

**CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS**

**ECE Work Session on Gender Statistics  
(Geneva, Switzerland, 23-25 September 2002)**

Topic (iv) Balancing work and family responsibilities

**GENDER STATISTICS AT EUROSTAT  
OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS INCLUDING SOME RESULTS**

Submitted by Eurostat<sup>1</sup>

**Contributed paper**

**Overview of projects**

**Gender mainstreaming and presentation of gender statistics**

The development of gender statistics is an integrated part of the statistical work at Eurostat. When possible, data is collected by sex in all subject areas. The areas are primarily within social statistics (Directorate E) but also within other subject areas, for example the information society. Normally the presentation of the results is included in regular publications but there has only been a special focus on gender issues occasionally. However, as the demand from the rest of the Commission has become stronger, gender statistics are now more visible in the work programme of Eurostat. The emphasis is mainly on gaps in gender pay and the reconciliation of work and family life.

**Child care and care for other dependants**

Eurostat will continue the development of child care statistics by developing a methodology, the collection of national statistics and identification of variables for the new Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) and for a module in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 2005. Eurostat will also conduct a feasibility study of statistics in the area of care for other dependants. The result is expected before summer 2003.

**Time use survey**

Time Use Surveys (TUS) have been conducted in six member states and in six candidate countries. Since they are partially harmonised (according to the Eurostat Guidelines) it will be possible to produce a publication with TUS results. Furthermore Eurostat will investigate the possibility of using TUS data for descriptions and analysis in various policy areas. At the end of 2002 the final report from the feasibility study on how to set up a network for the analysis and diffusion of European TUS data will be presented.

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Karin Winquist of Eurostat

It will be followed by a proposal to set up a database - network for the analysis and diffusion of European time use data.

## **Publication during 2001 - 2002**

Gender statistics are being presented in ten Statistics in Focus and in a Panorama publication. The contents of the publications are presented below.

### **Objectives**

The purpose was to produce statistical publications with data of general interest to policy makers and for those working in non-government organisations that may shed light on the situation of women and men and equal opportunity issues at the European and national levels. The result is ten short publications in the Eurostat collection *Statistics in Focus (SiF)* and one publication of about 200 pages in the Eurostat collection *Panorama of the European Union*. The publications focus on gender issues in several areas, such as education, training, employment, earnings and income.

### **List of publications**

#### ***Statistics in Focus***

- 1) Earnings of men and women in the EU: the gap narrowing but only slowly
- 2) Women and men in tertiary education
- 3) The health and safety of women and men at work
- 4) Women and men immigrating into the European Union (not published)
- 5) Women and men reconciling work and family life
- 6) The entrepreneurial gap between women and men
- 7) More women than men living in workless households
- 8) Women and men working weekends and their family circumstances
- 9) At the margins of the labour market? Women and men in temporary jobs in Europe
- 10) Women and men beyond retirement (to be published in Aug – Sept 2002)

Page 3 – 13 give an overview of the published results showing the first page of the SiF:s that have been published up until now.

#### ***Panorama publication***

The life of women and men in Europe – A statistical portrait  
(to be published in Sept – Oct 2002)

#### ***Access to the publications***

All Statistics in Focus and the Panorama are published in English, French and German. SiFs can be downloaded free of charge from Eurostat's website:

[www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat) Collection: Statistics in Focus, Theme: Population and social conditions

The Panorama will be published both as a print publication and in electronic format as a downloadable PDF file. The price will be €30.

# Statistics in focus

## POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 5/2001

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# Earnings of men and women in the EU: the gap narrowing but only slowly

*Steve Clarke*

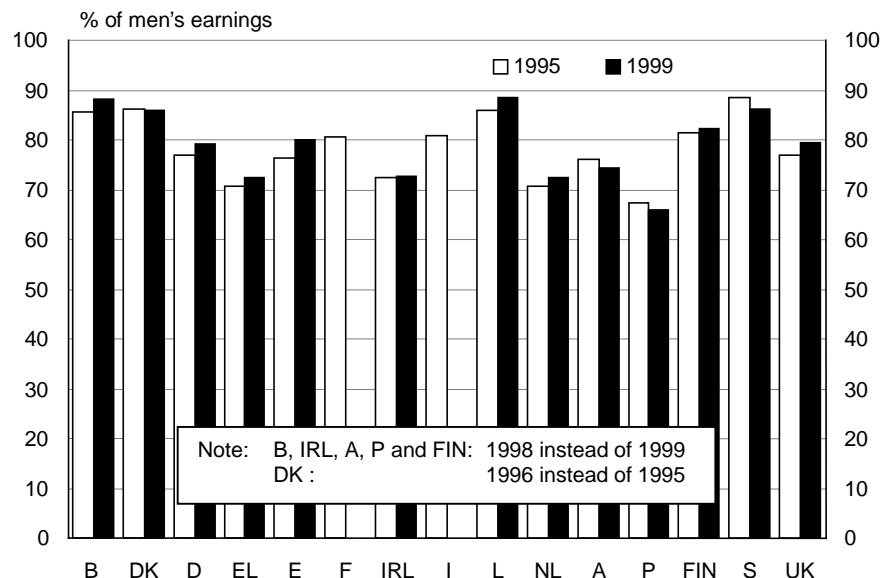
Since 1995, average earnings of women have risen relative to those of men in most Member States of the Union, but the rise has been small and women's earnings remain on average well below those of men in all EU countries.

