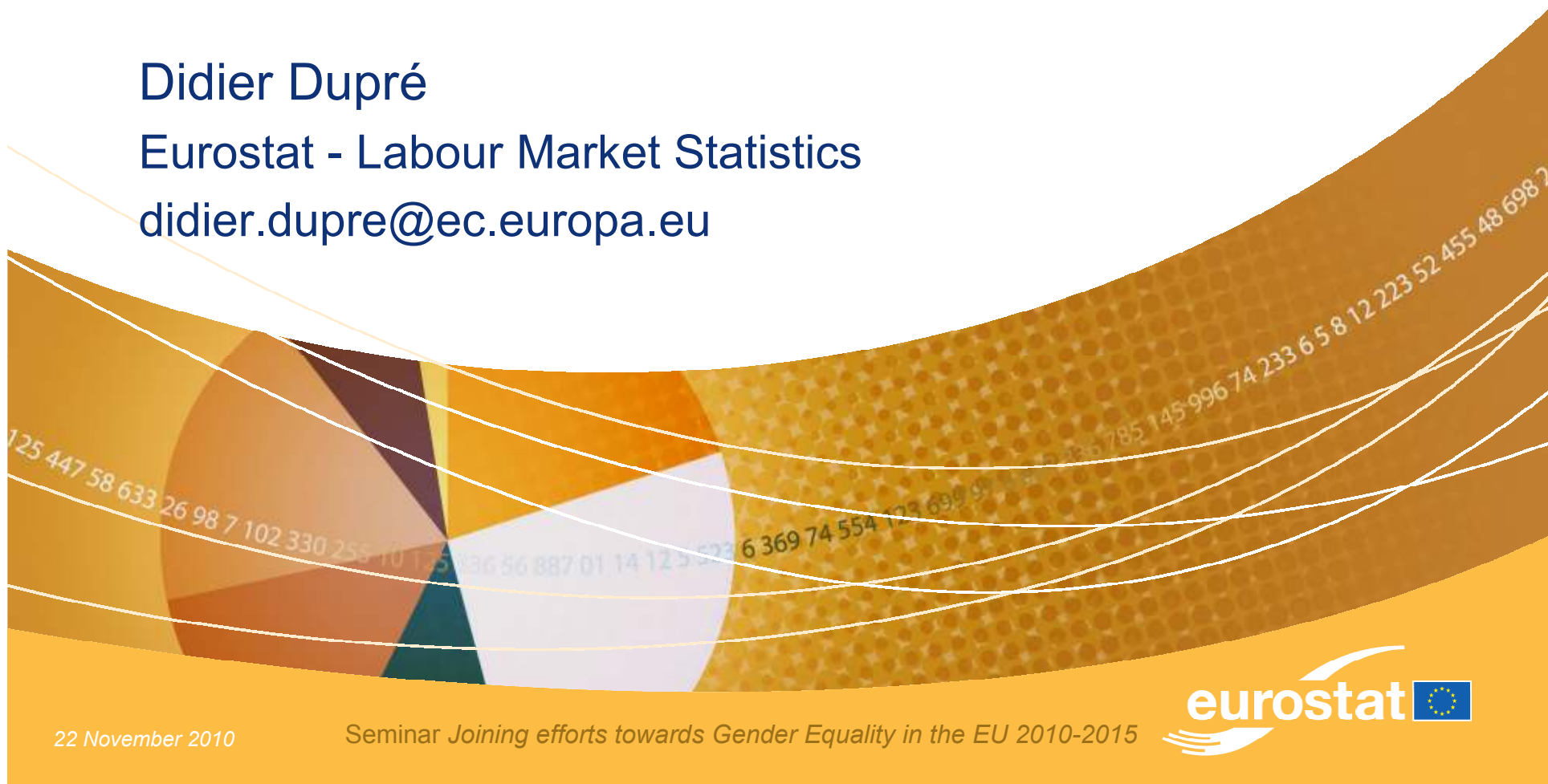


Gender statistics in the European Statistical System (ESS)

Didier Dupré

Eurostat - Labour Market Statistics

didier.dupre@ec.europa.eu



Gender mainstreaming in the ESS statistics

■ European Statistical System (ESS):

Eurostat, National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities responsible for European statistics

■ Community Statistical Programme 2008 to 2012:

- Art. 3: “The programme shall be implemented ... producing and disseminating high-quality, harmonised Community statistics ***disaggregated by gender***, where appropriate, ...”
- Part on social policy: “... a ***core set of indicators on the equality between men and women*** will be defined ...”

