eurostat
Statistical books

The life of women and men in Europe

A statistical portrait

2008 edition

eurostat
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

eurostat
Statistical books

The life of women and men in Europe

A statistical portrait

2008 edition

eurostat
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your questions about the European Union

Freephone number (*):

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (http://europa.eu).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2008

ISBN 978-92-79-07069-3
Cat. No. KS-80-07-135-EN-N
(Cat. No. printed publication KS-80-07-135-EN-C)

Theme: Population and social conditions
Collection: Statistical books

EUROSTAT
L-2920 Luxembourg — Tel. (352) 43 01-1 — website http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Its mission is to provide the European Union with high-quality statistical information. For that purpose, it gathers and analyses figures from the national statistical offices across Europe and provides comparable and harmonised data for the European Union to use in the definition, implementation and analysis of Community policies. Its statistical products and services are also of great value to Europe's business community, professional organisations, academics, librarians, NGOs, the media and citizens.

Eurostat's publications programme consists of several collections:

- **News releases** provide recent information on the Euro-Indicators and on social, economic, regional, agricultural or environmental topics.
- **Statistical books** are larger A4 publications with statistical data and analysis.
- **Pocketbooks** are free of charge publications aiming to give users a set of basic figures on a specific topic.
- **Statistics in focus** provides updated summaries of the main results of surveys, studies and statistical analysis.
- **Data in focus** present the most recent statistics with methodological notes.
- **Methodologies and working papers** are technical publications for statistical experts working in a particular field.

Eurostat publications can be ordered via the EU Bookshop at http://bookshop.europa.eu.

All publications are also downloadable free of charge in PDF format from the Eurostat website http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat. Furthermore, Eurostat's databases are freely available there, as are tables with the most frequently used and demanded short- and long-term indicators.

Eurostat has set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' (ESS) a network of user support centres which exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data. Contact details for this support network can be found on Eurostat Internet site.

The life of women and men in Europe: A statistical portrait

This publication has been managed by Unit F2 of Eurostat, responsible for Labour Market Statistics, Head of Unit, Mr. Joachim Recktenwald. The opinion expressed are those of the individual authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the position of the European Commission.

Co-ordinator:

Luis del Barrio (Eurostat Unit F2)
Statistical Office of the European Communities
Joseph Bech building
5 Rue Alphonse Weicker
L-2721 Luxembourg
Luis.del-Barrio@ec.europa.eu

Production:

Data processing, statistical analysis, economic analysis, design and desk-top publishing:

Applica sprl (info@applica.be)

Terry Ward, Loredana Sementini, Mayya Hristova, Nirina Rabemiafara, Fadila Sanoussi, Hélène Calers, Ines Alves, Flavio Bianconi, Alain Elshocht

Most of the data on which this report is based come from Eurostat. Some data, however, come from the following institutions and organisations:

European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

European Commission, DG Research

EMCDDA – European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

ICPS – International Centre for Prison Studies

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

UN – United Nations

WODC – Dutch Ministry of Justice Research and Documentation Centre

Published by: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxemburg

A great deal of additional information on statistics relating to the European Union is available on the internet. It can be accessed through the Eurostat web-site at:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu

More information concerning equality between women and men is available on the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities web-site at:

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality

Foreword

Gender equality is a fundamental right and a common value of the European Union. It is also a necessary condition for achieving the EU's objectives of growth, employment and social-cohesion. Over the last few years, significant progress has been made in this field, as can be seen from the increasing numbers of female university graduates, employees and political decision-makers. However, many more challenges must yet be overcome if gender equality is to be achieved.

In response to these challenges, the European Commission adopted "A Roadmap for Equality between Women and Men" in 2006, which outlines six priority areas for EU action over the period 2006-2010. This strategy for promoting equality, pursued in partnership with Member States and other actors, requires clear information regarding the situation of women and men in our societies.

It is essential that statistics are available on the gender inequalities that persist in economic life, decision-making, and social, cultural and civil life, for the purposes of informing decision-makers and increasing public awareness. The second edition of this statistical portrait of women and men in Europe has been produced to fulfil this need, by providing up-to-date statistics that have been extended to cover the Member States that recently joined the EU.

The first part offers a portrait of young people today, including demographic trends, the types of households in which the boys and girls live, and their levels of education.

The second part provides an overview of the situation of women and men within the most active age-group. The figures reveal persistent gender inequalities when it comes to caring for dependants, employment and salaries, participation in areas of political and economic decision-making, as well as personal health.

The last part presents figures concerning women and men of retirement age. The European population is ageing and the differences between the situations of women and men at this time of life are striking. The figures reveal gender gaps in terms of life expectancy, employment, income, personal health and social relations.

This report provides a general review of statistics on gender-related issues by way of comparisons, showing the situation of each sex in terms of income and influence, as well as their respective roles in society. Nearly all of the figures cited have been previously published, especially in Eurostat publications. They are presented and analysed here in order to highlight the contrasting positions of women and men in the various facets of their social and professional lives, as well as the often significant differences that exist within the European Union.

Vladimir Špidla,
Member of the European Commission,
responsible for employment, social affairs
and equal opportunities

Joaquín Almunia,
Member of the European Commission,
responsible for economic and monetary
affairs, Eurostat commissioner

Table of contents

Introduction

This report is a statistical portrait of the similarities and differences between women and men in Europe at various stages of their lives, in their formative years when they are growing up and going to school, in the years when they are working and bringing up families and in their later years when they have retired. These three stages form the three main parts of the report, which are divided by theme rather than strictly by age.

The first part covers children and young people from birth to their early 20s or so, examining differences in the number of boy and girl babies born and in the mortality rates of children and young people as well as other demographic aspects, the age at which they leave the family home, their participation in education and the information society, their lifestyles and health status.

The second part focuses on women and men of working age, considering their different positions in the labour market as well as in government and other key areas of decision-making, the differences in their earnings and income, their health and how they tend to spend their time.

The third part is concerned with women and men both in the run-up to retirement and beyond, considering differences between them in the age at which they stop working, their life expectancy, their health and cause of death and the differing ways in which they spend their time.

The report is in no way intended to be comprehensive, in the sense of attempting to cover all aspects of people's lives. Instead, aspects are selected which are both important and, equally relevant, for which reasonably reliable and up-to-date data exist for all or most EU Member States as well as other European countries, which are, of course, broken down by sex, which is still not the case in all areas. Where possible, comparisons are made between the latest year for which data were available at the time of preparing the report and an earlier year in order to see the changes which have occurred in the relative position of women and men over the recent past in different countries. In graphs and tables an aggregate figure for the EU has been included where possible. The totals for the EU-25 exclude Bulgaria and Romania since the data relate to the period before they joined the European Union. In general, the EU figure is based on weighted averages of the data for the Member States, where the weights used reflect the relative size of the different countries. In cases where data are missing for one or more Member States, the EU figure has been calculated excluding these. In most cases the countries are ordered in the graphs and tables according to official protocol (i.e. alphabetically by the names of countries in the national language). In some cases, countries are ranked in terms of the variable being presented in order to give a clearer indication of variations in this across the Union. Where women and men are both included, ranking is usually according to the value for women and men taken together.

Graphs and tables include references to the source of the data and brief notes on the data. Fuller details are given in the methodology and sources at the back of the report. Most of the data presented come from Eurostat and, in almost all cases, are available in Eurostat's online reference database, which covers a wide range of themes in addition to those included in this report.

Further information

The life of women and men in Europe: a statistical portrait is available as a paper publication as well as in PDF format in English, French and German. The publication may be purchased through the usual sales agents for Commission publications (see the inside back cover for more details) or alternatively via the EU Bookshop http://bookshop.europa.eu). More information concerning equality between women and men is available on the Directorate-General of the European Commission for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities website at http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/index_en.html.

Eurostat and the Directorate-General of the European Commission for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities would gratefully receive any comments from readers that may help improve future editions of this publication (contact details may be found on page 4).

Abbreviations, symbols and country codes

Abbreviations

BMI	Body mass index
CEO	Chief executive officer
CoJ	Court of Justice
DG	Directorate-General
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Central Bank
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ESS	European statistical system
EU-SILC	Statistics on income and living conditions
HBS	Household budget survey
HICE	Household income, consumption and expenditure survey
HIS	Health interview surveys
ICT	Information and communication technologies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISC	International standard statistical classifications
ISCED	International standard classification of education
ISCO	International standard classification of occupations
LFS	Labour force survey
NACE Rev. 1	General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities, Revision 1
Missoc	Mutual information system on social protection
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy (Philosophiae Doctor)
PISA	Programme for international student assessment
R & D	Research and development
SES	Structure of earnings survey
UN	United Nations
UOE	Unesco/OECD/Eurostat
WiS	Women in science database
WPB	World prison brief

Symbols

':'	not available
'-'	not applicable or real zero
'u'	unreliable or uncertain data
'()'	data published with warning concerning reliability
' . '	extremely unreliable data
'p'	provisional value
'i'	see information concerning the source

Country codes

EU-25	25 Member States of the European Union
EU	European Union
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland

1

The formative years

Demographic aspects

Age pyramid

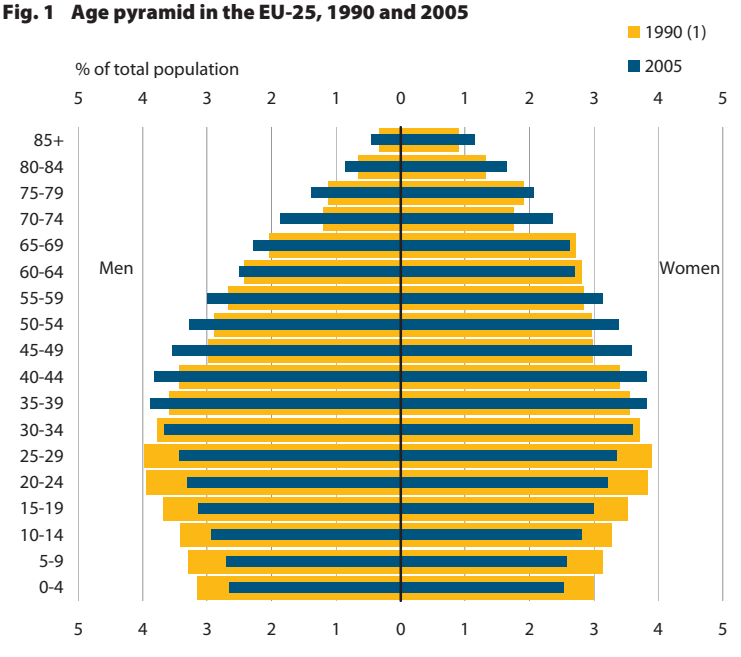
More men than women in the EU in younger age groups, more women then men in older age groups

The male population of the European Union outnumbers the female up until the age of 45 or so, but from that age on, there are increasing numbers of women relative to men in each successive age group. Among those aged 65–69, there were some 15 % more women than men and among those of 80 and over, twice as many women as men. While the age pyramid is, in consequence, skewed slightly towards men in the younger age groups, it is skewed towards women substantially in the older age groups.

The pattern described above has not changed greatly since 1990 — and, indeed, since many years before then. The main trend has not been in the relative numbers of women and men but in the declining numbers of children and young people relative to the increasing numbers of older women and men. Whereas the share of the population under 15 in the EU-25 countries amounted to 19 % in 1990 and the proportion aged 65 and over to 14 %, in 2005, the share of those under 15 had fallen to 16 % and that of those aged 65 and over had increased to 17 % (Figure 1).

Accordingly, the proportion of the population in between these two age groups, namely, the population of working-age, 15–64, was much the same in 2005 as in 1990, with very similar numbers of women and men in both years.

Fig. 1 Age pyramid in the EU-25, 1990 and 2005



(1) EU-25: estimate

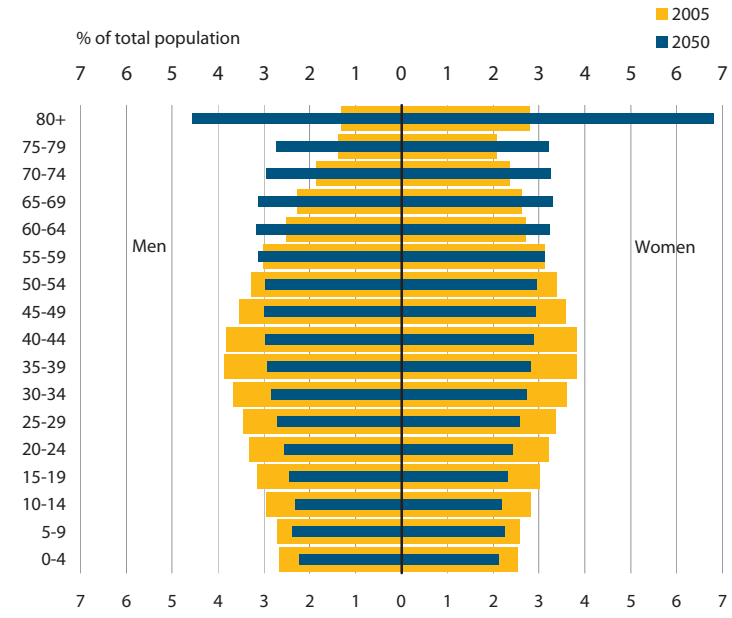
Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

Population of working age is set to decline in relative terms

This relative constancy of the share of people of working age in the total population of the EU, however, is about to change. According to the latest population projections, in 2025, there will still be much the same number of women and men of working age, but together they will account for a smaller proportion of population in the EU — for around 63 % of the total as against 67 % in 2005 (Annex Table A.1). At the same time, the share of those under 15 will have fallen to 14.4 % while the share of those of 65 and over will have risen to 22.5 %. In the latter age group, the imbalance between women and men will have diminished, though there are still projected to be some 29 % more women than men of 65 and over (as compared with 43 % more in 2005).

In another 25 years beyond that, in 2050 — though of course the estimates involve considerable uncertainty — the share of working-age population in the total is projected to have declined further to just under 57 % and the share of those under 15 to only just over 13 % (Figure 2). Those of 65 and over will, therefore, have come to account for 30 % of overall population. Although there is likely to be a slightly more even division between the sexes, women will still outnumber men by 24 %.

Fig. 2 Age pyramid in the EU-25, 2005 and 2050



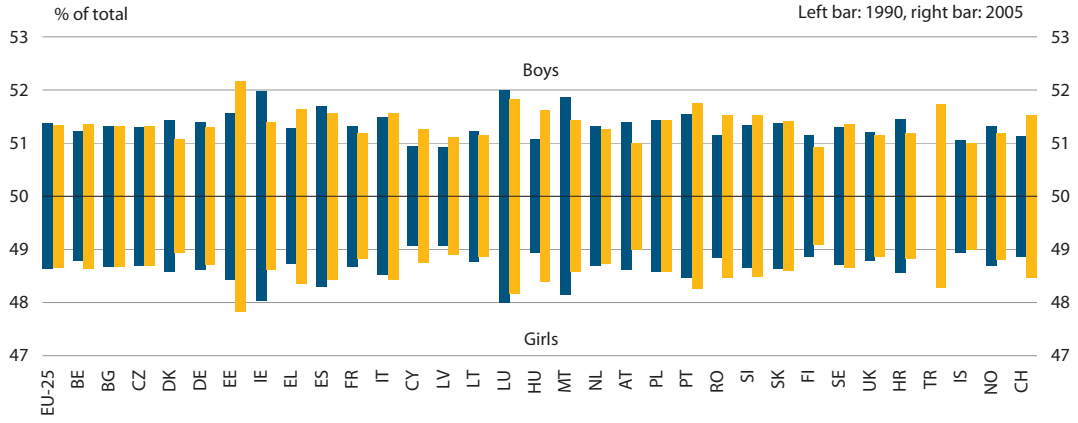
Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

Births

More boys born than girls

It is a feature of human biology that more boys are born than girls. The EU is no different to the rest of the world in this respect. Although the difference in numbers is not very big, it is still significant and it is persistent over time. In 2005, some 51.3 % of babies born in the EU-25 countries were male and 48.7 % female, precisely the same division as 15 years earlier in 1990 and virtually the same as in 1980 (Figure 3 and Annex Table A.2).

Fig. 3 Difference in male and female births, 1990 and 2005



TR: no data for 1990; LI: 1990 and 2005: 50% for boys and girls; FR: France metropolitaine

Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

This pattern, moreover, is a common feature of all 25 EU Member States. The division between girls and boys was the same, or virtually, the same, in nearly all the Member States, varying in most cases by less than 0.3 of a percentage point either way. The proportion of girls, therefore, rises to above 48.9 % in only three Member States, Denmark, Austria and Finland, and then only slightly, as well as in Iceland. At the same time, it falls below 48.3 % only in Estonia, Luxembourg and Portugal, as well as in Turkey.

Boys continue to outnumber girls throughout the childhood years

The larger number of boys born than girls means that boys outnumber girls among children. Despite the fact that, as shown below, mortality rates among boys tend to be higher than among girls, especially in the first year, up to the age of 15, the relative proportions of boys and girls in the EU are only slightly different from at birth. Beyond 15, however, the proportion of girls begins to increase, even if very slowly, so that among young people aged 15–24, some 49 % were women in 2005 and 51 % men. These proportions were the same 15 years before in 1990 (Annex Table A.3).

The proportion of women and men among 15- to 24-year olds are also very similar across EU Member States and other European countries. Only in Belgium, Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal was the proportion of young women more than 0.1–0.3 of a percentage point above the EU-25 average. Moreover, apart from Greece (47.9 %), in no country was the proportion less than 48.5 %.

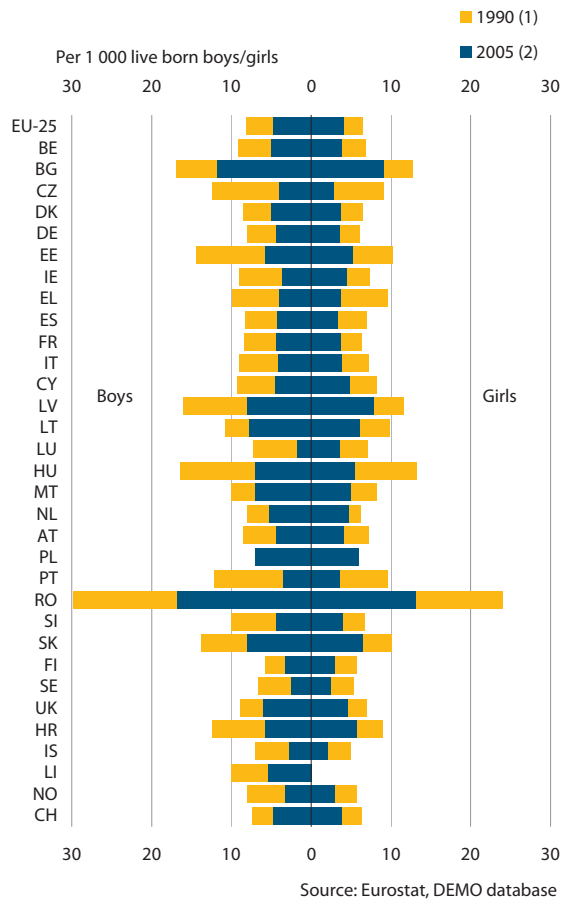
Infant mortality

More boys than girls die during their first year

The larger number of boys born relative to girls is offset to a small extent by higher mortality among boys during their first year of life. In 2004, the infant mortality rate — the proportion of deaths in the EU-25 among babies in their first year — was 4.8 per 1 000 live births for boys as opposed to 3.9 per 1 000 live births for girls (Figure 4 and Annex Table A.4).

The infant mortality rate is higher for boys in all EU countries apart from Ireland, Cyprus and Luxembourg. Though higher, it was, nevertheless, less than 6 per 1 000 live births in all

Fig. 4 Infant mortality rates among boys and girls, 1990 and 2005



Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

(1) CY: 1993; LI: 1994; PL: no data; FR: France metropolitaine;
(2) BE, UK: 2002; IT: 2003; FR: 2004;
TR: no data; LI: no data for girls; EU-25: estimate

Member States, except Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland and Slovakia. It is, however, relatively high in Bulgaria and Romania (12 per 1 000 live births among boys in the first and over 16 per 1 000 in the second in 2005, in both cases some 3–4 per 1 000 higher than for girls).

In all countries, the rate has tended to fall over time, most especially in those in which it was highest. Between 1990 and 2005, infant mortality, therefore, fell by 7–8 per 1 000 live births or more in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Portugal, and by 12 per 1 000 live births in Romania.

Mortality rates among children and young people

Mortality rates higher for boys than girls throughout EU

Mortality rates fall significantly after the first week or two of life and continue to fall as children pass their first birthday. Deaths among boys aged between one and four years old amounted to only around 25 per 100 000 in 2005 in the EU as whole, though this was still more than for girls for whom the figures was just 20 per 100 000.

Deaths among boys are slightly more frequent than among girls in all EU Member States and associate countries, apart from Estonia, Cyprus and Malta. The mortality rate for boys of this age, however, is still low throughout the Union, at below 35 per 100 000 in 2005 in all countries apart from the three Baltic States, Hungary and Slovakia. In both Bulgaria and Romania, on the other hand, it was, respectively, 66 and 72 per 100 000.

Deaths among children decline further as they grow older. The mortality rate for girls aged 5 to 14 was, therefore, only 11 per 100 000 in the EU in 2005, below the rate for boys, which was 14 per 100 000. The rate for girls was also below that for boys in all EU Member States with the sole exception of Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia; deaths among girls were slightly more frequent than among boys in Iceland as well.

Apart from in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, the mortality rate for boys was under 30 per 100 000 in all EU Member States, with the rate for girls lower still (except in Cyprus).

Mortality rates among boys increase after 15 much more than among girls

The frequency of death begins to increase as children pass 15, only slowly for girls but more quickly for boys who, as described below, are more prone to accidents. Deaths among young men aged 15 to 19 across the EU, therefore, averaged 54 per 100 000 in 2005, while for young women, they were only 22 per 100 000. In all countries without exception, mortality rates of men were significantly higher than for women, in most cases, twice as high or more (Annex Table A.5).

Deaths among young men continue to increase as they enter their 20s. For men aged 20 to 24, the average mortality rate in the EU was 84 per 100 000 in 2005, almost half as high again as for those aged 15 to 19. This is in stark contrast to the mortality rate for women of this age group which was only slightly higher than for women in the younger age group. Accordingly, the mortality rate for men in their early 20s was over three times higher than for women. A difference of around this size between the two rates is evident in all European countries. The mortality rate of men in this age group was at least 2.5 times higher than the rate for women in all countries except the Netherlands and Sweden, and it was more than four times higher in Poland and Malta (in the first because of a high rate for men and in the second because of a lower rate for women than anywhere else) and five times higher in Lithuania (because of a high rate for men).

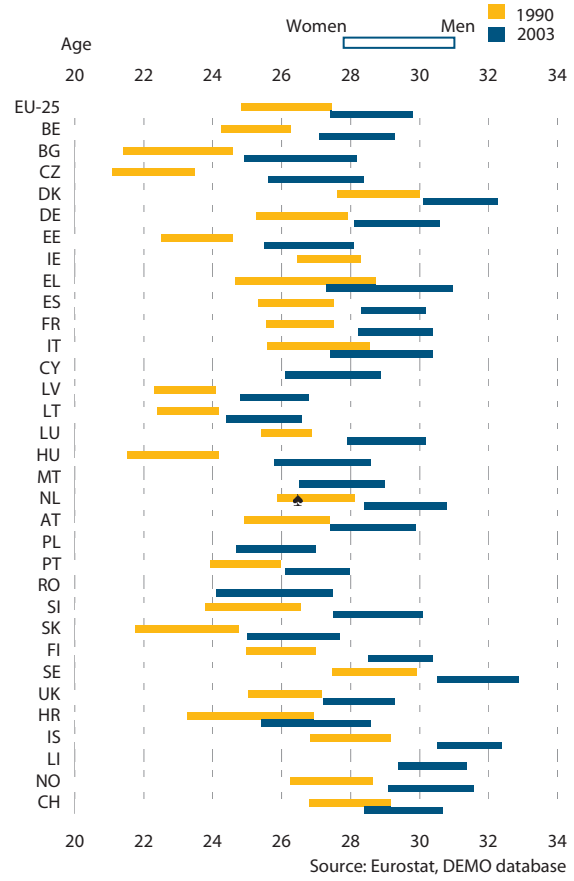
Age at first marriage

Women and men are getting married later throughout the EU

The age at which women and men first marry has tended to increase markedly across the EU in recent years. There are two main factors underlying this. First, there is an increasing tendency for both young women and men to remain in education longer before starting to work and earn income. Secondly, once they do start working, both women and men tend to give priority to establishing a professional career, partly so as to increase their longer-term earnings potential. It remains the case, however, despite women having a longer life expectancy than men, that men are older than women when they marry.

The average age of men when first marrying was 29.8 in the EU as a whole in 2003, whereas for women, it was 27.4, some 2.5 years younger. The age difference was similar in most countries, though it was as much as three years

Fig. 5 Difference in average age at first marriage of men and women, 1990 and 2003



Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

IT, UK: 1990 and 2000; HR: 1990 and 2001;
EE, EL, ES, FR, AT, FI: 1990 and 2002;
IE: only 1990; CY: only 2000; MT, PL, RO, LI: only 2003;
FR: France metropolitaine;
EU-25: estimate

in Italy and 3.8 years in Greece, while in Spain, Portugal, Ireland and, most notably in Cyprus and Finland, it was under two years. The mean age at first marriage was also relatively similar across EU Member States for both women and men. In both cases, however, with the exception of Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia, it was significantly lower than average in the new Member States. In these countries, the average age for women was under 26 and for men, under 29. By contrast, in Denmark and Sweden, the average of women was over 30 and for men, over 32 (Figure 5 and Annex Table A.6).

Between 1990 and 2003, the average age at first marriage for both women and men increased by around 2.5 years in the EU, the difference between the two remaining much the same. An increase in age was common to all Member States. It was particularly large for women and men (around 4.5 years) in the Czech Republic and Hungary, where the mean age of marriage was especially low in 1990 (under 22 for women and only around 24 for men) and well above average in Slovenia and Finland.

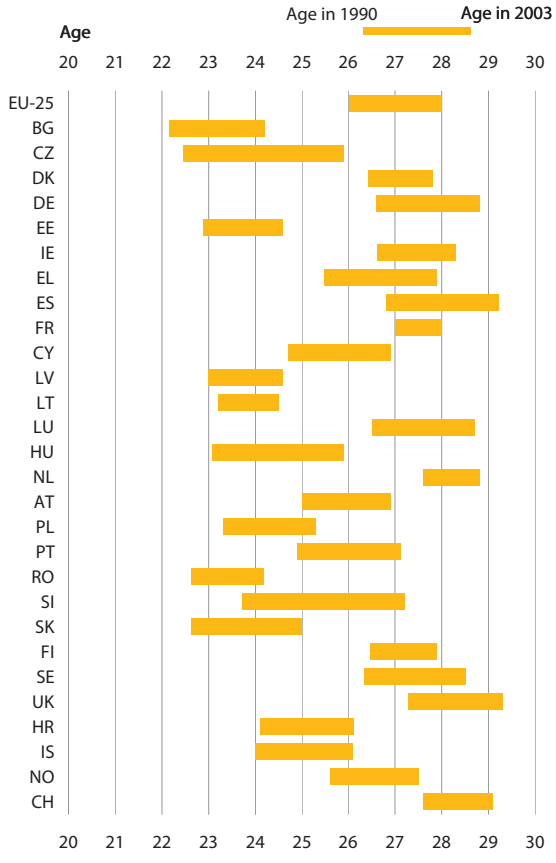
Age of women at birth of first child

Women are also older when they have their first child

Not unexpectedly, the tendency for the average age at first marriage to increase has been accompanied by a similar rise in the age at which women give birth to their first child, though there is not a uniform relationship between the two across Europe. In 2003, women having their first child were on average 28 years old in the EU, two years older than in 1990. In Denmark and Sweden, it was around the EU average and some two years less than the average age of women at first marriage.

Indeed, the average age of women when giving birth to their first child is slightly more similar across the EU than their average age when marrying for the first time. It remains the case, however, that the mean age in the new Member States, except for Cyprus and Slovenia (there are no data for Malta) is lower than in other parts of the EU (Figure 6 and Annex Table A.7).

Fig. 6 Difference in average age of mother at birth of first child, 1990 and 2003



Source: Eurostata, DEMO database

BE: no data after: 1997; IT: no data after 1996; MT, TR, LI: no data; EU-25: estimate; DK, FR: 2001; EE, EL, ES, UK: 2002

Fertility rates

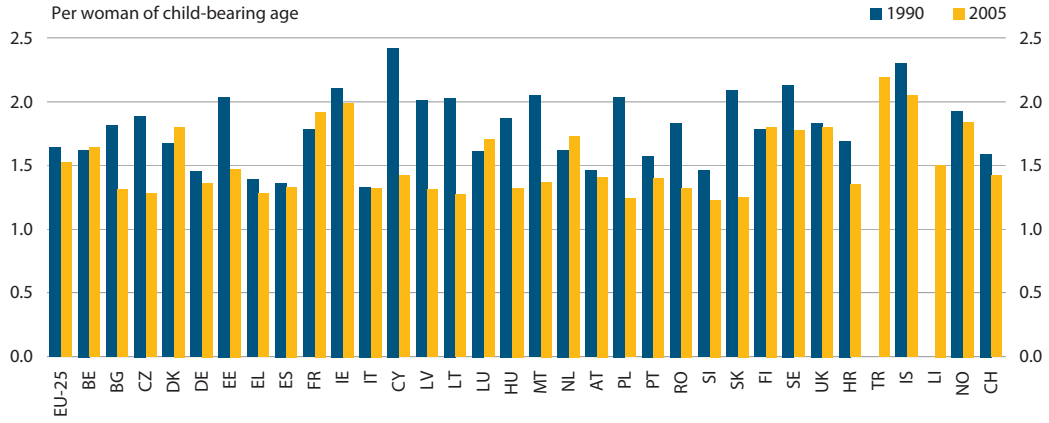
Fertility rates are well below that required to prevent population falling

The increase in the age of women at the birth of their first child over the past 10–15 years has been accompanied by a fall in fertility rates over the same period in most Member States, though not all.

In 2005, the fertility rate ([1]) averaged 1.5 in the EU, much less than the rate of 2.1 which is required to maintain the population constant (in the absence of immigration), or more precisely, to replace a woman and her partner (given some mortality among those being born). Only in Ireland was the fertility rate close to 2 (outside the EU, it was just over 2 in Iceland and Turkey) and only in the three Nordic Member States, France, the Netherlands and the UK, was it above 1.6. By contrast, in all the new Member States, except Estonia, Cyprus and Malta, together with Greece, Spain, Italy, the rate was under 1.4 (Figure 7 and Annex Table A.8).

The average fertility rate in the EU declined from just under 1.6 to just under 1.5 between 1990 and 2005, the fall being especially marked in most of the new Member States, where apart from Slovenia, the rate was over 1.8 in 1990. The decline, however, was not common to all countries. In five Member States — Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Finland — the fertility rate increased between 1990 and 2005, even if to a small extent in all cases.

Fig. 7 Total fertility rate, 1990 and 2005



TR; LI: no data for 1990; BE, EE, IE, HR: 2004; FR: France metropolitaine

Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

1 The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility.

Household circumstances of young people

Young people aged 18–24

Women leave the parental home earlier than men

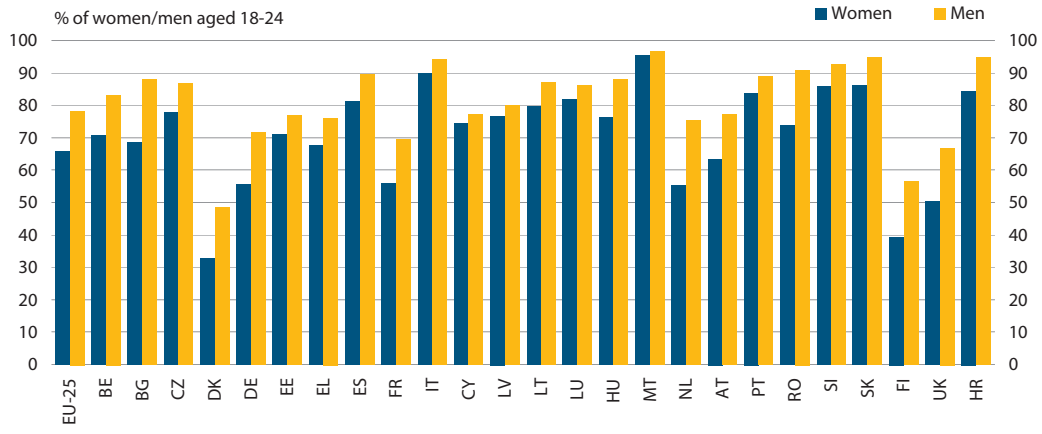
The age at which young people leave the family home and start living independently — in many cases to pursue their education or training — varies markedly across Europe. In all countries, however, young women tend to leave home at an earlier age than young men.

In 2005, 66 % of young women and 78 % of men aged 18–24 in the EU were still living with their parents ([2]). The proportion of young women varied from only 33 % in Denmark and 39 % in Finland to 90 % in Italy and over 95 % in Malta, with the figure being over 80 % in Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal and over 75 % in all the new Member States, except Bulgaria, Estonia and Romania, where it was only slightly below. In Germany, France, the Netherlands and the UK, the proportion of women in this age group living with their parents was between 50 % and 56 % and in the other countries for which data are available, between 63 % and 71 %.

The proportion of young men in the same age group living in the family home was higher than that of women in all countries, ranging from just over 48 % in Denmark and 56 % in Finland to 94–97 % in Italy, Malta, Slovakia and Croatia and over 85 % in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Spain, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia (Figure 8 and Annex Table A.9).

In most countries, the majority of those aged 18–24 who had moved away from home were living with other people, either as a couple or a larger household. This was particularly true of women, only 23 % in the EU living alone as against 36 % of young men of the same age (Figures 9 and 10 and Annex Tables A.10 and A.11).

Fig. 8 Women and men aged 18-24 living in parental home, 2005



IE: unreliable data; PL, SE: no data; EU-25: estimate

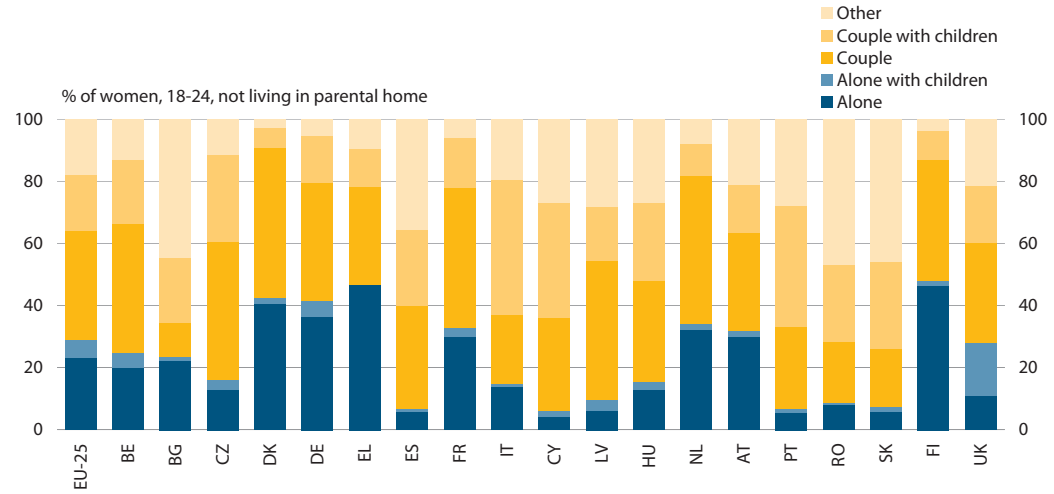
Source: Eurostat, LFS

2 These figures are based on the EU Labour Force Survey, which distinguishes the household circumstances of the people covered. It should be noted that the data relate to young people living in the same household as their parents — or parent — so that in some cases it might be that parents are living with their children rather than vice versa. For the age groups covered, however, such cases should be relatively few and ought not to affect the results significantly.

The proportion of young women in this age group living alone, with or without children, was below 40 % in all countries apart from Denmark, Germany, Greece and Finland. By contrast, the proportion of men living alone was over 40 % in 11 of the 25 countries for which data are available.

Of the young women in this age group who had left the parental home, over 35 % had children in Italy, Cyprus, Portugal and the UK. In the UK, in stark contrast to other countries, almost half the women with children lived alone.

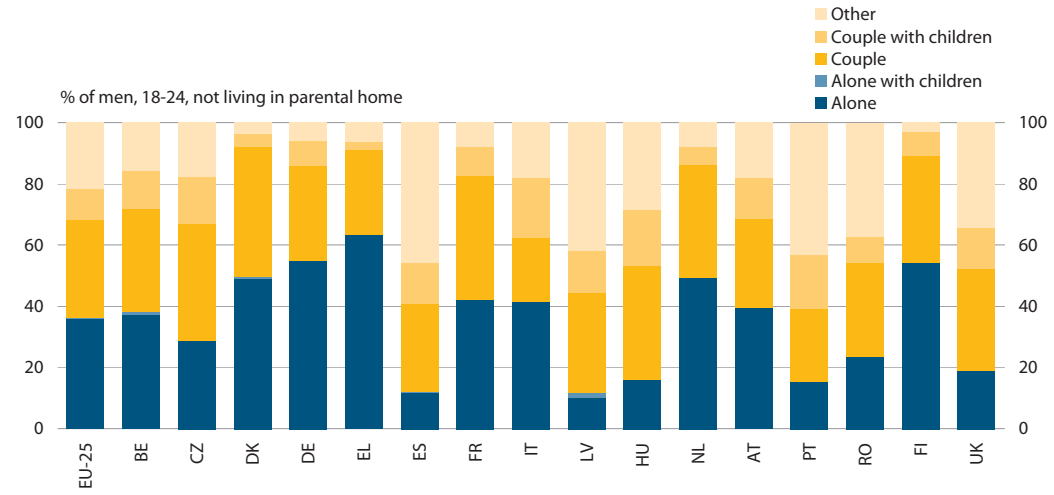
Fig. 9 Household characteristics of women aged 18-24 not living in parental home, 2005



EE, IE, LT, LU, MT, SI, HR: unreliable data; PL, SE: no data; EU-25: estimate;
See annex table 'Household status of young people' for details

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 10 Household characteristics of men aged 18-24 not living in parental home, 2005



BG, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, MT, SI, SK, HR: unreliable data; PL, SE: no data; EU-25: estimate;
See annex table 'Household status of young people' for details

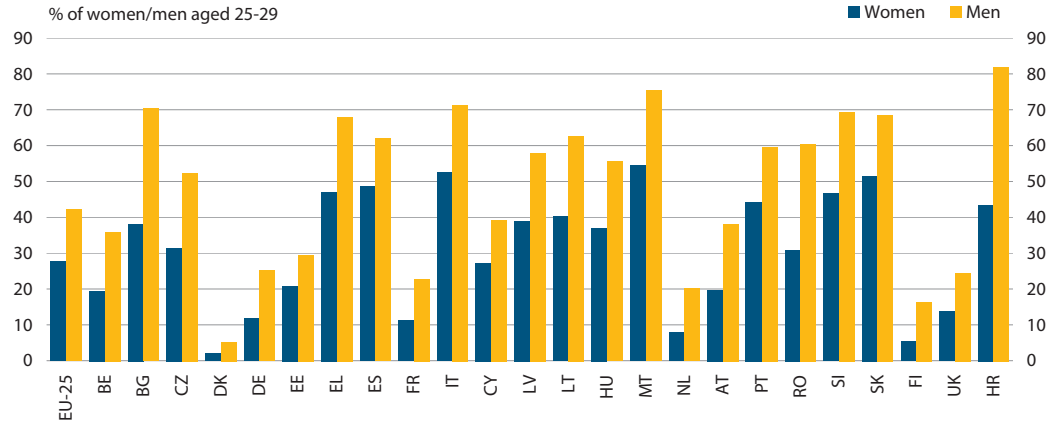
Source: Eurostat, LFS

Young people aged 25–29

Fewer women than men live with their parents but number varies greatly across EU

Less than half of young people aged 25–29 lived with their parents in most European countries in 2005. Even more than for the younger age group, however, the proportion living with their parents was higher for men than for women in all countries (some 14 percentage points more on average — Figure 11).

Fig. 11 Women and men aged 25-29 living in parental home, 2005



IE: unreliable data; LU, PL, SE: no data; EU-25: estimate;
See annex table "Household status of young people" for details

Source: Eurostat, LFS

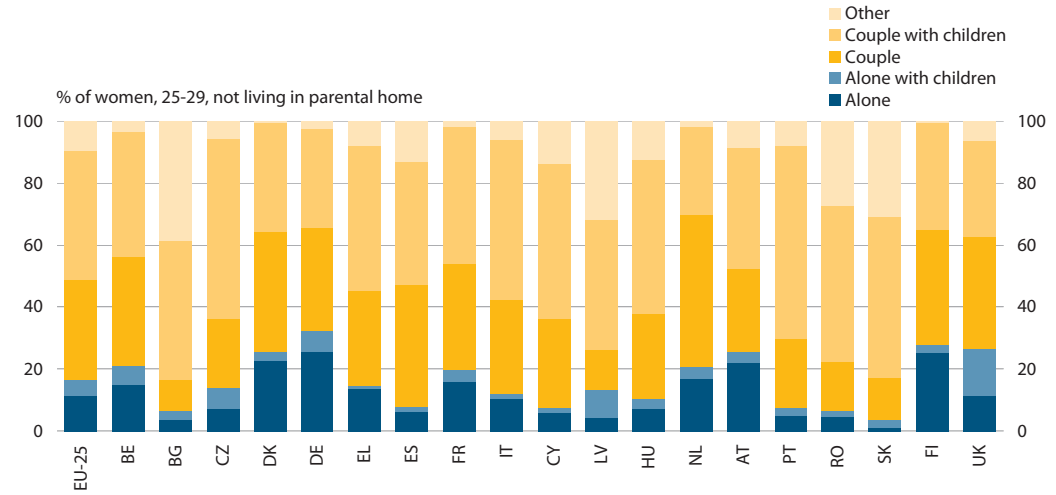
In the EU as a whole, only 28 % of women aged 25–29 were still living with their parents, but over 50 % in Italy, Malta and Slovakia. In Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Finland and the UK, the proportion was under 20 %.

In the four southern Member States and in 9 of the 11 new Member States for which data are available, as well as in Croatia, the majority of men aged 25–29 were living in the parental household (over 70 % in Bulgaria, Italy, Malta and Croatia). The proportion was under 20 % only in Denmark and Finland.

As in the case of the younger age group, most of those aged 25–29 not living with their parents live with someone else rather than alone, either as part of a couple or in a larger household. In 2005, on average in the EU 17 % of women and 22 % of men in this age group lived alone. Almost one third (32 %) of women living alone had a child. In the UK, the proportion was well over half.

The proportion living alone with or without their children, however, varies markedly between countries. For women it was around 25 % or more in Denmark, Germany, Austria, Finland and the UK, but under 15 % in the new Member States and the four southern Member States. For men, the proportion ranged from 35 % or more in Germany, Austria and Finland to under 10 % in Ireland, Cyprus, Portugal and Slovakia (Figures 12 and 13).

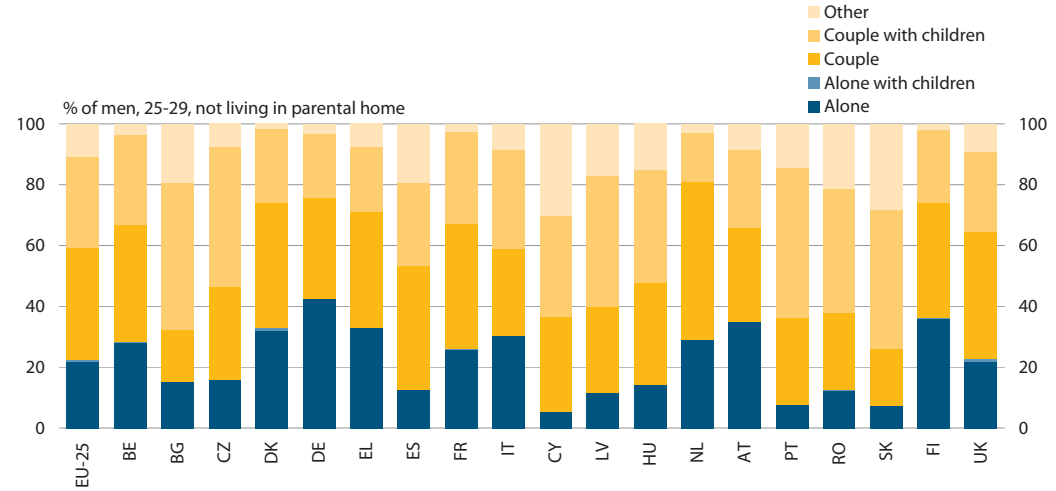
Fig. 12 Household characteristics of women aged 25-29 not living in parental home, 2005



EE, IE, LT, MT, SI, HR: unreliable data; LU, PL, SE: no data; EU-25: estimate;
See annex table 'Household status of young people' for details

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 13 Household characteristics of men aged 25-29 not living in parental home, 2005



EE, IE, LT, MT, SI, HR: unreliable data; LU, PL, SE: no data; EU-25: estimate;
See annex table "Household status of young people" for details

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Median age of young people leaving home

Women are on average two years younger than men when they leave home

The data included in the Labour Force Survey can be used to estimate the median age at which young women and men leave the parental home. The median age ([3]) at which young men leave the parental home varies from around 21 in Denmark and Finland to 30–31 in Bulgaria, Greece and Italy — and 32 in Croatia — according to data for 2005. For women, the average age is lower in all countries, varying from 20 in Denmark and Finland to 27–28 in Greece, Spain, Italy, Malta and Slovenia (Figures 14 and 15 and Annex Table A.12).

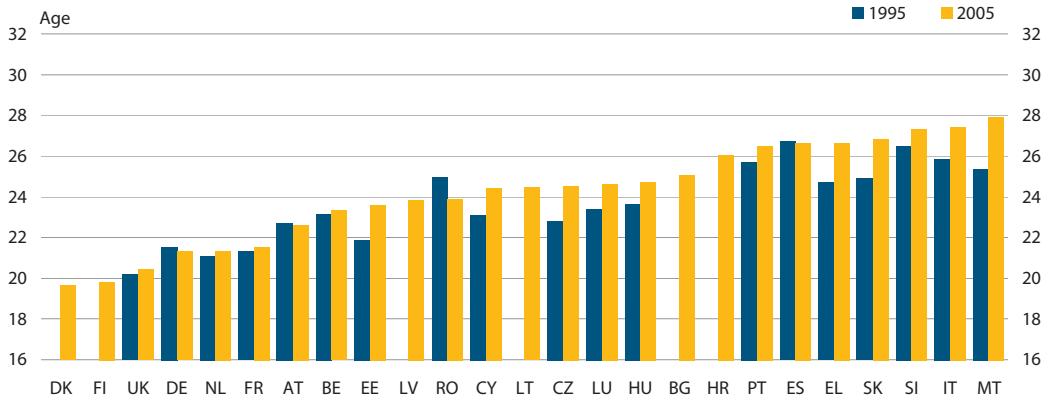
3 Age at which 50 % of the population no longer live in a household with their parent[s]. For more details see 'sources and methodology'.

Young women, in general, tend to leave home around three years younger than men (the range varies from one year or less in Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Austria and Finland to more than four years younger in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania as well as Croatia). This in part reflects the younger age at which women get married. As noted above, however, a significant proportion of women leave home either to live alone or to share a house with other people.

Women and men are remaining in the parental home longer

The average age at which young people leave home has tended to rise over time for both men and women. There are signs of a slowdown in the rate of increase, however, over the past 10 years. In Germany and Austria, the median age for men fell over the 10 years 1995 to 2005. The median age of men leaving home increased by two years only in Hungary and Malta.

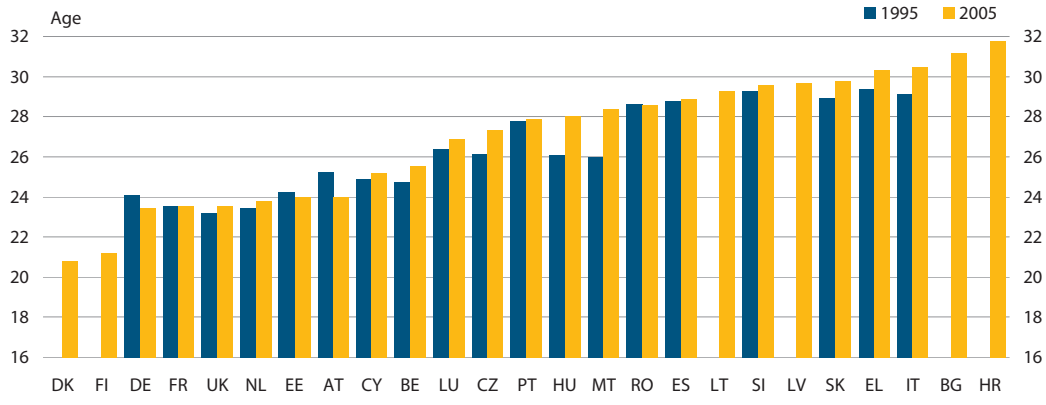
Fig. 14 Median age at which young women leave the parental home, 1995 and 2005



CZ, EE, RO, SK: 1998; CY, HU, MT, SI: 2000; LU: 2004; BG, DK, LV, LT, HR: no data before 2002; FI: no data before 2004; PL, SE: no data; IE: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS; median age estimated

Fig. 15 Median age at which young men leave the parental home, 1995 and 2005



CZ, EE, RO, SK: 1998; CY, HU, MT, SI: 2000; LU: 2004; BG, DK, LV, LT, HR: no data before 2002; FI: no data before 2004; PL, SE: no data; IE: unreliable data

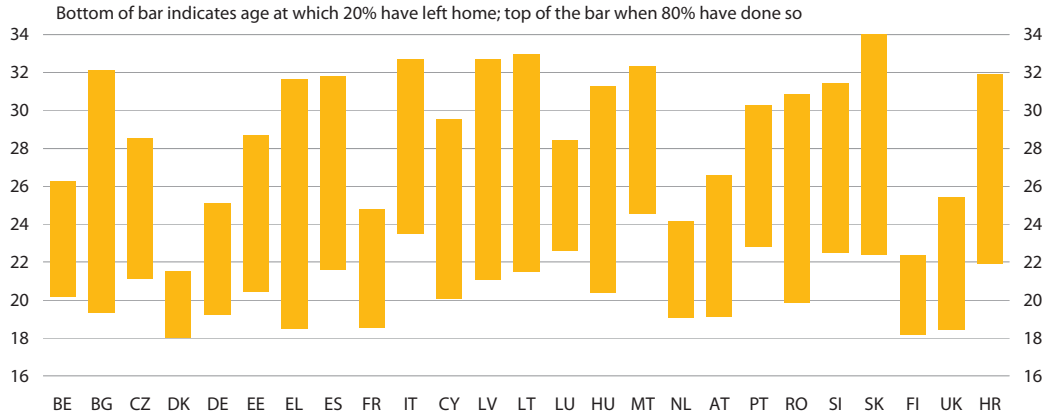
Source: Eurostat, LFS; median age estimated

For women, the median age of leaving home rose everywhere except in Germany and Romania, where it fell. The increase in the median age of women and men leaving home was particularly large in Malta over these 10 years (rising by two years or more). It was similarly large in several of the new Member States over the shorter period for which data are available (the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia) as well as in Luxembourg, Greece and Italy (Figures 14 and 15).

The age range over which women and men leave home varies markedly across countries

The age range over which most young people leave home — here defined as the range between which 20 % have left home and 80 % have done so — varies between countries broadly in line with the median age. It tends to be wider in countries where the median age of leaving is relatively high than in those where it is low.

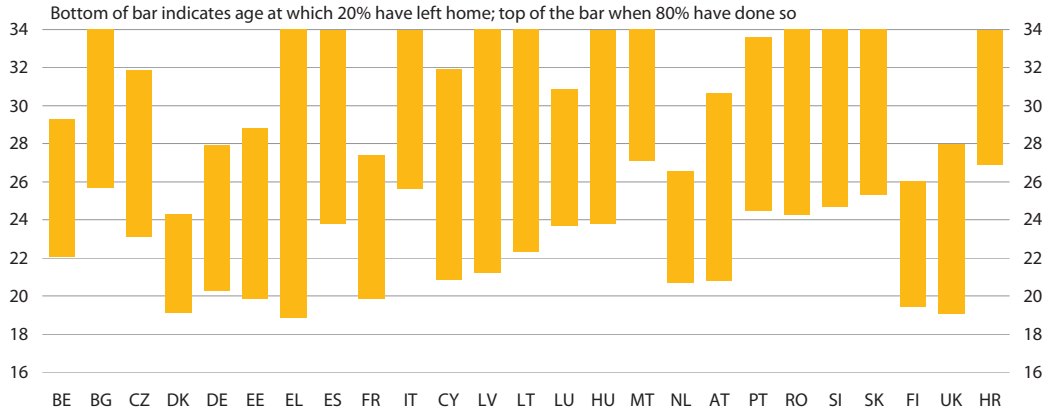
Fig. 16 Age range at which women leave the parental home, 2005



Top of the range > 34 for SK;
LU: 2004; IE, PL, SE: no data

Source: Eurostat, LFS;
age range estimated

Fig. 17 Age range at which men leave the parental home, 2005



Top of the range >34 for BG, EL, ES, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, RO, SI, SK and HR;
LU: 2004; IE, PL, SE: no data

Source: Eurostat, LFS;
age range estimated

Whereas for young women this exodus occurs over the space of three to four years in Denmark and Finland (between the ages of 18 or so and 22), it takes place over nine years in Italy and Slovenia (between 22–23 and 32) and in Greece, over 13 years (between 18 and 32). For men, it occurs over a period of five to seven years in Denmark and Finland (between 19 and 24–26), while in Italy and Slovenia, it happens over 10 to 11 years (between 26 and 36–37) and in Greece, 17 years (between 19 and 36) (Figures 16 and 17 and Annex Table A.13).

Education and the information society

Educational performance of girls and boys

Boys perform better at maths than girls, girls better at reading

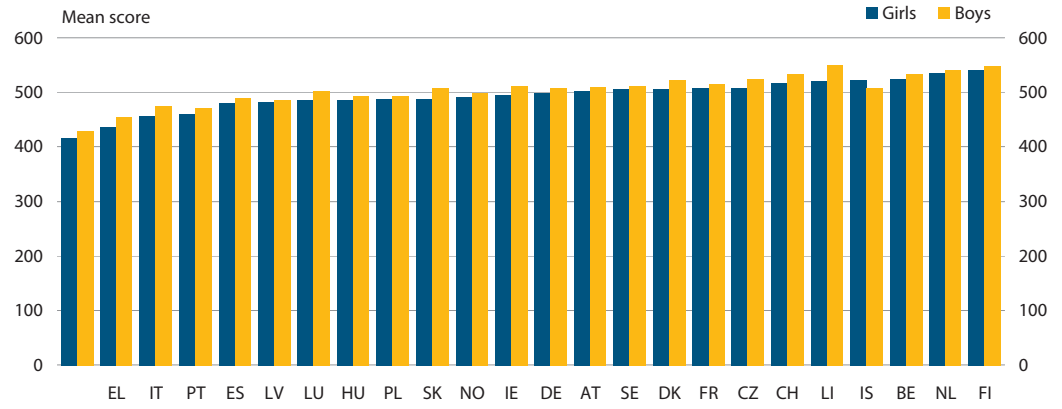
According to PISA — the OECD's programme for international student assessment (PISA) — while girls generally outperform boys in reading literacy at the age of 15, boys perform better than girls in mathematical ability. This tendency is evident in all countries, though the extent of the difference between girls and boys varies. On the other hand, in the case of scientific literacy, there is no systematic tendency for girls or boys to do better than the other and differences between them are generally relatively small. There is, however, some tendency for the ranking of countries in terms of the scores recorded by girls and boys to be similar in the different disciplines, with Finland and the Netherlands coming top in all three and Greece coming bottom or close to bottom in each case.

In all 19 of the EU Member States covered by the PISA data, which relate to 2003, boys outperform girls in mathematical literacy, although the margin is small in a number of countries, notably Latvia, the Netherlands and Poland (under 2 %) (Figure 18 and Annex Table A.14). The gap, however, reaches around 4 % in Greece, Italy and Slovakia. By contrast, not only do girls perform better than boys in reading literacy in all countries, but they do so by a substantially larger margin. Indeed, the smallest gap in average scores for reading literacy — in the Netherlands — is about the same size as the widest gap for mathematical literacy. The largest gap is over twice this size, at 10 % in Austria and just under 9 % in Germany, while it is around 8 % or more in another six countries (Figure 19).

In science, the performance of girls and boys is more even

The performance of boys and girls in scientific literacy is far more even. The difference in the average score is around 1 % or less in all but four of the 19 countries, though boys have a slightly higher score than girls in most of the 15 Member States concerned. In the other four

Fig. 18 Mean score of student performance in mathematical ability, 2003

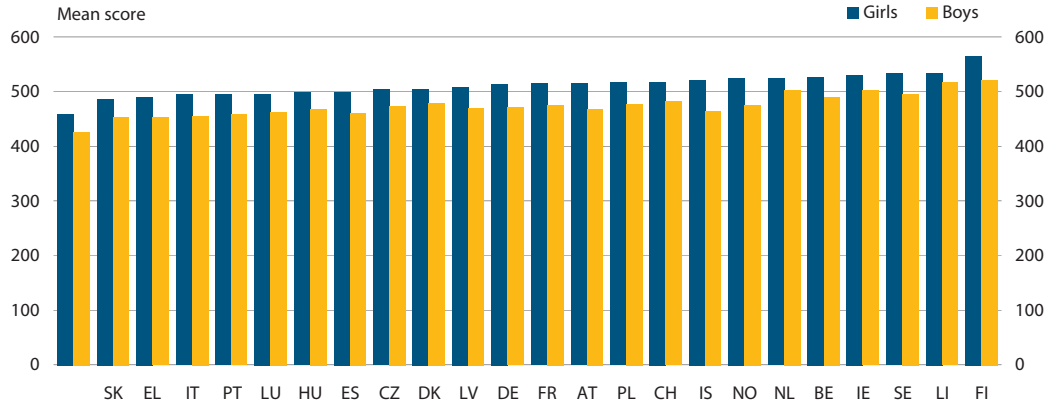


BG, EE, LT, CY, MT, RO, SI: no data; UK: response rate too low

Source: OECD, PISA 2003

— Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Slovakia — boys in each case achieve a 3–4 % higher score on average than girls (Figure 20).

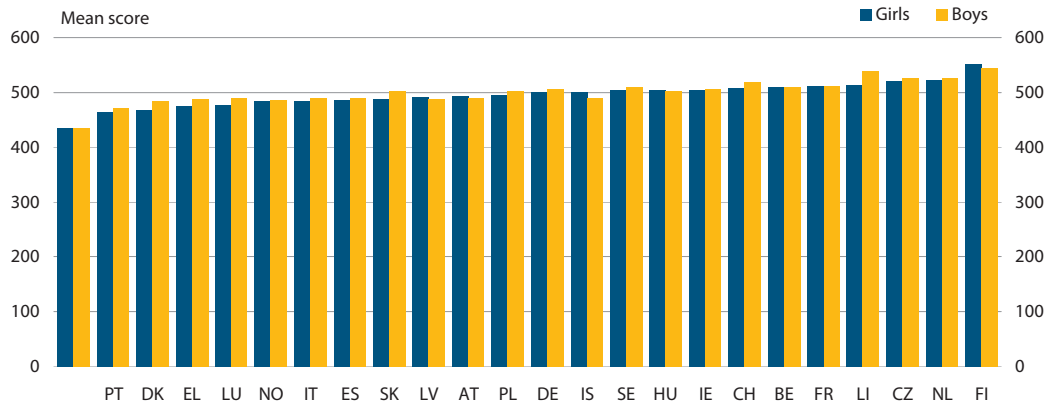
Fig. 19 Mean score of student performance in reading literacy, 2003



BG, EE, LT, CY, MT, RO, SI: no data; UK: response rate too low

Source: OECD, PISA 2003

Fig. 20 Mean score of student performance in scientific literacy, 2003



BG, EE, LT, CY, MT, RO, SI: no data; UK: response rate too low

Source: OECD, PISA 2003

The proportion of girls and boys with the lowest score varies markedly across countries

These differences in average scores are reflected to some degree in the proportion of girls and boys who obtain the lowest score in the three disciplines. Girls, therefore, are in most countries more likely than boys to have the lowest level scores in mathematical literacy, though not in Finland, Belgium, Poland and Latvia, where there are more boys in the bottom ranking. Differences between countries, however, are much larger in this respect than between girls and boys, with over 35 % of children having the lowest scores in Greece as opposed to under 8 % in Finland (Annex Table A.15).

For reading literacy, boys are systematically more likely than girls to appear at the bottom end of the marking, the difference in the proportions with the lowest scores ranging from 15 percentage points in Austria to 6 percentage points in the Netherlands. While the largest proportion of girls with the lowest scores is just over 18 % in Greece, in 15 of the 19 countries the proportion exceeds this for boys.

In the case of scientific literacy, there is more variability in the relative number of girls and boys with the lowest scores (below 400 points), though in most cases the proportions are very similar. In 12 of the 19 countries, the proportion of boys with a score below 400 was slightly larger than that of girls, despite the average score for boys being a little higher than for girls.

The PISA data also compare girls and boys attending the same school to allow for any tendency for either girls or boys to go to better performing schools. In the case of mathematical literacy, however, this widens the gender gap, most markedly in Belgium, Hungary and Germany. Only in Denmark, does this comparison narrow the difference. The implication is that the performance of boys in mathematics exceeds that of girls by more than the basic figures suggest.

Women and men completing upper and post-secondary education

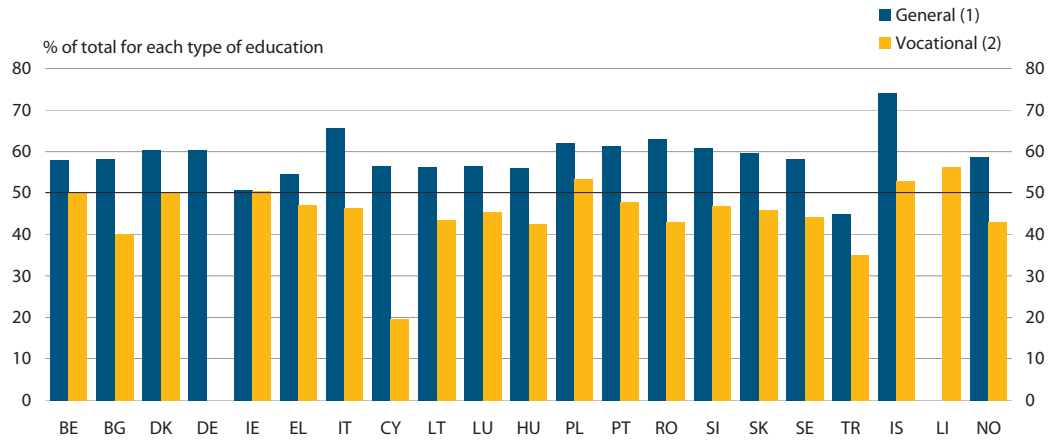
More women than men successfully complete upper and post-secondary education

Although there are marginally fewer women than men in the 17–22 age group across Europe, women made up over half of all those of this age successfully completing upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education (i.e. ISCED levels 3 and 4) in 2004 in 13 of the 17 countries for which data are available. The only exceptions are Ireland and Bulgaria, where men marginally outnumber women, and Slovakia and Romania, where the numbers are about the same. In Germany and Portugal, women account for almost 57 % of all those completing education or training at this level (though in Germany, the data exclude vocational courses, which are particularly important in this country), and in Denmark, Lithuania and Poland, for over 53 %.

Examining these figures in more detail, the share of women is particularly large among those completing general education as opposed to vocational courses. This is especially so among those aged 17 to 19, where women accounted for 55 % or more of those achieving upper secondary qualifications (here and in what follows defined to include post-secondary non-tertiary qualifications) in 2004 in all EU Member States except Ireland, where their share was slightly over 50 %. In seven countries, women made up over 60 % of those concerned (in Italy, over 65 %). By contrast, men made up the majority of those completing vocational courses in the 17–19 age group in most Member States, the exceptions being Belgium, Denmark and Ireland, where women accounted for half of those concerned, and Poland, where women were in the majority (Figure 21 and Annex Table A.16).

The number of women completing upper secondary programmes is lower relative to men in the 20–22 age group than among those younger. Nevertheless, women made up the majority of those completing general education courses in nine of the 17 EU Member States for which data are available and in another two, they accounted for around a half. Only in Belgium and Luxembourg, was the share of women in 2004 much below half (Figure 22).

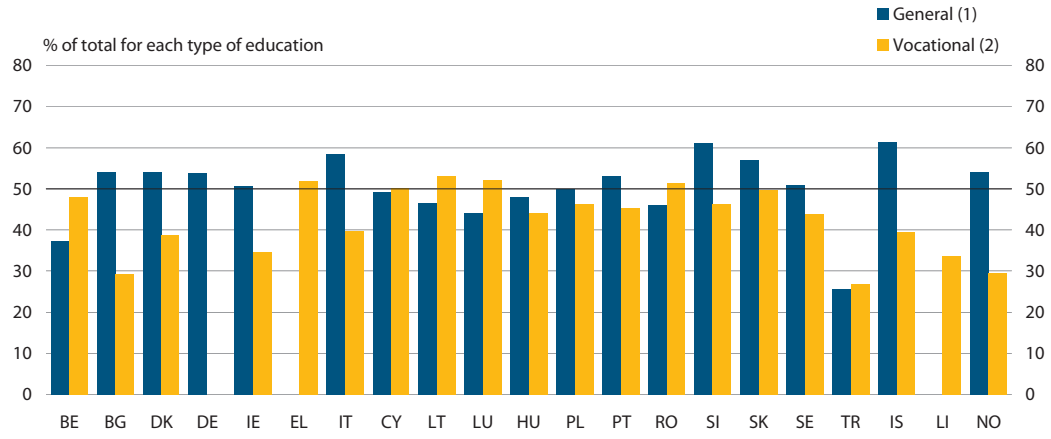
Fig. 21 Women as a share of those aged 17-19 completing upper and post-secondary education, 2004



CZ, EE, ES, FR, LV, MT, NL, AT, FI, UK, HR, CH: no data;
(1) LI: no data; (2) DE: no data

Source: Eurostat, UOE

Fig. 22 Women as a share of those aged 20-22 completing upper and post-secondary education, 2004



CZ, EE, ES, FR, LV, MT, NL, AT, FI, UK, HR, CH: no data;
(1) EL, LI: no data; (2) DE: no data

Source: Eurostat, UOE

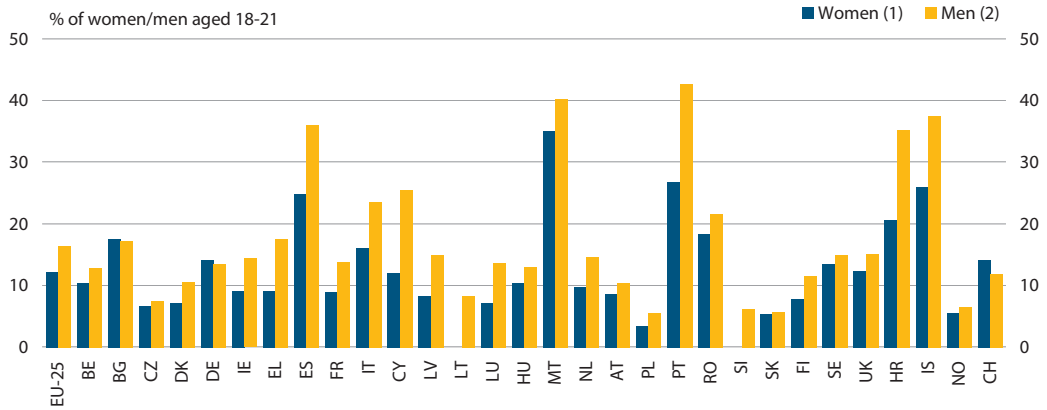
As in the younger group, men made up the majority of those completing vocational courses in 2004 in most Member States. The exceptions were Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Romania, where women outnumbered men, and Cyprus, where the numbers were much the same. In Denmark, Ireland and Italy, the share of women was under 40 % and in Bulgaria, under 30 %.

Early school leavers

More men than women leave school without adequate qualifications

Although the proportion of young people attaining upper secondary or tertiary qualifications is generally increasing across Europe, significant numbers of young women and men still leave the education system with only basic schooling. Many of these, moreover, do not receive any further education or training once they enter the labour market.

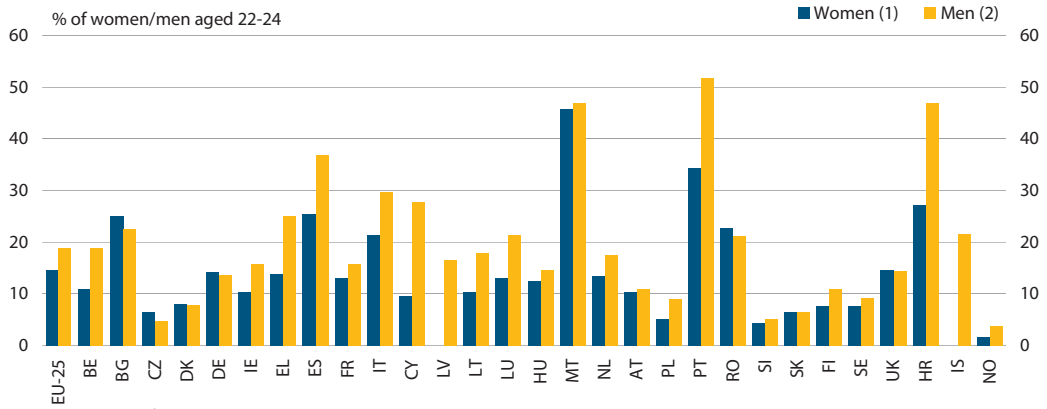
Fig. 23 Young people aged 18-21 with less than upper secondary education and not in education or training, 2005



TR; LI: no data; EU-25: estimate;
EE: too small sample size;
LT, SI: too small sample size for women;
(1) LV, LU: unreliable data;
(2) LT, LU, SI: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 24 Young people aged 22-24 with less than upper secondary education and not in education or training, 2005



TR; LI: no data; EU-25: estimate;
EE, CH: too small sample size;
LV, IS: too small sample size for women;
(1) DK, LT, LU, SI, HR: unreliable data;
(2) DK, LV, LT, SI: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

The vast majority of young women and men aged 16 to 17 continue to receive education or training after they leave compulsory education. Once they get beyond 17, however, the numbers begin to decline. Among those aged 18 to 21, over 12 % of women and 16 % of men with only basic education — i.e. no qualifications beyond compulsory schooling — received no education or training in the four weeks before the 2005 survey. Accordingly, there is a high probability that they had left the education system without adequate qualifications to pursue a rewarding working career.

The proportion varies markedly across countries, especially for men, ranging from over 35 % in Spain, Malta and Portugal (in the last two, it was over 40 %) as well as in Croatia to only 5–6 % in Poland and Slovakia. Among women, the proportion was smaller than that of men in all countries, in many cases substantially so. Except in Malta, it was below 27 % everywhere and it was especially small in most of the new Member States (Figure 23 and Annex Table A.17).

Among those aged 22 to 24, early school leavers, defined in the same way, amounted to almost 19 % of men and over 14 % of women in 2005 (Figure 24). As for the younger age group, the proportion was especially high in Malta — over 45 % for both men and women — and was even higher (52 %) for men in Portugal and as well as Croatia. In both countries, the proportion for women was much lower, though still over 34 in Portugal. As in these two countries, the relative number of women in this age group who had left the education system with inadequate qualifications was smaller than for men in most countries, considerably so in many.

Women and men in tertiary education

More women than men obtain university degrees or the equivalent

Many more women than men are educated to tertiary — or university — level in most European countries. The gap between women and men in this respect has, moreover, tended to widen in recent years in most countries as participation in tertiary education has increased. Fewer women than men, however, go on to undertake advanced research. There are, in addition, substantial differences between women and men in the subjects studied.

More women than men are enrolled in undergraduate programmes across most of the EU

In the EU-25 as a whole, women accounted for almost 55 % of all students enrolled in tertiary level education (i.e. lSCED levels 5 or 6) in 2003/2004 ([4]).

This gap is evident to varying extents throughout the EU. There are more women than men enrolled in ISCED 5 level programmes in all EU Member States apart from Germany and Cyprus, where the proportion was only just under half in both cases. Men significantly outnumber women in Turkey (representing 58 % of all students). Women accounted for more than 60 % of students enrolled in Sweden and the three Baltic States as well as in Iceland and Norway (Figure 25 and Annex Table A.18).

The share of women among students increased between 1997/98 and 2003/04 in virtually all countries for which data are available for both years. The only exceptions are Finland and Lithuania, marginally, and, Cyprus and Bulgaria more markedly.

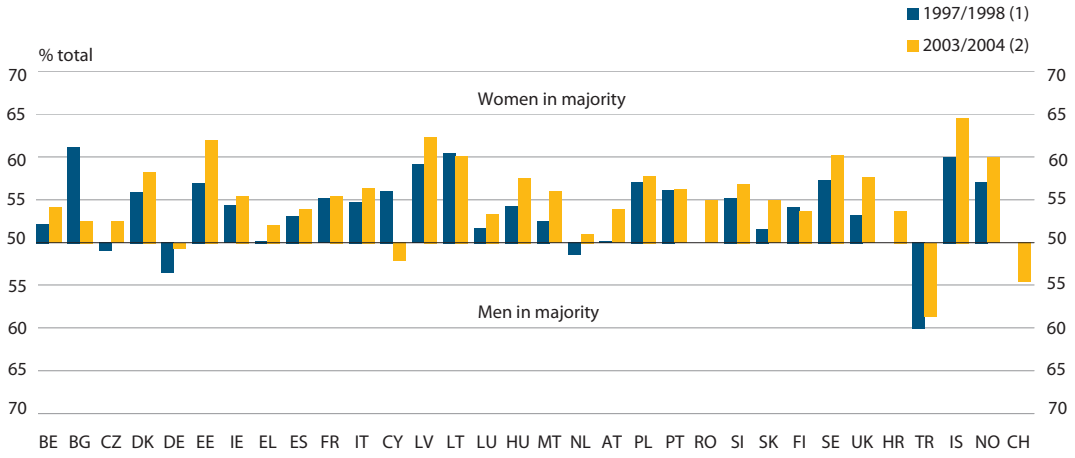
More men than women continue on to do postgraduate studies

Men represent the majority of students enrolled in ISCED 6, or advanced research, programmes in most European countries. In the EU-25 as a whole, women made up almost 47 % of students in 2003–04. In Belgium, the Czech Republic and Turkey, the figure was under 40 %. Women outnumbered men, however, in the three southern countries of Spain, Italy and Portugal, the three Baltic States, Luxembourg, Finland, Bulgaria and Romania as well as Iceland (Figure 26 and Annex Table A.19).

Between 1997/98 and 2003/04, the number of women enrolled in ISCED level 6 programmes relative to men increased in nearly all countries, by an average of almost 3 percentage points in the EU. The only exception is Italy, in which women still outnumber men.

4 Since there are marginally fewer women than men in the 18–28 age group from which most tertiary-level students come, these proportions slightly understate the gap between women and men in this regard.

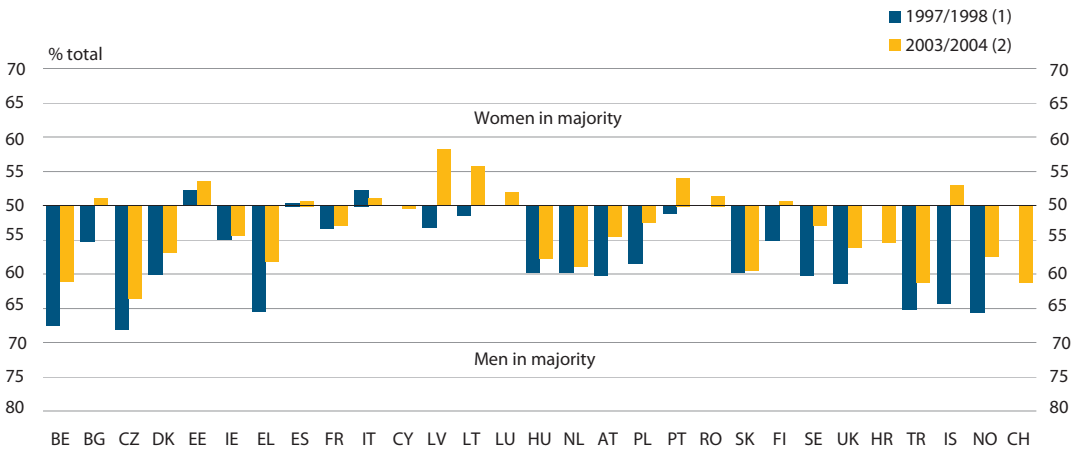
Fig. 25 Enrolments of women and men in the first stage of tertiary education, 1997/98 and 2003/04



(1) BE, CY, MT, TR: 1998/1999; IE: 1999/2000; HR, LI, CH: no data;
(2) LU: 2002/2003; LI: no data

Source: Eurostat, UOE

Fig. 26 Enrolments of women and men in the second stage of tertiary education, 1997/98 and 2003/04



(1) BE, MT, TR: 1998/1999; IE: 1999/2000; CY, LU, RO, SI, HR, LI, CH: no data;
(2) LU: 2002/2003; MT: data too small; LI: no data;

Source: Eurostat, UOE

Women are more successful than men in completing tertiary level programmes

Women seem to be more successful than men in completing their tertiary-level studies. In 2004, women made up around 59 % of students graduating with ISCED level 5 qualifications in the EU-25, 4 percentage points more than the share of women in enrolments. (The difference between the two figures might be explained by women completing their studies earlier or perhaps taking shorter courses than men as well as by a larger proportion of women completing their programmes successfully.)

This gap is evident right across Europe. More women than men graduated in 2004 in all countries except Turkey, where women make up a relatively small proportion of students enrolled. In Portugal, Poland and the three Baltic States, as well as Iceland, around two thirds or more of the students graduating were women.

The number of women graduating relative to men, moreover, increased between 1998 and 2004 in all EU Member States, except Spain, France and Slovakia where it remained almost the same, and in Cyprus, and Bulgaria, where there was a marked decline. The proportion of women also declined in Norway over the same period.

More men than women obtain postgraduate degrees

The situation is very different at postgraduate level. In the EU-25 as a whole in 2004, 57 % of those successfully completing their studies were men. Men also outnumbered women in most countries. The exceptions are Ireland, Italy (though only marginally so), Cyprus, Portugal, the three Baltic States and Bulgaria ([5]).

The share of men among graduates at this level, moreover, was more than their share of enrolments in most countries, which partly reflects the growing share of women enrolling in ISCED 6 programmes (i.e. those graduating are those who initially enrolled some years previously when the share of women was smaller).

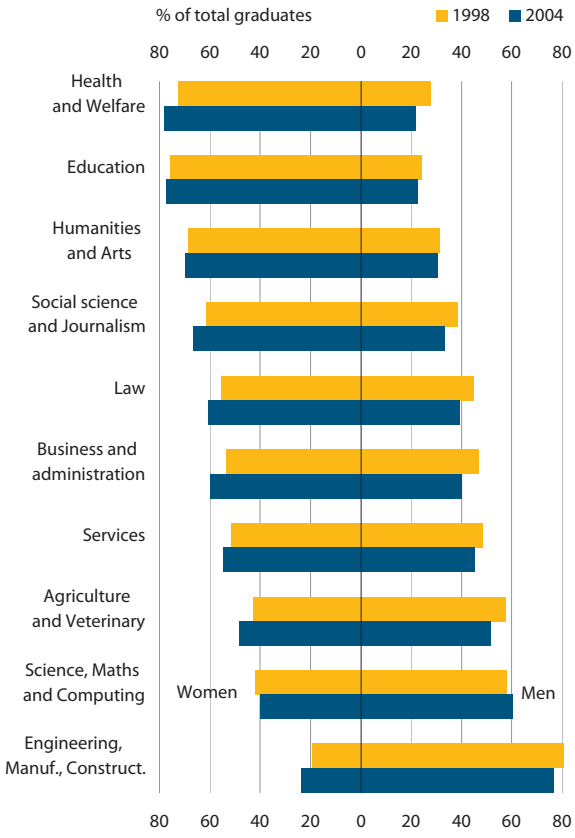
The number of women among graduates at ISCED level 6, therefore, increased by more than that of men between 1998 and 2004 in almost all countries. The only exceptions are Estonia, where the share of women declined, and Italy, where it remained much the same. In the EU as a whole, the gap between the share of women and men narrowed by over 6 percentage points (i.e. by more than the gap in enrolments).

Big differences remain in the subject areas studied by women and men

There is a marked difference between the fields of education in which women and men successfully complete (the first stage of) tertiary level programmes. While women make up a large majority of those graduating in health and welfare and teacher training and education programmes at ISCED level 5, outnumbering men by more than three to one on average in the EU in 2004, the reverse is the case in engineering, manufacturing and construction.

Similarly in science, mathematics and computing programmes, the number of men was some 50 % larger than the number of women, whereas in business and administration the number of women was almost 50 % larger than the number of men, in law, 54 % larger, and in social sciences and journalism and humanities and the arts,

Fig. 27 Graduations of women and men in the first stage of tertiary education by field of education in the EU-25, 1998 and 2004



Source: Eurostat, UOE

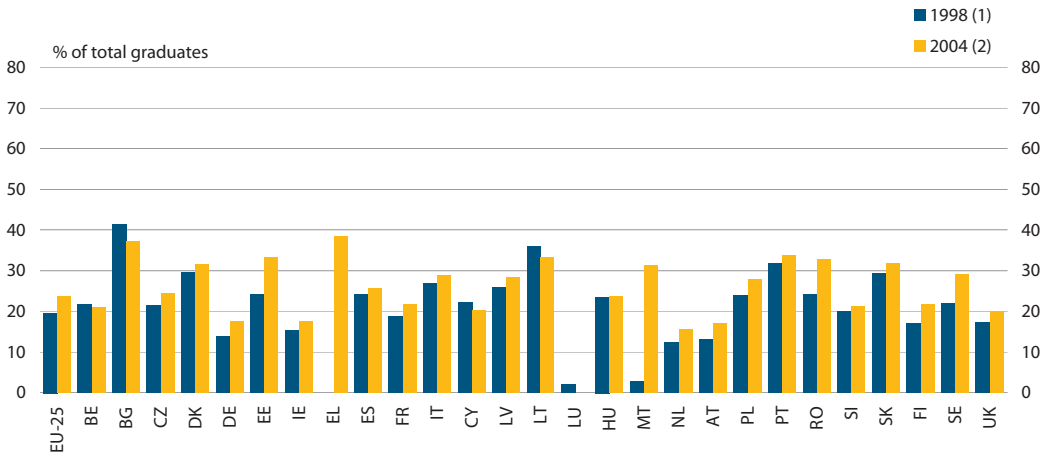
5 It should be noted that in Slovakia and Romania, data on graduates include those completing a lower level research degree than the norm, a large proportion of whom are women, which accordingly tends to push up the overall share of women.

twice as large or more. In other broad areas, in agriculture and veterinary and services, the number of men and women was more similar (Figure 27 and Annex Table A.20).

These differences are also evident in individual Member States and other European countries. Men, therefore, accounted for over 65 % of students graduating in engineering, manufacturing and construction programmes in all the countries in 2004, except Bulgaria and Greece (where the figure was 62–63 %). In Germany, Ireland, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Austria and the UK, they accounted for over 80 % (Figure 28).

The situation is similar, though less extreme, in science, mathematics and computing programmes. In four of the 26 EU Member States for which there are data, men accounted for around two thirds or more of students in 2004 (i.e. outnumbering women by around two to one), while in another eight, they made up 60 % or more. On the other hand, women made up more than half of total graduates in Bulgaria, Italy, Portugal and Romania and just under half in Estonia, Finland and Sweden as well as Croatia (Figure 29).

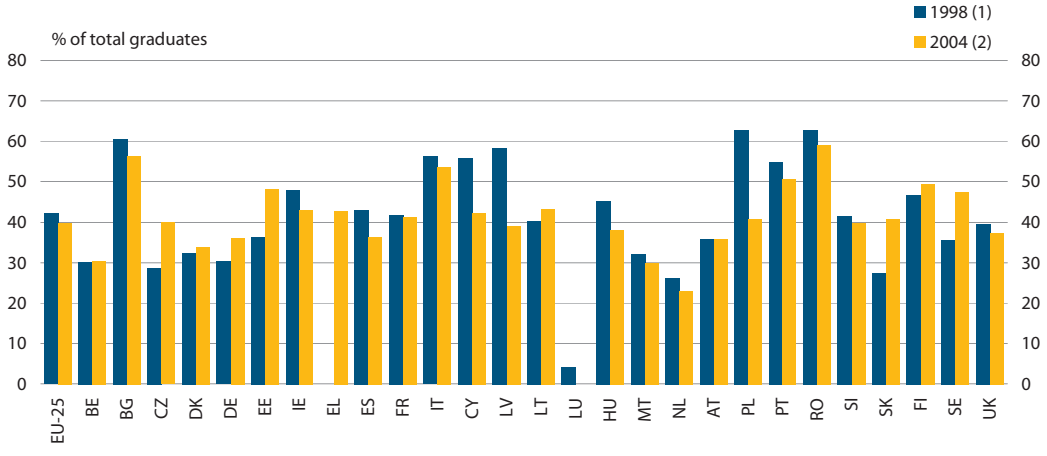
Fig. 28 Graduations of women in the first stage of tertiary education in engineering, manufacturing and construction, 1998 and 2004



(1) FR, CY: 1999; BE: 2000; EL: no data;
(2) FR, MT, FI: 2003; LU: no data

Source: Eurostat, UOE

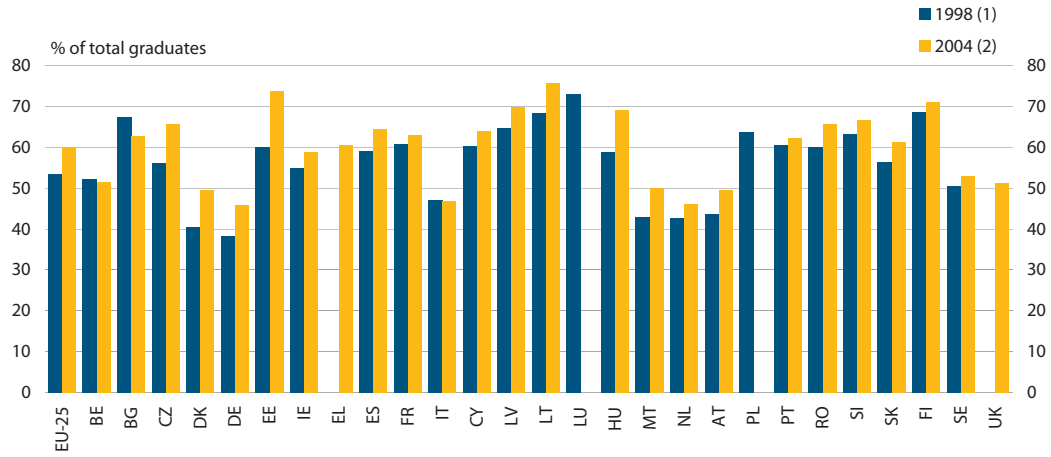
Fig. 29 Graduations of women in the first stage of tertiary education in science, mathematics and computing, 1998 and 2004



(1) FR, CY: 1999; BE: 2000; EL: no data;
(2) FR, MT, FI: 2003; LU: no data

Source: Eurostat, UOE

Fig. 30 Graduations of women in the first stage of tertiary education in business and administration, 1998 and 2004



(1) FR, CY: 1999; BE: 2000; EL, UK: no data;
(2) FR, MT, FI: 2003; LU, PL: no data

Source: Eurostat, UOE

In teacher training and education, by contrast, women outnumber men substantially in all the countries as well as in health and welfare programmes. This is also the case in all the countries in humanities and arts and in social and behavioural science and journalism programmes.

In other broad areas of study, the numbers of men and women are more balanced in most countries, though there are a number of exceptions. In particular, in business and administration programmes, women accounted for over 60 % of students in Greece, Spain, France, Portugal, Finland and in all the new Member States except Malta (Figure 30). Men, however, were in the majority in Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Austria and made up almost half of students in Belgium, Malta and the UK. Equally, men made up over 65 % of graduates in agriculture and veterinary programmes in Denmark, Germany, Cyprus (where men accounted for 100 % though the figures are small) and Malta, while women accounted for around 60 % or more in Estonia, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the UK.

The share of women graduating has risen in all subject areas except science and maths

These relative concentrations of women and men in particular subject areas have diminished a little in recent years, but only in some cases. In most fields of education, the share of women increased over the six years 1998 to 2004 as their overall share of students graduating at tertiary level increased.

The main exception is science, mathematics and computing, where women were in a minority in 1998 and where their share declined even further in the EU as a whole and in the majority of Member States. Nevertheless, the share of women increased in eight EU countries — the three Nordic Member States, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Lithuania and Slovakia — and remained virtually the same in Belgium and Austria.

The share of women increased by most over this period in engineering, manufacturing and construction, where women have traditionally been in a small minority, both in the EU on average and in most Member States. The share of women in agriculture and veterinary programmes, where women have also been in a minority, rose in most countries, the average gap with men narrowing to under 3 percentage points.

The proportion of women graduating in teacher training and education programmes, in which women were in a large majority, expanded only marginally. In health and welfare programmes, however, the gap between women and men graduating widened even further — by around 6 percentage points in the EU as a whole.

The share of women increased equally markedly in business and administrative studies and, to a slightly lesser extent, in law.

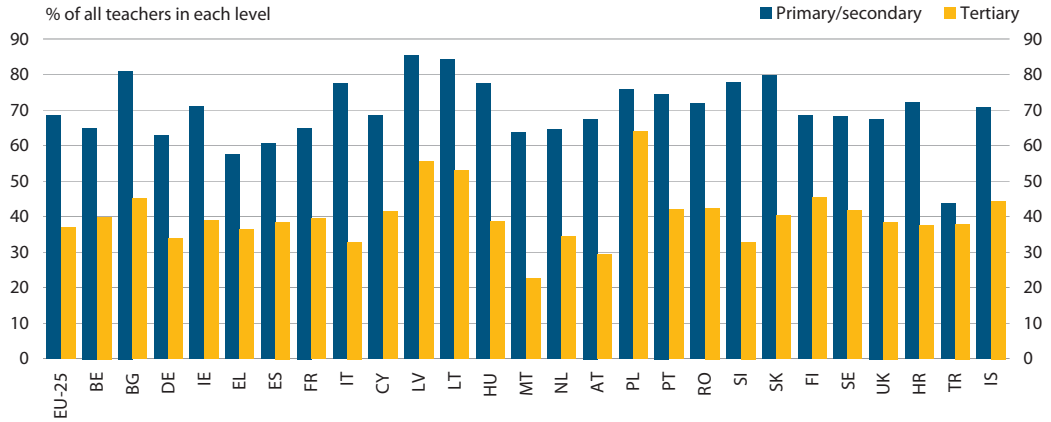
Teachers

Most teachers below tertiary level are women, at tertiary level, men

Teaching remains predominantly a female occupation at least up to secondary school level. In primary and secondary schools, therefore, over 68 % of teachers are women, according to data for 2004. The proportion of women is particularly high in most of the new Member States — Cyprus and Malta being the exceptions — exceeding 80 % in Latvia and Lithuania as well as Bulgaria and exceeding 75 % in Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (no data are available for the Czech Republic and Estonia). The proportion of women is also over 75 % in Italy. While it is smaller in other parts of the EU, it is, nevertheless, over 60 % in all Member States apart from Greece, where it is only slightly below (Figure 31 and Annex Table A.21).

By contrast, in universities and other tertiary-level colleges, the proportion of women among teachers is much smaller and less than that of men in all Member States, except Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (in the last, women making up around 63 % of the total). In the EU as a whole, women accounted for under 40 % of teachers at this level; in Italy, Austria and Slovenia, only around 30 % or just over and in Malta for only 23 %.

Fig. 31 Proportion of female teachers, 2004



CZ, DK, EE, LU: no data; AT, PL: 2003; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, UOE

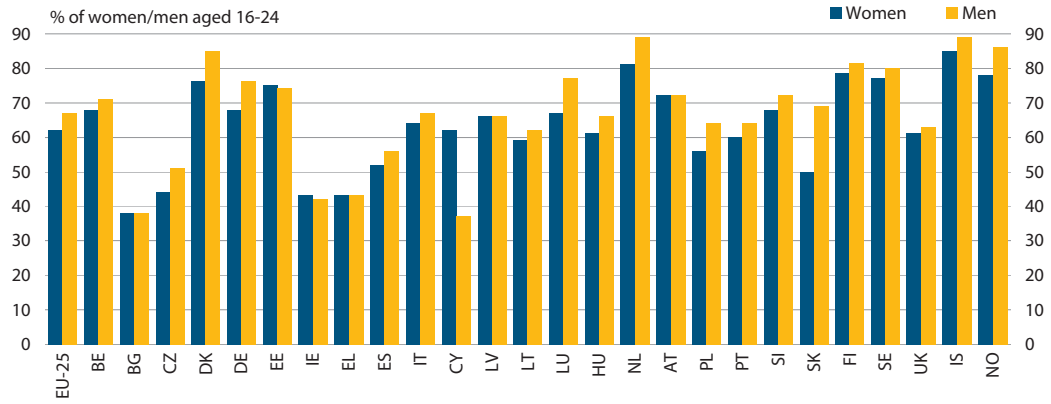
Young women and men in the information society

Only small differences in the regular use of computers and the Internet by young men and women

According to the 2006 Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, a larger proportion of young men than women used computers on a regular basis. However, the difference in use was small in the EU and most countries (Figure 32). Some 62 % of women in the EU used a computer on average once a day as opposed to 67 % of men and the gap is narrowed to only 2 percentage points if those using one once a week on average are included as well (i.e. an additional 19 % of women and 16 % of men, see Annex Table A.22).

There are, however, marked variations in the overall scale of daily use of computers by both women and men across the EU, with the proportion ranging from around 75 % or more in

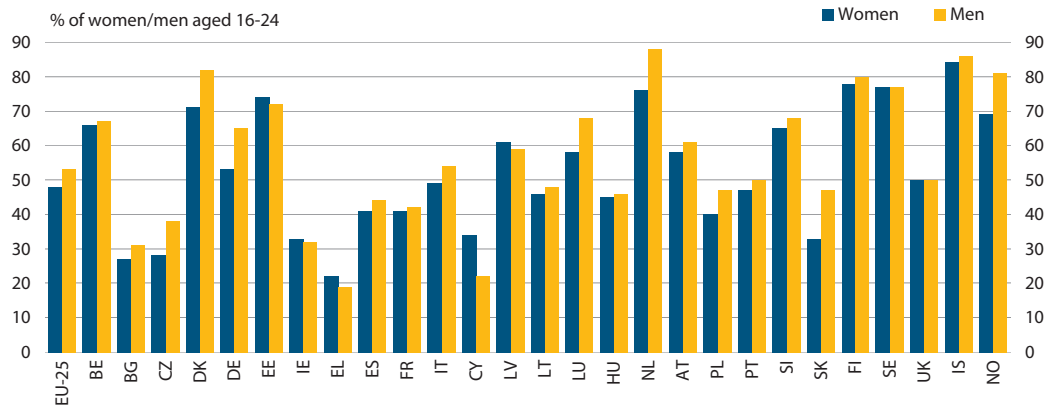
Fig. 32 Women and men having used a computer on average once a day or almost every day in the last three months, 2006



FR, MT, RO: no data

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Fig. 33 Women and men having used Internet on average once a day or almost every day in the last three months, 2006



MT, RO: no data

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden as well as in Iceland and Norway, to only around 38 % in Bulgaria and under 44 % in Ireland and Greece.

The difference between men and women in the use of the Internet is similarly small. In 2006, some 48 % of young women aged 16–24 in the EU used the Internet daily, or almost daily, as compared with 53 % of men. The figure for women ranged from over two thirds in Denmark, Estonia, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden (as well as Iceland and Norway) to only 27 % in Bulgaria and 22 % in Greece (Figure 33).

Women and men use the Internet for different purposes

In 2006, 74 % of women and 72 % of men aged 16–24 in the EU-25 used the Internet in the three months preceding the survey for communication purposes, in many cases for sending and receiving e-mails. Twice as many men in this age group in the EU than women used the Internet for downloading software (38 % as against 19 %). Similarly significantly more young men than women (56 % as opposed to 39 %) used it for playing or downloading games and music.

On the other hand, more young women than men used the Internet for formal education purposes, for arranging travel and accommodation (31–32 % for both activities compared with 27 % of men), as well as for seeking health information (25 % of women compared to only 10 % of men — Annex Table A.23)

Level of computer skills among women and men

Men are more skilled at using computers than women

The gap between men and women is wider in respect of basic computer skills than in the frequency of use. In 2006, almost half (48 %) of young men aged 16–24 in the EU were considered to have high skills as opposed to only 30 % of women. Moreover, the proportion of men with high skills was larger than for women in almost all Member States. While there were seven Member States in which at least 60 % of men in this age group had high basic computer skills and another six where the figure was over 50 %, the largest proportion of women with such skills was in Slovenia at 56 % and only in one other country, Austria, was the figure over 50 %.

At the same time, only a slightly smaller proportion of women than men in this age group in the EU were assessed as having at least medium-level basic skills and in six countries, the proportion of women was larger than for men (Annex Table A.24).

Health of young women and men and other social aspects

Weight indicators of health

Similar numbers of women and men are classed as obese …

Obesity is perhaps the most serious health problem afflicting young people in many parts of the EU at the present time. A significant proportion of both young women and young men aged 15–24 in a number of Member States are either classed as obese or as overweight and so on the way to becoming obese, reflecting both their bad dietary habits and lifestyles. At the same time, in many countries, a similar proportion of young women are classed as being underweight, which also has potentially serious health implications.

The classification into these groups is based on the body mass index (BMI) ([6]) from information collected by health interview surveys carried out between 1996 and 2003 in EU Member States. Since they relate to different years, the findings are not strictly comparable between countries. Nevertheless, they provide a broad indication of the situation across the EU.

… but more men than women are overweight

While there are much the same number of young women and young men who are classified as being obese in most EU Member States, there are many more men than women who are classified as being overweight. By contrast, around twice as many women aged 15–24 as men are classed as being underweight by the same measure.