According to the Statistics on the Structure of Earnings (SSE), the average earnings of women employed full-time in industry and services in the EU were only around 75% of those of men in 1995. Although there was much variation between countries, in only four cases – Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Sweden – were average women's earnings more than 85% of men's and in no Member State over 90% (in Sweden, where it was highest, it was 88%). At the other extreme, in Greece and the Netherlands, they were only some 70% of men's and in Portugal, as low as 67%.

These findings are confirmed by the European Community Household Panel, which shows a similar pay gap in 1995 for the activities covered by the SSE, though a narrower one for those employed in the public sector (women's earnings in the EU being around 86% of those of men).

Until the next SSE for 2002 becomes available, some indication can be gained of developments since 1995 from the harmonised statistics on earnings. While these are not on precisely the same basis as the SSE and differ in coverage in some degree between countries, they, nevertheless, provide a reasonably consistent picture of changes over the period.

**Fig. 1 Women's earnings in industry and services in Member States, 1995 and 1998/1999**



# Statistics in focus

## POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 18/2001

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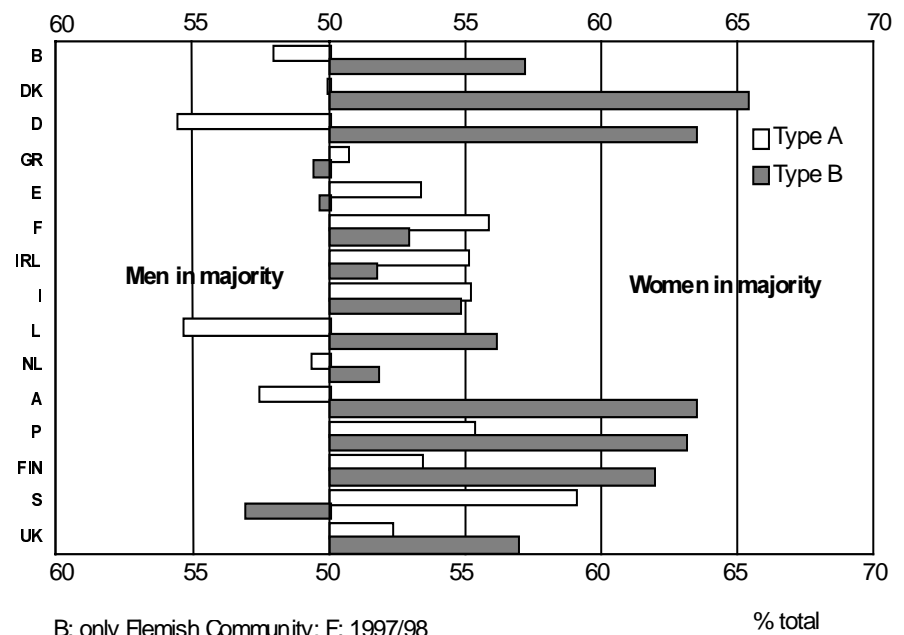
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# Women and men in tertiary education

*Mary Dunne*

More women than men are being educated to tertiary level in most EU Member States. According to the latest data (for 1998-99), women represent the majority of those enrolled in university or equivalent programmes in 12 of the 15 countries and account for an even larger proportion of those graduating. Moreover, the number of women with tertiary level education seems to be increasing faster than that of men throughout the Union. Nevertheless, there are still far fewer women than men enrolled in science and technology subject areas and women are significantly less likely to go on to postgraduate study. Equally, a larger proportion of women than men tend to participate in more practical/technical/occupationally-specific programmes (Type B) as opposed to more theoretically-based/research preparatory ones or programmes giving access to professions with high skill requirements (Type A).