Statistical harmonisation in the ESS

- **Two kind of approaches, depending on the needs and level of harmonisation expected:**
 - Legal basis, which is binding, or
 - Gentlemen’s agreement (not compulsory, some MS may not provide data or not use exactly the good concepts)
- **Manuals, guidelines, reports (not binding), e.g. “Core social variables” including variable “sex” (biological aspect)**

ESS actions under the Strategy 2006-2010

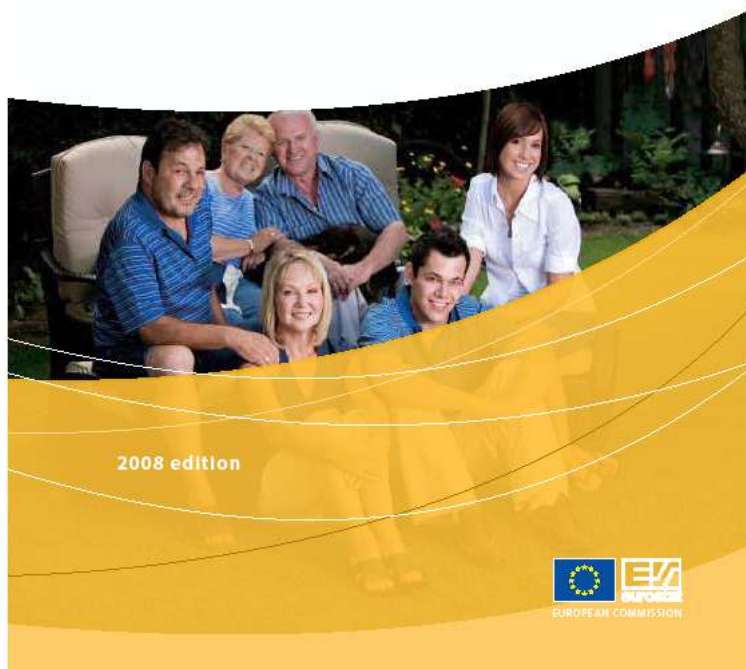
- Harmonisation of the (non-adjusted) Gender Pay Gap
- Inventory of all available gender-related statistics and statistical data broken down by gender
- LFS and SILC ad hoc modules (reconciliation work & family life + intra-household sharing of resources)
- Statistical annex of the Commission Annual Report on progress on gender equality
- Time Use Surveys conducted in Member States

Eurostat gender-related publications



35/2010 - 5 March 2010

The life of women and men in Europe
A statistical portrait



2008 edition

8 March 2010: International Women's Day

A statistical perspective on women and men in the EU27

How much higher is the life expectancy for women than for men, and what is it expected to be in 2030? Is the unemployment rate for women higher than for men? And what about the employment rate? What are the differences between women and men in their use of the internet - sending e-mails, reading on-line newspapers, doing internet banking or checking work opportunities?

Answers to these questions can be found in this News Release, published by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, on the occasion of the International Women's Day on 8 March 2010. This News Release presents just a small selection of the large amount of gender based data available from Eurostat.

