



Report on equality between women and men

2007



Report on equality between women and men – 2007

European Commission

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
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● FOREWORD

This is the fourth European Commission Report on equality between women and men. It concludes the year 2006, which was marked by several key initiatives to promote gender equality. The adoption of a Roadmap for gender equality by the Commission and of a European Pact for gender equality by the Member States, as well as the creation of the European Institute for gender equality all point to the commitment and efforts made by the European Union to achieve equality between women and men in Europe, both by law and in practice.

These efforts continue the action taken at Community level over the past 50 years to promote gender equality, during which considerable progress has been achieved. For example, the present report demonstrates the sharp increase in the employment rate for women and points out their improved educational level — which is now higher than that of men.

Nevertheless, important challenges remain and it is striking to note that women in all the Member States, without exception, are still at a disadvantage compared to men in fields such as their participation in employment, pay levels or the sharing of family and domestic tasks.

This is why this Commission Report underlines the importance of eliminating all gaps between women and men on the labour market. It will also be crucial in promoting a better balance between professional and private life, while encouraging a better distribution of responsibilities between men and women.

These priorities are also those highlighted in the European Pact for gender equality, and I count on the Member States to fully implement it. The pact constitutes a clear support for gender equality policy and recognises of its contribution to growth and employment.

For its part, the European Commission will support the action of the Member States in the fields where better progress is needed, in line with the priorities highlighted in the Roadmap.



Vladimír Špidla
Member of the European Commission
for Employment, Social Affairs
and Equal Opportunities

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● 1. Introduction

The Spring European Council of March 2003 asked the Commission to report annually on developments towards gender equality and orientations for gender mainstreaming of policy areas. This report is the fourth to comply with that request.

2006 saw two major events with a bearing on gender equality in the EU: the adoption by the Commission of the Roadmap for equality between women and men for the period 2006-2010, and the adoption by the European Council of the Pact for Gender Equality. These two key initiatives testify to the EU's continued commitment to achieving genuine equality between women and men.

The European Union, which has now been enlarged to 27 Member States, is about to celebrate the 50th anniversary of gender equality policy and the European Year of Equal Opportunities for All. Moreover, equality policy is at the centre of two areas of concern: growth and employment, and demographic change. It will need the full support of the cohesion policy, the new programming period for which begins in 2007.

● 2. Main developments

2.1 Policies and legislation

With the adoption of the **Roadmap for equality between women and men**¹ on 1 March 2006, the Commission defined its priorities and its framework of action for promoting equality in the period to 2010, thus continuing its task of promoting gender equality and ensuring that all its policies contribute to that objective. The Roadmap represents the Commission's commitment to continuing and intensifying its actions in this area. Detailed follow-up reports will be compiled annually.

At the European Council of 23 and 24 March 2006, the Member States approved a **European Pact for Gender Equality**.² The Pact demonstrates the Member States' determination to implement policies aimed at promoting the employment of women and guaranteeing a better balance between professional and private life in order to meet the challenges of demographic change. In this context, it would appear essential to develop childcare services in order to achieve the Barcelona objectives.³

The ageing of the population, combined with declining birth rates, raises considerable challenges for our societies, as demonstrated in the **Communication on the demographic future of Europe**,⁴ which was adopted by the Commission on 12 October 2006. It is clear that policies on gender equality will contribute significantly to meeting those challenges: on the one hand, by stimulating the employment of women, thus compensating for the forecast decline in the working population; and, on the other, by supporting the individual choices of women and men, including decisions on the number of children they wish to have.

At the same time, the Commission launched a **formal consultation among the social partners**⁵ on the possible

thrust of Community action regarding the reconciliation of professional, private and family life, including the promotion of flexible working arrangements, the development of crèche and care services and the possible revision of existing provisions regarding maternity leave and parental leave.⁶

The legislative framework for gender equality improved considerably with the adoption in June 2006 of a Directive⁷ which simplifies and updates existing Community legislation on the **equal treatment** of women and men as regards employment. The greater clarity of the legal texts should facilitate better application of the law, thus contributing to the objective of "better regulation". The Member States must ensure that the Directive is transposed in their national legislation by August 2008. As regards transposition of the Directive of 2002 on equal treatment,⁸ procedures for failure to fulfil an obligation were initiated against nine Member States, four of which were still open as at the end of 2006.

