39.0% 70.4% Share of 1-5 yrs old in Level of gender balance<sup>1</sup> Share of fathers taking Level of gender balanced1 in upper secondary schools business structure kindergarten the full fathers quota 90.2% 0.68 0.60 68.2% Total Total Total Total

equality

Statistisk sentralbyrå Statistics Norway

equality

inequality

inequality

<sup>1</sup> For more information on 'level of gender balance', visit www.ssb.no/en/likekom/ lcons: Flaticon.com



# **Gender equality = women's rights**

- Emphasizes men's power powerful positions
- Men still sit in the majority of positions of power in society and they still make more money than women





## White Paper on male roles and gender equality

# 'The extreme gender'

Men make up both the upper echelons and the lower strata of society







# Tip formulated, we have a Cultural perspective:

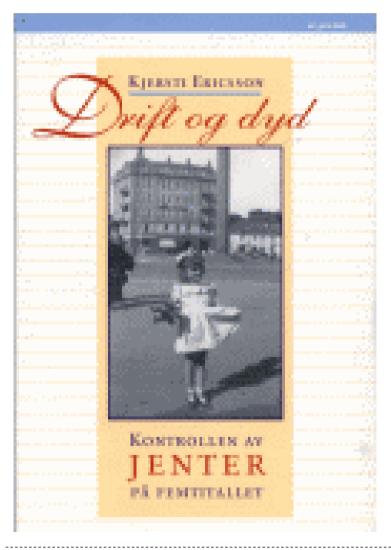
«Women are victims, Men are loosers»

(Hans Bonde, 2008)





# The "feminist social control critique"



 The social control of women considered deviant has frequently been described, by feminist criminologists, as deeply gendered: The social control of women and girls is aimed at making them conform to traditional femininity



### Foldin School for Maladjusted Boys 1953-1970



 overlook the gendered aspects of the social control of men



# Still alive and kicking

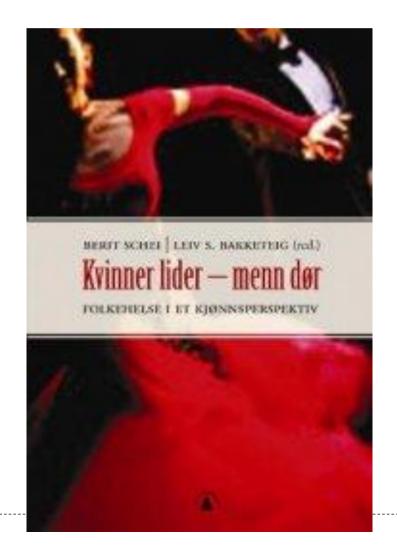
Traditional masculinity has focused on strength, self-control, self-mastery, endurance, the ability to act assertively and contempt for physical pain.

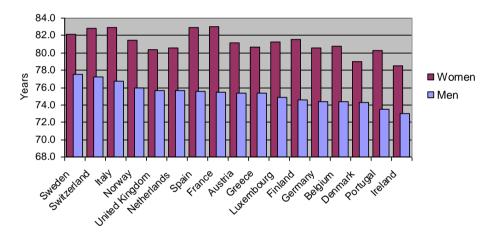
This has consequences for male health.





g







#### The terms masculine and feminine in constant flux

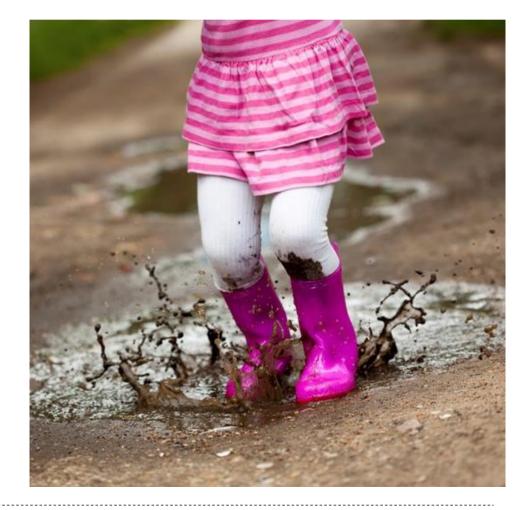
«Cultural revolution» since the 1950's and 1960's





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Girls today have a large territory and range of acceptable choices of activity; they can choose anything from traditional feminine activities like playing with dolls and concerning themselves with "pink things", to activities requiring them to be physically active, aggressive and tough.