One woman in four aged 65 and over in 2030

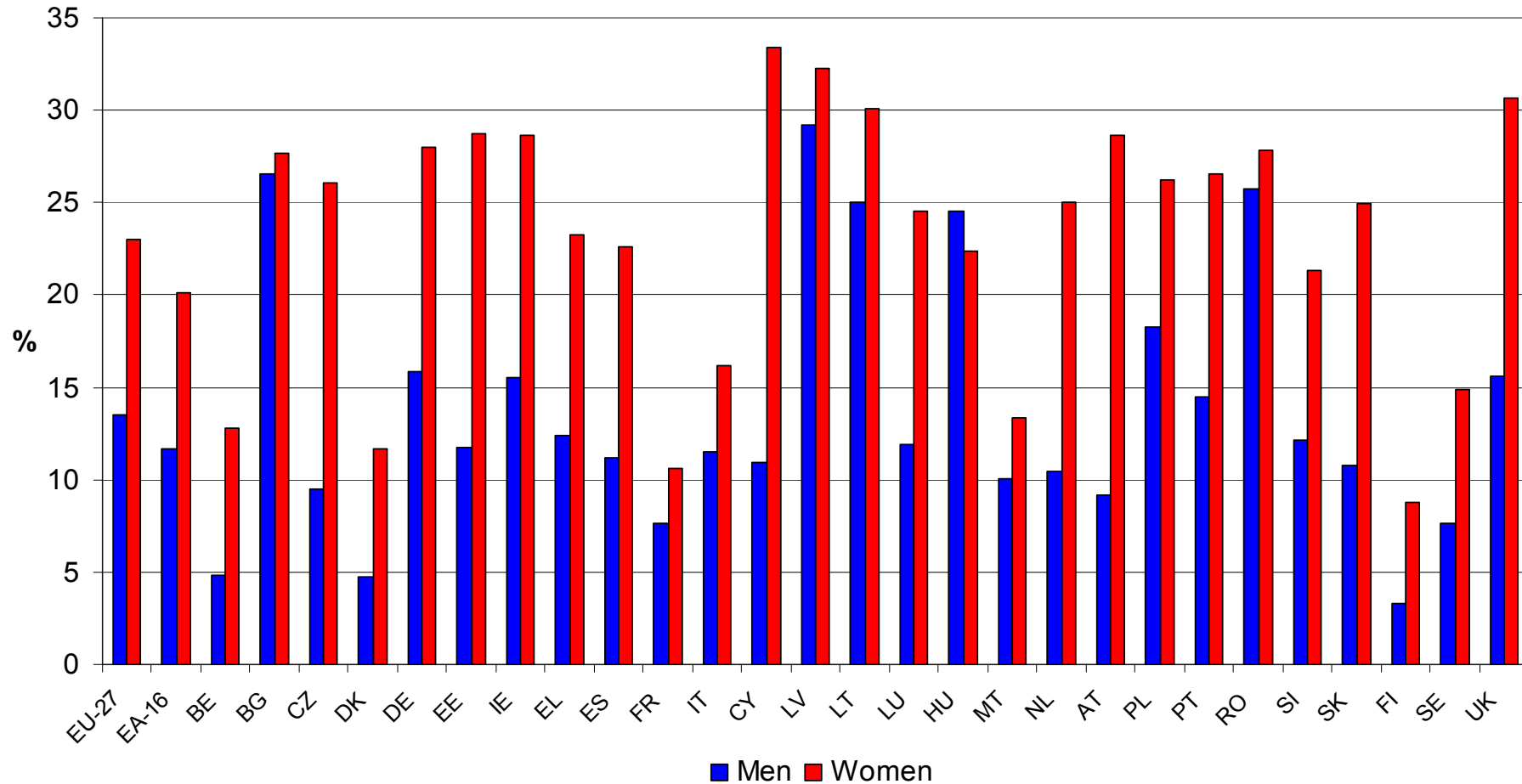
Life expectancy for women in 2008 ranged between 77.0 years in **Bulgaria** and 84.9 years in **France** (in 2007), and was higher than for men in all Member States. In 2008, the largest differences in life expectancy between women and men, of around eleven years, were found in **Lithuania** (77.6 years for women and 66.3 years for men), **Estonia** (79.5 and 68.7) and **Latvia** (77.8 and 67.0), and the smallest, of around four years, in the **Netherlands** (82.5 and 78.4), **Sweden** (83.3 and 79.2) and the **United Kingdom** (81.8 and 77.8 in 2007). On average in the EU27 in 2007, life expectancy at birth was 82.2 years for women and 76.1 years for men, a difference of 6.1 years.

In 2030, life expectancy at birth in the EU27 is expected to rise to 85.3 years for women and 80.0 years for men, a difference of 5.3 years. Differences between women and men are projected to narrow, ranging from around three years in **Cyprus** to around nine years in **Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia**.

This rise in life expectancy will be reflected by an increase in the proportion of women aged 65 and over: in 2008, a fifth (19%) of women in the EU27 were aged 65 and over, while this share is expected to increase to a quarter (26%) in 2030.