**Fig. 1 Enrolments of women and men in the first stage of tertiary education in Member States, 1998/99**



# The health and safety of men and women at work

*Didier Dupré*

## Statistics in focus

### POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 4/2002

#### WORK

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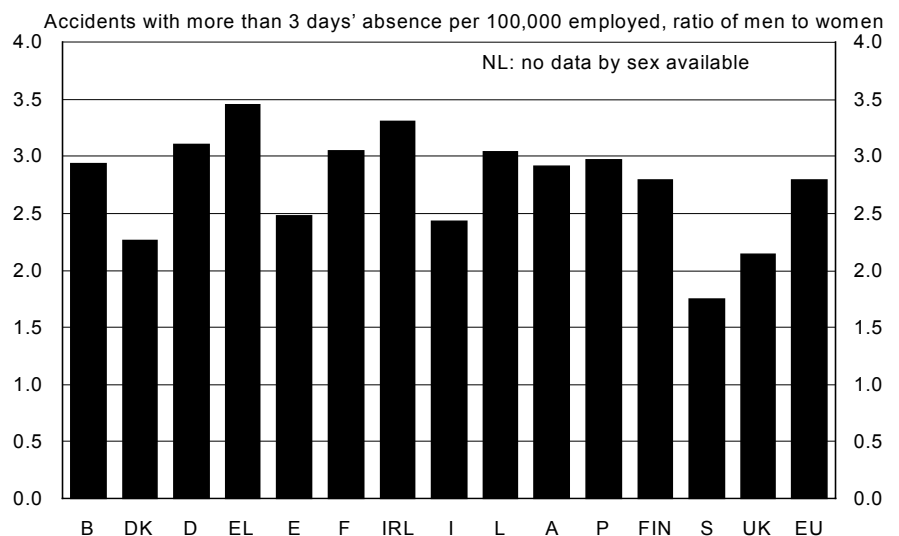
Introduction .....2

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Men are more likely than women to suffer accidents at work. In 1998, an average of just under 5,300 men in the EU per 100,000 men employed were involved in accidents either at work or related to the job which they were doing which led to them being away from work for 4 days or more. This compares with a figure of just under 1,900 women per 100,000 employed having at least 4 days off for a similar reason. Men were therefore, almost three times as likely to be involved in accidents at work than women, the ratio varying from almost 3½ times in Greece and Ireland to under twice as likely in Sweden and just over twice as likely in the UK (Fig. 1 – it should be noted that no data by gender are available for the Netherlands). Considering incidences calculated per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) persons in employment and standardised for differences in the branches of activity in which men and women work, the EU ratio decreases but still remains higher than two (2.2).

**Fig. 1 Incidence rate of accidents at work suffered by men relative to women, 1998**



Moreover, according to the ad hoc module on accidents at work and occupational diseases in the 1999 European Union Labour Force Survey that included also accidents at work not resulting in absence from work or resulting in 1 to 3 days' absence, the incidence rate per FTE employed, standardising for differences in the occupation performed by men and women, was still 1½ times greater for men than women.

On the contrary, also standardising for differences in the occupation on a FTE basis, in the EU in 1999 women were 1½ times as likely as men to suffer work-related health problems other than accidental injury. Among the different types of complaints reported as the most serious suffered, musculoskeletal disorders were the most frequent for both sexes – more than 50% of victims -. However, stress, depression and anxiety were slightly more common among women – 20% - (tables 2 and 3 page 5).



# Women and men reconciling work and family life

*Ana Franco & Karin Wingvist*

The increase of women in employment has been one of the most dominant and persistent trends in European labour markets over recent decades. The counterpart has been a decline in the traditional household form, of a single male breadwinner and a growth of 'dual participant' households, or those where both partners are in work. This has now become the dominant form in most EU Member States, at least among households with two people of working age – here taken to be 20 to 59. The concern here is to examine the pattern of employment of men and women in such households, focusing on those in which at least one of the people concerned is in work (ie 'workless' households, which number around 7% of all such 'couple' households, are excluded for this purpose).