The Regulation creating a **European Institute for Gender Equality** was adopted in December 2006.⁹ The Institute is required to provide significant technical support for the development of policies on equality between women and men.

2006 saw the adoption of the new regulation of the **Structural Funds**¹⁰ and of the Community strategic guidelines on cohesion¹¹ for the period 2007-2013, which foresee both specific measures and the integration of the gender perspective in all actions.¹² Their implementation will primarily be the task of the Member States, in the form of National strategic reference frameworks and operational programmes. The remit of the European Rural Development Fund also includes the principle of equality between men and women¹³ in rural development support policy. In addition, the Community's "PROGRESS" programme¹⁴ contains a section dedicated to gender equality which will support the implementation of Community policy on equality between women and men in the areas of employment and social solidarity.

1 COM (2006) 92 final.

2 Conclusions of the Presidency, 7775/1/06/Rev 1.

3 Providing childcare services for 33% of children up to the age of three and 90% of children aged between three and the compulsory schooling age by 2010.

4 COM (2006) 571 final.

5 SEC (2006) 1245.

6 Directives 92/85/EEC and 96/34/EC.

7 Directive 2006/54/EC.

8 Directive 2002/73/EC.

9 Regulation (EC) No 1922/2006.

10 In particular, Regulations (EC) 1081/2006 and 1083/2006.

11 Council Decision 2006/702/EC.

12 Article 16 of Regulation (EC) 1083/2006.

13 Article 8 of Regulation (EC) 1698/2005.

14 Council Decision No. 1672/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006.

Poverty often affects women, particularly the elderly and single-parent households. Moreover, health and social welfare systems are not always attuned to the different needs of women and men. This is why the promotion of equality between women and men is among the overarching objectives of the new framework for the open coordination of **social protection and inclusion** policies adopted by the European Council in March 2006.¹⁵ Its implementation should help to implement policies aimed at reducing the disparities between women and men in these fields.

As regards violence and human trafficking, in a Communication of August 2006, the Commission put forward a strategy to measure crime (including human trafficking, violence against women and domestic violence) and criminal justice.¹⁶ It will help to improve appreciably our understanding of these evils, the principal victims of which are women.

Gender equality is also recognised as a factor in economic development in the framework of the EU's External Affairs. By the beginning of 2007, the Commission will prepare a Communication on the integration of gender equality in **development cooperation**. In addition, a five-year Action Plan designed to strengthen the role of women in Mediterranean societies was adopted in November 2006 as part of the **Euromed** partnership. This Plan provides a framework in which the EU and Mediterranean countries can cooperate in strengthening the role of women in the social, political, economic and cultural spheres.

2.2 Gender gaps

The employment of women, including older women, has continued to make solid advances in recent years. That should not obscure the clearly unfavourable situation of women on the labour market in relation to men. Major gaps remain, and they are always to women's disadvantage. Labour market segregation and inequalities in working arrangements are proving to be persistent, and this is reflected in a significant and stable gender pay gap.

The female labour force continues to be the engine of employment growth in Europe. Since the launch of the

Lisbon Strategy in 2000, 6 of the 8 million jobs created in the EU have been taken by women. In 2005, the **rate of female employment** rose for the 12th consecutive year, to stand at 56.3%, i.e. 2.7 points above its 2000 level, compared with a 0.1 point rise in the rate of male employment. If this favourable trend continues,¹⁷ the Lisbon objective of 60% female employment by 2010 will be attained. Similarly, the rise in the **rate of employment of women over the age of 55** has been significantly faster than that of men, and now stands at 33.7%, i.e. almost seven points more than in 2000.

Accordingly, the gap in employment rates between women and men was reduced to 15 points in 2005, i.e. by 2.6 points over five years. It should be pointed out that the gap varies widely between age groups: it is only 5.9 points among young people (15-24 years of age), 16.7 points for workers aged between 25 and 54, and no less than 18.1 points for those above 55. The positive trend in the employment of women is also reflected in the proportionally faster decline in their **unemployment rate**, the gender gap having declined from 2.8 in 2000 to 2 in 2005.

