A statistical portrait on women and men in Europe

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Presentation highlights

- Policy Drivers
- Statistical response for policy needs
- Statistical overview of the gender situation in Europe
- Future developments of gender statistics
Policy drivers

- Commission Women’s Charter 2010
- Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010-2015
- Europe 2020 and Employment Guidelines
- Responses to the economic and financial crisis
- Integration of migrants
- Forthcoming Council Conclusions on stepping up action to close the gender pay gap
Statistical Response to policy needs

- Development of comparable gender-related statistics and statistical data broken down by sex, where appropriate

- Widely achieved in the area of social statistics

- More problematic for:
  - Gender-based violence (ongoing development)
  - Areas other than social statistics (e.g., entrepreneurs)
Statistical overview of the gender situation in Europe

- Gender Pay Gap (Structural Indicator)
- Gender gaps in employment and poverty
- Reconciliation between work and family life
- Intra-household sharing of resources
- Education
- Migration
- Health
- Information Society
Gender Pay Gap - 2008

Non adjusted: includes effects of segregation and women participation to labour market
In % of men gross hourly earnings
Employment Rate 20-64 years – EU27

In % - EU2020 target: 75 %
Population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, in % - EU2020 target: 10%
At risk of poverty - 2008

Population having an equivalised income lower than 60% of the national median, in %
Breakdown of migrants by gender – 2008

All immigrants and emigrants to EU Member States, breakdown in %
Future developments of gender statistics

- Ensure good coordination with EIGE
- Continue collaboration with International Organisation, e.g., UN-ECE
- Improve dissemination: a dedicated section on gender equality indicators available soon on Eurostat web site

Actions to implement the New Strategy 2010-2015:
- Continue to develop gender statistical data (e.g., on disability)
- Further improve statistics on the pay gap
- Consider the feasibility of poverty indicators based on individual income (not household income)