The scale of the problem, however, varies across Member States ([7]) (Figures 34 and 35 and Annex Table A.25). The young women and men classified as obese are concentrated very much in a few countries, in particular, the UK (where the figures relate to England rather than the UK as a whole and where over 11 % of women and almost 10 % of men were so classified), Malta (where the figures are almost 10 % for women and just under 14 % for men), Germany (6 % of women and almost 8 % of men) and Ireland (around 6 % of both men and women). In the other Member States, apart from Denmark and Portugal, where 5–6 % of men in this age group were classed as being obese, the proportions were under 5 % (they were also 5–6 % in Iceland for both women and men). In Estonia, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, they were under 2 % for both young women and young men.

Being overweight is a more widespread problem. The proportion of young men aged 15–24 who were classed as being overweight in 2004 and on the way to being obese was over 10 % in all the European countries covered except France (where it was 8 %). In all the countries in which the relative number of men classed as obese was relatively large, the proportion classified as overweight was also relatively large. In Lithuania and Malta, the proportion of men considered overweight was over 30 %, in Ireland and Greece, over 25 % and in Germany and the UK, as well as in Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria and Iceland, over 20 %.

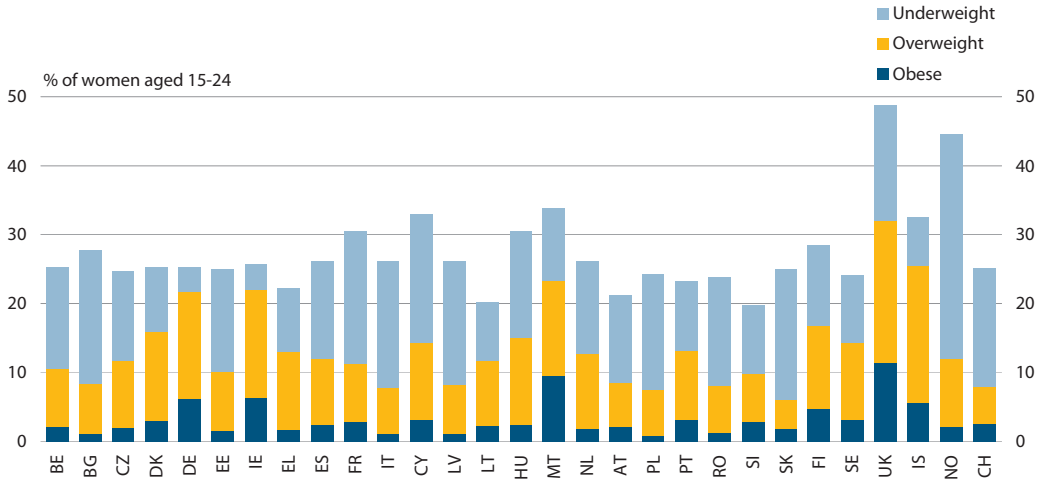
By contrast, in half the 26 Member States for which data are available, the share of women aged 15–24 classed as overweight was under 10 %. There are only three Member States — Germany, Ireland and the UK — as well as Iceland in which the proportion was over 15 %. These are all countries in which the number classed as obese was also relatively large. In the

6 The body mass index (BMI) is a measure of a person's weight relative to his/her height that correlates fairly well with body fat content in adults. It is calculated as the ratio between a person's weight measured in kilograms, and the square of their height measured in metres. Someone with a BMI between 25 and 30 is considered overweight and a person with a BMI of 30 or more as obese. Those with a BMI below 18 are classed as underweight.

7 Data from Germany and UK are based on measured height and weight, while in other countries these were self-reported.

UK, therefore, the proportion of young women classified as either obese or overweight was over 30 % and in Germany and Ireland as well as in Malta, over 20 %.

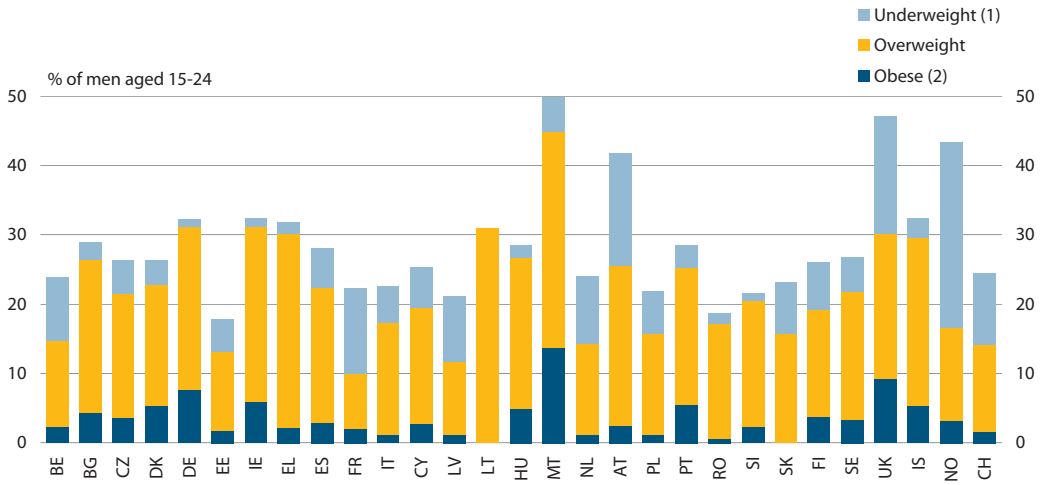
Fig. 34 Distribution of young women aged 15-24 according to the body mass index, 2004



LU: no data; UK: data refer to England

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996-2003

Fig. 35 Distribution of young men aged 15-24 according to the body mass index, 2004



LU: no data; UK: data refer to England;
(1) LT: no data; (2) LT, SK: no data

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996-2003

More women than men are classed as being underweight

At the same time as there are large numbers of young women and men overweight in Europe, there are significant numbers who are underweight, though in this case many more women than men.

There is again wide variation in the numbers involved across the EU, though apart from the UK, where the proportions are much the same, and Austria, the share of women classed as underweight exceeded that of men in all Member States, in most cases, markedly so. Except for the UK ([8]), where the relative number of both women and men concerned was around

8 The high percentage of underweight persons in UK, compared to other EU countries is partly explained by the use of a different definition of the category 'underweight', so that more persons are included in this category.

17 %, the countries in which the number of young people classed as overweight was relatively high (Germany, Ireland and, to a lesser extent, Malta) have comparatively few classed as underweight. In Bulgaria, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia and Slovakia, the proportion classified as being underweight was around 18–19 %, and in Norway, almost 33 %.

For men, by contrast, the proportion classified as underweight was under 10 % in all countries except France (12 %), Austria (16 %) and the UK (17 %) in the EU, and in Switzerland (10 %) and, above all, Norway (27 %) outside the EU.

Given the number of young women and men who are considered either over- or underweight, more than half of the young women and men were classified as being of normal weight according to the body mass index. The proportions varied from around 80 % or just under in Estonia, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia — all new Member States — to only just over half in the UK and Norway.

Causes of death

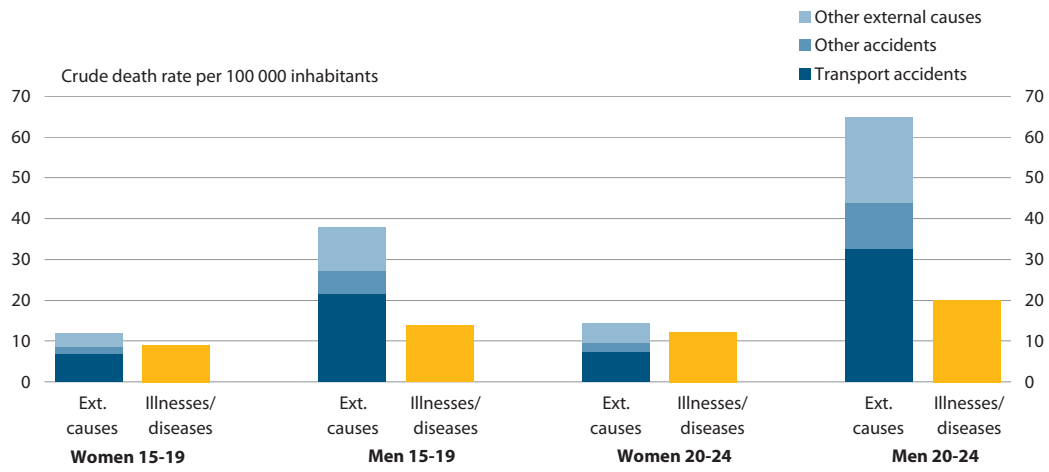
Many more young men than women die from accidents

The much higher rate of mortality among young men than among young women is primarily a result of many more men than women dying from accidents or non-illness related causes. But it is also the case that men are more prone than women to contract a fatal illness or disease.

In 2005, therefore, three times as many men in the EU aged 15–19 died from accidents and other external causes than women — around 38 per 100 000 as opposed to just under 12 per 100 000 in the case of women. Of these, over half — 21 in every 100 000 — were the victims of road and other transport accidents. This was also true of women, though the figure was much lower (just below seven in every 100 000 — Figure 36).

These figures vary substantially across the EU, but in all countries, men were much more prone to fatal accidents than women. For men in this age group, deaths from external causes ranged from 93 per 100 000 in Lithuania and 73 in Estonia to 18 in the Netherlands, with no other country, except Bulgaria and Germany, and then only marginally, having a figure

Fig. 36 Crude death rates of young women and men aged 15-24, by cause, 2005



Source: Eurostat, Health statistics

below 30 per 100 000. For women, they ranged from 31 per 100 000 in Estonia and 28 in Lithuania — figures which were higher than for men in the Netherlands — to under 10 per 100 000 in Greece, France and the Netherlands.

More men than women also die from illnesses and diseases

The difference between men and women in the number of deaths from illnesses and diseases is smaller but the figure for men in their teens was still over 50 % higher than for women in 2005. Deaths among men aged 15–19, from these causes therefore, averaged almost 14 per 100 000 in the EU as opposed to just under nine per 100 000 among women. Neoplasms — or tumours — were the most common single cause, accounting for 34 % of all deaths from illnesses and diseases of women and men in this age group, while diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems accounted for a further 30 % or so (Annex Table A.26).

Again, deaths from these causes vary markedly across countries, in this case being particularly high among both women and men in Bulgaria and Romania. In all countries, however, apart from Bulgaria and Sweden where the figures were much the same, deaths among men from illnesses and diseases were significantly higher than among women.

Deaths of men from external causes increase as they get older

A similar pattern is evident for women and men aged 20–24. Deaths from both external causes and illnesses and diseases among women in the EU were slightly higher than among the younger age group in 2005 but among men, they were over 60 % higher. Some 65 men per 100 000 in the EU, therefore, died from external causes and around 20 per 100 000 from illnesses and diseases, the first figure over 4.5 times higher than that for women and the second 65 % higher.

Differences between men and women of a similar scale exist in most Member States. In all countries, deaths from external causes among men were over 3.5 times greater than among women and over six times greater in Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia. In Estonia and Lithuania, they were over 150 per 100 000 , more than twice the EU average and around five times more than in the Netherlands, which again had the smallest number of deaths from such causes among both men and women (30 per 100 000 for men, just over 10 for women).

At the same time, the number of men dying from illnesses and diseases was over 40 % higher than for women in all EU Member States apart from Estonia, Portugal and Slovakia, where it was just under 35 % higher, and Denmark and the Netherlands, where the numbers were almost the same. In Lithuania and Austria, the number of men dying from these causes, at around 30 per 100 000 or more, was over twice the number of women. The death rate among men in this age group from illnesses and diseases, however, was even higher in Bulgaria and Latvia (37–38 per 100 000).

As for the younger age group, the most common cause of death in this category were neoplasms along with diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, which together accounted for 67–69 % of deaths among both women and men in the EU as a whole and a similar proportion in most countries.

Smoking

More young men than young women in the EU smoke regularly

While smoking is on the decline in Europe, according to the 2004 round of health interview surveys there are still large numbers of young women and men who smoke cigarettes regularly (Figure 37 and Annex Table A.27).

The numbers concerned vary markedly across the EU, though only in two Member States — Sweden and the UK — as well as in Norway outside the EU, were more young women than men daily smokers. In around half the countries, however, more women than men in this age group smoked occasionally.

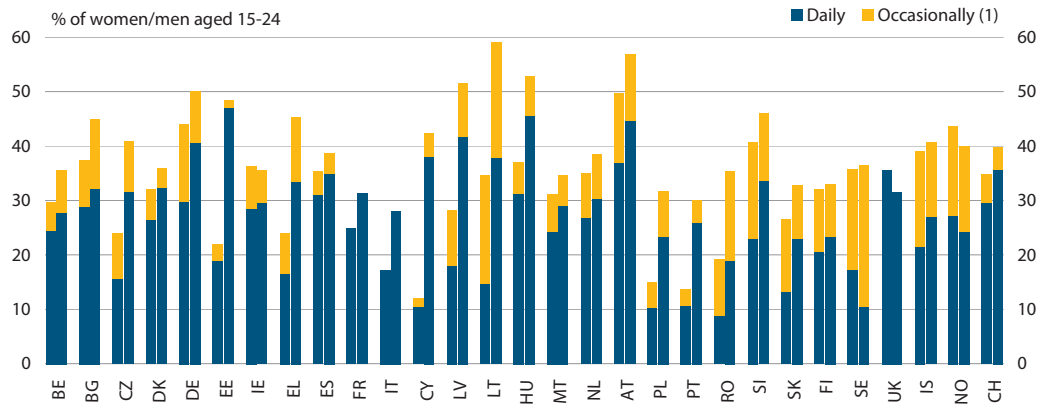
The relative number of smokers also varies greatly across countries. For women, the proportion of daily smokers ranged from 36–37 % in Austria and the UK and 31 % in Spain and Hungary to under 15 % in Lithuania and Slovakia, 10–11 % in Cyprus and Portugal and only 9 % in Romania. By contrast, the proportion of men aged 15 to 24 who smoked daily was over 23 % in all countries apart from Sweden (only just over 10 %) and Romania (19 %), while it was some 45 % or more in Estonia, Hungary and Austria and over 40 % in Germany and Latvia.

Men are also more likely than women to smoke heavily

Among smokers, a comparatively small proportion of young women and men smoked more than 20 cigarettes a day in most countries, though again men were more likely than women to do so. Indeed, the latter was the case in all countries apart from Belgium and Iceland. In Cyprus, over 80 % of male smokers had a daily consumption this high and in Greece and the Netherlands, over 70 %. On the other hand, the figure was only just over 11 % in the Czech Republic and under 10 % in Bulgaria and Austria as well as in Iceland.

Among women smokers, the proportion smoking over 20 cigarettes a day was also much larger than elsewhere in Cyprus, Greece and the Netherlands, though in the first two, still well below the figure for men (18 percentage points lower in Greece and 44 percentage points lower in Cyprus). In the Netherlands, some 83 % of women smokers consumed this many cigarettes a day, more than the proportion of men. By contrast, in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Malta and Austria, the figure was under 10 %.

Fig. 37 Proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 who smoke, 2004



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
LU: no data; (1) FR, IT, UK: no data

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996-2003

Use of cannabis

A larger number of young men than women have used cannabis

Young men are also more likely than young women to use other drugs apart from tobacco, according to surveys carried out in schools. Although these surveys only collected data on cannabis use, the findings might be indicative of the use of more 'fashionable' — and dangerous — drugs.

In 2003, the proportion of young men aged 15 and 16 who had used cannabis on more than 40 occasions was larger than that of women in all EU Member States apart from Ireland. This proportion, however, varied widely across countries, ranging in the case of men from 12–14 % in the Czech Republic, France and the UK to only 1 % in Greece, Cyprus, Finland and Sweden and under 1 % in Romania. Among women, it ranged from 6–7 % in Ireland, the Czech Republic and the UK, to under 1 % in the three Baltic States, Cyprus, Hungary, Finland, Sweden and Romania (Figure 38 and Annex Table A.28).

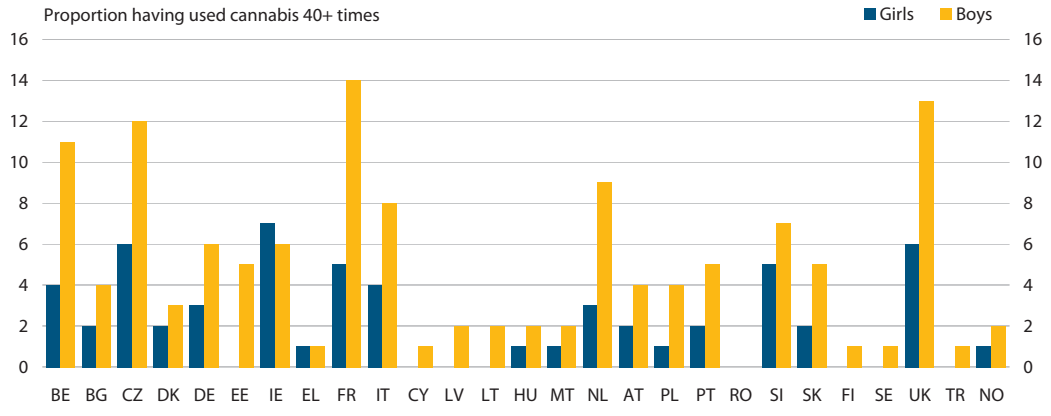
How young women and men spend their time

Women and men spend their time in different ways

Information collected from time use surveys (conducted by people keeping a diary of how long they spend on different activities during a typical day) indicates that there are significant differences in how young women and men spend their time. In the 14 EU Member States for which time use surveys were carried out on a reasonably comparable basis at various times during the period 1998 to 2004, women aged 15–24 on average spend more time on personal care, studying and, above all, on unpaid work around the house, including caring for children as well as cooking and cleaning, than men of the same age. By contrast, young men spend more time in paid work, in sporting activities, in watching TV and playing computer games than young women (Figure 39).

According to the surveys, women in this age group in the 14 countries covered, therefore, spend much the same amount of time as men sleeping and eating but an average of around one hour a day on other sorts of personal care (Annex Table A.29). Much the same is true in each Member

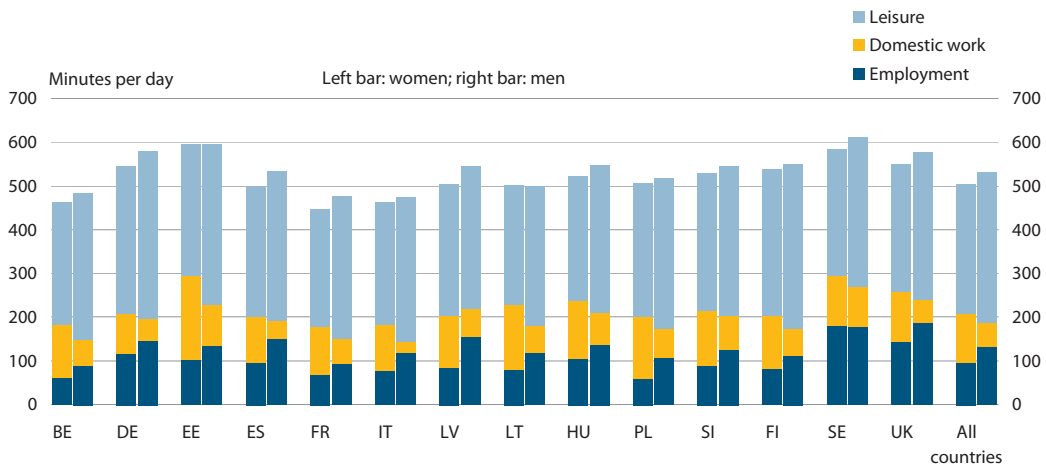
Fig. 38 Use of cannabis among students aged 15-16, 2003



ES, LU: no data

Source: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Fig. 39 How do young women and men aged 15-24 spend their time



SE: age 20-24;
BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK: no data

Source: Eurostat, national time use surveys, 1998-2004

State, with similar amounts of time being spent by women and men — though in Italy, both spend 12–14 minutes a day more than the average elsewhere — and with women spending more time than men in all countries (over 20 minutes a day more in Sweden and the UK).

Young men spend more time than women in paid work, women more time studying

Even at this age, men spend on average almost 40 minutes a day more than women working in paid employment (2 hours 13 minutes as opposed to 1 hour 35 minutes). Only in Sweden, do women spend as much time as men in employment (though here the data relate to those aged 20–24), while in Spain, men spend almost an hour longer a day and in Latvia, 1 hour 11 minutes longer. The time spent in employment by both women and men is particularly long in the UK — over three hours a day for men and 2 hours 24 minutes for women.

This is accompanied in the UK by less time being spent in study (96–97 minutes a day) than in most other countries (well over two hours a day), reflecting the smaller proportion of young men and women in full-time education or vocational training. In Estonia, however, the time spent is even shorter (only just over 80 minutes a day) ([9]).

Apart from in Estonia and the UK together with Lithuania and Finland, in each of which women and men spend a similar amount of time studying, women spend more time studying than men in all the other Member States. This reflects the larger proportion of women than men in this age group enrolled in upper secondary or tertiary education programmes in most parts of the EU, as noted above.

Women spend more time than men in unpaid work …

In contrast to the shorter time spent in paid work, women spend much longer in unpaid work of various kinds than men — almost an hour a week longer on average in the 14 countries covered. The difference is particularly marked in the time spent preparing food, washing dishes and cleaning the house. The difference, moreover, is repeated to varying extents in all Member States. It is especially pronounced in Estonia and Lithuania (at around 90 minutes or more in total) as well as in Poland and Italy (over 75 minutes in each case). Indeed, in Italy, whereas women aged 15–24 spend on average over an hour a day on preparing food, washing dishes

9 The time spent studying is shorter still in Sweden but this is to be expected given the older age group covered.

and cleaning the house, men spend just eight minutes a day. This contrasts with Sweden, where men spend 37 minutes a day on such tasks, significantly more than in most other countries.

… men more time than women on leisure activities

Primarily as a consequence of the longer time spent in domestic chores, young women in this age group generally spend much less time than men on leisure activities — some 47 minutes a day less on average in the 14 Member States. The difference is significant in all the countries, ranging from over an hour a day in Estonia and France to 24 minutes in Latvia. The difference is especially marked in respect of computer games and other computing, in which men spend an average of 41 minutes a day and women just 13 minutes. The difference is significant in all Member States, even though the overall time spent by men each day varies from 65 minutes in Germany to 19 minutes in Estonia.

Men also spend an average of 13 minutes a day more than women on sporting activities, the difference being virtually the same in all countries.

There is equally a difference, though smaller, in time spent by women and men watching television, which is again repeated in all countries. The overall amount of time involved, however, varies markedly from over 2.5 hours a day in the case of men in Estonia and the UK and over 2 hours a day for women to under 1.5 hours a day for both men and women in Spain and Italy.

In other areas of leisure, while women and men spend a similar amount of time on average in socialising, there are differences in the time spent on particular activities included under this heading. Women, generally, therefore, spend more time socialising with their families than men and less with other people and more time on the telephone.

Similarly, while the time spent travelling by women and men is much the same on average across the 14 Member States, women in all countries spend more time travelling to shop and men in most countries spend more time travelling for leisure. This is especially the case in Italy, where men spend almost an hour a day on average on the latter and women only just over 40 minutes.

Young people involved in crime

Crime statistics lack comparability across countries but indicate the relative numbers of women and men involved

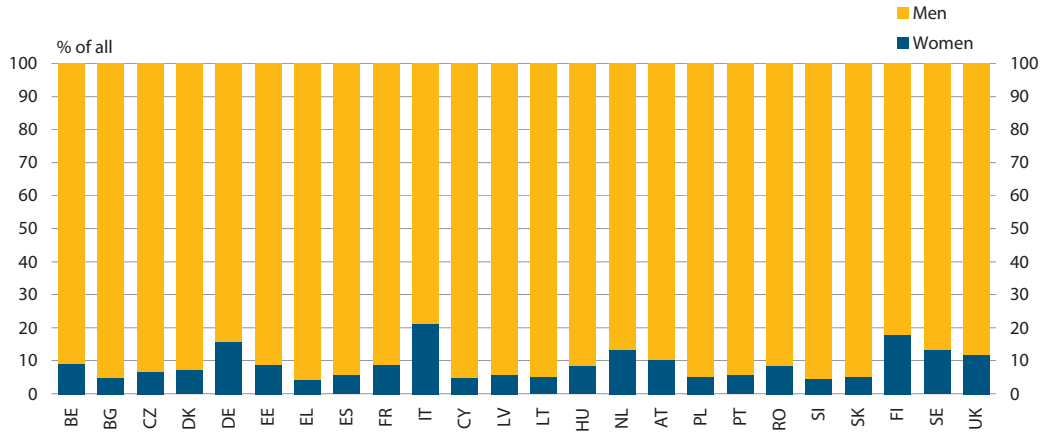
Comparing statistics on involvement in crime across countries is a difficult task because of variations in both criminal justice systems and, partly as a reflection of this, definitions of criminal offences. The periodic surveys on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems carried out by the United Nations attempt to apply standardised definitions to the data compiled by individual countries. These data may not be fully comparable and are affected to differing degrees by under-reporting. Nevertheless, in so far as this affects women and men to similar extents, they provide a reasonable indication of the relative involvement of women and men in criminal activity across Europe.

Many more young men than women are convicted of crimes throughout the EU

According to the latest statistics available (for 2002), the number of young men — or juveniles — convicted in a criminal court considerably outweighs the number of young women throughout the EU (juveniles are in most countries defined as those under 18, though under

16 in Malta and Portugal and under 19 in Luxembourg). While the proportion of women varies across Member States, only in Italy, did it exceed 20 % and elsewhere only in Germany and Finland, over 15 %. In Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Poland and Slovenia, the proportion of women was under 5 % (Figure 40 and Annex Table A.30).

Fig. 40 Juveniles convicted in criminal courts, 2002



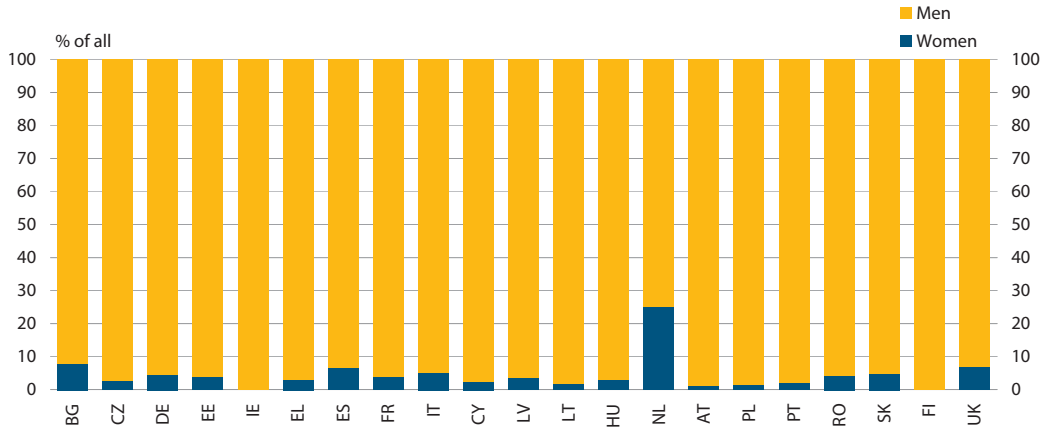
IE, LU, MT: no data; IE, AT: 1994; EL: 1996; ES: 1999; BG, EE, FR , HU: 2000; PL: 2001; PT: estimated from sex breakdown in 1994; BE: data estimated from sex breakdown in 1995; LT: estimated from sex breakdown in 1997

Source: UN, 8th Criminal and Justice Survey

A larger proportion of men than women are also sent to prison

The number of young women relative to men sent to prison after conviction is even lower, suggesting that the crimes they commit are generally less serious. The proportion of women, therefore, exceeds 6 % only in Bulgaria, Spain, the UK and, most markedly, the Netherlands (Figure 41).

Fig. 41 Convicted juveniles admitted to prisons, 2002



BE, LU, MT, SI, SE: unreliable data; DK: no data; AT: 1994; EL: 1996; IE: 1997; BG, EE, ES, FR: 2000; MT: 2001

Source: UN, 8th Criminal and Justice Survey

2

The working and family years

Employment patterns and reconciliation of work and family life

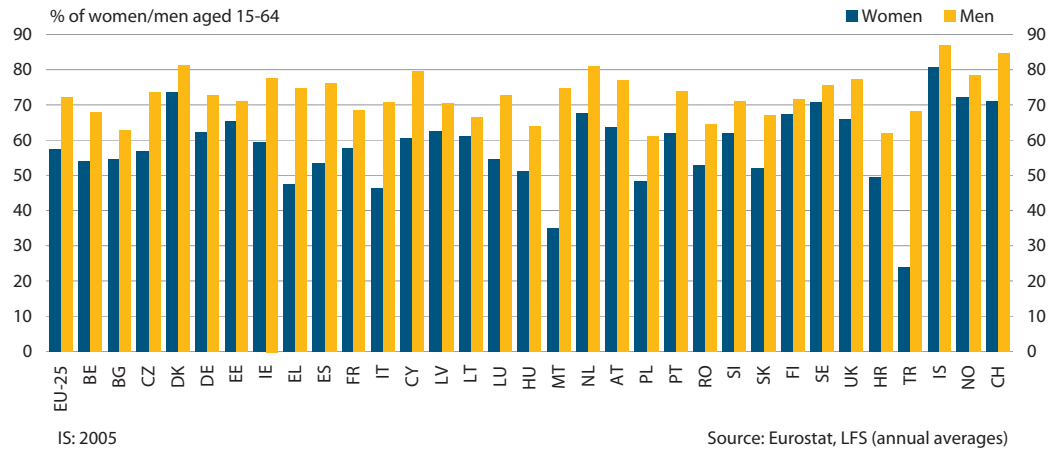
Employment of women and men

The proportion of men of working age in employment exceeds that of women throughout Europe. In the EU-25 as a whole, some 72 % of men aged 15–64 were in paid employment in 2006 as compared with just over 57 % of women in the same age group. The proportion of men of working age in employment, however, varied, in the EU, from around 81 % in Denmark and the Netherlands to just under 63 % in Bulgaria and 61 % in Poland. For women, the proportion varied more, from just over 73 % in Denmark and just under 71 % in Sweden to just over 46 % in Italy and only 35 % in Malta (Figure 42).

Outside of the EU, there was an even wider variation in employment rates between countries. In both Iceland and Switzerland, the proportion of men of working age in employment was slightly higher than in any EU Member State, at 87 % and just under 85 %, respectively. In Iceland, moreover, the proportion of women in employment was significantly higher than in Denmark, at 80.5 %. At the other end of the scale, in Croatia, the employment rate of men aged 15–64 was just 62 % and for women, just over 49 %. In Turkey, the employment rate of women in this age group was only 24 %, while the rate for men was 68 %, lower than in most EU Member States but still considerably above the rate for women.

The employment rate of both men and women is lower in the new EU Member States in central and eastern Europe than before the transition when everyone able to do so was expected to work. In many of the countries, however, the rate has risen over recent years. In the rest of the EU, the main tendency has been for the employment of women to increase over the long term as growing numbers have entered the labour market. The employment of men has tended to change relatively little in most of these countries.

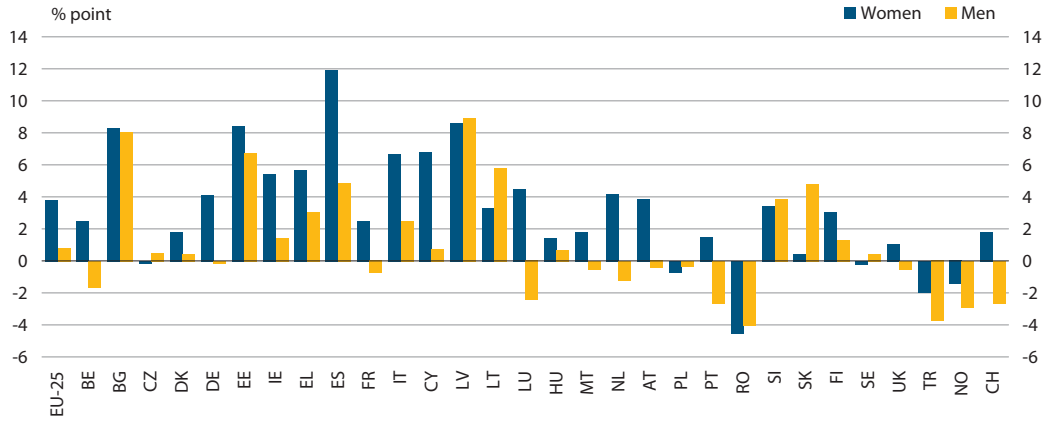
Fig. 42 Employment rate of women and men aged 15-64, 2006



IS: 2005

Source: Eurostat, LFS (annual averages)

Fig. 43 Changes in employment rate of women and men aged 15-64, 2000-06



HR: no data for 2000; IS: no data for 2000 and 2006;
ES and SE: break in the series between 2000 and 2006. Change in these two countries is indicative only

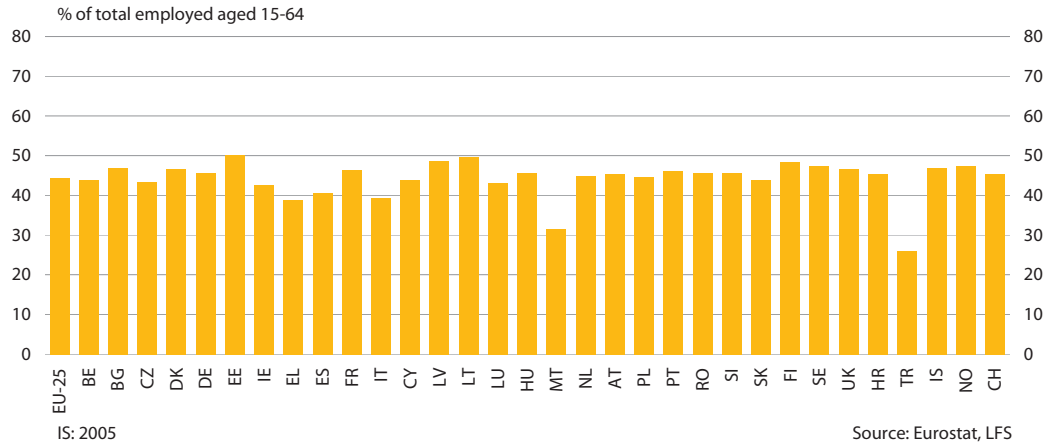
Source: Eurostat, LFS

These tendencies are reflected in the changes which occurred over the period 2000–06. Whereas the proportion of men aged 15–64 in employment increased by under 1 percentage point in the EU-25 as a whole over these six years, the proportion of women in employment rose by almost 4 percentage points (Figure 43 and Annex Table A.31).

Increases in the employment rate of men were particularly marked in Bulgaria, the three Baltic States and Slovakia, while the employment rate declined by more than 1 percentage point in the three Benelux countries, Portugal and Romania. Among women, the employment rate increased by more than 1 percentage point in all Member States except the Czech Republic (where it remained much the same), Poland (where it fell slightly) and Slovakia. Increases were especially large in Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, Italy, Cyprus and Latvia.

Outside the EU, the employment rate of both women and men declined in Turkey and Norway over this period, as did the employment rate for men in Switzerland.

Fig. 44 Women as a share of total employed aged 15-64, 2006



IS: 2005

Source: Eurostat, LFS

These changes in employment rates mean that women came to account for a larger share of the total in work between 2000 and 2006. Nevertheless, women made up only just over 44 % of those of working age in employment in the EU-25 as a whole in 2006, men almost 56 % (Figure 44 and Annex Table A.32).

The share of women in the total employed varies across the EU, reflecting differences between the employment rates of men and women. The share of women in 2006 ranged from 50 % in Estonia and almost 50 % in Lithuania — the only two countries in the EU where women make up much the same proportion of the people in employment as men — to under 40 % in Greece, Italy and Malta. In the latter, it was only just over 31 %, by far the smallest proportion in the EU. This, however, is still higher than in Turkey, where women accounted for only 26 % of the total employed in 2006, slightly less than in 2000.

Activity patterns of employment

More than men, women in employment in the EU tend to be concentrated in a few sectors of activity. This concentration, moreover, seems to be increasing rather than falling over time.

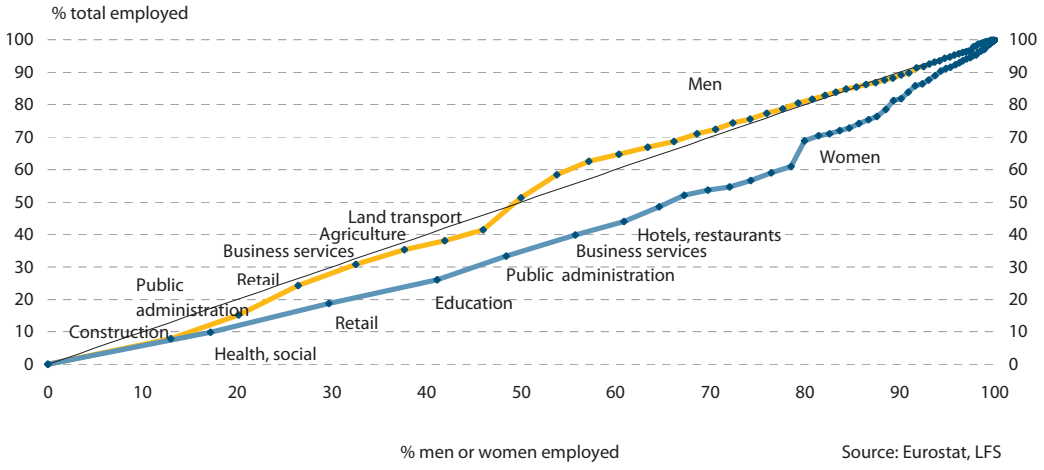
Women are more concentrated than men in a few sectors in the EU-25

Comparing the distribution by industry of employed women with that of men, a much larger proportion of women work in services, while the reverse is the case in industry.

In the EU-25 in 2005, some 61 % of women in employment worked in just six sectors of activity, defined at the NACE 2-digit level (of which there are 62 in total) (Figure 45). All of these involved the supply of services. They consist of health care and social work (in which 17 % of all women in work were employed), retailing (12.5 %), education (11.5 %), public administration (7 %), business activities (7 %) and hotels and restaurants (5 %) (Annex Table A.33). These six sectors, however, accounted for only 31 % of men in employment.

For men, the degree of concentration is much less than for women. The six most important sectors — three of which are also the most important for women — employed 42 % of those in work in the EU-25 in 2005. They are construction (which employed 13 % of all men as against just 1.5 % of women), public administration (7 %, much the same as for women),

Fig. 45 Concentration of women and men in employment by NACE 2-digit sector in the EU-25, 2005



Source: Eurostat, LFS

Guide to Figure 45

The figure indicates the extent to which women and men in employment are concentrated in a few sectors of activity in the EU. It shows on the horizontal axis the cumulative share of women and of men employed in each of the 62 NACE 2-digit sectors, ranked according to the relative number of women or men employed in them, and on the vertical axis, the share of the total employed working in each sector. If the share of women and men employed in each sector was the same, then the curves would lie on the 45 degree line in both cases. The more the curve diverges from the 45 degree line, the more women and men are concentrated in different sectors.

retailing (6 %, half the proportion of women), business activities (6 %, slightly less than for women), agriculture (5 % as against 4 % of women) and land transport (4 %, four times the share for women). These six sectors accounted for 33 % of women in employment.

Not only, therefore, is women's employment spread less evenly across sectors, but the sectors in which women predominantly work are different from those in which men are concentrated. As a result, in some sectors, jobs are mainly filled by women, in others by men (Annex Table A.34). Women make up almost 80 % of those employed in health and social work, over 70 % of those employed in education and over 60 % of those working in retailing. By contrast, women make up just 8 % of the workforce in construction and only 14 % of that in land transport, sectors in which men are concentrated.

Some increase in concentration since 2000

The degree of concentration of both women's and men's employment increased slightly in the five years up to 2005, more for women than for men. In 2005 the top six sectors for women, which were the same as in 2000, accounted for 61 % of women in employment in the EU-25, 2 percentage points more than in 2000 (Annex Table A.35).

The increase over the period is to a large extent due to the growth of jobs in health and social work, education and business activities. All three sectors are ones in which overall employment expanded at a relatively high rate. While the share of jobs filled by women in health and social work was the same in 2005 as in 2000, the share in education increased, so that women became even more dominant in this sector than before. Women's share of jobs also increased in business activities and public administration, where men were in the majority. The division of employment between women and men, therefore, became more equal in these two sectors.

The degree of concentration of men's employment also increased between 2000 and 2005, but only marginally, due mainly to a growth of jobs in construction, the top-ranking sector.

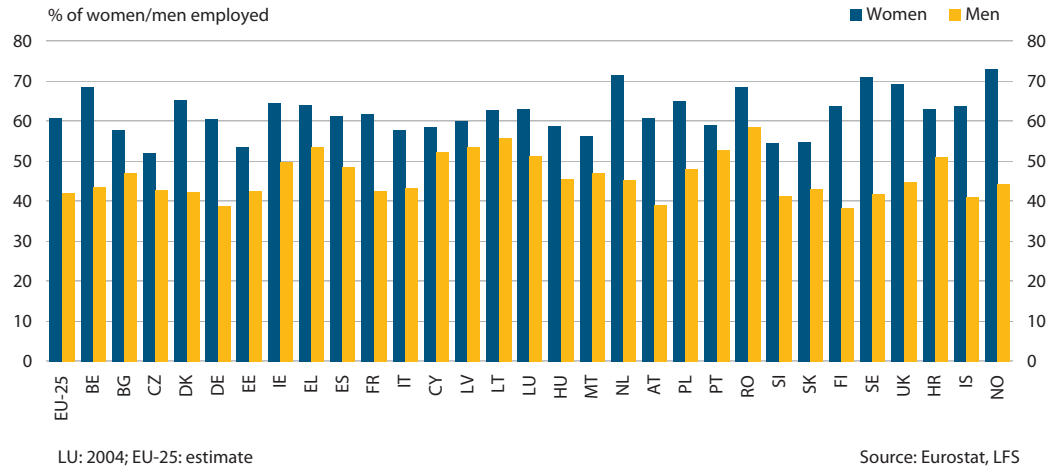
The degree of concentration of women's employment is similar across Member States

The largest six employers of women are the same in 11 countries and in the EU as a whole, differ by only one sector in another 10, and by two in the remaining six. In 12 of the EU Member States, health and social work was the largest employer of women in 2005, as it is also in Iceland and Norway. In three Nordic Member States and the Netherlands, it accounted for between 28 % and 32 % of all women in employment. In six countries, education is the top employer of women while retailing is the largest employer in another six. In Poland, Portugal and Romania, however, agriculture remains the main employer of women.

The top six sectors accounted for more than 50 % of women's employment in all EU Member States in 2005. Concentration is highest in the Netherlands and Sweden (71 % of all women employed working in the top six sectors), in Norway, the figure was even higher at 73 %, followed by the UK, Belgium and Romania (68–69 %) (Figure 46). Concentration is lowest in the Czech Republic and Estonia (52–53 % being employed in the top six sectors).

These high degrees of concentration reflect the preponderance of women in a number of sectors. Women made up over 73 % of the workforce in health and social work in all countries, apart from Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Malta, and for more than 70 % in education in most countries (Figure 47 and Annex Table A.34).

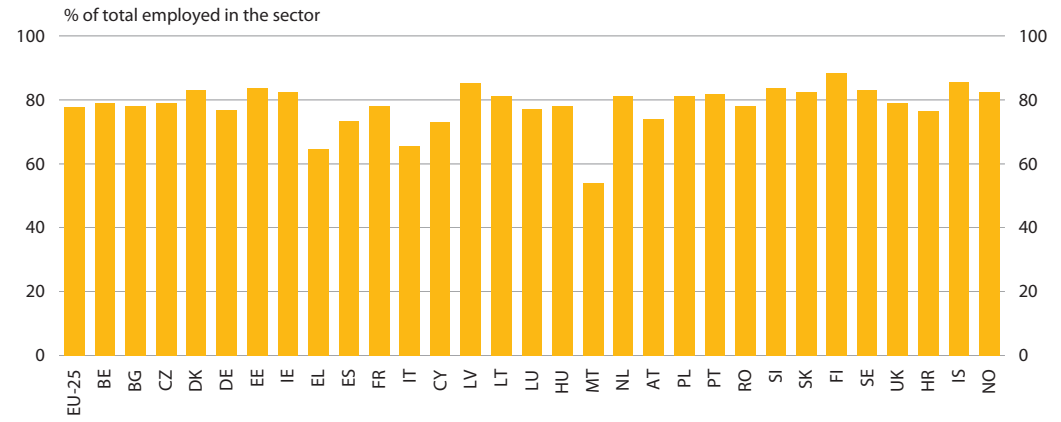
Fig. 46 Share of women and men in work employed in top 6 sectors, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 47 Women as a share of total employed in health and social work, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Men's employment is more diversified

Men are not only less concentrated in a few sectors of activity than women but the sectors concerned vary more between countries. In the great majority of Member States — the exceptions are Greece, Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Portugal and Romania — the top six sectors employed less than half of the men in work in 2005 and under 40 % in Germany, Austria and Finland. The degree of concentration of men's employment is highest in Romania: almost 59 % of men in work being concentrated in the top six sectors, 31 % in agriculture alone.

Agriculture is also the largest employer of men in Lithuania and Poland — as it is for women in Poland and Romania. In all other Member States, construction is the biggest employer, providing jobs for over 10 % of men in work in all of them. This is largely a result of men making up virtually all of the workforce in the sector (over 90 % in most cases).

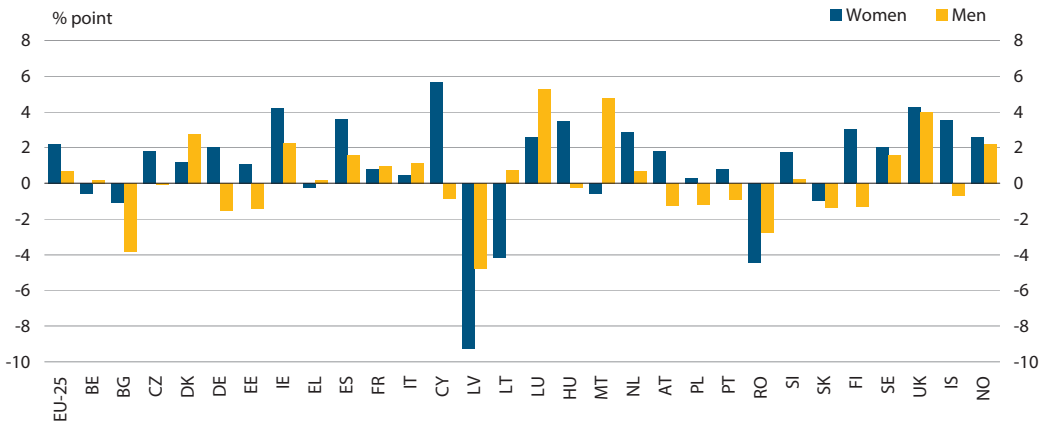
The other sectors comprising the top six for men differ across the EU. Their make-up is the same as for the EU-25 as a whole in only Ireland, Hungary and Poland. This partly reflects the small size of agriculture in most Member States but even so, there are no more than two Member States which have the same composition of the top six sectors

Concentration of women's employment is increasing in most Member States

The proportion of women in work employed in the top six sectors increased between 2000 and 2005 in most Member States (Figure 48). The exceptions are Belgium, Greece, Malta and Slovakia, where it fell slightly, and Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, where the decline was more significant, partly because of the decline in agricultural employment. The degree of concentration also rose in Iceland and Norway.

For men, the concentration of employment in the top six sectors increased in 11 EU countries, as well as in Norway, declined in 11, as well as in Iceland, and remained broadly unchanged in five.

Fig. 48 Change in share of women and men employed in top 6 sectors, 2000-2005



HR: no data for 2000; PL: data for 2000 refer to 2004; LU: data for 2005 refer to 2004

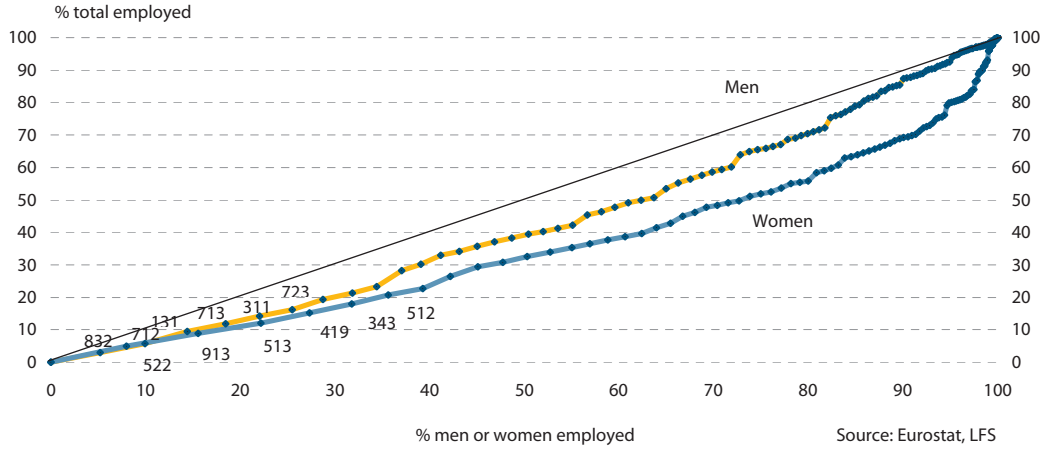
Source: Eurostat, LFS

Occupational patterns of employment

As well as in the industries, women are concentrated in a smaller number of occupations than men

There is also a bigger difference between the occupations which men and women have — or the jobs that they do — than between the sectors in which they are employed. As in the case of sectors, the degree of concentration in a limited number of occupations is much higher among women than among men. In 2005, almost 36 % of women in work in the Union were employed in just six of the 130 standard occupational categories (ISCO-88 3-digit) whereas the top six occupations for men accounted for just over 25 % of the total in work (Figure 49).

Fig. 49 Concentration of women and men in employment by ISCO 3-digit occupation in the EU-25, 2005



Guide to Figure 49

The figure indicates the extent to which women and men in employment are concentrated in a limited number of occupations in the EU. It shows on the horizontal axis the cumulative share of women and of men employed in each of the 130 ISCO 3-digit occupations, ranked according to the relative number of women or men employed in them, and on the vertical axis, the share of the total employed working in each occupation. If the share of women and men employed in each occupation was the same, then the curves would lie on the 45 degree line in both cases. The more the curves diverge from the 45 degree line, the more women and men are concentrated in different occupations.

The top occupational groups for women in the EU-25 are different from those for men, though there are a few similarities. Shop salespersons and demonstrators, managers of small businesses and finance and sales associate professionals feature among the top 10 occupations for both men and women (Annex Table A.35). However, shop salespersons and demonstrators, the top occupational category for women, employing 8 % of those in work, accounted for under 3 % of men. The next three largest categories for women, 'domestic helpers', 'personal care workers' and 'other office clerks' employed a further 19 % of women between them but only 3 % of men.

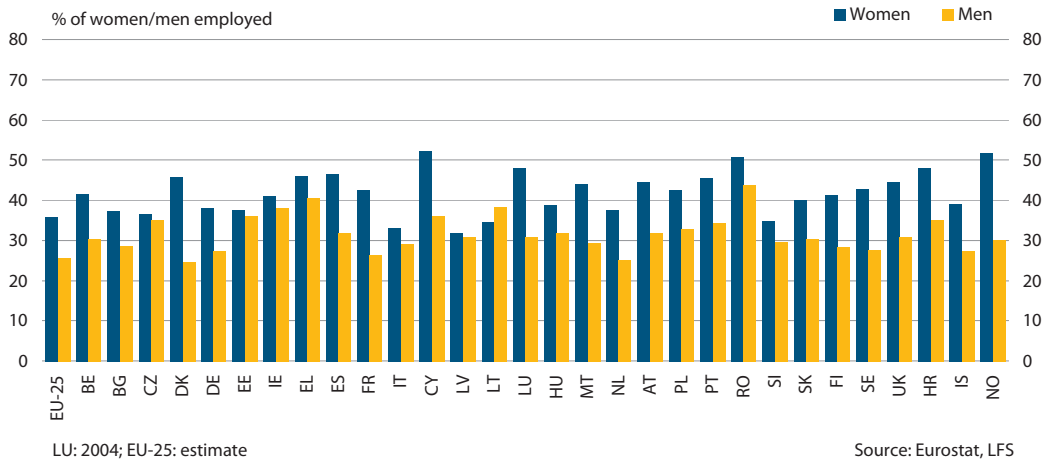
ISCO-88 occupation codes (EU-25 top six sectors)

Women		Men	
Code	**Description**	**Code**	**Description**
522	Shop salespersons & demonstrators	832	Motor vehicle drivers
913	Domestic & related helpers, cleaners & launderers	712	Building frame & related trades workers
513	Personal care & related workers	131	Managers of small enterprises
419	Other office clerks	713	Building finishers & related trades workers
343	Administrative associate professionals	311	Physical & engineering science technicians
512	Housekeeping & restaurant services workers	723	Machinery mechanics & fitters

Women are more concentrated in a few occupations than men in all countries except Lithuania, where the reverse is the case. In Estonia, Latvia and the Czech Republic, the difference is relatively small. In four Member States — Denmark, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Sweden — as well as in Norway, the proportion of women in the top six occupations is over 15 percentage points larger than for men (Figure 50).

The highest concentration of women's employment is in Cyprus and Romania, where in each case over 50 % of the women employed worked in the largest six occupational groups in 2005. In Cyprus, around 19 % of women in employment worked as 'domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers', reflecting the importance of employment in hotels and private households, and in Romania, just over 27 % worked as 'crop and animal producers', reflecting the importance of agriculture. The lowest concentration was in Italy and Latvia, where the top six occupations accounted for 32–33 % of all women in work.

Fig. 50 Share of employment of women and men in top six occupations (ISCO 3-digit), 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

For men, the proportion in the top six occupations exceeds 40 % in Greece (where 11 % were employed as managers of small enterprises) and Romania (where as for women a relatively large proportion — 22 % — worked as crop and animal producers). The degree of concentration is lowest in Denmark and the Netherlands (around 25 % in each).

In the case of men, just over 5 % of those in employment in the EU-25 worked as 'motor vehicle drivers', just under 5 % worked as 'building frame and related trades' workers, some 4 % as 'building finishers and related trades' workers and just under 4 % as machinery mechanics and fitters. Almost 18 % of men in work, therefore, were employed in these four occupations. These jobs, however, accounted for under 1 % of women in employment.

A similar pattern is repeated in individual countries. In all Member States many more women than men were employed in secretarial, clerical and sales jobs and as nurses or teachers. Equally, considerably more men than women were employed as craft and related trades workers and as machine operators.

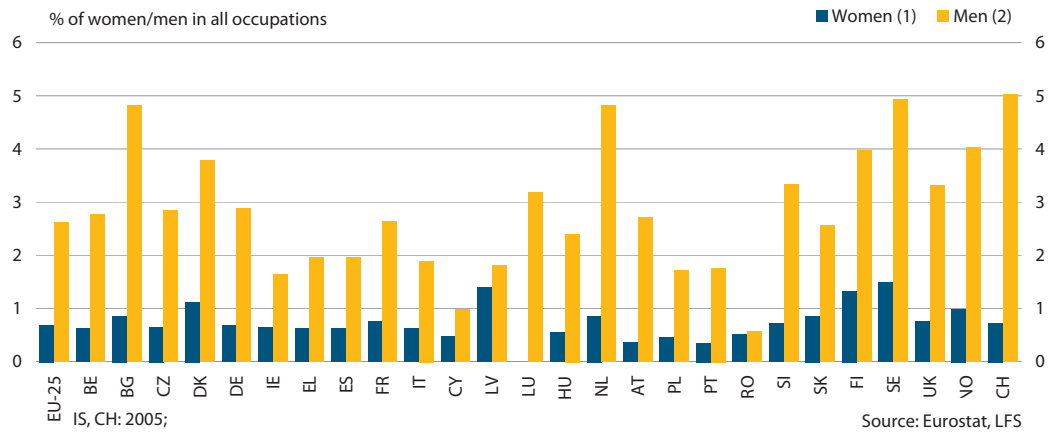
Men and women employed in ICT occupations

Many more men than women are also employed in computing jobs across the EU-25. In 2006, some 2.6 % of men in employment in the EU worked as computing professionals or as computer associate professionals (ISCO categories 213 and 312), almost four times the proportion of women (0.7 %). This difference was more than 3 to 1 in nearly all countries and over 5 to 1 in the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal (Figure 51).

No change in the share of women employed in computing jobs in 2001–2006

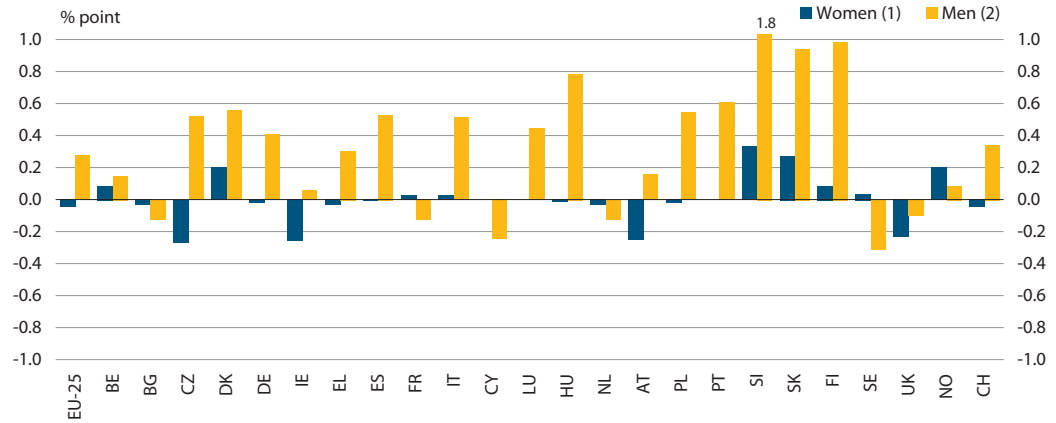
The gap between men and women in employment in computing jobs has tended to widen rather than narrow over time. In the five years 2001–06, the proportion of men in work employed in such jobs in the EU increased by 0.3 of a percentage point, whereas the proportion of women remained at 0.7 % (Figure 52 and Annex Table A.36). The gap between men and women widened in nearly all Member States and in those in which it did not, narrowed only marginally, except in Sweden.

Fig. 51 Women and men employed in computing occupations, 2006



IS, CH: 2005;
Source: Eurostat, LFS
(1) data too small to be published: EE, LT, LU, MT, HR; unreliable data: BG, CY, LV, AT, SI;
(2) data too small to be published: LT; unreliable data: EE, MT, HR

Fig. 52 Change in share of women and men employed in computing jobs, 2001-06

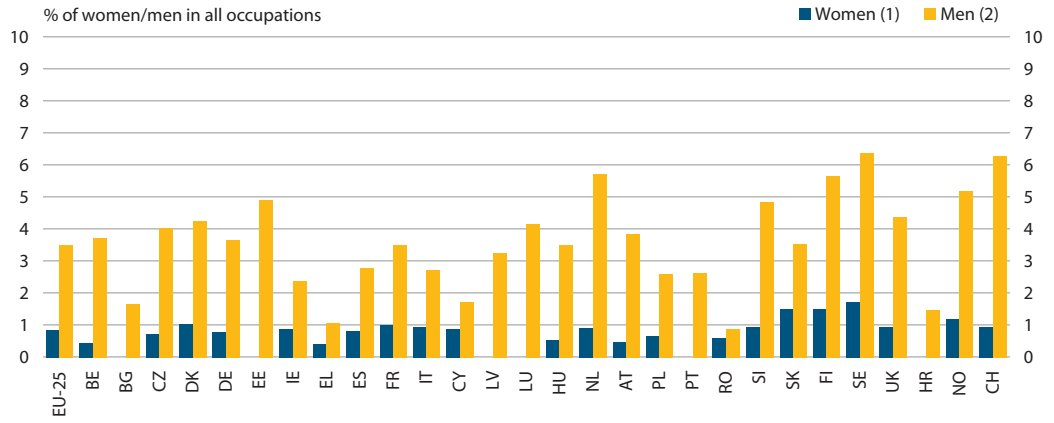


MT, RO, HR: no data for 2001; IS, CH: data for 2006 refer to 2005;
Source: Eurostat, LFS
(1) unreliable data: EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, PT, IS (2) unreliable data: EE, LV, LT

The difference is especially wide among younger people

There is little sign of a longer-term tendency for the gap to narrow. Indeed, the difference between the proportion of men in employment working in computing jobs and the proportion of women is wider among young people than among the older generation. In 2006, some 3.5 % of men aged below 40 and in work in the EU were employed in computing occupations as compared with only 0.8 % of women (Figure 53 and Annex Table A.37). Both proportions are higher than for those aged 40 and over (1.8 % for men, 0.5 % for women), but much more so for men than women. The gap between the proportion of men employed in such jobs and the proportion of women was 2.7 percentage points for those under 40 as against 1.3 percentage points for those of 40 and over. This difference is repeated to varying extents in all Member States.

Fig. 53 Share of women and men aged under 40 employed in computing jobs, 2006



(1) data too small to be published: BG, EE, LV, LT, LU, MT, PT, HR; unreliable data: BE, DK, IE, EL, CY, HU, AT, SI;
(2) data too small to be published: LT, MT; unreliable data: EE, HR

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Business activities and financial intermediation make up more than 50 % of men and women working in computing jobs

As might be expected, both women and men working in computing jobs were employed to a large extent in business activities (NACE K, which includes computer and related activities) and financial intermediation (NACE J). In 2006, around 59 % of men in computing jobs worked in these activities as compared with just over 53 % of women (Figure 54 and Annex Table A.38).

A larger proportion of men than women in computing jobs worked in manufacturing. The reverse was the case in public administration, education and health, where the proportion of women employed in computing jobs was almost twice that of men. Between 2001 and 2006, the difference in the shares of women and men employed in computing jobs narrowed in manufacturing, whereas it widened in other sectors of activity.

Men and women self-employed and in managerial positions

Many more men than women run their own businesses across the EU. Equally, there are many more men than women managing businesses, irrespective of whether they own them or not. There is little sign of either of these gaps narrowing over recent years.

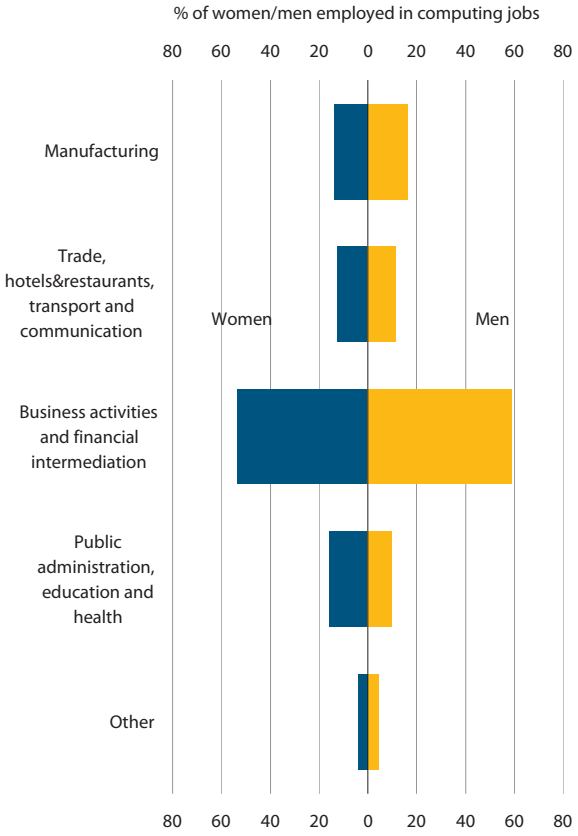
In 2005, self-employed women in industry and market services in the EU as a whole accounted for 11.5 % of the total number of women working in these sectors, considerably less than the proportion of self-employed men (18.7 %) ([10]).

These figures, however, include both self-employed with employees and those without. Many of the latter are professionals or do much the same job as employees except with a different status or terms of employment. Entrepreneurs are essentially those with employees, though many entrepreneurs managing businesses, even their own, are classified as employees. These are considered below.

Around 70 % of women who are self-employed in industry and market services in the EU, or some 8 % of the women working in these sectors, do not have employees. This compares with just over 60 % of men who are self-employed, or just under 12 % of all those working in

10 These figures exclude employment in public administration, education, health and extra-territorial organisations. They also exclude agriculture in which the self-employed make up a large proportion of total employment — 47 % in the case of women and 57 % in the case of men

Fig. 54 Division between sectors of activity of women and men employed in computing jobs in the EU-25, 2006

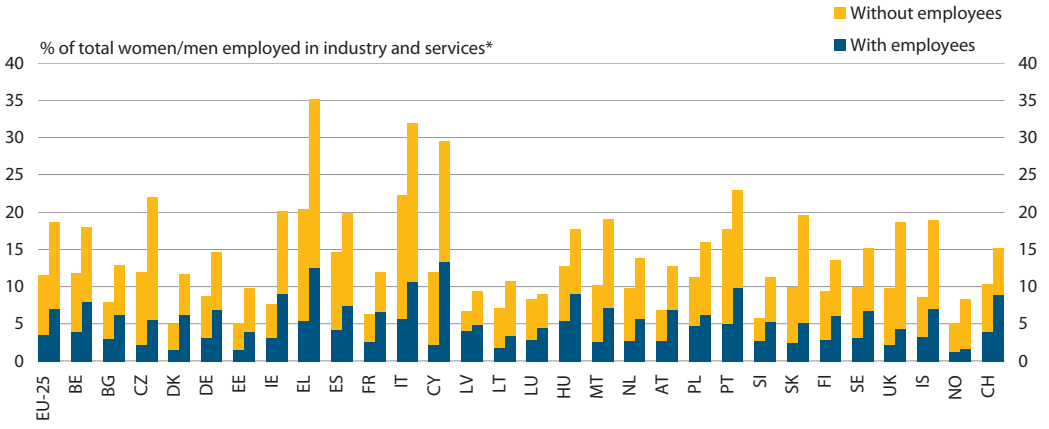


Source: Eurostat, LFS

the sectors concerned. Accordingly, only 3.5 % of the women working in industry and market services in 2005 were self-employed with employees, whereas for men, the proportion was twice as high at around 7 % (Figure 55 and Annex Table A.39).

The proportion of women and men who are self-employed with employees varies markedly between countries, in part reflecting the importance of small businesses, the nature of the fiscal regime and the regulations in place ([11]). For men, it ranged from around 12–13 % of the total employed in industry and market services in Greece and Cyprus in 2005 and almost 11 % in Italy to just over 4 % in the UK, just under 4 % in Estonia and just over 3 % in Lithuania — and under 2 % in Norway. In all Member States, the proportion of men exceeded that of women, in most countries by over 3 percentage points, in Greece, by over 7 percentage points and in Cyprus, by 11 points.

Fig. 55 Women and men self-employed in industry and market services, 2005

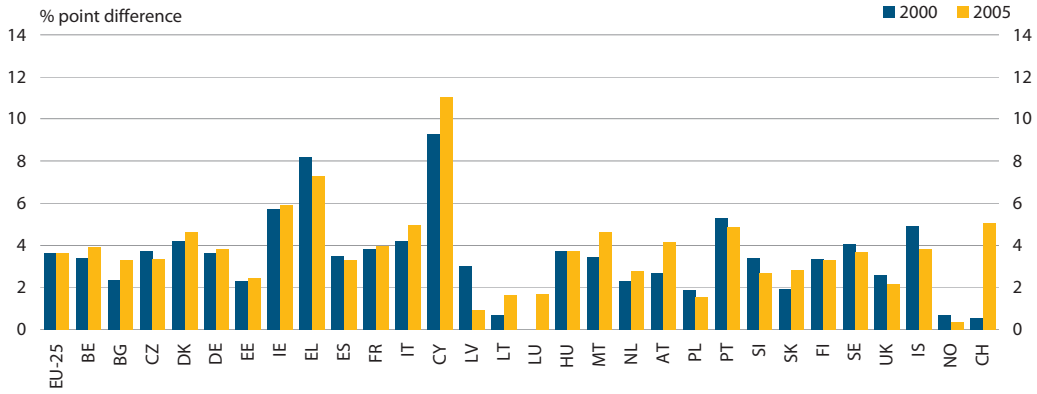


Left bar: women; right bar: men;
LU: 2004; RO: no data; EU-25: estimate;
*excluding public administration, education, health, and extra-territorial organisations

Source: Eurostat, LFS

11 In some countries, the tax and social contributions system may give an incentive for people to register as self-employed, while regulations may restrict or encourage this.

Fig. 56 Percentage point difference in the proportion of men and women self-employed with employees in industry and market services*, 2000 and 2005



LU: figure in 2000 negative; figure in 2005 refer to 2004; RO: no data; EU-25: estimate;
*excluding public administration, education, health, and extra-territorial organisations

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Little sign of the entrepreneurial gap narrowing

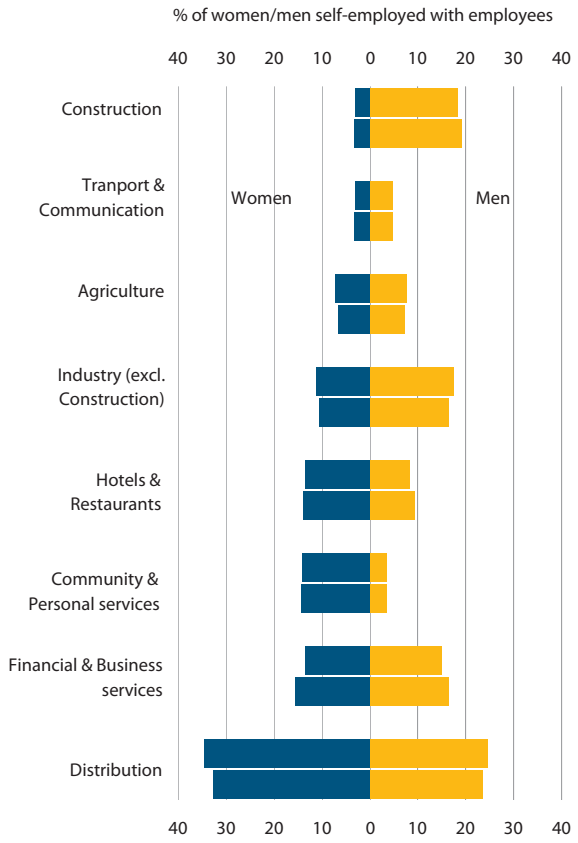
There is little sign of the entrepreneurial gap, measured in this way, narrowing in recent years. Between 2000 and 2005, the proportion of self-employed with employees in the EU remained virtually unchanged for both women and men, leaving the gap at the same size as before (Figure 56).

There are slightly more Member States in which the gap between men and women widened over these five years (11 of the 26 for which data are available) than in which it narrowed (eight).

Sectoral concentration of self-employed with employees is more marked for women

Almost a third of self-employed women with employees in 2005 worked in the distributive trades (retailing especially), in the EU-25, significantly more than the sector's share of women employees (25 %). Another 16 % of self-employed women with employees worked in business and financial services, much less than the share of women employees in this sector, while

Fig. 57 Distribution of self-employed with employees by sector in the EU-25, 2000 and 2005



Top bar: 2000; bottom bar: 2005;
EU-25: estimate

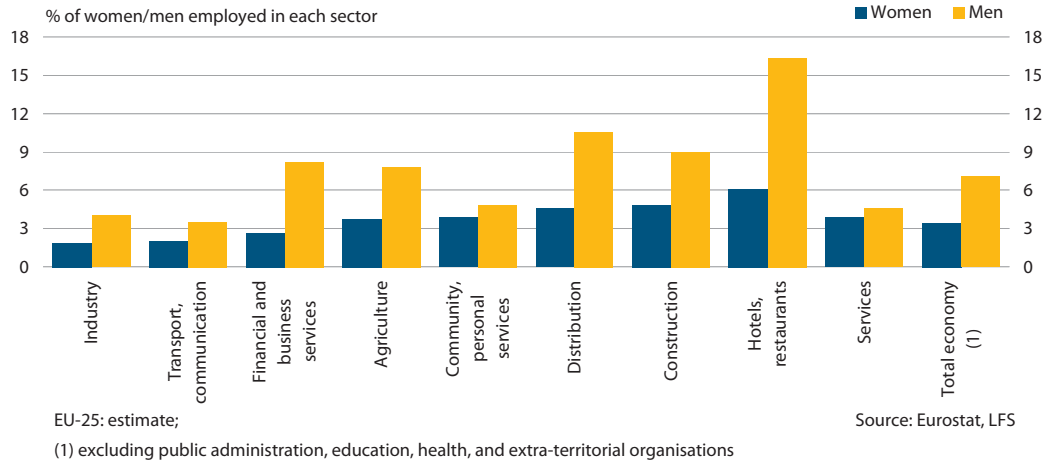
Source: Eurostat, LFS

14 % worked in the hotels and restaurants sector and in community and personal services, in both cases more than their share of women employees, especially in the first. These four sectors accounted for some 75 % of all women entrepreneurs defined in this way.

Men entrepreneurs were much less concentrated in these sectors. Apart from financial and business services, in which the proportion for men and women was much the same, each of the four sectors accounted for a significantly smaller proportion of men self-employed with employees than women — only just over half as against three quarters. Correspondingly, more men entrepreneurs worked in industry and construction, over 35 % of the total as opposed to just 14 % in the case of women (Figure 57 and Annex Table A.40). The pattern was similar in most Member States.

A larger proportion of men than women worked as self-employed with employees in 2005 in all broad sectors of activity in the EU, (Figure 58). The only sector in which the gap is reasonably small is community and personal services (at around 1 percentage point). This is the only sector where there was a larger proportion of women than men self-employed with employees in a significant number of Member States — Italy, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia and the UK — as well as Croatia, Iceland and Norway (Annex Table A.41).

Fig. 58 Women and men self-employed with employees by sector in the EU-25, 2005



EU-25: estimate;

Source: Eurostat, LFS

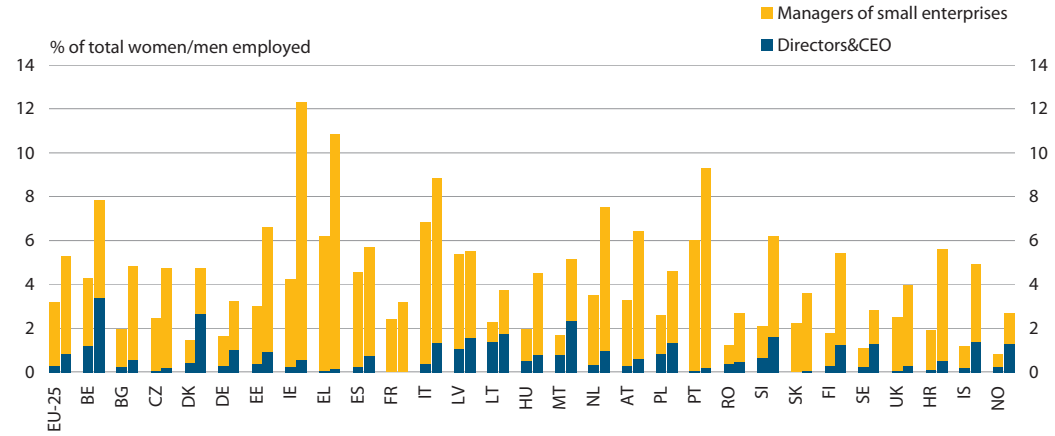
(1) excluding public administration, education, health, and extra-territorial organisations

Many more men than women in charge of businesses

The relative number of self-employed is only a partial indicator of those running businesses. Many business managers, especially in larger companies, are salaried employees of the enterprises they work for rather than self-employed. It is equally relevant to consider, therefore, the relative number of men and women classified as company directors or senior executives and as managers of small enterprises.

As in the case of the self-employed, many more men than women in the EU are classed in these two occupational groups — around 5.3 % of men in employment as opposed to 3.2 % of women in 2005 (Figure 59). Only in Latvia was the proportion of women similar to that of men, while in Denmark, Malta, Slovenia, Finland, as well as Iceland and Norway, it was over three times higher.

Fig. 59 Women and men managing companies, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men; EU-25: estimate Source: Eurostat, LFS

The gap between men and women is widest for directors and chief executives of companies — the highest level managerial positions. The proportion of men occupying these positions was, on average, more than twice that of women in 2005 (around 0.8 % of men in employment as opposed to under 0.3 % of women). Only in Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Romania, was the proportion of men in employment working as 'directors and chief executives' less than twice the proportion of women, while in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden and the UK as well as Iceland and Norway, it was over five times higher.

The variation across countries was less marked for 'managers of small enterprises', though in all cases, proportionately more men than women occupied such positions.

Proportions of women and men managing companies little changed since 2000

The proportion of men and women employed as directors and CEOs was virtually the same in the EU in 2005 as in 2000 (Annex Tables A.42 and A.43). The proportion of employed men and women classified as managers of small enterprises was also broadly unchanged over these five years. The gap between men and women was much the same in the two years over the EU-25 as a whole. Nevertheless, the gap widened in most Member States for which data can be compared, most especially in Belgium, Estonia, Lithuania, Hungary and Austria. The gap narrowed significantly only in the Czech Republic and Latvia.

Women and men in decision-making positions

While the participation of women in economic and political life has increased significantly across Europe over time, their representation in key positions of power and influence is still far below that of men.

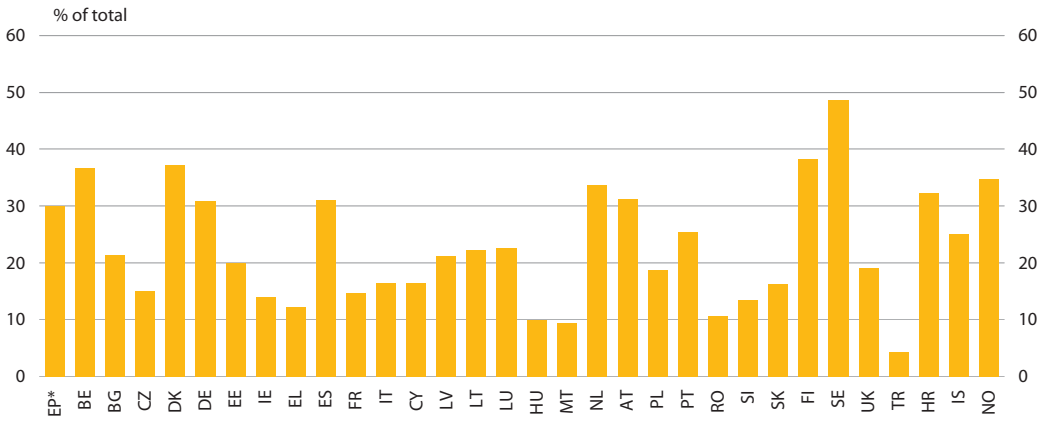
Women and men in national parliaments

There are fewer women members of national parliaments than men in all European Member States, in most cases, considerably fewer.

Sweden is the only country in the EU where women made up close to half of the Members of Parliament (just under 49 %) in September 2006 and there are only another four in which they made up more than a third — Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland, though this is also true of Norway. In all of these countries, however, the proportion was less than 40 % (Figure 60).

In more than half of the remaining Member States (13 of the 22), women accounted for less than 20 % of Members of Parliament and in seven of these — Ireland, Greece, France, Hungary, Malta, Romania and Slovenia — less than 15 %. In Hungary and Malta, women accounted for only around 1 in 10 of members, while outside the EU, in Turkey, they made up just 4 % of the total, i.e. 1 in 25.

Fig. 60 Women as a share of members of parliament, 2006



EP: European Parliament (members)

Source: European Commission, Women and men in decision-making database

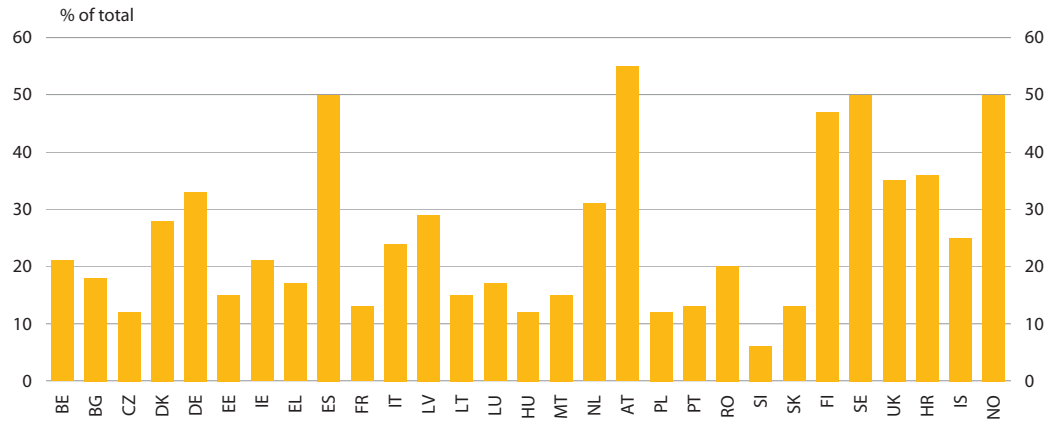
Women and men in the European Parliament

Women are also in a small minority in the European Parliament. In 2006 women made up only 30 % of members, less than one in three.

Women and men in government

The gender composition of national parliaments is reflected in the representation of women in national governments. In Austria, alone in Europe, women made up over half of senior ministers in 2006 (Figure 61). In Spain and Sweden, as well as in Norway, they accounted for

Fig. 61 Women as a share of senior government ministers, 2006



CY, TR: the share of women is zero

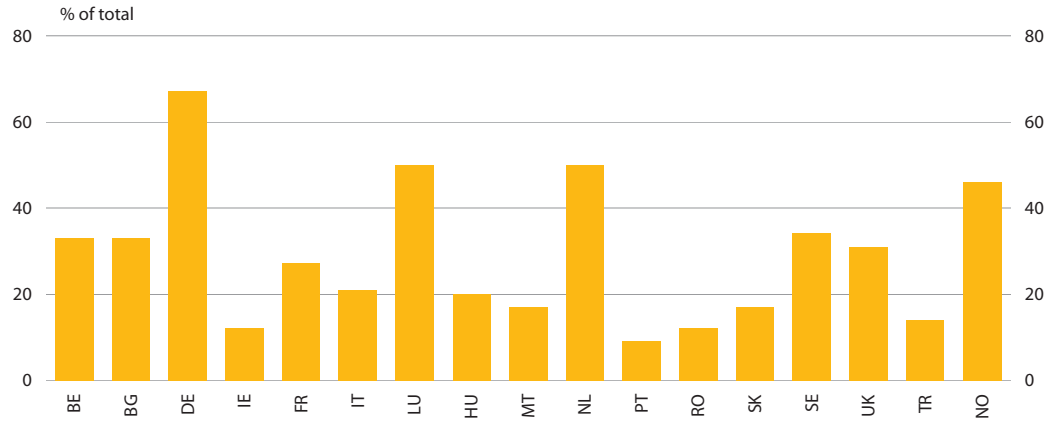
Source: European Commission, Women and men in decision-making database

half, reflecting a deliberate policy on gender balance, while in Finland, women represented just under half. Among other Member States, only in the UK, was the proportion of women in senior positions of government more than a third, though it was only marginally below a third in Germany.

Elsewhere in the EU, the proportion of women in this position was under 30 % in all countries apart from the Netherlands, and under 20 % in 14 of the 20 remaining countries. In Slovenia, women made up only 6 % of senior ministers and in Cyprus, none at all, which was also the case in Turkey.

In the majority of countries, the gender balance is slightly more equal among junior ministers in the countries in which these posts exist, with women holding half the posts in Luxembourg and the Netherlands and two thirds in Germany (Figure 62). Nevertheless, it is still the case that such posts were held only by men in Greece and Austria, while in Portugal, the proportion was over 90 %.

Fig. 62 Women as a share of junior government ministers, 2006



EL, AT: the share of women is zero;
CZ, DK, EE, ES, CY, LV, LT, PL, SI, FI, IS, LI: the post does not exist

Source: European Commission, Women and men in decision-making database

Moreover, among women in government, the ministries that they have responsibility for tend to be much less the typically higher level ones, those to do with the economy or basic functions (such as foreign and internal affairs, defence and justice), and more those to do with social and cultural activities and infrastructure. Except for Austria, where women held 75 % of ministerial posts in basic functions, there were no EU Member States in 2006 where women held more than 40 % of ministerial posts in either ministries responsible for basic functions or those responsible for the economy.

By contrast, there were six countries in which women held 50 % or more of the posts in ministries to do with infrastructure (the three Nordic Member States plus Spain, France and the Netherlands) and nine Member States where they held 50 % or more of the posts in social and cultural ministries (Germany, Ireland, Spain, Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Sweden and the UK).

Women and men in the European Commission

The balance between women and men among the members of the European Commission is much the same as the balance among European Parliament members. Only 29 % of Commissioners in 2006 were women.

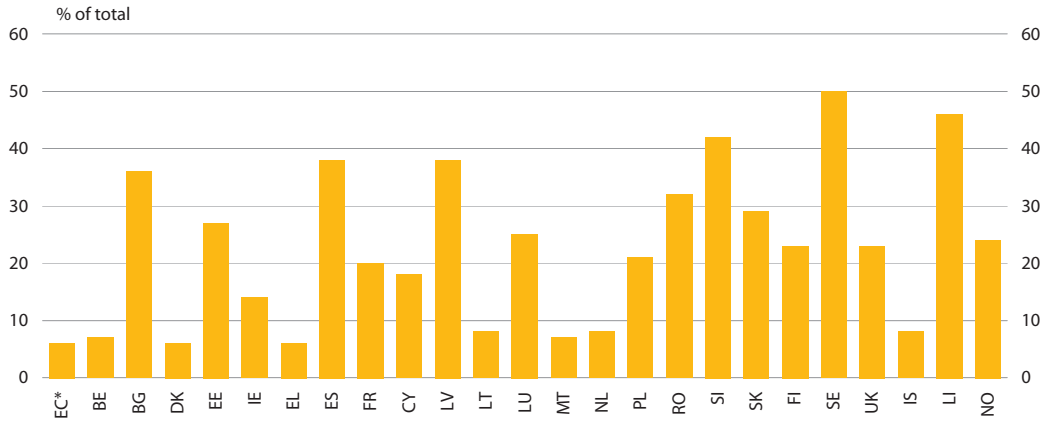
Women and men in administrative positions in government

The lack of gender balance in most countries among politicians in government is mirrored by a similar or even bigger imbalance among civil servants. Women made up half of senior (level 1) civil servants in Sweden in 2006 but for less than 40 % of the total in all Member States apart from Slovenia (42 %) (Figure 63). Except in Bulgaria, Spain, Latvia and Romania, women filled under 30 % of civil service posts at this level in all the other EU Member States. In 12 of these 21 countries, women held under 10 % of these posts and in the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Austria and Portugal, none of these posts at all.

Women and men among European civil servants

The gender imbalance among national civil servants is repeated at the European level. Among the most senior European Commission officials (A1), women accounted for only 6 % of posts

Fig. 63 Women as a share of senior civil servants, 2006



EC: European Commission (A1 officials);
CZ, DE, IT, HU, AT, PT, TR: the share of women is zero

Source: European Commission, Women and men in decision-making database

in 2006, while in the European Parliament, they made up just 18 % of senior officials and in European Council, 17 %.

Women and men among the judiciary

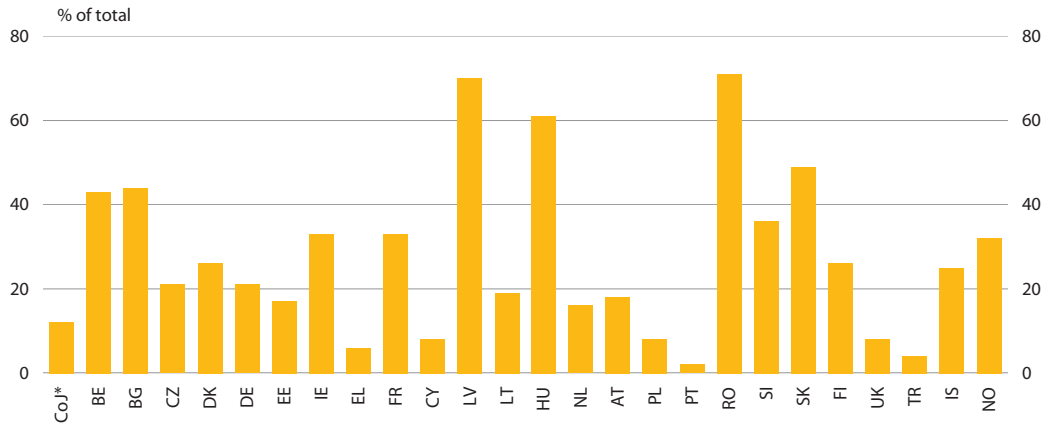
The relative numbers of women and men in the most senior judicial positions across Europe are slightly more balanced than among senior civil servants, though it is still the case that in most countries they were in a relatively small minority.

Women made up over half the members of national supreme courts in Latvia, Hungary and Romania in 2006 and almost half in Slovakia, while in Belgium and Bulgaria, they made up over 40 % of members (Figure 64). On the other hand, they represented around 20 % or less of members in 10 of the remaining 17 Member States for which data are available and in six of these countries, they accounted for less than 10 % of members — Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and the UK.

In the European supreme court, the Court of Justice, on the other hand, women made up only 12 % of members, just one in seven.

Although women were a little more numerous among the members of the European Court of Auditors, men still accounted for 83 % of members.

Fig. 64 Share of women members of supreme courts, 2006



CoJ: Court of Justice (members);
LU, LI: the share of women is zero; ES, IT, MT, SE: no data

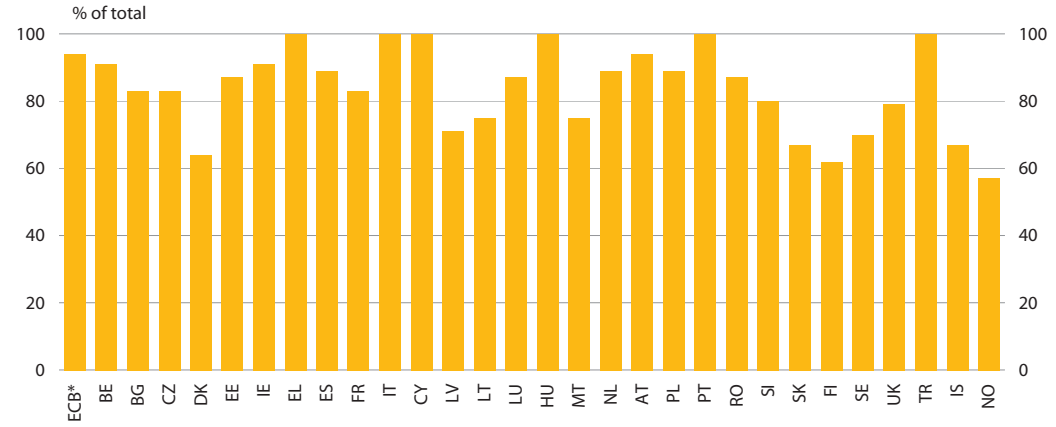
Source: European Commission,
Women and men in decision-making database

Women and men in central banks

The gender composition of senior positions in Europe's main financial institutions is more unbalanced. Men accounted for over 60 % of members on the main decision-making boards of central banks in all EU Member States and for over two thirds of members in all countries, apart from Denmark and Finland, although in Slovakia, the proportion of men was only marginally over two thirds and in Sweden, only a little over (70 %) (Figure 65).

In 19 of the other 23 countries, for which data are available (i.e. except Germany), however, women made up only around 20 % or less of members. In Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary

Fig. 65 Share of men on central bank boards, 2006



ECB: European Central Bank (decision-making body);
DE, LI: no data

Source: European Commission,
Women and men in decision-making database

and Portugal, as well as in Turkey outside the EU, there were no women at all on the decision-making board.

The situation was similar on the board of the European Central Bank, on which women made up just 6 % of members.

Women, moreover, accounted for only 4 % of the members of the European Investment Bank (EIB). While they were slightly more in evidence on the board of the European Investment Fund, which was set up in 1994 under the EIB to provide finance to small enterprises, they, nevertheless, made up just 17 % of members (Annex Table A.44).

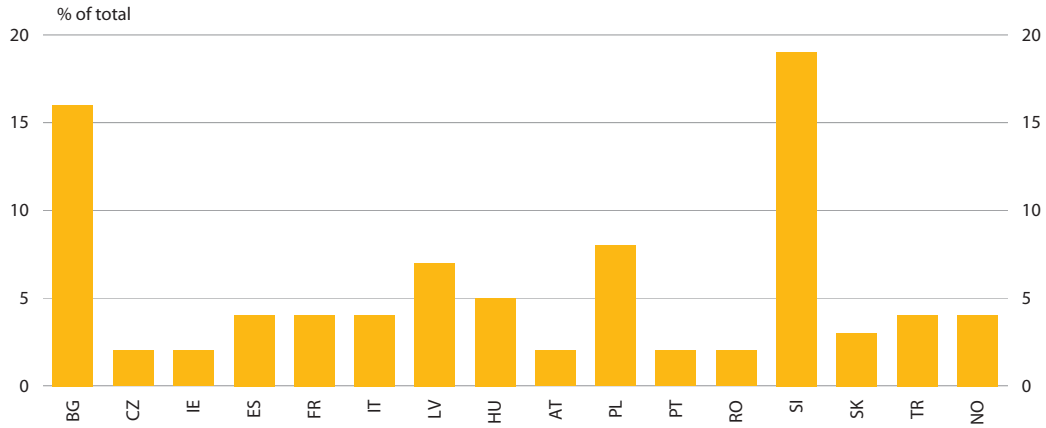
Women and men in managerial positions in large enterprises

Women are even less well represented in decision-making positions in the business world. There are only two EU Member States — Bulgaria and Slovenia — in which women were presidents, or chairpersons, of more than 10 % of the largest 50 enterprises and none in which the figure is over 20 % (Figure 66). Moreover, there are only two other countries, Latvia and Poland, in which women were the heads of over 5 % of the largest 50 enterprises, and in 13 of the remaining 23 EU Member States, all the heads of the 50 enterprises concerned were men.

Women are only slightly more in evidence on the management boards of the largest 50 enterprises. There are no EU countries in which women made up over 25 % of the members of these boards and only two, Bulgaria and Sweden, where they made up over 20 % (Figure 67). In 13 of the remaining 25 countries, as well as in Turkey, the proportion of women on the boards concerned was under 10 % and in four countries — Italy, Spain, Luxembourg and Malta — it was under 5 %.

The situation is only marginally more balanced as regards associations of enterprises and employees at EU level. Only 12 % of the members of the management boards of the social partner organisations at this level were women in 2006. Moreover, just 4 % of the 57 organisations concerned had heads who were women (Annex Table A.44).

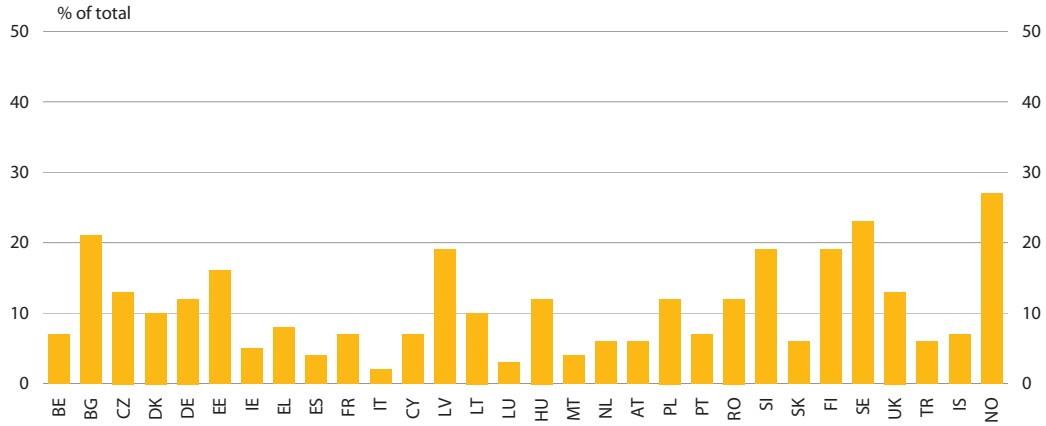
Fig. 66 Women as a share of presidents or chairpersons of the largest 50 national enterprises, 2006



BE, DK, DE, EE, EL, CY, LT, LU, MT, NL, FI, SE, UK, IS: the share of women is zero; LI: no data

Source: European Commission, Women and men in decision-making database

Fig. 67 Women as a share of management board members of the largest 50 national enterprises, 2006



LI: no data

Source: European Commission, Women and men in decision-making database

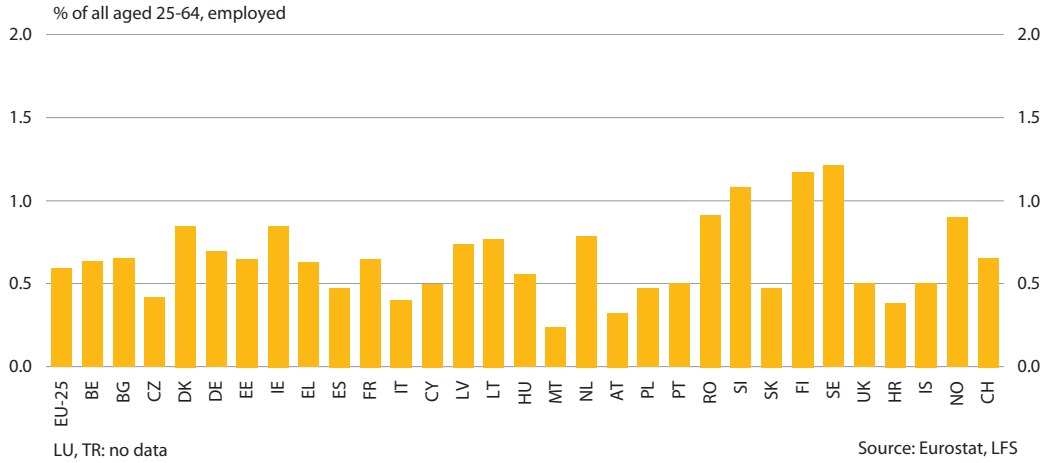
Women and men in science

Women and men employed as science and engineering professionals

Many more men than women are employed in the highest level science and technology jobs across the EU. In 2005, almost 3 % of men aged 25–64 in work were employed as physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (ISCO 21, which includes, for example, computer analysts, chemists and architects) in the EU, around five times the proportion of women (Figures 68 and 69 and Annex Table A.45).

By contrast, a larger proportion of women in work than men are employed in life science and health professions (ISCO 22, which includes biologists as well as medical doctors, dentists and senior nurses) (Figures 70 and 71).