## Statistics in focus

### POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 9/2002

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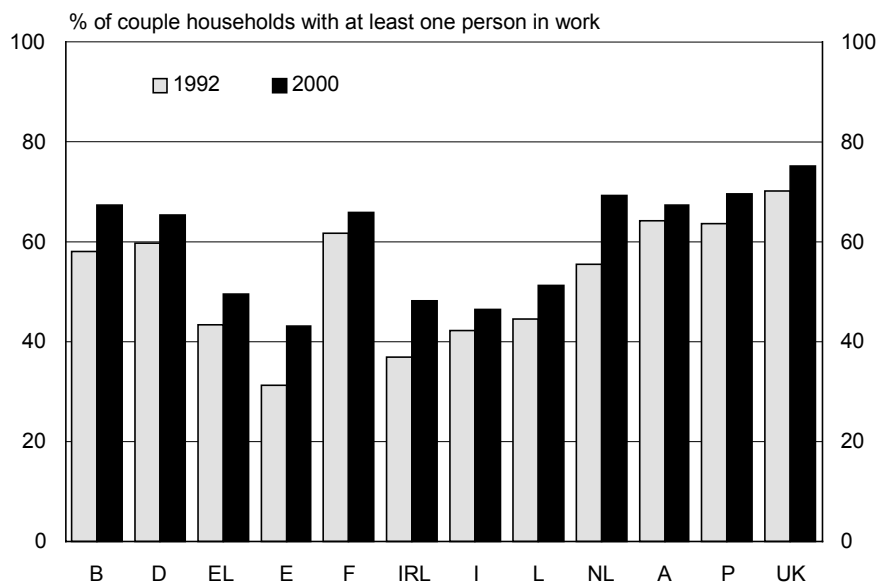
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Fig. 1 Dual participation households, 1992 and 2000



IRL: 1992 and 1997; A: 1995 and 2000; L: 1992 and 1999; DK, FIN, S: no data available



# The entrepreneurial gap between women and men

*Ana Franco & Karin Wingvist*

## Statistics in focus

### POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 11/2002

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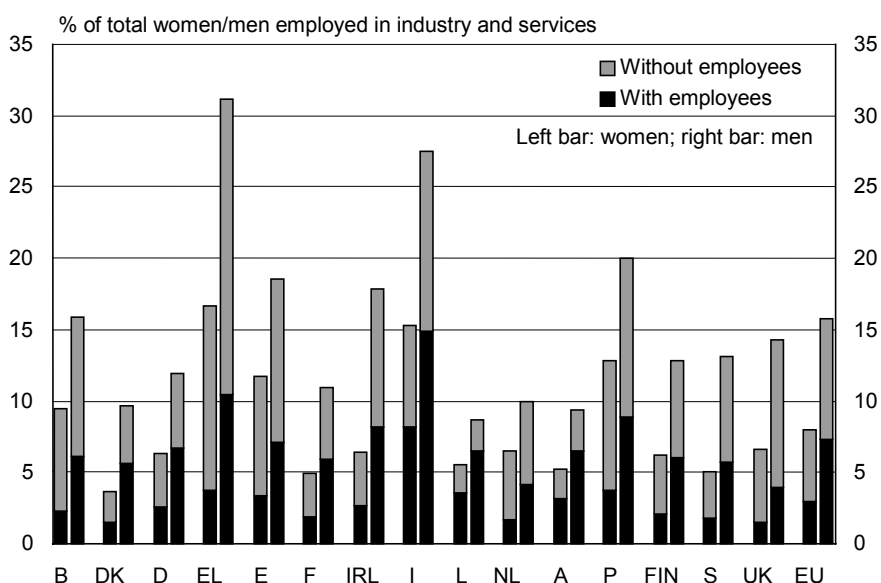
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Promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment is one of the four Pillars of the Employment Guidelines which lie at the heart of the European Employment Strategy. Although the question of women's self-employment is not explicitly addressed in the actual Guidelines themselves, it is explicitly mentioned in the preamble to the fourth Pillar, that of ensuring Equal Opportunities for women and men, one of the concerns of which is 'to give particular attention to obstacles which hinder women who wish to set up new businesses or become self-employed'. In practice, the number of women who are self-employed across the European Union is very much smaller than that of men and the number of women entrepreneurs, or those with employees, smaller still.

**Fig. 1 Women and men self-employed as a proportion of total employed in industry and services, 2000**



# More women than men living in workless households

*Ana Franco & Karin Winqvist*

Being in paid employment, or more precisely, having access to earned income, is generally regarded as being essential to avoiding social exclusion and poverty. A corollary of the equal opportunity dimension of the European Employment Strategy is that women should be no more likely than men to live in households where no one is in work. In a number of EU Member States, spouses or partners of someone who becomes unemployed or, in some cases, who becomes economically inactive, may face fiscal barriers to them entering or remaining in the labour market because of the features of the tax and benefit system. In most cases, those affected are women, who may also face social and other obstacles to employment, rather than men. Equally, women are more likely than men to be living on their own with young children and so more vulnerable to exclusion because of caring responsibilities.