Despite this positive trend, the increased difficulty which women are facing in **reconciling their professional and private lives**, and the unequal division of domestic and family responsibilities, remain very marked. It is striking that the rate of employment of women between the ages of 20 and 49 falls by 15 points when they have a child, while that of men increases by six points. Moreover, increasing demands for labour flexibility are having a disproportionately large impact on women. Almost one-third of women work part-time (32.9% in 2006), compared with just 7.7% of men; 14.8% of female employees had a fixed-term contract, i.e. one point more than their male counterparts. The extent to which use is made of flexible arrangements for working time can reflect personal preferences, but the marked difference between the sexes underlines the imbalance between men and women in the use of time.

In addition, the labour market remains largely partitioned. **Occupational and sectoral segregation** indices by sex show no sign of a significant decline. It would therefore appear that the increase in female employment is being achieved mainly in sectors of activity and in professions which are already dominated by women. Nearly four women

¹⁵ On the basis of Council Document 6801/06 of 27.02.2006.

¹⁶ COM (2006) 437 final.

¹⁷ According to projections by the European Commission, the rate of female employment will continue to increase, reaching 65% in 2025, at which point it will stabilise. See http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2006/eesp106en.pdf

salary earners in ten work in the civil service, education, health or social work, and nearly half are clerical workers, sales persons, or unskilled or low-skilled workers.

Moreover, there continues to be an imbalance between women and men in **decision-making positions**, both political and economic. Fewer than one-third of managers are women, and the management boards of the 50 biggest listed European companies had only one woman for every ten men in 2005. In national Parliaments, the average proportion of women is only 24%. It is 33% in the European Parliament.

Segregation is a factor in **education**. Although women now represent the majority of new higher education graduates (59%), their fields of study remain strongly stereotyped. Teaching, the social sciences, the arts and health account for nearly half of all female graduates but less than one-quarter

of their male counterparts. Conversely, technical studies attract only one female graduate in ten, compared with four male graduates in ten.

One of the consequences of the differences and inequalities which women face on the labour market is the persistent **gender pay gap**. Women earn an average of 15% less than men for every hour worked.¹⁸

At the **social** level, women, especially elderly women and single mothers, are at greater risk of exclusion and poverty. The risk of poverty among women over the age of 65 is 20%, i.e. five points more than for men, while that among single-parent households¹⁹ is 34%. In addition, long-term unemployment affects 4.5% of women, i.e. one point more than men. Women also constitute the majority of the economically inactive and are therefore particularly vulnerable to poverty.

¹⁸ Relative difference in average gross hourly remuneration between men and women.

¹⁹ The vast majority of single parents being women.



3. Challenges and policy orientations

The Spring European Council of 2006 stressed that policies on gender equality are essential instruments for economic growth, prosperity and competitiveness. The European strategy for growth and employment also recognises the contribution of gender equality to meeting the Lisbon objectives. In order fully to exploit the potential of European workforce productivity, it is essential to promote women's long-term participation in the labour market and to eliminate the disparities between men and women right across the board. To meet these challenges, equality policies will need the active support of cohesion policy and effective implementation of legislation on equal treatment. The Commission will support the Member States' actions in a number of key areas where significant progress has yet to be achieved, in line with the priorities set out in the Roadmap for gender equality.

3.1 Eliminating gender gaps on the labour market

Access to high-quality paid employment is the guarantor of the economic independence of both women and men. Nevertheless, some very major disparities persist between the sexes, in particular regarding arrangements for working time (part-time work, temporary contracts) and sectors and professions. It is essential to analyse and tackle the factors underlying these disparities.

- The causes of labour market segregation, which essentially originates in stereotype choices of education, training and careers, should be actively combated;
- Efforts aimed at eliminating obstacles to women's access to decision-making and managerial positions need to be intensified;
- The efforts which have been made to reduce the gender pay gap should be continued, in cooperation with all concerned. Particular attention should be given to the low level of wages in professions and sectors which tend to be dominated by women and to the reasons which lead to reduced earnings in professions and sectors in which women become more prominent;

- The development, implementation and monitoring of flexicurity policies²⁰ should take account of their different impacts on women and men and should avoid stressing the "flexibility" aspect for women and the "security" aspect for men;
- Policies and measures aimed at increasing employment among specific target groups, such as the young, older workers, the long-term unemployed, ethnic minorities, migrant workers or the disabled, should take account of the particular circumstances of men and women in each of these groups and the specific obstacles with which they are confronted.