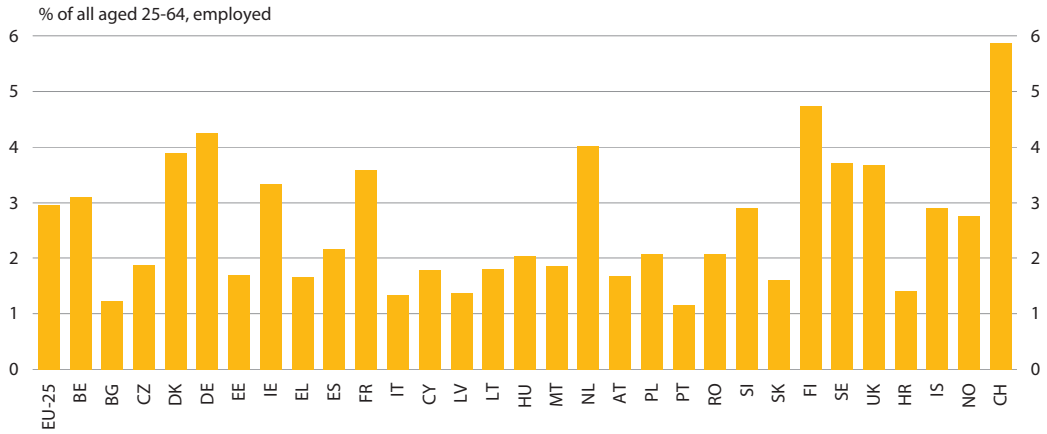
Fig. 68 Women, aged 25-64, employed as physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals, 2005



LU, TR: no data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 69 Men, aged 25-64, employed as physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals, 2005



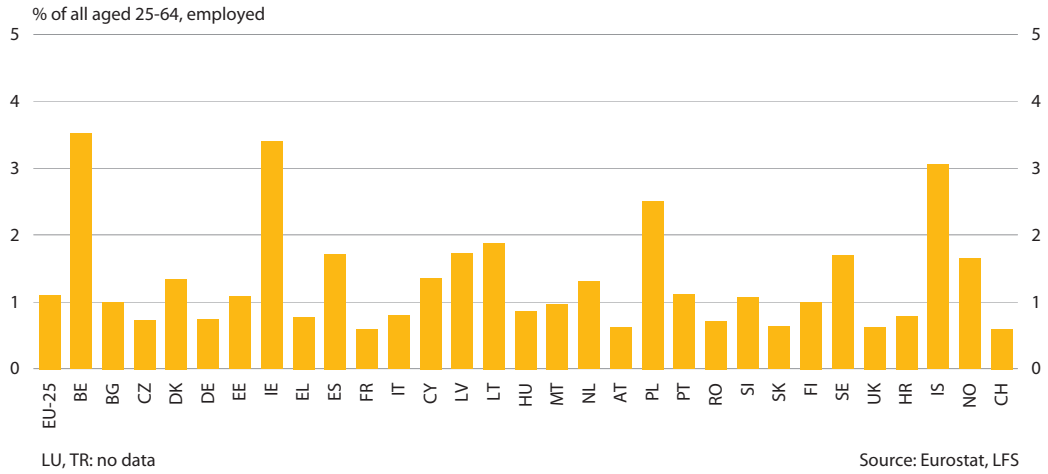
LU, TR: no data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

The proportion of men in employment working as science and engineering professionals was over twice the proportion of women in all EU Member States, except Bulgaria and Latvia, where it was only slightly below. In France, it was 5.5 times larger than that of women, in Germany, over six times larger and in the UK, over seven times larger, while in Switzerland, the proportion of men was almost nine times larger than that of women.

By contrast, the proportion of women in employment working as life science and health professionals was larger than that of men in all EU Member States, except the Czech Republic and Malta, where it was the same and Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Austria and the UK, where it was smaller. The difference was particularly large in Ireland and Poland, where the proportion of women employed in such professions was over four times that of men.

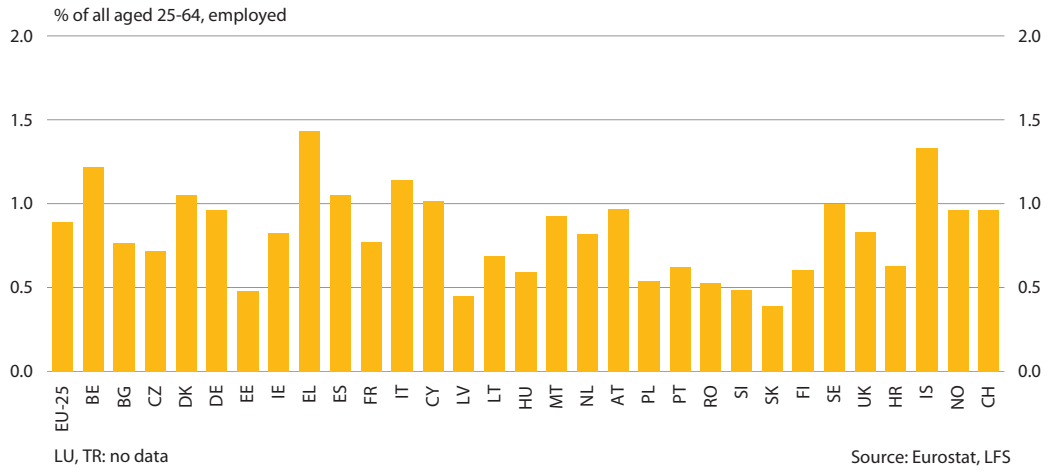
Fig. 70 Women, aged 25-64, employed in life science and health professions, 2005



LU, TR: no data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 71 Men, aged 25-64, employed in life science and health professions, 2005



LU, TR: no data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

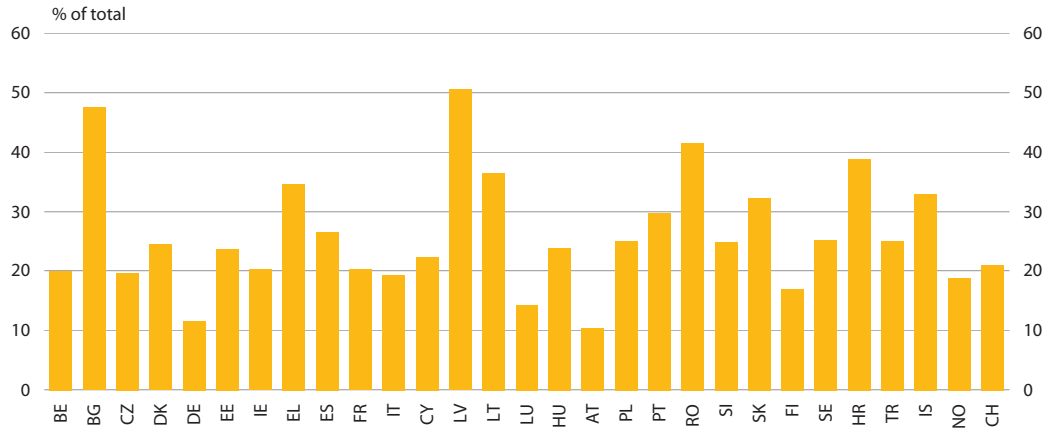
Women and men working as researchers

More men than women work as researchers in almost all EU Member States, though the gap between the two is smaller in the government and higher education sectors than in business enterprises.

The proportion of women researchers in business enterprises in 2004 was over a third only in five countries, Latvia, where it was just over half, Bulgaria (48 %), Romania (42 %), Lithuania (37 %) and Greece (35 %), while in Slovakia, it was just under a third (Figure 72). In 14 of the remaining 20 EU Member States for which data are available (there are no data for Malta, the Netherlands and the UK), it was under 25 % and in Germany, Luxembourg and Austria, under 15 %.

By contrast, women made up around half or more of researchers in the government sector in each of the three Baltic States as well as in Bulgaria, Portugal and Romania, while in an-

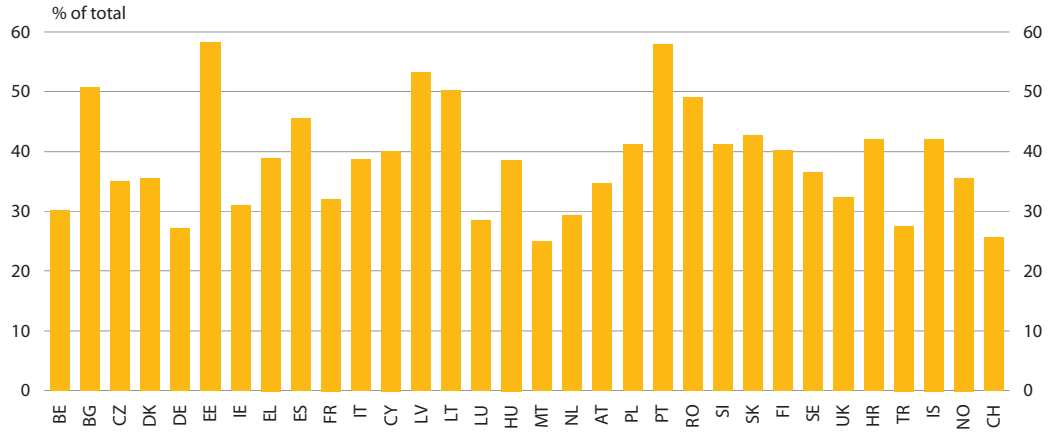
Fig. 72 Women as a share of researchers in business enterprises, 2004



BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, EL, FR, IT, CY, IT, LU, PT, SE, IS, NO: 2003; AT, TR: 2002; MT, NL, UK: no data

Source: Eurostat, R&D statistics

Fig. 73 Women as a share of researchers in the government sector, 2004



BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, EL, FR, IT, CY, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE, UK, IS, NO: 2003; AT, TR: 2002

Source: Eurostat, R&D statistics

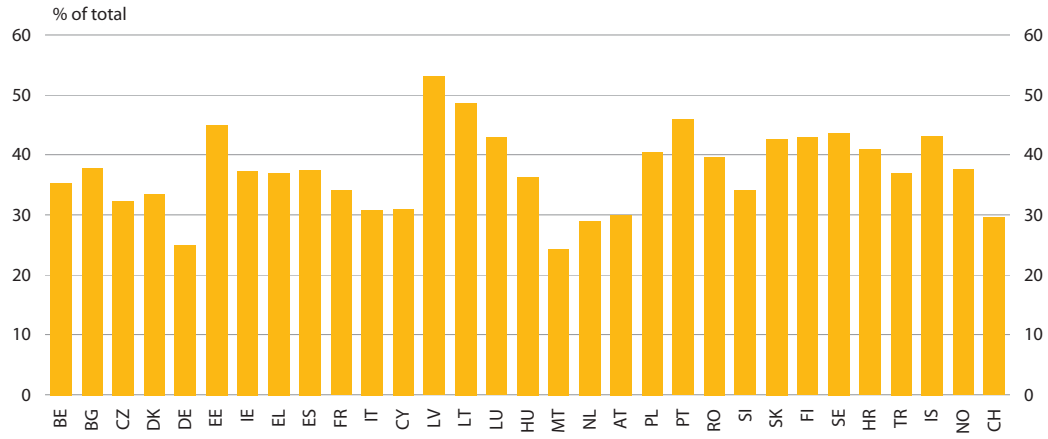
other six countries (Spain, Cyprus, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland), they accounted for 40 % or more of the total (Figure 73). Only in Germany, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands were fewer than 30 % of women researchers.

Similarly, in higher education, more than 40 % of researchers were women in 9 of the 26 Member States (more than a half in Latvia) for which there are data (there are no data for the UK) and more than a third in another 10 countries (Figure 74 and Annex Table A.46). The proportion was less than 30 % only in Germany, Malta and the Netherlands.

Women and men in academic posts

Women are less well represented among senior academics than among more junior ones. Women accounted for less than 25 % of the most senior positions in academic institutions in 2004 in all of the EU Member States, except Latvia and Romania and for less than 20 % in all apart from these two plus Portugal and Finland (Figure 75 and Annex Table A.47). In

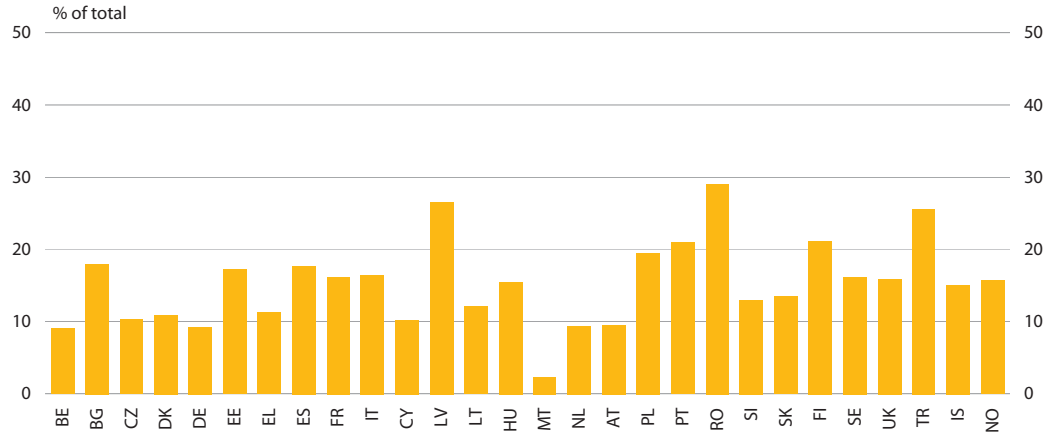
Fig. 74 Women as a share of researchers in higher education, 2004



BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, EL, FR, IT, CY, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE, IS, NO: 2003; AT, TR: 2002; UK: no data

Source: Eurostat, R&D statistics

Fig. 75 Women in senior positions in academic institutions, 2004



TR: 2000; FR: 2001; AT: 2002; CY, PT, NO: 2003; IE, LU, HR, CH: no data

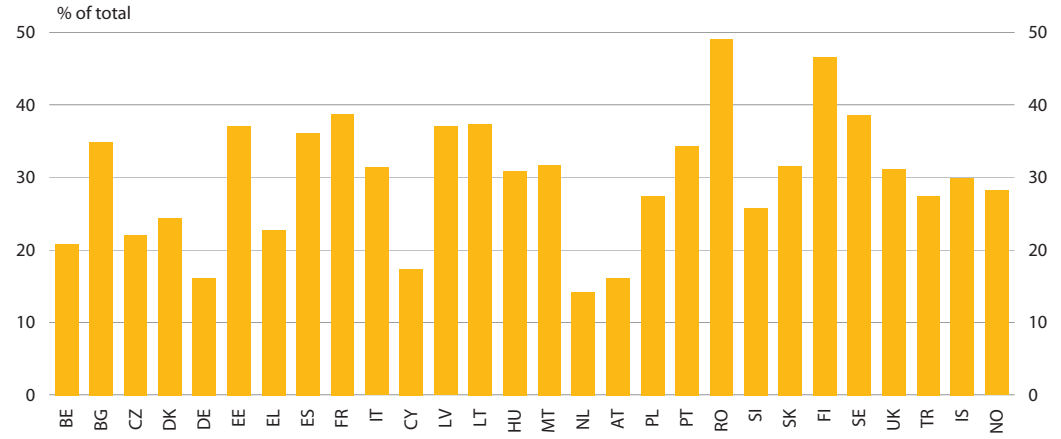
Source: DG Research, WiS database

five Member States — Belgium, Germany, Malta, the Netherlands and Austria — women occupied less than 10 % of the most senior positions.

Women are better represented in the next level down from the most senior, but even at this level, they accounted for under half of the posts concerned in all EU Member States. The proportion of women was less than 40 % in all countries apart from Romania and Finland and less than a third in all but another eight countries (Figure 76). In four countries — Germany, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Austria — women occupied less than 20 % of posts.

The proportion of women in third level posts (those usually filled by someone who has recently completed a PhD or other doctorate) is larger still. Nevertheless, there were only three Member States in 2004 — Estonia, Spain and Finland — in which women made up more than half of the occupants of such positions, though in Lithuania, the proportion was close to half (Figure 77). In Germany, Greece and the Netherlands, they accounted for under a third of the total at this level and in Malta, less than 15 %.

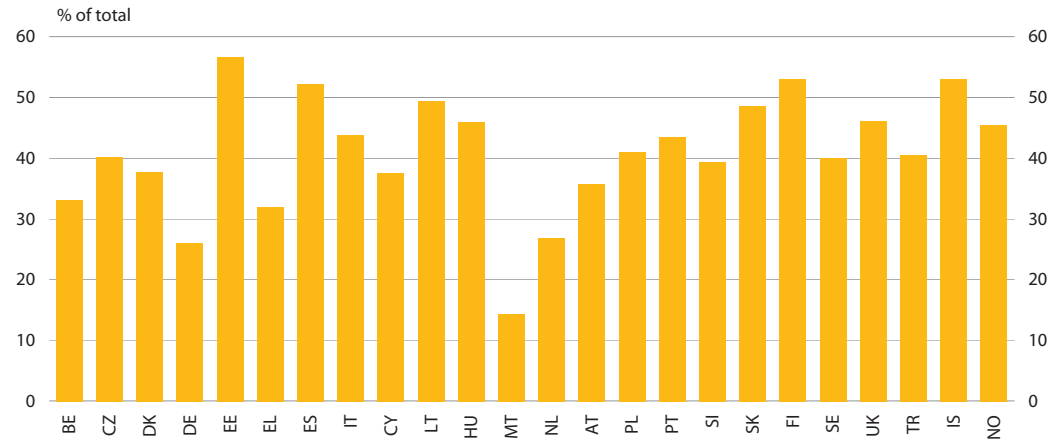
Fig. 76 Women in second level posts in academics institutions, 2004



TR: 2000; FR: 2001; AT: 2002; CY, PT, NO: 2003; IE, LU, HR, CH: no data

Source: DG Research, WiS database

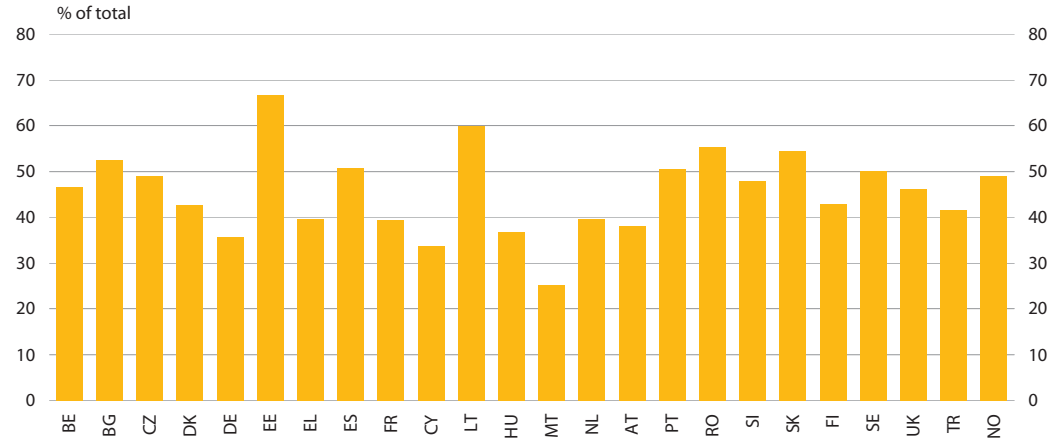
Fig. 77 Women in third level posts in academics institutions, 2004



TR: 2000; AT: 2002; CY, PT, NO: 2003; BG, IE, FR, LV, LU, RO, HR, CH: no data

Source: DG Research, WiS database

Fig. 78 Women in junior posts in academic institutions, 2004



TR: 2000; FR: 2001; AT: 2002; CY, PT, NO: 2003; IE, IT, LV, LU, PL, HR, IS, CH: no data

Source: DG Research, WiS database

Women are much more in evidence in posts at the lowest academic level — those which either do not require a doctorate or are filled by those still studying for their doctorate. In 8 of the 22 Member States for which data are available, women occupied half or more of such posts, and in another four, they occupied over 45 % (Figure 78). Nevertheless, it was still the case that in eight countries, the proportion of women in these posts was less than 40 % and in three of these countries — Germany, Cyprus and Malta — only around 35 % or less.

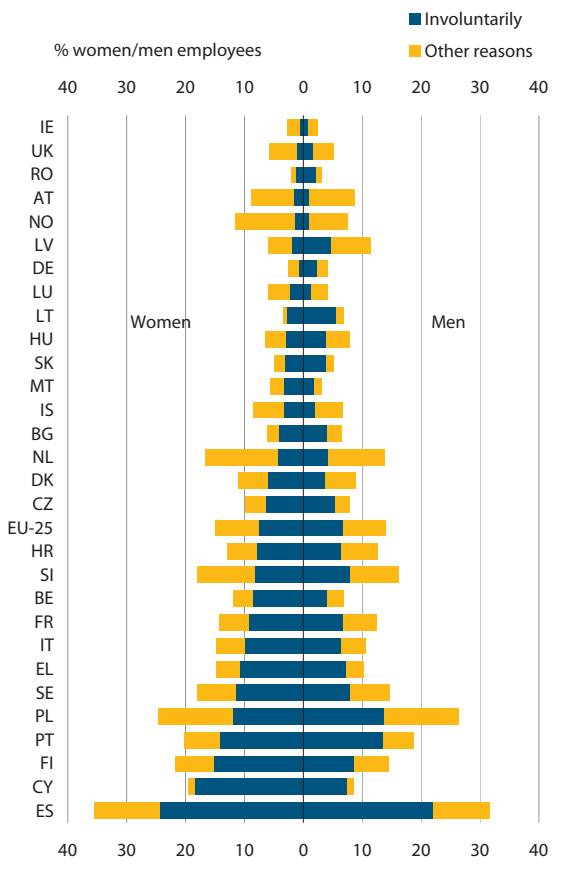
Women and men in fixed-term jobs

Women more likely than men to be in fixed-term jobs in most countries

Almost 15 % of women employees and 14 % of men were employed in jobs with fixed-term contracts in the EU in 2005. Around half of these were in such jobs because they could not find a permanent job. Some 7.5 % of all women employees and just over 6.5 % of men were employed in jobs of this kind involuntarily and not from choice.

The proportion of men and women employed on fixed-term contracts varies markedly across the EU. In Spain, it amounted to over 35 % of all women employees in 2005 and to just under 32 % of men (Figure 79). In Poland, the proportion was around 25 % for both women and men, while in Portugal and Finland, it was over 20 % for women, in both cases, higher than for men. At the other extreme, less than 6 % of men and women employees were on fixed-term contracts in Slovakia and the UK and under 4 % in Ireland and Romania (as well as probably in Estonia and Malta but the precise figures are uncertain because of the small sample size).

Fig. 79 Proportion of women and men employed on fixed-term contracts, 2005



EE: figures too small to be published; CH: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

In Lithuania, the share of men employed on fixed-term contracts was over twice that of women. But this is one of only four countries in the EU where the share of men on such contracts was larger than for women in 2005 (the others being Latvia, Hungary and Poland).

Many men and women work in fixed-term jobs involuntarily

The relative number of women and men employed under fixed-term contracts involuntarily also varies markedly across the EU and not altogether in line with the overall proportion in temporary jobs. The largest proportion, however, was again in Spain, where more than 24 % of women employees and 22 % of men worked

in fixed-term jobs involuntarily in 2005. In Cyprus, where almost all those working under fixed-term contracts did so involuntarily, the figure for women was just under 19 % as against only 7 % of men, while in Finland, it was just over 15 %, again significantly more than for men (9 %), and in Portugal, 14 %, only slightly higher than for men. On the other hand the proportion of both women and men employees working in fixed-term jobs involuntarily was only around 2 % or less in Germany, Ireland, Austria, Romania and the UK as well as in Norway.

The proportion for women was also under 2 % in Latvia, though here the figure for men was almost 5 %. The share of men employed in fixed-term jobs involuntarily was also larger than for women in Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, but in most other Member States, the reverse was the case.

Men and women in fixed-term jobs increased between 2000 and 2005

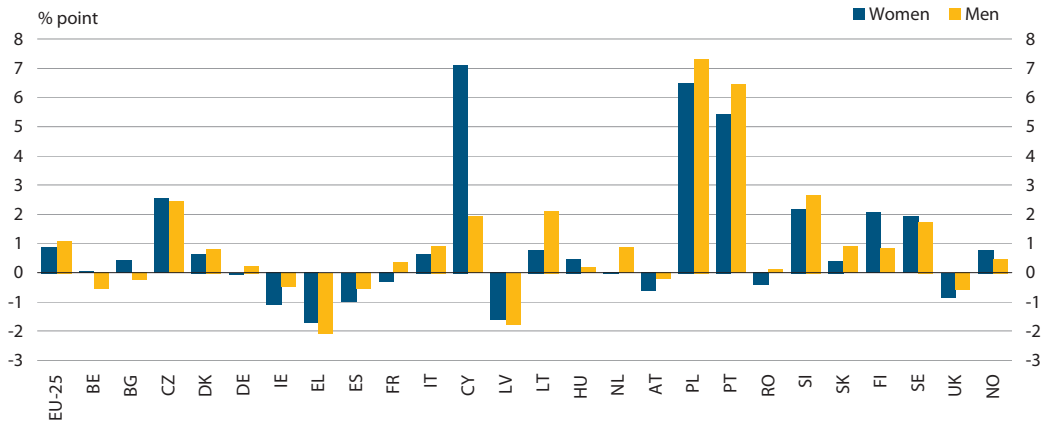
The relative number of women and men employed in fixed-term jobs has tended to increase a little in the EU over recent years, though not in all countries. The proportion employed in such jobs involuntarily has also risen both absolutely and in relation to the total. Between 2000 and 2005, the proportion for women in the EU as a whole increased from around 6.5 % to 7.5 %, the proportion for men from just over 5.5 % to just over 6.5 %.

The proportion of women employees in fixed-term jobs involuntarily increased in most Member States over these five years, as well as in Norway (Figure 80 and Annex Table A.48). The proportion of men increased in all of the same countries except Bulgaria. The increase for both women and men was especially large (over 2 percentage points) in the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia.

Many men and women in fixed-term jobs are under 30

Young women and men under 30 are particularly likely to work under fixed-term contracts of employment. Almost a third — 30 % — of both women and men employees under 30 in the EU-25 were employed under such contracts in 2005, over double the proportion of those of 30 and over. Many of these people are employed on temporary training or probationary

Fig. 80 Change in share of women and men employees working in fixed-term jobs involuntarily, 2000-05



EE, LU, MT: unreliable data for 2000 and 2005;
HR, IS: no data for 2000; CH: no data

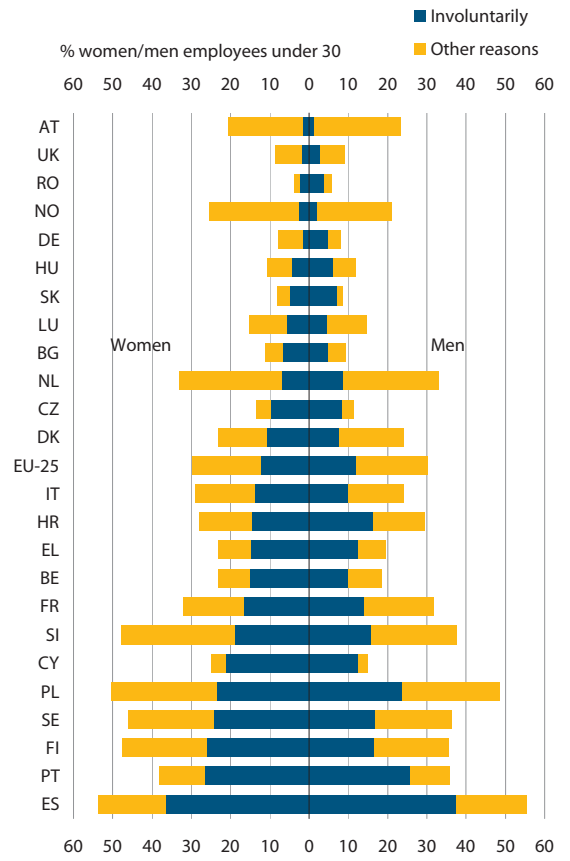
Source: Eurostat, LFS

contracts, but a large number work in fixed-term jobs because they cannot find permanent ones.

In 2005, some 12–13 % of men and women employees under 30 worked in fixed-term jobs involuntarily (Figure 81 and Annex Table A.49). The proportion was particularly high for both young women and men in Spain (around 37 % for both), Portugal (26–27 %) and Poland (23–24 %). The proportion was also well over 20 % for young women in Cyprus, Finland and Sweden but in these cases much higher than for men (over 7 percentage points higher in each).

In Slovakia, the share of men under 30 employed on fixed-term contracts involuntarily was over 2 percentage points higher than that of women. In all other countries, the share of women on such contracts was either similar to that of men or larger.

Fig. 81 The proportion of women and men under 30 employed on fixed-term contracts, 2005



EE, IE, LV, LT, MT, IS: data too small to be published; CH: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

More involuntary employment in fixed-term jobs in elementary occupations

Men and women in elementary manual occupations and agricultural workers are most likely to be employed in fixed-term jobs involuntarily. In both these types of job, the proportion of men and women in this position was over 13 % of employees in 2005 (Figure 82 and Annex Table A.50). The proportion was also relatively high among those employed as craft or trades workers or as machine operators as well as among sales and service workers. By contrast, only around 1 % of men and women employed as managers worked under fixed-term contracts involuntarily. In all broad occupational groups, apart from elementary occupations, the share of women was larger than for men.

In all occupational groups, the share of women and men employed under such circumstances increased between 2000 and 2005, in most cases, either by a similar amount or more for women than for men. The latter was particularly the case in elementary occupations, where the difference in shares between men and women narrowed over this period.

Most people in fixed-term jobs involuntarily have short contracts

Many of the women and men working in fixed-term jobs involuntarily have very short contracts of employment. In 2005, 43 % of women in this position in the EU-25 had contracts of less than six months, while the proportion of men was slightly larger at 48 % (Figure 83 and Annex Table A.51). Another 35 % or so of women and around 30 % of men had contracts

of over six months but less than 12 months. Accordingly, 77–78 % of both men and women in fixed-term jobs involuntarily had contracts of under one year.

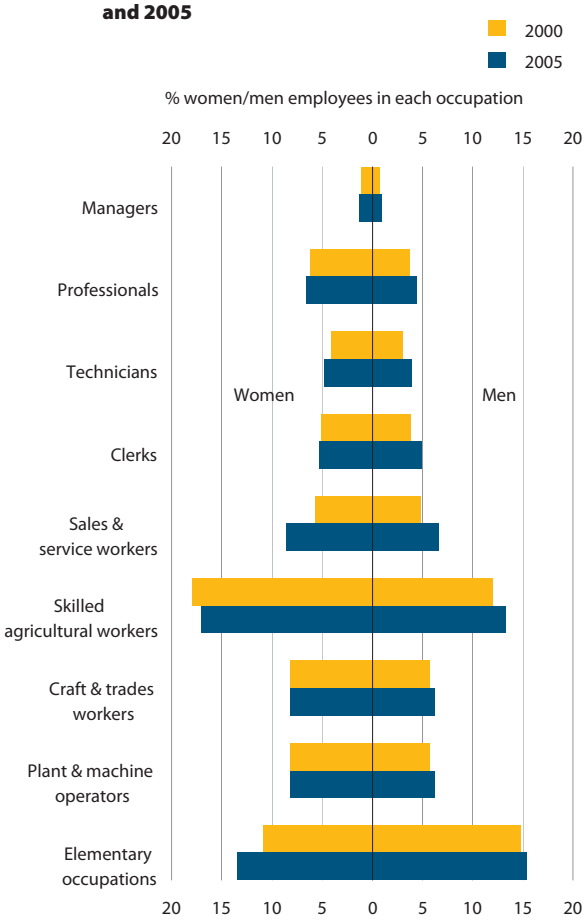
The proportion of people employed on very short-term contracts was especially large in Spain, where 64 % of women and 62 % of men had contracts of less than six months and a further 29 % of women and 26 % of men contracts of 6 to 12 months.

Women and men living in jobless households

More women than men aged 18–59 in jobless households

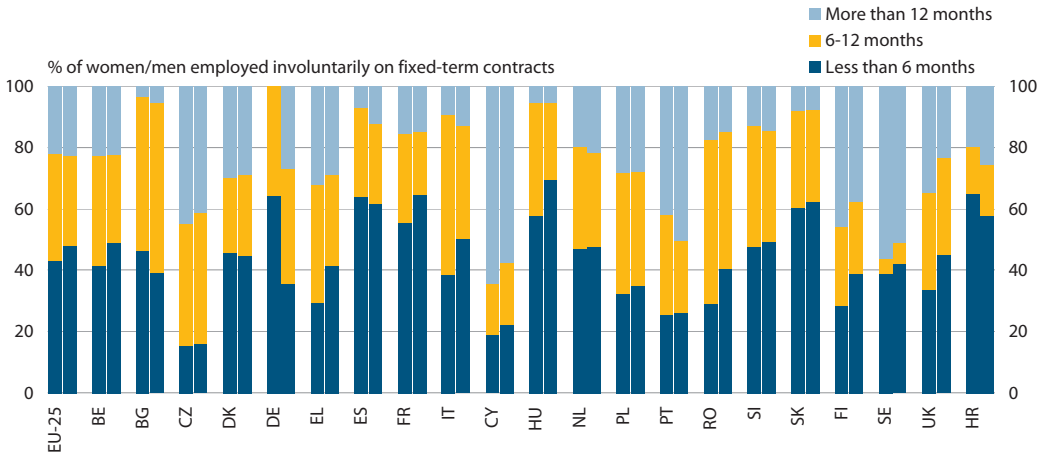
One of the primary indicators adopted in the EU for monitoring social inclusion is the relative number of women and men aged 18–59 — i.e. of working-age — who live in households in which no one is in work and where, accordingly, there is no income from employment ([12]). The number of women living in jobless households tends to be greater than the number of men. In 2005, just over 11 % of women in the EU aged 18–59 as against just over

Fig. 82 Women and men employed in fixed-term jobs involuntarily by occupation in the EU-25, 2000 and 2005



Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 83 Women and men employed involuntarily on fixed-term contracts by contract duration, 2005

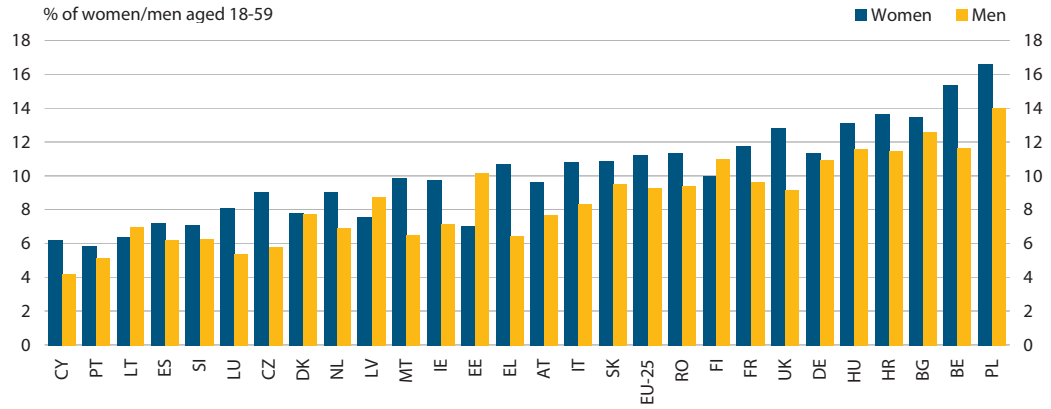


Left bar: women; right bar: men;
AT, CH: no data; EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, IS, NO: data too small to be published; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

12 This excludes student households — i.e. those comprising solely young people aged 18–24 who are economically inactive and in education or training.

Fig. 84 Proportion of women and men aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 2005



SE, IS, NO, CH: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

9 % of men in the EU lived in such households (Figure 84 and Annex Table A.52). The proportion of women concerned varied from over 16 % in Poland and over 15 % in Belgium to around 6 % in Cyprus, Portugal and Lithuania. Women outnumbered men in all the countries for which data are available apart from the three Baltic States and Finland. This was especially the case in Belgium, Greece and the UK, where the proportion of women was around 4 percentage points higher than for men.

Jobless households and household composition

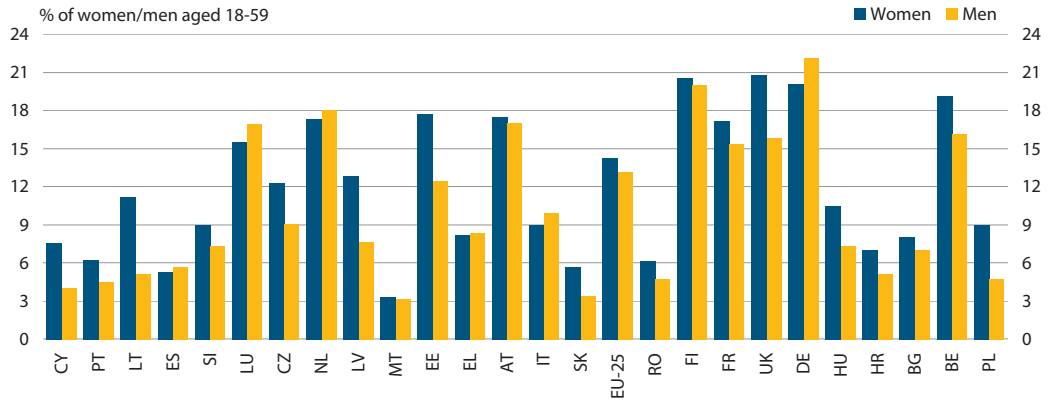
The variation across countries in the relative numbers living in jobless households partly reflects differences in household composition, especially in the proportion of women and men living alone (here defined as those not sharing the household with another adult irrespective of whether they have children or not). This varies markedly across the EU, though in most countries there are more women than men living alone, a significant number in some countries with children. The relative number of women living alone ranged from 20–21 % in the UK, Finland and Germany to under 6 % in Spain, Slovakia and Malta. There are only five Member States — Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy and Germany — where the proportion of men living alone is greater than the proportion of women (Figure 85 and Annex Table A.53, in which the countries are ordered by the proportion living in jobless households).

The variations in the proportion of people living alone, with or without their children, across the EU are reflected in differences between countries in the composition of jobless households (Figure 86 and Annex Table A.54). In the Netherlands, Finland and the UK, women and men living alone accounted for around half or more of those in jobless households, while in Spain, Romania and Slovakia, they make up around 17 %.

On average in the EU, slightly more women (36 %) than men (35 %) in jobless households in 2005 lived alone.

Almost half the women living as the only adult in a jobless household in the EU had a child and, accordingly, are likely to have had more of a problem than others reconciling work with caring responsibilities. In the UK, two thirds of women living alone in jobless households had a child, accounting for 38 % of all women in jobless households. In Belgium, Germany,

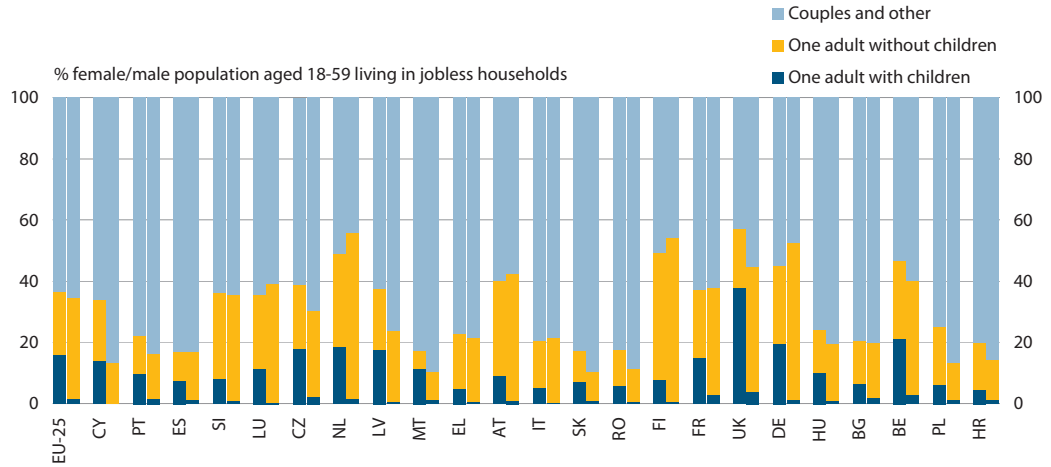
Fig. 85 Proportion of women and men aged 18-59 living in one adult household, 2005



IE, SE, IS, NO, CH: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 86 Composition of jobless households in which women and men live, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
EE, LT: unreliable data; DK, IE, SE, IS, CH, NO: no data; EU-25: estimate

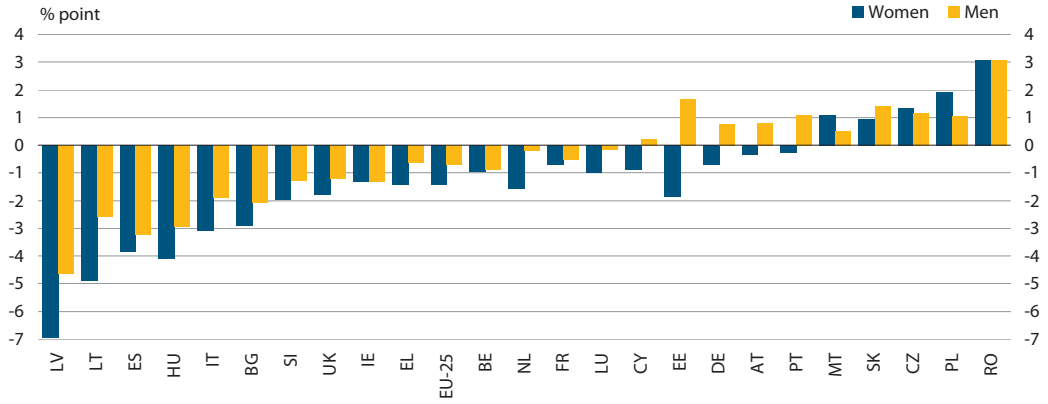
Source: Eurostat, LFS

Latvia and the Netherlands, they accounted for around 20 % and in Estonia for just over 27 % (though the precise figure is uncertain because of the small sample size).

Decline in jobless households reflects increase in employment

In the seven-year period 1998–2005, the proportion of people aged 18–59 living in jobless households in the EU fell, broadly reflecting the increase in employment rates (see above). The fall was slightly greater for women (1.4 percentage points) than for men (0.7 percentage point). The decline was far from uniform across countries, but in the great majority, it was larger for women than for men and in five countries, there was a decline for women and an increase for men (Figure 87 and Annex Table A.55).

Fig. 87 Percentage point change in the proportion of women and men aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 1998-2005



EU-25: estimate; SE, IS, NO, CH: no data;
IE: 1999; CY, MT, BG: 2000; PL: 2001; DK, HR: no data before 2002; FI: no data before 2003

Source: Eurostat, LFS

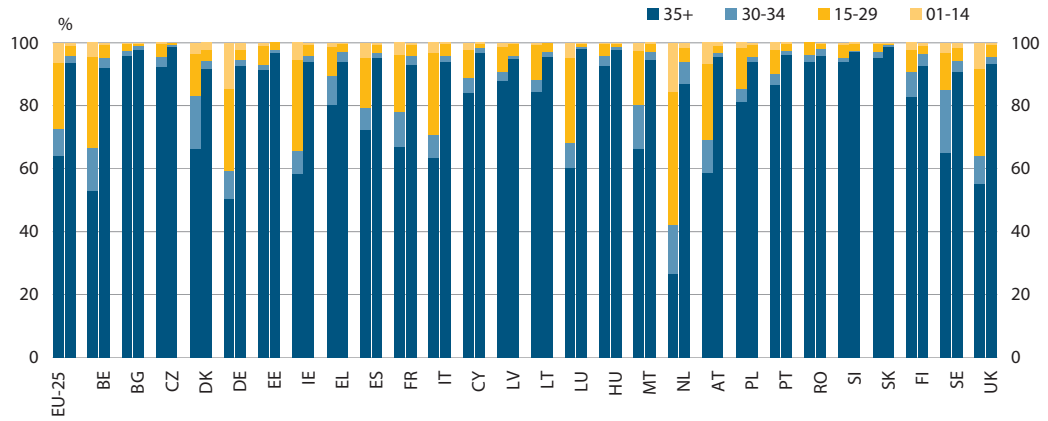
Working hours and working arrangements

Women in employment on average work fewer hours than men

Many more women in employment than men work part-time hours. In the EU as a whole, almost 94 % of men usually worked 35 hours or more a week in 2005 compared with 64 % of women. Almost 9 % of women worked 'long part-time' hours (30–34 a week), around 20 % worked 15 and 29 hours a week and just over 6 %, less than 15 hours a week (Figure 88 and Annex Table A.56).

The pattern of working time, however, varies greatly between Member States. In the Netherlands and Germany, 14–15 % of women worked under 15 hours a week, though this was less than in Switzerland (almost 19 %). Elsewhere in the EU apart from Ireland, Austria and the UK (6–8 %), the proportion was under 5 %. The proportion of men working under

Fig. 88 Women and men aged 25-54 in employment by number of hours worked, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men

Source: Eurostat, LFS

15 hours a week was less than 1 % in all Member States, except in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden (between 1.5 % and 2.2 %).

The Netherlands also has the largest proportion of women and men working between 15 and 29 hours a week, some 43 % of all those employed (5 % of men). In five other Member States — Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the UK — as well as Switzerland, the proportion was 26–29 %. By contrast, in Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Finland and Sweden as well as in all the new Member States, except Malta, the proportion was under 15 % (in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia, it was 4 % or less). In the Netherlands too, a significant number of women, almost 16 % in 2005, work long part-time hours (30–34). This is slightly more than in Belgium and Malta (14 % in each case) but less than in Denmark (17 %) and Sweden (almost 20 %).

Accordingly, only just over a quarter of women (27 %) in the Netherlands in 2005 worked what is usually considered full time — 35 hours or more a week. In Germany, the proportion was around a half, and in Belgium, the UK, Ireland and Austria, 53–59 % (in Switzerland, it was 43 %). In Greece, Portugal, Finland and all the new Member States, except Malta, the proportion was over 80 % and in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia, over 90 %.

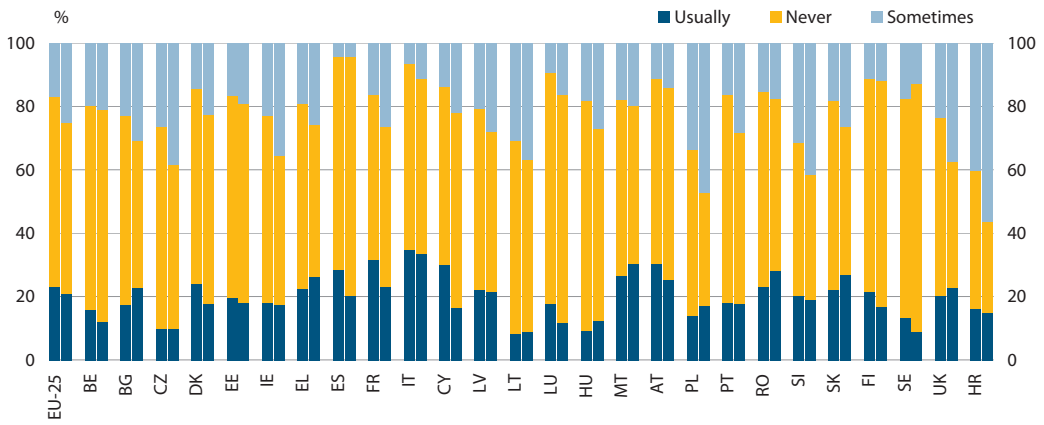
The proportion of men working 35 hours a week or more in 2005 was over 90 % in all countries except the Netherlands (87 %) and in most cases, over 95 %.

More women employees than men usually work on Saturdays

Some 23 % of all women employees in the EU usually work on Saturdays as compared with just under 21 % of men, according to data for 2005. On the other hand, significantly more men than women — 25 % as against 17 % — sometimes worked on a Saturday (Figure 89).

The situation, however, varies markedly across the EU. In 13 of the 25 Member States for which data are available (there are no data for Germany and the Netherlands), a larger proportion of women employees usually worked Saturdays than men, in eight, the proportion was larger for men and in four, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Lithuania and Portugal, it was much the same for both women and men.

Fig. 89 Share of women and men employees working on Saturdays, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
BG, LU: 2004; DE, NL: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

The overall number involved also varies. In the case of women, it ranged from 35 % in Italy in 2005 and 30 % in Austria to 9–10 % in the Czech Republic and Hungary and 8 % in Lithuania, with the proportion of men varying in a similar way.

In all Member States, except Spain, where it is the same, the proportion of men employees working sometimes on Saturdays is larger than that of women, in many cases, markedly so, varying from 47 % in Poland (33 % for women) and 42 % in Slovenia (32 % for women) to 11 % in Italy (6 % for women) and just 4 % in Spain (the same as for women).

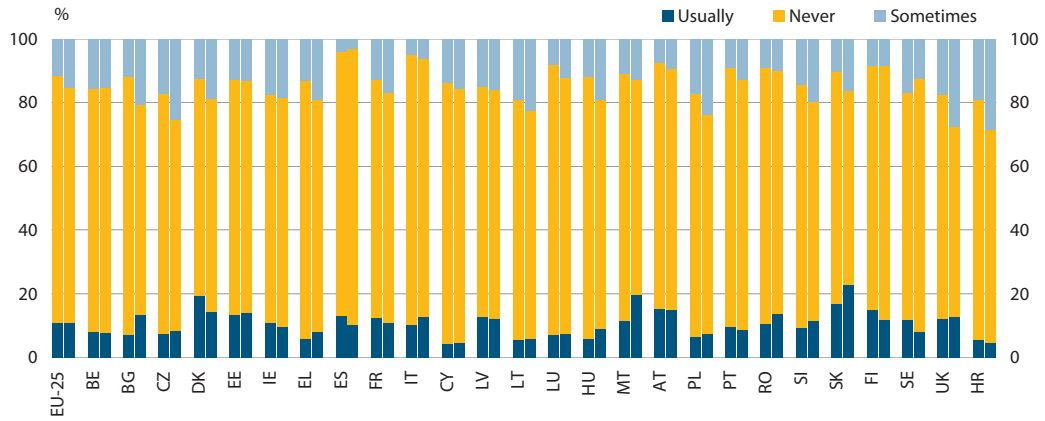
There is some evidence of an inverse relationship between the proportion usually working on Saturdays and the proportion sometimes doing so, in the sense that in the countries in which the former is relatively large, the latter is relatively small [13]. This suggests differences in the way that Saturday work is organised across the EU as much as differences in the scale of working as such.

Much the same proportion of women and men employees usually work on Sundays

A smaller number of women and men employees usually work on Sundays. The proportions concerned in the EU are similar according to the 2005 data — just under 11 % in the case of both women and men (Figure 90). As in the case of Saturday working, however, a larger proportion of men than women work sometimes on Sundays — just over 15 % as opposed to just under 12 %.

Although there are more countries in which the proportion of men employees usually working on Sundays exceeds that of women (15 as against 10), the difference tends to be relatively small and in 11 of the 25 Member States for which there are data, there is no significant difference at all (i.e. 1 percentage point or less). In all but two countries — Denmark (19 %) and Slovakia (17 %), the proportion of women usually working on Sundays is 15 % or less. The same is true for men, the two countries in this case being Slovakia (23 %) and Malta (20 %). At the same time, the proportions for both men and women are over 5 % in all countries apart from Cyprus (just over 4 %).

Fig. 90 Share of women and men employees working on Sundays, 2005

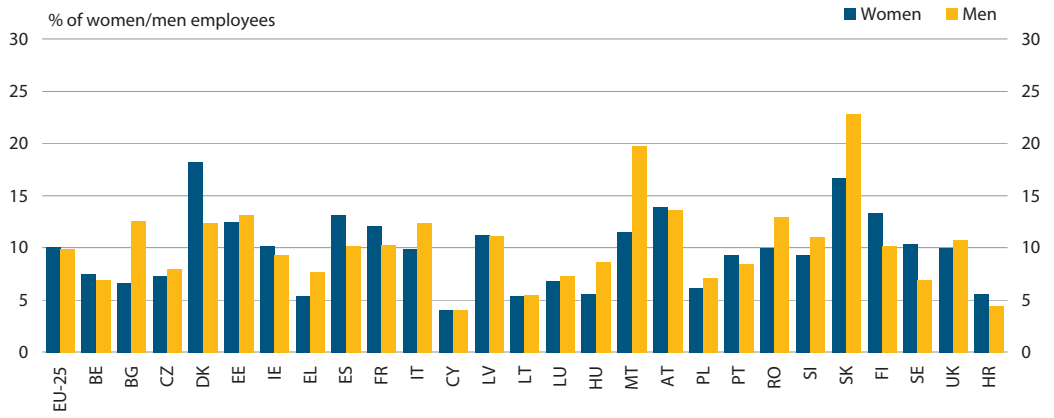


Left bar: women; right bar: men;
BG, LU: 2004; DE, NL: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

13 The correlation coefficient is -0.62 for women employees, -0.49 for men employees.

Fig. 91 Share of women and men employees usually working both Saturdays and Sundays, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
BG, LU: 2004; DE, NL: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

In most of the countries, the relative number of men employees sometimes working on Sundays is larger than for women, the proportion ranging from 27 % in the UK and 24–25 % in the Czech Republic and Poland to just 3 % in Spain.

A significant number of employees in the EU who usually work on Sundays also work Saturdays. Indeed, relatively few employees seem to work Sundays without working Saturdays. Around 10 % of both women and men employees usually worked both days in 2005 (Figure 91 and Annex Table A.57).

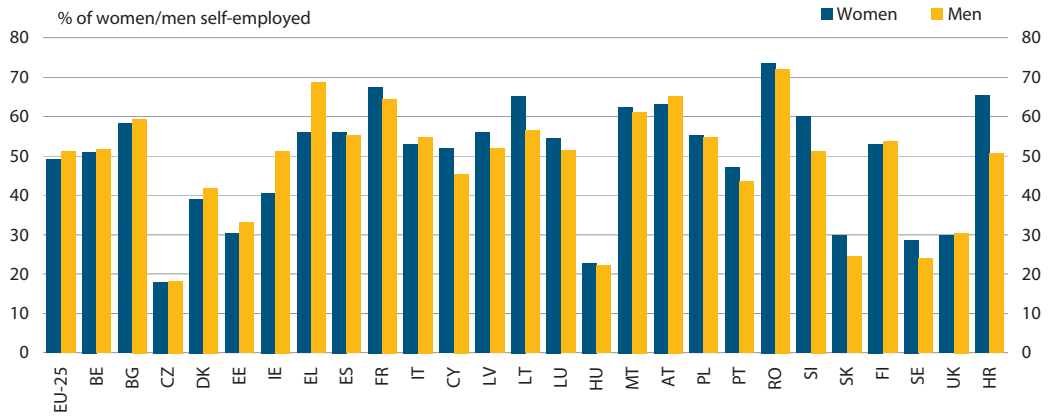
As for Sunday working, the proportion usually working the two days is highest for women in Denmark and Slovakia (17–18 % in each) and for men in Slovakia and Malta (23 % and 20 %, respectively). The proportion for women is also relatively high (over 12 %) in Estonia, Spain, France, Austria and Finland, and for men in a slightly different set of counties — Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Austria and Romania. Again, the proportion for women and men is over 5 % in all Member States except Cyprus.

Weekend working is much more prevalent among the self-employed

A much larger proportion of those who are self-employed work on Saturdays and Sundays than in the case of employees. Around half of both women and men self-employed usually worked on Saturdays in 2005 (Figure 92). The proportion for women exceeds 70 % in Romania and 60 % in France, Lithuania, Malta, Austria and Slovenia (as well as in Croatia) and is much the same for men in all of these except Lithuania and Slovenia, where it is smaller (as it is in Croatia). It is also over 60 % for men, though not for women, in Greece. On the other hand, the proportion falls below 30 % for both women and men in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Sweden and in the UK for women.

At the same time, around 22 % of self-employed women and men usually worked on Sundays in the EU in 2005, the proportion being relatively high — over 30 % — in much the same countries as for Saturday working (Figure 93 and Annex Table A.58). Again, almost all the self-employed who usually work Sundays also work Saturdays.

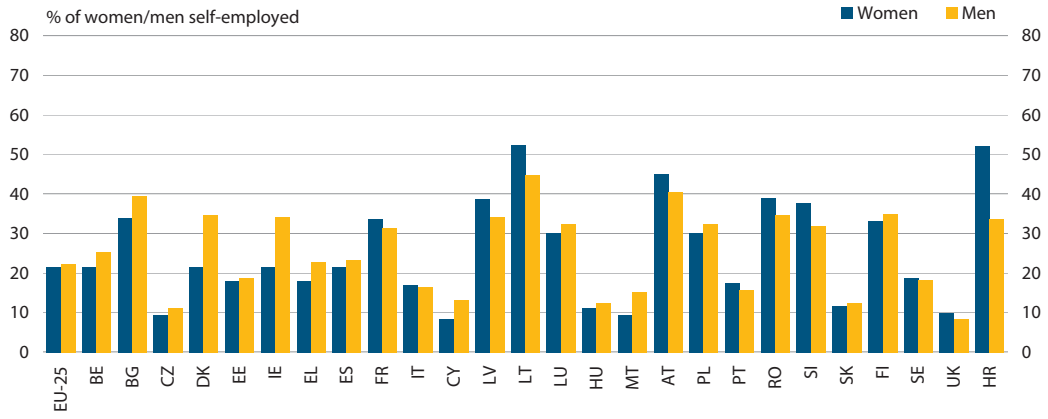
Fig. 92 Share of women and men self-employed usually working on Saturdays, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
BG, LU: 2004; DE, NL: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 93 Share of women and men self-employed usually working on Sundays, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
BG, LU: 2004; DE, NL: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

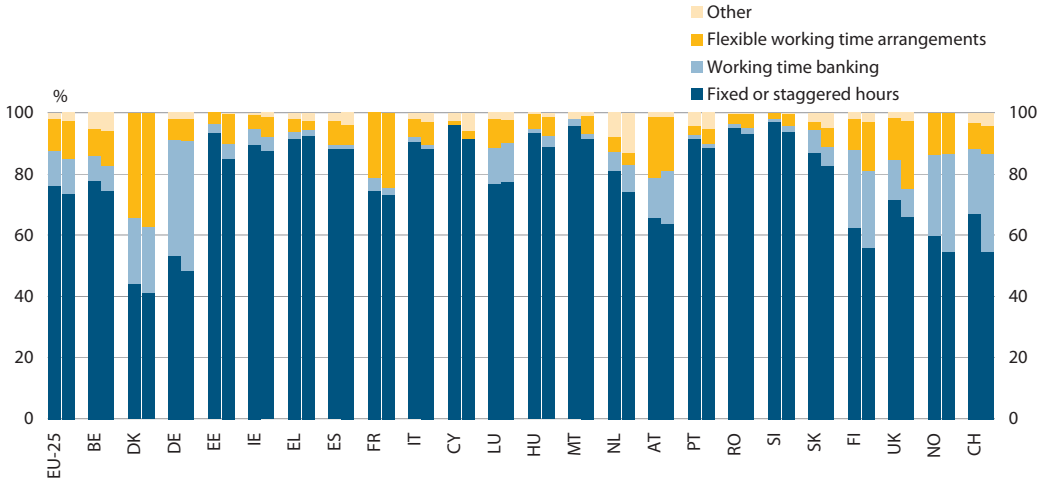
Flexibility of working time arrangements for women and men

Flexible working arrangements have a key role to play in helping to ensure that women with children are able to pursue a working career. According to data collected by a special ad hoc module of the EU labour force survey on working-time arrangements, in the 20 Member States covered, only around a quarter of employees aged 25–49 — i.e. in the age group in which caring for children is a major issue — had some flexibility in the hours they worked in 2004, in that they could 'bank' working time in order to take time off later (12 %) or could vary their work schedule (10–12 %) ([14]). A slightly smaller proportion of women than men (24 % as against 27 %) enjoyed flexible arrangements (Figure 94 and Annex Table A.59).

The extent to which employees have some flexibility over working hours, varies markedly across countries. Over 90 % of employees in this age group had either fixed or staggered hours of work in Greece, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia and Romania. In a further three Member

14 More specifically, they can decide when to start or finish work or determine their own working schedule.

Fig. 94 Working time arrangements of women and men employees aged 25-49, 2004



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
BG, CZ, LV, LT, PL, SE, IS: no data; EU-25: estimate (excl. CZ, LV, LT, PL, SE)

Source: Eurostat, LFS ad hoc module on Work organisation and working time arrangements

States, Estonia, Italy and Portugal, over 90 % of women employees worked fixed or staggered hours and just under 90 % of men, while in Spain and Ireland, this was the case for 88–89 % of women and men and in Slovakia for 87 % of women and 83 % of men.

Only in Denmark did over half of women and men employees (almost 55 %) have some flexibility over their working time. In Germany, this was the case for over half of men but under half of women (47 %). There were only two other Member States — Austria and Finland — where more than a third of women and men had some flexibility. In the UK, it was so only for men. Outside the EU, in Norway over 40 % of women and men had some flexibility and in Switzerland, some 45 % of men employees but only around a third of women.

A smaller proportion of women than men had flexibility over working hours in all Member States, except Greece, Spain and Luxembourg.

Working-time arrangements are no more flexible for those with children

Working time arrangements in most parts of Europe do not seem to provide much support for people with children. Employees with children seem to be less likely to work in jobs with flexible working arrangements than those without. In the 18 Member States for which there are data, over 76 % of married or cohabiting women aged 25–49 with children under 12 had jobs with fixed or staggered hours of work (Annex Table A.60). This is almost 4 percentage points more than for those in this category without children and some 10 percentage points more than for women living alone without children.

For women living alone with a child, for whom reconciling employment with caring responsibilities is likely to pose especially acute problems, the proportion with fixed or staggered hours of work was also larger (at 74 %) than for women without children. The same pattern is evident for men. In the countries covered, some 72 % of men with children living with a spouse or a partner had jobs with fixed or staggered hours of work as against 64 % of men living alone without children.

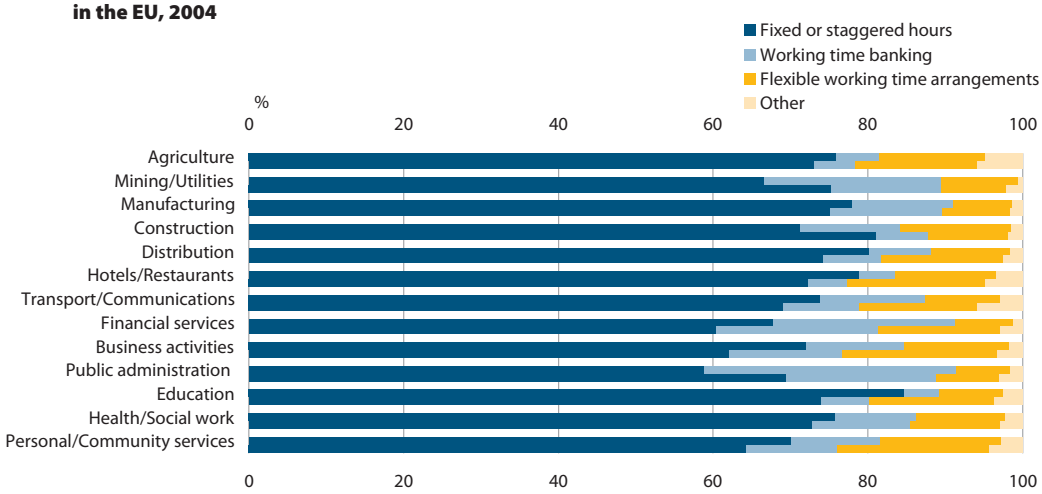
Variability by economic activity

Women and men employed in certain branches of economic activity are more likely to have some flexibility over hours of work, though the industries concerned vary across Europe as

well as between men and women. On average in the EU-25, the proportion of women employed in 'public administration' with some flexibility over working hours was larger — at almost 40 % — than in other sectors of economic activity (Figure 95 and Annex Table A.61). The proportion was especially large for women in Denmark (84 %), Germany (77 %), Finland (73 %) and the UK (61 %). In many countries, however — Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta as well as Romania — very few women (under 6 %) had flexibility over hours of work in this sector. In those countries where a relatively large number of women had some flexibility over working time arrangements, the proportion of men with such working time arrangements was much smaller.

In other public sector activities — education and health and social work — the proportion of employees with some flexibility over working time was not only much smaller but it was larger for men than for women. This was also the case in private sectors of activity, in each of which less than a third of women and men employed seem to have some choice over working arrangements.

Fig. 95 Working time arrangements of women and men employees aged 25-49 by economic activity in the EU, 2004



Top bar: women, bottom bar: men;
EU: estimate (excl. CZ, LV, LT, PL, SE)

Source: Eurostat, LFS ad hoc module on Work organisation and working time arrangements

Risk of poverty and earnings

Risk of poverty

Women of working age are slightly more likely than men to live in households at risk of poverty than men, defined as having an equivalised disposable income ([15]) of below 60 % of the national median. In 2005, an average of 15 % of women aged 16–64 in the EU-25 had an equivalised disposable income below this threshold as opposed to 14 % of men. Although there are marked variations in these figures across the Union, in 16 EU Member States the proportion of women with income below the poverty threshold was larger than that of men (Figure 96).

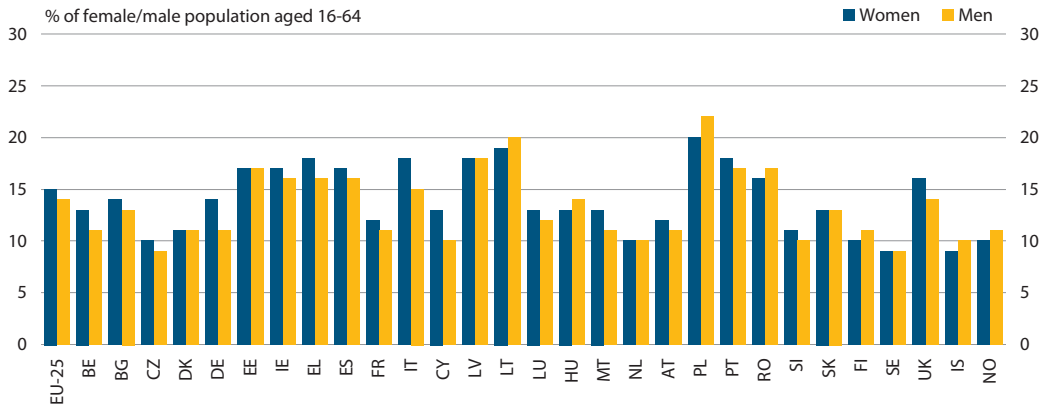
The proportion of people in this age group living in households at risk of poverty ranged from around 20 % in Poland and Lithuania (22 % in Turkey) to 9 % in Sweden. In all but five EU Member States — Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Finland — as well as Iceland and Norway, the relative number of women living in a low income household was either the same or larger than that of men. Nevertheless, in 10 out of the 17 countries where women had a higher risk of living in a low income household, the difference was only around 1 percentage point. This was also the case in four of the five countries — all except Poland — where the risk of poverty was greater among men than women.

The greater risk of poverty among women reflects the larger number of women than men who are not in work or, if they are in work, the lower earnings they generally receive (see below). Women living alone with a dependent child are especially vulnerable. In 2005, some 32 % of lone parents in EU-25 countries, almost all of whom were women, had an income which placed them at risk of poverty, the proportion being over 25 % in all Member States except the three Nordic countries and Slovenia (Figure 97 and Annex Table A.62).

Partly reflecting the high risk of poverty among lone parents, there is less difference in the relative number of women and men at risk of poverty than for those above child-bearing age. Among those aged 50–64 the proportion of women with income below 60 % of the median

15 The total disposable income of a household is calculated by adding up the personal income components by all household members plus income received at household level (net or gross and deducting transfers where appropriate). An individual's equivalised disposable income is then obtained by dividing the total disposable household income by the equivalent size of the household. This 'equivalent size' takes account of the size and composition of the household and thus makes income comparable. There are important implicit assumptions in this concept of income, notably on the distribution of income and resources within the household. Strictly speaking, we cannot measure an individual's risk of poverty but only a household's risk of poverty. The limitations for gender-specific analysis are apparent. Note that the figures are those collected in 2005 and relate to income over the preceding year — i.e. 2004 for the most participant countries.

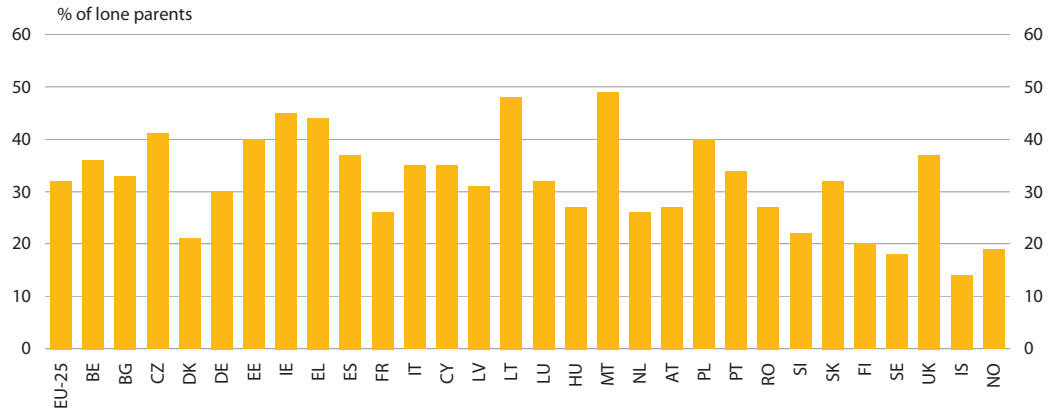
Fig. 96 Proportion of lone parents at risk of poverty, 2005



Income data refer to 2004, except RO, UK: 2005 and IE: 2004–2005; EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population-size weighted average of national data

Source: EU-SILC and national sources

Fig. 97 Proportion of lone parents at risk of poverty, 2005



Income data refer to 2004, except RO, UK: 2005 and IE: 2004-2005; EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data

Source: EU-SILC and national sources

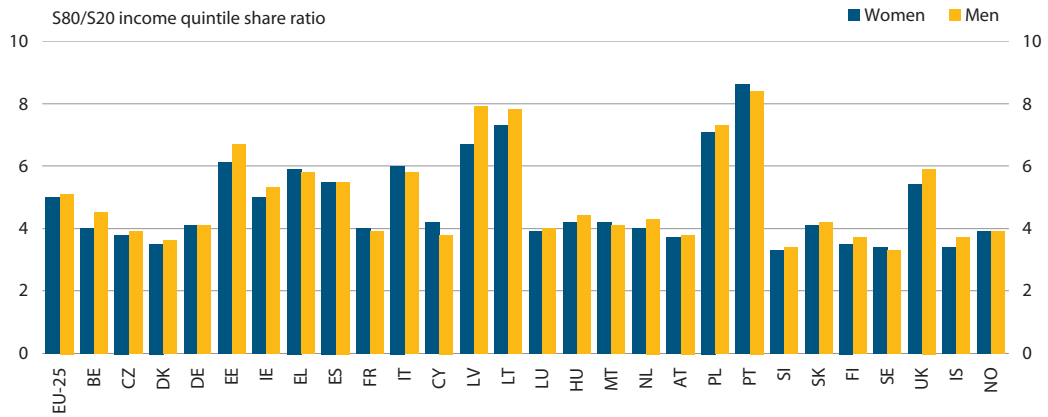
equivalised disposable income in the country in which they lived was, on average, the same as that of men in the EU in 2005 (Annex Table A.63).

Income inequality among women and men

A broader perspective on the extent of inequality in the distribution of income is given by relating the equivalised disposable income of the top 20 % of recipients to that of the bottom 20 %. This indicates that the income of the former was, on average, around five times larger than the income of the latter across the EU in 2005, with the degree of inequality marginally greater among men than among women (Figure 98 and Annex Table A.64).

The degree of inequality varies markedly across the EU, the ratio of the income of the top 20 % to the bottom 20 % ranging from over seven times or more in Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Portugal to around 3.5 in each of the three Nordic Member States and Slovenia.

Fig. 98 Income of top 20 % of recipients relative to bottom 20 %, those aged under 65, 2005



Income data refer to 2004, except UK: 2005 and IE: 2004–2005; EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population-size weighted average of national data

Source: EU-SILC and national sources

In most countries, as is the case at the EU level, the degree of income inequality is greater among men than among women, despite more women being at risk of poverty. This reflects the larger number of men with high income levels. In seven of the 25 EU Member States, however — Greece, France, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal and Sweden — the reverse was the case.

Earnings of men and women

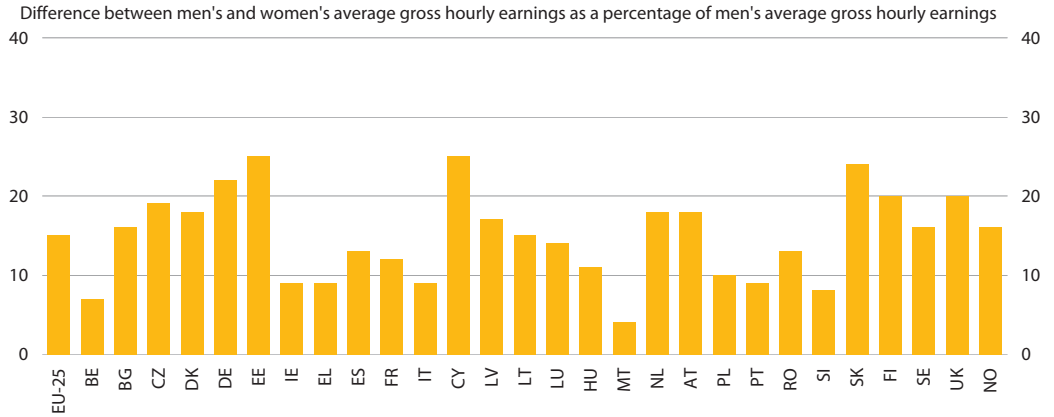
Wage gaps

Across the EU as a whole, average gross hourly earnings of women (those between 16 and 64 years old and working 15 hours or more a week) were, on average, 15 % below those of men in 2005. Women earn less than men in all Member States and in 2005 there were only eight countries out of the 27 and only three — Belgium, Malta and Slovenia — where it was smaller than 9 % (Figure 99). In six countries — Germany, Estonia, Cyprus, Slovakia, Finland and the UK — the gap was 20 % or more.

The structure of earnings survey (SES) provides a more detailed insight into the wage gap. This relates solely to the position in 2002 and in many countries covers only the business enterprise sector — so excluding public administration, education and health as well as agriculture ([16]) — and is confined to enterprises with 10 or more persons employed. Accordingly, it gives different figures to those presented above which are estimates for the whole economy. In particular, the gap shown by the SES is wider for all countries than that shown by the latter estimates.

Despite these limitations, the SES enables the wage gap between women and men to be examined by age, education level, occupation and length of service. These are all aspects which affect earnings and which accordingly might provide some explanation for the difference between women and men in this regard. For example, part of the explanation might lie in women being employed in different occupations to men or having been in jobs for a shorter period. However, as indicated below, a significant difference in earnings is apparent even if allowance is made for these factors. Women have on average lower earnings than men in all

Fig. 99 Pay gap between men and women, 2005



IE, EL, ES, SI, UK: provisional value; EU-25: estimate;
HR, TR, IS, CH: no data

Source: EU-SILC and national data

16 The analysis below is confined to earnings in the economy excluding these sectors, except in the case of occupations where it covers these sectors in countries in which the data are available.

age groups, at all education levels, in all — or virtually all — occupations and irrespective of the length of service.

Wage gap between women and men of different age

Wage differences between men and women tend to widen with age in the EU. In most countries, the average earnings of women are lower than those of men to a widening extent the older is the age group.

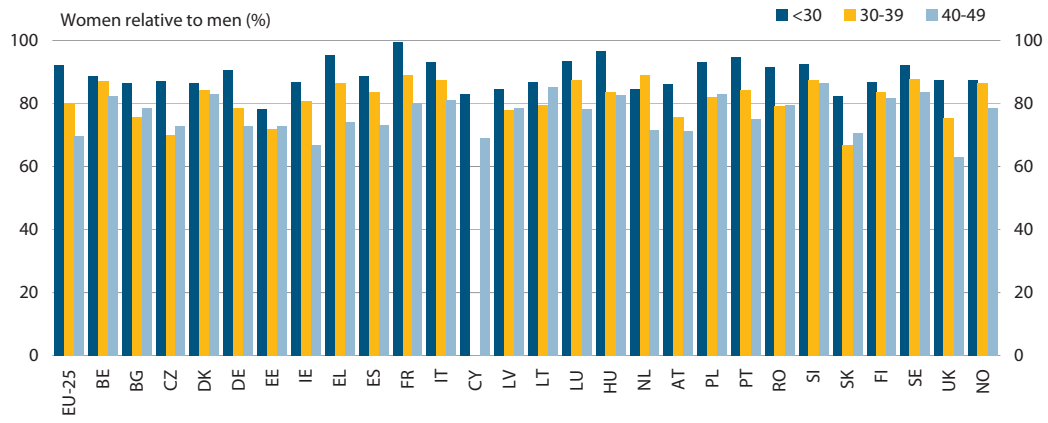
According to the SES, women below 30 earned less than men in the same age group throughout the EU, their hourly wages on average being 92 % of those of men (Figure 100 and Annex Table A.65). There were only three EU Member States — Greece, France and Hungary — in which women's earnings were more than 95 % of those of men and five in which they were below 85 %. In one of these, Estonia, the earnings of women in this age group averaged less than 80 % of those of men.

For those aged 30–39, women on average earned only some 80 % of what men earned in the EU. In this case, there were only eight Member States in which their earnings were more than 85 % of those of men and none in which they were more than 90 %. In Estonia, women's earnings averaged under 75 % of those of men and in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, less than 70 %.

For those aged 40 and over, the wage gaps widen further, with women earning on average just under 70 % of the earnings of men across the EU in 2002. There was only two countries — Lithuania and Slovenia — where women's earnings of those in the 40–49 age group were more than 85 % of those of men (in the first only marginally) and only three — Poland, Romania and Slovenia — where this was the case for those in the 50–59 age group.

In general, earnings of men tend to increase with age, at least up to 50, but this is less the case for women, for whom the average earnings across the EU for those aged 40–49 and over were lower than those aged 30–39. This in part reflects the smaller number of women than men in senior positions, noted above.

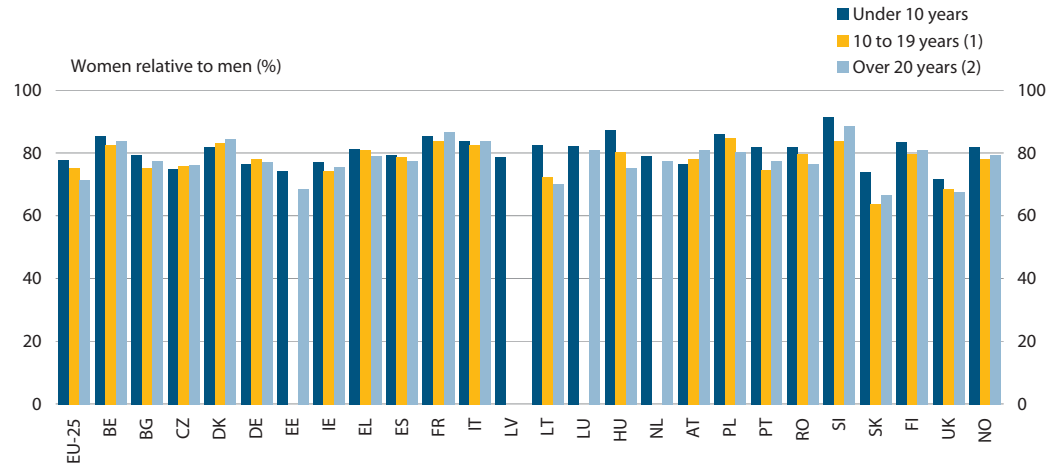
Fig. 100 Average hourly earnings of women relative to men by age group, 2002



MT, HR, TR, IS, CH: no data; CY: no data for age group 30-39

Source: Structure of Earnings Survey

Fig. 101 Average hourly earnings of women relative to men's by length of service, 2002



CY, MT, SE: no data;
(1) no data: EE, LV, LU, NL; (2) no data: LV

Source: Structure of Earnings Survey

Length of time in job of women and men

Men on average tend to have been in their present jobs for a longer time than women, partly because many fewer of them interrupt their working careers to look after children. In 2002, according to the SES, 13 % of women in the EU in the activities covered had been in their job for over 20 years as opposed to 19 % of men. This might explain some of the overall wage gap, but it is, nevertheless, the case that women earn significantly less than men even when they have been in the job for a similar length of time. Indeed, as in the case of age, the wage gap tends to widen the longer women and men have been in the same job.

In 2002 the average of hourly earnings of women who had been in their job for less than 10 years were some 78 % of those of men in the EU as a whole (Figure 101 and Annex Table A.66). For those who had been in their job for between 10 and 20 years, they were 75 % of those of men and for those working in the same job for 20 or more years, only 71 %.

This tendency for earnings of women relative to men to fall as the length of service increases was common to most Member States in 2002, the main exceptions being the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, France and Austria, where the gap tended to narrow slightly as the time in the job lengthened.

The wage gap between women and men by occupation

The jobs that women and men do, in terms of the division of the two between occupations, differ markedly. As noted above, many more men than women are employed in managerial positions as well as in skilled manual jobs, while many more women than men work as clerks or in sales and service jobs. This difference itself contributes to the overall wage gap between women and men in so far as a larger proportion of men than women work in higher level — and so higher paid — jobs, particularly as managers but also as professionals (especially in the activities covered by the SES in many countries ([17])). Nevertheless, as in the case of length of service, the wage gap remains considerable within each occupational group. Moreover, the gap appears to be wider in general in the higher level occupations than the lower level ones (Figure 102).

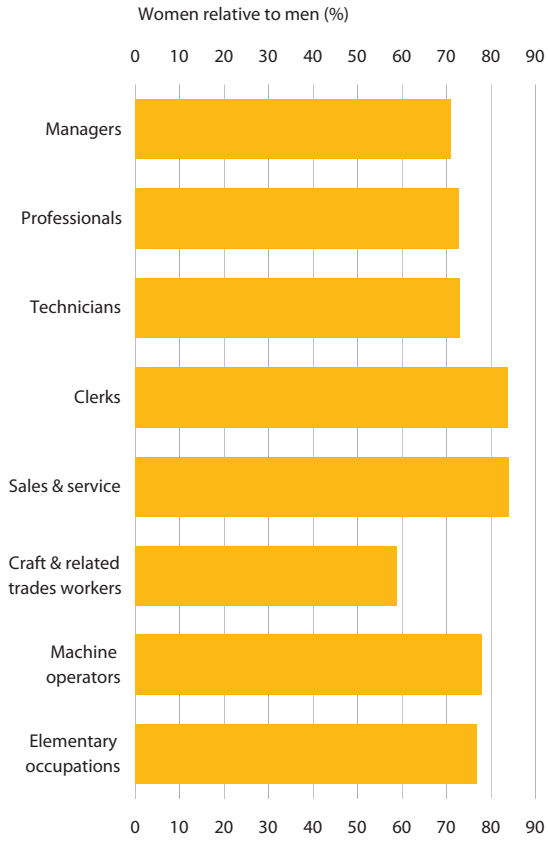
17 Many more women than men working as professionals are employed in health and education, sectors which are not covered by the SES 2002 in many countries. In the analysis here, earnings in these sectors are included for the countries in which the data are available.

The hourly earnings of women employed as managers (ISCO category 1) were only 71 % of those of men on average in the EU in 2002 (Figure 103). In Slovenia alone of all Member States, women managers' earnings averaged only slightly below those of men. In all other countries, they were less than 90 % of men's earnings and apart from Cyprus, Malta and Romania, less than 85 %. In Italy, women's earnings in this occupational group were only around 65 % of men's and in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, only around 60 %.

The wage gap for women and men employed as professionals and technicians was only slightly narrower, women's earnings being around 73 % of those of men on average in the EU in both occupational groups (Annex Table A.67). On the other hand, the wage gap was significantly narrower for both clerks and sales and service workers, but it was still the case that women's earnings in each group were only around 84 % of men across the EU as a whole.

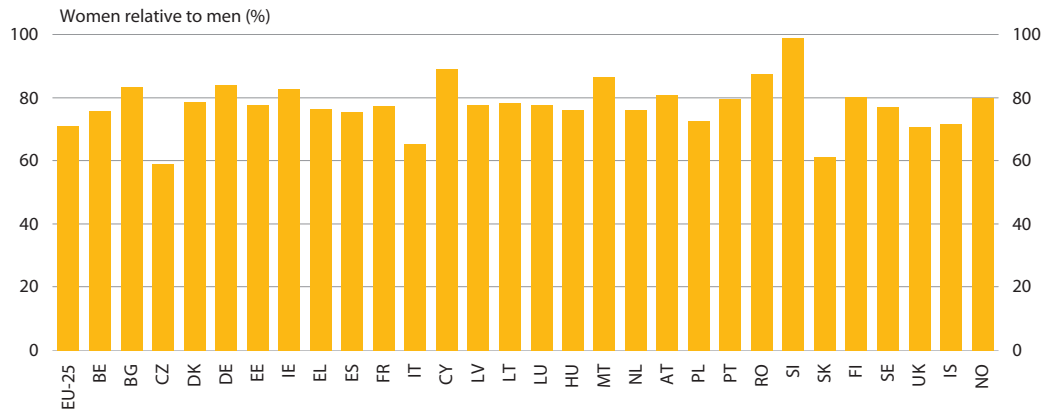
In the case of clerks, women earned on average more than men in Bulgaria (though only around 3 % of men were

Fig. 102 Average hourly earnings of women relative to men's by occupation in the EU-25, 2002



Source: Structure of Earnings Survey

Fig. 103 Average hourly earnings of women employed as managers relative to that of their male counterparts, 2002



Source: Structure of Earnings Survey

employed in such jobs in the activities covered by the SES as opposed to 12 % of women) and only slightly less than men in Poland, Romania and Sweden.

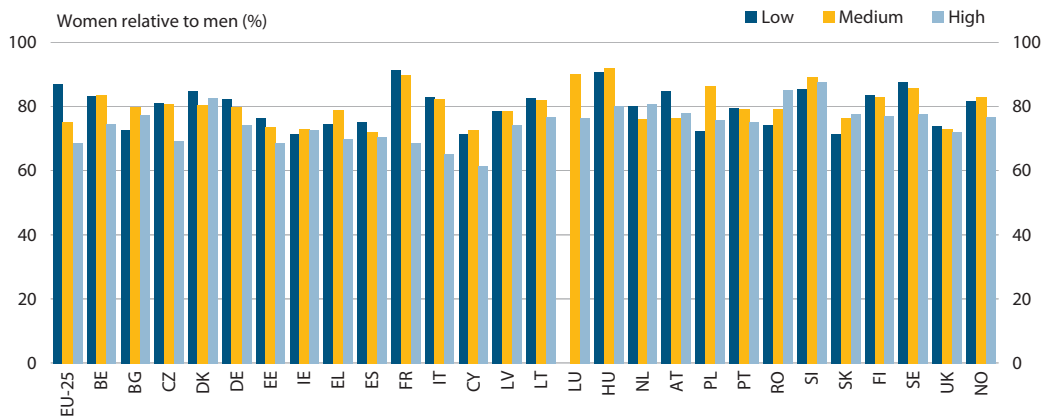
The wage gap was wider in skilled manual jobs, in which relatively few women were employed, as well as in elementary manual jobs, in which the numbers of women and men are more even. In the latter case, however, women's average earnings were almost 10 % more than for men in Portugal and only around 5 % less in Bulgaria, Romania and the Netherlands. On the other hand, in all other countries apart from Hungary and Sweden, they were over 10 % less than men's earnings, in most cases, over 15 % less.

The wage gap between women and men by education level

Differences in the educational attainment levels of women and men also contribute to the overall wage gap indicated by the SES, but only marginally since the average attainment level of men is only slightly higher than that of women in the sectors covered by the survey in all Member States. Women, however, tend to earn less than men at all levels of education and especially among those who have completed tertiary education.

The average earnings of women in the EU with only basic schooling (i.e. with no more than ISCED 2, or lower secondary education) were only around 87 % of those of men in 2002 (Figure 104 and Annex Table A.68). This proportion varies across countries, but it was over 90 % only in France and Hungary and below 75 % in eight Member States.

Fig. 104 Average hourly earnings of women relative to men's by education level, 2002



CY: no data;
LU: no data for 'Low' education level

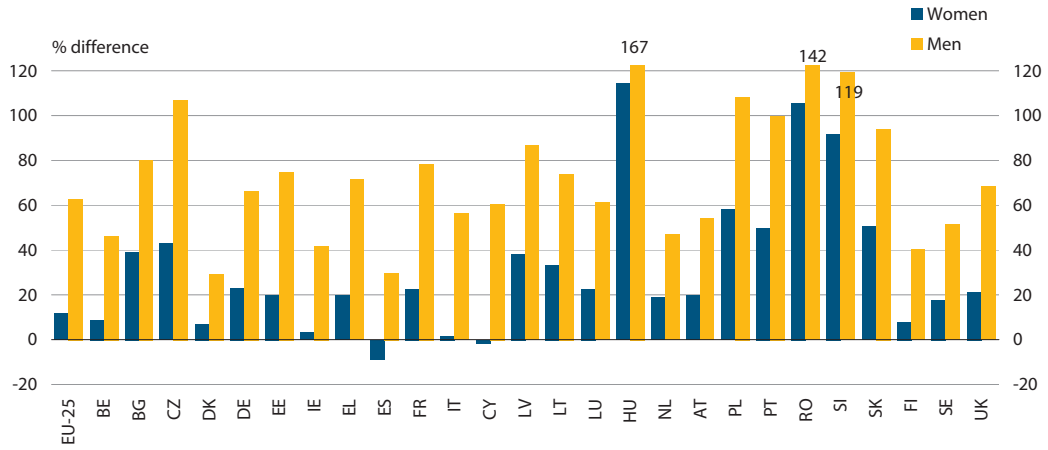
Source: Structure of Earnings Survey

For women with an educational level higher than basic schooling but below tertiary (i.e. ISCED 3 and 4), hourly earnings averaged 75 % of men's in the EU as a whole, with the proportion being above 90 % only in Hungary.

For those who had completed tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6), women's earnings in the EU were on average just 69 % of those of men. In this case, only in Denmark, Romania and Slovenia were their earnings much over 80 % of men's.

Indeed, while men with tertiary qualifications earned on average some 63 % more than men with only upper secondary education, average earnings of women with tertiary education were only 12 % higher than those of men with upper secondary education (Figure 105). In Spain and Cyprus, women who had completed tertiary education earned, on average, less than men with the lower education level and in Ireland and Italy, only slightly more. Only in Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovenia — all new Member States — did women with tertiary education earn over 50 % more than men with upper secondary education, whereas this was the case for men with tertiary education in all but six Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, the Netherlands and Finland).

Fig. 105 Difference in average hourly earnings of women and men with tertiary education from those of men with upper secondary education, 2002



MT: no data

Source: Structure of Earnings Survey

Educational attainment levels and participation in the information society

In part 1 of this Panorama, participation of young people in education was examined. It was shown that women increasingly outnumber men among those graduating from university and other tertiary level institutions. Here the focus is, first, on the longer-term trends in the educational attainment levels of women and men; secondly, on the differential employment rates of women and men with given education levels; thirdly, on the sectors of activity in which those with high education levels are employed and, fourthly, on the access of women and men to continuing training.

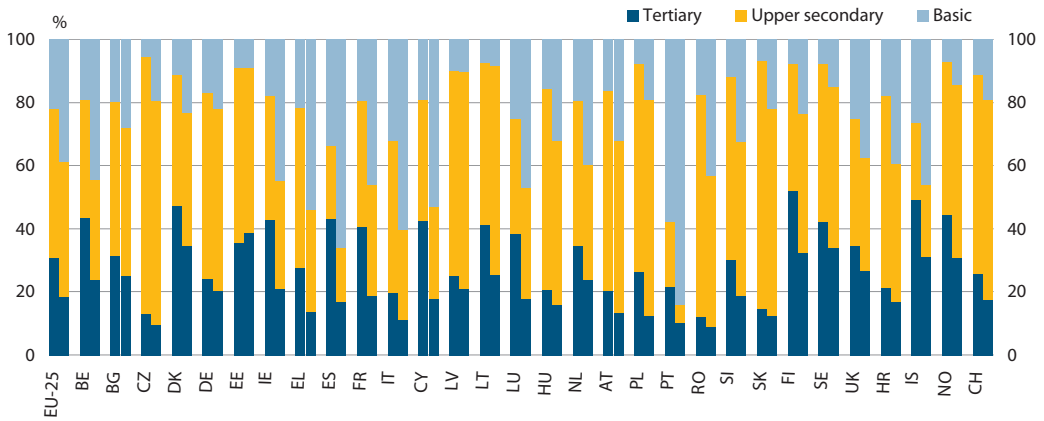
Long-term trends in education levels

Educational levels of women have risen more than those of men over the long term

Comparison of the educational attainment levels of women and men in successive age cohorts gives an indication of how these levels have progressively increased over the years in most parts of the EU and, correspondingly, how the qualifications of the workforce have gradually improved. Comparison of the relative numbers of those aged 50–54 and those aged 30–34 with different educational attainment levels indicates that education levels of women have risen by more than men over the 20 years which separate the two cohorts almost throughout all EU Member States. Some 31 % of women aged 30–34 have tertiary level qualifications in the EU, according to the LFS data for 2005, as compared with under 19 % of those aged 50–54 (Figure 106 and Annex Table A.69). At the same time, the proportion of 30–34 year-olds with upper secondary qualifications is almost 5 percentage points higher than for the older age group, so that 22 % of women aged 30–34 have no qualifications beyond basic schooling as against 39 % of 50–54 year-olds.

Although the extent of the difference in education levels between these two age cohorts differs across the EU, there is only one country, Estonia, where the proportion of women aged

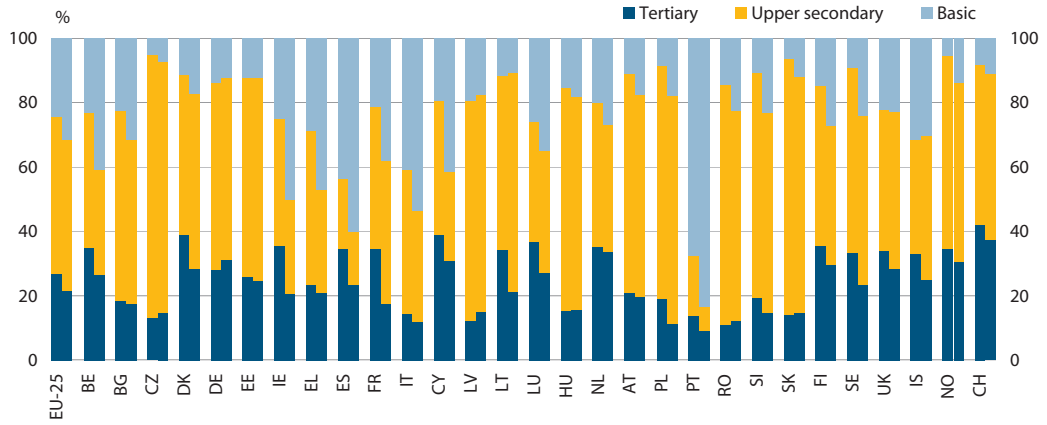
Fig. 106 Division of women aged 30-34 and 50-54 by educational attainment level, 2005



Left bar: age 30-34; right bar: age 50-54;
MT: unreliable data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 107 Division of men aged 30-34 and 50-54 by educational attainment level, 2005



Left bar: age 30-34; right bar: age 50-54;
MT: unreliable data for age 50-54; HR: unreliable data for age 30-34; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

30–34 with tertiary education is not higher than for those aged 50–54. In Belgium, Ireland, Spain, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Finland, the difference is around 20 percentage points or more.

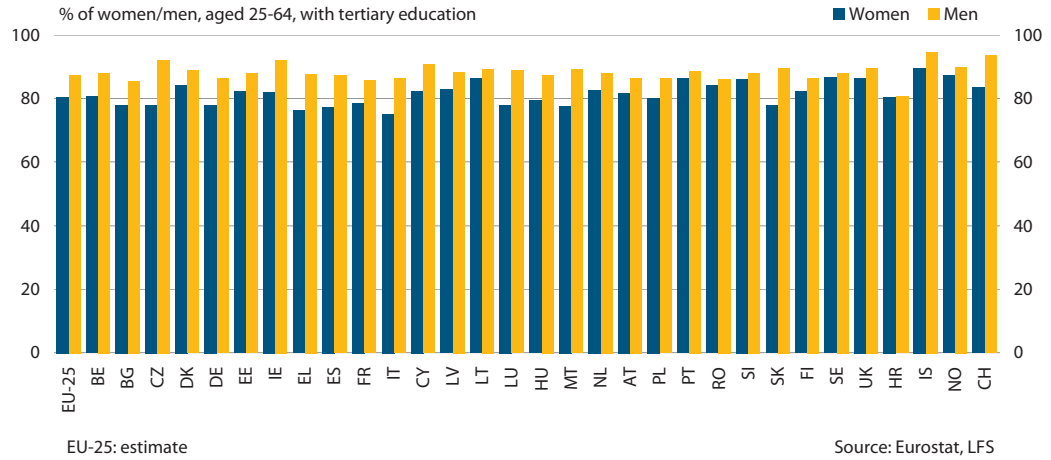
For men, the difference in education levels between the two age groups is much smaller and less uniform. Around 27 % of men aged 30–34 have tertiary level qualifications — 4 percentage points less than for women — as compared with just under 22 % of those aged 50–54 (3 percentage points higher than for women). At the same time, the proportion of men with only basic schooling is only 7 percentage points lower for those aged 30–34 than for those aged 50–54 (Figure 107). There are five EU Member States — the Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Romania and Slovakia — where the share of men aged 30–34 who had completed tertiary education is smaller than for those aged 50–54, while in Hungary, it is much the same.

Education levels of women have risen much faster than for men over the long term and there are now significantly more women in the younger age groups with higher education levels than men in most parts of the EU. The proportion of women aged 30–34 who have completed tertiary education is higher for men in all but four Member States — the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria — and, of these, only in Germany is the difference more than marginal. In half the 26 Member States for which data are available (all except Malta), the proportion of women in this age group with tertiary qualifications is over 7 percentage points higher than for men. The overall proportion of women aged 30–34 and men with tertiary qualifications, however, still varies markedly across the EU. Whereas in Finland, around 52 % of women have this level of qualification and in Denmark, 47 %, in the Czech Republic, Romania and Slovakia, the proportion is under 15 %.