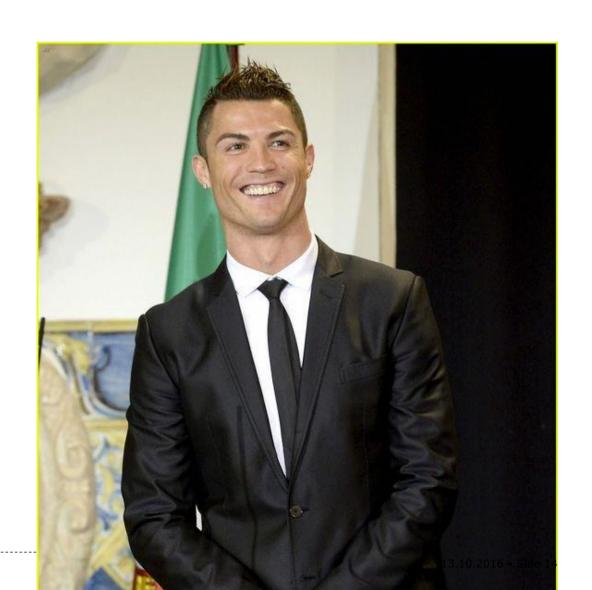
- The male have also changed in the last three decades.
- Increased spheres of action
- Changes in fatherhood





## More changes

- More and closer friendships
- •From 'metrosexual' to 'spornosexual'



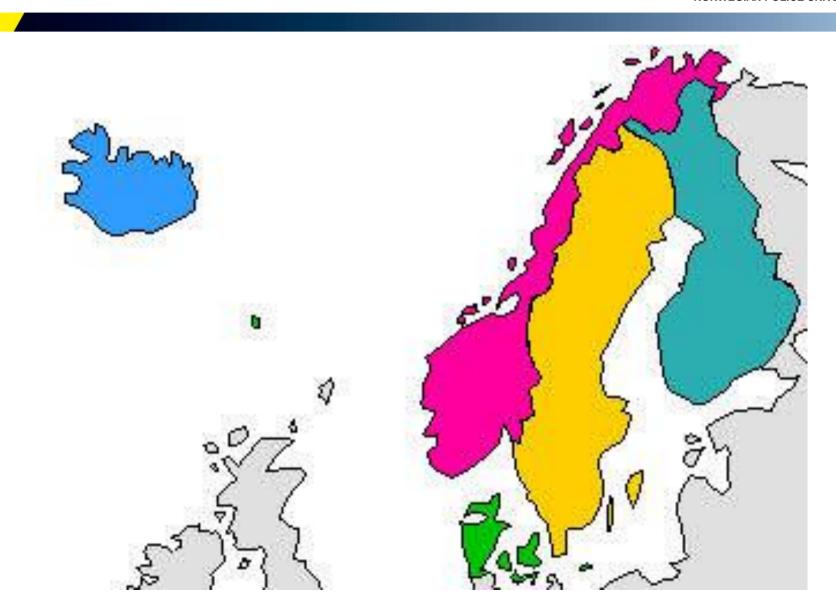


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# POLITIHØGSKOLEN





# White Paper on male roles and gender equality

- Chapter 1 Introduction and summary
- Chapter 2 Boys upbringing: early childhood and school years
- Chapter 3 The gender segregated labour market
- Chapter 4 Fathers reconciling work and family life
- Chapter 5 Men in relationship with familiy life \_
- Chapter 6 Men, lifestyle and health
- Chapter 7 Marginalisation and risk groups
- Chapter 8 Masculinity and violence
- Chapter 9 Recent research on gender and on menn and masculinity



St.meld. nr. 8

(2008-2009)

Om menn, mannsroller og likestilling