Eurostat/ESS statistical data: more analysis

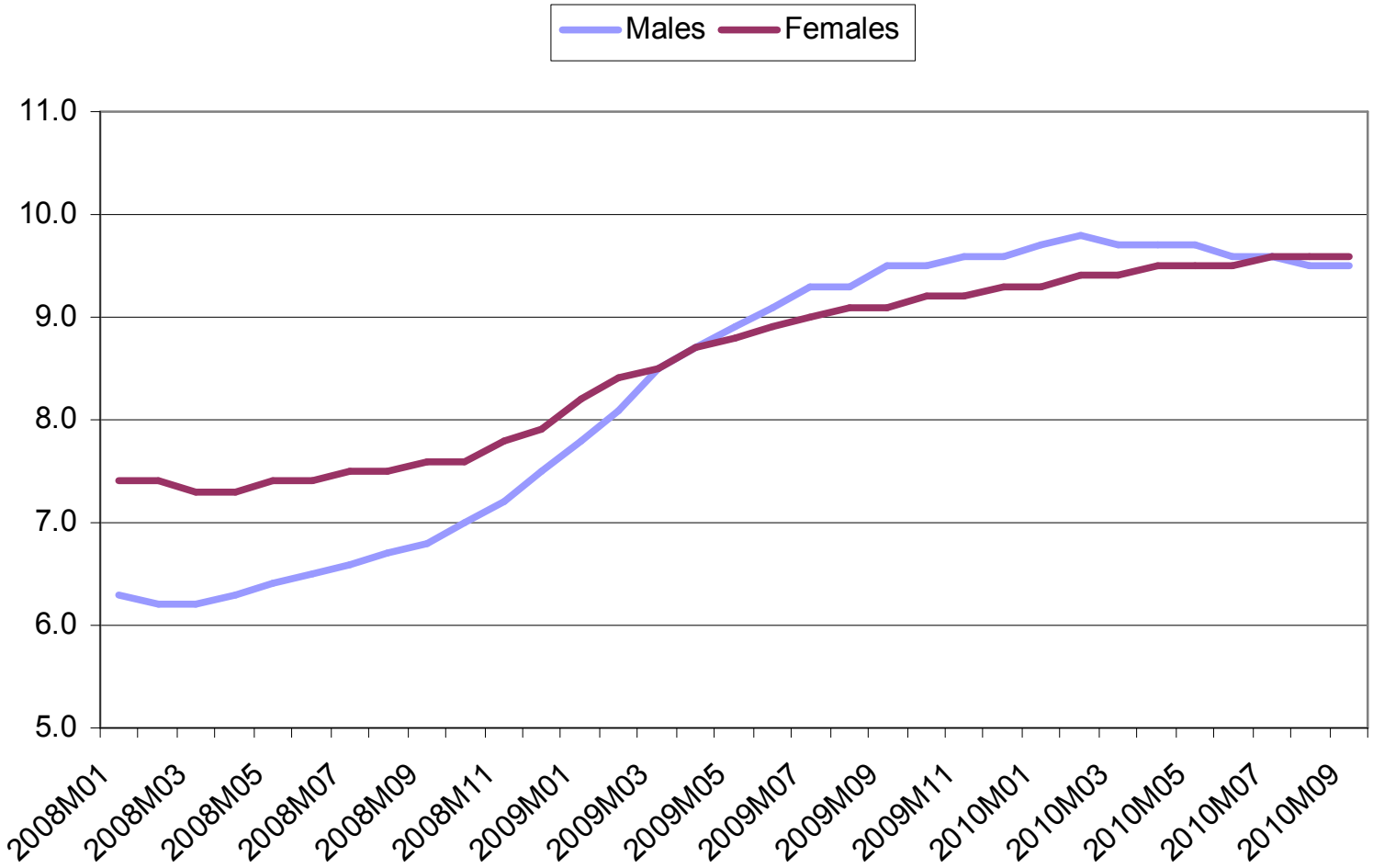
(1) Earnings: low wage earners*



* full-time employees having annual gross earnings lower than two thirds of the annual full-time median gross earnings (Source: SES 2006)

Eurostat/ESS statistical data: more analysis

(2) Unemployment rate – EU27



Seasonally adjusted

Eurostat/ESS statistical data: access to microdata provided to researchers

- **Research bodies only (universities, others)**
- **Commission Regulation 831/2002 concerning access to confidential data for scientific purpose**
 - Safe Centre in Eurostat, and/or
 - CD-Rom of anonymised micro-data

Safeguards against disclosure of individual data, see:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2002R0831:20100707:EN:PDF>

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/introduction>