Employment rates lower for women than men at all education levels

The proportion of women with tertiary education who are in employment is higher for women with lower education levels but still significantly smaller than for men. The employment rate of women aged 25–64 with tertiary education was just over 80 % in the EU in 2005. This compares with a rate for women with only basic schooling of only around 44 %. Nevertheless,

Fig. 108 Employment rates of women and men, aged 25-64, with tertiary education, 2005



EU-25: estimate

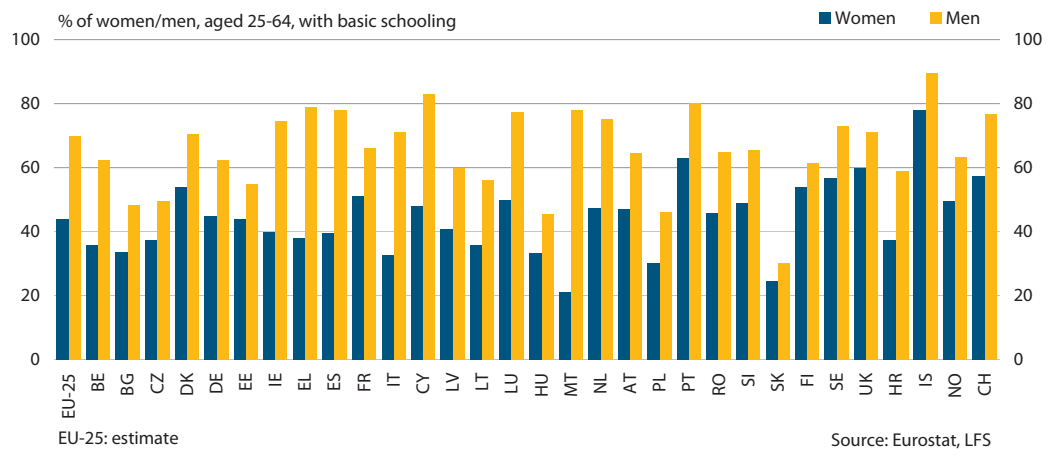
Source: Eurostat, LFS

the rate for women with tertiary education was some 7 percentage points lower than for men with the same level of education (Figure 108 and Annex Table A.70).

This difference varies from 11–12 percentage points in Greece, Malta and Slovakia and 14 percentage points in the Czech Republic to only 2 percentage points in Romania and Slovenia and just over 1 percentage point in Sweden (and virtually zero in Croatia).

On the other hand, the employment rate for women with only basic schooling in the EU was some 26 percentage points below the rate for men with this level of education (Figure 109 and Annex Table A.70). Apart from Slovakia and Finland, the difference was over 10 percentage points in all countries and over 38 percentage points in Greece, Spain, Italy and Malta (in the latter, 57 percentage points). In all these countries, under 40 % of women with this level of education were in employment in 2005 (only just over 20 % in Malta). This was also the case in Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia, though here it

Fig. 109 Employment rates of women and men, aged 25-64, with only basic schooling, 2005



EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

was also the case that a relatively small proportion of men with basic schooling were in work (under half in the three new Member States and under 30 % in Slovakia).

Women with tertiary education work in different activities than men

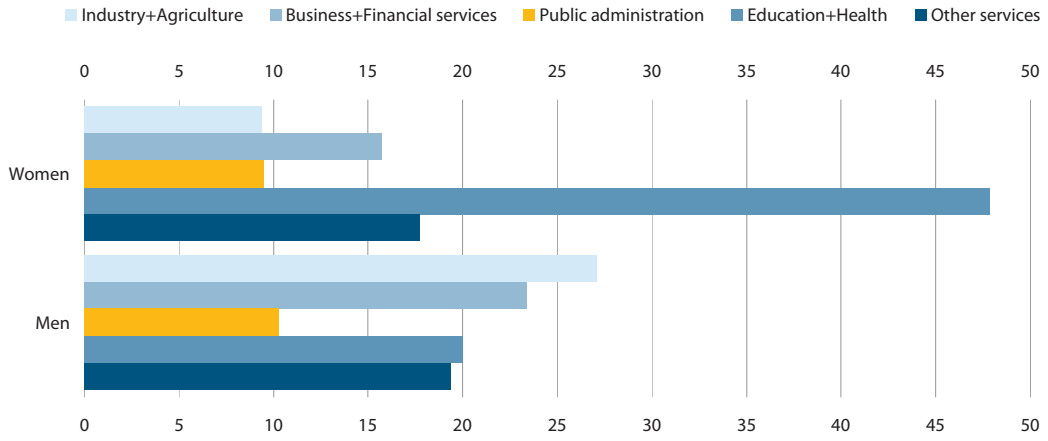
There are marked differences in the jobs in which men and women with tertiary education are employed. In particular, a much larger proportion of men with tertiary qualifications than women are employed in industry, agriculture and business and financial services. These broad activities employed half of all men aged 25–64 with such qualifications in the EU in 2005 as opposed to a quarter of women (Figure 110).

Conversely, many more women than men with tertiary education are employed in education and health, almost half (48 %) of women graduates in this age group in employment work in these activities as against just 20 % of men.

This difference is repeated in all Member States to varying degrees. The proportion of men with tertiary education employed in industry and agriculture and business and financial services was around half or more in most countries in 2005. On the other hand, it was around 40 % or less in a number of Member States with relatively low levels of GDP per head, including Bulgaria, Greece, Lithuania and Malta (Annex Table A.71). In all these countries, however, the proportion was still much larger than that for women. Indeed, in only two countries in the EU — Luxembourg (because of banking) and Romania (because of agriculture) — was the proportion of women graduates employed in these activities over 30 %.

Similarly, the proportion of women with tertiary education employed in Education and health was under 40 % only in six Member States — Estonia, Spain, Cyprus, Latvia, Romania and Luxembourg — in each case still well above the proportion of men with this education level working in these activities. In Malta, the share of women with this level of qualification working in these two sectors was around two thirds, in Denmark and Sweden, as well as Norway, around 60 % or just below.

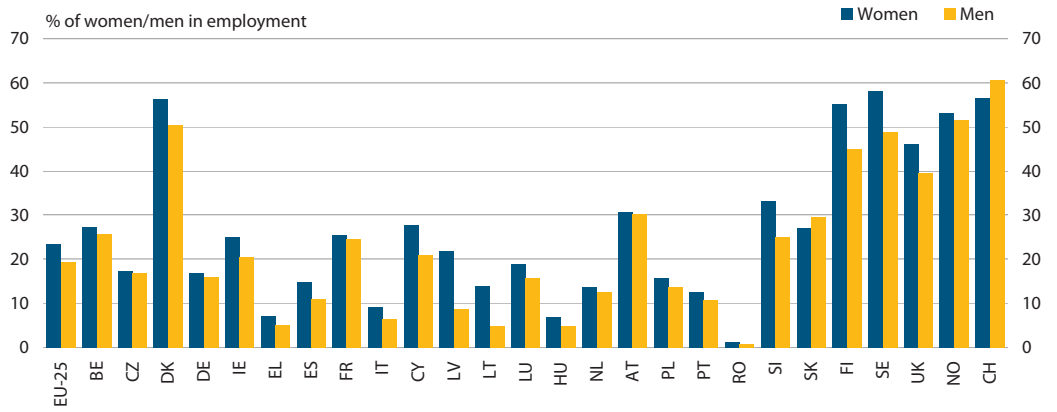
Fig. 110 Women and men aged 25-64 with tertiary education in the EU-27 by sector of activity, 2005



% of women/men with tertiary education in employment

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 111 Participation of women and men aged 25-64 in employment in continuing training, 2003



BG, CZ, EL, PL: no data

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2003 ad hoc module on Life-long learning

More women than men participate in continuing training

According to the special ad hoc module of the labour force survey conducted in 2003, some 23 % of women aged 25–64 in employment and 19 % of men participated in (non-formal) continuing vocational training at some time during the preceding year (Figure 111).

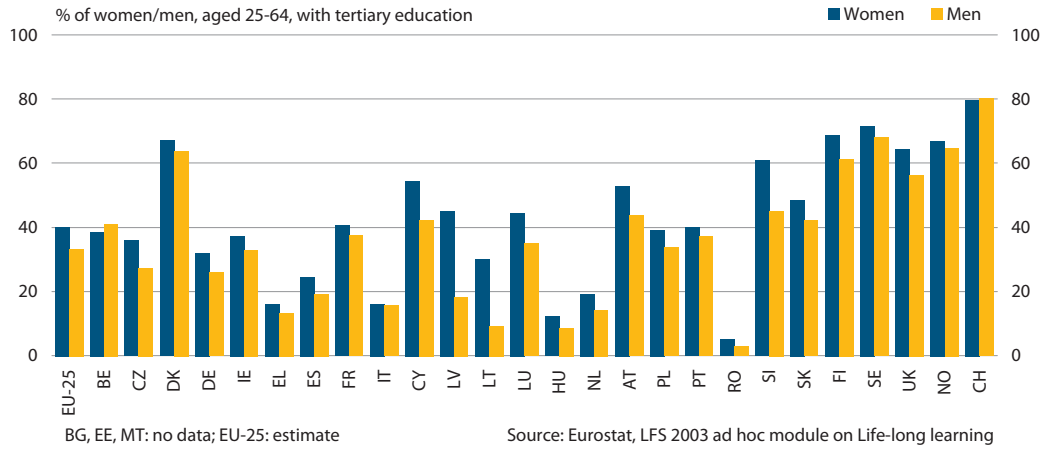
The proportion of women participating in continuing training was larger than that of men in all Member States except Slovakia, though the extent of the difference varied as did the overall scale of participation. The rate of participation of women in continuing training ranged from over 55 % of the total employed in Denmark, Finland and Sweden and just over 45 % in the UK, the only countries in the EU where the proportion exceeded a third, to under 10 % in Greece, Italy and Hungary and only around 1 % in Romania. The rate of participation of men was also relatively high in the first four countries, but in each case at least 6 percentage points less than the rate for women. In all other Member States, the proportion was 30 % or less, in Greece, Lithuania and Hungary, under 5 % and in Romania, under 1 %.

The extent of participation in continuing training varies markedly with the level of educational attainment. At the same time, more women than men tend to participate in training at all levels of education. For women with tertiary education in the EU the rate of participation in continuing training was around 40 % of those in employment as compared with just over 33 % of men. For those with upper secondary education, the proportions were just over 20 % for women and 18 % for men, and for those with only basic schooling, just over 8 % and 7 %, respectively (Annex Table A.72).

These differences both between women and men and those with different education levels are common to nearly all Member States. For those with tertiary education, there is only one EU country, Belgium, where the proportion of women participating in training was smaller than that of men (though this was also the case in Switzerland) (Figure 112).

In Sweden, over 70 % of the women concerned participated in continuing training, in Denmark and Finland, over two thirds and in Slovenia and the UK, over 60 %. In all of these countries, the proportion for men was at least 3–4 percentage points lower and in Slovenia, 12 percentage points lower. At the same time, there were five Member States — Greece, Italy, Hungary, the Netherlands and Romania — in which the proportion of women with this

Fig. 112 Participation of women and men with tertiary education in continuing training, 2003



BG, EE, MT: no data; EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS 2003 ad hoc module on Life-long learning

education level participating in continuing training was less than 20 %. This, however, was the case for men not only in these countries but also in Spain, Latvia and Lithuania.

Use of computers and the Internet by women and men aged 25–54

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) has become an essential feature of both economic and social activity across Europe. Men, however, are more regular users of both computers and the Internet than women in nearly all countries. Apart from the differences in the specific group of intense computer users employed in computing jobs described above, men aged 25–54 use computers and the Internet more than women whether it is for work, leisure or communication. More men than women also report having a relatively wide range of basic ICT skills ([18]).

More men use computers daily than women

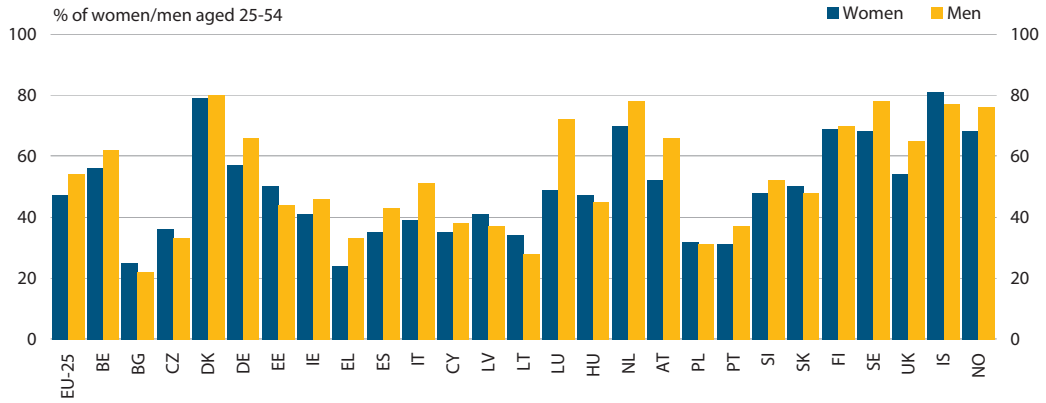
Some 54 % of men aged 25–54 in the EU used a computer daily, or almost daily, according to the Community survey of ICT usage conducted in 2006. This is 7 percentage points more than the proportion of women of the same age (Figure 113 and Annex Table A.73). Though more men than women use computers this frequently in most countries, there are eight Member States — Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia — plus Iceland where the reverse is true. In five of these Member States, however — all except Estonia, Hungary and Slovakia — the proportion of women using computers daily was well below the EU average. By contrast, in Luxembourg, Austria, Sweden and the UK, where the proportion of women was markedly below that of men (10 percentage points or more), it was still above the EU average.

Men also use the Internet more than women

The use of the Internet by those aged 25–54 is broadly in line with computer usage. Around 34 % of women in this age group in the EU used the Internet daily, or almost so, as compared with 43 % of men. The proportion of women exceeds that of men only in the three Baltic States (Figure 114 and Annex Table A.74). The difference in the scale of usage between countries, however, is much more pronounced than the difference between men and women.

18 The respondent's ICT competences were measured using a self-assessment approach and by indicating whether he/she is able to carry out specific tasks related to computer and Internet use.

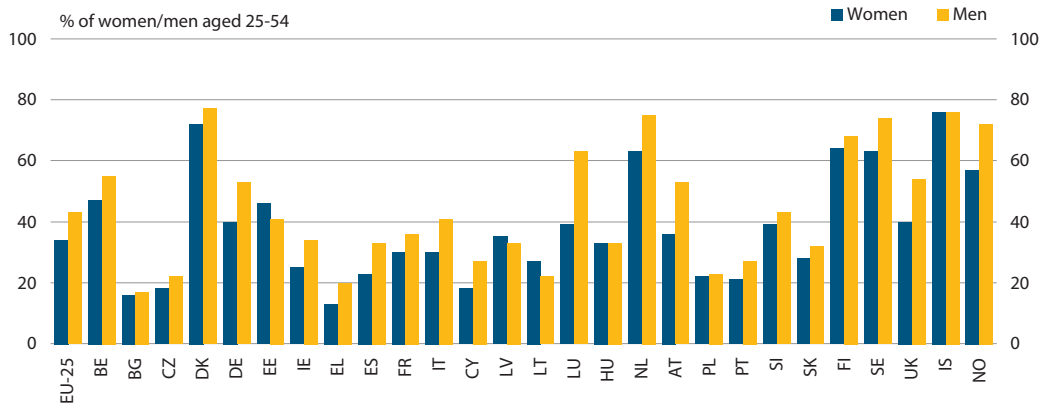
Fig. 113 Women and men having used a computer on average every day or almost every day in the last three months, 2006



FR, MT, RO: no data

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Fig. 114 Women and men having used the Internet on average every day or almost every day in the last three months, 2006



MT, RO: no data

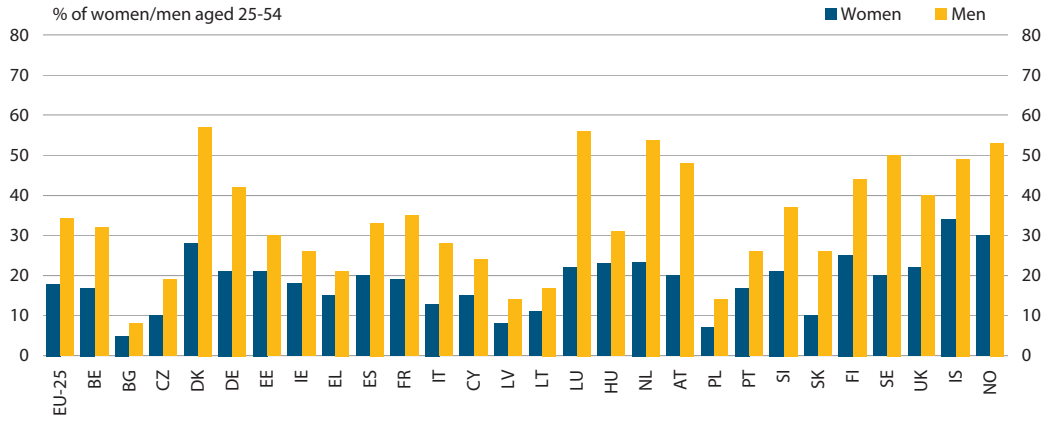
Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

The proportions for both men and women using the Internet daily vary from 57 % or more in Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, as well as Iceland and Norway, to under 24 % in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece and Poland.

More men than women have basic computer skills

The gap between men and women is even wider in respect of basic computer skills than in the take-up and use of ICT. In 2006, around a third of men aged 25–54 but only 18 % of women were recorded as having high basic skills (Figure 115 and Annex Table A.75). Although the extent of the difference varies, more men than women are assessed to have such skills in all countries. The gap between men and women was particularly wide (over 20 percentage points) in Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden as well as Norway.

Fig. 115 Women and men aged 25-54 assessed to have high computer skills, 2006



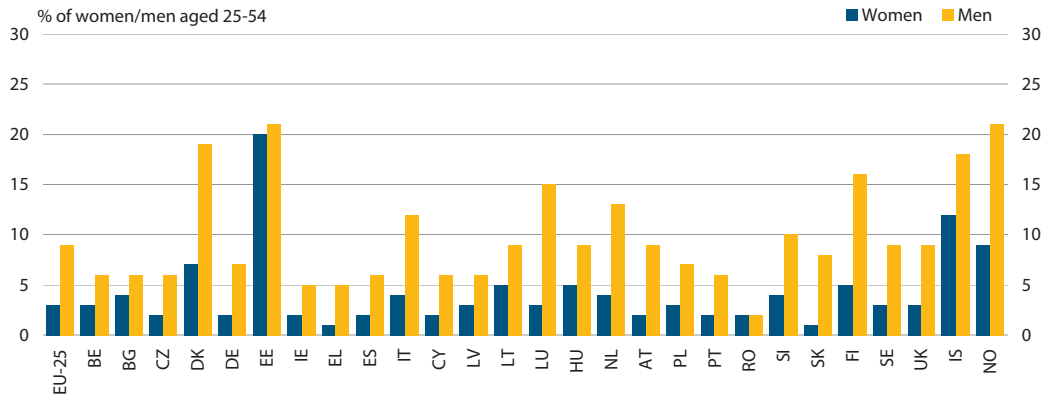
MT, RO: no data

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Men are more skilled at using the Internet than women

Only a small number of women and men aged 25–54 have high Internet skills. In 2006 in the EU-25 only 3 % of the women at this age were highly skilled in the Internet usage compared to 9 % of men (Figure 116 and Annex Table A.75). Although the figure was very low in all Member States, everywhere men performed better than women. The only exception is Estonia where women not only performed as well as men but the proportion of both women and men with high Internet skills was the highest in Europe — around 20 %. The gender gap was more than 10 percentage points in favour of men in Denmark, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden as well as Norway.

Fig. 116 Women and men aged 25-54 assessed to have high Internet skills, 2006



FR, MT: no data

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Health and other social aspects

Women's and men's health

Self-perceived health status

According to the health surveys conducted at different times in different European countries at the end of the 1990s and beginning of the present decade, more women in the EU consider that they have health problems than men ([19]) (Figure 117 and Annex Table A.76).

This is the case in the great majority of EU Member States. There are only two countries — Ireland and Finland — where a smaller proportion of men in this age group than women regard themselves as being in good health and only another two — Austria and the UK — where the proportions are much the same.

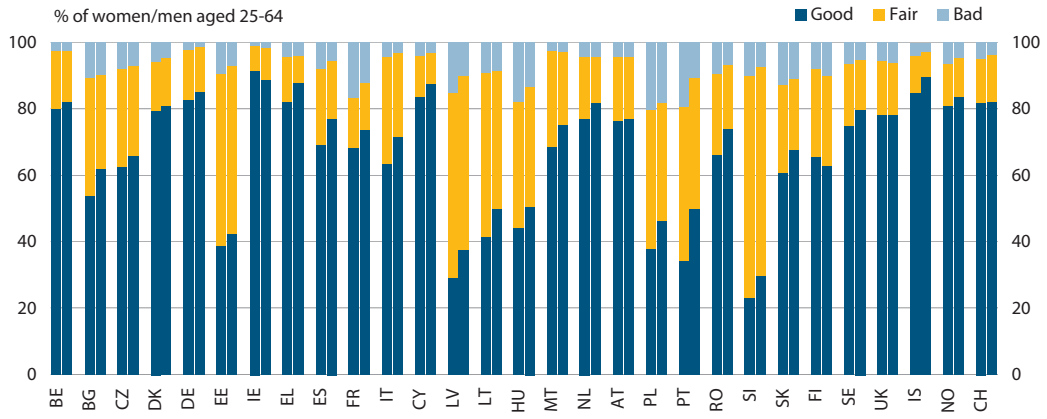
The overall proportions of women and men reporting their health to be good vary markedly across countries, in some degree in line with the average level of household income. In the countries where this is highest such as Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Ireland, the proportions of both women and men reporting good health exceed 80 %, while in countries where it is lowest, such as the three Baltic States and Poland, the proportion is 50 % or less.

Nevertheless, there are clearly factors other than income affecting the number of women and men perceiving themselves to be in good health, since in Greece and Cyprus, where the level of household income is well below the EU average, the proportion reporting good health is also above 80 %. At the same time, in Slovenia, where income levels are higher than in most of the other new Member States, the proportion so reporting is less than 30 %, smaller than in any other country.

Body mass index

Although women might consider themselves to be, on average, less healthy than men, the body mass index, which measures a person's weight relative to their height and indicates how far this diverges from the norm, tells a different story ([20]). Being overweight is a major

Fig. 117 Self-perception of health of women and men aged 25-64, 2004



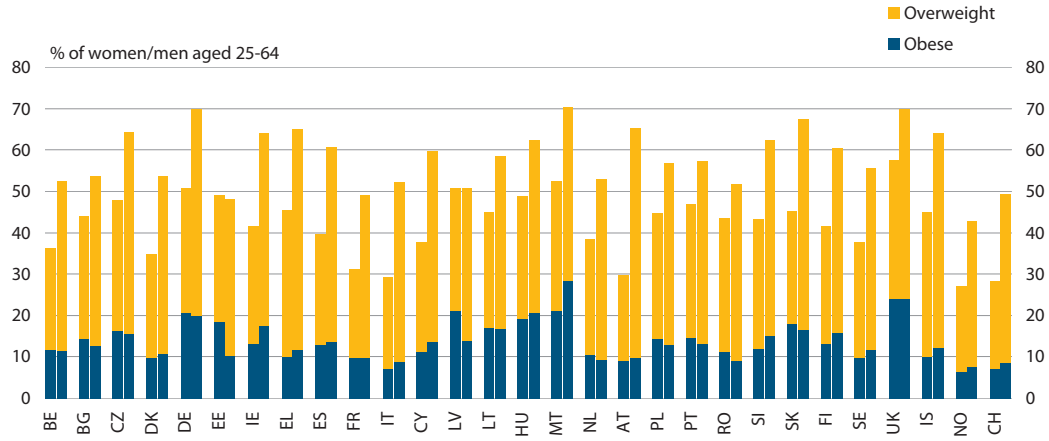
Left bar: women; right bar: men;
LU: no data; UK: data refer to England

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996-2003

19 Figures for age group 25–64 are estimates obtained by averaging the data reported for the age groups: 25–34, 35–44, 45–54 and 55–64 using the population size of these as weights.

20 The definition of being overweight is where the ratio of a person's weight measured in kilograms and the square of their height measured in metres is between 25 and 30, while being obese is where the ratio is 30 or more.

Fig. 118 Women and men aged 25-64, measured as being overweight, 2004



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
LU, HR, TR: no data; UK: data refer to England

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996-2003

indicator of impending health problems, significantly increasing the risk of heart disease, in particular. In most of the Member States, a larger number of men than women of working age are recorded by the health interview surveys, carried out between 1996 and 2003, as being overweight and much the same proportion as being obese (Figure 118).

The proportion of men measured as being obese according to the body mass index varies from 28 % in Malta, 24 % in the UK and 20–21 % in Germany and Hungary to only around 9 % in Italy and Romania. The proportion of women who are obese is similarly high in the first four countries (though it is some 7 percentage points less than for men in Malta) and relatively low in the latter two. Indeed, in most cases, there is relatively little difference between the two proportions, the main exceptions being Estonia and Latvia, where many more women than men (18 % as against 10 % and 21 % as against 14 %, respectively) are recorded as being obese, and Malta, where as noted the reverse is the case.

Many more men than women, however, are considered to be overweight on the same measure in all countries. The proportion for men is around 55 % in Austria, over 50 % in both Greece and Slovakia and over 40 % in all EU Member States apart from Estonia, France and Latvia, where in each case it is around 37 % or higher. By contrast, the figure for women is less than this throughout the EU. It is above 35 %, and then marginally, only in Greece and in most countries, the proportion of women considered overweight is below 30 %.

Combining those overweight with those regarded as obese indicates that in Germany, the UK and Malta, some 70 % of men fall into this category, while in Greece, Austria and Slovakia, the figure is over 65 %. The only countries in which the proportion falls below 50 % are France and Estonia, and then only slightly. It also falls below 50 % in both Norway and Switzerland, in the former of which it is around 43 %, less than in any of the EU Member States.

The proportion of women who are either obese or overweight is smaller than that of men in all EU countries except Estonia and Latvia. Indeed Latvia is one of only three Member States where the figure for women is over 50 %, the others being Germany and the UK. At the same time, there are only four countries in the EU — Denmark, France, Italy and Austria — in which the proportion falls below 35 % (though this is also the case in Norway and Switzerland). In Austria, the figure is just under 30 %, over 35 percentage points less than that of men.

Being underweight, which can equally be a cause of health problems, is much less prevalent among women and men aged 25–64 than among the younger generation. As in the case of the latter, more women than men in this age group are considered to be underweight according to the body mass index (Annex Table A.77). Only in two EU Member States — Italy and Cyprus — is the proportion 5 % or more, though this is also the case in Switzerland and, most especially, in Norway, where the figure is as high as 26 %.

In all countries, the proportion of men who are measured as being underweight is less than that of women. Only in France, Hungary and Portugal, Slovenia and the UK in the EU does the figure exceed 1 % and only in the latter two countries, is it more than 2 %. In Norway, however, it reaches 24 %.

Women and men who smoke

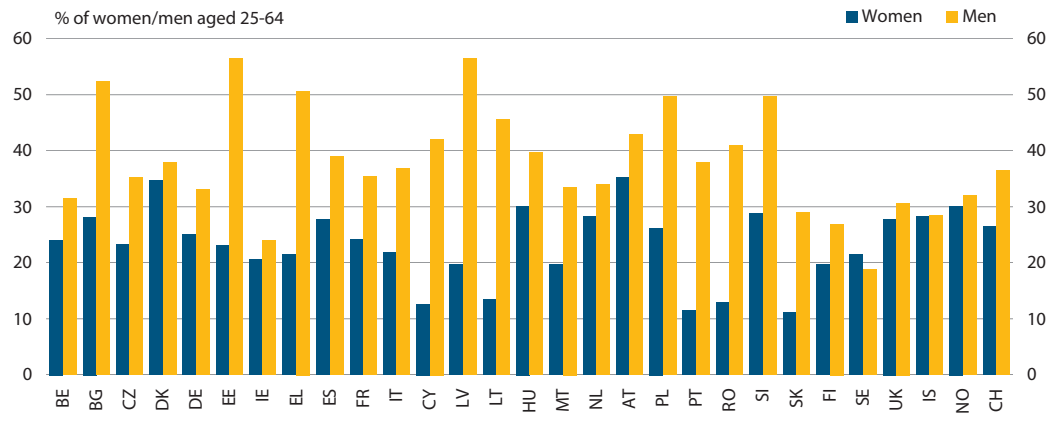
Smoking, like being overweight, is an important cause of health problems. Universally throughout Europe, more men than women smoke regularly.

According to the health interview surveys, the overall number of people aged 25–64 smoking regularly varies considerably across the EU (Figure 119 and Annex Tables A.78 and A.79).

In the case of men, it is particularly high in Estonia and Latvia, at just over 56 %. It also exceeds 50 % in Bulgaria and Greece (though in the former, only 21 % of these smoke 20 cigarettes or more a day) and is around 50 % in both Poland and Slovenia. By contrast, only around 24 % of men smoke daily in Ireland and just 19 % in Sweden. Apart from these two countries, however, the figure is below 30 % only in Slovakia and Finland, though it is only slightly over 30 % in the UK.

Among women in this age group, the proportion smoking daily varies less between countries and in a different way than for men. Bulgaria apart, in the countries in which smoking is most prevalent among men — Estonia, Greece and Latvia — the number of women smokers is less than the EU average. The proportion of women who smoke daily is highest in Denmark and Austria, at around 35 % in both cases, and apart from Hungary, these are the only EU Member States where the figure exceeds 30 %. At the same time, there are only eight

Fig. 119 Women and men aged 25–64 smoking cigarettes daily, 2004



LU: no data

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996-2003

countries in which it falls below 20 % and just five — Cyprus, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia — where it is less than 15 %.

Causes of death

Death rates among men of working age are substantially higher than among women throughout Europe. This holds for both external causes of death — from accidents and so on — and those resulting from illness or disease.

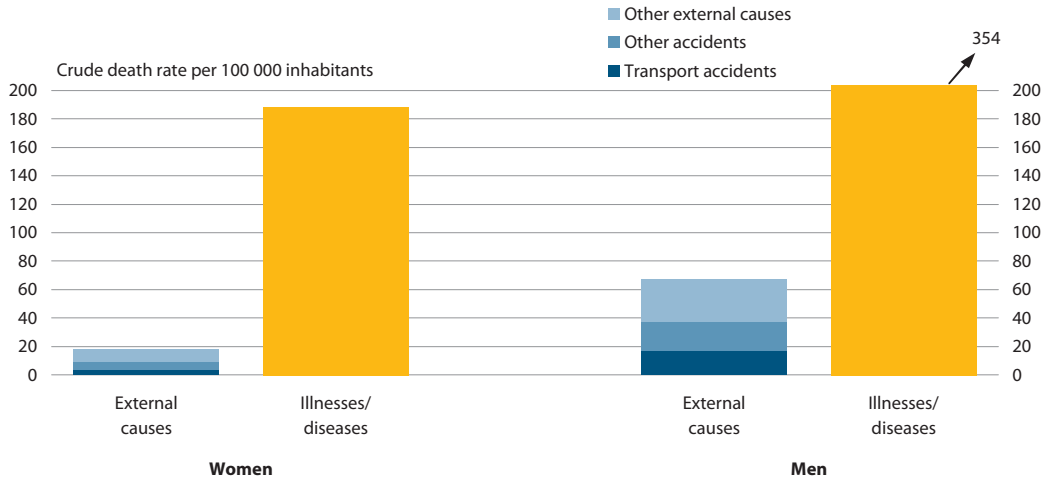
In the EU as a whole, almost four times as many men died from external causes in 2005 as women — 68 per 100 000 as opposed to 18 (Figure 120). As in the case of those aged under 25, the difference between men and women is especially marked in respect of transport and other accidents.

In all EU Member States, the death rate among men in this age group from external causes was over twice that of women. The numbers involved, however, vary markedly across countries, ranging, among men, from 375 deaths per 100 000 in Lithuania and 318 deaths per 100 000 in Latvia to 30 in Malta and 35 in the Netherlands (Annex Table A.80). Among women, deaths from external causes are also highest in Lithuania and Latvia (76 per 100 000 and 66, respectively), though apart from in these countries and Estonia (54), the number involved was less than 40 in all countries.

The difference in death rates between men and women from illnesses and diseases is less marked than for external causes, but it is still substantial. For men, the numbers concerned in 2005 ranged from 861 per 100 000 in Latvia and 838 in Hungary to under 250 per 100 000 in Ireland, Cyprus, Malta and Sweden. Among women, the numbers ranged from 353 per 100 000 in Latvia and 371 in Hungary to 113 in Cyprus and 127 in Spain.

Neoplasms, or tumours, are the primary causes of death from illnesses and diseases in the EU, accounting for around 42 % of deaths among men aged 25–64 from non-external causes and for over half (56 %) of the deaths among women. Nevertheless, despite the higher proportion, in most Member States fewer women died from tumours than men (106 per 100 000 in the EU as against 148), the only exceptions being Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Fig. 120 Crude death rates of young women and men aged 25-64, by cause, 2005



Source: Eurostat, Health statistics

In contrast to the situation elsewhere, in the new Member States, apart from the Czech Republic and Slovenia, as well as in Finland, diseases of the circulatory system were responsible for a larger number of deaths among men than tumours. This was also the case among women in Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania.

How women and men spend their time

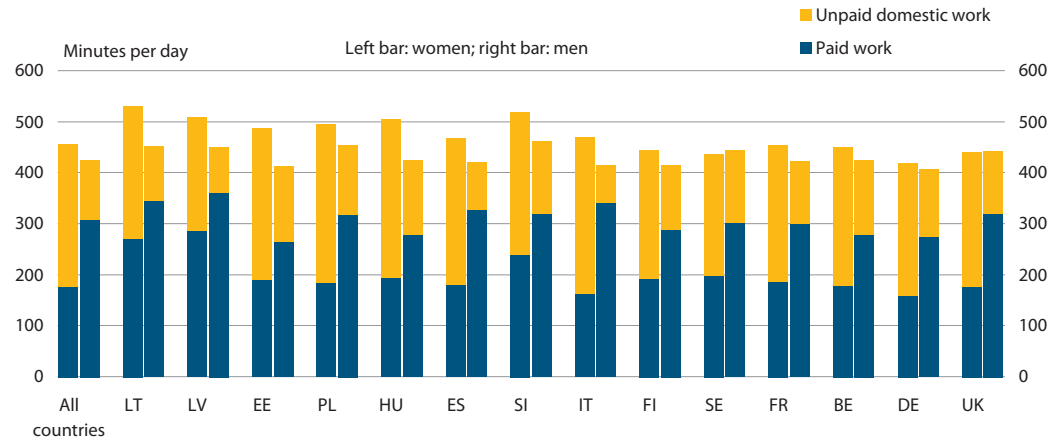
Women and men of working age spend their time in different ways, as revealed by time use surveys. These surveys were carried out on a reasonably comparable basis in 14 EU Member States between 1998 and 2004. They show that how women and men in different countries spend their time is affected by levels of income as well as whether or not they have children.

Focusing on those aged 25–44, men in the 14 countries spend on average some 308 minutes a day, or just over five hours, working in paid employment as compared with 176 minutes, or just under three hours a day in the case of women (Figure 121 and Annex Table A.81). This mainly reflects the smaller proportion of women with a paid job, though partly the shorter hours which women with a job tend to work in many countries.

On average, men in the highest income countries (defined in terms of median household income, equivalised for differences in household size and composition and expressed in purchasing power parity terms) — specifically the UK, Germany, Belgium, France and Sweden — spend less of their time doing paid work than those in the lowest income countries — Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Hungary. (The median household income in the former countries averaged around 3.5 times more in purchasing parity terms than that in the latter ones in 2001–02.). But the difference is small (around 18 minutes a day). Women also spend less time doing paid work in the former countries, but the difference is much larger, averaging around 45 minutes a day.

In contrast to paid work, women spend considerably more time doing unpaid domestic work than men. In the 14 countries taken together, they spent some 278 minutes a day on average as opposed to 116 minutes a day in the case of men, i.e. some 2 hours 40 minutes a day more. Women spend more time than men on all domestic work except gardening and household maintenance, particularly on cooking, washing and cleaning as well as childcare. The latter

Fig. 121 Time spent by women and men, aged 25-44, on paid work and unpaid domestic work



BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK: no data

Source: Eurostat, national time use surveys, 1998-2004

took up only 22 minutes a day on average of men's time but one hour a day of women's. The difference is especially large in Italy, where women spent over five hours a day on domestic work, whereas men spent just 73 minutes.

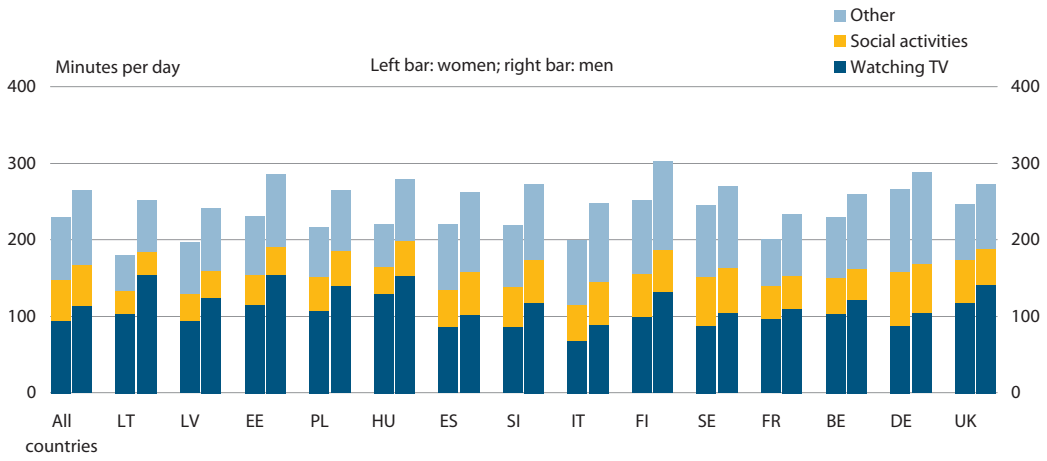
In general, however, women spent more time in the lower income countries doing unpaid domestic work than in the higher income ones — around 22 minutes a day more on average. This means that overall, work of all kinds took up over an hour more a day in the five lowest income countries than in the five highest income ones. By contrast, men spent slightly less time in the lowest income countries doing unpaid work. Overall while work absorbed more of their day than in lower income countries, the difference is much smaller than for women (only around a quarter as large).

The longer time spent on unpaid work means that in total women in the 14 countries taken together spent an average of 30 minutes more a day working than men. In the highest income countries, however, the difference was only around 10 minutes, while in the lowest income ones, it was almost an hour.

The shorter time spent working by men in the 14 countries is reflected in them having more leisure time than women — some 36 minutes a day more on average. On the other hand, there is a less of difference in the time spent on leisure activities between men and women in the highest and lowest income countries than would seem to be implied by the difference in working time. Men in the highest income countries spent the same amount of time, on average, on leisure pursuits as those in the lowest income countries, while women spent just under half an hour more (Figure 122). In both cases, the time freed up by working less goes on personal care, eating and travel to and from work, for shopping and for transporting children as much as on leisure.

The use of leisure time, moreover, varies between women and men as well as between countries with different income levels. Men spend their additional leisure time as compared with women partly playing sport (around five minutes more a day on average) but mostly watching television — some 20 minutes more a day.

Fig. 122 Time spent by women and men, aged 25-44, on leisure activities



BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK: no data

Source: Eurostat, national time use surveys, 1998-2004

Both women and men in the higher income countries tend to spend more time on social activities than in the lower income ones (some 20 minutes a day more in the case of women, 12 minutes in the case of men). On the other hand, both women and men, but particularly the latter, in lower income countries spend more time watching television (some 28 minutes a day more in the case of men), which usually involves much lower cost.

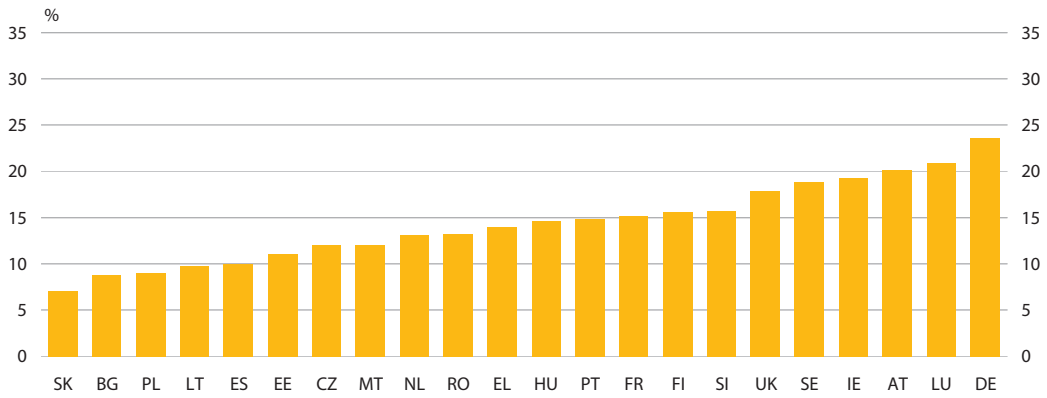
Women and men involved in crime

Suspected offenders

According to the European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics, a much smaller number of women than men are involved in crime of various kinds, even though the statistics do not enable a reliable comparison between countries of the absolute numbers involved ([21]).

In the 23 Member States for which data are available, women made up under 20 % of all those suspected of criminal offences in 2003 in all except three countries — Austria, Luxembourg and Germany (Figure 123). In these latter three countries, they accounted for 20–25 %. At the other extreme, they accounted for 10 % or less of those suspected of offences in Slovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Lithuania and Spain.

Fig. 123 Percentage of females among suspected offenders — Total criminal offences, 2003



BE, CY, DK, IT: no data;
UK: data refer to England and Wales

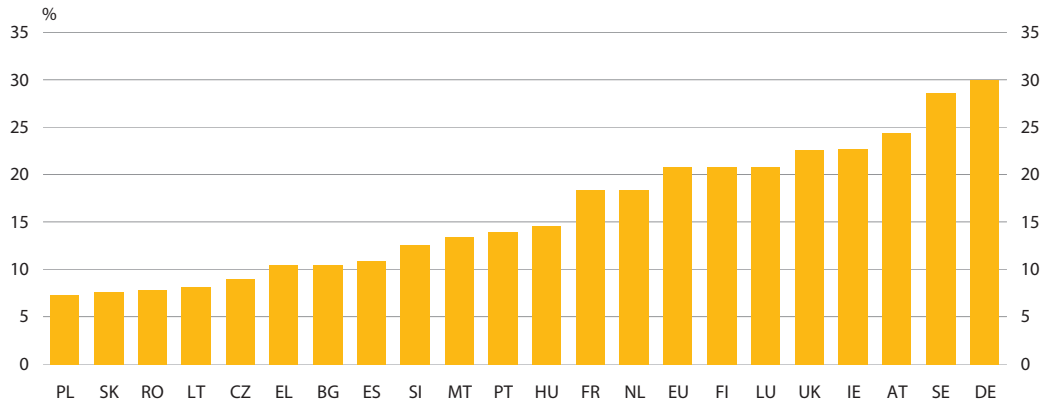
Source: European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, 2006

Theft

The number of women charged with theft is higher in relation to men than for any other category of offence. Nevertheless, it is still the case that women accounted for 30 % or less of all those arrested on suspicion of theft in 2003 in all 22 Member States for which data are available and under 25 % in all except Germany and Sweden (Figure 124). They accounted for under 10 % in Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Lithuania and the Czech Republic.

21 The statistics cover all women and men involved in crime and not only those aged 25–64.

Fig. 124 Percentage of females among suspected offenders — Theft, 2003



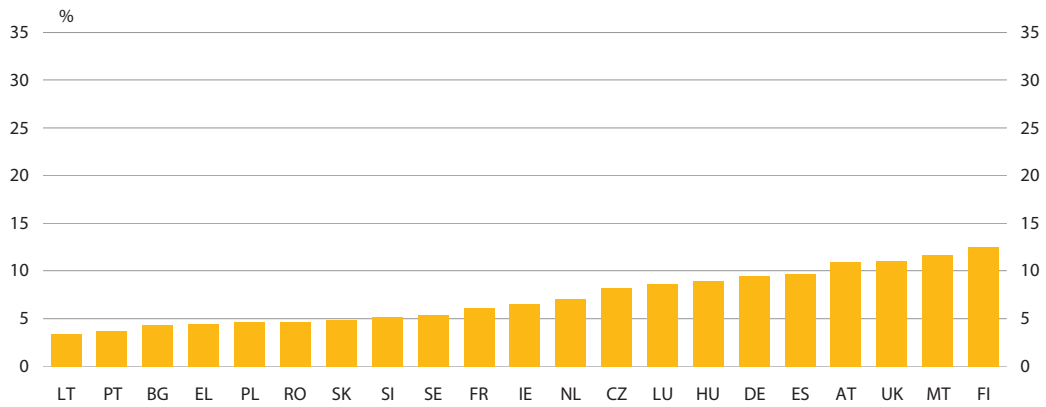
BE, CY, DK, EE, IT: no data;
UK: data refer to England and Wales

Source: European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, 2006

Robbery

In the case of robbery, which unlike theft involves stealing from people with force or the threat of force, women made up a considerably smaller proportion of suspected offenders than in the case of theft. In all Member States, women accounted for less than 13 % of suspects and in all apart from four — Finland, Malta, the UK and Austria — women made up under 10 % of these (Figure 125).

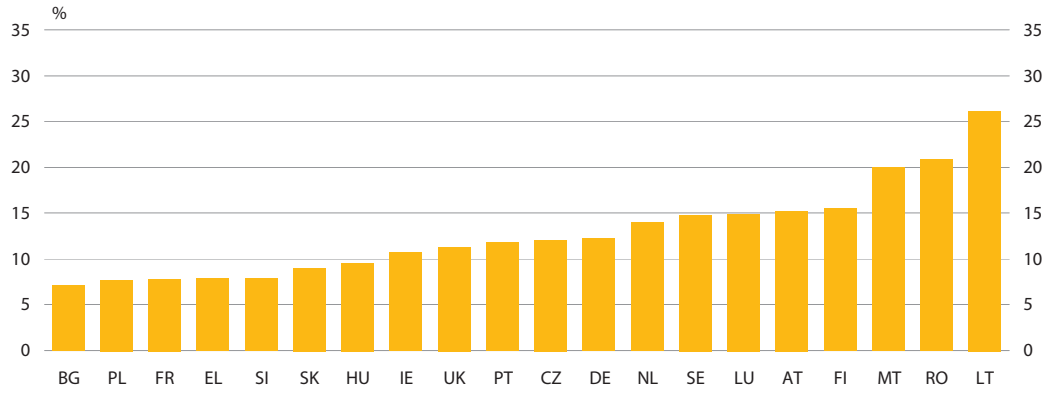
Fig. 125 Percentage of females among suspected offenders — Robbery, 2003



BE, CY, DK, EE, IT: no data;
UK: data refer to England and Wales

Source: European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, 2006

Fig. 126 Percentage of females among suspected offenders — Drug offences, 2003



BE, CY, DK, EE, IT, ES: no data;
UK: data refer to England and Wales

Source: European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, 2006

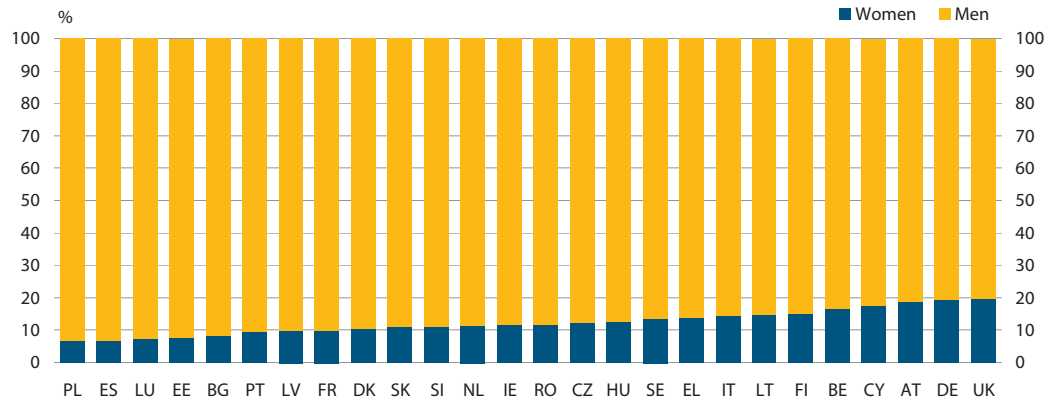
Drug offences

Women are also in a small minority of those arrested on suspicion of drug offences (the possession, sale, transportation, production and so on of these), making up less than 15 % of suspected offenders in all but five Member States — Austria, Finland, Malta, Romania and Lithuania (Figure 126). In the first two of these, they accounted for 15–16 %, in Malta and Romania, 20–21 % and in Lithuania, 26 %.

Convicted criminals

The relative number of women and men convicted of crimes is broadly in line with those arrested on suspicion of committing an offence. In 2002 (or the latest year for which data are available), women accounted for less than 20 % of those convicted in all Member States and less than 15 % in all but five countries — Belgium, Germany, Cyprus, Austria and the UK (Figure 127 and Annex Table A.82).

Fig. 127 Adults convicted in criminal courts, 2002



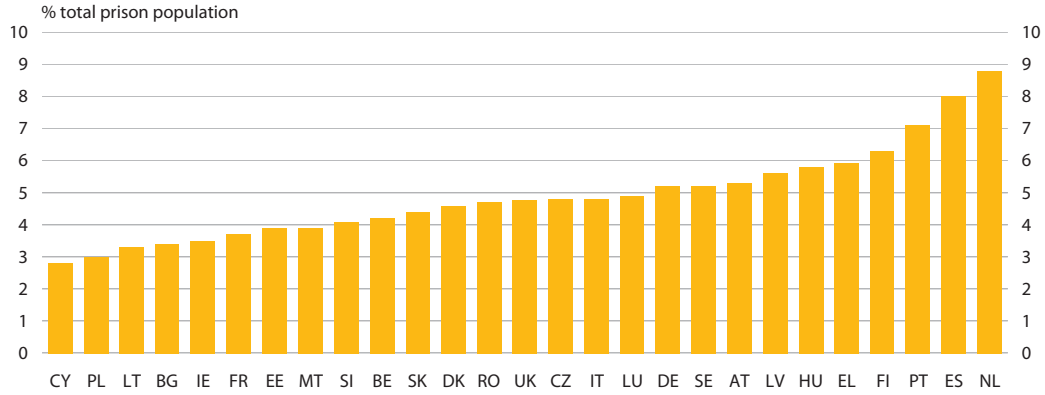
Data estimated from sex breakdown - BE: 1995; LT: 1997; PT: 1994;
BG, EE, FR, HU: data refer to 2000; EL: 1996; ES: 1999; IE, AT: 1994; PL: 2001

Source: UN, 8th Criminal and Justice Survey

Prison population

The relative number of women sent to prison for the offences they commit is even smaller. According to the latest figures (compiled by the International Centre for Prison Studies), women accounted on average for just 5 % of the total prison population in 2006 (Figure 128). The largest shares were in Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands, though these amounted to only 7–9 % of the total. In all other countries, except Finland, where the figure was just over 6 %, the share of women was less than 6 % and in eight countries (six of them new Member States), less than 4 %.

Fig. 128 Female prison population on a selected day in 2006



UK: average of share obtained for England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; 2005 data: EE, FR, IT, LT, HU, AT, SI, SK, SE, RO; 2004: DK, EL, NL; 2002: MT

Source: International Centre for Prison Studies

3

The retirement years

Demographic aspects

Women outnumber men among those aged 65 and over …

Around 17 % of the population in the European Union are aged 65 and over. Of these 59 % are women. The proportion of women increases with age, women making up 64 % of those aged 75 and over and just over 71 % of those of 85 and over.

The proportion of the total population who are 65 and over varies across EU Member States. In 2005, it ranged from 18–19 % in Germany, Greece and Italy to just over 11 % in Ireland and Slovakia (as well as in Liechtenstein). Women made up the majority of the population in this age group in all EU-25 countries, the proportion varying from 55 % in Greece and Cyprus to just over 66 % in the three Baltic States (Figure 129 and Annex Table A.83).

… and more so as they grow older

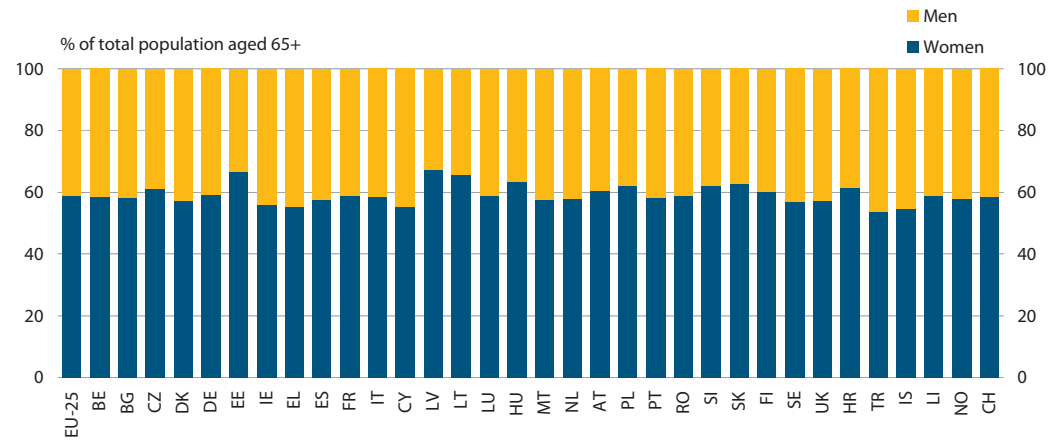
In the older age groups, women accounted for 70 % or more of those aged 75 and over in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia and over 60 % in all countries apart from Greece and Cyprus (Figure 130). They made up over 75 % of those aged 85 and over in Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Finland and below 65 % only in Bulgaria, Greece (where it was only 57 %) and Cyprus.

At age 65 men can expect to live over 3 years less than women

The larger number of women than men of 65 and over is reflected in differences in their life expectancy. According to the latest estimates (for 2005), at age 65, women in the EU can expect to live, on average, another 20 years or slightly more while men can expect to live around 17 years, over three years less. Over the period 1990 to 2005, the life expectancy of women and men at age 65 rose marginally more for men across the EU than for women, by around 26 months as against 21 months, closing the gap only a little (Figure 131).

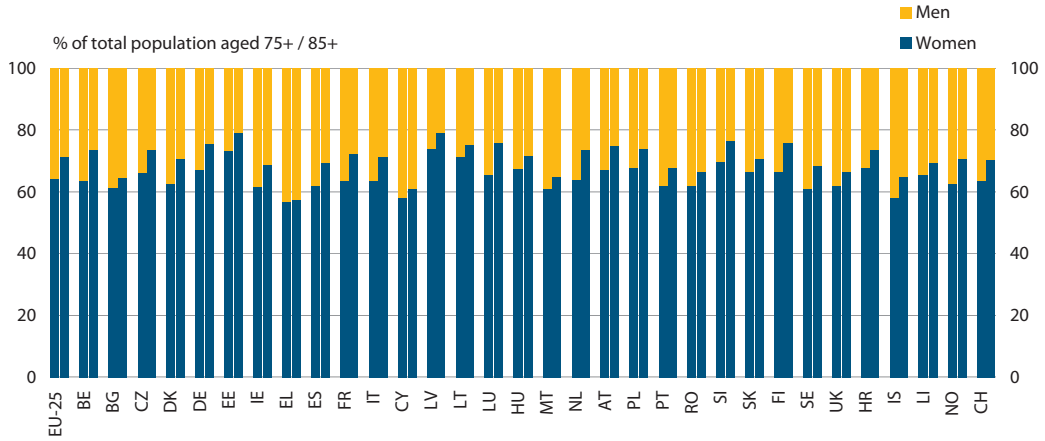
There are some differences in life expectancy at age 65 across the EU. For women, the years they can expect to live ranged in 2005 from 21 or more in Spain, France and Finland — and outside of the EU in Iceland, Lichtenstein and Switzerland — to just over 16 in Bulgaria and

Fig. 129 Relative numbers of women and men aged 65 and over, 2005



Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

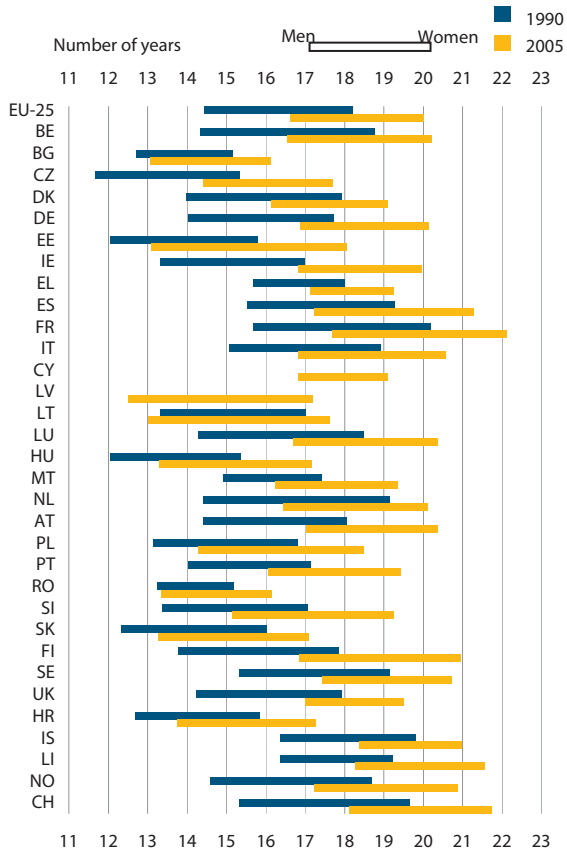
Fig. 130 Relative numbers of women and men aged over 75 and 85, 2005



Left bar: 75+; right bar: 85+; TR: no data

Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

Fig. 131 Difference in life expectancy of women and men at age 65, 1990 and 2005



Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

IE, CY (only for 1990), LV (only for 1990), MT, TR: no data;
LT, UK: 1993; BG, LI: 1994; PL: 1997; IT: 2003; FR: 2004;
FR: France metropolitaine; EU-25: estimate

Romania. Life expectancy for men at the same age is estimated to be longest in the EU in France, as for women, at just under 18 years — though it is just over 18 years in Iceland, Lichtenstein and Switzerland — and shortest in Latvia, at just over 12 years.

Life expectancy continues to increase in all Member States

Between 1990 and 2005, life expectancy at 65 increased for both women and men in all Member States. The largest increases, of around three years or more for both women and men, occurred in Ireland and Finland. Since the biggest increases in most cases occurred in countries where life expectancy in 1990 was below the EU average, there was some convergence in this regard over the period.

Average life expectancy of women exceeds that of men by two years once they reach 75 …

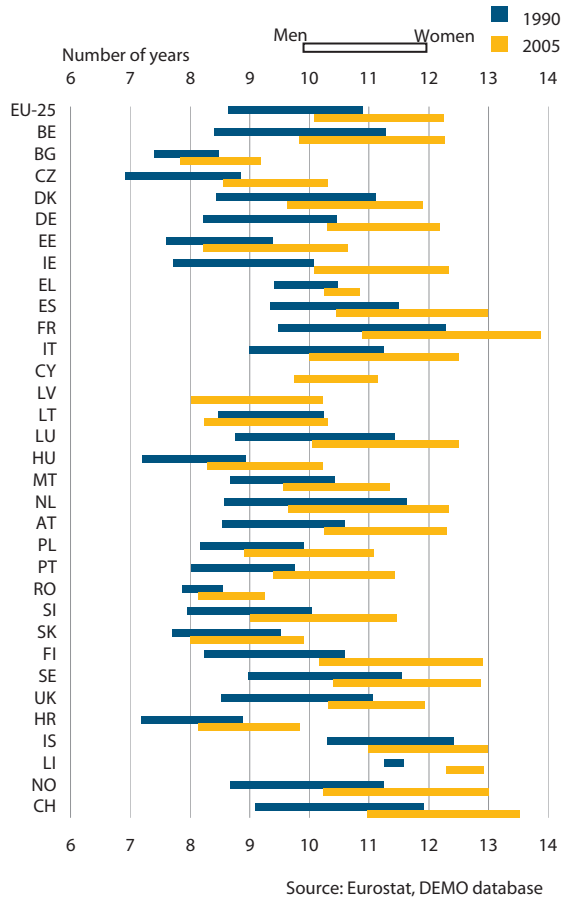
At the age of 75, women in the EU can expect to live another 12 years, on average, according to estimates based on 2005 data, while men can expect

to live a further 10 years (Figure 132). These figures represent an increase of around 16 months for women and 17 months for men as compared with 15 years earlier in 1990. The increase is common to all Member States.

Across the EU, life expectancy for women at 75 is longest in France where at 75, they can expect on average to live another 14 years (around five months longer than in Switzerland), while in Spain, Finland and Sweden — as well as in Iceland, and Lichtenstein and Norway — they can expect to live a further 13 years. By contrast, in Bulgaria and Romania, life expectancy for women at 75 is only just over nine years.

For men at the same age, life expectancy is also longest in France, at around 11 years (about the same as in Iceland and Switzerland but over one year less than in Lichtenstein). It is some five to six months less than this in Spain and Sweden but around three years less in Bulgaria, Latvia and Slovakia.

Fig. 132 Difference in life expectancy of women and men at age 75, 1990 and 2005



Source: Eurostat, DEMO database

CY, LV: no data for 1990; TR: no data;
UK: 1993; MT, LI: 1994; PL: 1997; IT: 2003; FR: 2004;
FR - France metropolitaine; EU-25: estimate

… and by around eight months at age 85

When they reach 85, women in the EU can expect, on average, to live for just over another six years and men for 5.5 years, around five months longer for women than in 1990 and some 9–10 months longer for men (Annex Table A.84). The longest life expectancy for women at this age is again in France, at just over seven years. This is slightly longer than in Iceland, Lichtenstein and Switzerland (all seven years) and around four months longer than in Ireland, the country with the next longest life expectancy for women in the EU. At the other extreme, life expectancy for women of this age in Bulgaria and Romania is some 2.5 years less than in France.

For men, life expectancy at 85 in France, is just under six years, as it is in Germany, Ireland and Spain, which is slightly less than in Iceland (six years) and over one year less than in Lichtenstein. It is shortest in Bulgaria, at just over four years, and under five years in all of the new Member States except Poland where it is exactly five years.

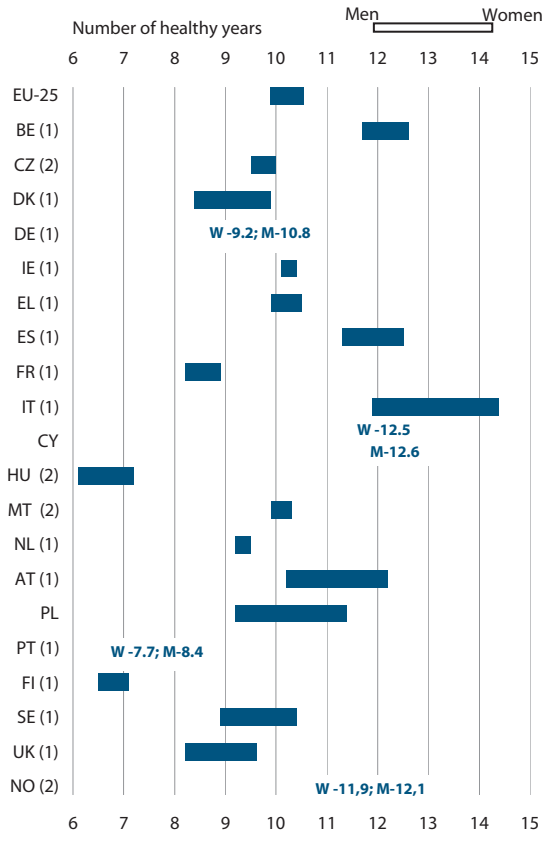
Women can expect a longer disability-free life than men

Perhaps more important than life expectancy as such is the quality of life when people pass 65 and, therefore, the number of years they can expect to live without disability. Based on the data for 2003, women at 65 are estimated to be able to live, on average in the EU, just

over another 10.5 years free of disability, while for men, the figure is around eight months less. While in the great majority of Member States, disability-free life expectancy is slightly longer for women than for men, in three countries — Germany, Cyprus and Portugal — the reverse is the case (Figure 133 and Annex Table A.85).

The number of disability-free years that women and men at 65 can expect to live, however, varies across countries and not altogether closely connected with life expectancy as such. In France where life expectancy is longest, the estimated number of years without disability is less than the EU average, at under nine years for both women and men. It is also below average in Denmark, Sweden and the UK. It is longest for women in the EU in Italy, at 14.4 years, followed by Belgium, Spain and Austria at over 12 years in each case. It is shortest for women at only just over seven years, in Hungary and Finland.

Fig. 133 Disability-free life expectancy of women and men at age 65, 2003



Source: Eurostat, Health statistics

(1) estimated value; (2) provisional value;
BG, EE, LV, LT, LU, RO, SI, SK, HR, TR, IS, LI, CH: no data;
CZ, MT, PL: 2002; EU-25: estimate

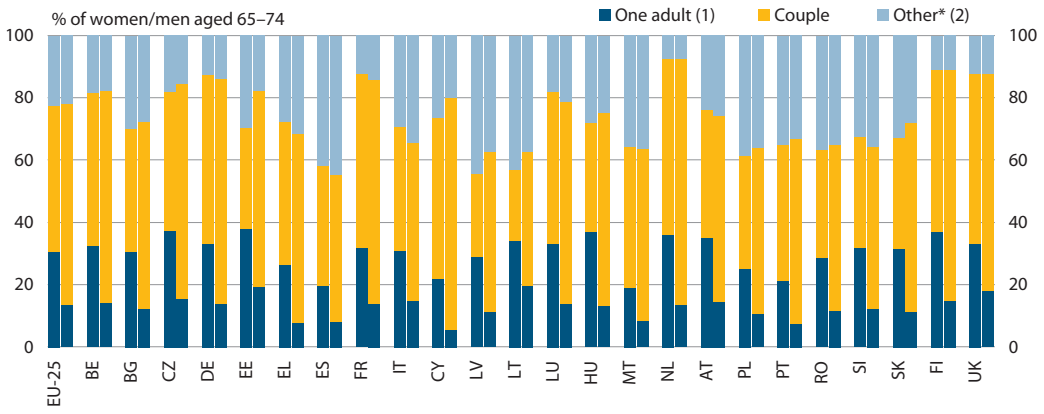
For men, the estimated number of disability-free years they can expect to live at 65 is also relatively long in Belgium and Italy, as for women, at just under 12 years (but less so in Austria, at just over 10), though it is longest in Cyprus at 12.6. As also in the case of women, it is shortest in Hungary and Finland, at only just over six and 6.5 years, respectively.

More women than men aged 65–74 live alone

The larger number of women aged over 65 than men has implications for their household circumstances. According to the labour force survey for 2005 there are many more women than men aged 65–74 living alone, some 30 % in the EU as a whole (or rather in those countries for which data are available — i.e. excluding Denmark, Ireland and Sweden) as opposed to just 13 % of men (Figure 134 and Annex Table A.86). (It should be emphasised that because the LFS covers only private households, those living in communal households, such as nursing homes, are excluded from the data presented here).

These relative proportions vary across countries. The proportion of women aged 65–74 living alone ranged from 37 % or more in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary and Finland to only around 22 % or less in Spain, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal. For men, the proportion living alone ranged from a high of just under 20 % in Lithuania and 10–15 % in most countries, to 7–8 % in Greece, Spain, and Portugal, all countries where the proportion of women living alone was also relatively small.

Fig. 134 Women and men aged 65–74 by type of household, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
DK. IE. SE: no data:
*Other – two adults (not a couple) or more

(1) unreliable data for men in EE, CY, SI;
(2) unreliable data for men in EE

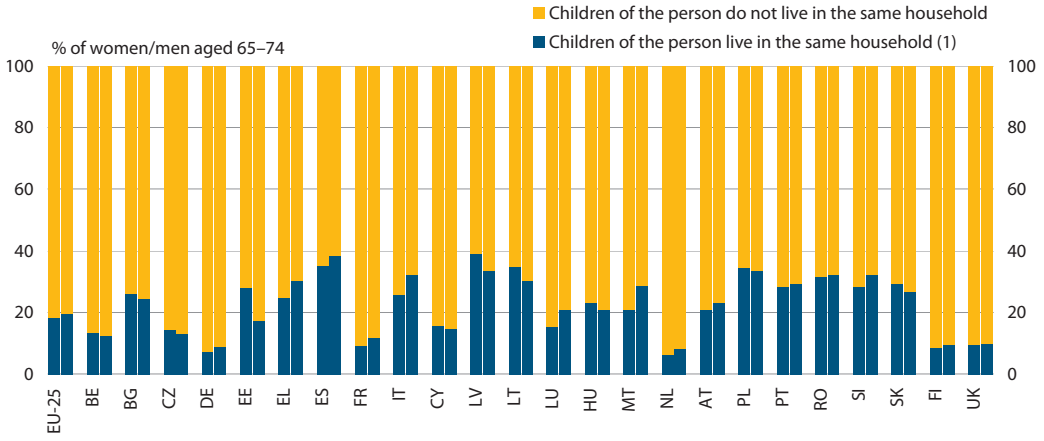
Source: Eurostat, LFS

While many more women than men live alone, a similar number, of course, share a house with a spouse or partner in the same age group, though since there are a greater number of women than men aged 65–74, the proportion involved is smaller than for men.

More women than men share a house other than with their spouse or partner

By contrast, a similar proportion of women and men, 22–23 % in the EU as a whole shared a house with another person, or persons, either a relative (such as a son or daughter) or a friend. The proportions concerned were particularly large in Spain, Latvia and Lithuania, where over 40 % of women in each case and over 40 % of men in Spain and over 35 % in the other two countries lived in a household with other people other than with their spouse or partner. The proportions were also relatively large — over 35 % for both men and women — in Malta, Poland and Romania and only slightly smaller in Portugal. On the other hand,

Fig. 135 Proportion of women and men aged 65–74 living with their children, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
DK, IE, SE: no data

(1) unreliable data for men in EE;

Source: Eursotat, LFS

the proportions involved were under 8 % in the Netherlands and only around 11–13 % in Finland and the UK.

In the former group of countries, therefore, a significant proportion of women and men in this age group had access to the potential support which living with other people, especially those of working age, implies.

Many of the people concerned were the children of the women or men in question. On average in the EU in 2005, just under 20 % of women and men aged 65–74 lived with their son or daughter, the proportion exceeding a third for both in Spain, Latvia and Poland and over 30 % for both in Lithuania and Romania. By contrast, many fewer women and men in this age group (only around 10 % or less) lived with their children in Germany, France, Netherlands, Finland and the UK (Figure 135 and Annex Table A.87).

The difference in the proportion of women and men living alone widens with age

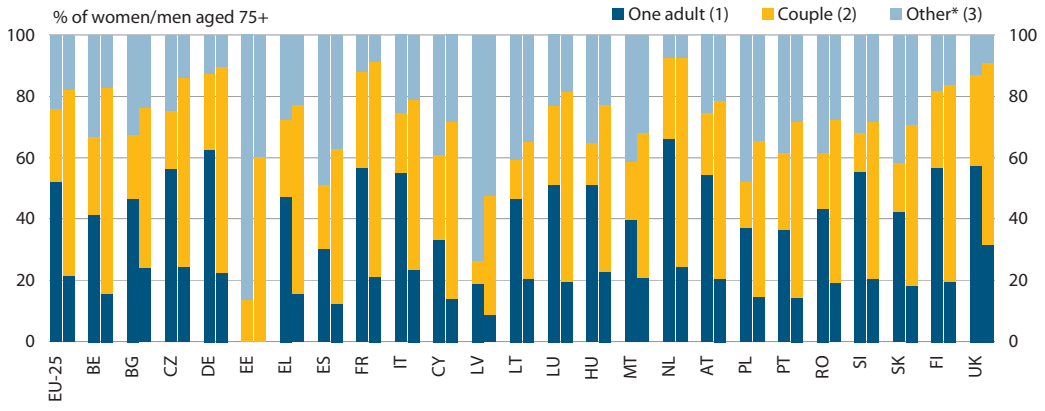
The difference in the proportion of women and men living alone increases with age. In 2005, some 52 % of women aged 75 and over lived alone compared to only 21 % of men of the same age (Figure 136).

In Germany and the Netherlands, over 60 % of women in this age group lived alone, and in the Czech Republic, France, Italy, Slovenia, Finland and the UK, between 55 % and 60 %. At the other extreme, a relatively small proportion of women of 75 and over lived alone in Latvia (19 %) and Spain (30 %) and only slightly more (under 40 % in each case) in Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Portugal.

Conversely, in all of the latter countries, a relatively large proportion of women lived in households where there was at least one other person, other than their spouse or partner, typically of working age.

The proportion of men of 75 and over living alone was under 25 % in all Member States apart from the UK (where the figure was just over 30 %) and around 20 % or less in most countries. The proportion was especially small in Spain (as well as in Estonia and Latvia, though the precise figures are too small to be reliable). By the same token, a relatively large proportion

Fig. 136 Women and men aged 75 and over by type of household, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
DK, IE, SE: no data;

(1) unreliable data for women in EE; for men in EE, LV, LT, MT, SI;
(2) unreliable data for women in EE, LT, MT, SI, CH; for men in EE;
(3) unreliable data for men in EE, LT, MT, SI

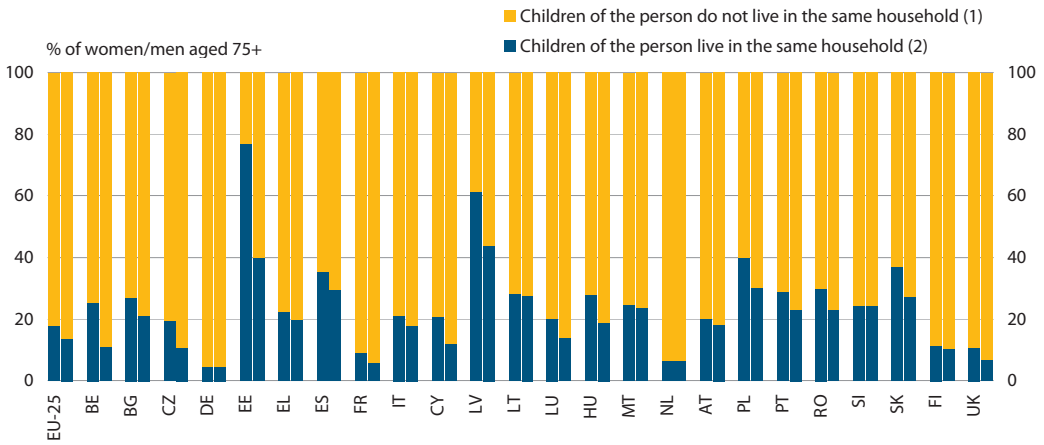
Source: Eurostat, LFS

*Other – two adults (not a couple) or more

of men in these countries — though much smaller than for women — shared a household with at least one other person other than their spouse or partner (52 % in Latvia and 37 % in Spain).

In most cases, the persons concerned were their sons or daughters. In Latvia, over 40 % of men aged 75 and over lived with their children and in Spain, some 30 % compared with around 14 % in the EU as a whole. For women in the same age group, the EU average was around 18 %, though in Latvia, the figure was over 60 % and in Estonia, over 75 % (Figure 137). At the other extreme, only around 6 % of women and men of this age shared a house with their children in the Netherlands and just 4 % in Germany.

Fig. 137 Proportion of women and men aged over 75 living with their children, 2005



Left bar: women; right bar: men;
DK, IE, SE: no data;

(1) unreliable data for women and men in EE;
(2) unreliable data for women in MT; for men in EE, LT, LU, MT, SI

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Poverty and relative income levels

Men aged 65 and over tend to be more at risk of poverty than those below 65 in almost half the EU Member States

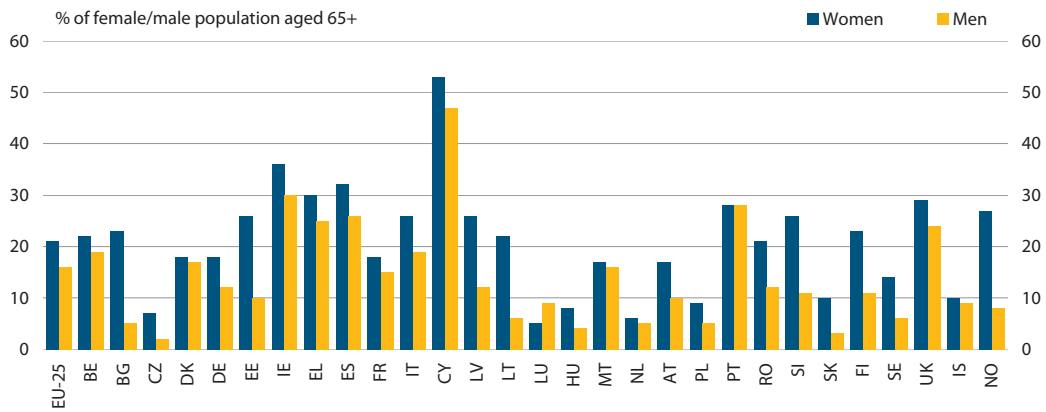
A larger proportion of elderly women aged 65 and over live in households at risk of poverty than their younger counterparts in the large majority of Member States. In many parts of the EU, women and men of 65 and over are more at risk of poverty than those below this age. This in part reflects their reliance on retirement pensions which in many cases are significantly lower than the income from employment of the people concerned when they were of working age and which, additionally, may not have kept pace with the subsequent growth of earnings.

In 2005, an average of 21 % of women aged 65 and over in the EU was at risk of poverty, defined as having an equivalised disposable income ([22]) below 60 % of the national median, as compared with 16 % of men (Figure 138 and Annex Table A.88). These figures compare, in turn, with the 14 % of both women and men aged 55–64 who are estimated to be at risk of poverty on the same definition, indicating that women face a greater increase in the risk of poverty than men after they reach 65.

The proportions of women and men of 65 and over at risk of poverty varies considerably across countries. For women, in 2005 the proportion ranged from over 50 % in Cyprus, some 36 % in Ireland and 30–32 % in Greece and Spain to only 7 % in the Czech Republic, 6 % in the Netherlands and 5 % in Luxembourg.

For men, the proportions vary in a similar way in most countries, with a smaller proportion of elderly men than women at risk of poverty in all Member States apart from Luxembourg and Portugal, though in some cases, there are marked differences between the relative numbers of men and women at risk. The proportion of men aged 65 and over with income below the poverty risk threshold, calculated as 60 % of national median equivalised disposable income, therefore, ranged from almost 50 % in Cyprus, 30 % in Ireland and just under 30 % in Portugal to 5 % in Bulgaria, Poland and the Netherlands, 4 % in Hungary and just 2–3 %

Fig. 138 Proportion of women and men aged 65 and over at risk of poverty, 2005



Income data refer to 2004, except: RO, UK: 2005 and IE: 2004–2005; EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population-size weighted average of national data.

Source: EU-SILC and national sources

22 For more details see sources and methodology.

in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In all cases, apart from the Netherlands, these figures are significantly lower than for the proportion of women.

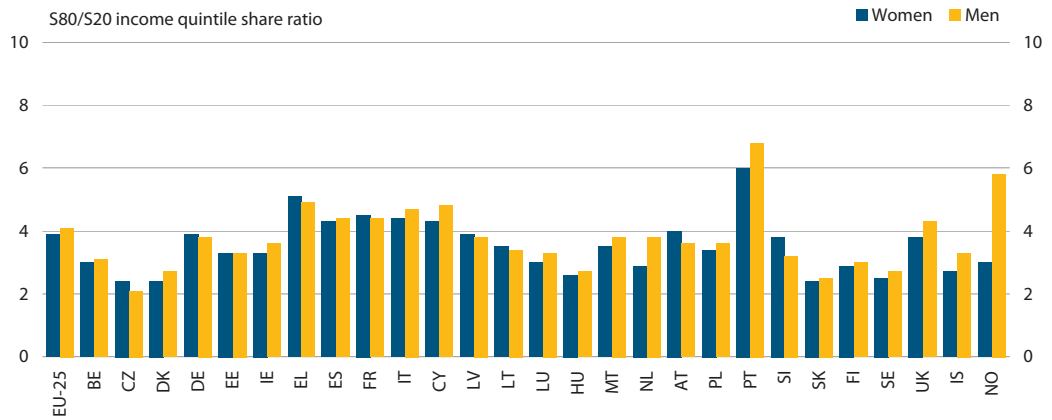
In Bulgaria, the figure for women was some 18 percentage points higher than that of men (though the data are obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with the EU-SILC on which the estimates for other Member States are based). The difference is only slightly less in each of the three Baltic States and Slovenia (14–16 percentage points). This difference both in these countries and elsewhere is likely to be a consequence, in part, of the larger numbers of women than men living alone, without access to any other source of income apart from their own.

Income inequality is less among women and men aged 65 and over than for those younger

There are significant differences in the equivalised disposable income of women and men aged 65 and over which are only partly reflected in the total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest equivalised income (top quintile) relative to that received by the 20 % with the lowest income (bottom quintile). The degree of income dispersion, however, is slightly smaller for those in this age group than among those aged under 65. The top 20 % of income recipients aged 65 and over in the EU, therefore, had an average level of disposable income in 2005 which was some four times larger than the bottom 20 % (Figure 139 and Annex Table A.89). This compares with a ratio of around five times for women and men under 65 (see section on poverty in part 2).

As in the case of those aged under 65, the extent of income inequality among those aged 65 and over is particularly wide in Portugal, where the top 20 % had over six times the income of the bottom 20 %. The ratio was also relatively large in Greece and Italy (where the ratio was well over four times), again in line with the above average degree of income inequality among those under 65. In France and Cyprus, however, where inequality by this measure is similarly high, this contrasts with those under 65 for which income dispersion was well below average. These are the only two countries in which the extent of income dispersion is wider among those aged 65 and over than among those younger than this. In all other

Fig. 139 Income of top 20 % of recipients relative to bottom 20 %, those aged over 65, 2005



Income data refer to 2004, except: UK: 2005 and IE: 2004–2005; BG, RO: no data; EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population-size weighted average of national data.

Source: EU-SILC and national sources

Member States, apart from Austria and Slovenia, where it was much the same, the degree of inequality was lower in the older age group than in the younger.

At the other extreme, income inequality among those of 65 and over was much less than average in Denmark and Sweden as well as in three of the new Member States, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia, where in each case, the ratio of the income of the top 20 % of income recipients to that of the bottom 20 % was less than three in 2005. This is also in line with the relatively small degree of dispersion among those under 65.

In 13 of the 25 EU Member States, the degree of income inequality by this measure was similar among women and men in this age group in 2005. In 12 countries, however, the difference between the ratio for women and that for men was 0.3 or more. In nine of these countries, the extent of dispersion was wider among men than women, most especially in Portugal and the Netherlands. In only three countries in the EU — the Czech Republic, Austria and Slovenia — was income dispersion, therefore, significantly wider among elderly women than among elderly men.

Employment in the run-up to retirement

Many women and men stop working well before they reach official retirement age

Although the official age of retirement in the EU is for the great majority of people from 60 upwards, in most cases, 65 (see below), there are, nevertheless, a significant proportion of women and men who are not in employment after the age of 55. In view of the impending decline in population of working age in the near future in most parts of the EU, and the consequent implications for the size of the labour force, a growing concern of policy is to increase the number of people of 55 and over in work.

This concern is shown in the inclusion of a specific target in the EU employment strategy, and as part of the Lisbon agenda, to raise the proportion of those aged 55–64 who are employed to 50 % by 2010. In 2005, this proportion stood at 42.5 % in the EU-25 and there were just eight Member States — the three Nordic countries, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Portugal and the UK — where it exceeded 50 %. The corresponding employment rates for women and men in this age group averaged just under 34 % and 52 %, respectively.

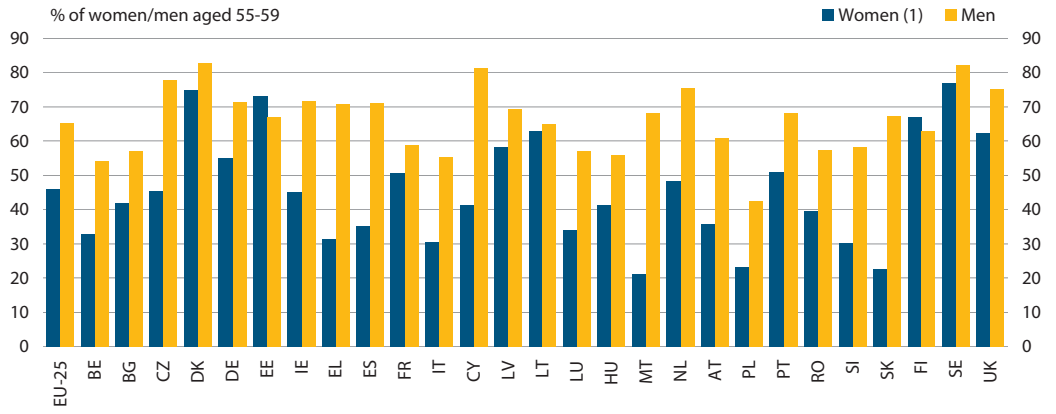
Less than half of women aged 55–59 are in employment …

Subdividing those aged 55–64 into two five-year age groups shows a substantial decline in the relative number of both women and men in employment as they go from their late 50s into their early 60s. In both cases, however, a much smaller proportion of women are in employment than men.

In 2005 significantly less than half of women aged 55–59 were in employment in the EU — 46 % — as opposed to 65 % of men, which still means that over a third were not in work (Figure 140 and Annex Table A.90).

There are large variations across countries in the proportion of both employed women and men in this age group. The employment rate for women ranged from over 70 % in Denmark, Estonia and Sweden and over 60 % in Lithuania, Finland and the UK to only around 30 % or just over in Belgium, Greece, Italy and Slovenia, 23 % in Poland and Slovakia — and only

Fig. 140 Employment rate of women and men aged 55-59, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate; (1) MT: unreliable data Source: Eurostat, LFS

slightly more in Croatia — and much the same in Malta (where the figure is uncertain because of the small sample size). The range for men was narrower but still extended from over 80 % in Cyprus, Denmark and Sweden and 75–80 % in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and the UK, to 55–60 % in Bulgaria, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia, as well as Croatia, just under 55 % in Belgium and only just over 40 % in Poland.

Low employment rates of those aged 55–59 were, therefore, common to both women and men in a number of countries (in Belgium, Italy, Poland and Slovenia, in particular, as well as in Croatia), reflecting in part a lack of employment opportunities generally (in Poland, especially), in part, a widespread tendency for people to take early retirement.

In other countries, the low overall employment rate of this age group was largely a result of only a small proportion of women being in work (in Greece, Malta and Slovakia, especially, the employment rate of women in each case being 40–45 percentage points less than that of men). In sharp contrast, in both Estonia and Finland, more women in this age group were employed than men.

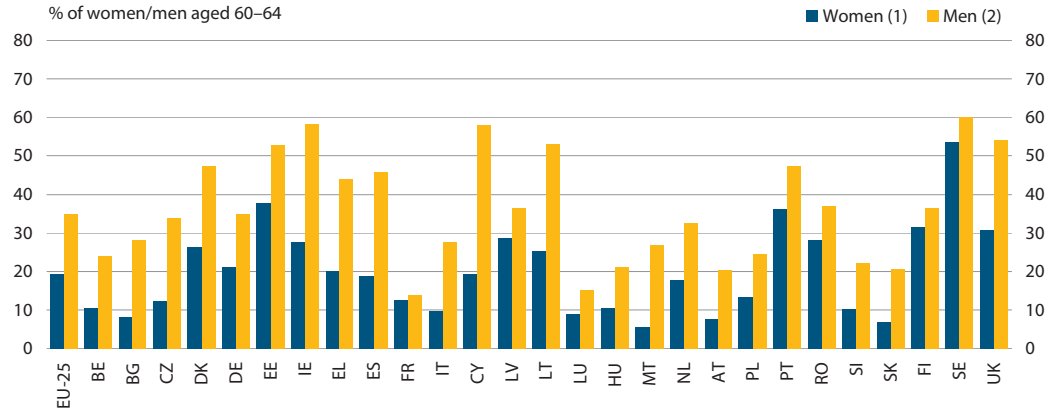
… and under 20 % of women aged 60–64 are in work and only 35 % of men

The number of women and men in employment in the age group 60–64, which in most countries, immediately precedes the official age of retirement, is substantially smaller than among those aged 55–59 throughout the EU. On average, only just over a third of men (35 %) and just under 20 % of women were in work in this age group in 2005. (Figure 141).

Only in Sweden were more than half women aged 60–64 in employment and only in four other Member States — Estonia, Portugal, Finland and the UK — was the proportion above 30 %, though only marginally in the UK. In Belgium, Italy and Hungary, as well as Slovenia (where the figure is uncertain because of the small sample size), only around 10 % of women of this age were employed and in Bulgaria, Austria and Slovakia, as well as Luxembourg (where the data are also uncertain for the same reason) and Malta (where the data are too small to be reliable) the figure was less than 10 %.

While the proportion of men in employment in this age group was significantly larger than for women in all countries, apart from France and Finland, where the numbers were more

Fig. 141 Employment rate of women and men aged 60–64, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate;

(1) LU, MT, SI: unreliable data;
(2) MT, SI: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

similar, there were still only six Member States where the proportion was over 50 % (Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Sweden and the UK). In Hungary, Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia, the proportion of men in work was only around 20 % or slightly above and in France and Luxembourg, just 14–15 %. In Ireland, Spain, Cyprus, and Lithuania, the difference in the employment rate between men and women was 25 percentage points, though in each case, the proportion of women employed was the same as or above the EU average.

In some countries, many remain in work after the official retirement age

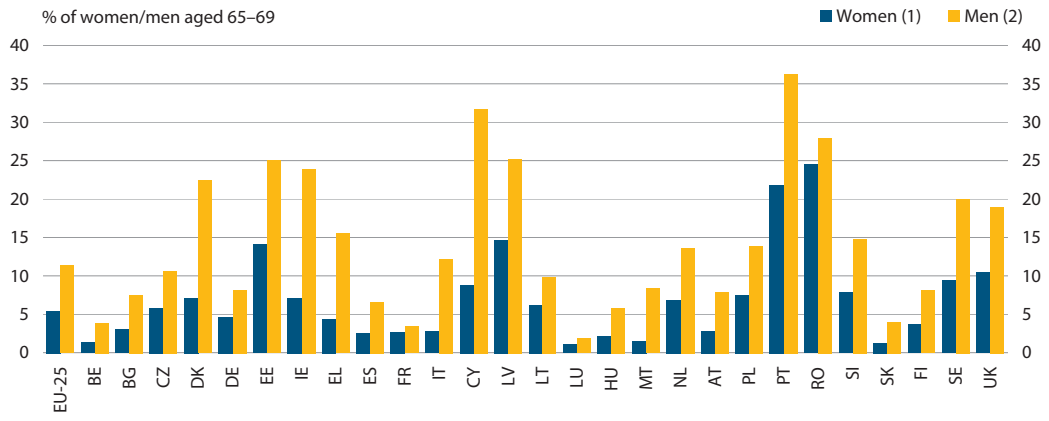
Few women and men in most EU Member States continue in employment after the official age of retirement, though in some countries, a significant number remain in work, many of them employed in agriculture. On average in the EU-25, only 5 % of women aged 65–69 were in employment in 2005 and just 11 % of men (Figure 142). In Latvia, however, 15 % of women in this age group were employed, in Portugal, 22 % and in Romania, as many as 25 %. In all four of these, a significant proportion of men were also employed — 25 % in Latvia, 28 % in Romania, and 36 % in Portugal, marginally above the EU average figure for men aged 60–64. Over 30 % of men of 65–69 were also in employment in Cyprus, almost 24 % in Ireland and just over 22 % in Denmark. In each of these countries, under 10 % of women of this age were still in work. In addition, some 19–20 % of men were employed in Sweden and the UK, again well above the proportion of women (9–10 %), but elsewhere the figure was under 16 % in all countries.

Women and men with high education levels remain longer in employment

The likelihood of those aged 55 and over being in employment is closely related to their level of educational attainment. This is particularly true of women but it is only slightly less the case for men, especially in many of the new Member States.

In 2005 the employment rate of women aged 55–59 with tertiary education was 70 % in the EU as a whole, while the rate for those with upper secondary education was 49 % and that for those with only basic schooling, just 36 %. This compares with employment rates for men with these education levels of 81 %, 65 % and 57 %, respectively. Whereas the gap between

Fig. 142 Employment rate of women and men aged 65–69, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate; (1) BE, BG, EE, CY, LT, LU, MT, AT, SI, SK: unreliable data; (2) EE, LT, LU, MT, SI, SK: unreliable data

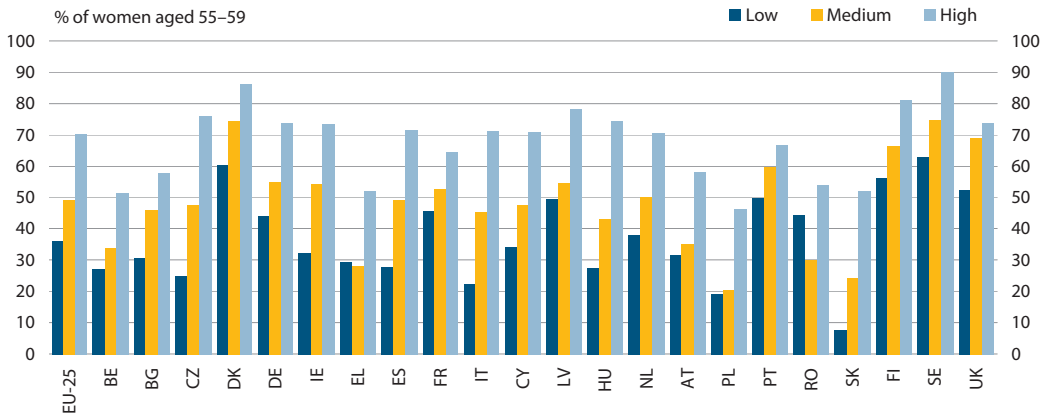
Source: Eurostat, LFS

women and men with tertiary education was, therefore, 11 percentage points, for those with only basic schooling it was 21 percentage points (Figures 143 and 144).

A similar pattern of difference is evident for all Member States, with the exception of Greece, Romania and, to a lesser extent, Cyprus, Portugal and Slovenia (though here the data are uncertain because of the small sample size). In the first two countries, both women and men with only basic schooling had a higher employment rate than those with upper secondary education, reflecting the relatively large numbers employed in agriculture, in many cases in very small holdings. In Cyprus and Portugal, the higher employment rate among those with only basic schooling was confined to men, in Slovenia, to women (Annex Table A.91).

The difference in employment rates between women with tertiary education and those with only basic schooling was especially wide in Ireland, Spain, Italy and Luxembourg as well as in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia among the new Member States. In all of these, the difference was over 40 percentage points. For men, the difference was equally wide in most of these countries.

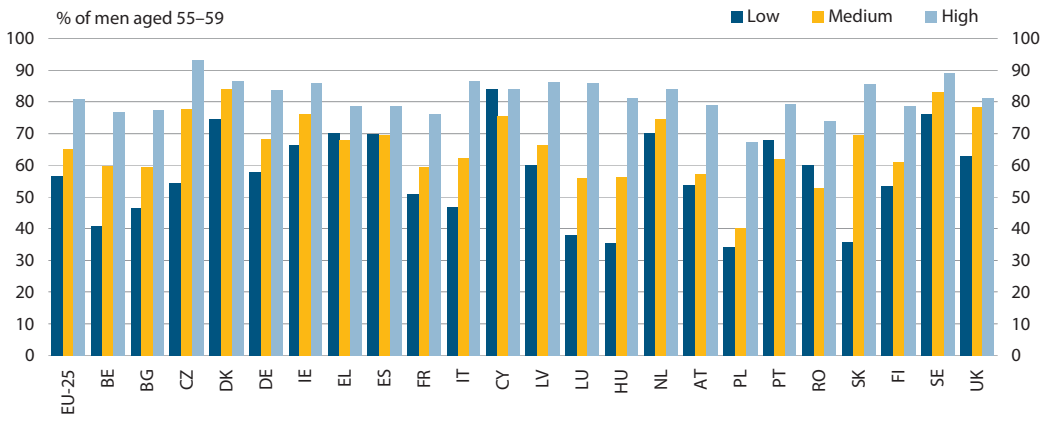
Fig. 143 Employment rate of women aged 55–59 by education level, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate; EE, LT, LU, MT, SI, HR: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

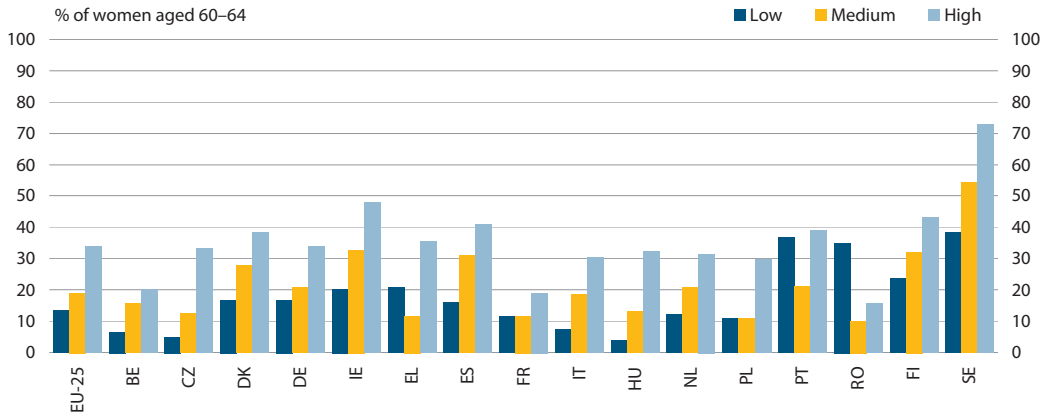
Fig. 144 Employment rate of men aged 55–59 by education level, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate; EE, LT, MT, SI, HR: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Fig. 145 Employment rate of women aged 60–64 by education level, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate;
BG, EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, SI, SK, UK, HR: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Employment rates of those aged 60–64 with tertiary education are over twice as high as for those with basic schooling ...

For those aged 60–64, employment rates are also significantly affected by educational attainment levels, but in this case, the effect on women and men is similar. The difference between the employment rate of men with tertiary education and that of women, is only slightly less than the difference in respect of men and women with only basic schooling. In 2005, 49 % of men of this age with tertiary education in the EU were employed as against 34 % of women, while 27 % of men with basic schooling were employed as compared with 13 % of women.