## Statistics in focus

### POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 15/2002

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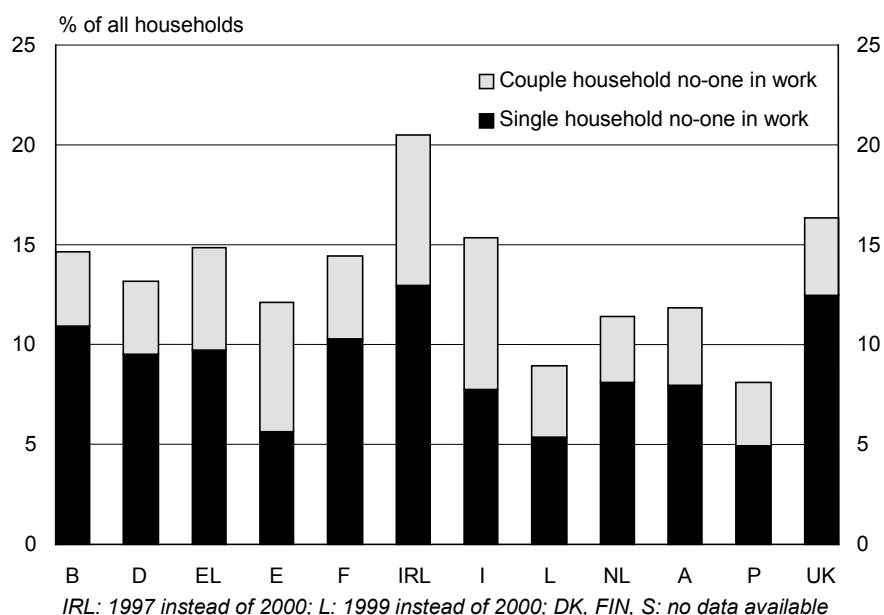
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**Fig. 1 Households with no-one in work as a share of all households, 2000**



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# Women and men working weekends and their family circumstances

*Ana Franco & Karin Winqvist*

A growing number of employees across the European Union work at the weekend on a regular basis. In 2000, over 40% of women and over 45% of men either usually or sometimes worked on a Saturday, while almost 23% of women and just over 26% of men either sometimes or usually worked on a Sunday, all the figures higher than in 1992 (Fig. 1). This in part reflects the trend towards more flexible labour markets and the response of producers to the demand of consumers to be able to purchase goods or services 7 days a week. In practice, however, there are comparatively few sectors of activity where there have been significant increases.

The issues examined here concern the effect of this trend on women relative to men, the sectors in which it is occurring and how far it affects those with caring responsibilities for young children as opposed to those without. In the latter regard, the effect of weekend working on those with families is mixed. Although in two-person households it might represent a means of helping to reconcile caring responsibilities with the pursuit of a career, insofar as the other person in the household can assume these responsibilities at this time; it might also serve to reduce the amount of time the family spends together as a unit. The analysis is confined to employees who tend to have less control over working arrangements than those who are self-employed.

In practice, women with young children were on the whole less likely to work at weekends than those without, while for men, family circumstances seem to make comparatively little difference to whether they work weekends or not. Whether or not women and men work at the weekend, however, is much more influenced by the country they live in than whether or not they have children.

**Fig. 1 Share of women and men employees working at week-ends in the EU, 1992 and 2000**



*Includes D, IRL 1992 and 1997; E, L 1992 and 1998; A, FIN, S 1995 and 2000*

# Statistics in focus

## POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 13/2002

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# At the margins of the labour market? Women and men in temporary jobs in Europe

*Ana Franco & Karin Winqvist*

Throughout the European Union, women are more likely than men to be employed in temporary jobs – ie those with a fixed-term contract of employment. In 2000, almost 15% of women employees as against nearly 13% of men worked in temporary jobs (Fig. 1, where as throughout the analysis, the figures relate to those aged 15 to 64). Nevertheless, the proportion of men in such jobs has tended to increase in recent years by slightly more than that of women. At the same time, temporary jobs cannot necessarily be regarded as inferior to permanent ones. A significant number of those employed under a fixed-term contract do so out of choice rather than involuntarily, while for a larger number, the contract involves a period of training or apprenticeship. Indeed, over half of temporary workers in the Union are under 30 years of age. Moreover, fixed-term contracts seem to be an important route out of unemployment for many people, though equally many in such jobs seem particularly vulnerable to spells of unemployment.

**Fig. 1 Share of women and men employees with fixed-term contracts, 2000**