A similar pattern of difference is again evident in most Member States, with the same countries as for those aged 55–59 having higher employment rates among those with basic schooling than among those with higher education levels.

For women, the employment rate of those with tertiary education was still as high as 73 % in Sweden and around 65 % in Estonia (though the precise figure is uncertain), but in all other Member States, it was 50 % or less and in most cases, much less. For those with only basic schooling, the rate was over 25 % only in Portugal, Romania and Sweden and under 10 % in six countries (Figure 145).

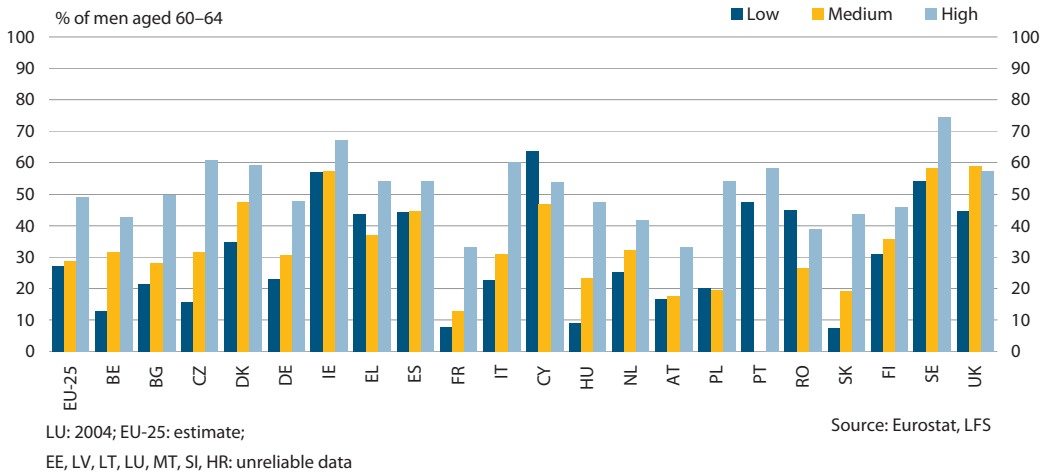
For men aged 60–64, the employment rate was similarly high (over 70 %) for those with tertiary education in Estonia, Sweden and Lithuania, but below 50 % in 13 of the 27 EU Member States. For men with only basic schooling, the rate was over 50 % only in Ireland, Cyprus and Sweden and below 10 % in France and Hungary (Figure 146).

... and the same is true of those aged 65–69

For those aged 65–69, the likelihood of being in employment for both women and men is again much greater for those with a high education level in most parts of the EU. In the Union as a whole, some 19 % of men with tertiary education were employed in 2005 and 11 % of women, while 9 % of men with only basic schooling were in work and 4 % of women.

In Italy, some 44 % of men in this age group with tertiary education were still employed and in the Czech Republic and Sweden, over 30 %, while in Denmark, the figures was only slightly less. In each case, this was significantly more than the women employed (though the

Fig. 146 Employment rate of men aged 60–64 by education level, 2005



LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate;
EE, LV, LT, LU, MT, SI, HR: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

precise proportion is uncertain because of the small sample size). In most countries, however, relatively few men or women aged 65–69 are employed.

There are even fewer women and men with only basic education in employment in this age group in most parts of the EU. In contrast to the norm, however, in both Portugal and Romania, 37 % of men with only basic schooling were employed, while some 21 % of women with this level of education were also in work in Portugal and 30 % in Romania. Apart from in these two countries as well as in Ireland and Cyprus, under 20 % of men with this level of education were employed and, in most cases, under 15 %. The proportion of women with this education level in work was under 10 % in all countries except Slovenia.

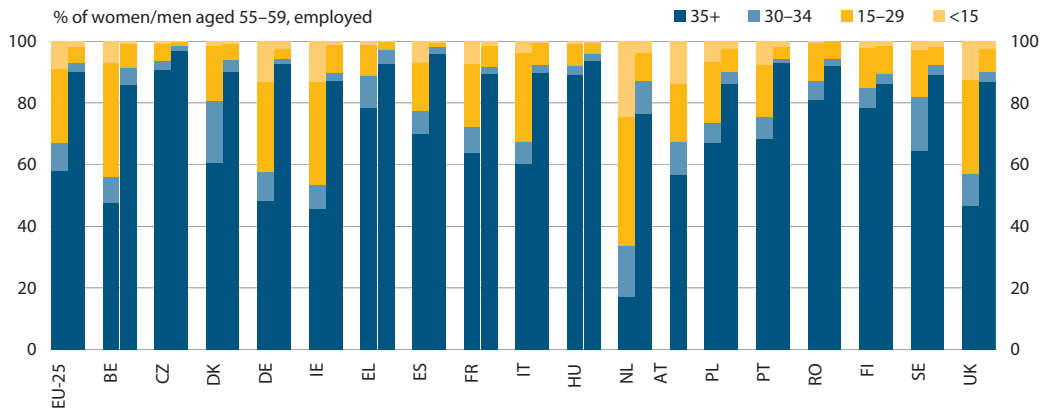
Relatively few women and men work reduced hours in the years before retirement

In most parts of the EU, only a small minority of women and men reduce the hours they work as they approach retirement. In some countries, however, the numbers making a phased transition from employment to retirement are significant. Since in all Member States, the relative number of women and men working less than 30 hours a week is much the same for those aged 50–54 as for those aged 45–49, any tendency for hours of work to be reduced occurs after people pass their mid-50s.

In 2005, some 33 % of women in the EU aged 55–59 worked less than 30 hours a week, around 6 percentage points more than for those aged 50–54, while 9 % worked less than 15 hours a week, over 2 percentage points more than for those aged 50–54 (Figure 147). For men, the difference was much smaller but still perceptible. Around 7 % of those aged 55–59 worked less than 30 hours a week as against 5 % of those five years younger.

The increase in the proportion of women working less than 30 hours a week between these two age groups was particularly marked (10 percentage points or more) in Poland, Portugal and Slovenia (though the numbers involved are very small in the last). In each case, however, this was from a relatively low level to one which was still below the EU average. For men, the increase was significantly larger than average in the Netherlands, where the proportion was already higher than elsewhere (Annex Table A.92).

Fig. 147 Employed women and men aged 55–59 by groups of hours usually worked per week, 2005



EU-25: estimate;
BG, EE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT (only for men), SI, SK, HR: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

Part-time working increases as the retirement age nears …

There is a further increase in the relative number of both women and men working under 30 hours a week as they move from their late 50s to their early 60s. Some 45 % of women aged 60–64 in employment in the EU-25, therefore, worked under 30 hours a week in 2005, around 12 percentage points more than in the case of those aged 55–59. The main increase is among those working less than 15 hours a week, who accounted for some 18 % of all women employed in this age group, double the proportion among those aged 55–59. The increase is especially pronounced in the Czech Republic, though this largely reflects the small number in the younger age group working short hours. By contrast, there is little sign of any increase in Belgium or Italy.

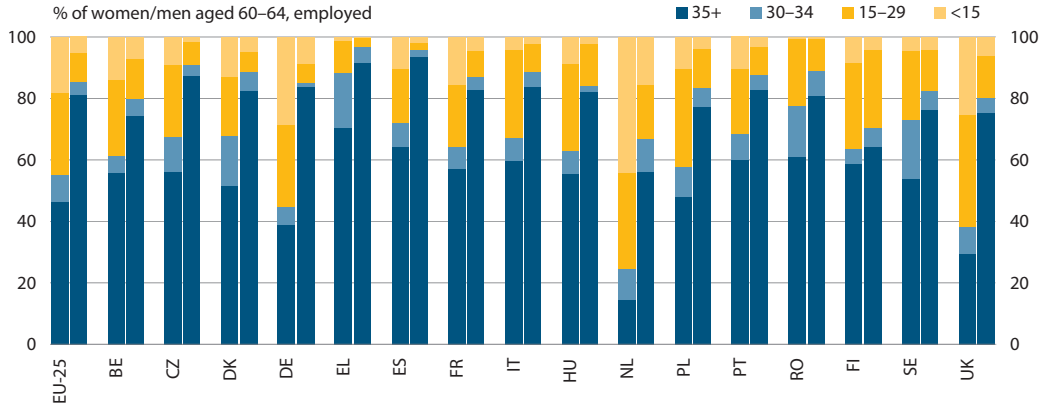
For men aged 60–64, the proportion in employment working less than 30 hours a week in the EU-25 was almost 8 percentage points more than for those aged 55–59. This still means, however, that the vast majority, over 85 %, worked 30 hours or more a week. Nevertheless, the increase in the number of men working shorter hours was marked in Finland and the Netherlands (19–20 percentage points), raising the share to over a quarter in the first and to around a third in the Netherlands. At the other extreme, in Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Spain and Lithuania, over 95 % of men aged 60–64 in employment in 2005 worked 30 hours or more a week (Figure 148).

… and increases even more after the official retirement age

The relative number of women and men working short hours increases as they pass the normal retirement age. In 2005 some 60 % of the relatively few women aged 65–69 in work were employed for less than 30 hours a week, 15 percentage points more than for those aged 60–64 (Annex Table A.92). The main increase was among those working less than 15 hours a week, who made up just under a third of all women in employment in this age group. The proportion was around 60 % in Germany and over 75 % in the Netherlands. On the other hand, it was under 20 % in Portugal and also small in Romania (though the precise figure is uncertain) the two countries with the largest number of women employed in this age group.

A significant proportion of men aged 65–69 in employment also work relatively short hours. In 2005, some 40 % in the EU worked less than 30 hours a week. Some 45 % of these — i.e.

Fig. 148 Employed women and men aged 60–64 by groups of hours usually worked per week, 2005



EU-25: estimate;
BG, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, SI, SK, HR: unreliable data

Source: Eurostat, LFS

18 % of all those in work — were employed for less than 15 hours a week. As in the case of women, the proportion of men in this age group working under 30 hours a week was in most cases relatively small in the Member States where a relatively large number of men were in employment. The main exceptions are Sweden and the UK, where some 55 % of the men aged 65–69 still in employment worked under 30 hours a week, with in Sweden, over half of these working under 15 hours a week.

The effective retirement age differs more between countries than the official age

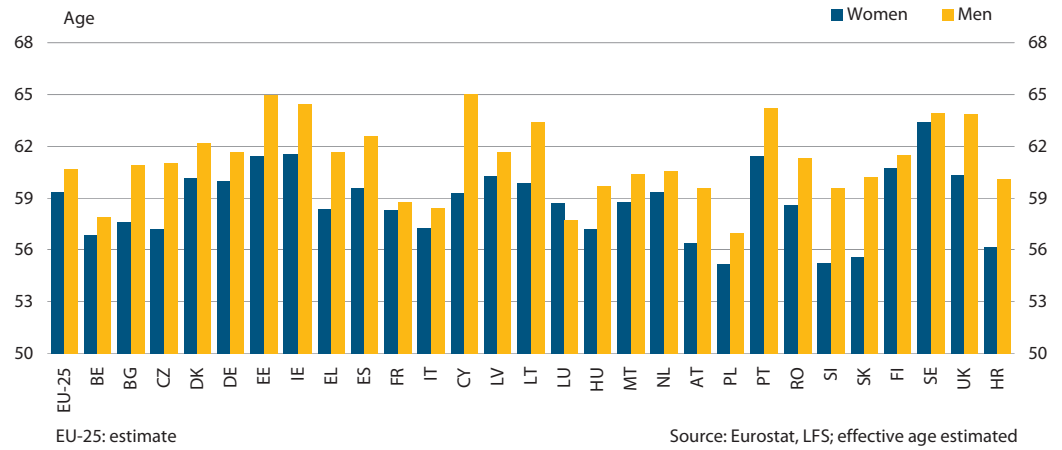
The official age of retirement, or the age at which women and men are entitled to draw a full retirement pension, varies between 60 and 65 for women and between 62 and 65 for men in most European countries. The age at which women and men actually withdraw from the labour market into retirement, however, differs more markedly between countries. In most cases, it is well below the official age. It also differs between individuals so that there is no unique effective age of retirement but a range over which women and men make the transition from work to retirement.

Women in the EU retire on average 17 months earlier than men

The effective age of retirement can be measured as the age at which the proportion of women or men who are economically active has fallen to half of that at the age of 50. In 2005, the effective retirement age in the EU was 60.7 for men and 59.4 for women (Figure 149 and Annex Table A.93). Women, therefore, retire on average some 17 months earlier than men and, of course, as compared with men, there are fewer women economically active to retire (some 73 % of women in the EU were economically active at the age of 50 as opposed to 90 % of men).

Women retire earlier than men on this measure in all Member States except Luxembourg. While in most countries, the difference in the effective retirement age is relatively small, in 10 Member States — Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia and the UK — women retired over three years earlier than men in 2005. This was also the case in Croatia.

Fig. 149 Effective age of retirement of women and men, 2005



EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS; effective age estimated

In five of these countries — the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia, Austria and Croatia — the effective age of retirement for women was only around 55–57. This was equally the case in Belgium, Italy, Hungary and Poland, where men also retire, on average, at a relatively young age (at only 57 in Poland and around 58 in Belgium and Italy).

By contrast in Estonia and Cyprus, the effective age of retirement of men was 65 and in Ireland, Portugal, Sweden and the UK, around 64. In each case, Cyprus apart, the effective age for women was also well above the EU average — over 63 in Sweden, almost two years higher than anywhere else in the EU.

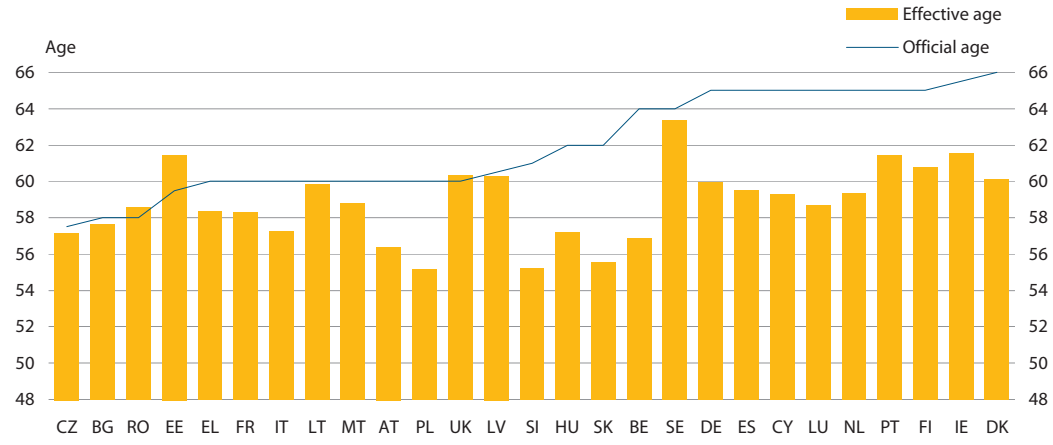
The effective retirement age is well below the official age in most of the EU

The effective age of retirement is well below the official age in most Member States. The official retirement age is 65–66 for men in 14 of the 27 EU Member States, 65–67 in Denmark and 61–67 in Sweden. In eight other countries, it is 62–63. This leaves three Member States, France, Malta and the Czech Republic, where it is respectively, 60, 61 and 61.5.

In just under half the countries, 13 of the 27, the retirement age of women is the same as for men. In the other 14 countries, it is lower, though in a number of cases, it is in the process of being gradually increased to bring it into line — or more into line — with that of men. In 2005, the official retirement age for women was one year lower than for men in Belgium and Malta, 1.5 to 2.5 years lower in Latvia, Slovenia and Lithuania and 3.5 years lower in Estonia, while in the Czech Republic, it was 1.5 to 6.5 years lower (women being able to retire between 55 and 60). In five Member States — Greece, Italy, Austria, Poland and the UK — where men retired at 65, it was five years lower. It was also five years lower in Bulgaria and Romania, where men retired at 63 (Figures 150 and 151).

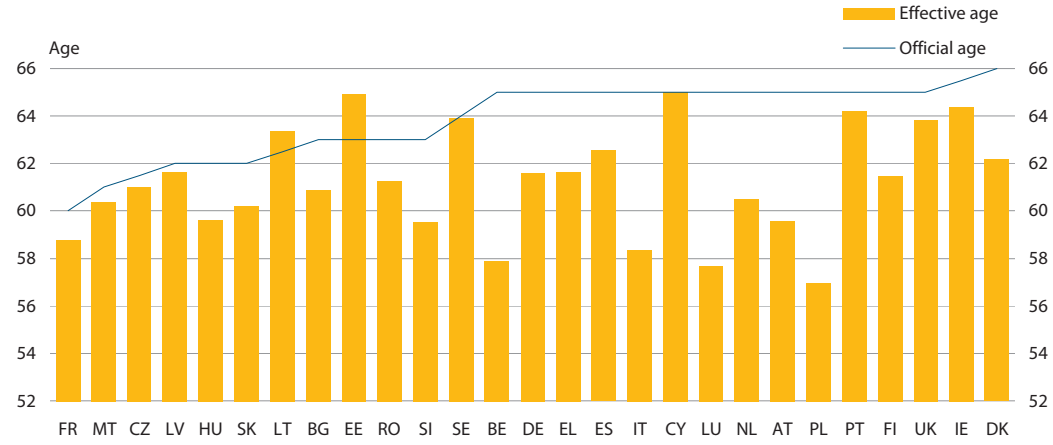
In five of these latter countries — Bulgaria, Greece, Austria, Romania and the UK — this difference in the official retirement age is reflected in the effective age of retirement being significantly lower for women than for men, but less than five years lower. In Poland, however, the effective age for women was under two years less than for men in 2005 and in Italy, only around one year less. This emphasises the marked difference in many countries between the age at which women and men tend to retire in practice and the official age. In Italy and Poland, therefore, as well as Belgium and Luxembourg, the effective age at which

Fig. 150 Official and effective age of retirement of women, 2005



Sources: MISSOC and Eurostat, LFS; effective age estimated

Fig. 151 Official and effective age of retirement of men, 2005



Sources: MISSOC and Eurostat, LFS; effective age estimated

men withdraw from the labour force is around seven to eight years below the official age (and over five years below in Austria).

For women, the effective age of retirement was also around seven years below the official age in Belgium and over six years below in Luxembourg and, accordingly, only slightly below the effective age for men. In a number of other countries, however — specifically, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Ireland, Cyprus, Portugal and Slovakia — where the official age of retirement is the same for women as for men, women on average actually withdrew from the labour force at least two years earlier than men.

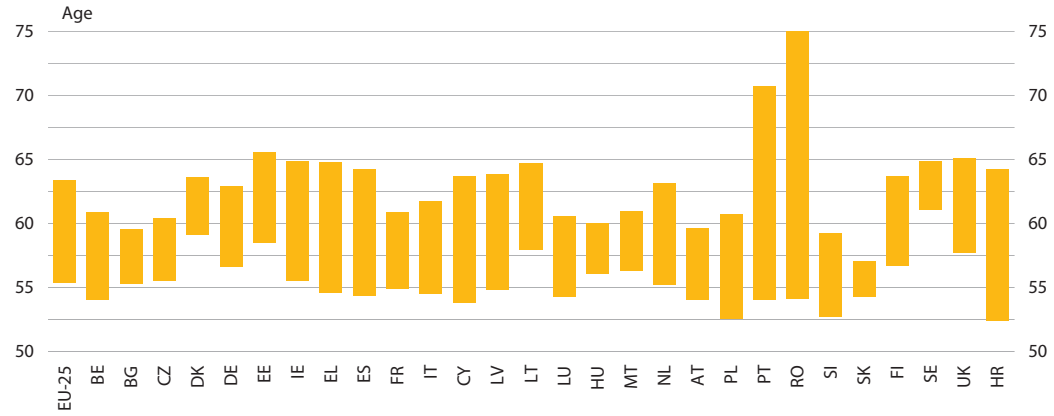
By contrast, in Estonia, the effective age of retirement was some two years after the official age for both women and men, so that the difference in the retirement age was maintained. Apart from Lithuania in the case of men and the UK, if marginally, in the case of women, this was the only country in the EU in which the effective age of retirement was above the official age.

Women and men tend to retire over a range of years

The median gives only a partial picture of the effective age of retirement across the EU. In practice, women and men withdraw from the labour force across a range of different ages. An indication of the span of this range is given by, on the one hand, the age at which the activity rate has fallen to 80 % of those economically active at 50 (i.e. the age at which 20 % can assumed to have retired) and, on the other, the age at which it falls to 20 % (i.e. the age at which 80 % have retired).

For women, in the EU as a whole, this age range in 2005 was much the same as for men, at just over eight years. The lower and upper age limits were, however, both some 18 months less than for men (Figures 152 and 153). For women in the EU, therefore, 20 % of those in the workforce at 50 have retired by the time they reach 55 and 80 % by the time they reach 63 or so.

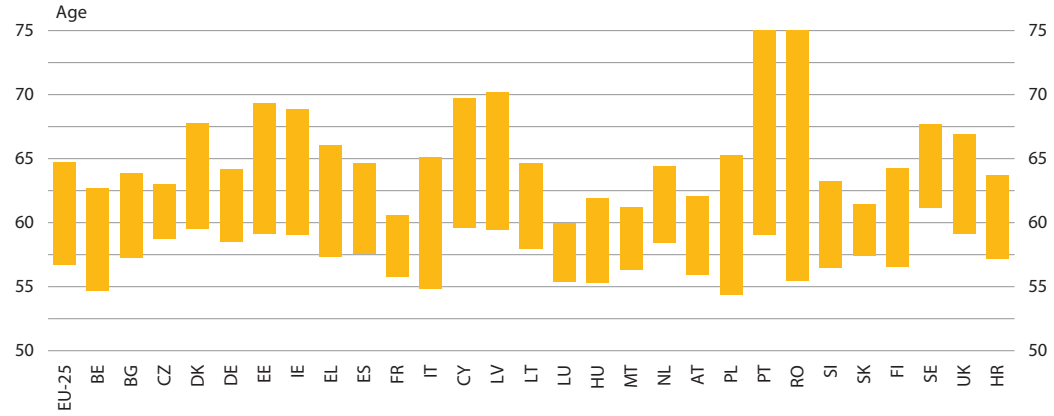
Fig. 152 Effective age range of retirement of women, 2005



The bottom of the range shows the age at which the participation rate is 80 % of the national average at age 50; the top of the range shows the age at which this is 20 %

Source: Eurostat, LFS; effective age range estimated

Fig. 153 Effective age range of retirement of men, 2005



The bottom of the range shows the age at which the participation rate is 80 % of the national average at age 50; the top of the range shows the age at which this is 20 %

Source: Eurostat, LFS; effective age range estimated

For men, this age range extended from 56.6 to 64.8. In other words, 20 % of the men in the labour force in the EU retire before they reach 57 and 80 % before they reach 65, the official retirement age in most countries.

The age ranges concerned vary markedly between countries ...

These age ranges, however, vary markedly between Member States. In 2005, they varied from 16–17 years for both women and men in Portugal and around 9–10 years in Greece, Ireland, Cyprus and Latvia to under five years in the Czech Republic, Malta and Slovakia. In most of the former group of countries (all except Greece), moreover, men, though not women, tend to start retiring at a relatively late age. Some 80 % are still in the workforce at 60 and a significant proportion continues to work into their late 60s — and early 70s in Portugal. In Romania, the range was even wider at around 20–21 years and as in Portugal, a substantial proportion of both women and men are still working in their 70s (mainly in agriculture).

The range was also relatively wide in Poland (where 20 % of men retire before 55 and 20 % of women by the age of 53) and relatively narrow in Bulgaria, France, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Sweden. In the first five countries, as well as in the Czech Republic, Malta and Slovakia, retirement tends to happen at a relatively young age, with 80 % of men retiring before the age of 62 (around 60 in France and Luxembourg) and 80 % of women by the age of 61 or so (by 57 in Slovakia).

... but are similar for women and men

In most countries, the range was similar for women and men, indicating a common pattern of transition from work to retirement and much the same extent of variation between individuals. The exceptions are, on the one hand, Denmark, Estonia and Italy, where the range for men was over three years wider than for women and, on the other, Spain as well as Croatia where the reverse was the case, with women beginning to retire at a relatively early age but a significant proportion remaining in the workforce after the age of 63.

Health

Fewer women than men aged 65 and over consider themselves to be in good health

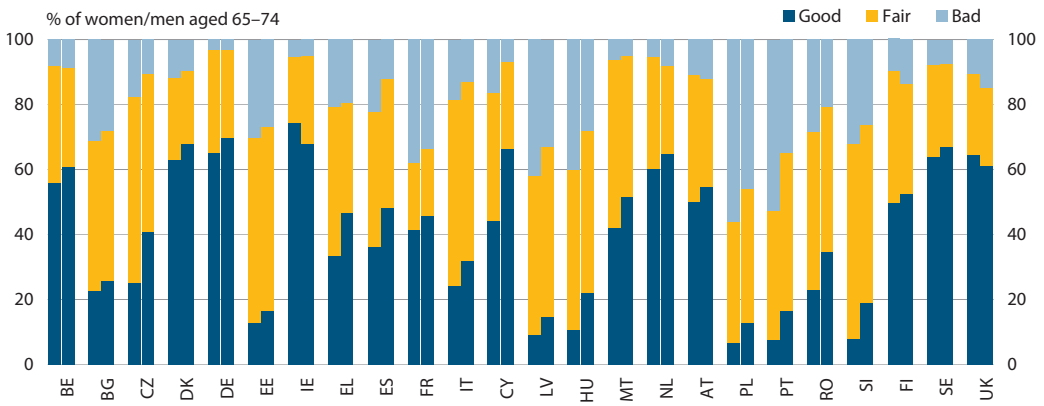
The health interview surveys conducted in all EU Member States, except Luxembourg, as well as in Iceland, Norway and Switzerland over the period 1996–2003 give an indication of how healthy women and men consider themselves to be. Although it is hazardous to attach too much importance to differences between countries, especially small differences, because of different norms and attitudes, the data collected should provide a reasonable guide to differences between how women and men perceive their health.

Among those aged 65–74, a larger proportion of women than men across the EU regarded their health as being less than good. There are only two Member States, Ireland and the UK (though also Iceland), where a larger share of women than men considered their health to be good. Moreover, there are only three countries — the Netherlands, Finland and the UK — where a larger proportion of men than women considered their health to be bad, though in another four, Belgium, Germany, Ireland and Austria, the proportions were much the same (Figure 154 and Annex Table A.94).

In Poland and Portugal, more than half of the women of this age perceived their health to be bad and only 7 % to be good. The proportion of women reporting their health to be good was only slightly larger in Latvia and Hungary and 40 % considered themselves to be in bad health. The latter was also the case in France, though here nearly the same proportion — 41 % — regarded their health as being good.

Overall, with the exception of the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Malta, there is a marked tendency for more people aged 65–74 in the new Member States, and women in particular, to perceive their health as being bad than in EU-15 countries, France and Portugal apart. In Belgium, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden, therefore, under 10 % of both women and men reported being in bad health. Moreover, in all these countries, together with Denmark and the UK, around 60 % or more of women and men considered their health to be good, while outside the EU, in Switzerland, the figure was even higher. There is evidence,

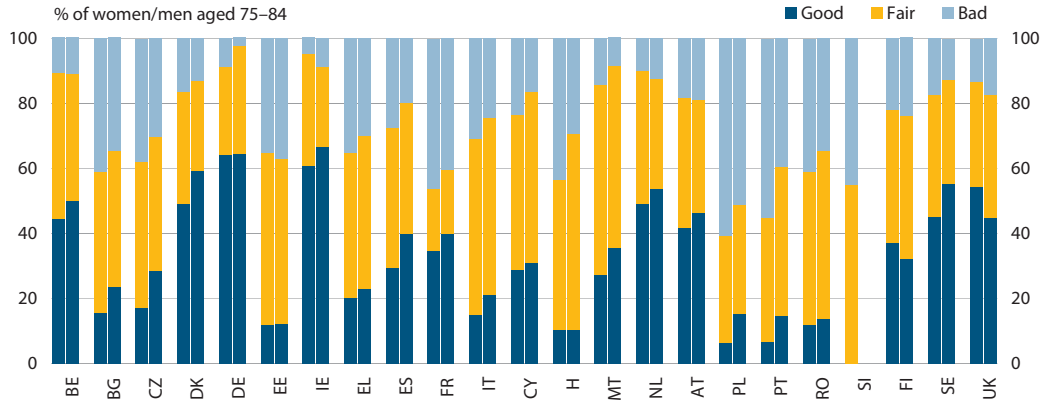
Fig. 154 Self-perceived health status of women and men aged 65–74, 2004



Left bar: women, right bar: men;
LT, LU, SK: no data; UK: data refer to England

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996–2003

Fig. 155 Self-perceived health status of women and men aged 75–84, 2004



Left bar: women, right bar: men;
LV, LT, LU, SI (men), SK: no data; UK: data refer to England

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996–2003

therefore, of self-perceived health status being positively related to the level of prosperity, a common finding of research studies in this area.

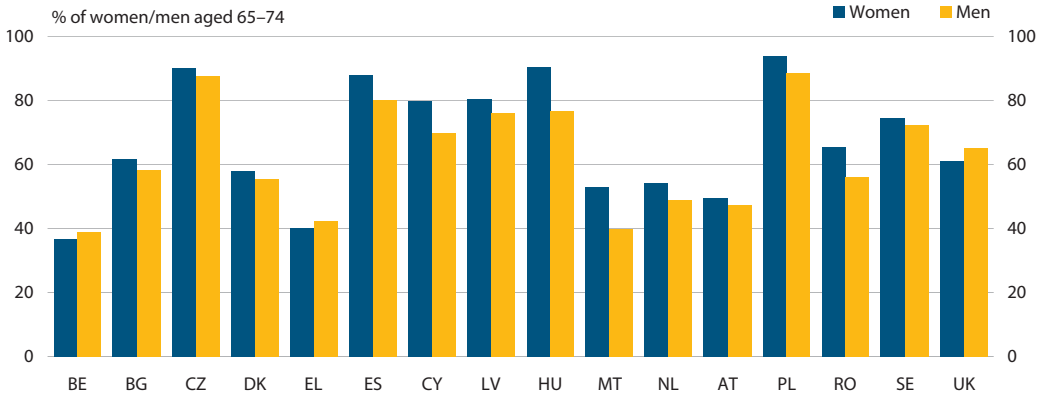
Not surprisingly, as people get older, fewer consider their health to be good, though there continues to be a tendency for more women to report bad health than men. Among those aged 75–84, therefore, only in two Member States, Finland and the UK, did a larger proportion of women than men report their health as being good and only in these two countries plus the Netherlands and Austria did more men than women report being in bad health (Figure 155).

In general, the pattern of differences between countries in the relative numbers reporting bad health is similar for the younger age group. The proportion is, therefore, larger in most of the new Member States than in the rest of the EU, again especially among women. Even among this age group, 60 % or more of women and men considered their health to be good in Germany and Ireland, as well as Switzerland, and 49 % or more in Denmark and the Netherlands, while the figure was only around 10 % in Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Romania, though also in Portugal.

In most countries, more women than men also report having a long-standing illness or health problem

The health interview surveys also ask people whether they have a long-term illness or health problem. Like the question on the state of people's health, this too relies on self perception. Partly because there is scope for differences in interpretation of what constitutes a long-term problem, the relative numbers reporting such problems vary markedly across countries, again reflecting cultural and similar differences. The results, which are available for 16 Member States, indicate that in five countries — the Czech Republic, Spain, Latvia, Hungary and Poland — around 80 % or more of women and men aged 65–74 considered that they had a long-standing illness or health problem, while the figure was over 70 % in Cyprus and Sweden and over 60 % in the UK, slightly more than in Bulgaria and Romania. At the same time, only 40–42 % of women and men considered they had such a problem in Greece and 37–39 % in Belgium, the lowest figures in the countries surveyed (Figure 156 and Annex Table A.95).

Fig. 156 Women and men aged 65-74 having long-standing illness or health problems, 2004



EE, SI: incomparable data;
DE, IE, FR, IT, LT, LU, PT, SK, FI: no data

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996–2003

As in the case of those reporting bad health, however, a larger proportion of women than men considered that they had a long-standing illness or health problem in the great majority of countries covered — all apart from Belgium, Greece and the UK.

Among those aged 75–84, the proportion reporting such problems is slightly larger than for those 10 years younger but the relative numbers are similar across Member States. Once again the proportion of women reporting a long-standing problem tends to be larger than that of men. Indeed, there are only two countries, Belgium and Bulgaria, where the relative number of men exceeds that of women.

Men aged 65 and over are far more likely to smoke than women

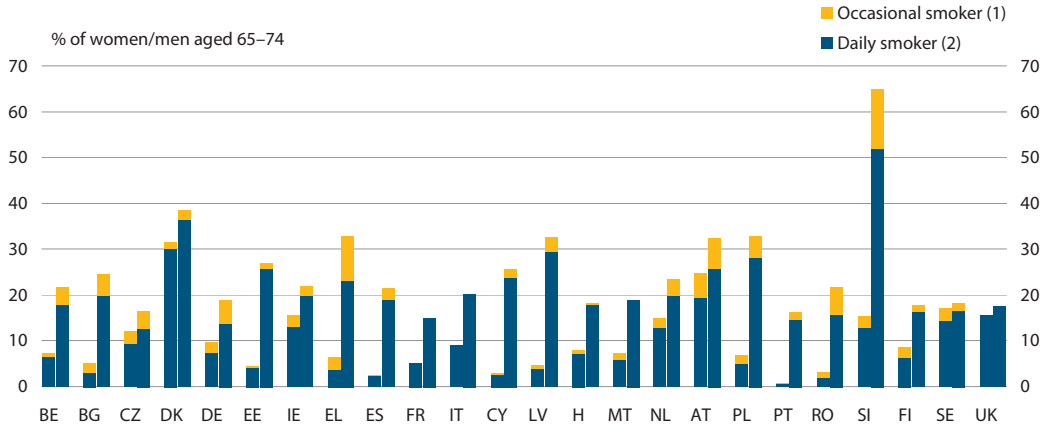
The health interview surveys report in addition on the number of smokers among those of 65 and over. They indicate that men in this age group, as in younger ones, are much more likely to smoke regularly than women. Among those aged 65–74, therefore, the proportion of men smoking on a daily basis was larger than for women in all 24 of the EU Member States for which data are available (Figure 157 and Annex Table A.96).

The numbers involved, however varied considerably between countries, with over half of men in this age group smoking daily in Slovenia, over 35 % in Denmark and 30 % in Latvia but only around 15 % or less in the Czech Republic, Germany, France and Portugal, as well as in Iceland. Among women, the proportion smoking daily was highest in Denmark, at 30 %, but this country apart, the figure was under 20 % in all Member States and 6 % or less in half of them (only 1–2 % in Spain, Portugal and Romania).

The relative number of women of this age smoking occasionally was even lower, exceeding 3 % only in Austria (5 %). Among men, the proportion was not much higher, in most countries under 5 % and only in Greece (10 %) and Slovenia (13 %), over 7 %.

Smoking tends to decline markedly with age. The proportion of men aged 75–84 smoking daily was more than 20 % only in Denmark and Austria (there are no data for Slovenia) and was under 10 % in eight of the 20 countries for which there are data. The proportion of women was much smaller, under 15 % in all countries apart from Denmark and Austria — where the figures were still below those of men (by 4 percentage points in each case) — and less

Fig. 157 Women and men aged 65–74 smoking cigarettes, 2004



Left bar: women; right bar: men; (1) FR, IT, LT, LU, MT (men), SK, UK: no data; (2) LT, LU, SK: no data

Source: Eurostat, Health Interview Surveys, 1996–2003

than 5 % in 13 of the 20 Member States covered. The proportion of women and men smoking occasionally in this age group exceeded 4 % only in Austria among both men and women and in Greece among men.

Many more men than women aged 65–74 die from external causes ...

According to the latest data (for 2005), in line with the figures for those in younger age groups, well over twice as many men than women among those aged 65–74 die from external causes — around 92 per 100 000 as against 37. In both cases, some 18 % of those concerned were killed in road or other transport accidents (Annex Table A.97). Although these figures vary substantially between Member States, in all of them, except Malta, men were much more likely to be involved in fatal accidents than women.

...but with large variations across the EU in the numbers involved

The figures for women in this age group, ranged from 24 per 100 000 in Greece and the UK to 108 per 100 000 in Lithuania, around four times as many. For men, they varied from only 21 per 100 000 in Malta (less than the figure for women in any Member State) and 46 per 100 000 in the UK to 286 per 100 000 in Estonia, 314 per 100 000 in Latvia and 407 per 100 000 in Lithuania. In each of the last three countries, as well as in Slovakia, the figures for men were four to five times higher than the figures for women, even given that these were higher than anywhere in the Union.

Many more men than women also die from illnesses and diseases

Men are also much more likely than women to die from illnesses and diseases. In 2005, there were almost twice as many men aged 65–74 in the EU-25 than women who died from such causes — on average 2 551 per 100 000 as opposed to 1 309. Among these, neoplasms, including both malignant and benign cancers, were the most common cause, accounting for just over 40 % of all deaths from illnesses and diseases, just ahead of diseases of the circulatory system (including heart problems) which accounted for just under 40 %.

In individual countries, the number of deaths of women in this age group from illnesses and diseases ranged from 949 per 100 000 in France to 2 496 per 100 000 in Bulgaria (a higher

figure than for men in 14 of the Member States). For men, the number varied from 1 973 per 100 000 in Cyprus to 4 961 per 100 000 in Latvia. In eight countries, all new Member States — Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia — more than half the women and men of this age who died from such causes died from diseases of the circulatory system.

Deaths of women from external causes increase as they get older but remain less than for men

In the EU-25 as a whole in 2005, some 110 women aged 75–84 per 100 000 died from external causes compared with 185 men per 100 000. In addition, 4 199 per 100 000 women died from illnesses and diseases as against 6 551 per 100 000 men.

As for the younger age group, the number of men of this age in Malta who died from external causes was less than for women, again the only country where this was so. By contrast, in Greece and Portugal 2.5 times as many men per 100 000 died of external causes as women. For women, the figures ranged from 44 per 100 000 in Greece to 216 per 100 000 in Cyprus and for men, from 109 per 100 000 in the UK to 350 per 100 000 in Hungary.

The most common cause of death among those in this age group dying from illnesses and diseases were problems of the circulatory system. These accounted for half the total in the case of women and around 45 % in the case of men. This was around twice the number of women dying from neoplasms and around 50 % more of the men. Across the EU, the number of women dying from illness and diseases varied from 2 984 per 100 000 in France to 7 756 per 100 000 in Bulgaria, while among men, it varied from 5 422 again in France to 10 084 per 100 000 in Slovakia (10 033 in Bulgaria).

Among women aged 85 and over, the number of deaths from external causes averaged 456 per 100 000 compared with 572 per 100 000 for men. The number of deaths from such causes among women, however, varied considerably across the EU from only 90 per 100 000 in Greece and 99 in Romania to 710 per 100 000 in France, while for men, they ranged from 170–171 per 100 000 in Greece and Romania to 888 per 100 000 in France, 903 in Denmark and 954 in Estonia.

Deaths from illnesses and diseases averaged 15 040 per 100 000 for women of this age in the EU and 17 655 per 100 000 for men. In this age group, deaths from problems with the circulatory system accounted for almost 60 % of all deaths from illnesses and diseases among women and just over 50 % among men, while neoplasms were responsible for some 12 % of such cases for women and around 18 % for men.

Across Member States, the number of deaths of women from illnesses and diseases ranged from 11 710 per 100 000 in France to 21 776 per 100 000 in Romania, while for men, they varied from 14 998 per 100 000 to 22 766 per 100 000 in the same countries.

Time use and participation in the information society

How women and men aged 65 and over spend their time

Women and men spend similar amounts of time on personal care but different amounts on domestic chores and leisure activities

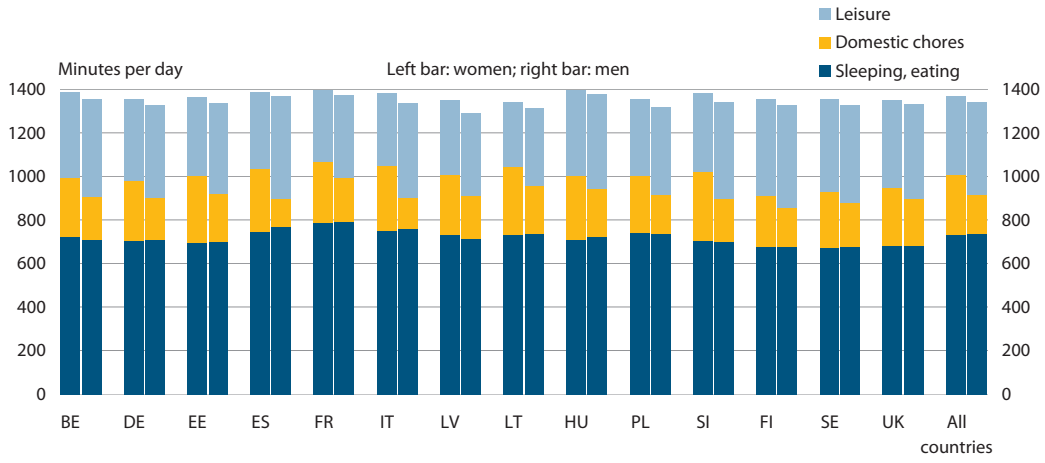
Time use surveys provide an indication of how women and men aged 65 and over spend their time. In the 14 EU Member States in which surveys were carried out over the period 1998–2004 they indicate that women and men in this age group spend similar amounts of time each day on personal care, covering sleeping and eating, in particular — around 12.5 hours on average, or slightly more than half their time. Women, however, spend much more time than men on domestic chores, while men spend more time than women on leisure activities (Figure 158).

While the time devoted to sleeping, eating and other personal care is much the same for women and men in most Member States, there are marked differences between countries in the overall amount. In France, both women and men aged 65 and over spent over 13 hours a day on these activities, almost two hours more than in Finland, Sweden and the UK.

Women spend far more time than men on domestic chores in all countries

The time devoted to domestic chores also varies significantly between countries. In all countries, women spend much more of their time on these activities than men — around 1 hour 40 minutes more on average. In Italy, Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia, however, these activities absorbed over five hours a day of women's time and only slightly less in Spain, whereas in Finland, it was under four hours. The time spent by men also varies, from only just over two hours a day in Spain and just 20 minutes more in Italy — in both cases almost three hours less than women — to around 3 hours 45 minutes a day in Estonia and Lithuania, in

Fig. 158 How do women and men aged 65 and over spend their time



BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK: no data

Source: Eurostat, national time use surveys, 1998–2004

both cases still around 85 minutes a day less than women. This compares with a difference of around one hour a day in Finland and just under 55 minutes in both Sweden and the UK.

The difference in the time absorbed by domestic chores between women and men is attributable to a large extent to differences in the time spent on cooking and food preparation generally. The time amounted, on average, to 79 minutes a day for women as compared with just under 29 minutes a day for men. In Slovenia, women spent as much as 106 minutes a day on this activity and in Hungary, 97 minutes a day, while in each case, men in these two countries spent only 22–23 minutes a day, a difference of 83 minutes and just under 75 minutes a day, respectively. At the other extreme, in the UK, the difference between women and men in the time spent on food preparation amounted to 30 minutes a day and in Sweden and Germany, to 37–38 minutes.

In addition, women spent, on average, 54 minutes a day on cleaning the house, some 38 minutes more than men. The variation between countries in the time spent by women, however, is considerable, from 84 minutes a day in Italy to just 30 minutes a day in Latvia and Finland (Annex Table A.98). By contrast, men spent between 11 and 15 minutes a day on cleaning in each of these countries.

Men spend more time than women on gardening and similar amounts of time on shopping

The only domestic work on which men routinely spend more time than women across the EU is gardening, which on average took up some 30 minutes of men's time a day and 12 minutes of women's time. Perhaps surprisingly, women and men spend a similar amount of time on shopping — around 33–34 minutes a day, though with a range of under 20 minutes a day in Lithuania and Slovenia to around 39–40 minutes a day in Germany.

The time spent on voluntary work also varies between countries, with men in this age group on average spending slightly more time than women. The amount of time involved, however, is relatively small in all Member States, ranging from 23 minutes a day among men in France, Finland and Germany to under 10 minutes a day among both women and men in Lithuania and Hungary and just six minutes a day for women in Slovenia.

Men spend more time than women on most kinds of leisure activity ...

The corollary of women spending more time on housework is that they have less time to spend on leisure activities. On average, women in the countries covered spent around over six hours a day on these activities as compared with seven hours a day spent by men. The difference between men and women in this regard, however, varies from just over two hours a day in Spain and 1 hour 40 minutes in Italy to 33 minutes a day in the UK and just 26–27 minutes a day in Finland and Sweden.

The main leisure pursuits on which men spend more time than women are watching TV or videos, physical activities, particularly walking, and reading. The overall differences between countries, however, are wider than between men and women, even if in all Member States, men spent more time than women on all of these pastimes, with the sole exception of reading in Finland, where men and women spent the same amount of time.

As regards watching TV or videos, men spent on average just over three hours a day on this, around 23 minutes a day more than women. In Hungary, both men and women spend over 3.5 hours a day on the activity, both of them over an hour more a day more than men in Germany and over 80 minutes more than women.

The time spent on physical activity also varies markedly. At one extreme, men aged 65 and over in Spain spent 99 minutes a day walking and on other physical activities, 51 minutes more than women. At the other extreme, men in the UK spent just 17 minutes, still eight minutes more than women, while men in Hungary, spent 19 minutes, 80 minutes less than their counterparts in Spain, women only seven minutes.

Although, with the exception of Finland, men spent more time reading books and other material in all Member States, the amount of time concerned varied from around 75 minutes a day in Sweden, and 73 minutes in Finland to just 30 minutes a day in Spain, where women spent just 13 minutes.

The amount of time spent travelling by people in this age group also varies between countries but again is systematically longer for men than women — some 12 minutes a day on average.

... but women on average spend as much time as men on social activities

In contrast to the above, the time women and men spend on social activities is much the same on average (52–54 minutes a day). There is, however, a sharp distinction between the northern countries, where women spend more time than men — around 12 minutes a day or more in the UK, Finland and Sweden — and the southern countries, where the reverse is the case (men spending 9–10 minutes more a day in Spain and Italy).

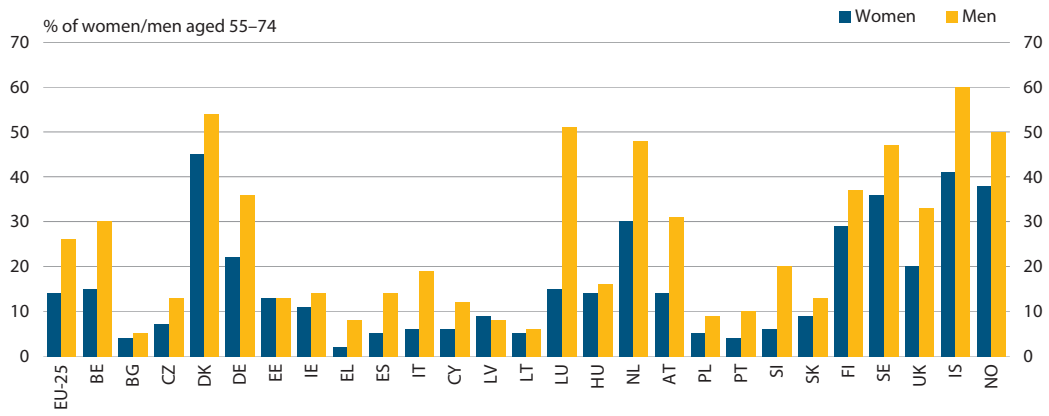
Women and men aged 55–74 in the information society

More men use computers daily than women

A larger proportion of men than women aged 55–74 use computers on a regular basis. In the EU as a whole, some 26 % of men in this age group surveyed in 2006 reported using a computer at least once a day during the preceding three months as opposed to 14 % of women (Figure 159 and Annex Table A.99).

The scale of use among women and men aged 55–74 is substantially lower than among those younger. Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden (together with Iceland and

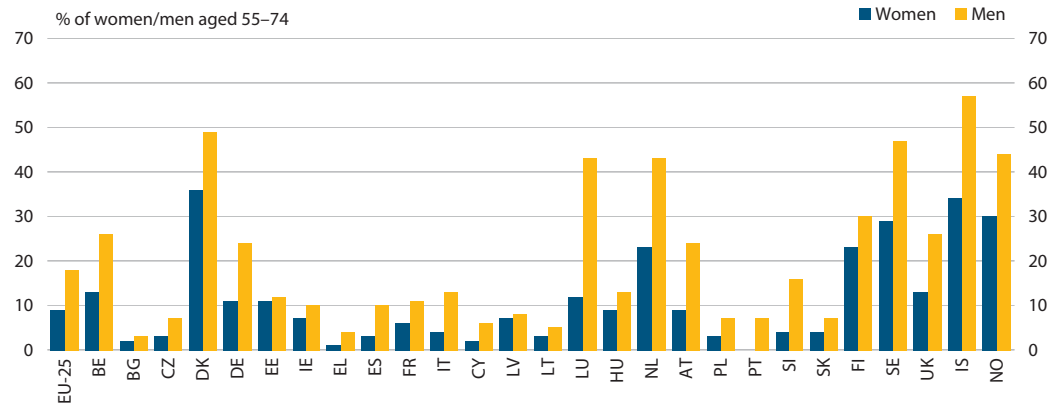
Fig. 159 Women and men aged 55–74 having used a computer on average once a day or almost every day in the last three months, 2006



FR, MT, RO: no data

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Fig. 160 Women and men aged 55–74 having used the Internet on average once a day or almost every day in the last three months, 2006



MT, RO: no data; PT: no data for women

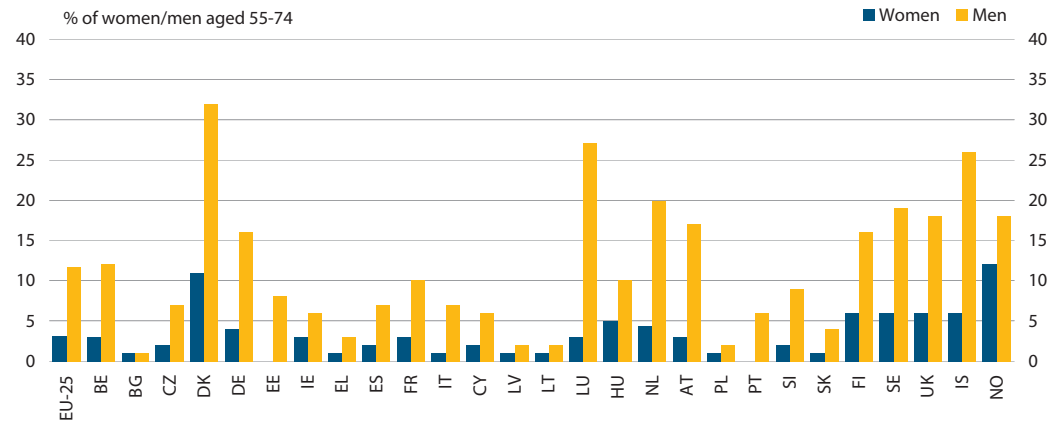
Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Norway) stand out, with 29 % or more of women and 37 % or more of men in this age group using computers. There are no countries, except Latvia to a very small extent, where the proportion of women using a computer was larger than for men, though it was the same or virtually the same as for men in Estonia, Bulgaria and Lithuania. The gender gap was pronounced in Luxembourg, where the proportion of men using a computer daily was 36 percentage points higher than for women.

Men also use the Internet more than women

The frequency of Internet use among women and men aged 55–74 is similar to that of computers, with a significant gap between the proportion of men — 18 % — and the proportion of women — 9 % — using them on a daily basis in the EU-25 as a whole (Figure 160).

Fig. 161 Women and men aged 55-74 assessed to have high computer skills, 2006



MT, RO: no data;
EE, PT: the share of women equals zero

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

In all EU Member States more men than women use the Internet on average at least once a day. Moreover, the share of men using the Internet was three to four times larger than that of women in Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Slovenia.

More men than women have basic computer skills

The gap between men and women is even wider for basic computer skills than in the take-up and use of ICT. In 2006, 12 % of men aged 55–74 surveyed in the EU-25 were considered to have high skills as opposed to only 3 % of women (Figure 161 and Annex Table A.100).

In all countries, except Denmark and Norway, the proportion of women with high computer skills was under 10 %, while for men, the proportion with high skills was 10 % or more in 11 Member States as well as in Iceland and Norway. The gap between men and women was particularly wide (12 percentage points or more) in Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, the UK as well as in Iceland.

A

Statistical Annex

A.1 – Age pyramid, 1990, 2005, 2025 and 2050 (% of women and men by broad age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
1990 (1)																																			
0-14	Women	9.4	8.8	10.0	10.6	8.4	7.8	10.9	13.3	9.5	9.9	9.9	8.2	12.9	10.5	11.1	8.4	10.0	10.7	8.9	8.5	12.3	10.2	11.6	10.2	12.5	9.5	8.7	9.3	9.7	:	12.2	9.6	9.2	8.3
	Men	9.9	9.3	10.5	11.1	8.8	8.2	11.4	14.0	10.0	10.4	10.4	8.6	13.8	10.9	11.5	8.8	10.5	11.3	9.3	9.0	12.9	10.7	12.1	10.7	13.0	9.9	9.2	9.7	10.2	:	12.8	9.8	9.7	8.7
15-64	Women	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.0	33.2	34.2	34.2	30.5	33.6	33.2	33.0	34.5	32.4	34.8	34.5	34.2	33.8	33.5	34.0	33.9	32.7	33.9	33.1	34.4	32.5	33.4	31.7	32.7	34.4	:	31.7	35.5	31.8	34.1
	Men	33.4	33.7	33.1	32.8	34.1	35.0	31.9	30.7	33.1	33.1	32.8	34.0	32.2	31.9	32.1	35.1	32.5	33.6	35.0	33.7	32.1	32.1	32.9	34.1	31.8	33.9	32.7	32.6	34.1	:	32.7	35.1	33.0	34.3
65+	Women	8.6	9.0	7.3	7.8	9.1	9.9	8.1	6.5	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.7	4.7	8.2	7.1	8.5	8.2	6.3	7.7	9.8	6.2	7.8	6.0	6.9	6.2	8.6	10.2	9.5	7.5	:	5.9	6.0	9.5	8.8
	Men	5.4	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.4	5.0	3.5	4.9	6.0	5.5	5.5	6.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	3.7	5.5	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.7	7.6	6.3	4.2	:	4.7	4.0	6.8	5.8
2005																																			
0-14	Women	7.9	8.4	6.7	7.3	9.2	7.0	7.5	10.1	7.0	7.0	9.1	6.9	9.4	7.2	8.3	9.1	7.6	8.6	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	7.8	14.3	10.9	8.7	9.6	7.9
	Men	8.3	8.8	7.1	7.7	9.6	7.4	7.9	10.6	7.4	7.5	9.6	7.3	9.8	7.6	8.8	9.6	8.0	9.1	9.4	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.1	7.4	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.3	8.2	14.9	11.4	8.8	10.1	8.4
15-64	Women	33.5	32.6	34.7	35.4	32.8	33.0	35.4	33.8	33.4	34.1	32.7	33.2	34.8	35.6	35.1	33.1	35.0	34.2	33.4	33.9	35.3	34.1	34.9	34.6	35.9	33.0	32.1	33.1	33.8	32.9	32.5	35.4	32.3	33.9
	Men	33.6	33.0	34.3	35.6	33.4	33.9	32.7	34.3	34.0	34.7	32.4	33.2	34.1	33.1	32.7	33.9	33.7	34.9	34.1	34.0	34.9	33.2	34.6	35.7	35.4	33.7	33.1	32.8	33.5	33.8	33.4	35.8	33.3	34.0
65+	Women	9.8	10.1	10.0	8.6	8.6	11.0	11.0	6.3	10.0	9.7	9.6	11.4	6.6	11.1	9.9	8.4	9.9	7.7	8.1	9.7	8.2	9.9	8.6	9.5	7.3	9.6	9.8	9.2	10.3	2.2	6.4	6.5	8.5	9.3
	Men	6.8	7.1	7.1	5.5	6.4	7.6	5.5	4.9	8.1	7.1	6.7	8.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.3	5.0	7.1	6.0	5.8	4.3	6.3	7.4	6.9	6.5	1.9	5.3	4.6	6.2	6.6
2025																																			
0-14	Women	7.0	7.6	5.7	6.6	7.7	6.3	7.9	8.9	6.5	6.3	8.1	5.9	7.6	7.9	7.4	8.3	6.9	7.5	7.8	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.8	8.3	7.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	7.4	8.0	6.0	7.0	8.2	6.7	8.3	9.4	6.9	6.6	8.6	6.2	8.1	8.3	7.8	8.8	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.2	8.2	8.8	8.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
15-64	Women	31.3	30.7	31.8	31.7	31.0	30.8	32.9	32.5	31.5	32.4	30.4	31.2	32.8	33.0	33.8	32.2	32.1	31.2	31.4	32.0	32.2	32.0	33.3	31.0	33.6	29.3	29.8	31.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	31.7	31.2	32.7	32.4	31.8	31.7	30.9	32.9	32.5	32.8	30.5	31.7	32.4	31.2	31.9	32.7	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.1	32.2	31.7	33.6	32.8	33.5	30.1	30.9	31.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
65+	Women	12.7	12.6	13.9	12.8	11.4	13.7	13.2	8.8	12.6	12.3	12.8	14.1	10.6	12.9	12.4	9.9	13.4	11.5	11.2	12.4	12.4	12.7	11.2	12.9	11.2	13.6	11.9	11.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	10.9	6.8	7.6	10.1	9.6	9.7	10.9	8.5	6.9	6.7	8.1	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.7	8.7	9.4	7.9	10.0	7.6	10.9	10.3	9.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
2050																																			
0-14	Women	6.5	7.1	5.6	6.1	7.6	5.8	7.2	7.8	6.0	5.6	7.6	5.4	6.4	7.2	6.6	8.1	6.7	7.0	7.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.9	7.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	6.9	7.6	5.9	6.5	8.1	6.1	7.6	8.2	6.3	5.9	8.1	5.8	6.9	7.6	7.0	8.5	7.1	7.5	8.2	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.8	8.4	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
15-64	Women	27.9	28.3	27.1	28.0	29.5	27.7	30.1	28.6	27.1	26.2	28.1	26.3	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	29.0	30.4	29.7	28.2	28.6	27.3	28.6	27.8	28.8	28.3	29.0	28.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	28.7	29.3	27.9	28.5	30.8	28.8	29.5	29.2	28.1	26.6	28.9	27.2	30.4	29.1	29.5	31.0	29.1	30.4	31.0	29.1	29.0	27.7	29.3	28.2	29.1	29.5	30.4	29.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
65+	Women	16.5	15.5	18.2	16.9	12.8	17.3	15.8	14.0	17.4	19.8	15.4	19.4	14.2	15.8	16.3	12.2	16.0	13.1	12.9	16.8	16.4	17.8	16.3	16.9	16.6	14.7	12.9	14.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	13.4	12.2	15.3	14.1	11.3	14.2	9.9	12.2	15.1	15.9	11.8	15.9	12.0	10.3	10.4	10.0	12.1	11.6	10.5	13.6	12.9	14.1	13.3	14.3	12.7	12.3	11.4	12.2	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) FR: 1990=1991; MT: 1990=1995
EU-25: estimate for 1990
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics and population projections

A.2 - Live female and male births, 1990 (1) and 2005 (% of total live births)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
1990	Girls	48.6	48.8	48.7	48.7	48.6	48.6	48.4	48.0	48.7	48.3	48.7	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.8	48.0	48.9	48.1	48.7	48.6	48.6	48.5	48.8	48.7	48.6	48.9	48.7	48.8	48.6	:	48.9	50.0	48.7	48.9
	Boys	51.4	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.6	52.0	51.3	51.7	51.3	51.5	50.9	50.9	51.2	52.0	51.1	51.9	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.1	51.3	51.2	51.4	:	51.1	50.0	51.3	51.1
2005	Girls	48.7	48.6	48.7	48.7	48.9	48.7	47.8	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.8	48.4	48.7	48.9	48.9	48.2	48.4	48.6	48.7	49.0	48.6	48.3	48.5	48.5	48.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.8	48.3	49.0	50.9	48.8	48.5
	Boys	51.3	51.4	51.3	51.3	51.1	51.3	52.2	51.4	51.6	51.6	51.2	51.6	51.3	51.1	51.1	51.8	51.6	51.4	51.3	51.0	51.4	51.7	51.5	51.5	51.4	50.9	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.7	51.0	49.1	51.2	51.5

(1) 1990: FR: metropolitan France
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.3 - Population structure by age group, 1990 and 2005 (1) (% of total in each age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
																	1990																				
0-4	Girls	48.8	48.7	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.7	49.0	48.8	48.6	48.6	48.9	48.7	48.2	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8	48.6	49.0	48.6	48.8	48.7	49.0	48.7	49.0	48.9	48.7	48.9	48.7	:	49.0	48.6	48.7	49.0
	Boys	51.2	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.0	51.2	51.4	51.4	51.1	51.3	51.8	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.2	51.4	51.0	51.4	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.3	51.0	51.1	51.3	51.1	51.3	:	51.0	51.4	51.3	51.0
5-14	Girls	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.9	48.9	48.7	49.1	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.8	48.9	48.4	49.1	49.2	48.8	48.8	48.9	48.9	48.7	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.7	49.0	48.9	48.7	48.8	48.8	:	48.9	49.7	48.8	48.8
	Boys	51.2	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.1	51.3	50.9	51.4	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.1	51.6	50.9	50.8	51.2	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.3	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.3	51.0	51.1	51.3	51.2	51.2	:	51.1	50.3	51.2	51.2
15-24	Girls	49.0	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.7	48.7	48.2	49.1	49.2	48.9	49.3	49.1	48.9	48.4	48.6	49.0	48.8	48.4	49.0	49.1	48.8	49.4	49.0	49.6	49.0	49.0	48.7	49.3	49.1	:	49.1	50.7	48.8	49.1
	Boys	51.0	51.1	51.0	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.8	50.9	50.8	51.1	50.7	50.9	51.1	51.6	51.4	51.0	51.2	51.6	51.0	50.9	51.2	50.6	51.0	50.4	51.0	51.0	51.3	50.7	50.9	:	50.9	49.3	51.2	50.9
																	2005																			
0-4	Girls	48.7	48.9	48.5	48.5	48.8	48.7	48.7	48.8	48.4	48.5	48.9	48.7	48.5	48.8	48.6	48.2	48.7	48.9	48.9	48.6	48.6	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.8	48.6	48.8	48.6	49.0	49.1	47.6	48.9	48.6
	Boys	51.3	51.1	51.5	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.2	51.6	51.5	51.1	51.3	51.5	51.2	51.4	51.8	51.3	51.1	51.1	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.4	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.4	51.2	51.4	51.0	50.9	52.4	51.1	51.4
5-14	Girls	48.7	48.9	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.8	48.6	48.8	48.9	48.8	48.7	48.8	48.4	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.9	48.8	48.6	48.8	49.0	48.7	48.7	48.8	49.1	48.9	50.7	48.6	48.6
	Boys	51.3	51.1	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.4	51.2	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.2	51.6	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.1	51.2	51.4	51.2	51.0	51.3	51.3	51.2	50.9	51.1	49.3	51.4	51.4
15-24	Girls	49.0	49.3	48.7	48.9	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.3	47.9	48.8	49.3	48.8	48.7	49.0	49.0	48.8	49.0	48.6	49.2	49.1	49.0	49.1	48.9	48.8	49.0	48.9	48.8	49.0	49.0	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.9	49.2
	Boys	51.0	50.7	51.3	51.1	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.7	52.1	51.2	50.7	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.2	51.0	51.4	50.8	50.9	51.0	50.9	51.1	51.2	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.0	51.0	51.1	51.0	51.2	51.1	50.8

(1) FR: 1990=1991, MT: 1990=1995, EU-25: estimate for 1990
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.4 - Infant mortality rates, 1990 and 2005 (1) (per 1 000 live born girls/boys)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
1990	Girls	6.3	6.7	12.6	9.1	6.3	6.1	10.2	7.3	9.6	6.9	6.2	7.1	8.2	11.5	9.7	7.1	13.1	8.1	6.1	7.1	:	9.5	23.9	6.7	10.1	5.6	5.3	6.8	8.9	:	4.8	:	5.6	6.3
	Boys	8.1	9.1	16.9	12.4	8.5	8.0	14.3	9.0	9.9	8.3	8.4	9.0	9.3	16.0	10.8	7.3	16.4	10.0	8.0	8.5	:	12.2	29.8	9.9	13.8	5.7	6.6	8.8	12.3	:	7.1	10.0	8.1	7.4
2005	Girls	3.9	3.8	9.0	2.7	3.6	3.5	5.1	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.7	7.7	6.0	3.5	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.0	5.9	3.5	13.0	3.9	6.3	2.8	2.3	4.5	5.6	:	1.9	:	2.9	3.7
	Boys	4.8	5.1	11.8	4.0	5.1	4.4	5.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	7.9	7.7	1.8	7.0	7.1	5.3	4.4	7.0	3.5	16.8	4.4	8.0	3.2	2.5	5.9	5.7	:	2.7	5.3	3.3	4.8

(1) CY: 1990=1993; LI: 1990=1994; 1990: FR: metropolitan France; BE, UK: 2005=2002; IT: 2005=2003; FR: 2005=2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.5 - Mortality rates by age group, 2005 (1) (per 100 000 women/men)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
1-4	Girls	20	22	45	20	17	18	56	20	22	19	17	18	44	36	27	19	27	50	24	22	25	14	59	29	33	23	20	20	17	:	12	137	15	14
	Boys	25	30	66	18	21	22	38	21	19	25	26	19	30	54	56	17	37	24	24	21	29	27	72	30	38	35	23	24	28	:	24	122	27	23
5-14	Girls	11	11	25	15	6	11	19	11	15	11	10	10	36	21	15	14	12	20	9	10	14	13	27	14	11	18	7	10	9	:	9	0	9	8
	Boys	14	15	33	16	11	12	25	12	18	14	13	14	32	42	37	20	16	8	13	14	18	20	36	11	20	20	13	12	17	:	0	0	14	14
15-19	Women	22	21	36	27	22	19	34	25	21	21	23	19	33	37	41	8	27	14	17	26	24	25	43	13	27	30	16	23	30	:	19	0	24	26
	Men	54	52	51	56	54	43	86	64	62	57	55	58	86	90	115	15	52	55	34	71	68	70	73	59	54	50	36	45	72	:	83	91	47	43
20-24	Women	26	24	40	26	17	23	51	29	30	23	29	24	36	56	44	40	27	14	26	30	25	32	31	34	26	33	27	28	24	:	19	0	38	27
	Men	84	86	104	95	64	64	192	94	117	72	90	82	109	183	230	126	80	58	47	90	112	93	87	106	89	89	67	68	91	:	72	90	101	78

(1) IT: 2003; FR: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.6 - Average age at first marriage of women and men, 1990 and 2003 (1)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
1990	Women	24.8	24.3	21.4	21.1	27.6	25.3	22.5	26.5	24.7	25.3	25.6	25.6	:	22.3	22.4	25.4	21.5	:	25.9	24.9	22.7	23.9	22.0	23.8	21.8	25.0	27.5	25.0	23.3	:	26.8	:	26.3	26.8
	Men	27.5	26.3	24.6	23.5	30.0	27.9	24.6	28.3	28.7	27.5	27.5	28.6	:	24.1	24.2	26.9	24.2	:	28.2	27.4	:	26.0	:	26.6	24.8	27.0	29.9	27.2	27.0	:	29.2	:	28.7	29.2
2003	Women	27.4	27.1	24.9	25.6	30.1	28.1	25.5	:	27.3	28.3	28.2	27.4	26.1	24.8	24.4	27.9	25.8	26.5	28.4	27.4	24.7	26.1	24.1	27.5	25.0	28.5	30.5	27.2	25.4	:	30.5	29.4	29.1	28.4
	Men	29.8	29.3	28.2	28.4	32.3	30.6	28.1	:	31.0	30.2	30.4	30.4	28.9	26.8	26.6	30.2	28.6	29.0	30.8	29.9	27.0	28.0	27.5	30.1	27.7	30.4	32.9	29.3	28.6	:	32.4	31.4	31.6	30.7

(1) IT, CY, UK: 2003=2000; HR: 2003=2001; EE, EL, ES, FR, AT, FI, LI: 2003=2002; FR: metropolitan France; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.7 - Average age of mother at birth of first child, 1990-2003 (1)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
1990	26.0	26.4	22.2	22.5	26.4	26.6	22.9	26.6	25.5	26.8	:	26.9	24.7	23.0	23.2	26.5	23.1	:	27.6	25.0	23.3	24.9	22.6	23.7	22.6	26.5	26.3	27.3	24.1	:	24.0	:	25.6	27.6
2003	28.0	:	24.2	25.9	27.8	28.8	24.6	28.3	27.9	29.2	:	:	26.9	24.6	24.5	28.7	25.9	:	28.8	26.9	25.3	27.1	24.2	27.2	25.0	27.9	28.5	29.3	26.1	:	26.1	:	27.5	29.1

(1) DK, FR: 2003=2001; EE, EL, ES, UK: 2003=2002; FR: metropolitan France; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.8 - Fertility rates, 1990 and 2005 (per woman of child-bearing age) (1)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
1990	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	:	2.3	:	1.9	1.6
2005	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.4

(1) BE, EE, IE, HR: 2005=2004; FR: metropolitan France
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.9 - Young people living with their parents (1), 2005 (% of women/men in each age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
18-24	Women	66	71	69	78	33	56	71	(13)	68	81	56	90	74	77	80	82	76	95	55	63	:	84	74	86	86	39	:	50	84	:	:	:	:
	Men	78	83	88	87	48	72	77	(3)	76	90	70	94	77	80	87	86	88	97	75	77	:	89	91	93	95	56	:	67	95	:	:	:	:
25-29	Women	28	19	38	31	(2)	12	(21)	(34)	47	49	11	53	27	39	40	:	37	55	8	20	:	44	31	47	51	5	:	14	43	:	:	:	:
	Men	42	36	70	52	5	25	(29)	(13)	68	62	23	71	39	58	63	:	55	75	20	38	:	60	60	69	69	16	:	24	82	:	:	:	:

(1) EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.10 - Household status of young women not living in the parental home (1), 2005 (% of women in each age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
18-24	Alone	23	20	22	13	41	36	.	(2)	47	6	30	14	.	.	.	(29)	13	.	32	30	:	.	8	(12)	(6)	46	:	11	(14)	:	:	:	:
	Alone with children	6	5	.	(3)	(2)	5	.	.	.	(1)	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(2)	.	:	.	.	.	.	.	:	17	.	:	:	:	:
	Couple	35	42	(11)	44	48	38	.	(12)	31	33	45	23	30	45	(18)	(43)	33	.	48	31	:	26	20	(31)	18	39	:	32	(17)	:	:	:	:
	Couple with children	18	21	21	28	7	15	.	.	12	24	16	43	37	(18)	.	(17)	25	.	10	16	:	39	25	(28)	28	9	:	19	(22)	:	:	:	:
	Other	18	13	44	11	3	5	.	(85)	9	36	6	19	27	28	(58)	.	27	.	8	21	:	28	47	(27)	46	4	:	21	(48)	:	:	:	:
25-29	Alone	11	15	.	7	23	25	.	(4)	14	6	16	11	(6)	.	.	:	7	.	17	22	:	5	5	(7)	.	25	:	11	(7)	:	:	:	:
	Alone with children	5	6	.	7	3	7	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	:	.	.	4	(3)	:	.	(2)	(8)	(2)	(3)	:	15	.	:	:	:	:
	Couple	32	35	10	22	39	33	(22)	(39)	31	40	34	30	29	(13)	(15)	:	27	.	49	27	:	23	16	(17)	14	37	:	36	(11)	:	:	:	:
	Couple with children	42	40	45	58	35	32	54	.	47	39	44	52	50	42	49	:	50	67	29	39	:	62	51	51	52	34	:	31	52	:	:	:	:
	Other	9	4	38	6	.	2	.	(56)	8	13	2	6	14	32	(25)	:	12	.	(2)	9	:	8	27	(16)	31	.	:	6	(30)	:	:	:	:

(1) EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.11 - Household status of young men not living in the parental home (1), 2005 (% of men in each age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
18-24	Alone	36	37	48	29	49	55	(60)	(2)	63	12	42	42	.	.	.	(49)	16	.	49	39	:	15	23	(41)	.	54	:	19	(31)	:	:	:	:
	Alone with children	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	:	.	.	.	.	.	:	.	.	:	:	:	:
	Couple	32	34	(18)	38	43	31	.	(9)	28	29	41	21	(14)	33	(28)	(25)	37	.	37	29	:	24	31	(34)	(21)	35	:	33	(30)	:	:	:	:
	Couple with children	10	12	.	15	4	8	.	(1)	.	13	9	20	.	.	.	.	18	.	(6)	13	:	18	(9)	.	(18)	8	:	13	.	:	:	:	:
	Other	22	16	(23)	18	(4)	6	.	(88)	6	46	8	18	76	42	(39)	(21)	29	.	8	18	:	43	37	(18)	50	(3)	:	34	.	:	:	:	:
25-29	Alone	22	28	(15)	16	32	42	(26)	(6)	33	12	26	30	(6)	.	.	:	14	.	29	35	:	7	12	(15)	7	36	:	22	(17)	:	:	:	:
	Alone with children	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	:	.	.	.	.	:	.	.	.	.	.	:	1	.	:	:	:	:
	Couple	37	39	17	31	41	33	(27)	(26)	38	41	41	29	31	28	(14)	:	33	.	52	31	:	28	25	(24)	19	38	:	42	(15)	:	:	:	:
	Couple with children	30	29	48	46	24	21	(39)	.	21	27	31	33	34	43	(48)	:	37	(47)	17	26	:	50	41	45	46	24	:	27	(52)	:	:	:	:
	Other	11	4	19	8	(2)	3	.	(68)	8	19	3	8	30	(17)	(35)	:	15	.	3	8	:	14	21	(16)	28	(2)	:	9	(17)	:	:	:	:

(1) EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.12 - Median age of young people leaving home, 1995 and 2005 (1)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
1995	Women	:	23	:	23	:	22	22	23	25	27	21	26	23	:	:	23	24	25	21	23	:	26	25	27	25	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	25	:	26	:	24	24	26	29	29	24	29	25	:	:	26	26	26	23	25	:	28	29	29	29	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:
2005	Women	:	23	25	25	20	21	24	:	27	27	22	27	24	24	24	25	25	28	21	23	:	26	24	27	27	20	:	20	26	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	26	31	27	21	23	24	:	30	29	24	30	25	30	29	27	28	28	24	24	:	28	29	30	30	21	:	24	32	:	:	:	:

(1) CZ, EE, RO, SK: 1995=1998, CY, HU, MT, SI: 1995=2000; LU: 2005=2004; median age: estimate (age at which 50 % of the population no longer live in a household with their parent(s))
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.13 - Age range at which the population has left the parental household, 2005 (1)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
20 % have left	Women	:	20	19	21	18	19	20	:	18	22	19	23	20	21	21	23	20	25	19	19	:	23	20	22	22	18	:	18	22	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	22	26	23	19	20	20	:	19	24	20	26	21	21	22	24	24	27	21	21	:	24	24	25	25	19	:	19	27	:	:	:	:
50 % have left	Women	:	23	25	25	20	21	24	:	27	27	22	27	24	24	24	25	25	28	21	23	:	26	24	27	27	20	:	20	26	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	26	31	27	21	23	24	:	30	29	24	30	25	30	29	27	28	28	24	24	:	28	29	30	30	21	:	24	32				
80 % have left	Women	:	26	32	29	22	25	29	:	32	32	25	33	30	33	33	28	31	32	24	27	:	30	31	31	>34	22	:	25	32	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	29	>34	32	24	28	29	:	>34	>34	27	>34	32	>34	>34	31	>34	>34	27	31	:	34	>34	>34	>34	26	:	28	>34	:	:	:	:

(1) LU: 2004; age range: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.14 – Relative student performance in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy, 2003

% difference in mean score of boys/girls

	Reading	Maths	Scientific
	Girls rel Boys	Boys rel Girls	Boys rel Girls
BE	7.5	1.4	0.0
CZ	6.6	2.9	1.1
DK	5.3	3.3	3.7
DE	8.9	1.8	1.1
IE	5.8	3.0	0.4
EL	8.3	4.5	2.6
ES	8.5	1.8	0.8
FR	8.0	1.7	0.0
IT	8.6	3.9	1.2
LV	8.2	0.6	-0.8
LU	7.1	3.5	2.7
HU	6.6	1.6	-0.3
NL	4.2	1.0	1.0
AT	10.1	1.5	-0.5
PL	8.3	1.1	1.4
PT	7.9	2.7	1.3
SK	7.2	3.8	3.0
FI	8.4	1.4	-1.1
SE	7.4	1.3	1.0
UK	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:
TR	7.8	3.6	0.1
IS	12.5	-2.9	-2.0
LI	3.4	5.5	5.1
NO	10.3	1.3	0.3
CH	7.4	3.2	2.0

Negative figures mean that girls perform better
UK: Response rate too low
Source: OECD, PISA database, 2003

A.15 - Percentage of students with low performance in reading, mathematical and scientific literacy, 2003

%

	Reading (1)		Maths (1)		Scientific (2)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
BE	13.0	22.4	15.7	17.2	15.4	17.5
CZ	15.0	23.5	18.1	15.1	12.1	11.2
DK	12.7	20.5	17.4	13.4	24.7	20.6
DE	16.3	28.1	21.4	21.4	18.2	19.0
IE	7.7	14.3	18.7	15.0	12.8	13.4
EL	18.5	32.5	41.9	35.8	22.3	21.0
ES	14.5	27.9	23.4	22.5	18.7	19.6
FR	12.1	23.5	16.5	16.8	15.6	17.7
IT	17.2	31.1	34.0	29.7	20.9	21.6
LV	11.6	25.0	23.1	24.4	15.8	18.7
LU	17.1	28.5	23.4	20.0	21.8	21.1
HU	14.9	25.5	23.9	22.2	14.0	15.5
NL	8.6	14.3	11.7	10.2	11.6	10.6
AT	13.1	28.2	18.4	19.2	16.7	20.2
PL	10.3	23.4	21.4	22.7	17.4	17.9
PT	15.1	29.5	31.3	28.7	23.1	23.9
SK	18.6	30.9	22.0	18.0	17.6	16.1
FI	2.4	9.0	6.2	7.3	4.6	6.9
SE	8.8	17.7	17.9	16.7	16.6	15.7
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	27.8	44.1	55.8	49.3	38.3	38.9
IS	9.5	26.9	11.5	18.3	13.5	18.7
LI	8.0	12.7	14.4	10.2	13.3	11.0
NO	11.3	24.8	21.1	20.6	20.5	22.0
CH	11.8	21.2	15.7	13.4	15.8	15.3

UK: Response rate too low
(1) Level 1 or below (below 421 score points)
(2) Below 400 score points
Source: OECD, PISA database, 2003

A.16 - Graduations in upper and post-secondary non tertiary education (ISCED 3+4) of women and men, 2004

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Distribution of women and men aged 17-22 by type of education, 2004 (% of total for each age group and type of education)																																		
17-19	General/prevocational																																	
	Women	:	57.8	58.2	:	60.2	60.4	:	50.6	54.5	:	:	65.5	56.4	:	56.1	56.6	55.9	:	:	:	61.9	61.3	62.9	60.9	59.4	:	58.2	:	:	44.8	74.1	58.7	:
	Men	:	42.2	41.8	:	39.8	39.6	:	49.4	45.5	:	:	34.5	43.6	:	43.9	43.4	44.1	:	:	:	38.1	38.7	37.1	39.1	40.6	:	41.8	:	:	55.2	25.9	41.3	:
	Vocational																																	
	Women	:	50.1	40.1	:	50.0	:	:	50.5	46.9	:	:	46.2	19.4	:	43.5	45.5	42.4	:	:	:	53.3	47.8	42.9	46.8	45.6	:	44.2	:	:	34.9	52.8	42.9	:
	Men	:	49.9	59.9	:	50.0	:	:	49.5	53.1	:	:	53.8	80.6	:	56.5	54.5	57.6	:	:	:	46.7	52.2	57.1	53.2	54.4	:	55.8	:	:	65.1	47.2	57.1	:
Population structure of women and men aged 17-19																																		
	Women	48.8	49.0	48.7	48.8	48.9	48.8	49.1	48.8	47.9	48.7	49.1	48.7	48.8	49.1	49.2	48.6	49.2	47.8	48.8	48.8	48.9	48.9	48.8	48.9	49.0	48.9	48.5	48.5	49.0	48.8	49.8	48.6	48.9
	Men	51.2	51.0	51.3	51.2	51.1	51.2	50.9	51.2	52.1	51.3	50.9	51.3	51.2	50.9	50.8	51.4	50.8	52.2	51.2	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.1	51.0	51.1	51.5	51.5	51.0	51.2	50.2	51.4	51.1
20-22	General/prevocational																																	
	Women	:	37.1	53.8	:	53.8	53.7	:	50.6	:	:	:	58.4	49.2	:	46.5	43.8	47.7	:	:	:	49.8	52.9	45.9	61.0	57.0	:	50.7	:	:	25.6	61.2	53.8	:
	Men	:	62.9	46.2	:	46.2	46.3	:	49.4	:	:	:	41.6	50.8	:	53.5	56.2	52.3	:	:	:	50.2	47.1	54.1	39.0	43.0	:	49.3	:	:	74.4	38.8	46.2	:
	Vocational																																	
	Women	:	48.0	29.3	:	38.5	:	:	34.6	51.9	:	:	39.5	50.0	:	52.9	51.9	44.1	:	:	:	46.3	45.2	51.1	46.2	49.5	:	43.7	:	:	26.6	39.4	29.5	:
	Men	:	52.0	70.7	:	61.5	:	:	65.4	48.1	:	:	60.5	50.0	:	47.1	48.1	55.9	:	:	:	53.7	54.8	48.9	53.8	50.5	:	56.3	:	:	73.4	60.6	70.5	:
Population structure of women and men aged 20-22																																		
	Women	49.1	49.4	48.7	48.9	49.3	49.2	49.0	49.9	47.8	48.9	49.4	48.9	48.3	49.0	49.1	48.5	48.9	48.9	49.3	49.5	49.1	49.2	48.9	48.5	48.9	48.8	48.9	49.5	49.0	48.8	49.0	49.1	49.5
	Men	50.9	50.6	51.3	51.1	50.7	50.8	51.0	50.1	52.2	51.1	50.6	51.1	51.7	51.0	50.9	51.5	51.1	51.1	50.7	50.5	50.9	50.8	51.1	51.5	51.1	51.2	51.1	50.5	51.0	51.2	51.0	50.9	50.5

Source: Eurostat, UOE and demographic statistics

A.17 - Early school leavers, 2005

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
16-17	Women	4.9	(2.7)	13.5	6.3	.	.	.	9.7	7.7	11.3	3.3	8.1	.	.	.	.	4.5	.	.	(4.7)	.	15.0	13.8	.	(3.2)	(3.8)	.	6.4	.	:	.	11.5	8.3
	Men	6.6	(2.9)	12.6	6.5	12.1	.	.	13.0	8.7	16.4	3.9	14.5	(8.5)	.	.	.	4.9	(27.6)	(3.1)	(6.8)	(1.4)	15.7	13.5	.	(3.8)	(4.0)	.	7.9	(6.0)	:	.	9.1	6.6
18-21	Women	12.2	10.3	17.6	6.6	7.2	14.1	.	9.1	9.0	24.8	8.8	16.0	11.9	(8.2)	.	(7.1)	10.2	35.1	9.6	8.7	3.4	26.7	18.3	.	5.3	7.8	13.4	12.3	20.6	:	26.0	5.6	14.1
	Men	16.4	12.8	17.2	7.4	10.6	13.5	.	14.4	17.5	36.0	13.7	23.5	25.5	14.9	(8.3)	(13.6)	12.8	40.3	14.5	10.3	5.5	42.7	21.7	(6.2)	5.7	11.4	14.9	15.0	35.1	:	37.4	6.5	11.9
22-24	Women	14.5	10.9	24.9	6.5	(7.9)	14.1	.	10.3	13.6	25.3	13.0	21.2	9.5	.	(10.3)	(12.8)	12.2	45.7	13.3	10.1	5.0	34.3	22.7	(4.2)	6.3	7.4	7.5	14.5	(27.2)	:	.	1.6	.
	Men	18.8	18.8	22.4	4.7	(7.7)	13.5	.	15.7	24.9	36.8	15.7	29.7	27.6	(16.5)	(17.7)	21.2	14.5	46.8	17.5	10.8	8.9	51.7	21.0	(5.1)	6.5	10.8	9.0	14.3	46.8	:	21.5	3.6	.

Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.' : extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.18 - Enrolments (1997/98 and 2003/04) and graduations (1998 and 2004) of women and men in the first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
1997/98																																		
Enrolments (1)	Women	53.0	52.1	61.1	49.1	55.9	46.5	56.9	54.3	50.2	53.1	55.1	54.7	56.0	59.1	60.5	51.7	54.2	52.5	48.6	50.1	57.1	56.1	49.9	55.2	51.6	54.2	57.3	53.2	:	39.9	60.0	57.1	:
	Ratio W/M	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	:	0.7	1.5	1.3	:
1998																																		
Graduations (2)	Women	55.5	54.9	66.2	51.1	56.7	49.4	64.8	53.1	:	58.0	56.8	55.9	66.0	64.1	62.4	:	57.8	53.8	52.9	47.0	58.8	64.6	53.2	57.1	57.1	62.1	60.5	53.7	:	42.1	56.9	61.7	:
	Ratio W/M	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.1	:	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	:	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	:	0.7	1.3	1.6	:
2003/04																																		
Enrolments (1)	Women	55.0	54.1	52.5	52.4	58.2	49.4	62.0	55.4	52.0	54.0	55.4	56.3	47.9	62.3	60.1	53.3	57.5	56.0	51.0	53.9	57.7	56.2	54.9	56.9	54.9	53.6	60.2	57.6	53.7	41.4	64.6	59.9	45.5
	Ratio W/M	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.8
2004																																		
Graduations (2)	Women	59.2	57.6	58.4	58.8	59.2	53.7	71.8	57.2	:	58.0	56.8	58.2	59.7	69.3	66.5	:	63.8	54.8	56.6	51.4	65.7	66.5	57.4	60.9	56.9	62.6	62.4	58.1	59.2	44.0	66.6	60.8	:
	Ratio W/M	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.3	:	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.0	:	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.6	:

Ratio W/M': ratio of women to men
(1) 1997/98: BE, CY, MT , TR: data refer to 1998/99, IE: data refer to 1999/2000; 2003/04: LU: data refer to 2002/03
(2) BE: data in 1998 refer to Flemish community; IT, CY, SE, TR: 1998=1999; FR, MT, FI: 2004=2003
Source: Eurostat, UOE

A.19 - Enrolments (1997/98 and 2003/04) and graduations (1998 and 2004) of women and men in the second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 6)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
1997/98																																		
Enrolments (1)	Women	44.0	32.5	44.7	32.0	40.0	:	52.2	45.0	34.6	50.4	46.7	52.3	:	46.9	48.6	:	40.3	.	40.2	39.8	41.5	48.9	:	:	40.2	44.8	39.8	38.6	:	:	35.7	34.4	:
	Ratio W/M	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	:	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	:	0.9	0.9	:	0.7	.	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	:	:	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	:	:	0.6	0.5	:
1998																																		
Graduations (2)	Women	37.0	33.1	40.8	26.9	31.5	33.1	63.2	43.8	:	42.0	40.7	51.1	:	31.3	45.6	:	40.2	.	28.8	33.1	37.4	50.0	:	38.9	35.9	42.6	32.1	34.1	:	:	:	28.6	:
	Ratio W/M	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.7	1.0	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.7	.	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	0.4	:
2003/04																																		
Enrolments (1)	Women	46.7	38.9	51.0	36.4	43.2	:	53.5	45.7	41.9	50.7	47.1	51.0	49.5	58.2	55.7	51.9	42.3	.	41.1	45.5	47.6	54.0	51.4	:	40.6	50.5	47.1	43.9	44.5	38.8	52.9	42.6	38.8
	Ratio W/M	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	:	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	.	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	:	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6
2004																																		
Graduations (2)	Women	43.2	33.9	50.8	35.6	35.9	39.0	62.2	45.7	38.1	47.5	41.7	50.9	61.5	58.3	57.5	:	42.9	.	39.4	40.5	46.9	54.7	49.3	40.6	45.0	48.7	42.6	43.1	42.0	38.0	50.0	39.8	36.9
	Ratio W/M	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	:	0.8	.	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6

Ratio W/M': ratio of women to men
(1) 1997/98: BE, MT , NL, TR: data refer to 1998/99, IE: data refer to 1999/2000; 2003/04: LU: data refer to 2002/03; MT: data too small and fluctuate from year to year
(2) FR, MT, FI: 2004=2003; MT: data too small and fluctuate from year to year
Source: Eurostat, UOE

A.20 - Graduations of women and men in the first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5) by field, 1998 and 2004 (1)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
																1998																	
Education																																	
Women	75.7	71.3	84.6	72.4	69.1	77.2	91.7	75.6	:	76.6	69.4	76.0	94.1	83.5	84.3	74.6	78.2	64.2	72.5	74.1	83.3	83.1	52.9	89.3	76.2	80.6	79.7	70.3	:	43.3	80.1	76.1	:
Ratio W/M	3.1	2.5	5.5	2.6	2.2	3.4	11.1	3.1	:	3.3	2.3	3.2	16.1	5.1	5.4	2.9	3.6	1.8	2.6	2.9	5.0	4.9	1.1	8.3	3.2	4.1	3.9	2.4	:	0.8	4.0	3.2	:
Humanities and arts																																	
Women	68.5	63.5	70.5	58.7	70.3	65.6	69.5	63.2	:	65.8	74.0	80.6	77.1	78.6	75.1	40.0	64.9	51.1	61.0	59.2	75.7	71.2	66.8	67.7	59.1	71.3	61.4	61.2	:	53.6	67.5	60.9	:
Ratio W/M	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.7	:	1.9	2.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	:	1.2	2.1	1.6	:
Social and behavioural science, journalism and information																																	
Women	61.4	57.7	71.5	54.4	49.3	53.0	65.9	69.0	:	61.7	66.3	62.5	71.7	65.5	66.7	:	61.2	80.7	51.8	66.7	67.7	69.3	72.8	72.8	62.0	66.6	68.7	:	:	43.4	61.1	60.6	:
Ratio W/M	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.2	:	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.0	:	1.6	4.2	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.2	:	:	0.8	1.6	1.5	:
Business and administration																																	
Women	53.3	52.0	67.1	56.1	40.2	38.0	60.0	54.7	:	59.1	60.6	46.7	60.0	64.5	68.3	72.7	58.7	42.7	42.5	43.6	63.6	60.5	60.0	63.0	56.2	68.5	50.4	:	:	52.1	37.1	47.8	:
Ratio W/M	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.2	:	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.0	:	:	1.1	0.6	0.9	:
Law																																	
Women	55.2	56.7	62.6	52.8	54.5	43.7	62.0	56.0	:	60.1	64.0	58.2	48.0	49.8	36.6	:	53.6	55.6	55.7	48.5	54.7	66.3	54.8	68.2	51.2	50.8	55.0	:	:	36.5	43.1	51.4	:
Ratio W/M	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.3	:	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	:	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	:	:	0.6	0.8	1.0	:
Science, mathematics and computing																																	
Women	42.1	30.1	60.7	28.6	32.3	30.2	36.4	48.1	:	43.1	41.8	56.3	55.9	58.4	40.3	4.2	45.2	32.1	26.2	35.9	62.8	55.0	62.8	41.6	27.4	46.8	35.4	39.4	:	42.3	30.3	30.6	:
Ratio W/M	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	:	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	:	0.7	0.4	0.4	:
Engineering, manufacturing and construction																																	
Women	19.5	21.7	41.3	21.5	29.4	13.9	24.1	15.0	:	24.1	18.7	26.8	22.2	25.8	35.8	1.9	23.4	2.6	12.3	13.1	23.8	31.6	24.1	19.9	29.2	16.9	21.9	17.1	:	24.4	17.3	25.5	:
Ratio W/M	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	0.3	:
Agriculture and veterinary																																	
Women	42.6	37.7	43.1	41.8	42.5	28.6	44.3	40.1	:	44.4	53.3	44.5	0.0	51.5	45.7	:	39.6	0.0	35.5	33.9	54.6	57.2	40.5	39.7	37.1	42.2	50.4	46.7	:	40.5	0.0	45.1	:
Ratio W/M	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	:	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.8	:	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	:	0.7	0.0	0.8	:
Health and welfare																																	
Women	72.2	72.8	82.9	67.1	83.2	70.2	78.3	77.1	:	76.4	75.0	57.7	67.7	82.1	78.7	84.4	74.7	64.2	74.1	66.9	62.2	77.4	65.4	76.6	78.4	84.9	79.1	73.6	:	58.7	83.9	82.0	:
Ratio W/M	2.6	2.7	4.9	2.0	4.9	2.4	3.6	3.4	:	3.2	3.0	1.4	2.1	4.6	3.7	5.4	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.4	1.9	3.3	3.6	5.6	3.8	2.8	:	1.4	5.2	4.6	:
Services																																	
Women	51.6	55.0	39.6	36.7	17.3	54.9	30.1	52.0	:	52.4	51.3	56.4	75.4	28.2	53.8	:	36.5	100.0	51.2	61.1	48.2	53.4	54.0	31.4	47.7	73.1	29.8	52.2	:	36.5	:	25.7	:
Ratio W/M	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.1	:	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.1	0.4	1.2	:	0.6	-	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.7	0.4	1.1	:	0.6	:	0.3	:

A.20 (Continued) - Graduations of women and men in the first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5) by field, 1998 and 2004 (1)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
	2004																																
Education																																	
Women	77.4	73.4	74.0	76.8	73.9	77.6	90.4	80.8	75.7	81.6	71.1	85.1	86.8	89.5	83.1	:	78.6	73.8	79.2	76.9	76.4	85.2	77.7	85.6	74.3	84.2	79.3	73.1	92.4	51.8	84.8	75.2	74.4
Ratio W/M	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.5	9.4	4.2	3.1	4.4	2.5	5.7	6.6	8.5	4.9	:	3.7	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	5.8	3.5	6.0	2.9	5.3	3.8	2.7	12.2	1.1	5.6	3.0	2.9
Humanities and arts																																	
Women	69.6	61.9	64.8	62.6	67.6	68.8	80.2	66.4	78.7	63.6	74.6	76.2	76.9	82.5	76.9	:	71.2	63.7	59.8	63.8	76.1	69.7	68.0	72.3	56.0	75.9	63.5	63.6	74.2	59.2	68.9	60.4	60.0
Ratio W/M	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.7	1.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.7	3.3	:	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.3	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.5
Social and behavioural science, journalism and information																																	
Women	66.5	66.5	62.0	66.6	59.3	61.3	78.6	70.7	62.5	68.5	67.9	65.8	79.2	76.6	71.1	:	69.1	67.6	59.8	66.7	:	71.2	71.9	68.7	63.4	71.9	69.1	62.4	70.4	47.9	64.7	58.8	66.2
Ratio W/M	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	3.7	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.5	:	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	:	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	2.0
Business and administration																																	
Women	59.8	51.4	62.7	65.5	49.2	45.7	73.6	58.6	60.5	64.2	62.8	46.6	63.7	69.7	75.5	:	69.0	49.8	46.0	49.4	:	62.2	65.5	66.4	61.3	70.7	52.8	51.2	67.6	48.9	57.6	51.1	38.3
Ratio W/M	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.8	2.3	3.1	:	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	:	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.6
Law																																	
Women	60.7	59.6	58.2	46.4	56.8	52.0	62.9	65.0	64.6	59.8	64.8	59.5	56.5	67.5	61.6	:	59.0	55.0	62.3	52.1	:	65.2	51.8	70.7	54.1	55.6	61.3	59.5	70.0	45.6	60.0	51.5	50.7
Ratio W/M	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.6	:	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.1	:	1.9	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.0
Science, mathematics and computing																																	
Women	39.8	30.4	56.4	40.0	33.7	36.1	48.1	42.9	42.8	36.4	41.1	53.6	42.2	39.2	43.2	:	38.0	30.0	23.0	35.8	40.7	50.7	59.1	39.8	40.8	49.4	47.5	37.4	48.6	45.2	41.9	26.2	20.2
Ratio W/M	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3
Engineering, manufacturing and construction																																	
Women	23.6	20.8	37.2	24.4	31.4	17.4	33.1	17.3	38.5	25.7	21.7	28.6	20.2	28.2	33.3	:	23.6	31.3	15.4	17.1	27.7	33.8	32.5	21.1	31.7	21.7	28.9	20.0	26.5	23.1	29.7	22.6	11.0
Ratio W/M	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	:	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Agriculture and veterinary																																	
Women	48.6	46.2	42.5	56.5	33.7	34.3	61.7	38.3	52.7	44.6	52.0	43.5	0.0	47.3	55.2	:	46.3	23.1	49.6	37.5	58.8	61.9	40.4	58.1	43.9	48.3	59.9	60.5	43.2	39.1	52.4	50.7	31.0
Ratio W/M	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.2	:	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.4
Health and welfare																																	
Women	78.3	75.5	70.0	81.8	83.8	77.9	93.3	85.1	74.5	80.1	78.2	66.3	73.7	85.7	84.4	:	80.1	63.9	77.7	67.9	75.7	80.1	65.4	82.7	82.1	87.3	85.6	81.1	73.8	62.2	84.7	84.4	75.7
Ratio W/M	3.6	3.1	2.3	4.5	5.2	3.5	14.0	5.7	2.9	4.0	3.6	2.0	2.8	6.0	5.4	:	4.0	1.8	3.5	2.1	3.1	4.0	1.9	4.8	4.6	6.9	5.9	4.3	2.8	1.6	5.5	5.4	3.1
Services																																	
Women	54.7	54.1	49.2	47.5	21.2	53.4	59.0	48.1	70.0	60.2	55.0	40.6	38.1	45.4	53.7	:	48.4	44.4	54.3	71.8	56.6	61.6	53.0	43.1	33.8	66.0	66.1	68.0	31.2	26.0	75.7	42.2	41.6
Ratio W/M	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	:	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.4	3.1	0.7	0.7

Ratio W/M': ratio of women to men
(1) FR, CY, TR: 1998=1999; BE: 1998=2000; FR, MT, FI: 2004=2003
Source: Eurostat, UOE

A.21 - Proportion of female teachers in different levels of education, 2004

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Primary/secondary	68.4	64.8	80.9	:	:	62.7	:	71.0	57.5	60.6	65.0	77.5	68.4	85.3	84.2	:	77.3	63.6	64.6	67.4	75.8	74.6	71.7	77.7	79.7	68.5	68.2	67.5	72.1	43.6	70.7	:	:
Tertiary	37.0	39.9	45.2	:	:	33.7	:	39.0	36.5	38.4	39.3	32.9	41.5	55.4	52.9	:	38.6	22.6	34.3	29.4	63.8	41.9	42.5	32.9	40.2	45.4	41.7	38.5	37.5	37.9	44.4	:	:

AT, PL: 2003
Source: Eurostat, UOE

A.22 - Proportion of young women and men aged 16-24 who used a computer and the Internet on average once a day or at least once a week in the last three months, 2006

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
		Use of a computer																																
on average daily or almost	Women	62	68	38	44	76	68	75	43	43	52	:	64	62	66	59	67	61	:	81	72	56	60	:	68	50	78	77	61	:	:	85	78	:
	Men	67	71	38	51	85	76	74	42	43	56	:	67	37	66	62	77	66	:	89	72	64	64	:	72	69	81	80	63	:	:	89	86	:
on average at least once a week	Women	81	86	59	75	91	91	92	72	65	76	:	67	82	83	83	92	84	:	96	89	82	78	:	87	80	93	95	77	:	:	96	96	:
	Men	83	84	57	77	100	93	90	65	69	78	:	69	66	89	84	95	87	:	97	87	83	79	:	87	87	93	95	77	:	:	96	98	:
		Use of the Internet																																
on average daily or almost	Women	48	66	27	28	71	53	74	33	22	41	41	49	34	61	46	58	45	:	76	58	40	47	:	65	33	78	77	50	:	:	84	69	:
	Men	53	67	31	38	82	65	72	32	19	44	42	54	22	59	48	68	46	:	88	61	47	50	:	68	47	80	77	50	:	:	86	81	:
on average at least once a week	Women	73	83	45	64	92	82	91	61	44	68	73	54	63	85	75	87	74	:	94	80	69	68	:	79	65	94	94	72	:	:	95	96	:
	Men	73	81	48	66	95	85	89	57	49	71	69	57	47	88	78	91	74	:	98	80	72	69	:	83	78	93	94	71	:	:	97	99	:

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

A.23 - Internet activities of young women and men aged 16-24 in the last three months, 2006 (% of individuals)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Communication																																	
Women	74	81	50	67	87	90	90	57	37	74	70	51	53	84	75	91	72	:	94	80	71	67	39	81	74	95	96	70	:	:	97	96	:
Men	72	81	51	71	93	87	88	60	39	74	65	52	37	89	72	94	72	:	98	76	73	67	42	78	81	92	91	68	:	:	94	93	:
Sending/receiving e-mails																																	
Women	68	79	41	66	86	86	88	57	35	69	64	48	50	78	71	88	66	:	94	77	56	66	35	76	69	93	94	67	:	:	91	92	:
Men	65	77	40	67	91	82	83	58	34	65	55	49	31	80	68	87	62	:	96	72	55	65	37	75	72	90	89	61	:	:	80	90	:
Other communication uses (chat sites, etc.)																																	
Women	48	53	37	29	33	64	54	16	8	53	51	26	30	65	48	72	53	:	79	33	48	47	19	45	44	49	72	35	:	:	86	87	:
Men	54	58	39	37	56	71	61	13	13	58	56	32	29	68	49	81	56	:	87	40	54	50	21	52	52	65	73	42	:	:	84	86	:
Seeking health information (1)																																	
Women	25	29	6	9	30	38	20	11	9	29	27	14	19	20	31	33	23	:	52	29	21	28	8	36	19	62	30	30	:	:	42	45	:
Men	15	19	4	5	21	22	13	5	4	21	11	12	6	10	15	19	13	:	37	20	10	18	5	21	14	37	24	24	:	:	27	38	:
Finding information about goods and services																																	
Women	58	66	21	45	73	73	67	50	41	62	61	30	53	59	53	77	53	:	89	61	39	60	15	70	40	79	81	59	:	:	77	94	:
Men	62	64	24	47	82	80	63	52	47	64	56	41	39	62	55	85	58	:	87	67	45	58	17	69	52	87	84	72	:	:	85	93	:
Reading/downloading online newspapers/news magazines (2)																																	
Women	25	21	23	32	43	21	78	12	25	36	15	18	33	43	58	31	41	:	44	33	33	29	12	41	39	59	38	18	:	:	63	75	:
Men	29	22	22	40	60	29	77	8	27	45	13	24	26	46	53	43	39	:	56	40	29	32	14	38	39	53	42	29	:	:	65	86	:
Playing/downloading games and music																																	
Women	39	46	32	31	49	38	60	25	28	55	18	28	45	55	59	47	54	:	70	32	39	43	30	53	34	70	70	49	:	:	56	73	:
Men	56	55	40	56	69	60	73	26	46	67	40	42	42	69	73	68	64	:	85	47	56	59	34	63	62	78	77	61	:	:	79	77	:
Downloading software																																	
Women	19	18	7	12	14	27	35	10	8	:	16	12	15	22	24	42	19	:	29	17	21	16	5	35	5	32	23	14	:	:	21	40	:
Men	38	31	13	29	50	54	54	13	19	:	37	26	18	34	42	48	38	:	55	34	36	32	8	57	33	64	47	30	:	:	52	53	:
Using services related to travel and accommodation																																	
Women	32	34	7	30	33	50	27	39	18	22	23	22	24	32	23	39	29	:	49	27	16	15	7	43	24	61	39	48	:	:	56	60	:
Men	27	30	5	27	46	40	28	38	16	19	17	21	15	28	17	45	21	:	41	24	14	18	8	30	23	39	36	43	:	:	56	52	:
Training and education																																	
Women	37	44	24	51	47	75	23	29	31	19	:	33	38	42	70	47	36	:	69	43	17	33	19	74	17	80	17	48	:	:	22	13	:
Men	34	39	20	49	44	64	18	25	26	15	:	29	24	32	66	41	33	:	71	34	16	26	17	68	17	69	14	65	:	:	21	16	:
Formalised educational activities (school, university, etc.)																																	
Women	31	42	22	41	46	60	21	23	28	13	:	28	37	35	57	42	32	:	65	40	16	32	11	72	14	78	16	36	:	:	18	12	:
Men	27	37	17	37	41	45	16	18	23	10	:	22	24	27	53	35	30	:	66	32	15	23	12	64	15	69	11	49	:	:	13	12	:

(1) UK: data refer to 2005
(2) ES: data refer to 2004
Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

A.24 - Proportion of young women and men aged 16-24 and level of basic computer skills, 2006

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
High	Women	30	28	10	25	41	29	42	24	33	35	27	25	41	23	32	48	47	:	30	51	20	46	:	56	15	28	30	35	:	:	27	38	:
	Men	48	44	17	40	75	59	60	24	40	48	44	39	35	36	51	73	58	:	66	64	34	53	:	73	47	58	60	51	:	:	58	69	:
At least medium	Women	73	68	41	66	88	82	76	41	65	78	76	62	78	66	76	85	83	:	82	82	63	74	:	89	74	76	77	74	:	:	89	84	:
	Men	78	70	39	70	95	88	75	34	62	79	82	65	61	72	77	95	80	:	93	87	68	75	:	93	81	90	87	81	:	:	90	98	:

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

A.25 - Distribution of young women and men aged 15-24 according to the body mass index (BMI), 2004

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Underweight	Women	:	15	19	13	9	4	15	4	9	14	19	18	19	18	9	:	15	11	13	13	17	10	16	10	19	12	10	17	:	:	7	33	17
	Men	:	9	3	5	4	1	5	1	2	6	12	5	6	10	:	:	2	5	10	16	6	3	2	1	8	7	5	17	:	:	3	27	10
Normal weight	Women	:	75	72	75	75	75	75	74	78	74	70	74	67	74	80	:	70	66	74	79	76	77	76	80	75	72	76	51	:	:	68	56	75
	Men	:	76	71	74	74	68	82	68	68	72	78	77	75	79	69	:	71	50	76	58	78	72	81	78	77	74	73	53	:	:	68	57	76
Overweight	Women	:	9	7	10	13	16	9	16	11	10	8	7	11	7	10	:	13	14	11	6	7	10	7	7	4	12	11	21	:	:	20	10	5
	Men	:	12	22	18	17	23	11	25	28	20	8	16	17	11	31	:	22	31	13	23	15	20	17	18	16	15	19	21	:	:	24	13	13
Obese	Women	:	2	1	2	3	6	2	6	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	:	2	10	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	5	3	11	:	:	6	2	3
	Men	:	2	4	4	5	8	2	6	2	3	2	1	3	1	:	:	5	14	1	2	1	6	1	2	:	4	3	9	:	:	5	3	2

UK: data refer to England
Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.26 - Crude death rates by causes of young women and men aged 15-24, 2005 (1) (per 100 000 inhabitants)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women 15-19																																	
External causes, of which:	12	:	14	17	11	10	31	9	13	9	11	11	:	19	28	:	16	:	7	14	15	11	18	10	12	17	17	11	15	:	-	19	10
Transport	7	:	7	9	8	6	12	6	10	7	6	7	:	10	16	:	8	:	4	10	8	7	9	3	7	6	4	5	10	:	-	6	3
Other accidents	2	:	4	3	1	1	8	1	2	1	2	1	:	6	4	:	4	:	0	1	2	1	5	5	1	3	5	1	1	:	-	4	0
Other external causes	3	:	4	4	1	3	12	2	2	2	3	2	:	3	7	:	4	:	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	9	7	4	3	:	-	9	6
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	9	:	19	9	6	7	4	12	7	10	9	9	:	9	10	:	10	:	7	12	8	9	23	3	12	5	8	11	15	:	-	7	9
Neoplasms	3	:	6	2	1	2	2	1	4	4	3	4	:	2	6	:	2	:	3	2	2	4	6	2	3	2	4	4	8	:	-	3	2
Diseases of nervous system	1	:	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	:	2	1	:	1	:	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	:	-	1	1
Diseases of circulatory system	1	:	4	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	:	0	1	:	2	:	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	:	-	1	1
Other illnesses and diseases	3	:	8	3	3	2	0	8	1	3	3	2	:	3	2	:	6	:	2	8	2	2	13	0	4	1	2	5	2	:	-	2	4
Men 15-19																																	
External causes, of which:	38	:	28	42	38	29	73	43	47	38	38	40	:	68	93	:	32	:	18	51	51	47	38	42	34	36	33	32	56	:	-	49	42
Transport	21	:	13	22	24	17	16	19	34	26	23	29	:	22	37	:	15	:	10	26	21	31	12	27	16	18	13	18	38	:	-	23	22
Other accidents	6	:	9	7	2	3	31	9	10	6	6	5	:	20	19	:	7	:	2	6	10	5	17	3	8	7	9	4	9	:	-	10	9
Other external causes	11	:	6	13	11	9	26	15	4	6	9	5	:	26	36	:	10	:	7	19	20	12	9	13	10	11	11	10	10	:	-	16	11
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	14	:	19	12	14	11	9	17	14	16	12	15	:	18	18	:	17	:	13	18	14	17	33	16	19	9	9	16	15	:	-	8	9
Neoplasms	5	:	5	4	2	3	2	5	6	5	5	7	:	6	9	:	6	:	6	2	5	8	7	6	6	5	3	3	4	:	-	1	4
Diseases of nervous system	3	:	4	2	6	3	0	4	2	4	2	2	:	7	4	:	3	:	2	2	4	3	5	2	3	1	1	4	4	:	-	4	1
Diseases of circulatory system	3	:	5	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	2	4	:	3	4	:	3	:	1	1	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	:	-	0	0
Other illnesses and diseases	4	:	5	4	4	3	2	5	4	4	3	2	:	1	2	:	6	:	4	12	2	5	18	5	6	2	3	5	3	:	-	3	3
Women 20-24																																	
External causes, of which:	13	:	18	14	12	13	26	10	18	11	15	13	:	36	25	:	15	:	10	15	12	10	13	23	10	18	17	11	12	:	-	24	12
Transport	7	:	9	8	6	7	14	5	12	7	7	9	:	22	13	:	10	:	3	7	6	8	7	12	5	3	4	4	6	:	-	5	3
Other accidents	2	:	3	1	1	1	4	1	5	2	2	1	:	9	6	:	2	:	1	2	2	0	4	3	2	2	5	2	2	:	-	10	3
Other external causes	5	:	6	5	5	5	8	5	2	3	5	3	:	5	7	:	3	:	6	6	4	2	2	9	3	13	8	6	4	:	-	9	6
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	11	:	19	10	9	8	24	17	11	11	10	11	:	21	15	:	10	:	13	12	11	18	17	10	12	9	10	16	11	:	-	7	9
Neoplasms	4	:	7	4	3	3	6	5	4	5	3	5	:	7	3	:	4	:	5	4	5	6	6	1	2	6	5	4	5	:	-	3	5
Diseases of nervous system	2	:	2	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	:	2	6	:	1	:	1	0	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	0	:	-	1	1
Diseases of circulatory system	2	:	4	3	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	:	6	3	:	1	:	2	2	2	1	3	6	3	1	2	2	2	:	-	1	0
Other illnesses and diseases	4	:	6	2	2	3	12	8	3	3	3	3	:	6	3	:	4	:	5	6	3	9	8	1	4	1	1	6	3	:	-	2	2
Men 20-24																																	
External causes, of which:	62	:	61	74	56	44	156	61	96	54	63	64	:	139	177	:	56	:	31	57	82	57	59	85	64	67	64	47	70	:	-	81	54
Transport	31	:	21	37	26	23	29	21	56	30	34	44	:	46	60	:	30	:	14	29	36	35	24	37	31	12	18	20	37	:	-	22	21
Other accidents	11	:	23	15	12	5	70	8	35	14	10	8	:	38	45	:	10	:	5	9	14	7	20	8	11	18	14	7	11	:	-	31	11
Other external causes	20	:	17	22	18	16	57	31	4	10	20	13	:	56	72	:	16	:	13	19	32	15	15	39	22	37	32	20	21	:	-	29	22
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	19	:	36	19	9	17	32	30	21	15	16	18	:	39	35	:	21	:	13	30	21	24	25	18	16	16	18	23	18	:	-	14	14
Neoplasms	6	:	6	6	4	5	8	3	8	5	6	6	:	6	5	:	5	:	5	5	7	10	8	6	6	5	5	6	6	:	-	6	5
Diseases of nervous system	3	:	3	4	0	3	6	3	1	3	3	2	:	2	5	:	3	:	3	3	3	4	3	0	5	5	4	4	3	:	-	2	1
Diseases of circulatory system	4	:	16	5	2	4	8	6	9	3	3	5	:	16	15	:	4	:	3	3	6	2	4	10	3	3	3	3	5	:	-	3	4
Other illnesses and diseases	6	:	11	3	3	6	11	17	3	4	4	5	:	16	10	:	8	:	2	19	5	7	10	3	3	4	6	10	5	:	-	3	5

(1) FR, SE, CH, NO: 2004; IT: 2002; DK: 2001; CY, LU, MT: data available only for the aggregate age group 15-24
Source: Eurostat, health statistics

A.27 - Young women and men aged 15-24 and smoking, 2004

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Proportion of young peole smoking (as % of young women/men 15-24)																																		
Occasional smokers	Women	:	5	9	8	6	14	3	8	8	4	:	:	2	10	20	:	6	7	8	13	5	3	10	18	13	11	18	:	:	:	18	16	5
	Men	:	8	13	9	4	9	1	6	12	4	:	:	4	10	21	:	7	6	8	12	8	4	17	12	10	10	26	:	:	:	14	16	4
Daily smokers	Women	:	24	29	16	27	30	19	29	17	31	25	17	10	18	15	:	31	24	27	37	10	11	9	23	13	21	17	36	:	:	21	27	30
	Men	:	28	32	32	32	41	47	30	33	35	31	28	38	42	38	:	46	29	30	45	23	26	19	34	23	23	11	32	:	:	27	24	36
Proportion smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day (as % of young women/men smokers 15-24)																																		
	Women	:	17	6	6	15	19	8	17	53	18	12	10	38	7	:	:	39	5	83	8	19	34	13	17	14	15	:	12	:	:	11	:	18
	Men	:	16	10	11	29	28	23	41	71	33	17	21	82	23	31	:	49	23	77	8	41	51	29	37	25	24	:	19	:	:	7	:	23

Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.28 - Use of cannabis among students aged 15-16, 2003

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Proportion having used cannabis at least once (%)																																		
Women	:	28	19	40	18	24	18	39	5	:	35	23	2	12	9	:	13	8	24	18	13	12	2	26	22	11	6	35	:	2	:	9	:
Men	:	37	23	48	27	31	28	38	7	:	42	31	7	20	18	:	18	13	32	23	23	18	4	31	32	11	9	41	:	6	:	9	:
Proportion having used cannabis 40 times or more (%)																																		
Women	:	4	2	6	2	3	0	7	1	:	5	4	0	0	0	:	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	5	2	0	0	6	:	0	:	1	:
Men	:	11	4	12	3	6	5	6	1	:	14	8	1	2	2	:	2	2	9	4	4	5	0	7	5	1	1	13	:	1	:	2	:

Comparison between males and females for use 40+ times is limited because numbers are often too small to be statistically significant
DE: six regions only (Bavaria, Brandenburg, Berlin, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia). TR: one major city in each of six different regions (Adana, Ankara, Diyarbakir, Istanbul, Izmir and Samsun)
Source: EMCDDA

A.29 – Time use of women and men aged 15-24, period 1998-2004 (minutes per day)

	All countries		BE		DE		EE		ES		FR		IT		LV		LT		HU		PL		SI		FI		SE		UK	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Personal care, of which:	690	675	689	671	667	653	677	659	685	679	740	720	695	684	669	660	691	674	684	666	679	667	659	648	665	655	663	651	683	661
Sleeping	538	537	532	526	527	529	548	538	528	535	566	557	512	514	538	541	546	542	544	525	534	536	536	532	542	550	521	533	550	551
Eating	93	92	105	103	83	79	68	70	98	98	122	124	111	111	80	86	81	82	79	84	83	83	76	78	71	72	80	79	72	70
Other	59	45	52	42	57	45	61	51	58	46	52	39	71	59	51	33	64	50	61	57	62	48	47	37	52	33	62	39	61	40
Employment	95	133	62	87	115	145	102	135	95	150	67	94	77	118	83	154	79	119	103	137	58	106	88	125	80	112	180	178	144	186
Study	146	131	187	180	120	97	81	82	166	140	178	164	178	156	160	132	158	159	156	135	154	146	155	136	126	126	81	68	96	97
Domestic work , of which:	113	52	122	60	93	51	192	93	106	42	112	55	104	27	119	66	149	61	135	75	144	67	127	79	123	63	114	90	113	55
Food preparation	23	8	20	6	12	5	38	12	27	10	22	7	21	3	24	9	33	10	25	6	36	11	28	8	20	8	25	18	25	13
Dish washing	9	3	10	4	6	3	13	3	8	2	8	3	14	2	10	1	10	3	14	2	12	2	13	3	5	1	10	7	7	3
Cleaning dwelling	20	6	19	8	15	7	27	9	20	5	26	7	28	3	17	6	29	9	26	8	24	9	23	6	15	6	19	12	12	5
Volunteer work/help	6	9	8	8	6	14	7	14	4	4	6	10	4	6	6	8	6	13	4	10	8	11	4	10	9	8	9	4	7	5
Leisure, of which:	298	345	280	336	338	381	300	367	298	343	268	327	281	329	302	326	275	320	284	336	304	345	315	341	336	375	289	343	292	337
Social life	83	83	61	58	99	90	60	68	90	100	68	75	82	103	54	54	56	63	61	72	83	78	92	89	76	73	100	67	84	70
Socialising with family	18	13	:	:	45	33	50	60	6	5	:	:	7	6	8	4	6	5	20	18	11	8	8	6	7	4	19	13	8	4
Visits and celebrations	28	29	8	7	22	29	6	6	13	10	44	59	21	16	30	25	34	34	35	42	28	28	7	5	35	38	35	32	33	21
Telephone conversations	11	6	8	4	14	7	4	2	4	2	22	15	7	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	5	2	8	3	10	3	19	7	9	6
Other social life	30	38	45	47	18	22	0	0	67	83	2	1	46	77	14	24	13	24	4	12	38	41	68	75	24	27	28	15	34	39
Entertainment and culture	11	10	15	16	21	18	15	13	11	10	7	10	8	9	20	16	5	3	8	9	6	5	6	8	10	11	7	10	10	7
Sports	28	41	21	34	28	32	35	48	37	50	26	51	39	50	48	59	26	39	30	43	27	42	35	40	26	39	24	29	15	28
Computer and video games	4	23	7	24	7	33	2	8	2	14	5	24	2	12	1	10	6	29	2	11	6	32	3	11	5	30	1	16	3	17
Other computing	9	18	6	10	15	32	2	11	13	20	:	:	5	10	5	13	9	16	2	10	8	11	5	15	7	16	11	37	5	15
Reading books	8	4	:	:	8	4	17	14	4	2	2	1	7	3	15	7	15	6	13	9	18	9	12	6	15	5	7	5	5	3
Other reading	10	9	22	21	16	13	15	13	6	5	15	12	6	6	11	6	9	6	8	7	7	6	8	7	20	13	6	7	6	6
TV and video	109	120	108	122	100	116	128	155	98	103	120	124	86	87	117	120	121	126	136	140	106	113	110	117	126	139	98	123	129	154
Travel	88	91	93	97	97	95	75	86	83	80	66	68	99	117	97	92	78	90	74	81	88	92	86	96	92	92	101	99	97	93
Travel to/from work	13	16	:	:	15	19	10	14	14	18	7	8	11	14	12	22	10	16	17	20	9	11	10	14	9	11	18	20	20	23
Travel rel. to study	20	20	:	:	19	16	9	10	23	18	19	19	26	27	26	19	21	21	20	19	27	26	27	25	16	16	14	9	13	16
Travel rel. to shopping	12	8	:	:	13	9	10	8	8	4	:	:	9	5	13	6	15	7	11	8	13	8	9	6	14	10	14	12	16	9
Travel rel. to leisure	37	41	:	:	44	41	40	43	33	37	:	:	41	58	39	38	27	40	23	31	30	38	32	40	45	47	44	48	39	37

SE: Age 20-24
Source: Eurostat, national time use surveys, 1998-2004

A.30 - Participation of young people in crime, 2002

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Convicted in criminal courts (% of total) (1)																																	
Women	:	9	5	7	7	16	9	:	4	6	9	21	5	6	5	:	8	:	13	10	5	6	8	5	5	18	13	12	:	:	:	:	:
Men	:	91	95	93	93	84	91	:	96	94	91	79	95	94	95	:	92	:	87	90	95	94	92	95	95	82	87	88	:	:	:	:	:
Convicted admitted to prison (% of total) (2)																																	
Women	:	:	8	3	:	4	4	0	3	7	4	5	2	4	2	:	3	:	25	1	2	2	4	:	5	0	:	7	:	:	:	:	:
Men	:	:	92	97	:	96	96	100	97	93	96	95	98	96	98	:	97	:	75	99	98	98	96	:	95	100	:	93	:	:	:	:	:

(1) BE: data estimated from sex breakdown in 1995; LT: data estimated from sex breakdown in 1997; PT: data estimated from sex breakdown in 1994; IE, AT: 1994; EL: 1996; ES: 1999; BG, EE, FR, HU: 2000; PL: 2001
(2) BE, LU, MT, SI and SE: data not shown: sample size is too small; AT: 1994; EL: 1996; IE: 1997; BG, EE, ES, FR: 2000; MT: 2001
EU-25: estimate
Source: UN, eighth criminal and justice survey

A.31 - Employment rate of women and men aged 15-64, 2000 and 2006

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
2000																																	
Women	53.6	51.5	46.3	56.9	71.6	58.1	56.9	53.9	41.7	41.3	55.2	39.6	53.5	53.8	57.7	50.1	49.7	33.1	63.5	59.6	48.9	60.5	57.5	58.4	51.5	64.2	70.9	64.7	:	25.8	:	73.6	69.3
Men	71.2	69.5	54.7	73.2	80.8	72.9	64.3	76.3	71.5	71.2	69.2	68.0	78.7	61.5	60.5	75.0	63.1	75.0	82.1	77.3	61.2	76.5	68.6	67.2	62.2	70.1	75.1	77.8	:	71.8	:	81.3	87.3
2006 (1)																																	
Women	57.4	54.0	54.6	56.8	73.4	62.2	65.3	59.3	47.4	53.2	57.7	46.3	60.3	62.4	61.0	54.6	51.1	34.9	67.7	63.5	48.2	62.0	53.0	61.8	51.9	67.3	70.7	65.8	49.4	23.9	80.5	72.2	71.1
Men	72.0	67.9	62.8	73.7	81.2	72.8	71.0	77.7	74.6	76.1	68.5	70.5	79.4	70.4	66.3	72.6	63.8	74.5	80.9	76.9	60.9	73.9	64.6	71.1	67.0	71.4	75.5	77.3	62.0	68.1	86.9	78.4	84.7

ES and SE: break in the series between 2000 and 2006. Change in these two countries is indicative only
(1) IS: 2005
Source: Eurostat, LFS (annual averages)

A.32 - Women as a share of total employed aged 15-64, 2000 and 2006

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
2000	43.1	42.2	46.8	43.9	46.4	43.9	49.2	40.8	37.1	36.7	44.9	36.8	41.8	48.9	50.8	39.5	45.1	30.2	42.9	43.7	44.9	44.9	46.9	46.0	45.9	47.4	47.6	45.9	:	26.6	:	46.9	44.0
2006 (1)	44.3	43.9	46.9	43.2	46.7	45.6	50.0	42.5	38.7	40.5	46.3	39.4	43.9	48.7	49.6	43.1	45.6	31.5	44.9	45.3	44.6	45.9	45.6	45.5	43.9	48.2	47.4	46.5	45.3	26.0	46.8	47.2	45.4

ES and SE: break in the series between 2000 and 2006. Change in these two countries is indicative only
(1) IS: 2005
Source: Eurostat, LFS (annual averages)

A.33 – Distribution of employment in the main NACE 2-digit sectors, 2000 and 2005 (% women/men employed)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
	2000 (1)																																
Women																																	
Health&Social work (85)	16.0	21.4	9.6	11.3	31.8	16.6	8.7	15.6	9.3	10.1	19.4	11.1	6.4	9.1	10.3	14.9	10.9	10.3	27.2	13.4	10.4	9.0	6.3	9.0	12.5	26.1	27.8	19.6	:	:	24.8	31.4	:
Retail trade (52)	12.8	12.8	12.8	11.8	9.4	13.6	13.9	13.2	14.0	15.7	9.8	12.4	11.8	15.5	12.5	10.3	13.3	11.2	12.8	14.8	13.5	11.5	9.2	12.2	12.7	9.0	7.4	14.1	:	:	10.9	10.8	:
Education (80)	10.9	13.2	12.7	11.2	8.1	7.9	13.6	10.2	10.3	9.2	10.3	13.7	10.0	14.4	16.3	9.4	14.2	15.2	8.4	7.9	13.7	9.5	6.9	10.9	13.2	9.7	16.9	12.7	:	:	9.5	11.4	:
Public administration (75)	7.2	9.9	5.4	7.0	6.3	8.1	6.2	4.7	6.6	6.5	10.2	5.7	6.7	6.8	5.1	11.2	7.4	6.7	5.6	6.4	7.1	5.3	3.2	6.4	8.5	5.3	5.8	6.2	:	:	4.6	6.5	:
Business activities (74)	6.7	7.3	2.0	4.1	5.1	7.6	4.0	7.2	5.6	7.7	6.5	8.9	6.6	2.1	2.0	7.4	4.2	4.0	9.6	7.5	3.1	4.2	0.9	3.8	2.3	5.5	7.3	7.0	:	:	4.3	5.8	:
Hotels&restaurants (55)	5.0	4.1	6.2	4.5	3.2	4.8	5.0	9.5	7.1	8.2	3.3	5.5	11.4	3.5	2.4	4.2	4.3	7.7	5.1	9.0	2.4	7.0	1.3	4.8	4.1	5.0	3.6	5.4	:	:	4.6	4.6	:
Agriculture (01)	4.4	1.2	10.0	3.3	2.0	2.0	5.1	2.1	16.8	4.6	2.8	3.8	4.6	12.3	17.2	1.9	3.2	0.8	2.4	5.6	16.4	14.1	40.5	9.5	3.8	3.6	1.0	0.8	:	:	3.3	2.1	:
Wholesale trade (51)	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	5.1	1.7	3.3	2.1	2.3	4.4	3.5	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.1	:	:	2.8	2.8	:
Other service activities (93)	2.5	2.0	0.9	1.9	1.5	3.8	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.7	3.5	2.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	3.2	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	:	:	3.1	1.7	:
Financial intermediation (65)	2.3	2.6	1.2	2.0	2.8	2.9	1.3	4.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	5.5	0.9	0.6	7.3	2.0	5.5	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	3.1	:	:	4.4	1.7	:
Manufacture food&beverages (15)	2.3	1.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.5	3.0	11.0	3.7	0.0	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.2	1.2	:	:	5.7	2.1	:
Private households (95)	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	3.7	6.7	4.7	2.4	4.4	0.3	0.2	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	:	:	0.0	0.4	:
Cultural&sporting activities (92)	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.7	5.1	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.1	:	:	3.9	1.9	:
Manufacture wearing apparel (18)	1.6	0.5	7.6	2.1	0.4	0.5	4.2	0.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	2.9	2.8	1.1	5.5	0.0	5.2	2.0	0.2	0.9	3.5	7.2	6.6	3.9	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	:	:	0.4	0.2	:
Top 6 in each country	58.7	68.8	58.8	50.0	63.9	58.5	52.4	60.3	64.1	57.7	61.0	57.3	53.0	69.1	66.8	60.5	55.2	56.7	68.6	59.0	64.6	58.2	72.7	52.9	55.7	60.6	68.9	65.0	:	:	60.2	70.4	:
Men																																	
Construction (45)	12.3	10.0	9.5	15.3	11.7	12.9	14.6	16.0	11.5	16.5	10.9	11.6	15.7	10.8	13.2	13.1	11.7	10.2	9.6	11.7	9.2	20.5	6.7	9.0	13.5	11.6	9.9	11.8	:	:	11.0	11.0	:
Public administration (75)	7.2	10.1	8.1	6.3	5.5	8.0	5.1	4.7	8.8	6.1	8.7	7.6	10.2	8.6	5.8	10.5	6.6	8.4	8.3	7.6	6.1	7.5	5.6	5.5	7.0	4.5	5.4	6.2	:	:	4.9	6.4	:
Retail trade (52)	6.1	7.0	8.4	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.3	6.0	9.8	6.7	5.4	7.1	7.1	6.7	3.6	4.1	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	7.3	4.8	6.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	7.5	:	:	6.0	5.2	:
Agriculture (01)	5.7	2.4	13.8	4.8	4.7	2.7	5.4	11.4	12.9	6.9	5.3	4.7	5.3	12.9	21.7	3.3	8.3	2.1	3.8	5.1	17.7	10.2	35.7	8.8	7.4	6.3	3.2	2.0	:	:	5.5	4.4	:
Business activities (74)	5.6	5.8	2.1	3.4	5.8	5.1	3.9	4.9	4.4	4.5	6.2	6.4	3.3	2.5	2.5	4.9	3.8	2.7	8.6	4.8	4.2	3.1	1.0	3.7	2.9	6.4	8.5	7.4	:	:	4.9	6.7	:
Wholesale trade (51)	4.3	3.2	2.8	3.4	5.8	4.3	2.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.7	6.1	2.8	3.8	4.5	2.3	4.3	7.2	4.6	4.0	3.3	1.3	2.3	3.2	4.7	6.5	3.6	:	:	3.8	6.9	:
Land transport (60)	4.3	5.5	6.7	7.4	3.4	2.4	8.3	3.4	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	2.4	6.4	5.4	4.9	7.8	1.6	3.5	4.6	6.3	3.6	5.1	6.1	8.1	5.6	4.5	3.8	:	:	2.9	4.7	:
Education (80)	3.7	4.9	2.7	2.6	5.5	3.2	2.4	3.4	4.6	3.4	4.4	3.3	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.2	4.3	5.3	4.2	:	:	3.2	5.3	:
Health&Social work (85)	3.6	4.9	2.5	2.0	4.9	3.8	1.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	4.7	4.1	1.9	1.2	1.9	4.2	2.9	6.0	5.1	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.6	3.7	:	:	3.3	5.7	:
Vehicle sale&repair (50)	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.5	2.9	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	4.2	1.1	3.3	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	:	:	3.5	4.0	:
Hotels&restaurants (55)	3.1	2.7	3.9	2.6	1.9	2.6	0.9	4.4	5.6	5.6	3.2	3.5	8.3	1.2	0.3	4.2	2.9	7.0	3.0	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.5	3.1	:	:	4.0	2.1	:
Machinery (29)	3.0	1.7	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.3	3.9	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	0.2	1.9	2.9	2.1	1.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	4.8	3.5	2.4	:	:	1.0	1.7	:
Metal products (28)	3.0	2.9	1.4	4.2	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.6	2.8	0.5	2.3	5.3	2.7	3.1	2.3	5.3	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.1	:	:	1.7	1.4	:
Manufacture food&beverages (15)	2.7	2.7	4.5	2.4	3.4	2.2	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.5	12.7	3.1	0.8	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.4	4.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.2	:	:	7.3	2.7	:
Top 6 in each country	41.3	43.4	50.9	42.7	39.4	40.2	43.9	47.3	53.2	46.9	41.4	42.1	52.9	58.2	54.9	46.0	45.6	42.2	44.5	40.3	49.2	53.5	61.3	41.1	44.3	39.3	40.0	40.8	:	:	41.7	42.1	:

A.33 (Continued) – Distribution of employment in the main NACE 2-digit sectors, 2000 and 2005 (% women/men employed)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
	2005 (2)																																
Women																																	
Health&Social work (85)	17.2	22.1	8.6	12.6	32.1	18.5	9.0	18.9	8.5	10.9	20.5	11.3	7.4	10.1	12.2	16.3	11.4	13.4	28.8	14.9	10.4	11.1	6.7	9.8	12.6	28.0	28.7	20.9	9.1	:	28.3	34.9	:
Retail trade (52)	12.5	11.4	13.1	11.6	8.8	12.9	13.0	13.5	15.0	14.3	10.0	11.3	13.2	16.4	13.8	9.3	14.7	10.8	12.7	14.8	14.2	11.2	9.6	11.2	12.1	9.4	7.7	13.8	13.6	:	9.1	11.6	:
Education (80)	11.4	14.3	11.6	10.9	8.9	8.6	15.4	10.7	11.3	9.6	10.1	13.2	11.2	13.9	15.6	9.9	14.1	13.6	9.9	9.1	13.6	10.5	7.1	12.1	12.7	9.4	17.2	14.3	8.9	:	10.9	11.7	:
Public administration (75)	7.3	10.1	6.1	7.4	6.9	7.7	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	10.0	5.5	5.1	6.8	4.4	11.1	8.1	5.2	6.3	6.1	7.1	5.4	4.1	6.7	7.9	4.9	6.4	7.7	6.4	:	4.6	5.5	:
Business activities (74)	7.3	6.5	3.1	4.4	5.5	8.2	3.1	7.4	7.2	8.9	6.3	10.3	6.9	2.3	2.3	8.2	5.5	4.1	8.9	7.3	3.3	5.0	1.5	5.2	3.5	7.2	7.8	7.5	4.3	:	5.4	5.4	:
Hotels&restaurants (55)	5.1	3.9	6.5	4.9	2.9	4.6	5.5	8.0	8.1	9.4	3.3	6.2	10.7	4.1	3.4	4.3	4.9	8.2	4.8	8.5	2.3	6.9	2.4	5.8	5.6	4.8	3.1	5.1	6.4	:	4.1	4.0	:
Agriculture (01)	3.8	1.4	7.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.5	1.3	13.8	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.2	7.9	11.8	1.6	2.5	0.5	2.2	5.0	16.1	12.8	33.6	8.9	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.7	18.7	:	2.1	1.4	:
Wholesale trade (51)	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.1	:	1.6	2.7	:
Other service activities (93)	2.6	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.8	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.7	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	:	2.6	2.0	:
Private households (95)	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.8	3.9	8.2	4.7	3.1	9.2	0.3	0.4	4.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	:	0.0	0.2	:
Financial intermediation (65)	2.2	2.6	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	4.4	1.2	0.7	8.1	2.1	5.0	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.3	:	4.9	1.7	:
Manufacture food&beverages (15)	2.2	1.9	4.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	4.0	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.6	3.4	4.7	4.1	1.1	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	3.1	:	5.1	1.7	:
Cultural&sporting activities (92)	2.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.8	4.1	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.0	1.8	:	3.0	2.1	:
Construction (45)	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.4	:	1.1	1.0	:
Top 6 in each country	60.8	68.3	57.8	51.8	65.1	60.5	53.5	64.5	63.9	61.3	61.7	57.8	58.6	59.8	62.7	63.0	58.7	56.2	71.5	60.7	64.9	59.0	68.3	54.6	54.8	63.6	70.9	69.2	63.0	:	63.7	73.0	:
Men																																	
Construction (45)	13.0	10.6	10.5	15.6	12.2	10.6	13.2	20.7	13.3	19.5	11.2	13.3	19.4	14.7	14.8	14.7	13.9	11.3	10.1	11.5	9.5	19.0	9.0	10.9	15.8	11.8	10.5	13.1	14.1	:	13.4	12.5	:
Public administration (75)	7.2	10.4	8.3	6.7	5.3	7.8	5.3	4.4	8.6	6.5	9.0	7.0	8.7	8.7	6.5	13.3	6.7	10.4	8.4	6.9	5.8	7.6	6.2	5.9	6.2	4.2	4.9	6.5	7.1	:	3.7	5.7	:
Retail trade (52)	6.3	5.8	6.6	4.4	6.4	5.3	4.7	5.7	9.7	6.0	5.5	7.1	7.0	6.1	5.8	3.4	6.7	7.5	7.5	6.0	5.4	7.6	4.7	5.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	8.2	5.9	:	5.2	5.6	:
Business activities (74)	6.1	6.2	3.9	3.3	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.3	4.7	5.2	6.7	6.8	4.1	1.9	1.9	5.4	5.0	3.1	8.6	5.1	4.2	3.9	1.9	4.5	3.8	6.3	9.2	7.4	3.3	:	5.1	7.6	:
Agriculture (01)	5.2	2.6	10.0	3.8	4.2	2.6	5.1	8.9	10.9	5.8	4.6	4.3	4.8	10.5	16.4	2.3	6.0	2.0	4.2	4.7	17.0	10.0	30.9	8.1	5.0	4.8	2.4	1.7	14.3	:	4.6	3.3	:
Land transport (60)	4.2	5.3	7.0	7.0	3.9	2.4	7.0	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.0	2.6	7.5	7.2	4.9	7.1	1.2	4.1	4.5	6.1	3.5	5.2	5.3	6.7	5.2	4.8	3.8	4.9	:	1.5	4.4	:
Wholesale trade (51)	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	6.0	3.9	1.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.9	2.3	4.0	4.3	2.3	3.9	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.2	2.3	1.9	3.2	5.2	6.3	3.0	3.3	:	5.2	6.1	:
Health&Social work (85)	4.0	4.7	2.2	2.6	5.6	4.6	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	5.0	3.8	2.1	1.7	2.7	3.4	2.8	5.2	5.5	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.5	5.3	4.8	2.3	:	4.2	6.7	:
Education (80)	3.8	5.2	2.7	2.6	6.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.5	3.4	4.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.6	4.0	3.4	5.1	5.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.1	4.6	5.4	4.6	2.0	:	4.2	5.6	:
Hotels&restaurants (55)	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.8	1.8	4.1	6.2	5.5	3.2	4.0	6.3	2.3	0.9	2.6	3.5	7.3	3.5	4.6	1.1	3.8	1.0	3.1	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.5	4.5	:	3.4	2.4	:
Vehicle sale&repair (50)	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	4.4	1.9	5.0	2.6	3.9	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.0	4.2	1.8	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	:	4.2	3.9	:
Metal products (28)	3.1	2.7	2.2	5.1	2.5	4.1	4.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.0	0.8	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.4	4.8	3.0	3.0	1.8	5.8	5.2	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.9	:	2.8	1.3	:
Machinery (29)	2.7	1.7	2.9	3.9	3.4	4.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.1	3.7	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.4	0.6	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.3	2.4	4.6	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.0	1.0	:	1.1	1.5	:
Manufacture food&beverages (15)	2.5	3.0	4.7	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	1.9	3.4	3.4	2.7	0.8	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.6	:	6.4	2.6	:
Top 6 in each country	41.9	43.5	47.1	42.7	42.2	38.7	42.5	49.6	53.4	48.5	42.3	43.2	52.1	53.5	55.7	51.3	45.4	47.0	45.2	39.0	48.1	52.6	58.5	41.3	42.9	38.0	41.6	44.8	50.9	:	41.0	44.2	:

NACE-2 digit sectors are sorted according to the EU-25 average. Cells shaded in grey correspond to the top 6 sectors in each individual country. The sum of the top 6 sectors may not correspond to the total shown in the table because of rounding errors

(1) PL: 2004. For the following countries, 1 or 2 of the top 6 sectors do not appear in the list of sectors shown in the table: Men: EE, LU and IS

(2) LU: 2004. For the following countries, one of the top 6 sectors does not appear in the list of sectors shown in the table: Women: BG, EE, LT, RO and SK; Men: EE, LV, LU and IS

EU-25: estimate

Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.34 — The largest sectors employing women and men, 2005 (1) (% women/men in each sector)

	TOP 6 among women						TOP 6 among men					
	Private hholds (95)	Manuf. wearing apparel (18)	Health, Social work (85)	Other serv. activities (93)	Education (80)	Retailing (52)	Mining uranium thorium (12)	Construction (45)	Other mining (14)	Mining coal lignite (10)	Mining metal (13)	Manuf. basic metal (27)
EU-25	87.4	79.0	77.5	71.8	70.5	61.1	97.7	91.8	91.0	89.1	89.1	88.2
BE	92.4	73.6	78.7	73.0	68.3	60.7	100.0	91.5	70.0	-	85.5	91.2
BG	62.2	85.0	77.7	76.2	78.9	63.6	-	90.2	93.2	90.8	86.6	75.0
CZ	100.0	89.3	78.7	79.4	76.2	66.6	90.0	91.3	82.7	91.0	-	82.5
DK	88.9	100.0	83.1	61.8	55.6	54.2	-	90.8	9.5	-	-	80.6
DE	91.5	68.3	76.8	64.4	67.9	66.4	100.0	87.3	91.3	92.0	100.0	88.3
EE	100.0	97.4	83.6	97.6	82.5	74.1	-	87.6	100.0	76.7	-	100.0
IE	88.7	73.7	82.2	74.0	70.9	63.5	-	95.0	92.0	87.5	86.9	89.0
EL	96.2	61.1	64.4	73.1	60.8	48.9	-	98.2	93.9	97.4	89.2	95.3
ES	91.3	76.2	73.4	77.1	65.4	61.3	100.0	94.5	93.5	97.6	86.5	93.2
FR	83.6	69.0	77.9	74.3	66.1	61.2	-	91.2	89.9	93.6	-	92.0
IT	86.1	75.1	65.4	71.8	74.3	50.4	-	94.7	89.1	100.0	100.0	89.9
CY	97.2	78.0	72.9	81.0	74.1	58.9	100.0	94.1	85.4	-	-	100.0
LV	56.4	95.2	85.0	57.8	80.4	72.2	-	87.1	100.0	51.5	-	91.3
LT	48.0	91.5	81.2	85.0	76.5	69.6	100.0	90.2	75.0	44.5	-	92.3
LU	100.0	40.6	76.9	87.4	62.8	65.0	-	91.7	100.0	-	-	93.4
HU	78.2	86.0	77.7	68.8	77.6	65.1	-	93.6	91.1	79.3	100.0	83.9
MT	100.0	42.2	53.8	82.3	54.4	39.4	-	95.6	100.0	-	-	100.0
NL	87.8	96.4	81.0	81.3	60.6	57.8	-	90.5	79.9	-	-	95.0
AT	96.3	72.3	73.8	83.0	70.7	67.4	-	85.4	82.8	-	100.0	83.3
PL	100.0	85.2	81.2	76.2	77.8	68.2	-	93.2	100.0	87.3	84.2	83.0
PT	99.0	88.3	81.6	84.6	76.2	55.7	-	95.6	94.2	-	94.7	82.3
RO	63.6	87.9	77.9	58.8	72.3	63.0	-	89.9	89.6	83.8	92.5	79.6
SI	100.0	79.2	83.6	83.6	77.2	63.9	-	93.5	100.0	89.0	-	78.6
SK	94.9	89.9	82.4	75.2	76.7	70.5	-	93.7	95.3	93.7	86.2	83.8
FI	60.8	91.2	88.2	82.5	65.6	67.7	-	93.0	92.1	94.3	100.0	84.3
SE	100.0	81.2	83.0	78.9	74.3	62.5	-	93.5	93.6	66.2	90.5	85.8
UK	61.7	62.2	79.0	75.5	73.0	59.3	-	89.6	94.6	100.0	100.0	86.4
HR	92.5	88.5	76.4	91.1	78.4	65.7	-	92.4	92.4	100.0	-	90.9
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	-	80.5	85.4	90.8	69.1	60.3	-	93.5	100.0	-	-	94.7
NO	91.6	79.6	82.4	88.2	65.0	65.0	-	93.6	82.4	100.0	-	80.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.35 – Distribution of employment in the main ISCO 3-digit occupations, 2005 (1)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women																																	
Shop salespersons & demonstrators (522)	8.0	6.6	12.1	8.6	7.6	7.8	9.4	10.4	10.1	8.7	6.1	5.7	10.8	9.8	7.2	4.7	11.0	9.6	7.9	7.7	11.6	5.7	7.8	8.2	10.2	6.6	6.3	9.0	10.3	:	10.8	11.8	:
Domestic&related helpers, cleaners&launderers (913)	7.6	6.1	5.1	4.7	6.1	6.2	7.0	4.3	7.8	14.6	11.2	5.2	18.7	4.7	6.2	18.2	7.2	8.6	5.9	8.4	6.0	11.3	3.0	5.0	5.4	7.2	5.2	6.0	6.6	:	4.8	5.7	:
Personal care & related workers (513)	6.6	3.6	2.9	2.0	12.9	4.9	2.8	6.1	2.0	5.6	9.6	3.1	1.7	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.9	7.3	5.8	1.2	5.5	2.2	1.0	4.1	13.2	19.6	11.7	0.7	:	10.9	18.8	:
Other office clerks (419)	5.2	13.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	8.7	0.0	7.1	5.5	4.9	2.4	3.7	9.0	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.2	0.0	2.1	9.2	4.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.2	3.9	7.8	3.7	:	1.8	0.0	:
Administrative associate professionals (343)	4.4	2.1	3.2	9.0	5.4	6.0	7.9	0.3	3.5	6.1	3.8	7.1	4.2	3.4	3.1	8.7	3.4	1.2	4.8	4.3	5.6	1.5	3.3	4.9	10.3	3.0	2.5	0.3	1.7	:	2.9	2.7	:
Housekeeping & restaurant services workers (512)	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.8	2.2	4.6	3.4	6.3	4.6	6.6	2.1	4.2	4.0	5.9	3.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.9	2.1	6.1	2.4	5.0	5.3	4.7	2.1	3.0	5.4	:	2.9	2.9	:
Secretaries & keyboard-operating clerks (411)	3.7	3.5	1.6	2.4	9.5	2.6	0.3	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.3	2.8	1.3	1.2	6.0	6.1	15.1	2.9	4.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	4.5	1.4	3.4	1.7	5.1	2.4	:	1.6	5.2	:
Managers of small enterprises (131)	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	4.0	6.2	4.3	2.4	6.5	0.0	4.3	0.9	3.9	1.4	0.9	3.2	3.0	1.8	6.0	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.8	2.5	1.8	:	1.0	0.6	:
Finance &sales associate professionals (341)	2.9	0.9	0.7	2.0	3.4	3.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.3	3.0	4.9	2.6	1.2	8.5	2.5	0.9	0.3	3.3	1.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	1.6	:	3.2	3.6	:
Nursing & midwifery associate professionals (323)	2.6	1.2	3.1	5.0	3.9	4.1	2.7	0.2	2.7	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.6	2.6	0.6	3.3	2.1	2.6	6.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	4.5	5.2	2.8	3.6	3.8	:	2.3	5.5	:
Top 6 in each country	35.6	41.4	37.3	36.7	45.8	38.1	37.6	41.2	46.0	46.5	42.6	32.9	52.3	31.7	34.5	47.9	38.9	44.0	37.6	44.4	42.5	45.6	50.6	34.7	40.1	41.3	42.8	44.4	47.9	:	39.0	51.7	:
Men																																	
Motor vehicle drivers (832)	5.2	4.6	10.3	7.5	4.1	4.5	9.4	5.8	6.6	6.0	4.5	4.3	5.9	8.5	10.2	4.6	7.4	3.4	3.9	4.7	6.9	5.5	6.6	6.2	7.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	6.1	:	4.6	4.9	:
Building frame & related trades workers (712)	4.7	4.5	3.3	6.0	4.9	2.5	6.3	8.0	6.1	8.8	4.4	5.3	10.8	6.8	8.2	3.3	4.8	6.6	3.8	2.6	3.2	8.3	3.1	2.2	7.4	4.7	4.9	3.9	3.7	:	4.7	5.3	:
Managers of small enterprises (131)	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	2.1	2.2	5.7	11.8	10.7	4.9	3.2	7.5	0.8	4.0	2.0	5.2	3.7	2.8	6.5	5.8	3.3	9.1	2.2	4.6	3.6	4.2	1.5	3.6	5.1	:	3.5	1.4	:
Building finishers & related trades workers (713)	4.0	3.3	1.8	3.7	2.8	5.2	1.3	5.0	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.8	4.0	3.0	4.4	3.2	2.9	1.9	3.1	4.2	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.9	:	4.3	1.7	:
Physical & engineering science technicians (311)	3.6	7.0	2.1	7.6	3.3	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	5.7	4.7	1.6	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.9	3.4	2.7	5.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	5.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	1.6	6.5	:	1.5	4.3	:
Machinery mechanics & fitters (723)	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.7	2.5	4.6	3.1	3.7	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.3	4.8	2.0	4.8	1.9	3.3	5.0	2.5	2.0	3.1	4.1	3.6	4.1	2.3	3.1	3.6	:	4.2	3.8	:
Finance & sales associate professionals (341)	3.3	2.5	0.3	2.9	4.5	3.4	1.4	2.4	1.0	3.9	3.8	2.9	6.7	1.6	1.7	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.8	6.2	2.1	2.3	0.2	3.6	1.9	3.2	5.5	3.6	2.4	:	3.4	5.8	:
Architects, engineers & related professionals (214)	3.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.3	4.9	2.5	3.4	2.0	2.2	4.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	4.0	2.4	1.4	3.5	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.8	3.5	1.4	5.0	2.9	3.6	1.8	:	2.3	2.1	:
Production & operations department managers (122)	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	7.1	3.8	0.7	0.7	3.9	0.8	1.8	4.1	2.6	0.9	3.7	0.7	3.7	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.7	2.6	2.6	1.7	6.9	1.2	:	3.0	3.7	:
Shop salespersons & demonstrators (522)	2.6	1.4	3.9	2.0	3.5	1.6	1.4	3.4	4.5	2.7	1.8	2.0	5.5	2.0	1.9	1.3	4.2	4.4	3.5	2.1	3.6	3.3	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	4.1	3.5	3.7	:	5.7	6.0	:
Top 6 in each country	25.5	30.5	28.6	35.1	24.6	27.2	36.0	38.0	40.6	31.7	26.2	29.2	36.1	30.7	38.3	30.9	31.9	29.3	25.1	31.9	32.8	34.5	43.7	29.5	30.5	28.4	27.6	30.8	35.0	:	27.3	30.1	:

ISCO 3-digit occupations are sorted according to the EU-25 average. Cells shaded in grey correspond to the top 6 sectors in each individual country. The sum of the top 6 sectors may not correspond to the total shown in the table because of rounding errors
Note that for many countries, some occupations featuring among the top 6 do not appear in the list of occupations shown in the table
(1) LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.36 — Employment in computing activities by sex, 2001 and 2006 (1) (% women/men in all occupations)

	2001		2006		% point change 2001-2006	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	0.7	2.3	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.3
BE	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.1
BG	(0.9)	(4.9)	(0.8)	4.8	(0.0)	-(0.1)
CZ	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.8	-0.3	0.5
DK	0.9	3.2	1.1	3.8	0.2	0.6
DE	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.4
EE	.	.	.	(2.6)	.	.
IE	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.6	-0.3	0.1
EL	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3
ES	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.5
FR	0.7	2.8	0.7	2.6	0.0	-0.1
IT	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.5
CY	(0.5)	1.2	(0.5)	1.0	.	-0.2
LV	.	.	(1.4)	1.8	.	.
LT	.	0.7	.	.	.	.
LU	(1.0)	2.7	.	3.2	.	0.4
HU	0.6	1.6	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.8
MT	:	:	.	(1.6)	:	:
NL	0.9	4.9	0.8	4.8	0.0	-0.1
AT	0.6	2.6	(0.4)	2.7	-(0.2)	0.2
PL	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.5
PT	(0.5)	1.2	0.3	1.8	.	0.6
RO	:	:	0.5	0.6	:	:
SI	(0.4)	(1.5)	(0.7)	3.3	(0.3)	(1.8)
SK	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.6	0.3	0.9
FI	1.2	3.0	1.3	4.0	0.1	1.0
SE	1.4	5.2	1.5	4.9	0.0	-0.3
UK	1.0	3.4	0.8	3.3	-0.2	-0.1
HR	:	:	.	(1.1)	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	.	3.3	.	3.7	.	0.4
NO	0.8	3.9	1.0	4.0	0.2	0.1
CH	0.8	4.7	0.7	5.0	0.0	0.3

(1) IS, CH: 2005
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by ' .': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.37 - Employment in computing activities by sex and age, 2006 (1) (% women/men in all occupations)

	<40 year old		≥40 year old	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	0.8	3.5	0.5	1.8
BE	(0.4)	3.7	0.8	1.9
BG	.	1.7	.	.
CZ	0.7	4.0	0.6	1.7
DK	(1.0)	4.2	1.2	3.4
DE	0.8	3.6	0.6	2.3
EE	.	(4.9)	.	.
IE	(0.9)	2.4	.	(0.7)
EL	(0.4)	1.1	.	0.3
ES	0.8	2.8	0.4	1.0
FR	1.0	3.5	0.5	1.8
IT	0.9	2.7	0.3	1.2
CY	(0.9)	1.7	.	.
LV	.	3.2	(1.5)	.
LT	.	.	.	.
LU	.	4.2	.	(2.2)
HU	(0.5)	3.5	0.5	1.1
MT	.	.	.	.
NL	0.9	5.7	0.8	4.0
AT	(0.5)	3.8	.	1.6
PL	0.7	2.6	(0.2)	0.8
PT	.	2.6	.	1.0
RO	0.6	0.9	(0.4)	.
SI	(0.9)	4.8	(0.5)	(1.9)
SK	1.5	3.5	.	1.5
FI	1.5	5.7	1.2	2.6
SE	1.7	6.4	1.3	3.8
UK	0.9	4.4	0.6	2.4
HR	.	(1.5)	.	(0.8)
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	0.7	5.4	0.3	2.1
NO	1.2	5.2	.	3.0
CH	0.9	6.3	0.5	3.9

(1) IS, CH: 2005
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by ' .': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.38 - Employment in computing activities by sex and sector of activity in the EU-25

	2001		2006		% point change 2001-2006	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Manufacturing	13.4	17.0	13.9	16.0	0.5	-1.0
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications	13.8	13.6	12.5	11.2	-1.3	-2.4
Business activities and financial intermediation	53.3	57.0	53.4	58.8	0.0	1.8
Public administration, education and health	13.9	8.0	15.9	9.6	2.0	1.6
Other	(5.5)	4.4	(4.2)	4.3	-(1.3)	-0.1

Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.39 - Women and men self-employed in industry and market services (1), 2005 (2) (% of total women/men employed in industry and market services (1))

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women	SE with employees	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.5	3.1	1.5	3.1	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.7	2.3	4.0	1.8	2.8	5.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	4.6	5.1	:	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.2	:	:	3.3	1.3	3.8
	SE without employees	8.0	7.8	4.8	9.7	3.4	5.6	3.6	4.5	15.0	10.4	3.7	16.6	9.7	2.6	5.4	5.5	7.3	7.7	7.0	4.2	6.6	12.7	:	3.0	7.5	6.6	6.8	7.6	:	:	5.3	3.8	6.4
Men	SE with employees	7.1	7.9	6.2	5.5	6.1	6.9	3.9	9.1	12.5	7.4	6.5	10.6	13.3	4.9	3.4	4.5	9.0	7.1	5.6	6.9	6.2	9.9	:	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.7	4.3	:	:	7.0	1.6	8.9
	SE without employees	11.6	10.0	6.6	16.5	5.5	7.8	5.8	11.1	22.6	12.4	5.3	21.3	16.2	4.5	7.3	4.6	8.7	12.0	8.2	5.8	9.9	13.0	:	6.0	14.4	7.4	8.4	14.4	:	:	11.9	6.7	6.3

SE: self-employed
(1) Excluding public administration, education, health and extra-territorial organisations
(2) LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.40 - Distribution of employees and self-employed with employees by sector (1) , 2000 and 2005 (2) (% of women/men self-employed with employees; % of women/men employees)

			EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
			2000																																
Agriculture (A+B)	Women	SE w/e	7.1	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.8	2.9	10.6	5.4	21.2	4.4	12.3	4.6	5.0	24.7	28.2	9.9	3.7	0.0	8.2	10.2	16.2	5.4	:	2.5	1.2	11.3	8.1	4.8	:	:	18.3	20.7	27.2
		Employees	2.1	0.6	5.9	5.6	1.8	1.9	5.0	0.9	2.2	2.8	1.4	3.2	1.9	5.7	5.9	0.6	3.1	0.8	2.3	0.9	2.4	2.6	:	1.4	6.9	2.4	1.2	0.8	:	:	2.9	1.7	0.9
	Men	SE w/e	7.7	3.9	7.4	4.3	20.5	7.1	8.1	12.2	15.3	6.5	11.5	3.6	5.0	24.4	9.5	6.4	6.7	6.4	10.0	10.7	12.7	5.7	:	5.9	3.4	11.3	7.8	5.7	:	:	17.1	29.1	27.9
		Employees	3.2	1.0	9.2	7.1	3.2	2.3	6.8	3.3	1.9	5.3	2.2	3.8	2.5	9.8	10.7	1.5	7.4	1.8	2.6	1.1	3.4	3.7	:	1.8	11.1	3.4	2.0	1.6	:	:	10.9	3.2	1.7
Industry (C-E)	Women	SE w/e	11.1	2.1	17.9	7.0	7.5	4.8	16.0	8.4	15.3	14.7	8.1	14.4	16.3	1.6	13.4	2.8	15.3	17.9	6.3	4.0	17.0	22.2	:	20.2	6.7	11.9	9.6	9.5	:	:	16.5	4.2	9.4
		Employees	25.0	23.8	41.7	40.2	24.3	24.1	32.3	22.5	22.5	20.0	21.4	31.8	16.4	30.9	35.2	8.1	38.9	36.4	14.7	19.4	35.0	38.2	:	43.5	38.3	25.1	21.9	17.9	:	:	17.4	17.0	17.9
	Men	SE w/e	17.5	13.2	20.7	15.5	12.5	15.7	12.7	12.0	19.3	21.0	13.2	24.4	19.0	15.7	13.9	8.0	16.7	23.4	10.0	18.0	18.8	22.0	:	26.3	22.2	17.4	14.1	10.7	:	:	13.4	4.0	13.0
		Employees	36.8	39.2	39.5	45.2	31.7	40.3	38.0	30.8	29.6	31.6	34.3	41.5	20.8	32.2	32.2	23.5	39.1	36.2	28.4	35.6	44.4	33.6	:	47.7	41.5	37.8	34.2	32.9	:	:	29.1	29.1	32.3
Construction (F)	Women	SE w/e	3.0	3.1	1.9	4.3	3.3	4.1	0.0	3.4	1.0	2.6	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.7	0.0	7.9	2.3	2.3	2.9	:	0.8	2.0	3.2	3.7	3.1	:	:	1.8	1.5	4.9
		Employees	2.3	1.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	3.4	1.3	1.4	0.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.9	1.9	:	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.4	:	:	0.7	2.5	2.5
	Men	SE w/e	18.4	12.8	8.9	20.1	15.1	18.5	10.6	26.2	14.5	19.5	19.9	18.1	13.2	8.1	10.0	4.3	20.3	22.3	12.9	9.7	19.7	26.3	:	17.4	19.0	17.3	13.4	18.9	:	:	18.5	11.1	11.2
		Employees	14.3	12.1	12.7	14.6	13.4	15.1	17.0	18.3	17.2	19.8	12.5	12.4	20.0	13.5	18.1	18.0	12.7	11.0	11.7	15.1	16.3	25.4	:	10.2	14.3	13.1	10.8	10.8	:	:	10.4	13.0	13.4
Services (G-K, O,P)	Women	SE w/e	78.7	91.1	76.2	85.3	84.4	88.2	73.4	82.9	62.5	78.3	74.8	79.5	78.7	73.7	58.5	77.1	77.3	82.1	77.6	83.5	64.5	69.5	:	76.5	90.1	73.6	78.6	82.6	:	:	63.4	73.6	58.5
		Employees	70.6	74.1	49.6	51.9	72.2	70.6	61.4	75.2	75.0	75.0	75.4	63.7	79.3	61.8	56.6	88.4	56.4	60.9	80.9	76.9	59.6	57.2	:	53.3	52.6	71.1	75.1	79.0	:	:	79.0	78.8	78.7
	Men	SE w/e	56.3	70.0	63.0	60.0	51.9	58.7	68.7	49.6	50.9	53.0	55.4	53.9	62.8	51.9	66.6	81.3	56.3	47.9	67.2	61.6	48.8	45.9	:	50.4	55.4	54.1	64.7	64.7	:	:	51.0	55.8	47.8
		Employees	45.8	47.7	38.6	33.1	51.7	42.3	38.2	47.6	51.3	43.2	50.9	42.2	56.6	44.5	39.0	57.0	40.8	51.1	57.3	48.2	35.9	37.3	:	40.2	33.2	45.7	53.0	54.7	:	:	49.6	54.8	52.6
Distribution (G)	Women	SE w/e	34.5	50.9	44.2	44.3	37.2	33.1	56.1	30.9	28.4	38.5	32.6	33.9	21.6	44.0	21.0	35.4	41.1	28.3	28.0	24.9	39.7	34.9	:	29.0	48.1	31.8	34.0	29.5	:	:	25.4	20.6	21.2
		Employees	24.9	26.2	20.4	20.8	25.4	26.4	21.9	23.9	23.7	23.1	22.5	19.5	23.0	29.0	28.6	22.2	22.9	22.2	30.0	29.0	26.4	18.4	:	23.2	22.7	21.4	22.5	28.8	:	:	26.1	30.6	27.5
	Men	SE w/e	24.7	35.4	39.0	31.2	17.6	20.5	31.8	19.4	26.4	23.4	24.5	25.9	30.2	32.5	43.6	26.8	31.0	25.0	29.2	22.2	29.9	24.9	:	17.4	33.2	18.3	25.0	22.9	:	:	20.9	15.2	15.3
		Employees	14.5	12.4	12.9	9.1	17.4	14.6	9.1	15.1	16.8	14.6	15.4	11.8	20.9	14.5	14.0	15.3	12.7	13.2	19.2	15.4	12.6	15.1	:	14.1	8.9	12.9	14.7	16.4	:	:	15.7	20.4	17.6
Hotels, restaurants (H)	Women	SE w/e	13.5	17.1	14.8	17.1	24.5	13.3	4.3	19.7	9.3	15.0	11.3	14.1	16.7	3.6	8.2	20.2	9.9	0.0	16.5	25.6	5.9	15.8	:	20.3	11.0	15.6	14.9	16.0	:	:	7.3	11.5	2.9
		Employees	7.4	5.1	9.3	6.3	5.7	6.8	7.5	13.6	10.3	10.3	5.0	7.5	15.7	6.0	4.5	5.5	6.4	12.0	8.6	12.6	4.8	10.2	:	6.8	6.2	8.9	6.6	8.9	:	:	7.9	9.3	7.2
	Men	SE w/e	8.3	10.1	10.7	9.1	1.5	9.3	0.0	8.2	9.8	13.0	8.9	6.6	10.1	2.0	2.6	11.9	7.0	3.5	6.2	10.5	4.1	10.4	:	6.7	9.8	5.0	6.8	6.8	:	:	6.7	5.6	1.0
		Employees	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.0	5.3	6.6	5.6	3.4	3.6	11.1	1.6	0.4	4.9	3.2	9.8	3.6	4.2	1.0	3.5	:	3.6	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.8	:	:	4.5	2.7	2.4
Transport, communication (I)	Women	SE w/e	3.0	2.0	0.9	3.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.2	1.8	2.7	0.8	2.6	8.8	0.9	17.7	1.8	3.1	8.5	4.3	0.8	2.7	2.3	:	0.0	2.3	5.1	2.7	3.4	:	:	3.6	8.3	3.1
		Employees	6.5	8.7	7.1	9.0	8.4	5.1	9.1	5.6	7.5	5.2	8.0	5.6	7.2	9.3	8.0	10.1	8.3	5.8	6.5	5.3	7.2	3.0	:	5.4	9.0	8.2	9.0	6.5	:	:	11.7	9.9	8.1
	Men	SE w/e	4.7	2.5	4.4	7.2	6.2	4.5	20.5	5.0	4.1	4.2	2.8	5.4	4.0	5.5	11.1	7.7	6.1	9.4	4.7	5.0	4.5	1.8	:	8.7	5.8	13.6	9.9	4.9	:	:	3.4	15.7	2.5
		Employees	10.6	15.4	13.5	11.5	11.6	8.4	16.4	9.7	13.0	8.6	11.5	11.5	9.2	15.5	12.5	11.4	13.3	13.5	10.5	12.8	11.3	7.6	:	11.2	12.4	11.9	11.1	11.4	:	:	10.0	12.2	9.9
Financial and business services (J+K)	Women	SE w/e	13.6	12.8	13.7	13.5	11.3	19.4	9.7	11.2	14.6	11.8	13.0	13.2	15.3	10.8	5.6	11.9	16.4	9.9	16.2	9.8	6.9	8.9	:	7.0	21.5	13.6	16.9	14.1	:	:	12.5	17.6	15.2
		Employees	20.3	25.5	7.6	10.9	21.8	20.7	12.2	23.3	18.4	18.5	23.3	19.2	21.6	9.8	9.3	32.7	12.4	16.2	27.6	20.1	13.8	11.0	:	12.0	8.8	21.6	26.5	25.0	:	:	21.4	20.2	21.3
	Men	SE w/e	15.1	19.6	6.2	10.1	25.7	19.1	13.3	13.6	9.4	10.3	15.4	12.8	15.4	6.4	3.1	32.6	9.9	7.3	23.7	17.5	6.1	7.2	:	14.5	4.7	15.3	20.1	24.7	:	:	16.2	17.9	23.8
		Employees	12.5	14.0	4.7	6.6	15.4	11.5	8.6	13.3	9.6	10.0	15.2	10.7	10.0	7.6	6.7	22.8	7.0	8.8	20.1	11.8	6.7	7.4	:	7.0	6.2	14.3	19.3	17.6	:	:	13.7	15.4	17.9
Community, personal services (O-P)	Women	SE w/e	14.1	8.4	2.5	7.1	11.4	17.2	3.4	15.9	8.3	10.3	17.2	15.7	16.4	14.3	6.0	7.7	6.8	35.3	12.5	22.3	9.3	7.7	:	20.2	7.1	7.5	10.0	19.6	:	:	14.5	15.7	16.1
		Employees	11.5	8.6	5.2	5.0	10.9	11.6	10.7	8.7	15.3	18.0	16.7	12.0	11.8	7.6	6.1	17.9	6.4	4.6	8.2	9.8	7.3	14.6	:	5.9	6.0	11.1	10.5	9.7	:	:	11.9	8.7	14.6
	Men	SE w/e	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	0.9	5.3	3.1	3.5	1.2	2.1	3.8	3.0	3.0	5.5	6.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.3	6.4	4.1	1.7	:	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.8	5.3	:	:	3.9	1.4	5.3
		Employees	4.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	5.0	5.5	3.2	4.2	5.3	4.6	5.5	4.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	2.7	4.5	5.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.7	:	4.2	3.6	4.8	5.3	5.4	:	:	5.7	4.2	4.8

A.40 (Continued) - Distribution of employees and self-employed with employees by sector (1) , 2000 and 2005 (2) (% of women/men self-employed with employees; % of women/men employees)

			EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
			2005 (2)																																
Agriculture (A+B)	Women	SE w/e	6.4	2.4	4.8	3.1	8.1	3.2	0.0	6.0	14.1	2.9	11.3	5.4	8.5	9.0	19.7	6.1	3.4	0.0	10.0	14.9	11.9	3.5	:	7.2	0.0	15.5	6.8	5.1	5.6	:	20.5	19.7	13.1
		Employees	1.9	0.8	4.0	4.3	2.3	1.4	4.3	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.4	2.8	0.7	5.1	3.8	0.5	2.9	0.0	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.9	:	1.7	4.3	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	:	1.5	1.4	1.2
	Men	SE w/e	7.3	6.1	7.7	2.7	12.2	6.7	13.1	8.2	10.4	4.9	11.0	5.8	6.4	16.0	14.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	11.2	10.3	9.5	4.8	:	3.9	3.1	9.4	6.8	6.2	6.1	:	17.6	25.8	16.1
		Employees	2.9	1.2	6.8	5.7	3.1	2.2	5.9	2.3	2.1	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.3	12.8	8.2	1.2	6.0	2.0	3.0	1.2	3.4	3.7	:	2.1	8.0	2.8	1.8	1.2	4.4	:	8.8	2.7	1.8
Industry (C-E)	Women	SE w/e	10.6	0.7	14.0	9.1	11.1	5.7	47.0	7.4	13.3	9.5	9.9	16.7	8.5	18.0	6.2	8.3	12.1	8.5	7.5	2.5	12.3	23.0	:	10.7	14.2	6.6	12.4	5.4	4.9	:	7.3	3.6	10.2
		Employees	22.5	21.5	43.6	39.4	23.5	23.5	34.1	18.0	17.8	15.8	19.5	27.6	13.3	25.3	33.4	8.5	33.8	29.5	14.0	18.0	34.6	31.6	:	40.0	39.0	21.7	18.4	14.2	30.4	:	18.9	15.7	16.5
	Men	SE w/e	16.4	11.7	21.1	20.5	15.0	14.5	33.0	10.9	17.4	16.7	15.0	22.2	18.7	21.5	20.6	7.9	14.5	16.8	9.9	13.8	20.1	18.9	:	27.9	19.5	14.3	13.6	9.5	16.2	:	7.2	9.5	15.2
		Employees	34.6	36.4	37.6	44.7	28.5	41.0	35.9	26.1	27.2	28.2	31.5	38.4	20.1	23.8	28.9	20.8	36.6	33.8	28.1	36.0	45.1	31.5	:	46.9	44.1	35.0	31.0	27.9	34.7	:	26.1	26.1	29.0
Construction (F)	Women	SE w/e	3.2	1.2	2.5	0.7	3.2	4.1	0.0	2.1	0.7	3.8	1.6	3.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.1	1.9	0.0	5.3	6.6	1.9	4.3	:	2.9	2.3	5.6	3.8	4.2	5.1	:	4.4	0.0	3.2
		Employees	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2	0.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.3	3.5	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.6	1.6	1.7	:	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.4	:	2.0	2.2	2.1
	Men	SE w/e	19.2	15.6	6.0	20.6	22.4	16.9	9.0	30.7	17.0	24.2	20.0	19.6	21.1	7.4	6.1	21.2	20.1	8.7	12.4	15.4	14.8	24.9	:	19.0	15.9	20.1	15.8	21.2	15.2	:	22.9	20.5	16.3
		Employees	14.4	13.0	13.7	14.0	13.7	12.1	14.9	24.1	19.3	23.2	13.1	14.5	24.4	18.8	19.7	20.7	15.2	13.8	12.0	14.1	12.4	23.4	:	12.4	14.3	12.8	11.8	11.5	18.1	:	12.8	14.8	12.9
Services (G-K, O,P)	Women	SE w/e	79.8	95.6	78.8	87.1	77.6	86.9	53.0	84.4	72.0	83.8	77.2	74.7	83.1	70.1	74.1	77.5	82.6	91.5	77.3	76.0	73.9	69.2	:	79.1	83.4	72.3	77.0	85.3	84.4	:	67.8	76.7	73.4
		Employees	73.3	75.4	50.4	53.4	71.7	72.3	59.4	78.9	80.1	79.1	77.0	68.0	83.7	66.1	59.9	87.9	61.5	68.9	81.3	77.2	61.8	63.8	:	57.1	54.8	74.7	78.5	82.0	65.3	:	77.5	80.8	80.3
	Men	SE w/e	57.1	66.6	65.3	56.3	50.5	61.9	44.9	50.2	55.2	54.2	54.0	52.5	53.8	55.1	59.0	63.6	58.3	67.3	66.5	60.4	55.6	51.5	:	49.1	61.4	56.3	63.8	63.2	62.5	:	52.3	44.2	52.4
		Employees	48.0	49.5	41.9	35.6	54.8	44.7	43.4	47.5	51.5	44.0	53.2	43.4	53.2	44.6	43.2	57.4	42.1	50.5	56.9	48.6	39.2	41.4	:	38.6	33.6	49.3	55.4	59.4	42.8	:	52.3	56.5	56.4
Distribution (G)	Women	SE w/e	32.7	45.4	48.0	37.2	39.1	32.3	26.3	31.3	33.3	33.0	30.1	31.0	24.3	36.9	39.5	30.7	37.4	44.0	37.1	23.7	39.1	36.7	:	36.5	44.5	27.9	27.7	25.9	36.0	:	40.8	27.3	31.3
		Employees	25.2	26.3	20.8	22.1	24.5	26.2	23.8	26.1	26.9	21.6	23.1	19.1	22.8	29.7	28.2	21.8	26.4	20.1	29.7	29.5	28.9	20.0	:	21.6	22.3	22.6	24.0	30.1	28.3	:	22.5	33.5	28.0
	Men	SE w/e	23.5	31.4	43.0	26.7	21.5	21.0	26.8	19.8	27.1	19.8	22.3	23.6	27.3	17.5	33.4	21.7	28.0	37.7	27.1	18.9	30.8	28.2	:	16.7	33.0	20.0	25.0	21.6	28.0	:	23.1	9.9	18.0
		Employees	15.0	13.3	12.8	10.1	19.9	14.5	11.1	14.2	17.0	13.8	16.1	13.0	19.5	12.4	17.8	13.3	13.4	13.8	17.3	16.3	13.6	16.9	:	11.6	8.8	14.4	15.6	18.0	14.7	:	17.0	20.2	15.0
Hotels, restaurants (H)	Women	SE w/e	14.0	20.1	11.5	23.3	0.0	11.7	12.8	17.2	11.9	19.7	15.9	14.6	15.3	12.5	8.2	20.3	8.8	8.5	13.6	24.8	2.3	15.2	:	13.1	12.6	14.3	14.6	17.6	14.2	:	0.0	5.7	12.2
		Employees	8.0	5.6	9.3	6.8	5.8	6.9	8.1	12.4	12.2	12.5	5.0	8.5	14.5	6.3	6.0	7.1	7.6	12.9	9.1	12.3	4.5	10.6	:	8.9	8.6	8.6	6.4	9.2	11.1	:	8.2	8.6	8.2
	Men	SE w/e	9.2	10.5	7.7	9.3	1.7	9.5	4.9	7.1	12.8	13.5	8.6	9.3	8.6	13.4	7.0	12.8	6.8	11.6	8.1	15.6	3.6	11.4	:	7.3	8.4	4.9	6.5	7.1	14.1	:	8.4	4.3	3.6
		Employees	3.7	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.0	2.7	2.0	5.2	7.2	5.7	3.4	4.0	7.7	2.5	1.0	2.7	3.9	9.9	4.2	4.7	1.4	3.4	:	3.6	2.9	2.0	2.5	4.6	5.3	:	3.8	3.0	3.5
Transport, communication (I)	Women	SE w/e	3.2	1.9	1.6	3.5	11.5	4.4	0.0	4.0	2.4	4.1	2.4	1.3	5.5	0.0	4.8	1.5	2.4	15.1	2.8	2.6	5.8	1.0	:	0.0	1.6	6.7	4.3	3.5	3.8	:	6.9	14.3	1.9
		Employees	6.4	9.7	6.5	8.4	8.1	5.3	8.1	5.2	5.8	5.0	8.4	5.8	5.0	10.7	7.2	6.2	6.6	10.2	7.5	5.5	6.1	4.4	:	4.8	7.0	7.2	7.7	6.6	5.4	:	11.8	7.8	7.1
	Men	SE w/e	4.7	4.2	6.2	6.3	9.1	4.6	8.0	5.4	3.3	6.3	2.5	2.8	1.3	6.2	9.1	3.0	6.3	3.9	4.8	3.4	7.7	3.4	:	7.2	6.9	16.4	8.9	5.1	6.0	:	3.8	16.3	3.1
		Employees	10.7	15.6	12.8	11.3	10.6	9.0	14.5	9.5	12.6	8.5	11.6	10.2	7.8	16.1	12.7	13.7	12.2	11.0	11.8	11.4	10.8	8.4	:	9.3	10.2	11.6	11.4	12.3	12.2	:	11.1	11.8	10.2
Financial and business services (J+K)	Women	SE w/e	15.6	18.8	13.1	17.4	10.7	19.1	13.9	15.7	15.9	13.3	12.4	12.8	5.4	9.8	7.3	9.0	24.1	8.8	13.8	12.2	16.7	9.5	:	18.3	11.2	16.3	21.5	20.4	17.4	:	8.0	10.6	16.9
		Employees	21.3	23.6	8.2	10.6	22.7	22.0	9.8	24.8	19.5	19.5	23.4	20.8	20.6	9.9	8.8	36.4	14.2	18.5	27.4	20.7	15.3	13.3	:	15.0	10.7	24.8	28.7	26.4	12.5	:	25.3	20.9	23.6
	Men	SE w/e	16.3	17.5	6.4	10.4	16.1	20.8	5.2	14.7	10.4	11.6	17.6	14.6	14.2	12.2	7.8	23.4	14.9	10.5	22.8	18.6	10.8	6.9	:	16.0	9.8	12.0	20.1	25.1	13.8	:	14.7	11.5	26.1
		Employees	13.7	13.8	7.9	6.9	15.9	13.2	12.9	13.9	9.7	11.3	16.7	11.4	12.1	8.2	6.7	23.7	8.4	11.4	20.1	12.0	9.6	9.2	:	9.4	7.9	15.5	20.4	18.8	6.9	:	14.3	17.7	22.3
Community, personal services (O-P)	Women	SE w/e	14.2	9.4	4.5	5.7	16.3	19.4	0.0	16.2	8.4	13.8	16.3	15.0	32.6	10.9	14.2	15.9	10.0	15.0	10.0	12.6	10.0	6.8	:	11.2	13.6	7.2	9.0	17.9	13.0	:	12.1	18.8	11.0
		Employees	12.5	10.1	5.7	5.4	10.5	11.9	9.7	10.3	15.8	20.5	17.2	13.9	20.8	9.6	9.6	16.4	6.7	7.2	7.8	9.1	7.1	15.5	:	6.7	6.2	11.6	11.8	9.8	8.0	:	9.7	10.0	13.4
	Men	SE w/e	3.4	3.1	1.9	3.6	2.0	5.9	0.0	3.1	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	5.8	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	1.7	:	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.3	4.2	0.5	:	2.2	2.2	1.7
		Employees	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	6.5	5.4	2.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.4	4.9	6.1	5.4	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	:	4.7	3.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	3.8	:	6.2	3.8	5.3

SE w / e: self-employed with employees
(1) The distribution by sector relates to the total economy, excluding public administration, education, health and extra-territorial organisations
(2) LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.41 - Women and men self-employed with employees by sector, 2000 and 2005 (1) (% of women/men self-employed with employees in each sector)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
		2000																																
Agriculture (A+B)	Women	3.6	6.6	0.5	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.5	5.8	4.7	2.9	7.7	5.7	1.4	4.3	2.0	11.2	3.0	0.0	5.3	4.5	2.3	1.4	:	0.4	0.4	6.0	8.4	8.6	:	:	16.7	7.4	34.7
	Men	7.5	9.5	1.6	3.7	24.6	13.9	3.9	8.1	12.6	5.6	11.7	6.6	7.5	8.1	0.7	3.3	4.8	11.5	10.2	10.8	3.2	4.4	:	3.2	1.2	8.2	11.1	11.0	:	:	12.9	10.4	36.8
Industry (C-E)	Women	1.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	5.0	3.6	1.2	4.0	1.8	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.5	3.4	:	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	:	:	6.6	0.4	4.6
	Men	4.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.0	1.6	4.4	12.1	5.9	3.0	8.5	11.0	3.7	1.1	0.9	3.7	4.1	1.9	3.6	3.1	7.8	:	3.7	2.1	3.7	3.1	1.8	:	:	6.0	0.4	4.0
Construction (F)	Women	4.7	8.1	1.3	4.5	3.6	3.8	0.0	7.5	20.2	5.6	6.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	8.4	0.0	8.6	3.0	3.8	8.6	:	1.2	1.8	7.8	5.3	2.8	:	:	14.1	1.0	12.5
	Men	9.0	7.5	3.1	7.1	8.0	8.4	3.0	12.9	13.9	7.9	10.4	14.7	7.6	4.1	1.3	0.6	11.3	10.2	5.4	4.5	7.7	10.9	:	10.0	4.5	9.0	7.9	6.7	:	:	16.0	2.2	7.3
Services (G-K, O,P)	Women	4.1	4.7	2.7	3.9	2.5	3.8	2.8	3.8	5.1	4.5	3.1	8.2	1.7	4.4	2.2	3.4	5.3	2.7	2.4	4.0	4.9	5.9	:	3.8	3.2	3.8	2.6	2.4	:	:	5.3	1.6	6.3
	Men	8.6	10.0	6.1	9.9	7.5	9.0	7.8	10.0	13.6	8.9	7.7	12.2	12.1	8.2	3.8	3.3	9.9	5.3	5.8	8.1	7.9	11.9	:	7.5	5.7	8.2	7.9	5.7	:	:	11.4	2.7	8.1
Distribution (G)	Women	4.9	6.8	3.6	5.0	3.1	3.9	5.9	4.5	6.1	6.3	4.3	10.0	1.6	5.6	1.5	5.9	6.8	2.5	2.4	3.3	6.2	8.1	:	3.4	3.9	5.4	3.8	2.4	:	:	6.5	1.1	6.4
	Men	11.1	16.1	9.6	15.9	7.6	9.5	13.8	12.1	17.0	11.0	10.7	16.1	14.6	14.4	6.2	3.9	15.7	8.8	7.5	9.1	11.9	14.1	:	7.6	11.2	9.5	10.7	6.8	:	:	15.0	2.0	7.4
Hotels, restaurants (H)	Women	6.4	9.1	2.9	6.8	8.6	5.7	1.5	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.3	12.5	1.9	2.3	4.1	11.0	6.2	0.0	4.8	7.1	5.8	7.5	:	7.5	3.4	6.5	5.7	4.1	:	:	6.2	2.1	3.3
	Men	16.2	21.6	9.0	19.4	4.8	21.2	0.0	14.7	19.2	15.5	15.9	17.8	11.0	8.9	13.0	5.1	15.8	2.3	8.3	14.4	21.5	23.9	:	11.5	14.9	17.5	16.1	9.3	:	:	16.3	5.6	3.6
Transport, communication (I)	Women	1.9	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	2.0	2.7	0.3	4.0	2.5	0.4	5.0	0.8	1.7	3.1	1.8	0.6	1.9	4.5	:	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.2	:	:	2.3	1.4	3.5
	Men	3.6	1.5	1.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.7	5.1	5.5	3.7	2.0	6.6	5.5	2.7	2.1	1.7	3.7	4.3	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	:	4.7	1.8	8.2	6.2	2.2	:	:	3.9	3.5	2.6
Financial and business services (J+K)	Women	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.7	1.1	2.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	3.1	1.8	4.8	1.3	4.0	1.3	1.5	5.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.4	4.6	:	1.5	4.5	2.4	1.7	1.3	:	:	4.1	1.5	6.1
	Men	8.3	9.5	5.4	8.0	11.5	10.1	6.9	9.9	14.1	8.1	7.3	10.6	15.9	6.0	1.1	3.4	9.6	5.0	5.7	8.9	5.8	10.1	:	11.4	2.6	7.5	6.6	6.6	:	:	12.4	3.1	11.2
Community, personal services (O-P)	Women	4.3	3.7	0.9	2.9	2.1	4.3	0.7	5.6	4.2	2.8	3.2	9.0	2.3	6.3	1.9	1.7	3.6	13.1	3.2	7.8	5.8	2.6	:	8.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.8	:	:	6.6	2.6	9.3
	Men	5.2	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.4	6.2	4.0	7.4	4.6	3.8	5.0	7.6	6.2	7.2	2.8	1.9	4.0	2.6	3.9	9.0	6.0	5.1	:	4.7	1.9	2.8	3.5	4.3	:	:	7.8	0.9	9.9
Total economy (2)	Women	3.5	4.0	1.7	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.4	5.0	4.3	3.0	7.0	1.7	3.3	1.8	3.8	4.0	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.6	4.4	:	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.5	2.3	:	:	6.4	1.6	8.0
	Men	7.2	7.3	3.7	6.1	7.4	6.9	4.5	8.9	13.2	7.6	6.9	11.0	10.7	6.4	1.9	2.3	7.5	5.7	5.0	6.3	5.4	9.6	:	5.8	3.7	6.8	6.6	4.9	:	:	10.9	2.6	8.7
Total economy (2), excl. agriculture	Women	3.5	3.9	1.9	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.3	3.3	5.1	4.4	2.8	7.1	1.7	3.0	1.7	3.5	4.1	2.1	2.4	3.4	4.1	5.1	:	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.4	2.2	:	:	5.6	1.4	6.2
	Men	7.1	7.3	4.2	6.3	6.3	6.7	4.6	9.0	13.3	7.8	6.6	11.3	11.0	6.0	2.4	2.3	7.8	5.5	4.7	6.0	5.9	10.4	:	6.1	4.0	6.7	6.4	4.7	:	:	10.5	2.0	6.7

A.41 (Continued) - Women and men self-employed with employees by sector, 2000 and 2005 (1) (% of women/men self-employed with employees in each sector)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
		2005 (1)																																
Agriculture (A+B)	Women	3.7	3.4	1.3	1.6	3.6	4.0	0.0	9.2	3.7	2.4	7.3	7.2	4.6	2.8	2.1	6.5	4.5	0.0	7.3	6.1	2.0	0.8	:	1.4	0.0	9.2	9.2	9.0	0.7	:	18.8	9.4	11.8
	Men	7.8	14.8	3.6	2.5	15.0	14.1	6.2	6.9	9.2	4.9	12.6	11.1	13.4	3.9	2.2	10.2	8.3	18.9	12.7	12.3	2.6	3.5	:	2.0	2.1	7.6	12.4	12.3	2.4	:	11.3	9.2	27.3
Industry (C-E)	Women	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.4	5.1	2.6	1.5	4.2	1.6	3.0	0.4	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.7	0.5	2.0	4.2	:	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.3	0.9	0.8	:	1.6	0.4	2.8
	Men	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.9	3.8	2.8	4.0	4.6	10.5	4.8	3.7	7.8	13.5	4.8	2.7	1.9	4.0	4.1	2.4	3.2	3.3	6.9	:	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.5	1.8	4.3	:	2.5	0.8	5.8
Construction (F)	Women	4.9	2.1	3.9	0.5	1.8	4.5	0.0	3.0	6.1	6.5	2.1	11.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.9	5.9	0.0	6.5	5.9	6.2	13.1	:	5.8	2.7	10.6	7.3	3.1	9.2	:	8.9	0.0	5.5
	Men	9.0	9.4	2.9	6.2	10.0	9.6	2.5	11.6	12.9	7.8	10.0	13.4	12.3	2.0	1.1	5.0	11.2	4.5	5.9	8.3	7.5	10.4	:	7.8	4.4	9.2	8.8	6.1	6.8	:	11.4	2.8	12.1
Services (G-K, O,P)	Women	3.9	5.0	4.4	3.2	1.7	3.7	1.3	3.5	5.3	4.3	2.8	6.0	2.4	4.4	2.6	2.6	6.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	5.9	5.2	:	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	5.4	:	3.5	1.5	4.0
	Men	8.4	10.3	8.9	7.8	6.1	9.2	4.4	9.8	13.2	8.6	7.2	11.5	13.6	6.0	4.8	5.1	11.8	9.5	6.9	8.9	8.5	11.5	:	6.7	8.4	7.2	7.9	4.9	11.2	:	7.7	1.7	9.5
Distribution (G)	Women	4.6	6.4	6.0	3.5	2.4	3.9	1.6	4.0	6.5	5.5	3.6	8.2	2.5	5.2	2.8	4.0	7.3	5.0	3.8	2.6	6.4	7.9	:	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.0	5.5	:	7.3	1.3	4.8
	Men	10.5	16.2	16.6	11.6	7.2	9.9	9.3	12.9	15.9	9.4	9.3	14.4	17.8	6.9	6.1	7.3	17.0	15.7	9.3	8.5	12.1	14.0	:	7.5	14.9	8.7	10.8	5.7	14.1	:	10.5	1.1	11.7
Hotels, restaurants (H)	Women	6.1	10.8	3.7	7.1	0.0	5.2	2.3	4.5	5.4	6.2	8.0	9.5	2.5	8.2	3.0	7.8	6.3	1.7	4.6	6.1	2.7	6.9	:	4.0	3.4	5.4	7.2	4.5	5.6	:	0.0	1.1	6.5
	Men	16.4	21.5	10.3	13.8	6.0	20.4	10.1	13.6	20.9	15.5	15.3	21.4	15.5	23.1	21.4	17.1	15.2	9.4	11.2	20.9	15.2	23.7	:	10.6	14.5	14.6	16.2	7.6	19.6	:	16.3	3.1	10.3
Transport, communication (I)	Women	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.7	0.0	2.5	3.1	3.6	0.9	1.7	2.9	0.0	1.5	0.8	2.2	3.9	1.2	1.6	5.2	1.4	:	0.0	0.6	3.2	1.9	1.3	3.2	:	2.5	2.9	1.3
	Men	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.3	5.9	4.0	2.4	5.2	4.2	5.3	1.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.1	4.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	4.5	4.5	:	4.1	3.7	8.9	5.9	2.0	4.2	:	2.9	2.9	3.5
Financial and business services (J+K)	Women	2.7	3.3	4.6	2.9	0.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	5.1	2.9	1.6	3.5	0.6	4.1	1.8	0.8	8.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	5.6	3.9	:	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.7	5.6	:	1.3	0.8	3.2
	Men	8.2	9.2	5.0	6.8	6.5	9.8	1.8	9.9	13.5	7.5	7.5	11.2	15.3	7.4	4.1	4.6	13.6	7.2	6.4	10.3	7.0	7.4	:	8.5	5.5	5.0	6.6	5.8	14.8	:	7.8	1.4	11.4
Community, personal services (O-P)	Women	3.9	3.6	2.2	1.8	2.2	4.7	0.0	4.8	3.7	3.0	2.7	5.9	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.9	6.2	3.6	3.2	4.1	6.8	2.1	:	4.3	4.2	1.7	2.2	3.4	5.9	:	4.3	2.7	3.5
	Men	4.9	6.0	2.9	4.7	2.1	7.1	0.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.0	4.9	6.1	4.4	1.2	3.0	4.7	6.2	5.4	6.1	5.1	5.1	:	2.5	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.0	0.9	:	2.6	1.1	3.5
Total economy (2)	Women	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.5	3.1	1.4	3.3	5.0	4.0	2.8	5.7	2.4	3.9	1.8	2.9	5.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.3	:	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.3	:	3.9	1.6	4.2
	Men	7.1	8.1	5.9	5.3	6.6	7.1	4.1	8.8	12.1	7.2	6.9	10.7	13.3	4.7	3.2	4.7	8.9	7.4	5.9	7.2	5.4	9.1	:	5.0	4.9	6.2	6.9	4.5	7.1	:	7.5	2.1	9.9
Total economy (2), excl. agriculture	Women	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.5	3.1	1.5	3.1	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.7	2.3	4.0	1.8	2.8	5.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	4.6	5.1	:	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.2	4.2	:	3.3	1.3	3.8
	Men	7.1	7.9	6.2	5.5	6.1	6.9	3.9	9.1	12.5	7.4	6.5	10.6	13.3	4.9	3.4	4.5	9.0	7.1	5.6	6.9	6.2	9.9	:	5.3	5.2	6.1	6.7	4.3	8.1	:	7.0	1.6	8.9

(1) LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
(2) Total economy is defined as to exclude public administration, education, health and extra-territorial organisations
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.42 - Proportion of women and men employed as heads of businesses, 2000-2005 (% of women/ men employees)

	2000				2005			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Directors & CEO	Managers of small enterpr.	Directors & CEO	Managers of small enterpr.	Directors & CEO	Managers of small enterpr.	Directors & CEO	Managers of small enterpr.
EU-25	0.3	3.0	1.0	4.5	0.3	2.9	0.8	4.4
BE	1.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	1.2	3.1	3.4	4.5
BG	0.1	1.5	0.3	4.6	0.2	1.7	0.6	4.3
CZ	:	2.1	0.1	5.5	0.0	2.4	0.2	4.5
DK	0.5	1.7	2.6	3.0	0.4	1.0	2.7	2.1
DE	0.3	1.5	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.2
EE	0.8	4.3	1.8	4.4	0.3	2.6	0.9	5.7
IE	0.0	6.3	0.2	15.4	0.2	4.0	0.5	11.8
EL	0.0	6.7	0.2	11.6	0.0	6.2	0.1	10.7
ES	0.2	5.8	0.9	5.7	0.2	4.3	0.7	4.9
FR	0.0	2.5	0.2	3.2	:	2.4	:	3.2
IT	0.4	6.5	1.3	7.5	0.3	6.5	1.3	7.5
CY	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.7	:	0.0	0.2	0.8
LV	0.3	3.0	1.7	4.8	1.1	4.3	1.5	4.0
LT	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.0
LU	0.3	3.3	1.1	5.6	:	:	:	:
HU	0.6	1.4	0.8	2.4	0.5	1.4	0.8	3.7
MT	:	:	:	:	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.8
NL	0.8	4.0	2.2	6.8	0.3	3.2	1.0	6.5
AT	0.4	3.7	0.6	4.7	0.3	3.0	0.6	5.8
PL	0.5	2.8	1.0	4.7	0.8	1.8	1.3	3.3
PT	0.1	4.1	0.6	6.8	0.0	6.0	0.2	9.1
RO	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.2
SI	1.0	1.4	2.1	4.3	0.6	1.4	1.6	4.6
SK	0.0	2.4	0.1	4.6	:	2.2	0.0	3.6
FI	0.3	1.6	2.6	4.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	4.2
SE	0.1	1.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.5
UK	0.1	1.9	0.6	3.1	0.0	2.5	0.3	3.6
HR	:	:	:	:	0.1	1.8	0.5	5.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	0.4	0.8	2.8	2.1	0.2	1.0	1.4	3.5
NO	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.8	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.4
CH	0.1	2.1	0.6	3.9	:	:	:	:

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.43 - Heads of businesses. Share of men as a ratio of share of women, 2000 and 2005

	2000		2005	
	Directors & CEO	Managers of small enterpr.	Directors & CEO	Managers of small enterpr.
EU-25	3.7	1.5	3.0	1.5
BE	3.7	0.9	2.9	1.4
BG	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.5
CZ	:	2.7	5.9	1.9
DK	5.6	1.7	6.2	2.0
DE	4.6	1.4	3.6	1.6
EE	2.1	1.0	2.7	2.1
IE	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.9
EL	:	1.7	2.6	1.7
ES	3.9	1.0	3.1	1.1
FR	:	1.3	:	1.3
IT	3.6	1.2	3.8	1.2
CY	4.7	7.8	:	:
LV	5.5	1.6	1.5	0.9
LT	3.2	1.1	1.2	2.2
LU	4.3	1.7	:	:
HU	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.6
MT	:	:	2.9	3.3
NL	2.7	1.7	2.9	2.1
AT	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.0
PL	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
PT	6.4	1.6	8.9	1.5
RO	:	:	1.4	2.5
SI	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.2
SK	5.0	2.0	:	1.6
FI	7.5	2.7	4.6	2.8
SE	4.8	2.2	5.4	1.8
UK	9.7	1.7	6.3	1.5
HR	:	:	4.0	2.9
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	7.9	2.7	8.1	3.6
NO	8.6	2.5	6.5	2.4
CH	7.4	1.8	:	:

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.44 – Women and men in decision-making positions, 2006

	National Parliaments		National Governments				Senior ministers in national governments by function							
			Senior Ministers		Junior Ministers		Basic functions		Economy		Infrastructure		Social-cultural functions	
	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women%	Men%	Women%	Men%	Women%	Men%	Women%	Men%
BE	36.5	63.5	21.0	79.0	33.0	67.0	25.0	75.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BG	21.3	78.7	18.0	82.0	33.0	67.0	17.0	83.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	25.0	75.0
CZ	15.1	84.9	12.0	88.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	25.0	75.0
DK	37.1	62.9	28.0	72.0	-	-	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	43.0	57.0
DE	30.8	69.2	33.0	67.0	67.0	33.0	20.0	80.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	25.0
EE	20.0	80.0	15.0	85.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	75.0
IE	13.8	86.2	21.0	79.0	12.0	88.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
EL	12.0	88.0	17.0	83.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	87.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0
ES	31.0	69.0	50.0	50.0	-	-	17.0	83.0	33.0	67.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0
FR	14.6	85.4	13.0	87.0	27.0	73.0	17.0	83.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
IT	16.3	83.7	24.0	76.0	21.0	79.0	36.0	64.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	17.0	83.0
CY	16.4	83.6	0.0	100.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
LV	21.2	78.8	29.0	71.0	-	-	20.0	80.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	67.0	33.0
LT	22.1	77.9	15.0	85.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	75.0
LU	22.4	77.6	17.0	83.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0
HU	9.9	90.1	12.0	88.0	20.0	80.0	17.0	83.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	80.0
MT	9.4	90.6	15.0	85.0	17.0	83.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0
NL	33.6	66.4	31.0	69.0	50.0	50.0	14.0	86.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
AT	31.3	68.7	55.0	45.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
PL	18.6	81.4	12.0	88.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
PT	25.3	74.7	13.0	87.0	9.0	91.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0
RO	10.5	89.5	20.0	80.0	11.0	89.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0
SI	13.3	86.7	6.0	94.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SK	16.1	83.9	13.0	87.0	17.0	83.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	75.0
FI	38.2	61.8	47.0	53.0	-	-	20.0	80.0	40.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	80.0	20.0
SE	48.6	51.4	50.0	50.0	34.0	66.0	33.0	67.0	33.0	67.0	100.0	0.0	67.0	33.0
UK	18.9	81.1	35.0	65.0	31.0	69.0	36.0	64.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	4.2	95.8	0.0	100.0	14.0	86.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
IS	32.3	67.7	36.0	64.0	-	-	0.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	67.0	33.0
LI	25.0	75.0	25.0	75.0	-	-	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	-	-	0.0	100.0
NO	34.7	65.3	50.0	50.0	46.0	54.0	50.0	50.0	33.0	67.0	67.0	33.0	50.0	50.0

Source: European Commission, women and men in decision-making database

A.44 (Continued) – Women and men in decision-making positions, 2006

	Central administrations		Supreme Courts		Central banks		Top 50 publicly quoted companies			
	Level 1 officials		Members		Members of highest decision-making body		President		Members of highest decision-making body	
	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %
BE	7.0	93.0	43.0	57.0	9.0	91.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	93.0
BG	36.0	64.0	44.0	56.0	17.0	83.0	16.0	84.0	21.0	79.0
CZ	0.0	100.0	21.0	79.0	17.0	83.0	2.0	98.0	13.0	87.0
DK	6.0	94.0	26.0	74.0	36.0	64.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.0
DE	0.0	100.0	21.0	79.0	:	:	0.0	100.0	12.0	88.0
EE	27.0	73.0	17.0	83.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	84.0
IE	14.0	86.0	33.0	67.0	9.0	91.0	2.0	98.0	5.0	95.0
EL	6.0	94.0	6.0	94.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	92.0
ES	38.0	62.0	:	:	11.0	89.0	4.0	96.0	4.0	96.0
FR	20.0	80.0	33.0	67.0	17.0	83.0	4.0	96.0	7.0	93.0
IT	0.0	100.0	:	:	0.0	100.0	4.0	96.0	2.0	98.0
CY	18.0	82.0	8.0	92.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	93.0
LV	38.0	62.0	70.0	30.0	29.0	71.0	7.0	93.0	19.0	81.0
LT	8.0	92.0	19.0	81.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.0
LU	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	97.0
HU	0.0	100.0	61.0	39.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	95.0	12.0	88.0
MT	7.0	93.0	:	:	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	96.0
NL	8.0	92.0	16.0	84.0	11.0	89.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	94.0
AT	0.0	100.0	18.0	82.0	6.0	94.0	2.0	98.0	6.0	94.0
PL	21.0	79.0	8.0	92.0	11.0	89.0	8.0	92.0	11.0	89.0
PT	0.0	100.0	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	98.0	7.0	93.0
RO	32.0	68.0	71.0	29.0	13.0	87.0	2.0	98.0	11.0	89.0
SI	42.0	58.0	36.0	64.0	20.0	80.0	19.0	81.0	19.0	81.0
SK	29.0	71.0	49.0	51.0	33.0	67.0	3.0	97.0	6.0	94.0
FI	23.0	77.0	26.0	74.0	38.0	62.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	81.0
SE	50.0	50.0	:	:	30.0	70.0	0.0	100.0	23.0	77.0
UK	23.0	77.0	8.0	92.0	21.0	79.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	87.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	0.0	100.0	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	96.0	6.0	94.0
IS	8.0	92.0	25.0	75.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	93.0
LI	46.0	54.0	0.0	100.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	24.0	76.0	32.0	68.0	43.0	57.0	4.0	96.0	27.0	73.0

Source: European Commission, women and men in decision-making database

A.44 (Continued) – Women and men in decision-making positions, 2006

European institutions	President	Women %	Men %
European Commission (Commissioners)	M	29	71
European Commission (A1 officials)	-	6	94
European Parliament (members)	M	30	70
European Parliament (A1 officials)	-	18	82
Council of the EU (A1 officials)	-	17	83
European Court of Justice (members)	M	12	88
European Court of Auditors (members)	M	17	83
European Central Bank (Decision-making body)	M	6	94
European Investment Bank	M	4	96
European Investment Fund	M	17	83
European Social Partners	M: 96%	12	88
European NGOs	M: 70%	39	61

Source: European Commission, Women and men in decision-making database

A.45 - Scientists and engineers aged 25-64 as a % of total employed, 2005

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women	ISCO 21 (1)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	:	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.9	0.7
	ISCO 22 (1)	1.1	3.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	3.4	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	:	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.5	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.8	:	3.1	1.6	0.6
Men	ISCO 21 (1)	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.9	3.9	4.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.8	:	2.0	1.8	4.0	1.7	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	4.7	3.7	3.7	1.4	:	2.9	2.8	5.9
	ISCO 22 (1)	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	:	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	:	1.3	1.0	1.0

(1) ISCO 21=Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals; ISCO 22=Life science and health professionals
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.46 - Number of female researchers by sector as a % of total, 2004 (1)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Business enterprise sector	:	19.9	47.5	19.6	24.5	11.6	23.7	20.3	34.7	26.5	20.3	19.3	22.3	50.5	36.5	14.2	23.8	:	:	10.4	25.1	29.7	41.5	24.9	32.3	17.0	25.2	:	38.9	25.0	33.0	18.9	21.0
Government sector	:	30.1	50.7	35.0	35.5	27.1	58.3	31.0	38.9	45.5	32.0	38.7	40.1	53.2	50.3	28.5	38.6	25.0	29.2	34.6	41.1	57.9	49.1	41.1	42.6	40.2	36.4	32.2	42.0	27.5	42.1	35.6	25.6
Higher education sector	:	35.3	37.8	32.4	33.5	25.0	44.9	37.3	36.9	37.5	34.1	30.8	31.0	53.1	48.7	42.9	36.3	24.3	28.9	30.0	40.5	45.9	39.6	34.1	42.6	42.9	43.7	:	40.9	37.0	43.1	37.6	29.6

(1) AT, TR: 2002; BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, EL, FR, IT, CY, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE, UK, IS, NO: 2003
Source: Eurostat, R & D statistics

A.47 - Female academic staff as a % of total by grade, 2004 (1)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
A	:	9.0	18.0	10.3	10.9	9.2	17.2	:	11.3	17.6	16.1	16.4	10.2	26.5	12.1	:	15.4	2.3	9.4	9.5	19.5	20.9	29.1	12.9	13.5	21.2	16.1	15.9	:	25.5	15.1	15.7	:
B	:	20.8	34.9	22.1	24.4	16.1	37.1	:	22.7	36.1	38.7	31.4	17.3	37.0	37.4	:	30.9	31.7	14.2	16.2	27.4	34.4	49.1	25.8	31.5	46.6	38.6	31.2	:	27.4	29.9	28.2	:
C	:	33.1	:	40.2	37.6	25.9	56.6	:	31.9	52.2	:	43.8	37.5	:	49.5	:	46.0	14.2	26.9	35.6	41.0	43.4	:	39.3	48.5	52.9	40.0	46.1	:	40.5	53.0	45.5	:
D	:	46.6	52.4	48.8	42.7	35.6	66.6	:	39.4	50.6	39.3	:	33.5	:	59.9	:	36.7	25.0	39.4	37.9	:	50.4	55.2	47.9	54.3	42.8	50.0	46.1	:	41.6	:	48.8	:

Grade A: The single highest grade/post at which research is normally conducted within the institutional or corporate system
Grade B: Should include all researchers working in positions which are not as senior as the top position (A) but definitely more senior than the newly qualified PhD holders (C); i.e.: below A and above C
Grade C: The first grade/post into which a newly qualified PhD (ISCED 6) graduate would normally be recruited within the institutional or corporate system
Grade D: Either postgraduate students not yet holding a PhD (ISCED 6) degree who are engaged as researchers, or researchers working in posts that do not normally require a PhD
(1) TR: 2000; FR: 2001; AT: 2002; CY, PT, NO: 2003
Source: Research DG - WiS database

A.48 - Involuntarily fixed-term contracts of employment and Total fixed-term contracts, 2000 and 2005 (1) (% women/men employees)

	Involuntarily fixed-term contracts				Total fixed-term contracts			
	women		men		women		men	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-25	6.6	7.5	5.7	6.7	14.1	14.9	12.5	13.9
BE	8.6	8.6	4.6	4.1	12.1	12.0	6.6	6.7
BG	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.0	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.6
CZ	3.7	6.3	2.9	5.3	9.4	9.7	7.0	7.8
DK	5.5	6.1	2.9	3.7	11.7	11.0	8.8	8.9
DE	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	14.5	13.6	13.9	14.0
EE	.	.	(2.4)	.	.	(2.5)	(3.1)	(4.1)
IE	1.7	(0.6)	1.2	0.8	6.6	2.7	4.3	2.4
EL	12.4	10.7	9.3	7.3	17.3	14.7	13.3	10.2
ES	25.4	24.4	22.5	21.9	34.6	35.5	30.8	31.6
FR	9.5	9.2	6.4	6.7	14.1	14.2	11.4	12.5
IT	9.3	9.9	5.6	6.5	15.3	14.8	10.5	10.6
CY	11.3	18.5	5.4	7.3	14.3	19.6	7.6	8.5
LV	3.7	2.1	6.6	4.8	4.6	6.0	8.9	11.4
LT	2.0	(2.8)	3.4	5.5	2.6	(3.3)	4.9	6.9
LU	.	2.2	.	(1.4)	4.6	6.0	2.6	4.1
HU	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.9	6.4	6.5	7.3	7.8
MT	.	.	.	(2.0)	(5.3)	(5.5)	(3.5)	(3.2)
NL	4.3	4.3	3.3	4.2	17.2	16.7	11.5	13.8
AT	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	11.3	8.8	11.6	8.8
PL	5.5	12.0	6.4	13.7	11.4	24.6	12.4	26.3
PT	8.8	14.2	7.0	13.5	22.2	20.3	18.0	18.7
RO	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.1	3.0	3.1
SI	6.0	8.2	5.3	8.0	13.5	18.1	12.4	16.0
SK	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.8	5.1
FI	13.1	15.2	7.8	8.6	20.9	21.8	14.5	14.4
SE	9.5	11.5	6.2	8.0	16.9	17.9	12.3	14.6
UK	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.6	7.7	5.9	5.9	5.2
HR	:	8.0	:	6.5	:	13.0	:	12.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	.	3.3	.	2.0	5.9	8.5	4.9	6.7
NO	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.1	11.8	11.6	7.8	7.6
CH	:	:	:	:	12.8	13.1	10.5	12.5

(1) ES and AT: division by reason relates to 2004, which is applied to 2005 data for those on fixed-term contracts; MT, PL: 2000=2001; FR: 2000=2003; DE, EL, IT, AT: data for 2000 is adjusted to allow for breaks in the LFS series
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by ' . ': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.49 - Proportion of women and men under 30 employed on fixed-term contracts, 2005 (% women/men employees under 30)

	Involuntarily fixed-term contracts		Total fixed-term contracts	
	women	men	women	men
EU-25	12.3	12.1	29.8	30.2
BE	15.2	10.0	23.1	18.4
BG	6.9	4.8	11.3	9.4
CZ	9.7	8.5	13.3	11.4
DK	10.8	7.6	23.0	24.1
DE	3.5	3.3	38.9	43.0
EE	.	.	.	.
IE	.	(0.9)	5.0	4.4
EL	15.0	12.6	23.2	19.5
ES	36.5	37.5	53.7	55.4
FR	16.7	14.1	32.0	31.8
IT	13.8	10.1	29.1	24.1
CY	21.2	12.4	24.7	14.9
LV	.	(5.7)	12.4	16.3
LT	.	(9.)	.	(11.8)
LU	(5.7)	(4.8)	15.1	14.6
HU	4.2	6.2	10.7	11.9
MT	.	.	.	(6.1)
NL	7.0	8.8	33.0	33.1
AT	(1.7)	(1.3)	20.6	23.3
PL	23.4	23.8	50.3	48.5
PT	26.6	25.7	38.2	35.8
RO	2.4	4.0	3.9	5.9
SI	19.0	16.1	48.0	37.7
SK	4.9	7.2	8.0	8.7
FI	26.1	16.4	47.6	35.6
SE	24.2	16.9	46.2	36.3
UK	1.8	2.7	8.6	9.1
HR	(14.7)	16.3	28.1	29.4
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	.	.	12.9	10.4
NO	2.6	2.1	25.5	21.0
CH	0.0	0.0	32.6	35.0

Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by ' . ': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.50 - Women and men employed involuntarily in fixed-term jobs by occupation in the EU-25, 2000 and 2005

	% of employed fixed-term involuntarily		% of women/men employees in each occupation			
	Women	Men	Women		Men	
	2005		2000 (*)	2005 (*)	2000 (*)	2005 (*)
Armed Forces (0)	0.3	1.1	:	:	:	:
Managers (1)	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.8
Professionals (2)	13.5	8.7	6.2	6.6	3.7	4.4
Technicians (3)	13.4	8.3	4.1	4.8	3.0	3.8
Clerks (4)	14.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	3.8	4.9
Sales+service workers (5)	25.4	8.3	5.7	8.6	4.8	6.6
Skilled agricultural workers (6)	1.4	3.0	17.9	17.0	12.0	13.2
Craft+trades workers (7)	4.0	27.0	6.4	7.8	6.2	7.6
Plant+machine operators (8)	4.6	14.3	8.2	8.1	5.6	6.2
Elementary occupations (9)	22.5	23.1	10.9	13.5	14.7	15.3

(*) The sum does not equal 100 because Armed Forces are not included
Figures in brackets in the first column denote the ISCO-88 occupational groups
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.51 - Distribution of employment on involuntarily fixed-term contracts by duration of contract, 2005 (% women/men on involuntarily fixed-term contracts)

	6 months or less		6 months to 1 year		1 year and over	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	43.0	47.8	34.9	29.7	22.1	22.6
BE	41.4	49.1	35.8	28.5	22.8	22.3
BG	46.3	39.3	50.1	55.4	(3.6)	(5.3)
CZ	15.3	16.1	39.9	42.5	44.8	41.4
DK	45.4	44.5	24.8	26.6	29.8	28.9
DE	27.7	35.5	45.2	37.6	27.1	26.9
EE	.	.	.	.	.	.
IE	.	.	.	.	.	.
EL	29.2	41.3	38.6	29.7	32.2	29.1
ES	63.9	61.7	29.2	25.9	6.9	12.4
FR	55.4	64.5	29.2	20.8	15.4	14.7
IT	38.5	50.4	52.0	36.9	9.5	12.7
CY	19.0	22.4	16.7	19.9	64.3	57.6
LV	(55.6)	68.6	.	(27.9)	.	(3.5)
LT	(51.0)	(63.2)	.	(16.6)	.	(20.2)
LU	17.3	(24.4)	(58.3)	(35.9)	(24.4)	(39.7)
HU	57.7	69.5	36.8	25.0	(5.5)	(5.5)
MT	.	.	.	37.9	.	.
NL	47.1	47.5	33.1	30.7	19.8	21.8
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	32.4	35.0	39.3	37.0	28.3	28.0
PT	25.5	26.2	32.5	23.3	42.0	50.5
RO	(29.0)	40.3	53.6	44.8	(17.4)	(14.9)
SI	47.9	49.2	39.1	36.2	(13.0)	(14.6)
SK	60.6	62.3	31.3	29.9	(8.1)	(7.8)
FI	28.4	38.8	25.8	23.4	45.8	37.8
SE	38.8	42.3	4.8	6.7	56.4	51.0
UK	33.7	45.1	31.4	31.8	(34.9)	23.1
HR	64.9	57.7	(15.2)	(16.8)	(19.8)	(25.5)
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	65.4	.	.	.	34.6	.
NO	56.6	60.2	.	.	.	.
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by " . ": extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.52 - Proportion of women and men, aged 18-59, living in jobless households, 2005 (%)

	Women	Men	Total
EU-25	11.2	9.3	10.2
PL	16.6	14.0	15.3
BE	15.4	11.6	13.5
BG	13.5	12.6	13.0
HR	13.6	11.5	12.5
HU	13.1	11.6	12.3
DE	11.3	10.9	11.1
UK	12.8	9.2	11.0
FR	11.8	9.6	10.7
FI	10.0	11.0	10.5
RO	11.3	9.4	10.4
SK	10.9	9.5	10.2
IT	10.8	8.3	9.5
AT	9.6	7.7	8.7
EL	10.7	6.4	8.5
EE	7.0	10.2	8.5
IE	9.8	7.2	8.4
MT	9.9	6.5	8.2
LV	7.6	8.7	8.1
NL	9.0	6.9	8.0
DK	7.8	7.7	7.7
CZ	9.0	5.8	7.4
LU	8.1	5.4	6.7
SI	7.1	6.3	6.7
ES	7.2	6.2	6.7
LT	6.4	6.9	6.6
PT	5.8	5.1	5.5
CY	6.2	4.2	5.2
SE	:	:	:

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.53 - Proportion of women and men, aged 18-59, living in one adult households, 2005 (% of women/men aged 18-59)

	Women	Men
EU-25	14	14
PL	9	5
BE	19	16
BG	8	7
HR	7	5
HU	10	7
DE	20	22
UK	21	16
FR	17	15
FI	21	20
RO	6.2	5
SK	5.7	3
IT	9	10
AT	17	17
EL	8	8
EE	18	12
IE	:	:
MT	3.3	3
LV	13	8
NL	17	18
DK	:	:
CZ	12	9
LU	16	17
SI	9	7
ES	5.2	6
LT	11	5
PT	6.2	4
CY	7	4
SE	:	:

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.54 - Proportion of women and men, aged 18-59, living in different types of jobless households, 2005 (% of women/men living in jobless households)

	One adult without children		One adult with children		Couples and others without children		Couples and others with children	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	20	33	16	2	42	43	21	22
BE	25	37	21	3	37	39	16	21
BG	14	18	6	.	41	43	39	37
CZ	21	28	18	(2)	43	46	19	24
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	26	51	19	1	35	29	20	18
EE	.	(34)	(27)	.	(33)	50	(27)	.
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	18	21	5	.	60	58	17	20
ES	9	16	7	1	52	55	32	29
FR	22	35	15	3	40	39	22	24
IT	15	21	5	(0)	56	53	24	26
CY	20	(13)	14	.	48	63	18	24
LV	20	23	18	.	37	55	26	21
LT	(16)	(19)	(13)	.	(35)	48	(36)	(29)
LU	24	39	(11)	.	51	47	(14)	(14)
HU	14	18	10	(1)	43	46	33	34
MT	.	.	.	.	50	54	33	(36)
NL	30	54	19	(2)	36	28	15	17
AT	31	41	9	.	42	38	19	20
PL	19	12	6	(1)	59	68	16	18
PT	13	15	10	.	50	62	28	22
RO	12	11	6	.	43	43	40	46
SI	28	34	(8)	.	52	52	(12)	(12)
SK	10	9	7	.	39	45	44	44
FI	41	54	8	.	37	35	14	11
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	19	41	38	4	25	32	18	23
HR	15	(13)	(4)	.	54	56	26	29

EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by ' . ': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.55 - Change in the proportion of women and men, aged 18-59, living in jobless households, 1998- 2005 (1) (% point)

	Women	Men	Total
EU-25	-1.4	-0.7	-1.0
BE	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
BG	-2.9	-2.1	-2.5
CZ	1.3	1.1	1.2
DK	:	:	:
DE	-0.7	0.8	0.1
EE	-1.9	1.7	-0.2
IE	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4
EL	-1.4	-0.6	-1.0
ES	-3.8	-3.2	-3.5
FR	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6
IT	-3.1	-1.9	-2.5
CY	-0.9	0.2	-0.4
LV	-6.9	-4.6	-5.8
LT	-4.9	-2.6	-3.8
LU	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5
HU	-4.1	-2.9	-3.5
MT	1.1	0.5	0.8
NL	-1.6	-0.2	-0.8
AT	-0.3	0.8	0.2
PL	1.9	1.0	1.5
PT	-0.2	1.1	0.4
RO	3.1	3.0	3.1
SI	-1.9	-1.3	-1.6
SK	0.9	1.4	1.2
FI	:	:	:
SE	:	:	:
UK	-1.8	-1.2	-1.4
HR	:	:	:

(1) IE: 1998=1999; CY, MT, BG: 1998=2000; PL: 1998=2001; DK, HR: no data before 2002; FI: no data before 2003; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.56 - Division of hours worked by women and men aged 25-54, 2005

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women	< 15 hours	6.4	4.4	0.2	0.5	3.5	14.4	0.8	5.5	1.2	4.7	3.8	3.3	1.9	1.2	0.5	4.6	0.3	2.4	15.4	6.7	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.2	3.0	8.2	0.8	:	3.2	5.7	18.6
	15-29	20.8	28.7	2.4	3.8	13.2	26.2	6.1	28.6	9.5	16.0	18.2	25.9	9.1	7.9	11.2	27.4	4.1	17.2	42.6	24.0	13.1	7.6	3.8	4.2	2.7	7.0	12.1	27.7	4.2	:	16.9	23.7	28.7
	30-34	8.5	13.9	1.8	3.5	17.0	8.8	1.6	7.3	8.8	7.0	10.9	7.3	4.8	3.1	3.6	7.8	3.0	13.9	15.5	10.7	3.8	3.6	2.2	1.0	2.0	8.1	19.7	8.9	2.6	:	11.5	10.6	9.4
	35+	64.2	53.0	95.6	92.2	66.3	50.5	91.5	58.5	80.5	72.3	67.0	63.5	84.2	87.8	84.6	60.2	92.6	66.5	26.5	58.5	81.5	86.6	94.0	94.1	95.1	82.7	65.2	55.1	92.4	:	68.4	60.0	43.3
Men	< 15 hours	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	:	0.5	1.9	1.2
	15-29	3.2	4.1	0.9	0.6	3.4	3.3	2.2	3.6	2.6	2.3	3.6	3.5	1.1	3.8	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.3	4.7	2.1	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.8	2.6	4.2	3.7	2.5	:	2.0	4.1	3.8
	30-34	2.2	3.2	1.3	0.6	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.8	3.4	1.7	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.9	2.9	6.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.6	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.3	:	1.7	3.6	2.3
	35+	93.7	92.1	97.7	98.8	91.8	92.6	96.9	94.1	93.8	95.4	93.1	94.0	97.0	94.9	95.4	98.1	97.8	94.5	87.1	95.5	93.9	96.2	96.0	97.2	98.5	92.7	90.8	93.4	95.6	:	95.9	90.3	92.8

Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.57 - Share of employees working on Saturdays and Sundays, 2005 (1)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
working on Saturdays																																		
Women	Usually	23.1	15.7	17.6	9.8	23.9	:	19.6	17.9	22.5	28.2	31.6	34.8	29.8	22.2	8.4	17.7	9.2	26.6	:	30.2	13.9	18.1	23.0	20.5	22.3	21.3	13.3	20.3	16.0	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	16.9	19.5	23.1	26.4	14.4	:	16.6	23.1	19.2	4.2	16.4	6.5	13.8	20.9	30.9	9.2	18.3	17.8	:	11.1	33.5	16.2	15.1	31.6	18.2	11.2	17.6	23.5	40.2	:	:	:	:
	Never	60.0	64.8	59.3	63.8	61.7	:	63.8	59.0	58.2	67.5	52.1	58.8	56.4	56.9	60.7	73.1	72.6	55.6	:	58.6	52.6	65.7	61.9	47.9	59.5	67.5	69.1	56.3	43.9	:	:	:	:
Men	Usually	20.7	12.2	22.6	9.6	17.8	:	18.2	17.4	26.3	20.3	23.2	33.6	16.4	21.4	8.6	12.0	12.4	30.3	:	25.3	17.3	17.6	28.4	19.3	26.9	16.8	9.0	22.8	14.9	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	25.0	20.9	30.7	38.4	22.4	:	19.1	35.3	25.6	4.2	26.5	11.2	21.8	27.9	36.7	16.4	27.0	19.6	:	14.2	47.1	28.3	17.6	41.7	26.3	11.8	13.0	37.3	56.3	:	:	:	:
	Never	54.2	66.8	46.7	51.9	59.8	:	62.7	47.3	48.1	75.5	50.3	55.2	61.8	50.7	54.7	71.6	60.6	50.1	:	60.5	35.7	54.1	54.0	39.0	46.9	71.4	78.1	39.9	28.8	:	:	:	:
working on Sundays																																		
Women	Usually	10.8	8.1	7.0	7.5	19.3	:	13.5	10.7	5.6	13.2	12.5	10.3	4.3	12.7	5.7	7.0	5.7	11.5	:	15.0	6.2	9.7	10.6	9.3	16.8	15.1	11.7	12.3	5.6	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	11.5	15.5	11.9	17.1	12.3	:	13.0	17.5	13.1	3.8	12.9	4.8	13.6	15.0	19.2	8.1	11.7	10.8	:	7.4	17.1	9.1	9.1	14.3	10.2	8.5	16.9	17.3	19.1	:	:	:	:
	Never	77.6	76.4	81.2	75.3	68.4	:	73.5	71.8	81.3	83.0	74.5	85.0	82.2	72.3	75.2	85.0	82.6	77.7	:	77.6	76.7	81.2	80.2	76.4	73.0	76.4	71.4	70.4	75.3	:	:	:	:
Men	Usually	10.6	7.6	13.4	8.3	14.0	:	13.8	9.7	8.1	10.2	10.9	12.8	4.4	12.1	5.8	7.5	9.0	19.8	:	14.6	7.5	8.9	13.6	11.5	23.0	11.9	8.1	12.6	4.6	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	15.3	15.1	20.7	25.2	18.7	:	13.0	18.3	19.2	3.0	16.6	6.2	15.5	15.9	22.3	12.2	18.9	12.8	:	9.3	23.7	12.9	9.9	19.4	16.2	8.4	12.3	27.4	28.4	:	:	:	:
	Never	74.1	77.3	65.9	66.6	67.3	:	73.2	72.0	72.7	86.8	72.5	81.0	80.2	72.0	72.0	80.3	72.1	67.4	:	76.1	68.8	78.2	76.5	69.1	60.8	79.7	79.6	60.0	67.1	:	:	:	:
working on both Saturdays and Sundays																																		
Women	Usually	10.1	7.4	6.6	7.2	18.2	:	12.5	10.1	5.4	13.1	12.1	9.9	4.0	11.2	5.3	6.8	5.6	11.5	:	13.9	6.1	9.3	10.0	9.3	16.6	13.3	10.4	10.0	5.5	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	8.5	13.6	9.2	16.1	10.4	:	8.2	14.9	10.4	2.0	7.9	2.0	10.1	11.9	18.5	6.9	10.5	10.0	:	4.9	14.8	8.0	5.5	10.7	9.5	5.2	15.3	12.4	15.5	:	:	:	:
Men	Usually	9.9	6.9	12.5	7.9	12.4	:	13.1	9.3	7.6	10.1	10.2	12.4	4.0	11.1	5.4	7.3	8.6	19.7	:	13.6	7.1	8.4	12.9	11.0	22.8	10.1	6.9	10.7	4.4	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	12.3	13.7	17.0	23.6	16.5	:	8.3	15.7	16.1	2.1	12.7	3.1	13.4	13.1	20.8	11.2	17.3	11.3	:	5.7	21.4	11.3	6.3	16.6	15.0	5.0	10.8	21.5	25.5	:	:	:	:

(1) BG, LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.58 - Share of self-employed working on Saturdays and Sundays, 2005 (1)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
working on Saturdays																																		
Women	Usually	49.1	50.9	58.2	17.9	39.0	:	30.3	40.5	55.9	56.1	67.4	53.0	51.8	55.9	65.3	54.5	22.7	62.5	:	63.0	55.1	47.0	73.5	60.0	29.8	52.9	28.6	29.7	65.4	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	22.3	26.8	30.0	52.1	23.6	:	16.6	30.1	25.2	5.6	19.7	9.3	17.7	24.3	28.5	16.5	29.5	15.6	:	10.0	34.3	30.6	11.0	23.5	36.2	9.7	16.3	31.2	25.7	:	:	:	:
	Never	28.6	22.3	11.8	30.0	37.5	:	53.1	29.4	18.9	38.3	12.9	37.7	30.5	19.8	6.2	29.0	47.7	21.9	:	26.9	10.6	22.5	15.4	16.5	34.0	37.4	55.1	39.1	8.9	:	:	:	:
Men	Usually	51.1	51.5	59.3	18.2	41.7	:	33.0	51.2	68.6	55.1	64.3	54.8	45.4	51.9	56.4	51.4	22.1	61.1	:	65.2	54.6	43.4	72.1	51.2	24.3	53.7	24.0	30.4	50.6	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	26.6	30.5	30.4	63.4	32.3	:	20.8	34.0	19.3	7.4	25.7	11.8	32.1	25.3	35.3	23.3	34.2	20.5	:	15.0	37.4	36.9	11.8	36.2	44.2	12.7	17.4	45.6	40.4	:	:	:	:
	Never	22.3	18.0	10.3	18.4	26.0	:	46.1	14.8	12.1	37.6	10.0	33.4	22.5	22.8	8.3	25.3	43.8	18.4	:	19.8	8.0	19.7	16.1	12.6	31.5	33.6	58.7	24.1	9.1	:	:	:	:
working on Sundays																																		
Women	Usually	21.6	21.4	33.9	9.2	21.5	:	17.8	21.4	17.9	21.5	33.6	16.9	8.4	38.5	52.3	29.9	11.1	9.3	:	45.1	30.0	17.3	38.8	37.8	11.4	33.1	18.7	9.8	52.1	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	18.2	23.0	27.7	32.0	22.8	:	8.4	22.7	18.5	2.8	23.0	6.0	11.5	13.2	20.9	19.8	19.0	8.1	:	8.8	28.0	17.6	6.7	16.4	22.1	8.5	17.0	27.2	17.5	:	:	:	:
	Never	60.2	55.6	38.4	58.8	55.7	:	73.8	55.9	63.6	75.6	43.4	77.1	80.1	48.3	26.8	50.3	69.9	82.6	:	46.1	41.9	65.2	54.5	45.8	66.4	58.4	64.3	63.0	30.4	:	:	:	:
Men	Usually	22.1	25.2	39.3	11.2	34.7	:	18.9	34.1	22.7	23.4	31.2	16.5	13.2	34.0	44.8	32.3	12.3	15.0	:	40.3	32.3	15.7	34.5	31.8	12.4	35.0	18.3	8.4	33.7	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	21.5	22.0	29.3	45.2	27.8	:	16.2	21.9	18.7	3.9	27.7	6.9	16.4	17.5	31.8	21.3	26.4	13.5	:	14.4	25.5	20.1	8.8	24.1	29.3	11.0	17.9	36.4	25.0	:	:	:	:
	Never	56.4	52.8	31.4	43.6	37.5	:	65.0	43.9	58.5	72.7	41.1	76.6	70.5	48.5	23.4	46.3	61.3	71.5	:	45.3	42.2	64.2	56.7	44.0	58.2	54.0	63.7	55.2	41.3	:	:	:	:
working on both Saturdays and Sundays																																		
Women	Usually	21.0	20.3	33.0	9.2	19.6	:	17.8	21.0	17.3	21.3	33.2	16.3	8.4	37.7	52.3	29.1	10.7	9.3	:	44.1	29.7	16.9	38.5	37.8	11.1	31.3	17.0	8.7	51.7	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	11.3	16.9	17.9	29.5	18.0	:	5.5	18.4	10.5	0.1	12.2	2.8	6.3	6.5	15.0	12.2	15.6	4.8	:	5.1	17.0	10.3	2.5	12.6	19.2	3.6	13.7	18.5	13.4	:	:	:	:
Men	Usually	21.7	24.7	38.7	10.9	33.5	:	18.9	33.6	22.4	23.1	30.8	16.2	13.0	34.0	44.8	31.9	11.7	15.0	:	39.5	32.1	15.5	34.0	31.8	12.3	33.7	17.3	7.2	33.6	:	:	:	:
	Sometimes	12.5	14.5	18.1	40.9	23.1	:	9.7	15.3	8.8	1.0	11.9	2.1	8.6	12.9	22.5	15.7	21.6	8.7	:	7.8	17.0	11.7	2.7	15.5	24.9	3.9	14.1	25.0	19.3	:	:	:	:

(1) BG, LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.59 - Working time arrangements of women and men employees aged 25-49, 2004 (% of female/male employees)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	76.0	77.6	:	:	44.2	53.1	93.5	89.5	91.5	88.2	74.4	90.6	96.1	:	:	76.9	93.4	95.7	81.2	65.6	:	91.6	94.9	97.1	86.8	62.6	:	71.5	:	:	:	59.5	67.0
Fixed	69.2	69.4	:	:	36.2	48.1	88.3	82.2	84.5	84.7	71.7	69.2	90.2	:	:	63.8	86.1	83.0	71.0	62.1	:	84.0	91.2	73.5	82.0	50.6	:	68.4	:	:	:	51.2	63.1
Staggered	6.8	8.1	:	:	8.0	5.0	5.2	7.3	6.9	3.5	2.8	21.4	5.9	:	:	13.1	7.3	12.7	10.2	3.5	:	7.6	3.7	23.6	4.8	12.0	:	3.0	:	:	:	8.4	3.9
Working time banking	11.6	8.2	:	:	21.6	38.2	2.9	5.3	2.2	1.2	4.2	1.4	0.0	:	:	11.6	1.5	2.1	6.0	13.2	:	1.1	1.3	1.0	7.7	25.5	:	13.1	:	:	:	26.8	21.2
Possible only to take hours off	4.8	4.3	:	:	0.8	19.0	1.2	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	:	:	10.3	0.6	2.1	1.5	5.7	:	0.6	0.7	0.5	6.4	7.8	:	2.9	:	:	:	2.5	3.2
Possible to take hours and full days off	6.8	3.9	:	:	20.7	19.2	1.7	2.6	1.1	0.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	:	:	1.3	0.9	0.0	4.5	7.6	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	17.7	:	10.2	:	:	:	24.3	18.0
Flexible working time arrangements	10.5	9.0	:	:	34.3	6.6	3.6	4.5	4.4	8.0	21.3	6.0	1.4	:	:	9.4	4.6	0.0	4.8	19.7	:	2.9	3.7	1.9	2.6	9.9	:	13.7	:	:	:	13.7	8.7
Start and end of working day variable	7.0	6.8	:	:	26.5	4.9	1.5	3.0	3.3	6.7	14.5	4.6	0.7	:	:	6.7	1.6	0.0	2.6	11.5	:	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.6	5.9	:	7.2	:	:	:	11.1	0.0
Own working schedule	3.5	2.2	:	:	7.7	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	6.8	1.4	0.7	:	:	2.7	3.0	0.0	2.2	8.1	:	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	4.0	:	6.4	:	:	:	2.6	8.7
Other	2.0	5.2	:	:	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.7	2.0	2.5	0.0	2.0	2.5	:	:	2.1	0.5	2.1	8.0	1.5	:	4.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	2.0	:	1.8	:	:	:	0.0	3.1
Men																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	73.4	74.6	:	:	41.3	48.2	84.9	87.6	92.5	88.2	73.2	88.1	91.4	:	:	77.4	88.9	91.7	74.1	63.5	:	88.6	93.1	94.0	82.6	55.8	:	65.9	:	:	:	54.4	54.4
Fixed	65.5	66.6	:	:	36.3	43.0	77.3	75.2	85.1	83.8	70.0	65.3	87.3	:	:	60.4	79.6	79.9	62.9	60.3	:	76.7	87.2	71.9	78.5	43.5	:	61.8	:	:	:	45.1	50.8
Staggered	7.9	8.0	:	:	5.0	5.3	7.6	12.4	7.4	4.4	3.2	22.8	4.1	:	:	17.0	9.3	11.8	11.1	3.3	:	11.9	5.8	22.1	4.0	12.4	:	4.1	:	:	:	9.4	3.5
Working time banking	11.5	8.0	:	:	21.5	42.5	5.2	4.7	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	0.1	:	:	12.8	3.4	1.4	8.9	17.6	:	1.4	1.9	1.6	6.2	25.2	:	9.3	:	:	:	32.1	32.1
Possible only to take hours off	4.8	3.8	:	:	1.5	19.5	1.4	2.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	:	:	11.7	1.6	1.4	3.2	5.8	:	0.8	1.3	0.8	4.6	6.3	:	2.6	:	:	:	1.9	3.4
Possible to take hours and full days off	6.7	4.2	:	:	20.1	23.0	3.8	2.0	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.1	:	:	1.1	1.8	0.0	5.6	11.8	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	18.9	:	6.7	:	:	:	30.2	28.7
Flexible working time arrangements	12.3	11.3	:	:	37.2	7.1	9.8	6.1	3.2	6.6	24.4	7.5	2.7	:	:	7.6	6.5	5.8	4.0	17.3	:	4.7	4.9	4.2	6.4	16.0	:	22.0	:	:	:	13.5	9.4
Start and end of working day variable	7.0	6.4	:	:	21.2	4.8	5.4	3.8	2.4	5.3	13.2	5.5	1.7	:	:	4.3	2.8	5.8	1.7	9.9	:	2.5	4.2	2.7	5.7	6.3	:	9.3	:	:	:	9.4	0.0
Own working schedule	5.4	4.9	:	:	15.9	2.4	4.4	2.4	0.8	1.3	11.2	2.0	1.0	:	:	3.3	3.7	0.0	2.3	7.4	:	2.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	9.7	:	12.7	:	:	:	4.0	9.4
Other	2.8	6.1	:	:	0.0	2.2	0.1	1.6	2.5	3.9	0.0	3.0	5.8	:	:	2.2	1.3	1.1	13.1	1.6	:	5.3	0.1	0.2	4.8	3.0	:	2.8	:	:	:	0.0	4.2

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2004 ad hoc module on work organisation and working time arrangements

A.60 - Working time arrangements of women and men employees aged 25-49 by household circumstances, 2004 (% of total by household type)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
	Women																																
Single household																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	66.4	75.2	:	:	:	45.5	97.4	85.0	89.4	82.7	70.3	89.2	100.0	:	:	67.2	93.8	100.0	79.7	63.4	:	86.6	96.5	100.0	77.7	:	:	68.5	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	19.1	12.4	:	:	:	44.8	2.0	7.6	2.6	3.3	5.0	2.0	:	:	:	20.1	1.4	:	8.8	15.0	:	1.7	1.2	:	17.8	:	:	14.5	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	12.1	8.5	:	:	:	7.1	0.6	6.8	6.4	10.7	24.7	6.2	:	:	:	10.8	4.3	:	3.5	18.8	:	4.9	2.3	:	3.4	:	:	14.7	:	:	:	:	:
Other	2.5	3.9	:	:	:	2.6	:	0.6	1.6	3.3	:	2.5	:	:	:	1.9	0.6	:	8.0	2.9	:	6.9	:	:	1.1	:	:	2.3	:	:	:	:	:
Single parent																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	73.5	77.3	:	:	:	53.7	95.9	90.9	91.7	84.7	75.0	90.9	93.2	:	:	79.1	93.8	100.0	83.4	63.1	:	88.2	96.1	100.0	84.4	:	:	74.6	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	13.4	7.5	:	:	:	38.9	2.6	4.4	2.0	0.7	3.7	1.7	:	:	:	7.2	2.8	:	5.4	14.7	:	1.3	0.2	:	12.1	:	:	11.5	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	11.6	12.2	:	:	:	5.9	1.3	4.7	5.0	12.0	21.3	5.3	3.6	:	:	13.1	3.4	:	4.5	20.1	:	4.0	3.6	:	1.5	:	:	12.4	:	:	:	:	:
Other	1.6	3.0	:	:	:	1.5	0.2	:	1.3	2.6	:	2.0	3.2	:	:	0.6	:	:	6.7	2.1	:	6.6	:	:	2.0	:	:	1.6	:	:	:	:	:
Couple household																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	72.8	76.8	:	:	:	49.2	91.7	87.8	90.7	87.6	75.5	89.8	93.6	:	:	76.0	93.8	100.0	81.8	59.9	:	91.5	94.3	94.1	89.4	:	:	69.3	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	14.7	7.7	:	:	:	43.1	3.7	7.1	2.1	1.5	3.3	1.6	:	:	:	15.7	1.2	:	7.1	17.9	:	1.0	1.5	1.8	4.2	:	:	14.9	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	10.2	10.1	:	:	:	5.7	4.6	4.4	5.0	7.9	21.2	6.4	1.8	:	:	6.9	4.1	:	3.8	20.2	:	3.0	4.1	4.1	2.6	:	:	13.8	:	:	:	:	:
Other	2.3	5.3	:	:	:	1.9	:	0.7	2.3	2.9	:	2.2	4.6	:	:	1.4	0.9	:	7.3	2.0	:	4.5	0.1	:	3.8	:	:	2.1	:	:	:	:	:
Couple household with children																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	76.4	78.1	:	:	:	55.2	92.7	90.0	92.3	87.6	73.9	91.3	97.2	:	:	77.7	93.1	94.6	80.7	65.7	:	92.1	95.1	97.3	86.1	:	:	71.1	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	10.5	8.0	:	:	:	35.0	3.1	4.5	2.4	1.2	4.7	1.5	:	:	:	9.3	1.4	:	5.2	12.9	:	1.1	1.2	0.9	9.4	:	:	12.9	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	11.1	8.6	:	:	:	7.3	4.2	4.9	3.2	9.0	21.4	5.4	1.3	:	:	10.6	4.9	:	5.7	20.3	:	2.5	3.5	1.8	1.9	:	:	14.4	:	:	:	:	:
Other	2.1	5.3	:	:	:	2.4	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	:	1.8	1.5	:	:	2.3	0.5	5.4	8.4	1.1	:	4.3	0.2	:	2.7	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	:
Other household																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	82.0	78.3	:	:	:	60.2	94.2	90.7	91.3	90.2	78.3	90.4	95.5	:	:	85.3	93.5	95.0	83.3	72.4	:	91.8	94.6	97.2	87.8	:	:	75.0	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	7.8	7.1	:	:	:	32.1	2.2	4.8	1.9	0.8	3.2	1.1	:	:	:	5.6	1.5	5.0	3.8	8.3	:	0.9	1.4	0.9	5.7	:	:	11.2	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	8.2	7.9	:	:	:	6.0	3.5	3.8	5.1	6.4	18.5	6.5	1.3	:	:	6.0	4.6	:	4.8	18.4	:	3.1	3.9	1.8	3.4	:	:	11.9	:	:	:	:	:
Other	2.0	6.7	:	:	:	1.7	0.1	0.8	1.8	2.5	:	2.0	3.2	:	:	3.1	0.4	:	8.1	0.8	:	4.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	:	:	1.8	:	:	:	:	:

A.60 (Continued) - Working time arrangements of women and men employees aged 25-49 by household circumstances, 2004

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
																		Men															
Single household																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	64.3	72.7	:	:	:	44.3	88.6	80.9	90.3	83.2	71.6	86.3	86.2	:	:	67.9	88.8	100.0	74.2	52.3	:	89.1	93.6	95.6	80.4	:	:	63.3	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	18.6	9.2	:	:	:	45.8	3.7	7.5	3.2	1.4	2.4	2.1	:	:	:	18.4	6.7	:	10.0	21.6	:	1.1	2.6	:	7.8	:	:	12.1	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	14.2	11.7	:	:	:	7.6	7.6	8.0	3.2	9.2	26.0	8.6	6.9	:	:	11.1	3.1	:	4.5	23.7	:	6.3	3.4	4.4	7.6	:	:	21.9	:	:	:	:	:
Other	3.0	6.4	:	:	:	2.3	:	3.6	3.3	6.2	:	3.1	7.0	:	:	2.5	1.4	:	11.3	2.4	:	3.5	0.5	:	4.2	:	:	2.7	:	:	:	:	:
Single parent																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	69.7	78.4	:	:	:	49.7	67.1	94.3	88.8	91.5	75.4	82.1	:	:	:	58.9	92.3	100.0	64.0	42.0	:	90.3	89.2	58.0	89.9	:	:	72.2	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	14.2	3.3	:	:	:	41.9	:	:	:	:	1.6	5.8	:	:	:	12.7	:	:	14.8	26.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.2	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	13.1	7.0	:	:	:	7.0	32.9	5.7	4.6	3.4	23.0	10.0	:	:	:	19.7	7.7	:	3.3	25.8	:	:	10.8	42.0	:	:	:	17.5	:	:	:	:	:
Other	3.0	11.3	:	:	:	1.4	:	:	6.6	5.1	:	2.0	:	:	:	8.6	:	:	17.9	5.4	:	9.7	:	:	10.1	:	:	2.1	:	:	:	:	:
Couple household																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	71.5	73.3	:	:	:	47.1	84.5	85.7	92.4	87.1	73.3	89.3	89.6	:	:	74.7	88.3	100.0	74.8	61.5	:	89.9	93.4	92.1	78.9	:	:	66.7	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	13.1	8.3	:	:	:	43.7	6.6	6.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0	:	:	:	14.8	3.1	:	9.0	19.2	:	1.4	1.8	1.8	6.3	:	:	10.7	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	12.3	11.9	:	:	:	7.2	8.9	6.1	3.8	7.3	24.4	5.5	2.8	:	:	7.4	7.0	:	3.7	18.3	:	4.5	4.5	6.1	8.4	:	:	19.8	:	:	:	:	:
Other	3.0	6.4	:	:	:	2.0	:	2.1	2.1	3.7	:	3.3	7.6	:	:	3.1	1.7	:	12.5	1.0	:	4.2	0.3	:	6.5	:	:	2.8	:	:	:	:	:
Couple household with children																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	72.1	75.2	:	:	:	48.1	84.9	87.3	92.2	86.9	70.8	87.7	91.4	:	:	78.2	88.6	90.4	72.1	64.1	:	87.3	93.4	94.5	81.2	:	:	63.7	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	11.3	6.9	:	:	:	42.4	5.4	4.6	1.9	1.6	2.8	1.5	0.1	:	:	12.0	4.1	2.4	9.3	18.0	:	1.8	2.0	2.3	8.1	:	:	8.5	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	13.6	11.5	:	:	:	7.4	9.6	6.8	3.2	7.8	26.5	7.6	3.0	:	:	7.8	6.2	7.2	4.3	16.1	:	5.4	4.5	3.1	5.7	:	:	24.6	:	:	:	:	:
Other	3.1	6.4	:	:	:	2.1	0.1	1.3	2.7	3.7	:	3.2	5.5	:	:	2.0	1.2	:	14.3	1.8	:	5.5	0.1	0.1	4.9	:	:	3.1	:	:	:	:	:
Other household																																	
Fixed or staggered hours	81.7	75.4	:	:	:	55.1	84.2	89.8	93.7	90.8	84.6	88.5	92.8	:	:	89.3	89.6	88.7	82.7	73.5	:	89.7	92.5	94.1	84.4	:	:	71.9	:	:	:	:	:
Working time banking	7.2	10.5	:	:	:	36.8	4.5	3.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.8	:	:	:	6.8	2.0	:	3.6	12.2	:	1.0	1.8	1.0	4.5	:	:	6.9	:	:	:	:	:
Flexible working time arrangements	8.4	9.7	:	:	:	5.8	10.9	5.3	2.9	4.5	14.0	8.2	1.7	:	:	2.5	7.2	6.4	2.8	13.6	:	3.7	5.6	4.5	6.7	:	:	19.0	:	:	:	:	:
Other	2.7	4.5	:	:	:	2.2	0.4	1.2	2.0	3.8	:	2.5	5.5	:	:	1.3	1.2	4.9	10.9	0.8	:	5.6	0.1	0.4	4.4	:	:	2.3	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Flexible working time arrangements are where employees are able to decide when they start or finsih work, or to determine their own working schedule
EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2004 ad hoc module on work organisation and working time arrangements

A.61 - Flexible working time arrangements and working time banking of women and men employees aged 25-49 by sector, 2004 (% of women/men aged 25-49 employed in the sector)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Agriculture (A+B)	Women	19.3	15.6	:	:	27.3	33.0	18.0	21.5	25.2	7.2	22.1	18.2	0.0	:	:	16.2	13.1	:	10.9	44.3	:	11.9	14.5	5.2	6.6	45.0	:	29.4	:	:	:	81.5	40.3
	Men	21.1	7.5	:	:	34.7	32.4	30.2	23.7	22.3	7.6	25.9	24.3	7.3	:	:	3.2	15.8	:	5.8	27.3	:	15.4	14.9	14.1	13.8	54.4	:	37.9	:	:	:	54.9	21.1
Mining / utilities (C+E)	Women	32.9	11.1	:	:	91.8	78.4	0.0	13.9	0.0	7.4	29.6	6.4	0.0	:	:	53.6	17.0	:	15.6	56.5	:	0.0	2.1	0.0	14.4	66.9	:	37.1	:	:	:	55.9	79.0
	Men	22.6	29.5	:	:	40.9	52.8	4.7	6.1	1.8	7.0	17.0	5.9	0.0	:	:	14.9	5.4	:	17.5	30.8	:	0.4	3.4	1.3	6.3	36.2	:	30.2	:	:	:	41.2	49.8
Manufacturing (D)	Women	20.7	8.5	:	:	53.0	49.5	3.6	8.0	2.6	7.1	22.2	5.1	2.0	:	:	21.2	4.3	:	10.9	32.7	:	3.2	2.4	1.2	4.2	48.0	:	22.8	:	:	:	48.4	40.9
	Men	23.2	13.1	:	:	51.0	52.3	10.3	7.3	2.5	5.9	24.4	4.5	1.9	:	:	12.6	5.5	:	10.8	28.8	:	2.5	3.1	1.9	5.3	39.7	:	22.6	:	:	:	41.5	48.1
Construction (F)	Women	27.3	14.9	:	:	55.4	42.0	1.8	8.0	6.0	9.2	29.6	5.1	0.0	:	:	19.1	9.3	:	14.4	25.6	:	1.7	5.8	9.3	20.2	44.5	:	41.6	:	:	:	59.1	47.1
	Men	17.0	10.7	:	:	38.7	35.7	16.7	7.0	5.9	3.8	17.9	12.2	0.3	:	:	2.7	11.5	:	4.7	21.0	:	3.5	11.3	10.3	21.7	26.5	:	30.6	:	:	:	38.5	14.8
Distribution (G)	Women	18.1	16.0	:	:	51.7	36.0	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.9	22.9	5.7	2.1	:	:	13.5	6.4	:	6.5	25.7	:	3.4	5.1	2.2	7.2	25.4	:	15.3	:	:	:	43.2	20.6
	Men	23.3	18.8	:	:	62.4	40.1	12.6	9.5	5.1	11.9	31.1	8.9	1.5	:	:	18.1	11.2	:	8.0	37.3	:	9.4	9.9	5.0	15.2	39.6	:	24.8	:	:	:	45.9	34.4
Hotels / restaurants (G)	Women	17.7	17.3	:	:	68.6	37.0	8.7	13.1	6.1	7.9	18.3	11.7	1.3	:	:	5.0	7.9	:	6.4	26.8	:	5.5	11.4	10.1	10.5	18.3	:	25.6	:	:	:	37.3	14.0
	Men	22.9	43.1	:	:	74.4	37.6	6.5	18.9	9.0	10.3	26.2	17.5	3.1	:	:	3.8	16.6	:	8.7	28.2	:	9.4	15.1	6.9	8.7	38.4	:	38.9	:	:	:	56.7	16.7
Transport / communications (I)	Women	23.2	17.3	:	:	58.4	51.5	3.0	12.0	4.1	5.4	21.0	5.8	1.5	:	:	16.1	6.4	:	9.3	32.1	:	0.4	4.7	1.0	9.5	40.9	:	25.8	:	:	:	29.8	21.9
	Men	25.1	24.6	:	:	62.5	50.9	22.2	14.8	7.7	11.4	23.1	13.3	6.6	:	:	13.3	12.7	:	10.0	38.7	:	12.3	10.0	15.1	20.8	33.8	:	26.8	:	:	:	38.7	29.3
Financial services (J)	Women	31.0	28.0	:	:	65.6	70.4	4.3	10.6	3.7	6.7	26.3	2.9	0.0	:	:	39.5	10.0	:	18.8	49.0	:	5.2	2.3	2.5	14.9	48.9	:	26.4	:	:	:	53.3	53.0
	Men	36.7	25.4	:	:	75.8	74.6	0.0	16.2	4.5	8.3	38.5	9.2	1.9	:	:	51.0	20.8	:	24.8	65.4	:	8.3	3.2	8.4	18.4	65.5	:	38.8	:	:	:	56.8	64.2
Business activities (K)	Women	26.3	19.0	:	:	63.4	45.6	24.0	10.6	5.3	8.6	30.1	8.1	4.8	:	:	24.6	10.8	:	13.3	52.1	:	3.6	9.5	8.6	23.7	60.0	:	33.1	:	:	:	67.2	44.5
	Men	34.5	25.1	:	:	78.9	56.3	18.7	14.1	4.7	10.3	43.0	9.9	5.6	:	:	31.6	17.8	:	19.6	52.5	:	6.5	8.3	6.9	18.3	65.8	:	41.0	:	:	:	57.5	59.7
Public administration (L)	Women	39.7	27.5	:	:	84.1	77.1	7.1	27.4	1.1	5.3	34.6	6.1	0.0	:	:	25.8	4.1	:	26.0	45.9	:	4.1	0.0	0.7	32.7	73.3	:	61.4	:	:	:	65.3	56.8
	Men	27.6	26.6	:	:	69.7	63.6	9.3	15.3	3.0	6.4	23.4	7.0	0.7	:	:	22.0	4.4	:	24.2	35.4	:	5.9	0.0	2.4	13.6	42.1	:	43.2	:	:	:	57.2	56.7
Education (M)	Women	12.8	6.9	:	:	64.2	28.0	5.9	3.2	6.7	5.9	12.4	4.1	0.0	:	:	3.0	3.9	:	6.9	14.3	:	3.4	4.7	2.9	4.4	25.4	:	16.2	:	:	:	41.9	22.3
	Men	22.2	10.2	:	:	70.4	38.7	26.0	8.1	6.1	9.3	22.8	9.7	1.4	:	:	2.5	8.9	:	11.4	29.6	:	7.7	8.5	3.0	8.1	33.1	:	33.6	:	:	:	48.8	32.6
Health / social work (N)	Women	17.7	17.3	:	:	68.6	37.0	8.7	13.1	6.1	7.9	18.3	11.7	1.3	:	:	5.0	7.9	:	6.4	26.8	:	5.5	11.4	10.1	10.5	18.3	:	25.6	:	:	:	37.3	14.0
	Men	24.3	24.7	:	:	60.8	39.1	14.8	8.8	5.4	8.3	25.7	10.3	0.0	:	:	13.4	7.2	:	11.9	38.2	:	6.1	10.8	0.0	12.3	29.3	:	29.0	:	:	:	31.7	31.5
Personal / community services (O)	Women	27.3	27.1	:	:	56.1	39.6	8.9	11.8	6.3	11.5	33.2	13.3	4.3	:	:	26.3	12.3	:	10.2	37.7	:	7.2	10.0	7.8	15.8	44.4	:	31.7	:	:	:	59.0	33.9
	Men	31.4	26.9	:	:	59.3	49.9	20.6	12.7	4.3	15.3	36.1	15.0	20.9	:	:	26.1	14.0	:	10.4	44.2	:	10.9	21.3	14.8	17.7	43.7	:	39.4	:	:	:	59.1	43.3

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2004 ad hoc module on work organisation and working time arrangements

A.62 - Proportion of people living alone with a dependent child at risk of poverty, 2005 (% of total in the category)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Lone parents	32	36	33i	41	21	30	40	45	44	37	26	35	35	31	48	32	27	49	26	27	40	34p	27i	22	32	20	18	37	24i	39i	14	19	:

EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data
p: provisional value
i: data come from national sources
Source: SILC(2005) income data 2004; except for UK, income year 2005 and for IE moving income reference period (2004-05). BG, RO, HR national HBS 2004, income data 2004 and RO national HBS 2005, income data 2005, TR national HICE survey 2004, income data 2004

A.63 - Proportion of women and men at risk of poverty, 2005 (% of women/men in each age group living in households at risk of poverty)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
16-24	Women	20	18	22i	11	32	16	18	20	25	19	20	25	10	20	24	14	16	12	17	15	27	21p	21i	11	17	23	25	19	14i	27i	17	27	:
	Men	18	17	18i	13	26	13	19	19	21	17	15	21	13	19	21	17	17	11	15	11	25	20p	24i	10	17	20	21	19	14i	26i	14	27	:
25-49	Women	14	12	14i	13	9	13	17	15	17	17	11	17	12	17	19	15	14	14	10	11	21	16p	16i	9	15	8	7	14	13i	22i	9	7	:
	Men	13	11	14i	9	10	10	16	12	14	15	10	15	9	17	19	12	15	12	10	11	22	17p	17i	10	13	9	8	12	13i	21i	9	9	:
50-64	Women	13	12	11i	6	4	14	16	19	19	17	10	16	18	19	15	8	10	14	8	10	14	19p	13i	13	8	8	4	16	17i	18i	5	6	:
	Men	13	10	9i	6	5	12	20	20	18	16	10	13	11	22	21	8	11	12	8	10	19	16p	13i	12	8	9	5	16	16i	17i	7	5	:
16-64	Women	15	13	14i	10	11	14	17	17	18	17	12	18	13	18	19	13	13	13	10	12	20	18p	16i	11	13	10	9	16	14i	23i	9	10	:
	Men	14	11	13i	9	11	11	17	16	16	16	11	15	10	18	20	12	14	11	10	11	22	17p	17i	10	13	11	9	14	14i	21i	10	11	:

At-risk-of-poverty rate: the percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income
EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data
p: provisional value
i: data come from national sources
Source: SILC(2005) income data 2004; except for UK, income year 2005 and for IE moving income reference period (2004-05). BG, RO, HR national HBS 2004, income data 2004 and RO national HBS 2005, income data 2005, TR national HICE survey 2004, income data 2004

A.64 - Inequality of income distribution

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
S80/S20 income quintile share ratio, those aged under 65, 2005																																	
Women	5.0	4.0	:	3.8	3.5	4.1	6.1	5.0	5.9	5.5	4.0	6.0	4.2	6.7	7.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	7.1	8.6p	:	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	5.4	:	:	3.4	3.90	:
Men	5.1	4.5	:	3.9	3.6	4.1	6.7	5.3	5.8	5.5	3.9	5.8	3.8	7.9	7.8	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.8	7.3	8.4p	:	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	5.9	:	:	3.7	3.9	:

S80/S20 income quintile share ratio:the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as disposable equivalised income
EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data
p: provisional value
Source: SILC(2005) income data 2004; except for UK, income year 2005 and for IE moving income reference period (2004-05)

A.65 - Average hourly earnings of women relative to men by age, 2002 (%)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
< 30	92.0	88.4	86.2	87.0	86.4	90.5	78.0	86.6	95.2	88.4	99.3	93.1	82.9	84.5	86.5	93.3	96.3	:	84.6	86.0	93.0	94.5	91.4	92.5	82.2	86.6	92.0	87.2	:	:	:	87.2	:
30-39	80.1	87.1	75.6	69.8	84.2	78.3	71.8	80.7	86.4	83.6	88.8	87.2	:	77.8	79.5	87.1	83.6	:	88.8	75.5	81.9	83.9	78.9	87.5	66.7	83.4	87.7	75.2	:	:	:	86.2	:
40-49	69.6	82.4	78.4	72.5	82.7	72.5	72.5	66.6	74.0	72.9	79.8	80.9	68.7	78.2	85.1	78.1	82.5	:	71.3	71.1	82.7	74.9	79.5	86.2	70.5	81.5	83.5	62.8	:	:	:	78.3	:
50-59	67.5	80.3	81.3	76.3	78.0	67.6	73.7	63.7	61.7	63.8	74.2	72.8	:	77.1	78.1	:	82.9	:	69.5	64.7	91.2	74.0	86.9	97.9	66.1	78.6	80.5	58.7	:	:	:	74.7	:

Source: Structure of earnings survey

A.66 - Average hourly earnings of women relative to men by length of service, 2002 (%)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
under 10 years	77.8	85.2	79.2	75.0	82.0	76.3	74.1	77.1	81.3	79.1	85.4	83.9	:	78.6	82.6	82.3	87.4	:	79.0	76.5	86.2	82.1	82.1	91.4	73.8	83.5	:	71.7	:	:	:	81.9	:
10-19 years	75.1	82.6	75.2	76.0	83.3	77.9	:	74.0	81.1	78.7	83.6	82.6	:	:	72.3	:	80.5	:	:	77.9	84.6	74.7	79.5	83.6	63.7	79.6	:	68.4	:	:	:	78.2	:
over 20 years	71.2	83.7	77.6	76.1	84.4	77.1	68.3	75.5	78.9	77.3	86.7	83.7	:	:	70.2	81.0	75.3	:	77.4	80.9	80.5	77.3	76.3	88.6	66.8	80.8	:	67.6	:	:	:	79.1	:

Source: Structure of earnings survey

A.67 - Average hourly earnings of women relative to men by occupation, 2002 (%)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Managers	70.8	75.7	83.4	58.8	78.4	84.0	77.7	82.6	76.5	75.4	77.2	65.2	89.1	77.7	78.3	77.5	75.9	86.5	76.1	80.6	72.5	79.5	87.5	98.7	61.3	80.0	77.0	70.5	:	:	71.5	79.7	:
Professionals	72.7	85.1	77.8	78.6	90.2	78.3	73.1	89.2	72.5	79.3	85.4	95.3	77.2	73.6	92.5	89.4	68.0	92.4	83.2	80.9	88.5	86.6	90.2	86.9	72.3	92.8	85.6	89.6	:	:	77.3	86.0	:
Technicians	72.9	84.8	78.0	79.7	83.2	72.1	71.8	75.7	71.9	74.9	90.5	83.8	76.2	89.3	75.1	86.5	75.2	97.9	81.9	81.9	74.2	92.7	80.6	91.8	73.0	84.3	84.7	79.2	:	:	72.6	83.2	:
Clerks	83.7	87.9	106.2	84.1	85.2	78.4	76.7	80.1	78.7	73.1	92.3	83.3	69.7	81.9	82.6	81.0	94.5	95.4	83.0	75.9	99.6	90.6	98.0	95.8	81.1	92.2	98.4	86.7	:	:	78.6	96.2	:
Sales+services	83.9	81.3	88.2	77.7	96.2	74.1	68.9	75.6	82.8	83.7	93.1	85.1	73.2	69.8	65.4	81.7	92.1	90.4	86.6	72.8	85.3	94.4	86.9	79.0	78.0	88.2	97.0	71.3	:	:	73.4	90.7	:
Craft + related trades workers	58.8	:	58.1	73.4	79.3	73.2	74.6	65.8	69.3	75.1	86.6	80.3	66.8	75.9	80.3	79.2	75.8	79.3	84.8	72.4	63.8	64.5	68.7	78.5	69.0	84.3	88.3	81.1	:	:	66.1	89.9	:
Machine operators	77.8	:	77.1	78.1	91.4	81.7	87.9	75.8	71.0	71.7	98.0	83.3	57.9	100.7	87.3	76.4	82.7	90.9	74.4	74.7	83.7	76.0	75.5	80.3	74.1	84.1	93.0	78.4	:	:	73.1	88.2	:
Elementary occupations	76.7	:	96.0	82.2	90.2	78.5	79.1	83.7	86.7	87.7	90.2	79.2	76.5	77.2	85.4	72.7	92.9	89.0	94.5	79.3	87.3	109.7	94.5	85.1	76.6	81.8	91.0	78.7	:	:	88.7	90.3	:

Source: Structure of earnings survey

A.68 - Average hourly earnings of women relative to men by education level, 2002 (%)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Low	86.8	83.3	72.4	81.1	84.8	82.1	76.4	71.4	74.4	75.1	91.2	83.0	71.3	78.7	82.7	:	90.7	:	80.1	84.6	72.2	79.4	74.1	85.5	71.3	83.6	87.5	73.8	:	:	:	81.7	:
Medium	75.2	83.5	79.8	80.6	80.5	79.6	73.4	73.1	78.8	72.0	89.6	82.2	72.6	78.4	81.9	90.1	92.0	:	76.0	76.5	86.4	79.2	79.3	89.3	76.2	82.9	85.7	73.1	:	:	:	83.0	:
High	68.6	74.5	77.3	69.0	82.7	74.0	68.5	72.7	69.7	70.5	68.8	65.2	61.4	74.1	76.6	76.2	80.1	:	80.9	77.8	75.9	75.0	85.0	87.5	77.6	77.0	77.7	72.0	:	:	:	76.7	:

Source: Structure of earnings survey

A.69 - Education attainment level of women and men by age group, 2005 (% of total women/men in each age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women																																		
30-34	Basic	22.0	19.3	19.7	5.6	11.1	16.9	9.1	17.8	21.6	33.9	19.5	32.2	19.3	10.0	7.5	25.2	15.9	67.9	19.4	16.4	7.9	57.9	17.6	11.7	6.9	7.8	7.9	25.2	(18.0)	:	26.3	7.0	11.2
	Upper secondary	47.1	37.4	48.9	81.4	41.7	59.0	55.5	39.4	50.9	23.1	39.9	47.9	38.2	64.9	51.1	36.4	63.4	.	45.9	63.2	65.7	20.4	70.3	58.2	78.5	40.1	49.9	40.1	60.6	:	24.5	48.6	63.3
	Tertiary	30.9	43.4	31.5	13.0	47.3	24.1	35.4	42.9	27.5	43.0	40.6	19.9	42.5	25.1	41.5	38.5	20.7	.	34.7	20.4	26.4	21.7	12.1	30.1	14.6	52.1	42.2	34.7	21.3	:	49.2	44.4	25.5
40-44	Basic	29.6	30.1	19.0	9.8	17.6	17.0	(3.1)	29.3	36.5	49.1	33.4	45.4	29.6	5.3	(2.4)	37.7	22.4	80.3	27.4	21.4	10.3	73.4	18.1	16.8	9.1	9.7	9.8	33.1	25.4	:	39.8	7.5	14.4
	Upper secondary	48.0	36.5	53.9	76.9	46.5	61.0	51.0	42.4	42.4	23.4	44.5	42.6	46.0	70.1	67.9	40.2	58.0	.	45.4	62.8	72.4	13.3	71.8	60.5	79.2	44.4	57.6	37.5	58.6	:	23.3	56.0	64.3
	Tertiary	22.4	33.4	27.1	13.2	35.9	22.0	45.9	28.3	21.1	27.5	22.1	11.9	24.4	24.5	29.6	22.1	19.6	.	27.3	15.8	17.3	13.3	10.1	22.8	11.7	45.9	32.6	29.3	16.0	:	36.9	36.5	21.3
50-54	Basic	38.9	44.7	28.2	19.4	23.4	22.1	9.0	44.7	54.0	66.2	46.1	60.2	53.0	10.1	8.4	47.0	32.2	88.2	39.9	32.0	19.3	84.2	43.2	32.4	21.8	23.7	15.0	37.5	39.5	:	46.1	14.5	19.0
	Upper secondary	42.6	31.6	46.7	71.0	41.9	57.6	52.5	34.1	32.3	17.0	35.2	28.9	29.2	68.8	66.3	35.2	51.7	.	36.2	54.6	68.1	5.7	47.9	48.9	65.8	43.8	51.0	35.8	43.6	:	22.7	54.6	63.5
	Tertiary	18.5	23.8	25.1	9.6	34.7	20.3	38.5	21.1	13.7	16.8	18.7	10.9	17.8	21.1	25.3	17.8	16.1	.	23.9	13.4	12.6	10.1	8.9	18.7	12.4	32.5	34.0	26.8	16.9	:	31.2	30.9	17.5
25-64	Basic	32.7	34.1	27.1	13.7	20.4	20.3	9.1	31.9	41.1	51.5	35.6	49.4	35.4	12.6	11.4	38.3	27.3	80.5	31.6	24.6	16.1	71.4	32.3	22.6	15.3	19.0	14.3	32.5	33.7	:	41.8	12.0	16.2
	Upper secondary	44.6	33.7	46.8	74.6	43.5	59.4	52.1	36.8	39.1	20.1	38.4	37.8	36.6	63.0	58.8	37.5	54.5	9.6	40.8	60.3	65.1	13.6	57.1	54.6	71.3	41.6	51.3	37.8	50.1	:	24.3	53.1	63.7
	Tertiary	22.7	32.2	26.1	11.6	36.2	20.3	38.8	31.3	19.8	28.3	26.0	12.8	28.0	24.4	29.8	24.1	18.2	9.9	27.5	15.2	18.7	15.0	10.7	22.8	13.4	39.4	34.4	29.7	16.1	:	33.9	34.9	20.1
Men																																		
30-34	Basic	24.6	23.4	22.5	5.0	11.3	14.0	12.2	24.9	28.9	43.8	21.3	40.8	19.6	19.4	11.6	26.0	15.6	55.1	19.9	11.0	8.7	67.8	14.3	10.8	6.3	14.7	9.1	22.3	.	:	31.5	5.5	8.2
	Upper secondary	48.6	41.7	59.1	81.9	49.7	58.1	62.1	39.6	47.9	21.7	44.2	45.1	41.5	68.6	54.2	37.3	69.2	25.6	45.0	68.2	72.3	18.6	74.9	69.8	79.7	49.9	57.6	43.8	71.7	:	35.6	59.9	49.8
	Tertiary	26.8	34.9	18.3	13.1	39.0	27.9	25.7	35.5	23.3	34.5	34.4	14.1	38.9	12.1	34.2	36.7	15.2	(19.3)	35.1	20.7	19.1	13.7	10.8	19.4	14.0	35.4	33.3	34.0	.	:	32.9	34.6	42.1
40-44	Basic	27.8	32.8	20.3	5.4	20.4	13.1	5.5	36.8	33.9	50.2	29.6	49.7	23.2	9.2	5.5	26.4	16.8	68.7	25.1	11.1	10.0	78.5	14.5	16.7	6.6	15.8	14.0	25.4	.	:	25.4	9.6	10.6
	Upper secondary	49.3	37.5	61.5	78.5	49.9	57.3	70.5	35.0	42.2	22.9	49.5	39.2	48.2	72.5	75.9	45.4	68.2	20.6	43.0	68.1	78.3	11.7	74.1	65.8	79.1	52.2	64.2	44.7	66.4	:	45.0	62.5	49.5
	Tertiary	22.9	29.6	18.2	16.0	29.6	29.6	24.0	28.2	23.9	26.9	20.9	11.1	28.6	18.3	18.6	28.2	15.1	(10.7)	31.8	20.8	11.7	9.8	11.4	17.5	14.3	32.0	21.8	29.9	.	:	29.6	27.8	40.0
50-54	Basic	31.4	40.8	31.7	7.3	17.3	12.3	12.3	50.2	47.3	60.1	38.1	53.8	41.4	17.5	10.7	34.8	18.3	80.0	26.8	17.5	18.0	83.5	22.8	23.4	12.0	27.2	24.1	22.9	22.9	:	30.2	14.0	11.0
	Upper secondary	47.1	32.9	51.0	78.2	54.2	56.7	63.0	29.3	31.8	16.6	44.4	34.4	27.9	67.5	68.2	38.3	66.2	.	39.6	62.8	70.7	7.4	65.0	62.0	73.2	43.3	52.5	48.6	59.6	:	44.9	55.5	51.5
	Tertiary	21.5	26.2	17.3	14.4	28.5	31.1	24.7	20.5	21.0	23.3	17.4	11.8	30.6	15.0	21.1	26.9	15.5	.	33.6	19.7	11.3	9.0	12.2	14.6	14.8	29.4	23.4	28.5	17.5	:	24.9	30.4	37.5
25-64	Basic	29.1	33.7	28.0	6.4	17.6	13.4	12.9	37.8	39.0	51.6	31.6	49.8	31.2	18.7	13.5	30.0	19.7	68.9	24.8	14.2	14.2	75.8	21.5	16.9	8.9	23.3	18.5	24.1	20.3	:	32.5	11.6	10.1
	Upper secondary	47.6	36.4	55.0	79.1	51.4	57.8	60.0	34.3	39.7	20.3	44.7	38.5	39.2	65.1	64.0	41.0	64.5	18.2	42.6	65.4	71.0	13.6	67.0	65.5	76.5	46.7	56.4	45.9	63.8	:	40.2	58.0	52.4
	Tertiary	23.2	29.9	17.0	14.5	30.9	28.8	27.1	27.9	21.3	28.1	23.7	11.6	29.5	16.2	22.5	28.9	15.9	12.9	32.7	20.4	14.8	10.6	11.5	17.6	14.6	29.9	25.1	29.9	15.9	:	27.2	30.4	37.5

EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.70 - Employment rates of women and men, aged 25-64, by educational attainment level, 2005 (number employed as % of total in each category)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women	Basic	43.8	35.7	33.4	37.4	53.7	44.7	44.0	39.7	37.8	39.3	50.8	32.5	47.9	40.6	35.6	49.6	33.2	21.0	47.1	46.9	29.8	62.9	45.8	49.0	24.3	53.6	56.6	59.8	37.2	:	77.9	49.3	57.0
	Upper secondary	65.6	65.5	64.1	66.2	75.4	65.2	69.4	65.0	53.5	63.6	68.7	63.5	66.7	68.3	69.9	60.0	63.3	64.8	71.5	67.7	53.1	76.5	63.2	69.5	62.7	71.5	77.7	76.3	58.4	:	80.1	73.9	73.4
	Tertiary	80.4	80.6	78.0	78.1	84.3	78.1	82.3	82.0	76.2	77.5	78.5	75.3	82.4	82.9	86.3	78.1	79.4	77.6	82.7	81.8	80.2	86.3	84.1	86.1	77.9	82.4	86.7	86.5	80.5	:	89.7	87.3	83.5
Men	Basic	69.7	62.2	48.2	49.4	70.4	62.2	54.8	74.4	78.8	77.9	66.2	70.8	82.8	59.7	55.9	77.1	45.4	77.7	75.2	64.5	46.2	79.9	64.6	65.3	29.8	61.4	73.0	70.9	59.0	:	89.4	63.3	76.7
	Upper secondary	79.7	81.8	74.9	84.2	83.7	76.3	77.8	89.5	85.6	85.6	80.7	83.3	89.8	78.6	80.2	82.3	76.9	92.6	84.1	80.4	69.8	82.2	75.1	78.8	78.5	78.4	84.4	84.8	70.6	:	93.0	83.4	87.9
	Tertiary	87.4	88.0	85.4	92.0	88.9	86.3	87.9	92.1	87.8	87.3	85.6	86.2	90.7	88.3	89.4	88.9	87.5	89.2	88.0	86.6	86.2	88.8	86.1	88.1	89.7	86.4	88.1	89.8	80.6	:	94.8	90.0	93.6

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.71 - Employment of women and men, aged 25-64 with tertiary education, by sector of activity, 2005 (% of men/women with tertiary education in employment)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women	Industry+agriculture	9.4	9.8	14.1	11.2	9.3	10.8	19.0	10.7	4.8	11.1	9.4	7.3	5.1	12.3	13.2	3.3	9.3	3.5	6.3	9.9	10.9	7.1	20.3	15.1	9.8	11.9	6.2	7.7	13.7	:	7.2	5.9	7.3
	Business+financial services	15.7	15.6	12.1	13.1	11.9	14.1	10.2	18.9	19.3	17.1	17.9	19.7	18.7	13.1	9.3	28.1	13.5	11.0	16.1	14.8	12.6	14.0	12.6	12.8	17.5	15.5	13.5	15.1	12.5	:	18.0	11.1	16.5
	Public administration	9.5	9.4	9.2	10.5	7.4	10.2	9.4	6.4	10.4	9.1	9.2	7.7	7.9	11.8	9.1	19.1	10.8	8.3	9.4	5.8	12.5	9.7	10.7	14.3	11.7	7.7	8.4	9.3	9.9	:	7.6	7.4	7.6
	Education+health	47.8	50.6	43.6	51.4	58.6	46.8	33.4	47.2	47.9	37.4	43.1	50.8	36.6	38.4	41.6	39.1	48.6	66.6	55.0	49.1	47.2	54.7	37.5	42.3	49.2	45.1	60.0	53.9	45.0	:	53.2	63.3	49.3
	Other services	17.7	14.7	21.0	13.8	12.9	18.1	28.1	16.8	17.5	25.3	20.3	14.5	31.7	24.5	26.7	10.3	17.9	10.6	13.2	20.4	16.7	14.5	18.8	15.4	11.8	19.8	11.9	13.9	18.9	:	14.0	12.3	19.2
Men	Industry+agriculture	27.1	21.7	25.1	30.0	24.5	36.1	32.6	29.1	14.1	30.5	24.4	16.1	17.9	27.1	28.8	9.3	24.1	15.8	18.9	34.1	27.5	19.1	31.9	31.2	29.4	32.6	16.8	24.2	27.1	:	14.7	18.0	26.2
	Business+financial services	23.3	25.5	14.3	21.1	23.6	19.1	14.4	27.0	21.9	19.6	25.8	32.7	23.3	15.8	10.5	37.5	22.4	21.0	29.0	18.2	17.7	25.3	11.8	20.7	20.1	21.6	29.4	26.8	15.1	:	33.3	26.6	28.2
	Public administration	10.3	11.2	14.9	12.1	9.4	10.1	10.5	7.2	16.8	9.5	8.9	9.3	13.4	15.6	13.1	20.6	12.2	10.8	12.3	6.5	13.8	11.6	15.9	13.9	13.5	7.6	10.8	9.5	13.1	:	9.4	10.4	8.6
	Education+health	20.0	23.5	16.0	18.8	25.2	16.2	9.5	16.0	28.0	16.8	20.7	28.3	15.1	12.0	15.4	19.5	17.5	33.1	24.0	21.6	18.1	28.3	16.3	16.1	18.5	16.4	25.8	21.0	17.1	:	21.0	27.1	18.0
	Other services	19.4	18.1	29.8	17.9	17.3	18.5	33.1	20.8	19.2	23.5	20.2	13.5	30.3	29.4	32.1	13.0	23.9	19.3	15.7	19.6	22.8	15.8	24.1	18.1	18.4	21.7	17.2	18.4	27.6	:	21.6	18.0	19.0

EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.72 - Women and men aged 25-64 and in employment participating in non-formal training, 2003 (% of women/men in each age group and category)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
All employed aged 25-64																																	
Women	23.3	27.4	:	17.2	56.2	16.9	.	24.9	7.0	14.8	25.4	9.0	27.6	21.8	13.8	18.8	6.8	.	13.7	30.4	15.7	12.4	1.0	33.1	26.9	55.1	58.0	46.0	:	:	:	53.0	56.3
Men	19.3	25.5	:	16.8	50.2	15.8	.	20.4	4.9	10.7	24.4	6.4	20.8	8.6	4.8	15.7	4.7	.	12.3	30.0	13.7	10.6	0.7	24.8	29.5	44.8	48.8	39.6	:	:	:	51.5	60.5
Employed with basic schooling																																	
Women	8.6	13.5	:	6.0	37.3	4.9	.	10.8	0.0	6.3	13.8	3.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.3	11.3	0.0	6.0	0.2	.	10.2	38.3	35.0	17.0	:	:	:	27.8	20.8
Men	7.6	13.7	:	10.2	37.2	3.9	.	10.3	0.6	5.8	15.6	2.7	.	.	.	.	2.4	.	7.8	12.5	0.0	6.5	.	.	25.0	28.9	32.2	13.7	:	:	:	29.2	19.9
Employed with upper secondary education																																	
Women	20.9	24.2	:	15.5	52.6	13.7	.	20.9	6.8	14.2	23.1	10.7	21.7	15.6	7.1	21.1	6.7	.	13.5	30.7	10.4	18.1	0.6	30.3	23.9	48.0	54.7	41.4	:	:	:	46.6	56.2
Men	18.5	22.0	:	15.2	45.9	12.2	.	19.5	4.9	12.5	23.2	8.1	16.9	8.3	4.2	15.8	4.2	.	13.5	29.6	11.3	23.3	0.6	24.6	27.5	40.4	46.0	34.7	:	:	:	47.4	53.8
Employed with tertiary education																																	
Women	40.1	38.6	:	35.9	67.2	31.9	.	37.3	16.2	24.6	40.4	16.2	54.5	45.0	30.1	44.4	12.2	.	19.2	53.0	39.1	39.9	5.0	60.9	48.6	68.8	71.6	64.5	:	:	:	66.9	79.5
Men	33.4	41.1	:	27.2	63.9	25.9	.	32.9	13.5	19.2	37.6	15.6	42.3	18.5	9.2	35.0	8.6	.	14.1	43.8	33.7	37.1	2.8	45.1	42.2	61.2	68.0	56.3	:	:	:	64.6	80.2
Employed with tertiary education by age group																																	
Women																																	
25-34	37.3	39.9	:	34.9	62.6	30.7	.	32.4	18.1	23.1	40.8	14.7	47.6	37.1	20.3	40.0	13.3	.	17.1	49.4	36.9	39.5	3.9	57.1	46.8	61.0	67.7	60.5	:	:	:	60.9	76.0
35-44	41.1	35.5	:	42.1	66.9	32.4	.	43.1	16.2	26.8	42.5	16.0	57.1	42.4	38.5	50.0	14.9	.	22.6	57.0	42.9	42.3	6.3	64.3	50.0	70.2	71.4	65.1	:	:	:	68.3	80.8
45-54	43.0	43.2	:	35.9	73.2	33.2	.	46.7	15.8	24.9	39.7	19.3	66.7	53.6	30.0	.	12.4	.	19.3	53.6	39.7	37.3	6.3	63.6	50.0	72.1	74.4	69.6	:	:	:	72.1	83.8
55-64	40.5	26.9	:	21.4	64.8	29.0	.	.	.	23.7	31.4	12.9	.	53.3	36.4	.	.	.	15.9	46.2	33.3	.	.	.	42.9	75.0	73.0	62.4	:	:	:	71.4	76.5
Men																																	
25-34	35.5	40.8	:	30.5	66.0	29.6	.	33.3	13.8	19.5	41.8	13.9	45.0	33.3	.	33.3	10.5	.	19.1	45.7	35.9	49.2	2.4	54.5	38.3	61.1	69.6	55.1	:	:	:	61.3	78.2
35-44	34.4	42.8	:	31.7	66.7	26.4	.	34.0	14.6	21.2	38.8	16.0	50.0	28.6	16.2	42.9	11.9	.	13.6	47.9	35.7	38.3	2.5	47.4	42.5	64.2	71.1	58.6	:	:	:	68.5	81.4
45-54	32.5	42.5	:	23.3	62.5	26.3	.	32.4	12.1	18.7	32.4	18.0	38.5	.	16.7	40.0	8.1	.	12.6	42.7	31.6	.	1.9	47.8	45.7	61.8	64.2	57.3	:	:	:	63.2	82.2
55-64	27.8	32.3	:	19.6	58.7	20.1	.	29.4	12.0	11.9	29.0	12.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.2	30.0	26.4	.	6.8	.	42.9	54.5	67.0	51.6	:	:	:	66.7	77.9

EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by ' . ': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS 2003 ad hoc module on lifelong learning

A.73 - Proportion of women and men, aged 25-54, who used a computer on average once a day or at least once a week in the last three months, 2006

	on average daily or almost		on average at least once a week	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	47	54	60	66
BE	56	62	70	75
BG	25	22	33	29
CZ	36	33	50	50
DK	79	80	89	91
DE	57	66	77	81
EE	50	44	69	63
IE	41	46	57	59
EL	24	33	33	43
ES	35	43	49	58
FR	:	:	:	:
IT	39	51	40	52
CY	35	38	41	45
LV	41	37	57	51
LT	34	28	48	43
LU	49	72	68	86
HU	47	45	60	57
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	70	78	86	90
AT	52	66	68	78
PL	32	31	45	44
PT	31	37	40	46
RO	:	:	:	:
SI	48	52	60	62
SK	50	48	64	63
FI	69	70	86	83
SE	68	78	88	92
UK	54	65	70	80
HR	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	81	77	93	90
NO	68	76	87	90
CH	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

A.74 - Percentage of women and men, aged 25-54, who used the Internet on average once a day or at least once a week in the last three months, 2006

	on average daily or almost		on average at least once a week	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	34	43	50	58
BE	47	55	64	70
BG	16	17	25	24
CZ	18	22	38	41
DK	72	77	85	88
DE	40	53	65	73
EE	46	41	67	61
IE	25	34	46	51
EL	13	20	21	32
ES	23	33	40	49
FR	30	36	45	50
IT	30	41	31	43
CY	18	27	27	36
LV	35	33	52	47
LT	27	22	42	36
LU	39	63	61	81
HU	33	33	47	46
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	63	75	82	89
AT	36	53	57	68
PL	22	23	34	35
PT	21	27	31	38
RO	:	:	:	:
SI	39	43	52	56
SK	28	32	44	49
FI	64	68	84	80
SE	63	74	86	91
UK	40	54	59	74
HR	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	76	76	91	88
NO	57	72	81	87
CH	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

A.75 - Proportion of women and men aged 25-54 by level of computer and Internet skills, 2006

	Computer Skills				Internet Skills			
	High		At least medium		High		At least medium	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	18	34	47	57	3	21	9	33
BE	17	32	46	57	3	21	6	29
BG	5	8	22	21	4	20	6	20
CZ	10	19	38	38	2	15	6	21
DK	28	57	72	82	7	40	19	58
DE	21	42	61	72	2	26	7	39
EE	21	30	47	45	20	50	21	50
IE	18	26	31	34	2	8	5	12
EL	15	21	32	36	1	10	5	15
ES	20	33	45	53	2	20	6	29
FR	19	35	50	60	:	:	:	:
IT	13	28	34	47	4	20	12	33
CY	15	24	38	40	2	10	6	18
LV	8	14	33	31	3	22	6	23
LT	11	17	38	32	5	24	9	23
LU	22	56	54	80	3	30	15	53
HU	23	31	53	50	5	25	9	30
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	23	54	57	81	4	31	13	50
AT	20	48	53	71	2	20	9	35
PL	7	14	27	31	3	18	7	23
PT	17	26	34	39	2	12	6	22
RO	:	:	:	:	2	7	2	9
SI	21	37	50	56	4	24	10	31
SK	10	26	48	52	1	16	8	28
FI	25	44	65	70	5	37	16	44
SE	20	50	61	79	3	27	14	47
UK	22	40	54	69	3	18	9	32
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	34	49	76	77	12	53	18	54
NO	30	53	63	77	9	41	21	58
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

A.76 - Self perceived health of women and men aged 25-64, 2004 (% of women/men 25-64)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Bad	Women	:	2.8	10.9	8.0	6.0	2.0	9.5	1.1	4.3	7.8	16.7	4.4	4.0	15.2	9.1	:	17.9	2.7	4.4	4.5	20.5	19.4	9.5	10.1	12.9	8.2	6.6	5.6	:	:	3.6	6.4	5.0
	Men	:	2.6	9.8	7.0	4.6	1.3	7.0	1.7	4.0	5.7	12.2	3.1	3.4	9.9	8.7	:	13.5	2.9	4.3	4.4	18.3	10.8	6.7	7.3	11.0	10.3	5.4	6.1	:	:	2.4	4.7	3.7
Fair	Women	:	17.2	35.3	29.3	14.5	15.3	51.7	7.6	13.6	23.3	15.2	31.9	12.5	55.7	49.5	:	38.0	28.6	18.6	19.1	41.5	46.6	24.5	66.8	26.3	26.1	18.5	16.3	:	:	11.3	12.8	13.3
	Men	:	15.4	28.5	27.2	14.4	13.5	50.5	9.7	8.4	17.5	14.3	25.3	8.9	52.6	41.3	:	35.8	22.0	13.8	18.6	35.3	39.2	19.2	63.2	21.5	26.8	15.1	15.9	:	:	7.6	11.7	14.2
Good	Women	:	80.0	53.9	62.6	79.6	82.7	38.8	91.3	82.1	68.9	68.2	63.6	83.5	29.0	41.4	:	44.2	68.7	77.0	76.5	38.0	34.1	66.0	23.1	60.8	65.8	74.9	78.2	:	:	84.7	80.8	81.7
	Men	:	82.1	61.8	65.8	81.0	85.2	42.4	88.6	87.6	76.8	73.6	71.6	87.8	37.5	50.0	:	50.7	75.1	81.8	77.0	46.5	50.0	74.0	29.5	67.5	62.9	79.5	78.0	:	:	89.6	83.6	82.1

UK: data refer to England
Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.77 - Distribution of women and men aged 25-64 according to the body mass index (BMI), 2004

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Underweight	Women	:	4.9	4.5	2.6	3.4	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.9	5.3	5.0	5.4	2.8	3.6	:	4.2	3.3	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	4.0	4.4	1.3	2.0	4.4	:	:	1.9	25.6	6.2
	Men	:	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	:	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.9	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.5	:	:	0.1	24.0	1.0
Normal weight	Women	:	58.9	51.5	49.7	61.7	47.9	48.4	56.4	52.5	57.4	63.6	65.8	57.1	46.5	51.4	:	46.9	44.5	59.6	67.4	52.3	50.2	53.7	52.7	50.6	57.3	60.2	38.0	:	:	53.1	47.2	65.6
	Men	:	46.7	45.3	35.6	45.8	29.9	51.5	35.3	34.6	38.9	49.8	47.2	39.5	48.8	40.9	:	36.6	29.0	46.3	34.1	42.4	41.2	47.4	35.6	32.4	39.0	44.1	27.5	:	:	35.8	33.3	49.8
Overweight	Women	:	24.4	29.6	31.4	25.1	30.2	30.4	28.2	35.4	26.8	21.4	22.0	26.4	29.6	28.0	:	29.8	31.2	27.8	20.7	30.3	32.1	32.3	31.3	27.1	28.5	27.8	33.5	:	:	34.9	20.7	20.9
	Men	:	41.0	40.9	48.8	43.1	49.8	37.7	46.4	53.2	47.1	39.3	43.6	45.9	36.8	41.8	:	41.7	42.0	43.6	55.4	43.8	44.0	42.5	47.3	51.0	44.6	43.7	45.8	:	:	51.8	35.0	40.6
Obese	Women	:	11.8	14.4	16.3	9.8	20.5	18.4	13.2	10.1	12.9	9.7	7.2	11.2	21.2	17.0	:	19.2	21.0	10.6	9.0	14.4	14.6	11.2	12.0	17.9	13.0	10.0	24.1	:	:	10.0	6.4	7.3
	Men	:	11.4	12.6	15.4	10.7	20.0	10.4	17.4	11.8	13.6	9.8	8.8	13.8	13.9	16.7	:	20.6	28.3	9.4	9.8	13.0	13.2	9.1	15.0	16.4	15.9	11.8	24.2	:	:	12.3	7.6	8.6

UK: data refer to England
Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.78 - Proportion of women and men aged 25-64 smoking, 2004 (% of women/men 25-64)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Occasional smokers	Women	:	4.0	8.4	6.2	2.7	5.5	2.1	4.7	6.8	2.7	:	:	3.6	5.4	11.6	:	3.7	2.9	4.5	8.4	6.1	1.9	8.3	12.3	8.4	5.3	9.3	:	:	:	8.7	10.6	2.3
	Men	:	5.4	8.7	6.6	3.1	6.4	1.5	3.7	7.9	3.7	:	:	5.7	5.0	10.0	:	3.7	2.1	7.4	9.1	6.2	4.0	11.9	7.3	7.1	5.6	12.1	:	:	:	7.2	11.8	2.0
Daily smokers	Women	:	24.0	28.2	23.2	34.6	25.1	23.0	20.5	21.5	27.6	24.1	21.8	12.6	19.6	13.4	:	30.1	19.7	28.2	35.2	26.2	11.5	12.9	28.8	11.1	19.6	21.5	27.8	:	:	28.2	30.0	26.4
	Men	:	31.5	52.4	35.2	37.9	33.1	56.3	23.9	50.6	38.9	35.3	36.9	42.0	56.3	45.5	:	39.7	33.5	33.9	42.9	49.6	37.8	40.9	49.6	28.9	26.8	18.7	30.6	:	:	28.4	31.9	36.5

Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.79 - Proportion women and men aged 25-64 smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day, 2004 (% of women/men smokers 25-64)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women	:	35.6	6.8	14.3	30.1	36.5	16.0	41.5	60.8	33.6	32.3	25.2	53.6	15.2	8.7	:	39.1	14.8	68.2	9.6	41.8	43.0	28.3	34.4	16.5	24.9	:	30.7	:	:	30.3	:	32.9
Men	:	41.7	20.9	34.7	45.7	54.7	51.9	59.6	82.8	53.6	44.2	46.5	79.9	49.7	37.2	:	65.5	37.4	70.0	21.5	68.0	72.0	49.8	69.8	48.6	53.0	:	41.9	:	:	48.7	:	49.2

Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.80 - Crude death rates by causes of women and men aged 25-64, 2005([1]) (per 100 000 inhabitants)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women 25-64																																	
External causes, of which:	18	:	19	22	22	14	54	13	14	12	24	11	32	66	76	21	29	7	14	19	23	14	26	24	23	39	26	14	22	:	28	28	18
Transport	4	:	5	5	4	3	6	3	7	4	4	5	24	10	11	8	7	0	2	4	6	5	8	6	6	3	2	2	5	:	5	3	2
Other accidents	5	:	6	8	6	3	30	4	5	3	6	3	4	34	36	5	7	4	3	4	7	2	12	4	9	19	12	4	5	:	8	14	3
Other external causes	9	:	7	9	13	8	18	6	3	5	14	4	4	21	29	9	15	4	9	11	10	7	7	13	8	16	12	8	12	:	15	11	13
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	188	:	333	245	257	188	291	167	135	127	157	160	113	353	299	157	371	184	196	171	242	162	318	189	248	184	175	208	222	:	118	159	134
Neoplasms	106	:	130	129	148	105	116	99	76	75	97	98	68	124	120	84	166	108	125	100	131	85	121	109	115	96	112	112	113	:	80	104	84
Diseases of nervous system	6	:	4	8	8	5	11	6	4	5	6	5	1	11	7	3	7	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	6	8	6	8	5	:	9	6	6
Diseases of circulatory system	40	:	154	65	40	38	97	29	37	23	22	31	25	154	108	35	111	40	34	30	68	32	127	38	74	37	30	40	69	:	12	25	20
Other illnesses and diseases	37	:	45	44	59	39	68	33	17	25	32	26	18	64	64	34	87	34	32	37	38	41	66	36	53	42	27	48	34	:	17	24	24
Men 25-64																																	
External causes, of which:	68	:	89	94	64	46	277	48	59	52	71	46	70	318	375	61	127	30	35	65	131	60	114	102	121	134	62	44	89	:	32	64	50
Transport	16	:	22	20	12	10	31	10	28	19	14	20	44	42	50	13	29	1	7	14	29	22	29	22	28	15	8	9	25	:	5	11	10
Other accidents	21	:	36	33	20	11	151	13	23	18	19	10	12	173	176	26	40	19	7	19	46	11	50	21	50	72	24	11	28	:	6	32	11
Other external causes	30	:	31	41	32	25	95	26	8	15	37	15	13	102	148	22	59	10	21	32	56	27	35	58	43	46	30	24	37	:	21	20	30
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	354	:	753	490	351	339	734	243	290	284	329	284	206	861	783	289	838	236	260	319	524	335	660	377	560	373	244	312	533	:	193	230	231
Neoplasms	148	:	202	195	137	135	192	95	123	135	173	139	59	201	190	120	294	85	124	131	189	141	199	162	196	113	95	117	212	:	89	99	109
Diseases of nervous system	9	:	7	11	9	8	23	8	5	7	10	6	3	24	16	6	13	6	7	7	10	8	7	6	12	15	9	10	8	:	6	9	6
Diseases of circulatory system	114	:	413	183	104	106	338	91	122	71	67	85	102	469	380	91	315	103	82	84	214	79	285	120	228	148	89	106	199	:	64	74	64
Other illnesses and diseases	83	:	131	101	101	89	181	50	39	71	78	55	41	167	196	72	215	41	47	97	111	107	169	90	123	97	51	79	114	:	33	48	52

([1]) FR, SE, NO, CH: 2004; IT: 2002; DK: 2001
Source: Eurostat, health statistics

A.81 – Time use of women and men aged 25-44, period 1998-2004 (minutes per day)

	All countries		BE		DE		EE		ES		FR		IT		LV		LT		HU		PL		SI		FI		SE		UK	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Personal care total	654	639	657	638	644	619	634	637	648	649	703	689	660	658	633	636	639	637	640	646	637	619	613	609	629	611	629	600	636	610
Employment total	176	308	179	277	158	275	190	264	181	327	187	300	163	342	285	362	270	345	194	279	184	317	238	320	192	288	196	302	176	319
Study total	11	11	7	6	13	15	6	4	17	17	6	9	13	9	10	8	8	3	9	8	9	8	11	9	18	12	26	17	9	7
Domestic work total	278	116	271	147	260	131	297	148	287	94	268	123	308	73	223	89	260	107	312	145	312	135	280	142	252	126	239	142	262	123
Food preparation	60	17	54	20	43	15	75	20	68	19	58	17	67	8	57	13	76	16	82	11	89	22	71	14	46	18	44	22	53	22
Washing, cleaning, ironing	32	16	95	23	78	19	85	16	89	13	95	19	132	10	58	7	73	11	101	11	86	15	86	12	57	13	67	27	72	17
Gardening	4	6	5	12	5	5	9	7	1	3	5	7	2	4	11	8	10	5	11	21	7	7	15	23	4	2	6	7	4	6
Shopping and services	34	20	33	22	35	23	29	20	32	16	36	23	33	16	20	10	20	15	26	15	29	18	21	14	34	22	29	20	38	21
Childcare total	60	22	54	27	59	23	56	20	62	22	50	16	59	21	41	8	45	13	66	27	75	30	53	21	64	23	63	30	63	23
Volunteer work and help total	9	10	8	10	11	13	8	15	8	6	9	13	8	4	8	11	11	13	8	14	7	14	5	10	10	13	7	9	8	6
Leisure total	228	264	230	260	266	289	231	285	220	262	201	233	198	248	196	241	179	252	221	279	217	265	219	273	251	302	246	270	247	272
Social life total	53	53	48	41	71	64	40	36	50	56	44	42	46	57	34	35	30	30	36	47	46	47	54	57	55	55	64	59	57	47
Sports total	21	26	14	20	25	24	16	28	33	39	22	30	24	31	19	26	13	22	15	22	14	20	25	32	24	30	21	29	11	16
TV and video	94	114	103	121	87	105	115	154	85	102	97	110	69	89	95	124	103	154	129	153	107	139	85	117	100	132	87	105	117	140
Travel total	79	88	88	101	82	92	69	81	77	83	63	70	87	103	82	92	69	80	56	68	69	76	72	75	79	78	90	93	93	96
Travel to/from work	21	36	:	:	17	34	21	27	26	40	20	32	22	43	31	42	27	35	21	33	19	32	24	29	18	22	20	27	20	37
Travel for shopping, children	28	17	:	:	31	19	21	22	23	11	:	:	28	13	27	17	20	20	34	34	26	18	22	17	23	16	29	23	28	19
Travel for leisure	25	29	:	:	27	31	24	25	23	27	:	:	25	34	19	26	16	20	15	20	15	18	19	21	30	32	29	32	29	31

Source: Eurostat, national time use surveys, 1998-2004

A.82 - Participation of adults in crime

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Convicted in criminal courts, 2002 (% of total) (1)																																	
Women	:	16.6	8.1	12.3	10.4	19.2	7.8	11.4	13.8	6.6	9.7	14.3	17.7	9.6	14.9	7.3	12.5	:	11.2	18.6	6.5	9.4	11.5	10.9	10.9	15.0	13.5	19.7	:	:	:	:	:
Men	:	83.4	91.9	87.7	89.6	80.8	92.2	88.6	86.2	93.4	90.3	85.7	82.3	90.4	85.1	92.7	87.5	:	88.8	81.4	93.5	90.6	88.5	89.1	89.1	85.0	86.5	80.3	:	:	:	:	:
Convicted admitted to prison, 2002 (% of total) (2)																																	
Women	:	4.3	2.9	4.0	4.7	4.5	3.9	2.6	3.7	8.1	3.0	4.3	6.1	5.1	3.9	3.4	6.2	3.5	6.5	5.0	2.3	7.0	4.2	3.4	3.7	5.2	5.3	5.7	:	:	:	:	:
Men	:	95.7	97.1	96.0	95.3	95.5	96.1	97.4	96.3	91.9	97.0	95.7	93.9	94.9	96.1	96.6	93.8	96.5	93.5	95.0	97.7	93.0	95.8	96.6	96.3	94.8	94.7	94.3	:	:	:	:	:
Female prison population on a selected day in 2006 (3) (% of total prison population)																																	
Women	:	4.2	3.4	4.8	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.5	5.9	8.0	3.7	4.8	2.8	5.6	3.3	4.9	5.8	3.9	8.8	5.3	3.0	7.1	4.7	4.1	4.4	6.3	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.3	:	:	:
Percentage of females among suspected offenders, total criminal offences, 2003 (4)																																	
Women	:	:	8.7	12.0	:	23.6	11.0	19.3	13.9	10.0	15.2	:	:	:	9.8	20.9	14.6	12.0	13.1	20.1	9.0	14.8	13.2	15.7	7.1	15.5	18.8	17.9	:	:	:	:	:
Percentage of females among suspected offenders, robbery, 2003 (4)																																	
Women	:	:	4.3	8.2	:	9.4	:	6.5	4.4	9.7	6.1	:	:	:	3.3	8.6	8.9	11.6	7.0	10.9	4.6	3.6	4.6	5.2	4.8	12.4	5.3	11.0	:	:	:	:	:
Percentage of females among suspected offenders, theft, 2003 (4)																																	
Women	:	:	10.5	9.0	:	30.0	:	22.7	10.4	10.9	18.3	:	:	:	8.1	20.8	14.6	13.4	18.3	24.3	7.3	13.9	7.8	12.5	7.6	20.8	28.6	22.6	:	:	:	:	:
Percentage of females among suspected offenders, drug offences, 2003 (4)																																	
Women	:	:	7.1	12.1	:	12.2	:	10.7	7.9	:	7.8	:	:	:	26.1	14.9	9.6	20.0	14.0	15.2	7.7	11.8	20.8	7.9	9.0	15.5	14.8	11.3	:	:	:	:	:

EU-25: estimate
(1) PT: data estimated from sex breakdown in 1994; BE: data estimated from sex breakdown in 1995; LT: data estimated from sex breakdown in 1997; IE, AT: 1994; EL: 1996; ES: 1999; BG, EE, FR, HU: 2000; PL: 2001
(2) BE, AT: 1994; EL: 1996; IE: 1997; BG, EE, ES, FR: 2000
(3) UK: average of share obtained for England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; MT: 2002; DK, EL, NL: 2004; EE, FR, IT, LT, HU, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE: 2005
(4) UK: data refer only to England and Wales; CY, LT, MT: 2002
Source: UN, eighth criminal and justice survey, International Centre for Prison Studies, European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, 2006

A.83 - Relative number of women and men aged 65 and over, 2005 (% of population aged 65+)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Women	58.9	58.5	58.4	61.1	57.3	59.2	66.9	56.1	55.5	57.8	59.0	58.5	55.2	67.3	65.7	59.0	63.4	57.8	57.9	60.5	62.2	58.2	58.9	62.1	62.6	60.2	56.9	57.2	61.3	53.5	54.7	58.7	57.9	58.6
Men	41.1	41.5	41.6	38.9	42.7	40.8	33.1	43.9	44.5	42.2	41.0	41.5	44.8	32.7	34.3	41.0	36.6	42.2	42.1	39.5	37.8	41.8	41.1	37.9	37.4	39.8	43.1	42.8	38.7	46.5	45.3	41.3	42.1	41.4

Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.84 - Life expectancy of women and men at age 65, 75 and 85, 1990 and 2005 (1) (mean number of years still to be lived)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
																				1990															
65	Women	18.2	18.8	15.2	15.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	17.0	18.0	19.3	20.2	18.9	:	:	17.0	18.5	15.4	17.4	19.1	18.1	16.8	17.1	15.2	17.1	16.0	17.8	19.2	17.9	15.8	:	19.8	19.2	18.7	19.7
	Men	14.5	14.3	12.7	11.7	14.0	14.0	12.1	13.3	15.7	15.5	15.7	15.1	:	:	13.3	14.3	12.1	14.9	14.4	14.4	13.1	14.0	13.3	13.4	12.3	13.8	15.3	14.2	12.7	:	16.4	16.4	14.6	15.3
75	Women	10.9	11.3	8.5	8.9	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.1	10.5	11.5	12.3	11.2	:	:	10.3	11.4	8.9	10.4	11.6	10.6	9.9	9.8	8.6	10.0	9.5	10.6	11.6	11.1	8.9	:	12.4	11.6	11.2	11.9
	Men	8.7	8.4	7.4	6.9	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.0	:	:	8.5	8.8	7.2	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.2	9.0	8.5	7.2	:	10.3	11.3	8.7	9.1
85	Women	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.6	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.5	5.5	:	:	5.6	6.4	4.7	5.1	6.2	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.0	4.7	:	6.8	7.1	6.0	6.2
	Men	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6	:	:	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.1	:	6.3	7.1	4.7	4.7
																				2005															
65	Women	20.0	20.2	16.1	17.7	19.1	20.1	18.1	20.0	19.2	21.3	22.1	20.6	19.1	17.2	17.6	20.4	17.2	19.4	20.1	20.4	18.5	19.4	16.2	19.3	17.1	21.0	20.7	19.5	17.3	:	21.0	21.6	20.9	21.8
	Men	16.6	16.6	13.1	14.4	16.1	16.9	13.1	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.7	16.8	16.8	12.5	13.0	16.7	13.3	16.2	16.4	17.0	14.3	16.1	13.4	15.2	13.3	16.8	17.4	17.0	13.8	:	18.4	18.3	17.3	18.1
75	Women	12.2	12.3	9.2	10.3	11.9	12.2	10.6	12.3	10.8	13.0	13.9	12.5	11.2	10.2	10.3	12.5	10.2	11.3	12.3	12.3	11.1	11.4	9.3	11.5	9.9	12.9	12.9	11.9	9.9	:	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.5
	Men	10.1	9.8	7.8	8.6	9.6	10.3	8.2	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.9	10.0	9.8	8.0	8.2	10.0	8.3	9.6	9.7	10.3	8.9	9.4	8.1	9.0	8.0	10.2	10.4	10.3	8.2	:	11.0	12.3	10.2	11.0
85	Women	6.2	6.1	4.7	5.0	6.4	6.1	5.2	6.9	4.5	6.7	7.2	6.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	6.6	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.6	4.6	5.7	4.9	6.7	6.7	5.9	4.9	:	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.0
	Men	5.5	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.8	4.4	5.9	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.5	5.6	5.3	5.7	4.2	:	6.0	7.0	5.4	5.8

(1) UK: 1990=1993; MT, LI: 1990=1994; PL: 1990=1997; IT: 2005=2003; FR: 2005=2004; FR: metropolitan France; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

A.85 - Disability-free life expectancy at age 65, 2003 (1) (mean number of years still to be lived in a healthy condition)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Women	10.5	12.6	:	10.0	9.9	9.2	:	10.4	10.5	12.5	8.9	14.4	11.5	:	:	:	7.2	10.3	9.5	12.2	11.4	7.7	:	:	:	7.1	10.4	9.6	:	:	:	:	11.9	:
Men	9.9	11.7	:	9.5	8.4	10.8	:	10.1	9.9	11.3	8.2	11.9	12.6	:	:	:	6.1	9.9	9.2	10.2	9.2	8.4	:	:	:	6.5	8.9	8.2	:	:	:	:	12.1	:

(1) CZ, MT, PL: 2002; CZ, HU, MT, NO: provisional value; BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK: estimated value; FR: metropolitan France; EU-25: estimate
Source: Eurostat, health statistics

A.86 - Women and men aged 65-74 and over 75 by type of household, 2005 (% of women/men in the respective age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
65-74																																		
One adult	Women	30.5	32.5	30.5	37.2	:	33.0	37.9	:	26.4	19.7	32.0	30.9	22.0	29.0	34.0	33.4	37.1	19.0	36.1	35.2	25.2	21.1	28.5	32.0	31.6	36.9	:	33.0	29.3	:	:	:	:
	Men	13.4	14.3	12.1	15.4	:	13.8	(19.1)	:	7.6	8.0	13.9	14.7	(5.2)	11.3	19.8	13.8	13.0	8.5	13.6	14.6	10.7	7.3	11.4	(12.1)	11.1	14.8	:	18.2	11.5	:	:	:	:
Couple	Women	47.0	49.1	39.7	44.7	:	54.4	32.4	:	46.0	38.3	55.7	39.7	51.6	26.5	23.1	48.5	35.0	45.2	56.6	41.0	36.1	43.8	35.0	35.6	35.5	52.2	:	54.8	37.2	:	:	:	:
	Men	63.3	67.8	60.2	69.0	:	72.2	63.2	:	61.0	47.3	71.9	50.7	74.6	51.4	42.7	64.9	62.3	55.1	78.7	59.5	53.1	59.3	53.3	52.1	60.8	74.1	:	69.4	56.8	:	:	:	:
Other	Women	22.5	18.4	29.8	18.0	:	12.6	29.6	:	27.6	42.0	12.3	29.4	26.4	44.5	42.9	18.1	27.9	35.7	7.4	23.8	38.7	35.0	36.5	32.5	32.9	10.9	:	12.2	33.5	:	:	:	:
	Men	23.2	18.0	27.8	15.6	:	14.1	(17.8)	:	31.4	44.7	14.2	34.6	20.1	37.3	37.5	21.3	24.6	36.4	7.7	25.8	36.2	33.3	35.2	35.8	28.2	11.1	:	12.4	31.8	:	:	:	:
75+																																		
One adult	Women	52.1	41.4	46.6	56.4	:	62.5	.	:	47.1	30.4	56.7	55.0	33.2	18.8	46.5	51.3	50.9	39.9	66.2	54.6	37.2	36.5	43.1	55.3	42.2	56.6	:	57.3	49.3	:	:	:	:
	Men	21.4	15.4	24.2	24.5	:	22.3	.	:	15.6	12.3	21.0	23.4	14.2	.	(20.7)	19.3	22.9	(20.8)	24.4	20.4	14.4	14.2	19.2	(20.6)	18.2	19.5	:	31.4	19.8	:	:	:	:
Couple	Women	23.9	25.3	20.8	18.8	:	25.1	(13.6)	:	25.2	21.0	31.4	19.5	27.7	7.8	(13.0)	25.5	14.1	(18.8)	26.5	20.0	15.0	25.3	18.4	(12.8)	16.4	25.3	:	29.9	15.0	:	:	:	:
	Men	60.8	67.3	52.1	61.8	:	67.4	(60.3)	:	61.9	50.4	70.3	55.6	57.5	38.9	44.3	62.4	54.6	47.2	68.3	58.2	51.1	57.6	53.2	51.1	52.7	64.4	:	59.7	53.2	:	:	:	:
Other	Women	24.0	33.3	32.7	24.7	:	12.4	86.4	:	27.6	48.6	11.9	25.4	39.0	73.4	40.5	23.2	35.0	41.3	7.2	25.5	47.8	38.2	38.5	31.9	41.5	18.2	:	12.8	35.7	:	:	:	:
	Men	17.8	17.2	23.7	13.7	:	10.3	(39.7)	:	22.5	37.3	8.7	21.0	28.3	52.3	(34.9)	18.3	22.4	(32.0)	7.3	21.4	34.5	28.2	27.6	(28.3)	29.2	16.1	:	8.9	27.0	:	:	:	:

Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.87 - Proportion of women and men aged 65-74 and over 75 living in the same household with their children, 2005 (% of women/men in the respective age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
65-74																																		
Live with their children	Women	18.2	13.6	26.0	14.3	:	7.2	28.0	:	24.7	35.1	9.1	25.8	15.7	39.1	34.9	15.4	23.1	21.1	6.2	21.0	34.6	28.3	31.7	28.5	29.4	8.7	:	9.6	28.8	:	:	:	:
	Men	19.8	12.5	24.5	13.0	:	9.0	(17.3)	:	30.4	38.5	11.8	32.3	14.8	33.4	30.4	20.9	20.8	28.8	8.0	23.2	33.5	29.5	32.5	32.4	26.9	9.5	:	10.1	28.0	:	:	:	:
Do not live with their children	Women	81.8	86.4	74.0	85.7	:	92.8	72.0	:	75.3	64.9	90.9	74.2	84.3	60.9	65.1	84.6	76.9	78.9	93.8	79.0	65.4	71.7	68.3	71.5	70.6	91.3	:	90.4	71.2	:	:	:	:
	Men	80.2	87.5	75.5	87.0	:	91.0	82.7	:	69.6	61.5	88.2	67.7	85.2	66.6	69.6	79.1	79.2	71.2	92.0	76.8	66.5	70.5	67.5	67.6	73.1	90.5	:	89.9	72.0	:	:	:	:
75+																																		
Live with their children	Women	17.9	25.2	26.8	19.6	:	4.4	76.9	:	22.4	35.3	9.2	21.0	20.9	61.3	28.4	20.0	27.8	(24.8)	6.2	20.1	39.8	29.0	29.7	24.2	36.8	11.1	:	10.6	29.9	:	:	:	:
	Men	13.6	10.9	21.1	10.7	:	4.4	(39.7)	:	19.8	29.4	5.7	17.8	12.1	43.6	(27.4)	(13.7)	18.6	(23.5)	6.2	18.2	29.9	23.0	23.1	(24.)	27.1	10.3	:	6.8	23.6	:	:	:	:
Do not live with their children	Women	82.1	74.8	73.2	80.4	:	95.6	(23.1)	:	77.6	64.7	90.8	79.0	79.1	38.7	71.6	80.0	72.2	75.2	93.8	79.9	60.2	71.0	70.3	75.8	63.2	88.9	:	89.4	70.1	:	:	:	:
	Men	86.4	89.1	78.9	89.3	:	95.6	(60.3)	:	80.2	70.6	94.3	82.2	87.9	56.4	72.6	86.3	81.4	76.5	93.8	81.8	70.1	77.0	76.9	76.0	72.9	89.7	:	93.2	76.4	:	:	:	:

Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.88 - Proportion of women and men aged 65 and over at risk of poverty, 2005 (% of women/men aged 65 and over living in households at risk of poverty)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women	21	22	23i	7	18	18	26	36	30	32	18	26	53	26	22	5	8	17	6	17	9	28p	21i	26	10	23	14	29	33i	23i	10	27	:
Men	16	19	5i	2	17	12	10	30	25	26	15	19	47	12	6	9	4	16	5	10	5	28p	12i	11	3	11	6	24	26i	20i	9	8	:

At-risk-of-poverty rate: the percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers)
EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data
p: provisional value
i: national sources
Source: SILC (2005) income data 2004; except for UK, income year 2005 and for IE moving income reference period (2004-05). BG, RO, HR national HBS 2004, income data 2004 and RO national HBS 2005, income data 2005, TR national HICE survey 2004, income data 2004

A.89 - Inequality of income distribution

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
	S80/S20 income quintile share ratio, 2005																																
Women	3.9	3.0	:	2.4	2.4	3.9	3.3	3.3	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.4	6p	:	3.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.8	:	:	2.7	3.0	:
Men	4.1	3.1	:	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	7p	:	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.7	4.3	:	:	3.3	5.8	:

S80/S20 income quintile share ratio:the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population aged 65 and over with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population of the same age with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as disposable equivalised income
EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data
p: provisional value
Source: SILC (2005) income data 2004; except for UK, income year 2005 and for IE moving income reference period (2004-05). BG, RO, HR national HBS 2004, income data 2004 and RO national HBS 2005, income data 2005, TR national HICE survey 2004, income data 2004

A.90 - Employment rate of women and men aged 55-64, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 2005 (1)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
55-64	Women	33.7	22.1	25.5	30.9	53.5	37.5	53.7	37.3	25.8	27.4	35.2	20.8	31.5	45.3	41.7	24.9	26.7	12.4	35.2	22.9	19.7	43.7	33.1	18.5	15.6	52.7	66.7	48.1	23.8	17.1	79.6	60.1	55.4
	Men	51.8	41.7	45.5	59.3	65.6	53.5	59.3	65.7	58.8	59.7	40.7	42.7	70.8	55.2	59.1	38.3	40.6	50.8	56.9	41.3	35.9	58.1	46.7	43.1	47.8	52.8	72.0	66.0	43.0	45.4	88.9	70.8	74.8
	Total	42.5	31.8	34.7	44.5	59.5	45.4	56.1	51.6	41.6	43.1	37.9	31.4	50.6	49.5	49.2	31.7	33.0	30.8	46.1	31.8	27.2	50.5	39.4	30.7	30.3	52.7	69.4	56.9	32.6	31.0	84.3	65.5	65.0
55-59	Women	45.8	32.5	41.8	45.2	74.8	55.1	73.1	45.1	31.2	35.2	50.4	30.4	41.2	58.2	62.7	33.9	41.2	(21.1)	48.0	35.6	23.1	50.9	39.5	30.0	22.5	66.8	76.8	62.2	28.9	:	:	:	:
	Men	65.2	54.2	56.9	77.7	82.7	71.3	67.1	71.6	70.8	71.1	58.8	55.1	81.3	69.1	64.8	57.1	55.8	67.9	75.5	60.9	42.3	68.0	57.2	58.2	67.2	62.8	82.0	75.1	55.0	:	:	:	:
60-64	Women	19.2	10.5	7.9	12.1	26.3	21.2	37.5	27.5	20.0	18.8	12.4	9.5	19.1	28.6	25.2	(8.8)	10.3	.	17.6	7.6	13.1	36.1	28.1	(10.0)	6.6	31.4	53.5	30.6	17.6	:	:	:	:
	Men	34.8	23.8	28.2	33.8	47.3	34.8	52.7	58.1	43.7	45.8	13.6	27.5	57.9	36.4	53.0	14.9	21.0	(26.6)	32.4	20.3	24.4	47.3	36.8	(22.0)	20.4	36.4	60.0	53.8	25.9	:	:	:	:
65-69	Women	5.4	(1.3)	(3.0)	5.8	7.1	4.7	.	7.1	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	(8.8)	14.6	(6.2)	.	2.1	.	6.8	(2.8)	7.5	21.8	24.5	(7.8)	.	3.7	9.4	10.4	(10.2)	:	:	:	:
	Men	11.4	3.9	7.5	10.7	22.4	8.1	(25.0)	23.9	15.5	6.5	3.4	12.2	31.8	25.2	(9.8)	.	5.8	.	13.7	7.9	13.9	36.3	27.9	(14.8)	(4.0)	8.1	20.0	19.0	(12.1)	:	:	:	:

(1) LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.91 - Employment rate of women and men aged 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 by education level, 2005 ([1])

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
55-59																																		
Low	Women	36.1	27.3	30.8	25.0	60.4	44.2	.	32.2	29.5	27.9	45.6	22.3	34.1	49.4	(60.3)	24.4	27.3	(17.8)	37.9	31.6	19.0	50.0	44.3	(28.1)	(7.6)	56.1	63.0	52.3	(21.3)	:	:	:	:
	Men	56.5	40.5	46.4	54.2	74.3	57.8	.	66.2	69.9	69.7	50.9	46.8	84.0	59.9	(54.6)	(37.9)	35.2	68.2	70.0	53.8	34.1	67.8	60.0	(49.0)	35.6	53.4	75.9	62.9	47.0	:	:	:	:
Medium	Women	49.0	34.0	45.7	47.5	74.5	54.8	73.1	54.2	28.3	49.1	52.6	45.4	47.7	54.6	60.8	(34.7)	43.0	.	50.2	35.2	20.5	59.8	29.9	(21.1)	24.1	66.5	74.8	68.8	(29.9)	:	:	:	:
	Men	65.1	59.5	59.2	77.5	83.9	68.1	(68.7)	75.9	67.7	69.4	59.2	62.2	75.3	66.2	64.7	55.8	56.1	.	74.4	57.1	40.0	61.9	52.5	56.6	69.2	60.9	83.0	78.2	(63.7)	:	:	:	:
High	Women	70.1	51.4	57.7	76.2	86.1	73.9	(78.4)	73.5	52.2	71.5	64.3	71.2	71.0	78.2	(71.7)	(64.7)	74.4	.	70.6	58.1	46.4	66.8	53.7	(55.0)	52.0	81.1	90.2	73.6	(60.2)	:	:	:	:
	Men	80.9	76.7	77.2	93.2	86.3	83.6	(69.2)	85.9	78.4	78.6	75.9	86.3	83.9	86.1	(75.6)	85.9	81.2	.	83.9	78.8	67.4	79.1	73.9	(75.3)	85.5	78.3	88.8	81.1	(73.6)	:	:	:	:
60-64																																		
Low	Women	13.2	6.5	(5.5)	4.8	16.7	16.8	.	20.3	20.7	15.9	11.4	7.3	20.8	.	.	.	4.0	.	12.1	(5.9)	10.9	36.8	34.9	(12.3)	.	23.7	38.3	:	(17.6)	:	:	:	:
	Men	27.1	12.9	21.3	(15.6)	34.6	23.1	.	56.7	43.7	44.2	7.6	22.7	63.5	(27.4)	(36.0)	.	8.8	.	25.1	16.4	20.0	47.5	44.8	(24.6)	.	30.7	53.9	44.3	(19.9)	:	:	:	:
Medium	Women	19.1	15.7	(7.5)	12.6	27.9	20.8	.	32.7	11.7	30.9	11.7	18.6	.	28.7	(30.9)	.	13.1	.	20.6	8.0	10.9	.	10.0	(6.1)	(5.6)	32.1	54.4	:	.	:	:	:	:
	Men	28.7	31.5	27.9	31.4	47.2	30.6	.	57.3	36.9	44.6	12.7	30.7	46.8	35.8	(56.8)	.	23.3	.	32.0	17.3	19.3	.	26.3	(14.8)	19.2	35.7	58.2	59.0	(24.0)	:	:	:	:
High	Women	34.0	19.9	(15.4)	33.4	38.2	33.6	(64.7)	47.8	35.3	40.8	19.1	30.3	.	(49.8)	(49.9)	.	32.3	.	31.5	.	29.7	39.1	.	(17.9)	(27.6)	43.2	72.8	:	(29.8)	:	:	:	:
	Men	49.1	42.6	49.5	60.7	59.0	47.6	(72.3)	67.0	54.2	54.3	32.9	60.1	53.7	(61.8)	(84.0)	(40.0)	47.3	.	41.4	33.2	54.2	58.0	38.7	(45.6)	43.4	45.8	74.3	57.2	(48.5)	:	:	:	:
65-69																																		
Low	Women	3.7	.	.	(3.3)	.	4.5	.	(5.8)	4.7	1.8	(2.5)	2.0	(7.8)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.0	21.3	30.0	(11.7)	.	.	7.9	:	(12.4)	:	:	:	:
	Men	8.8	.	(6.4)	.	(17.6)	5.3	.	24.3	15.0	4.1	(2.5)	10.0	31.4	.	.	.	.	.	11.0	(9.3)	14.0	37.1	37.3	(21.1)	.	7.3	17.2	:	(13.9)	:	:	:	:
Medium	Women	4.9	.	.	5.7	.	4.3	.	.	.	(5.3)	.	7.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.5	.	(4.6)	.	.	.	.	(5.6)	7.9	:	.	:	:	:	:
	Men	8.5	(5.0)	.	9.0	20.9	6.4	.	(21.6)	14.5	8.8	(4.0)	13.8	(31.0)	(27.7)	.	.	(6.4)	.	11.8	(5.9)	11.3	.	13.6	(9.3)	.	(8.7)	18.8	:	.	:	:	:	:
High	Women	10.5	.	.	(24.4)	.	.	.	.	.	13.6	.	(12.4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	(14.3)	.	(14.3)	.	.	.	.	.	15.7	:	.	:	:	:	:
	Men	18.6	(11.4)	.	30.3	29.3	13.7	.	.	21.2	21.8	(6.2)	44.3	(31.4)	.	.	.	23.7	.	24.2	.	24.0	.	(20.4)	(21.0)	.	(9.4)	33.1	:	.	:	:	:	:

([1]) LU: 2004; EU-25: estimate (UK excluded)
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by ' . ' : extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.92 - Women and men aged 50-54, 55-59, 60-64 and 65-69 in employment by hours worked, 2005 (1) (% of women/men in the respective age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
50-54																																		
<15	Women	6.6	7.6	.	.	.	12.8	.	9.4	.	5.5	4.1	3.2	.	.	.	(8.6)	.	.	20.2	6.6	(2.2)	4.3	.	.	.	(1.8)	(2.1)	8.4	.	:	.	5.1	17.4
	Men	0.9	.	.	.	.	1.6	.	.	.	0.5	(0.5)	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	(1.6)	.	(1.1)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.3	.	:	.	.	.
15-29	Women	20.7	29.4	.	3.0	15.7	28.4	.	35.5	9.7	13.6	17.6	27.7	10.2	.	(8.8)	30.1	3.0	.	45.0	19.4	10.5	10.1	6.4	(6.4)	(2.8)	7.0	12.5	26.7	(4.8)	:	14.9	23.6	33.5
	Men	3.8	3.7	.	(0.7)	(4.1)	3.6	.	5.8	3.1	1.4	3.9	4.5	.	.	.	.	(1.7)	.	5.7	.	5.6	.	(2.3)	(2.7)	.	(2.5)	5.3	5.1	(2.7)	:	.	.	4.0
30-34	Women	8.6	13.5	.	3.2	17.5	9.6	.	9.4	10.7	7.4	9.8	6.2	(5.6)	.	.	(7.7)	2.2	.	15.1	9.8	4.8	3.9	3.4	.	(2.4)	5.0	16.4	10.1	(3.6)	:	.	9.5	10.3
	Men	2.5	6.0	.	(0.7)	.	2.1	.	.	4.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.6	.	(2.2)	.	(2.0)	.	.	3.3	3.4	2.5	.	:	.	4.2	2.2
35+	Women	64.2	49.5	95.0	93.6	66.1	49.3	91.2	45.7	78.2	73.5	68.5	63.0	81.1	88.6	86.1	53.6	94.6	(58.1)	19.7	64.1	82.4	81.7	90.2	92.3	94.7	86.2	69.0	54.8	90.4	:	73.8	61.8	38.8
	Men	92.8	89.8	95.8	98.6	93.1	92.7	98.3	91.2	92.3	95.6	93.3	93.0	96.3	95.6	92.6	97.4	97.1	93.9	86.1	96.9	91.1	94.7	95.7	96.0	97.5	93.1	90.2	91.1	95.0	:	94.9	90.5	93.0
55-59																																		
<15	Women	8.9	7.0	.	(0.9)	.	13.2	.	13.1	.	7.1	7.3	3.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.5	14.0	(6.7)	7.6	.	(7.2)	.	(2.0)	2.8	12.5	.	:	.	5.7	21.5
	Men	1.6	.	.	.	.	2.3	.	.	.	(0.4)	(1.5)	(0.5)	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.8	.	(2.2)	.	.	.	.	.	(1.6)	2.5	.	:	.	.	(2.1)
15-29	Women	23.9	36.9	.	5.3	17.9	29.3	.	33.4	9.8	15.4	20.6	28.8	(14.2)	.	(13.8)	(28.1)	7.0	.	41.9	18.6	19.7	16.8	12.2	(11.2)	(10.2)	13.1	15.4	30.6	(9.1)	:	.	29.6	33.3
	Men	5.4	7.7	.	(1.0)	5.2	3.5	.	9.3	2.2	1.3	6.9	7.2	(3.9)	.	.	.	3.5	.	9.2	(4.7)	7.6	3.8	5.5	(4.9)	.	9.0	6.1	7.3	.	:	.	.	4.2
30-34	Women	9.2	8.5	.	3.1	19.9	9.1	.	(7.7)	10.2	7.5	8.2	7.2	(6.3)	.	.	.	(3.1)	.	16.5	10.6	(6.6)	7.3	(6.4)	.	.	6.3	17.1	10.4	(6.7)	:	16.8	9.4	9.7
	Men	2.9	5.6	.	1.7	(3.9)	1.5	.	.	4.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	.	.	.	.	(2.1)	.	10.3	.	(4.0)	.	(2.6)	.	.	3.3	3.1	3.2	.	:	.	.	(1.7)
35+	Women	57.9	47.6	92.7	90.8	60.7	48.5	91.0	45.7	78.6	69.9	63.9	60.2	74.8	87.6	76.2	53.3	89.0	.	17.1	56.8	67.0	68.3	80.9	78.6	84.9	78.5	64.7	46.5	81.6	:	66.3	55.4	35.6
	Men	90.1	85.9	96.7	97.2	90.2	92.7	97.1	87.0	92.7	96.0	89.6	89.9	93.5	95.2	89.9	96.3	93.8	92.7	76.7	92.4	86.2	93.0	91.8	93.3	97.4	86.4	89.2	87.0	93.5	:	95.5	90.3	92.0
60-64																																		
<15	Women	18.2	(13.8)	.	(9.1)	(12.9)	28.6	.	(20.1)	.	10.3	15.5	(4.1)	.	.	.	.	.	.	43.9	(31.4)	(10.1)	10.4	.	(23.0)	.	(8.3)	4.5	25.1	(11.2)	:	.	11.1	29.7
	Men	5.2	(7.0)	.	(1.6)	(4.8)	8.8	.	.	.	1.6	(4.4)	2.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15.5	.	(3.7)	.	.	.	.	.	4.2	6.0	.	:	.	.	6.2
15-29	Women	26.6	25.1	.	23.5	19.2	26.5	.	33.7	10.3	17.5	20.4	28.7	.	.	.	.	28.3	.	31.4	.	32.1	21.1	21.7	.	(31.9)	28.2	22.5	36.8	(19.6)	:	23.8	29.0	34.5
	Men	9.3	13.3	.	7.6	(6.6)	6.3	.	(10.8)	(2.8)	2.4	(8.4)	9.0	(9.5)	.	.	.	13.9	.	17.8	(13.4)	12.8	9.4	(10.1)	(11.2)	.	25.3	13.4	13.7	(12.4)	:	.	9.1	7.8
30-34	Women	8.7	.	.	(11.3)	(16.3)	6.1	.	.	18.3	7.8	(6.9)	7.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	(10.1)	.	(9.9)	8.5	16.8	.	.	.	19.0	8.7	(15.4)	:	.	9.6	9.0
	Men	4.1	.	.	(3.2)	(6.3)	.	.	.	5.4	2.4	(4.3)	5.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.6	.	(6.5)	.	(8.4)	.	.	(6.2)	6.1	4.9	.	:	.	.	(2.1)
35+	Women	46.5	55.9	(70.4)	56.1	51.6	38.8	(81.5)	38.4	70.3	64.4	57.2	59.8	70.7	77.3	(71.4)	.	55.3	.	14.6	51.6	47.9	60.0	61.0	(54.7)	(41.6)	59.0	54.0	29.3	(53.9)	:	50.8	50.3	26.8
	Men	81.4	74.4	94.2	87.6	82.4	83.7	95.3	82.5	91.5	93.6	82.9	83.7	85.7	77.5	88.5	(92.7)	82.0	(71.8)	56.2	74.7	77.0	82.9	80.9	(81.0)	88.1	64.4	76.3	75.4	82.0	:	92.1	81.0	83.9
65-69																																		
<15	Women	32.0	.	.	(20.3)	.	59.1	.	.	.	(19.1)	.	(12.2)	.	.	.	.	.	.	76.4	.	(11.8)	17.5	.	.	.	.	31.4	37.5	.	:	.	.	52.2
	Men	18.5	.	.	(9.2)	(23.0)	34.4	.	.	.	.	.	(4.7)	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.8	.	(12.2)	.	.	.	.	(24.4)	28.9	22.4	.	:	.	.	28.6
15-29	Women	27.8	.	.	33.5	.	21.5	.	.	(18.2)	(11.8)	.	20.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43.1	26.0	28.3	(33.5)	.	.	(24.4)	39.7	(33.3)	:	.	36.5	25.7
	Men	21.2	.	.	(19.2)	(19.0)	20.0	.	.	.	12.3	.	11.1	(27.3)	.	.	.	.	.	22.3	.	24.7	24.8	19.6	(21.6)	.	(24.4)	26.8	32.3	(20.2)	:	.	.	24.0
30-34	Women	6.9	.	.	(7.5)	.	.	.	.	.	(18.7)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(11.0)	12.9	18.0	.	.	.	.	.	(17.4)	:	.	.	.
	Men	21.2	.	.	(19.2)	(19.0)	20.0	.	.	.	12.3	.	11.1	(27.3)	.	.	.	.	.	22.3	.	24.7	24.8	19.6	(21.6)	.	(24.4)	26.8	32.3	(20.2)	:	.	.	24.0
35+	Women	33.3	.	.	38.7	.	17.4	.	.	65.8	50.4	(67.3)	61.5	(50.0)	76.7	.	.	(52.0)	.	.	.	34.1	43.6	53.7	(45.7)	.	.	35.4	16.5	(35.5)	:	.	38.3	(20.9)
	Men	53.4	.	(78.6)	62.0	57.7	42.3	.	72.5	85.9	77.0	(62.7)	79.0	51.5	77.5	.	.	53.1	.	29.6	(58.6)	51.3	53.4	64.8	(56.6)	.	(37.4)	32.0	38.7	(65.3)	:	85.7	57.1	44.3

(1) EU-25: estimate
Figures in brackets: unreliable data
Figures replaced by '.': extremely unreliable data
Source: Eurostat, LFS

A.93 - Official, effective and mean age of retirement, 2005 (1)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Official age	Women	:	64.0	58.0	57.5	66.0	65.0	59.5	65.5	60.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	60.5	60.0	65.0	62.0	60.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	58.0	61.0	62.0	65.0	64.0	60.0	:	:	:	:	:
	Men	:	65.0	63.0	61.5	66.0	65.0	63.0	65.5	65.0	65.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	62.0	62.5	65.0	62.0	61.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	63.0	63.0	62.0	65.0	64.0	65.0	:	:	:	:	:
Effective age	Women	59.4	56.8	57.6	57.2	60.1	59.9	61.4	61.5	58.4	59.5	58.3	57.2	59.3	60.3	59.8	58.7	57.2	58.8	59.3	56.4	55.2	61.4	58.6	55.2	55.5	60.7	63.3	60.3	56.2	:	:	:	:
	Men	60.7	57.9	60.9	61.0	62.2	61.6	65.0	64.4	61.7	62.6	58.8	58.4	65.0	61.6	63.4	57.7	59.6	60.4	60.5	59.6	57.0	64.2	61.3	59.5	60.2	61.5	63.9	63.8	60.1	:	:	:	:
Mean age	Women	60.4	59.6	58.4	59.1	60.7	61.1	:	64.6	61.0	62.8	59.1	58.8	:	:	:	:	58.7	:	61.4	59.4	57.4	63.8	61.5	:	57.6	61.7	63.0	61.9	57.4	:	:	:	:
	Men	61.4	61.6	62.4	62.3	61.2	61.4	:	63.6	62.5	62.0	58.5	60.7	:	:	:	:	61.2	:	61.6	60.3	62.0	62.4	64.7	:	61.1	61.8	64.3	63.4	60.5	:	:	:	:

Mean age: structural indicator; effective age: age at which 50 % of those economically active at the age of 50 in each Member State are no longer economically active
(1) DE: 2004; EU-25: estimate
Source: Missoc and Eurostat, LFS

A.94 - Self perceived health of women and men aged 65-74, 75-84, and 85+, 2004 (1) (% of women/men in the respective age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
															65-74																					
Bad	Women	:	8	31	18	12	3	30	5	21	22	38	18	17	42	:	:	40	6	5	11	56	53	29	32	:	10	8	11	:	:	13	10	6
	Men	:	9	28	11	10	3	27	5	19	12	34	13	7	33	:	:	28	5	8	12	46	35	21	26	:	14	7	15	:	:	3	7	5
Fair	Women	:	36	46	57	25	32	57	20	46	42	21	57	39	49	:	:	49	52	35	39	37	40	49	60	:	40	28	25	:	:	39	24	19
	Men	:	30	46	49	22	27	57	27	34	40	21	55	27	53	:	:	50	44	27	33	41	48	45	55	:	34	26	24	:	:	51	18	14
Good	Women	:	56	23	25	63	65	13	74	34	36	41	24	44	9	:	:	11	42	60	50	7	7	23	8	:	50	64	64	:	:	48	66	75
	Men	:	61	26	41	68	70	16	68	47	48	46	32	66	14	:	:	22	51	65	55	13	17	35	19	:	52	67	61	:	:	46	75	82
															75-84																			
Bad	Women	:	11	41	38	17	9	35	5	35	28	46	31	23	:	:	:	44	14	10	18	61	55	41	45u	:	22	17	13	:	:	:	24	8
	Men	:	11	35	30u	13	3	37u	9	30	20	40	24	17	:	:	:	29	9	13	19	51	39	35	:	:	24	13	18	:	:	:	13	8
Fair	Women	:	45	43	45	34	27	53	35	44	43	19	54	48	:	:	:	46	58	41	40	33	38	47	55u	:	41	38	32	:	:	:	24	22
	Men	:	39	42	41u	28	33	51u	25	47	40	20	55	52	:	:	:	60	56	34	35	34	46	52	:	:	44	32	38	:	:	:	24	22
Good	Women	:	44	16	17	49	64	12	61	20	30	34	15	29	:	:	:	10	27	49	42	7	7	12	:	:	37	45	54	:	:	:	52	70
	Men	:	50	24	28u	59	64	12u	67	23	40	40	21	31	:	:	:	10	35	54	46	15	15	14	:	:	32	55	45	:	:	:	63	70
															85+																			
Bad	Women	:	21	52	52u	12	:	:	7	40	37	55	39	12u	:	:	:	32u	13u	6	29	59	56	55	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	25	11
	Men	:	13	41u	:	18	:	:	8	42	21	53u	35	9u	:	:	:	:	:	8	26	54	45	43	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	10	7
Fair	Women	:	34	43	48u	36	:	:	41	45	37	13	50	58u	:	:	:	59u	50u	42	34	34	39	40	:	:	:	41	:	:	:	:	28	32
	Men	:	46	38u	:	21	:	:	33u	36	37	15u	49	52u	:	:	:	:	:	43	36	32	45	48	:	:	:	37	:	:	:	:	19	29
Good	Women	:	45	6	:	53	:	:	52	15	26	32	11	31u	:	:	:	9u	38u	52	38	7	5	5	:	:	:	37	:	:	:	:	47	57
	Men	:	41	22u	:	61	:	:	58u	21	42	32u	17	39u	:	:	:	:	:	49	38	14	10	8	:	:	:	43	:	:	:	:	71	64

(1) UK: data refer to England
Figures tagged by letter 'u' : unreliable or uncertain data
Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.95 - Women and men aged 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ having long-standing illness or health problems, 2004 (% of women/men in the respective age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
65-74	Women	:	37	62	90	58	:	:	:	40	88	:	:	80	81	:	:	90	53	54	49	94	:	65	:	:	:	74	61	:	:	:	51	26
	Men	:	39	58	87	56	:	:	:	42	80	:	:	70	76	:	:	77	40	49	47	88	:	56	:	:	:	72	65	:	:	:	51	20
75-84	Women	:	46	65	93	65	:	:	:	53	92	:	:	86	:	:	:	89	58	59	55	94	:	72	:	:	:	87	72	:	:	:	59	30
	Men	:	48	69	96u	61	:	:	:	49	85	:	:	86	:	:	:	84	45	54	52	88	:	68	:	:	:	84	72	:	:	:	56	31
85+	Women	:	67	69	:	62	:	:	:	61	92	:	:	90u	:	:	:	85u	75u	57	58	93	:	75	:	:	:	93	72	:	:	:	66	40
	Men	:	61	53u	:	60	:	:	:	64	93	:	:	85u	:	:	:	:	:	54	48	82	:	76	:	:	:	86	66u	:	:	:	52	24

Figures tagged by letter 'u' = unreliable or uncertain data
Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.96 - Proportion of women and men aged 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ smoking cigarettes, 2004 (% of women/men in the respective age group)

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
														65-74																					
Non-smoker	Women	:	93	95	88	69	90	96	84	94	98	95	91	97	95	:	:	92	93	85	75	93	:	97	85	:	91	83	85	:	:	80	74	87
	Men	:	78	76	84	61	81	73	78	67	79	85	80	75	67	:	:	82	81	77	68	67	84	78	35	:	82	82	83	:	:	83	74	75
Occasional smoker	Women	:	1	2	3	1	2	0	3	3	0	:	:	1	1	:	:	1	1	2	5	2	0	1	3	:	2	3	:	:	:	2	4	1
	Men	:	4	5	4	2	5	1	2	10	3	:	:	2	3	:	:	1	:	3	7	5	2	6	13	:	1	2	:	:	:	5	5	1
Daily smoker	Women	:	7	3	9	30	7	4	13	4	2	5	9	3	4	:	:	7	6	13	19	5	1	2	13	:	6	14	16	:	:	18	21	12
	Men	:	18	20	13	37	14	26	20	23	19	15	20	24	30	:	:	18	19	20	26	28	15	16	52	:	16	17	17	:	:	12	21	24
														75-84																					
Non-smoker	Women	:	97	98	:	74	89	96	86	97	:	97	96	:	:	:	:	97	98	88	75	98	:	97	88u	:	94	90	89	:	:	:	85	93
	Men	:	84	87	89u	69	87	86u	87	81	90	89	88	87	:	:	:	87	90	77	71	79	91	88	:	:	92	88	91	:	:	:	83	85
Occasional smoker	Women	:	0	1	:	1	4	:	1	2	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	6	1	0	2	:	:	0	1	:	:	:	:	3	1
	Men	:	3	4	:	3	3	:	1	7	2	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	1	3	6	4	2	4	:	:	1	3	:	:	:	:	3	0
Daily smoker	Women	:	3	2	:	25	8	4	13	2	1	3	4	1	:	:	:	3	2	10	19	1	1	2	13u	:	6	9	11	:	:	:	13	6
	Men	:	13	9	11u	29	10	14u	12	12	9	11	12	11	:	:	:	13	9	20	23	18	8	7	:	:	7	9	9	:	:	:	14	15
														85+																					
Non-smoker	Women	:	92	:	:	89	:	:	91	96	:	98	99	:	:	:	:	:	96u	96	74	99	:	:	:	:	:	96	96	:	:	:	91	97
	Men	:	93	90u	:	74	:	:	81u	83	93	92u	97	75u	:	:	:	:	:	82	73	91	94	98	:	:	:	95	94u	:	:	:	84u	82u
Occasional smoker	Women	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	2	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	6	0	0	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	4	0
	Men	:	:	7u	:	3	:	:	5u	6	0	:	:	4u	:	:	:	:	:	2	5	4	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1
Daily smoker	Women	:	7	:	:	11	:	:	7	2	1	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	4u	3	20	1	0	:	:	:	:	3	4	:	:	:	6	3
	Men	:	7	3u	:	23	:	:	14u	11	7	8u	3	22u	:	:	:	:	:	17	22	6	5	2	:	:	:	5	6u	:	:	:	16u	17u

Figures tagged by letter 'u' = unreliable or uncertain data
Source: Eurostat, health interview surveys, 1996-2003

A.97 - Crude death rates by causes of women and men aged 65-74, 75-84 and 85+, 2005 (1) (per 100 000 inhabitants)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV
Women 65-74														
External causes, of which:	37	:	35	51	54	32	60	30	24	31	49	30	57	87
Transport	7	:	7	8	7	4	7	10	11	6	6	7	7	12
Other accidents	19	:	13	31	29	15	33	13	12	15	27	15	28	51
Other external causes	12	:	14	12	19	12	21	7	2	10	17	7	21	24
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	1 309	:	2 496	1 876	2 035	1 208	1 785	1 459	1 029	1 001	949	1 164	1 259	2 141
Neoplasms	539	:	484	698	905	517	531	684	384	401	467	514	460	577
Diseases of nervous system	38	:	16	41	53	30	37	47	18	43	48	37	57	20
Diseases of circulatory system	465	:	1 727	870	545	412	1 019	411	467	304	230	380	421	1 321
Other illnesses and diseases	267	:	269	266	532	249	198	318	160	253	204	233	322	223
Men 65-74														
External causes, of which:	92	:	118	122	87	73	286	65	77	80	113	78	100	314
Transport	17	:	21	20	13	10	26	9	31	22	11	23	48	35
Other accidents	41	:	50	63	41	31	167	38	36	32	53	32	20	183
Other external causes	35	:	47	40	32	33	93	18	11	26	49	23	32	95
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	2 551	:	4 543	3 532	2 995	2 358	4 499	2 379	2 175	2 309	2 110	2 385	1 973	4 961
Neoplasms	1 054	:	982	1 337	1 197	922	1 441	943	912	1 008	1 051	1 121	644	1 400
Diseases of nervous system	53	:	27	55	54	46	46	59	21	58	67	49	60	55
Diseases of circulatory system	949	:	2 957	1 647	1 109	904	2 486	877	941	663	569	797	796	2 967
Other illnesses and diseases	495	:	577	492	635	485	527	500	300	581	423	418	472	539
Women 75-84														
External causes, of which:	110	:	70	171	175	102	98	77	44	82	148	113	216	117
Transport	9	:	13	12	12	7	9	10	14	10	8	10	18	12
Other accidents	81	:	33	138	135	74	61	61	26	56	111	93	156	75
Other external causes	19	:	24	21	28	21	28	7	3	15	29	10	42	31
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	4 199	:	7 756	6 155	5 050	4 359	5 500	4 746	4 226	3 713	2 984	3 712	4 912	5 917
Neoplasms	1 000	:	742	1 213	1 413	1 037	973	1 254	889	788	885	988	678	879
Diseases of nervous system	151	:	52	128	144	119	46	112	59	242	224	137	150	40
Diseases of circulatory system	2 070	:	6 304	4 001	2 088	2 237	3 949	1 888	2 574	1 489	1 109	1 779	2 567	4 541
Other illnesses and diseases	979	:	658	812	1 405	966	532	1 491	704	1 194	766	808	1 517	456
Men 75-84														
External causes, of which:	185	:	164	251	238	161	192	123	112	151	270	177	247	222
Transport	25	:	26	24	28	17	19	14	34	27	22	35	48	20
Other accidents	107	:	69	170	149	89	103	96	64	79	162	105	151	138
Other external causes	54	:	69	57	60	55	70	13	14	45	86	37	48	63
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	6 551	:	10 033	8 664	7 759	6 395	8 932	7 060	5 681	6 234	5 422	6 247	6 423	9 298
Neoplasms	1 992	:	1 280	2 304	2 384	1 845	2 304	2 000	1 766	1 922	1 972	2 117	1 634	2 156
Diseases of nervous system	196	:	85	164	199	169	98	172	63	250	282	166	191	35
Diseases of circulatory system	2 845	:	7 650	5 000	3 334	2 978	5 686	2 941	2 893	2 043	1 881	2 642	2 861	6 275
Other illnesses and diseases	1 517	:	1 018	1 196	1 841	1 403	843	1 947	959	2 019	1 288	1 321	1 737	832

A.97 (Continued) - Crude death rates by causes of women and men aged 65-74, 75-84 and 85+, 2005 (1) (per 100 000 inhabitants)

LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women 65-74																		
108	41	64	34	28	45	44	38	52	79	37	54	37	24	53	:	53	37	45
16	10	9	0	3	6	12	9	13	12	10	7	4	3	9	:	0	8	3
53	31	34	28	14	18	18	8	26	21	18	34	20	13	26	:	43	22	20
40	0	21	6	11	20	14	21	13	46	9	13	14	7	18	:	11	8	23
1 893	1 248	2 252	1 360	1 324	1 164	1 724	1 197	2 480	1 416	2 136	1 135	1 257	1 547	1 934	:	1 148	1 218	995
530	392	687	459	609	495	623	424	508	622	597	464	590	663	586	:	648	599	510
21	67	27	51	36	30	30	37	16	24	29	76	50	45	28	:	32	56	43
1 113	505	1 133	538	372	371	819	417	1 630	496	1 210	404	385	461	987	:	340	348	254
228	284	406	312	307	267	252	319	326	274	301	190	232	378	333	:	128	216	188
Men 65-74																		
407	114	188	21	50	133	146	108	144	184	151	178	95	46	175	:	57	94	93
44	24	33	7	9	18	30	29	39	18	29	18	12	6	25	:	11	14	15
226	48	93	7	23	55	57	22	71	85	76	117	47	24	75	:	46	55	38
138	42	63	7	18	60	59	58	35	81	46	44	36	16	75	:	0	24	40
4 491	2 345	4 490	2 727	2 352	2 235	3 720	2 320	4 354	2 983	4 342	2 308	2 083	2 414	3 896	:	1 811	2 176	1 855
1 328	911	1 402	1 017	1 070	869	1 423	887	1 036	1 226	1 370	761	836	966	1 409	:	843	941	868
37	36	51	85	50	37	37	58	24	31	38	105	61	61	42	:	137	70	58
2 527	905	2 244	1 123	762	791	1 694	754	2 594	1 102	2 287	1 046	832	891	1 741	:	626	798	593
599	492	792	502	470	537	565	621	700	625	646	396	355	496	704	:	205	367	335
Women 75-84																		
126	109	198	152	100	131	114	80	71	166	87	127	113	82	185	:	42	111	120
28	0	11	10	8	6	18	11	14	12	13	7	9	6	13	:	14	6	9
61	103	156	133	75	96	74	31	41	95	51	107	82	65	145	:	28	98	80
37	7	31	10	17	29	22	37	16	59	23	13	21	10	26	:	0	8	31
5 867	4 191	6 569	5 358	4 285	4 339	5 184	4 380	7 601	4 734	6 818	3 886	4 038	4 555	6 673	:	3 989	4 092	3 345
953	1 005	1 122	742	1 121	1 065	1 046	815	737	1 113	1 011	915	1 076	1 191	1 162	:	818	1 069	892
52	232	72	152	138	152	83	166	40	61	67	347	174	145	81	:	479	172	214
4 367	1 996	4 462	2 893	1 639	2 195	3 318	2 097	6 179	2 537	4 866	1 892	1 886	1 817	4 285	:	1 677	1 838	1 435
496	957	912	1 570	1 388	928	738	1 302	645	1 024	874	732	902	1 403	1 146	:	1 015	1 013	804
Men 75-84																		
308	148	350	129	155	239	208	199	163	296	194	299	193	109	291	:	180	198	196
30	0	46	0	24	24	40	30	46	26	25	39	18	13	35	:	18	29	21
165	91	190	86	99	135	103	51	80	120	102	209	129	75	162	:	144	149	100
112	57	114	43	31	80	65	117	37	149	67	51	46	22	93	:	18	20	75
8 979	5 689	9 566	7 679	7 041	6 253	7 914	6 738	9 503	7 507	10 084	6 376	6 159	6 654	8 987	:	5 768	6 384	5 332
2 067	1 851	2 097	1 819	2 273	1 872	2 174	1 677	1 247	2 227	2 236	1 668	1 797	2 005	2 269	:	2 013	2 024	1 694
78	363	116	244	179	190	98	210	53	76	102	477	191	202	115	:	377	227	275
5 806	2 260	5 917	3 453	2 525	2 879	4 348	2 688	7 085	3 395	6 303	2 979	2 948	2 692	4 899	:	2 192	2 774	2 145
1 028	1 215	1 436	2 163	2 064	1 312	1 293	2 163	1 119	1 809	1 444	1 251	1 223	1 755	1 705	:	1 186	1 359	1 219

A.97 (Continued) - Crude death rates by causes of women and men aged 65-74, 75-84 and 85+, 2005 ([1]) (per 100 000 inhabitants)

	EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV
							Women 85+							
External causes, of which:	456	:	115	576	670	348	234	224	90	242	710	562	451	262
Transport	8	:	4	13	10	7	0	0	7	8	7	9	0	20
Other accidents	409	:	42	513	612	296	161	215	78	209	646	537	353	193
Other external causes	38	:	69	50	48	44	73	9	5	24	58	16	98	50
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	15 040	:	19 734	19 195	13 969	15 565	16 817	14 240	19 263	13 936	11 710	13 715	14 442	15 339
Neoplasms	1 753	:	789	1 779	1 973	1 764	1 283	1 644	1 810	1 347	1 633	1 720	960	975
Diseases of nervous system	462	:	88	278	266	287	113	415	123	738	775	347	196	59
Diseases of circulatory system	8 709	:	17 751	14 895	7 820	10 171	14 526	6 913	13 960	6 514	5 479	8 609	8 564	13 527
Other illnesses and diseases	4 117	:	1 106	2 243	3 910	3 344	896	5 268	3 371	5 336	3 823	3 039	4 723	777
							Men 85+							
External causes, of which:	572	:	246	710	903	464	954	337	171	355	888	630	608	377
Transport	29	:	24	35	46	18	0	20	47	19	23	35	61	19
Other accidents	441	:	109	526	756	333	677	310	94	266	700	531	517	226
Other external causes	102	:	113	150	102	113	277	7	29	70	166	64	30	132
Illnesses and diseases, of which:	17 655	:	21 993	21 645	17 760	16 481	20 751	16 649	16 641	16 365	14 998	17 138	17 599	17 555
Neoplasms	3 246	:	1 336	3 269	3 273	2 782	3 140	3 142	3 087	2 956	3 348	3 166	2 523	2 091
Diseases of nervous system	493	:	129	276	320	368	123	356	106	594	786	376	213	75
Diseases of circulatory system	8 861	:	18 567	15 137	9 260	9 464	15 363	7 314	10 128	6 135	6 204	9 433	9 210	13 826
Other illnesses and diseases	5 054	:	1 961	2 962	4 908	3 867	2 124	5 836	3 320	6 679	4 660	4 163	5 653	1 563

([1]) DK: 2001; IT: 2002; FR, SE, NO, CH: 2004
Source: Eurostat, health statistics

A.97 (Continued) - Crude death rates by causes of women and men aged 65-74, 75-84 and 85+, 2005 (1) (per 100 000 inhabitants)

LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Women 85+																		
226	266	559	397	467	428	435	231	99	570	154	457	433	364	574	:	314	518	475
24	0	8	0	7	10	16	6	14	18	3	3	5	7	7	:	0	12	9
143	244	509	397	400	377	372	120	69	453	101	436	376	340	553	:	314	503	426
60	22	41	0	60	41	47	106	16	98	49	18	52	17	14	:	0	3	40
20 175	14 736	17 870	15 122	14 197	15 442	15 051	14 841	21 776	16 436	19 987	14 370	13 731	15 467	19 145	:	13 966	13 351	13 189
1 311	1 975	1 569	1 257	1 906	1 811	1 401	1 433	795	1 771	1 289	1 467	1 548	1 999	1 519	:	1 883	1 651	1 478
68	710	160	463	433	381	126	303	88	123	87	976	384	450	101	:	1 334	443	726
17 844	8 233	14 263	9 464	5 897	10 370	11 566	8 382	19 566	10 902	16 456	8 108	8 029	6 942	14 808	:	6 159	7 319	7 397
953	3 817	1 878	3 938	5 961	2 880	1 958	4 724	1 327	3 640	2 155	3 819	3 770	6 076	2 716	:	4 590	3 938	3 588
Men 85+																		
459	628	805	301	575	722	476	341	170	860	336	843	747	347	815	:	353	726	661
36	0	54	60	31	41	45	31	45	60	42	57	27	21	50	:	0	22	34
278	489	545	120	456	523	339	129	78	540	193	680	580	287	676	:	353	660	501
145	140	207	120	89	159	92	181	47	260	101	105	141	39	89	:	0	44	126
22 077	18 436	19 677	16 356	18 133	17 558	17 617	17 504	22 766	19 728	21 919	17 151	17 066	16 570	22 258	:	16 291	16 981	15 505
2 331	3 142	2 508	1 804	3 743	3 183	2 532	2 737	1 274	3 321	2 462	2 812	2 978	3 281	2 991	:	2 750	3 258	2 916
72	1 187	254	481	500	532	147	345	57	160	92	1 102	419	496	179	:	1 269	523	762
17 621	9 008	14 305	8 358	6 945	10 208	11 974	8 114	19 417	11 244	16 231	8 806	9 359	6 894	14 905	:	7 546	8 222	7 955
2 053	5 098	2 610	5 713	6 945	3 636	2 964	6 308	2 019	5 002	3 134	4 432	4 310	5 898	4 183	:	4 725	4 979	3 871

A.98 - Time use of women and men aged over 65, period 1998-2004 (minutes per day)

	All countries		BE		DE		EE		ES		FR		IT		LV		LT		HU		PL		SI		FI		SE		UK	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Personal care, of which:	728	734	723	708	703	708	696	696	743	772	789	791	747	760	729	711	732	735	713	724	739	736	706	701	676	677	674	677	681	682
Sleeping	555	554	550	530	518	521	560	551	583	603	603	597	568	566	599	575	583	581	576	570	577	569	568	540	536	531	502	505	517	516
Eating	115	125	124	126	120	130	80	88	108	117	131	143	116	127	87	95	88	95	84	96	103	110	97	113	91	102	111	122	112	118
Other	58	56	50	51	65	57	55	56	51	52	55	51	63	67	43	41	61	59	53	58	59	57	41	49	49	44	61	50	53	48
Employment	6	18	0	4	3	10	16	33	4	12	2	9	4	25	22	66	44	66	4	14	19	48	18	43	7	18	5	16	7	17
Domestic work, of which:	280	181	271	197	277	195	311	226	293	124	279	203	302	143	279	201	311	224	292	217	260	179	317	196	237	178	255	202	267	213
Food preparation	79	28	79	34	63	25	90	36	90	23	82	27	85	19	77	28	87	35	97	22	95	35	106	23	73	27	71	33	76	46
Dish washing	30	13	32	16	29	16	32	12	33	6	26	9	36	10	28	9	27	8	34	7	32	10	33	6	21	7	30	18	27	23
Cleaning dwelling	54	16	46	17	45	17	41	17	58	10	65	16	84	15	30	11	37	17	36	11	31	13	41	10	30	14	36	21	44	20
Handicrafts and prod. textiles	14	0	19	0	13	0	22	1	18	0	20	1	17	0	17	0	19	0	3	0	8	0	18	2	22	0	9	0	9	0
Gardening	12	30	6	28	13	22	21	19	6	24	13	46	9	35	33	38	28	30	28	54	15	24	33	41	12	16	24	27	12	26
Shopping and services	33	34	34	35	40	39	25	24	31	25	32	37	29	33	20	20	17	14	22	21	27	27	17	18	25	31	30	31	39	37
Childcare	3	2	13	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	0	4	2	1	1	6	6	4	3	8	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Volunteer work and help	15	17	8	13	17	23	15	18	14	13	16	23	16	13	11	8	9	7	8	9	14	15	6	11	13	23	17	18	13	15
Leisure	362	427	392	451	374	427	358	416	351	473	329	379	332	433	340	380	297	356	392	436	355	403	359	445	443	470	424	450	402	435
Social life	54	52	53	42	60	55	33	29	45	55	44	38	55	64	37	33	36	36	47	45	52	49	53	54	57	43	66	51	62	51
Physical activities	24	46	14	25	30	37	22	31	48	99	26	53	19	56	20	41	13	27	7	19	19	33	21	42	35	43	30	44	9	17
Reading books	8	8	:	:	10	10	19	22	4	6	2	1	6	5	17	21	10	6	12	12	13	10	9	8	18	14	16	18	13	12
Other reading	32	45	37	55	46	59	25	38	9	24	42	52	15	32	25	33	19	30	18	35	17	27	24	47	55	59	51	57	40	53
TV and video	160	183	187	210	134	157	161	171	168	195	175	184	144	172	163	177	153	168	218	224	159	202	141	162	175	190	155	176	185	210
Radio and music	8	10	8	11	7	8	24	41	4	9	5	9	4	4	16	16	13	36	9	14	16	20	13	20	25	32	17	15	13	13
Travel	44	56	45	63	58	66	39	47	33	44	23	33	39	63	56	72	43	46	31	40	48	54	32	40	34	43	50	66	54	63
Domestic travel	21	25	:	:	24	29	23	26	13	16	:	:	17	24	30	38	24	25	30	36	23	28	14	16	12	14	18	27	23	27
Travel on leisure	21	26	:	:	28	29	13	14	16	22	:	:	17	27	19	24	16	16	12	15	12	14	14	17	18	23	24	25	26	28

Source: Eurostat, national tme use surveys, 1998-2004

A.99 - Proportion of women and men aged 55-74 who used a computer and the Internet on average once a day or at least once a week in the last three months, 2006

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
Use of a computer																																		
on average daily or almost	Women	14	15	4	7	45	22	13	11	2	5	:	6	6	9	5	15	14	:	30	14	5	4	:	6	9	29	36	20	:	:	41	38	:
	Men	26	30	5	13	54	36	13	14	8	14	:	19	12	8	6	51	16	:	48	31	9	10	:	20	13	37	47	33	:	:	60	50	:
on average at least once a week	Women	21	24	5	12	60	33	18	22	3	9	:	6	7	13	8	26	17	:	43	21	8	:	:	8	15	40	55	33	:	:	55	51	:
	Men	35	39	7	21	67	49	21	23	11	19	:	19	15	14	9	61	22	:	62	39	13	13	:	24	19	50	64	49	:	:	72	60	:
Use of the Internet																																		
on average daily or almost	Women	9	13	2	3	36	11	11	7	1	3	6	4	2	7	3	12	9	:	23	9	3	:	:	4	4	23	29	13	:	:	34	30	:
	Men	18	26	3	7	49	24	12	10	4	10	11	13	6	8	5	43	13	:	43	24	7	7	:	16	7	30	47	26	:	:	57	44	:
on average at least once a week	Women	15	20	3	8	51	22	17	16	1	6	10	4	4	11	7	20	12	:	36	16	6	:	:	6	7	34	48	25	:	:	48	43	:
	Men	26	34	5	16	60	37	19	18	7	15	16	14	10	12	7	55	17	:	58	33	10	:	:	19	12	43	65	41	:	:	70	53	:

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

A.100 - Proportion of women and men aged 55-74 and level of basic computer skills, 2006

		EU-25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	IS	NO	CH
High	Women	3	3	1	2	11	4	0	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	5	:	4	3	1	0	:	2	1	6	6	6	:	:	6	12	:
	Men	12	12	1	7	32	16	8	6	3	7	10	7	6	2	2	27	10	:	20	17	2	6	:	9	4	16	19	18	:	:	26	18	:
At least medium	Women	13	11	3	11	39	23	9	8	3	7	10	5	5	7	7	15	15	:	18	14	5	4	:	7	10	20	36	21	:	:	32	32	:
	Men	25	27	5	18	55	38	13	10	8	16	19	15	11	7	6	49	19	:	46	34	7	12	:	20	15	31	45	36	:	:	54	39	:

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

Sources and methodology

Sources

Most of the data on which this report is based come from Eurostat and a great deal are published on Eurostat's online database. The exceptions are the OECD programme for international student assessment (PISA), the time use survey, the eighth United Nations survey on crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems (2001-02), the Statistical bulletin 2006 published by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the European database on women and men in decision-making (established by the European Commission Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities), Directorate-General for Research database on women in Science, the International Centre for Prison Studies database 'World prison brief (WPB)', the European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics and the mutual information system on social protection (Missoc).

Community statistics on income and living conditions – EU-SILC

EU-SILC (Community statistics on income and living conditions) is an instrument which aims at collecting timely and comparable cross- sectional and longitudinal, multidimensional micro data on income, poverty and social exclusion. It is anchored in the European statistical system (ESS).

From 2005 on the EU-SILC covers 25 EU Member States together with Iceland and Norway, while Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Switzerland have initiated surveys in 2006.

Minimum sample sizes, which are specified in the EU-SILC framework Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003, are designed to ensure that the survey is representative of the characteristics of the population in each country.

For the EU-25 countries, the minimum effective sample size is some 250 000 individuals living in 121 000 private households. Actual national sample sizes vary according to the size of country and the national reporting requirements ranging from 3 500 households in Malta to 22 000 in Italy. The reference population of EU-SILC is all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the Member State at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. A household is defined in terms of shared household expenses. If not shared, then the person(s) constitute separate household(s) at the same address.

For a detailed description of the EU-SILC methodology and variables, see:

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/eusilc/library?l=/udb_user_database

The European Union labour force survey – LFS

The European Union labour force survey is a quarterly large sample survey covering the population in private households in the EU, EFTA (except Liechtenstein) and the candidate countries. It provides data on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as those outside the labour force. Conscripts in the military or those on community service are not included. The sample covered amounts to 1.4 million individuals approximately (average quarter 2006). The sampling rates vary between 0.14 % and 3.30 % across the countries.

The main statistical objectives of the labour force survey are to collect detailed data on those in employment, unemployment and inactivity in a particular reference week. The concepts

and definitions used in the survey conform to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions.

Employed persons are those aged 15 year and over (16 and over in Spain, the United Kingdom and Sweden (1995-2001); 15-74 years in Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Finland, Norway and Sweden (from 2001 onwards); 16-74 in Iceland) who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g. illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training.

Unemployed persons are those aged 15-74 (in Spain, Norway, Sweden (1995-2000), the United Kingdom and Iceland 16-74) who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

Inactive persons are those who neither classified as employed nor as unemployed.

Employment/activity rates represent employed/active persons as the percentage of the same age population.

Employees are defined as those who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscript members of the armed forces are also included.

Self-employed is defined as: a person who works in his own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit, or who spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no services supplied or nothing produced (for example, someone undertaking maintenance activities, waiting for a client or attending a conference), or who is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice. The self-employed are further divided between those who employ at least one other person and those who do not.

Level of educational attainment is defined according to the international classification of education 1997 (ISCED 1997). Note that this is a feature of the persons.

Classification by economic activity is based on the general industrial classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.1). Note that this is a feature of the enterprises/establishments for which the work is done.

Classification by occupation is based on the international standard classification of occupations. Note that this is a feature of the job.

For more details, see:

http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm

Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

The aim of this survey is the timely provision of statistics on individuals, households and the information society. Annual time series are available from 2002 onwards. Data are collected from national statistical institutes in the Member States, since 2005 based on the framework Regulation (EC) No 808/2004 (OJ L 143, 30.4.2004) which established the systematic production of statistics on the information society.

For more information on the ICT usage survey and its methodology, see:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=2973,64549069,2973_64553608&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

Methodology

The totals for the EU-25 referred to in the text and included in the figures and tables exclude Bulgaria and Romania since the data relate to the period before they joined the European Union

Part 1

Demographic aspects

Data on population structure, population projections, births, mortality rates, age at first marriage, age of women at first birth and fertility rates come from Eurostat's database on demographic statistics and population projections.

Data on population structure refer to the population on 1 January. It comprises the usual resident population of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

The population projections are based on a baseline variant trend scenario with base year 2004. They describe the possible future demographic developments assuming that the forces present in the past will mostly continue to work in the future. The projections are comparable from country to country. Three scenarios are published: the variants high and low are the two plausible cases of demographic change, while the baseline scenario incorporates the 'best' hypotheses.

Data on live births refer to births of children that showed any sign of life. They are the number of births excluding stillbirths (total births include live births and stillbirths). In most countries the definition of a live birth matches the World Health Organisation definition. The most common exception to this definition is that further criteria on birth weight and/or length of gestational period are added (Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Finland). Data for France in 1990 refer to metropolitan France only.

Infant mortality rate is the ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births. Data for France in 1990 refer to metropolitan France only.

Mortality is measured using deaths by age at last birthday. The crude death rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average population in that year. The value in the text is expressed per 100 000 inhabitants.

In all the countries included, marriages are defined to include religious as well as civil ones. The relationship between the two, however, differs. In 15 countries (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom) a religious marriage is recognised by the state as equivalent to a civil marriage. In France, a religious marriage has no consequences for marital status, unless it has been contracted abroad.

The first marriage rates by age are the number of first marriages of women (or men) of age x to the average female (or male) population of age x. The age is that reached during the year. Data for France refer to metropolitan France only.

The mean age of women at first birth refers to the mean age of women when their first child is born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at first birth can be calculated using the fertility rates for first births by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age

is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account. Fertility rates by age of the mother (age specific fertility rate) refer to the number of births to mothers of age x to the average female population of age x. The age is that reached during the year. Data for France refer to metropolitan France only.

Total fertility rate refers to the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level. Data for France refer to metropolitan France only.

Household circumstances

Data on household structure and age of young people leaving the parental home come from the 2005 EU labour force survey (see above). There is no household information available for Sweden, Iceland, Norway or Switzerland.

It should be noted that the data relate to young people living in the same household as their parent(s) so that in some cases it might be that parents are living with their children rather than vice versa. For the age groups covered, however, such cases should be relatively few and ought not to affect the results significantly.

The age range at which young people leave home is a proximate measure based on whether or not respondents and their parents are living in the same household. A calculation is made for each single year of age in the age range 16 to 34, and the age at which 20 %, 50 % and 80 % of the population do not live with their parents is estimated.

Education

Educational performance

Data on literacy of various kinds come from PISA 2003, the OECD programme for international student assessment. PISA is an internationally standardised assessment that was jointly developed by participating countries and administered to 15-year-olds in schools. The survey was implemented in 43 countries in the first assessment in 2000 and in 41 countries in the second assessment in 2003. Tests are typically administered to between 4 500 and 10 000 students in each country.

OECD/PISA 2003 covers reading, mathematical and scientific literacy not so much in terms of mastery of the school curriculum, but in terms of important knowledge and skills needed in adult life. Emphasis is on the mastery of processes, the understanding of concepts and the ability to function in various situations within each area. PISA scores can be located along specific scales developed for each subject area, designed to show the general competencies tested by PISA. These scales are divided into levels, beginning at level 1 with questions that require only the most basic skills to complete and increasing in difficulty with each level. In each test subject, the score for each participating country is the average of all student scores in that country. The average score among OECD countries is 500 points and the standard deviation is 100 points. About two thirds of students across OECD countries score between 400 and 600 points.

The complete report with details of the methodology can be found at:

http://www.pisa.oecd.org

Upper secondary, post-secondary and tertiary education

The source of the data is the joint UIS (Unesco Institute of Statistics)/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaires on education statistics. Data are classified according to the international standard classification of education (ISCED), 1997 revision, and relate to ISCED level 3 (upper secondary), level 4 (post-secondary) and levels 5 and 6 (tertiary), which are defined as follows:

ISCED 3: upper secondary level of education (3A, 3B, 3C) — the final stage of secondary education in most countries. There are substantial differences in the typical duration of ISCED 3 programmes both across and between countries, typically ranging from two to five years of schooling.

ISCED 3A: programmes at level 3 designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A.

ISCED 3B: programmes at level 3 designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5B.

ISCED 3C: programmes at level 3 not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5A or 5B. Therefore, these programmes lead directly to labour market, ISCED 4 programmes or other ISCED 3 programmes.

ISCED 4: post-secondary, non-tertiary education (4A, 4B, 4C) — these programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. Typically, they have a full-time equivalent duration of between six months and two years.

ISCED 4A: programmes at level 4, designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A.

ISCED 4B: programmes at level 4, designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5B.

ISCED 4C: programmes at level 4 not designed to lead directly to ISCED 5A or 5B. These programmes lead directly to labour market or other ISCED 4 programmes.

ISCED 5: first stage of tertiary education (5A, 5B).

ISCED 5A: programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements. Duration categories: medium: three to less than five years; long: five to six years; very long: more than six years.

ISCED 5B: programmes that are generally more practical/technical/occupationally specific than ISCED 5A programmes. Duration categories: short: two to less than three years; three to less than five years; long: five to six years; very long: more than six years.

ISCED 6: second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification) — this level is reserved for tertiary programmes that lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research.

Graduations of young women and men from programmes in ISCED 3 and 4 are classified according to programme orientation. Pre-vocational and vocational programmes are aggregated.

General education: programmes which are not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupation or trades or for entry into further vocational or technical education programmes. Less than 25 % of the programme content is vocational or technical.

Pre-vocational education: programmes which are mainly designed to introduce participants to the world of work and prepare them for entry into further vocational or technical education. Successful completion does not lead to a labour-market relevant vocational or technical

qualification. For a programme to be considered as pre-vocational, at least 25 % of its content has to be vocational.

Vocational education: programmes which prepare participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such a programme leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

Data on enrolments for 2003/04 in Belgium exclude independent private institutions and the German speaking community. No data are available for ISCED 6 in Germany, Romania and Slovenia. Most tertiary students in Cyprus and Luxembourg study abroad and are not included in the data.

Data on graduates for 1998 in Belgium are available for the Flemish community only; from 2000 to 2005 data exclude second qualification in non-university tertiary education in the Flemish community and data for the German speaking community. Data on graduates for 1998 in Estonia exclude masters degrees (ISCED 5A). From 1990 to 2005 the fields of education in Cyprus are limited. Data for 1998 in Luxembourg should be considered with caution as the country does not have a complete university system. From 1998 to 2000 data in Austria on ISCED level 5B refer to previous year. In Romania data from 1998 to 2002 exclude second qualification and advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6). In Slovakia data for 1998 exclude second qualifications. In the United Kingdom, a change in the reporting methodology results in not comparable data 2001 and later years with 2000 and previous years.

The classification in the analysis on fields of study distinguishes the following fields:

- education: including teacher training (ISC 141), education science (ISC 142),
- humanities and arts: including arts (ISC 21), humanities (ISC 22),
- social and behavioural science, journalism and information: social and behavioural science (ISC 31), journalism and information (ISC 32),
- business and administration: business and administration (ISC 34),
- law: law (ISC 38),
- science, mathematics and computing: life sciences (ISC 42), physical sciences (ISC 44), mathematics and statistics (ISC 46), computing (ISC 48),
- engineering, manufacturing and construction: engineering and engineering trades (ISC 52), manufacturing and processing (ISC 54), architecture and building (ISC 58),
- agriculture and veterinary: agriculture, forestry and fishery (ISC 62), veterinary (ISC 64)
- health and welfare: health (ISC 72), social services (ISC 76),
- services: personal services (ISC 81), transport services (ISC 84), environmental protection (ISC 85), security services (ISC 86).

Early school leavers

Data come from the 2005 EU labour force survey (see above) and are based on people aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education (i.e. ISCED 3c low or below) who received no education or training in the last four weeks.

Teachers

Data come from the UOE data collection and levels of education are defined as follows:

- primary/secondary: includes ISCED level 1, level 2, level 3 and level 4,
- tertiary: includes ISCED level 5 and level 6.

Data for Belgium exclude the German community and all independent private institutions. In the Netherlands, ISCED 1 includes ISCED 0. In Finland ISCED level 3 includes ISCED levels 4 and 5B and teachers in vocational and technical programmes at ISCED 5A.

Information society

Data on the frequency and regular use of computers and the Internet, purposes of Internet usage, and levels of computer and Internet skills come from the 2006 Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, which covers individuals aged 16-74.

Frequency and regularity of use of a computer or the Internet by individuals, purposes of Internet usage: the data relate to respondents who used computers or the Internet within the last three months. The reference period, in general, is the first quarter of 2006.

Level of basic computer/Internet skills: the respondent's ICT competencies are measured using a self-assessment approach, i.e. the respondent simply indicates whether he/she is able to carry out specific tasks related to computer/Internet use, without these skills being assessed, tested or actually observed. Six computer/Internet-related items were used to recode the respondents into levels of skills: persons who ticked one or two of the six computer-related items were coded as having a 'low level of basic computer/Internet skills', persons who ticked three or four items were coded as having a 'medium level' while those who ticked five or all activities were labelled as having a 'high level of basic computer/Internet skills'.

The six computer-related items are the following: copy or move a file or folder; use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document; use basic arithmetical formulae (add, subtract, multiply, divide) in a spreadsheet; compress files; connect and install new devices, e.g. a printer or a modem; write a computer program using a specialised programming language.

The six Internet-related items are the following: use a search engine to find information; send an e-mail with attached files, post messages to chat rooms, newsgroups or an online discussion forum; use the Internet to make phone calls; use peer-to-peer file sharing for exchanging movies, music, etc.; create a web page.

Health and other social aspects

Health

Data on weight indicators and smoking behaviour come from health interview surveys (HIS). The HIS data are collected in different years depending on the country, going from 1996 to 2003.

Body mass index (BMI): the BMI or Quetelet's index is a measure of a person's weight relative to his or her height that correlates fairly well with body fat content in adults. BMI is accepted by experts as the most useful measure of obesity for adults when only weight and height data are available. BMI is calculated as the result of dividing body weight (in kg) by body height (in m) squared.

For BMI the following subdivision (according the international obesitas taskforce, OTF) is used:

- underweight: less than 18.5 (20 in the UK)
- normal weight: between 18.5 (20 in the UK) and less than 25

- overweight: between 25 and less than 30
- obese: equal or greater than 30.

Data in Germany and the UK are based on measured height and weight, while in other countries these were self-reported. Data for the UK relate to England only.

Smoking behaviour: for France, Italy and the UK no distinction is made between daily and occasional smoking.

Use of cannabis

Data come from The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Statistical bulletin 2006.

Figures for Germany relate to six regions only (Bavaria, Brandenburg, Berlin, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia). Figures for Turkey relate to one major city in each of six regions (Adana, Ankara, Diyarbakir, Istanbul, Izmir and Samsun). Comparison between men and women in relation to use 40 or more times is limited because numbers are often too small to be statistically significant.

The complete report with details of the methodology can be found at:

http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/en/home-en.html

Causes of death

Data on causes of death come from Eurostat's database on health statistics and refer to the underlying cause which — according to the World Health Organisation — is 'the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury'. Data relate to crude death rates per 100 000 women/men in the selected age groups.

Causes of death are aggregated from the 65 causes defined in the 'European shortlist' of causes of death. This shortlist is based on the international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems.

Time use surveys

Data come from national time use surveys conducted from 1998 and 2004 in 14 EU Member States. A representative sample of individuals completed a diary for one weekday and one weekend day distributed over the whole year. The data are given in minutes per day. The average time covers all those sampled whether they performed the activity in question or not. In Sweden the data related to the age group 18-24 refer to 20-24.

The complete report with details of the methodology can be found at:

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/tus/library?l=/comparable_statistics&vm=detailed&sb=Title

Crime

Data come from the eighth United Nations survey on crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems (2001-02). The survey consists of a series of questions designed to collect data on the main components of the criminal justice system for 2001-02. The statistics do not take account of the differences between the legal definitions of offences in various countries, the different recording methods, etc. Consequently, the figures cannot be used for comparisons across countries.

The complete report with details of the methodology can be found at:

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_survey_eighth.html

Part 2

Employment patterns

Employment

The data come from the EU labour force survey (see above), employment — LFS adjusted series for 2000 and 2006. The LFS adjusted series are based on the quarterly results of the EU labour force survey. Main breaks in the series are corrected and missing values estimated where necessary.

Activity and occupational patterns

The analysis is based on the EU labour force survey (see above).

Sectors of activity are classified into the 62 divisions of the classification NACE Rev. 1.1 at 2-digit level. Data for Luxembourg relate to 2004, for Poland, data for NACE at 2-digit level are only available from 2004 onwards.

Note that in 2000 there were no data for NACE codes 96 and 97. In 2005, data were recorded for these sectors only in Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. These data are combined with NACE code 95, which also relates to activities of households.

Data on occupations are classified according to ISCO-88 (international standard classification of occupations) at 3-digit level.

Where there is a break in the series, the annual growth rate for consecutive years for which there is no break is retained and the growth rates of years for which data are non-comparable are discharged.

For small countries the data in 2005 may not be fully comparable with those in 2000 due to small sample size. In those cases, the annual growth rates may be subject to a significant margin of error.

Self-employed

The analysis is based on the EU labour force survey (see above).

Non-market services — these are the activities almost exclusively undertaken by non-market producers, i.e. NACE Rev. 1.1, section L (public administration and defence, compulsory social security), section M (education, section N, health and social work) and section Q (extra-territorial organisations and bodies). These activities, in which there are relatively few self-employed, and even fewer entrepreneurs, are excluded from most of the analysis in order to improve comparability between Member States.

For the analysis of women and men managing companies, two occupational categories were distinguished in the International standard classification of occupations1988 (ISCO-COM 1988):

- 121 directors and chief executives
- 131 managers of small enterprises.

The LFS data for a number of countries are affected by breaks in the series. In these cases, to allow for these breaks and improve comparability between the two years being compared, the figures have been adjusted by including only the changes between years for which the data are comparable and excluding those where they are not.

For small countries the data in 2005 may not be fully comparable with those in 2000 due to small sample size. In those cases, the annual growth rates may be subject to a significant margin of error.

Women and men in decision-making positions

Data come from the European database on women and men in decision-making, established by the European Commission Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

Women and men in science

Data on women and men employed as science and engineering professionals come from the EU labour force survey for 2005 (see above). Data relate to number of employed persons in ISCO 21: physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals and ISCO 22: life science and health professionals.

Data on researchers come from Eurostat's research and development statistics. R & D data are built up using the guidelines laid out in the proposed standard practice for surveys of research and experimental development — Frascati manual, OECD, 2003.

The main breakdown of R & D statistics is by four institutional sectors of performance. These four sectors of performance are the business enterprise sector, the government sector, the higher education sector and the private non-profit sector.

The business enterprise sector includes (Frascati manual): all firms, organisations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of goods or services (other than higher education) for sale to the general public at an economically significant price.

The private non-profit institutes mainly serving them.

The government sector includes (Frascati manual): all departments, offices and other bodies, which furnish but normally do not sell to the community those common services, other than higher education, which cannot otherwise be conveniently and economically provided and administer the state and the economic and social policy of the community. (Public enterprises are included in the business enterprise sector.)

Non-profit institutes controlled and mainly financed by government.

The higher education sector is composed of (Frascati manual): all universities, colleges of technology and other institutes of post-secondary education, whatever their source of finance or legal status. It also includes all research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control of or administered by or associated with higher education establishments.

Data on academic staff by gender come from Research DG database on women in science. The following lists the academic staff grades to which reference is made:

A: the single highest grade/post at which research is normally conducted;

B: researchers working in positions not as senior as top position (A) but more senior than newly qualified PhD holders;

C: the first grade/post into which a newly qualified PhD (ISCED 6) graduate would normally be recruited;

D: either postgraduate students not yet holding a PhD (ISCED 6) degree who are engaged as researchers, or researchers working in posts that do not normally require a PhD.

Data are not necessarily comparable between countries due to differences in coverage and definitions.

Fixed-term jobs

The analysis is based on the 2005 EU labour force survey (see above).

Employees with fixed-term contracts are those in temporary jobs where the duration is limited to a specified period. The data for both 2000 and 2005 relate to the second quarter of the year. It should be noted that a comparison of the same quarter of different years understates the size of temporary employment in seasonal work, which has a length shorter than one full year.

Conscripts in military or community service are not included in the results.

Data for employees with fixed-term contracts in 2000 are not available for France, Malta, Poland, Bulgaria and Croatia. For Malta and Poland, 2001 data are used and for France, 2003 data. These data are included in the EU-25 totals for 2000. A full set of data for employees with fixed-term contracts in 2005, including in particular the reasons for working in such jobs, are not available for Spain and Austria. In both cases, the breakdown by reason for 2004 is applied to the 2005 data for the total employed on fixed-term contracts.

The comparison of the 2000 data with those for 2005 takes account of the breaks in the LFS series for a number of countries between these two years, due either to the transition to a quarterly continuous survey, census revisions or changes in the methods for defining the sample surveyed. The 2000 data have therefore been adjusted for Germany, Greece, Italy and Austria to make them more comparable with the 2005 data (specifically by estimating the annual growth rates only between the years for which the data are comparable).

For small countries, data may not be fully reliable due to small sample size, and it may also affect comparability in time.

Jobless households

Data come from the 2005 EU labour force survey (see above).

The indicator 'Population in jobless households' refers to:

- for children, as a share of persons aged 0-17 who are living in households where no one works
- for adults, as a share of persons aged 18-59 who are living in households where no one works. Students aged 18 -24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator or denominator.

No data at the household level are available for Sweden. For Ireland, household data are available only from 1999; for Cyprus, Malta and Bulgaria from 2000; Poland from 2001, Denmark and Croatia from 2002 and Finland from 2003.

Comparability of results between countries and between successive surveys are affected by breaks in the series resulting from the transition to continuous survey, census revisions and implementation of new concepts. Data on population living in jobless households are not directly comparable with those for earlier years in Belgium (from 1999), Poland (1999 — quarter 1), Bulgaria (from 2001), Latvia and Lithuania (from 2002), Romania (from 2002), Luxembourg (from 2003), Hungary (from 2003) and Austria (from 2004).

Working hours and working arrangements

Data on working arrangements come from the ad hoc module on work organisation and working time arrangements included in the EU labour force survey carried out in 2004. For a detailed evaluation of the ad hoc module see the publication, Eurostat (2006): 'Final report of the task force for evaluating the 2004 LFS ad hoc module on work organisation and working time arrangements', available in electronic format at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-CC-06-008/EN/KS-CC-06-008-EN.PDF

Four different types of working arrangements are considered:

1. Fixed or staggered hours: fixed start and end of a working day; staggered working hours, banded start/end.
2. Working time banking: working time banking with possibility only to take hours off; working time banking with possibility to take full days off (besides taking hours off).
3. Flexible working time arrangements: start and end of working day varying by individual agreement; determines own working schedule (no formal boundaries).
4. Other: other.

Data on working time come from the 2005 EU labour force survey (see above).

The number of hours usually worked per week covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works, but excludes the travelling time between home and workplace and the time taken for the main meal break (usually at lunchtime) as well as time spent at college or in other special training centres.

Average hour results are computed as the mean of individual replies.

The concept of Saturday or Sunday working is interpreted strictly on the basis of formal agreements concluded with the employer. Employees taking office work home and/or occasionally working at the workplace on Saturday or Sunday are not generally included under this heading.

The possible categories of this variable, namely 'usually', 'sometimes' and 'never', should be understood as follows: 'usually' may be interpreted as meaning two or more Saturdays (or Sundays) during a four-week reference period before the interview, 'sometimes' as one Saturday (or Sunday) in this period and 'never' as no Saturday (or Sunday) during the four-week reference period preceding the interview.

Risk of poverty and income inequality

For EU-25 countries data come from the 2005 EU-SILC (see above) and refer to income data 2004, except for UK (income year 2005) and for IE (moving income reference period 2004-05). Data for Bulgaria and Croatia come from the national household budget survey (HBS) 2004 (income data 2004), for Romania from the national HBS 2005 (income data 2005) and for Turkey from the national household income, consumption and expenditure (HICE) survey 2004, income data 2004. EU aggregates are Eurostat estimates and are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

The 'at-risk-of poverty rate' (after social transfers) broken down by age and gender is calculated as the percentage of persons in each age group and gender (over the total population in the same age and gender group) with an equivalised disposable income below the 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold'. The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income.

The total disposable income of a household is calculated by summing up the personal income components of all household members plus income received at household level (net or gross and deducting transfers where appropriate). An individual's equivalised disposable income is then obtained by dividing the total disposable household income by the equivalent size of the household, taking account of the size and composition of the household in order to make income levels more comparable between households. The implicit assumption is that income within the household is divided evenly between members. It is therefore not possible to measure an individual's risk of poverty but only that of the household. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the comparisons between women and men in the text.

Note that the figures are those collected in 2005 and relate to income over the preceding year — i.e. 2004 for most participant countries.

S80/S20 income quintile share ratio: Ratio of the sum of equivalised disposable income received by the 20 % of the country's population with the highest equivalised disposable income (top inter-quintile interval) to that received by the 20 % of the country's population with the lowest equivalised disposable income (lowest inter-quintile interval).

Earnings

Data on earnings come from structure of earnings survey conducted in 2002, which collected EU-wide harmonised data on gross earnings, hours paid and annual days of paid holiday leave. For Germany, the SES was carried out for 2001.

The reference month is October for the majority of the countries, this being the month which is least affected by absences owing to annual leave or public holidays.

Data relate to enterprises with at least 10 employees in the areas of economic activity defined by sections C-K of NACE Rev.1.1.

In order to make the information for all employees comparable, annual gross earnings data of part-time employees as well as those who did not work during the whole year have been adjusted to the situation of a full-time employee working the whole year. Employees who worked less than 30 weeks have been excluded from the calculation of the average gross annual earnings.

Employees are all persons who a have a direct employment contract with the enterprise or local unit and receive remuneration, irrespective of the type of work performed or the number of hours worked.

Gross earnings cover remuneration in cash paid directly by the employer, before deductions of tax and social security contributions. Gross monthly earnings are restricted to gross earnings which are paid in each pay period. Gross hourly earnings are defined as gross monthly earnings divided by the number of hours paid in the same month. Hours paid cover normal and overtime hours. Hours not worked but nevertheless paid are also counted as hours paid. Examples are annual holidays or sick leave.

For the analysis of average hourly earnings by level of education, the following categories were distinguished in ISCED 1997:

Low: ISCED 0 to ISCED 2 pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education.

Medium: ISCED 3 and ISCED 4 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

High: ISCED 5 and ISCED 6 tertiary education.

Education

The analysis of women and men with tertiary education is based on the 2005 EU labour force survey (see above).

Three levels of educational attainment are distinguished: low (basic) — ISCED levels 0, 1, 2 and 3c short; medium (upper secondary) — ISCED levels 3c long and 4 and high (tertiary) — ISCED levels 5 and 6.

The sectors of economic activity refer to the following NACE Rev. 1 sections:

- Industry + agriculture: A-F (agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction).
- Business and financial services: J=K (financial intermediation and real estate, renting and business activities).
- Public administration: L+Q (public administration, defence and compulsory social security and extra-territorial organisations).
- Education and health: M+N (education and health and social work).
- Other services: G-I, O+P (wholesale and retail distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons).

The analysis of women and men in non-formal education (continuing training) is based on the LFS ad hoc module 2003 on lifelong learning.

The module breaks down continuing lifelong learning into three categories: formal education, non-formal education and training and informal learning. The focus in this publication is on non-formal education, i.e. courses, seminars, conferences or private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system.

Information society

The analysis is based on the results of the 2006 Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals.

See above: methodology on information society — part 1.

Health status

Data on self-perceived health, weight indicator and smoking behaviour come from health interview surveys (HIS). The HIS data are collected in different years depending on the country, going from 1996 to 2003. The figures for age group 25-64 are estimates obtained as population sized weighted averages of the age groups: 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55-64.

See above: methodology on health — part 1.

Self-perceived health is the auto-evaluation of the general health status by respondents using the following scale: 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad' and 'very bad'. In the analysis the categories 'very good' and 'good' are aggregated as well as 'very bad' and 'bad'.

Data for UK refer to England only.

Causes of death

Data on causes of death come from Eurostat's database on health statistics.

See above: methodology on causes of death — part 1.

Crime

Data on persons convicted in criminal courts and admitted to prison come from the eighth United Nations survey on crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems (2001-02). See above (methodology on crime —part 1).

Data on the female prison population come from the International Centre for Prison Studies, world prison brief (WPB) database.

For more information on WPB database:

http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps/worldbrief/world_brief_background.html

Data on the percentage of women among suspected offenders come from the European sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics.

http://www.europeansourcebook.org

Data for the UK refer only to England and Wales.

The following definitions have been used:

Total criminal offences — all offences defined as criminal by any law, including traffic offences (mostly dangerous and drunk driving). Offences processed directly by the police, such as minor traffic offences and certain breaches of public order, are not included. In Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Slovenia, traffic offences are not included at all. In Cyprus, Greece, Malta and Portugal, all (i.e. even minor) traffic offences are included. In Portugal and Sweden, public order offences are included.

Robbery — stealing from a person with force or threat of force. Where possible, the figures include: muggings (bag-snatching), theft with violence, but exclude: pickpocketing, extortion, blackmail.

Theft — depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it. Where possible, the figures include: burglary, theft of motor vehicles, theft of other items, theft of small value items but exclude: embezzlement (including theft by employees), receiving/handling of stolen goods.

Drug offences (total) — possession, cultivation, production, sale, supplying, transportation, importation, exportation and financing of drug operations.

Time use

Data come from the time use survey. See above: methodology on time use — part 1.

Part 3

Demographic aspects

Numbers of 65 and over, life expectancy

Data on the relative number of those of 65 and over and on life expectancy come from Eurostat's demographic statistics, as described above (see methodology on demographic aspects — part 1).

Data for France on life expectancy refer only to metropolitan France.

Life expectancy at a certain age is defined as the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached that age, if throughout the rest of their life the current mortality conditions apply.

Disability-free life expectancy/healthy life years

Data on disability-free life expectancy come from Eurostat's health statistics.

The healthy life years indicator measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is still expected to live in a healthy condition. A healthy condition is defined as the absence of limitations in functioning/disability.

Health expectancies are calculated using the Sullivan method which combines information on mortality and morbidity. Information on mortality is taken from life tables. Information on morbidity is based on prevalence measures, i.e. the age specific proportion of the population in healthy and unhealthy conditions. For the period 1995-2001, the European Community household panel was used for the most part, so referring to persons not limited in daily activities by any physical or mental health problem, illness or disability. From 2004 onwards, the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) are used, in which an 'unhealthy' condition is defined as the limitation in activities people usually do because of having health problems for at least the last six months.

Data for France refer only to metropolitan France.

Household characteristics

Data on household composition come from the 2005 EU labour force survey (see above).

The following types of households are distinguished:

Living alone:

- one adult without children,
- one adult with at least: a son or daughter aged less than 15, or: another child aged less than 15; or: another child aged 15 to 24 (economically inactive).

Couple:

- one couple without children,
- one couple with at least: a son or daughter aged less than 15; or: another child aged less than 15; or: another child aged 15 to 24 (economically inactive).

Other:

- two adults (not a couple) or more without children,
- two adults (not a couple) or more with at least: a son or daughter aged less than 15; or: another child aged less than 15; or: another child aged 15 to 24 (economically inactive).

Poverty and relative income levels

Data come mainly from the 2005 EU-SILC and refer to income received in 2004 for the majority of countries. See above: methodology on risk of poverty and income inequality — part 2.

Employment

Data on employment rates by age group, education level and number of hours worked come from the 2005 European labour force survey (see above).

In the analysis of employment rate by education level the following categories of ISCED 1997 were distinguished in ISCED:

Low: ISCED 1 and ISCED 2 primary and lower secondary education.

Medium: ISCED 3 and ISCED 4 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

High: ISCED 5 and ISCED 6 tertiary education.

The analysis of usual hours worked per week is based only on hours worked in a person's main job. Those working hours which vary from week to week are excluded.

Age of retirement

The effective age of retirement is estimated from the LFS data on employment status. It is calculated in each Member State as the age at which the proportion who are economically active (i.e. the activity rate) is 50 % of the proportion who are economically active at the age of 50. The implicit assumption is that they remain inactive from then on, which, of course, may not be the case for everyone in reality. The assumption is also that no one — or at least an insignificant number — retires before the age of 50 and that the activity rate at the age of 50 in a given year is a reasonable indicator of the activity rate at that age of the cohort which is withdrawing from the labour force into retirement. The 'economically active' are defined as those in employment (working one hour a week or more) plus those who are not employed but available for work and actively seeking work. The age range of effective retirement is defined as that spanning the age at which the activity rate is 80 % of the rate for those aged 50 and the age at which it is 20 %.

The mean age of retirement is the result of a probabilistic model. This model first considers the probability of any individual to withdraw from the labour force at a certain age, then calculates the distribution of probabilities for all the age groups and finally calculates the expected value of the distribution. The probabilities of withdrawing from the labour force at each age are based on the relative changes of activity rates from one year to the next, calculated by age groups (for details of calculation, see the Eurostat website). The figures for this indicator are the same as the structural indicator 'average age of exit from the labour force' published on the Eurostat website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

The official age of retirement is taken from Missoc (mutual information system on social protection) and relates to the position as at 1 January 2006. The official retirement age generally refers to the age at which women and men are eligible to draw a full old-age pension. In countries where women and men can officially retire over an age range, the mid-point is taken. In countries where the retirement age varies between sectors of activities or types of job, what seems to be the most common age is taken. In each case, the official age of retirement shown here is intended to be indicative only and readers who wish to have more detailed information are referred to Missoc:

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_protection/missoc_en.htm

Health

Data on self-perceived health, long-standing illness or health problem and smoking behaviour come from health interview surveys (HIS). The HIS data are collected in different years depending on the country, going from 1996 to 2003.

See above methodology on health — part 1 and part 2.

Causes of death

Data on causes of death come from Eurostat's database on health statistics.

See above: methodology on causes of death — part 1.

Time use

Data come from the time use survey. see above: methodology on time use — part 1.

Information society

The analysis is based on the results of the 2006 Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals.

See above: methodology on information society — part 1.

List of figures and tables

List of figures

List of tables

European Commission

The life of women and men in Europe – A statistical portrait

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2008 — 243 pp. — 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 978-92-79-07069-3

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: EUR 30

How to obtain EU publications

Our priced publications are available from EU Bookshop (http://bookshop.europa.eu), where you can place an order with the sales agent of your choice.

The Publications Office has a worldwide network of sales agents. You can obtain their contact details by sending a fax to (352) 29 29-42758.

KS-80-07-135-EN-N

The life of women and men in Europe:

A statistical portrait

This is a very interesting publication on gender statistics. It describes the situations of women and men at different stages of their lives.

It begins by covering children, their education and initial training. Possible differences between women and men in the age at which they leave the family home and in their lifestyles are also shown.

It then examines women and men in their professional life, focusing on their differing career paths, the respective positions they occupy and their abilities and strategies for reconciling the pursuit of a working career with family responsibilities.

The final analytical part is a review of women and men beyond retirement age, including the income they receive from pensions and other sources. Whether or not they are still working, their household circumstances, their health and social relations are further matters dealt with in the publication.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: EUR 30

Publications Office
Publications.europa.eu

ISBN 978-92-79-07069-3

9 789279 070693