3.2 Encouraging a better balance of private and family responsibilities between women and men

Numerous constraints restrict the free choice of individuals to reconcile their professional and private lives, for example, the lack of childcare services, financial factors, career setbacks, the risk of losing one's skills, the difficulties of returning to employment and the pressure to conform to stereotypes. Arrangements for leave should be reviewed in order to contribute to a better distribution of private and family responsibilities between men and women, thereby enhancing children's quality of life and well-being.

- It is important to ensure that parental leave is targeted at both men and women and is, in particular, individual (non-transferable) and financially attractive, that it can be taken over several periods, and that its duration is not a barrier to returning to work;
- Given the EU's ageing population, it is crucial to continue the development of accessible and affordable care services for dependants. Consideration could also be given to creating "filial leave", encouraging both men and women to care for elderly parents;
- It is opportune to promote paternity leave which makes it possible to involve fathers in domestic and family responsibilities from the day their children are born;

²⁰ Policies aimed both at making the labour market more flexible and at strengthening job security.

- The fight against stereotypes should be intensified at all levels by all parties involved and should be aimed, in particular, at men and companies;
- It is important to maintain the employability of employees who take on parental leave by means of support measures during and after their leave. This includes measures to ensure that employees maintain their skills and have access to training and a guarantee of continued career advancement;
- Companies, particularly SMEs, should be given help in making it easier for their employees to reconcile their professional, private and family lives.

3.3 Ensuring that policies on gender equality have the full support of cohesion and rural development policies

2007 is the first year of the new programming period for cohesion and rural development policies. The policies have been redesigned so as to contribute more fully to the Lisbon objectives and thus promote economic growth, productivity, and job creation. The Funds' potential as a catalyst for policies on equality between women and men needs to be exploited to the full.

- Member States should ensure the promotion of equality between women and men, and integration of the gender aspect at each stage of the use of the Funds, particularly by means of partnerships with bodies responsible for promoting equality between women and men;²¹
- The programming documents of the Funds should promote and implement the twin-track approach to equality policy by means of specific measures aimed at promoting equality and by taking careful account of how other projects and the management of the Funds may affect men and women;²²
- Funds should contribute to improving access to employment, increasing women's participation in

employment and career advancement, supporting the attainment of the objectives on childcare and other care structures and facilitating access to them.²³ Funds should also support female entrepreneurship, *inter alia* by means of services to businesses and access to finance;²⁴

- Actions to disseminate and exchange good practices, and public awareness campaigns on gender equality should be promoted, and the dialogue between stakeholders should be strengthened.²⁵

3.4 Ensuring effective implementation of the legislative framework

The 'acquis communautaire' relating to gender equality has made a significant contribution to the progress achieved over the last 50 years and continues to be developed and updated in order to make it clearer and more effective. It is nevertheless important to guarantee effective implementation of the legislation which goes beyond mere transposition of the 'acquis'. It is the task of the national actors to actively support full implementation of this legislation.

- It is important to take measures aimed at increasing the capacities of those involved in the legal system, particularly judges and lawyers, in terms of gender equality, in order that they have the training and technical assistance necessary to deal with gender equality issues in their work;
- The Member States and the social partners should actively support effective implementation of the legislation on the equal treatment of women and men and create the conditions which facilitate its enforcement;
- Organisations involved in the promotion of equality provided for in Directive 2002/73²⁶ can play an active role in the implementation of legislation. They should be supported by guaranteeing them the necessary financial and human resources and by ensuring that they possess the competences listed in the Directive.

21 Articles 11 and 16 of Council Regulation (EC) 1083/2006 and Articles 6 and 8 of Council Regulation (EC) 1698/2005.

22 Point 1 of the Community strategic guidelines.

23 Point 1.3.1 of the Community strategic guidelines.

24 Point 1.2.4 of the Community strategic guidelines.

25 Point 1.3.1 of the Community strategic guidelines.

26 Article 8a of Directive 76/207/EEC, as amended by Directive 2002/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002.

4. Conclusions

Building on this report and in line with the priorities set out in the Roadmap and the European Pact for equality between women and men, the European Council is invited to urge the Member States to urgently take up the challenges described above, in cooperation with the various stakeholders. Particular emphasis will need to be placed on:

- taking all possible steps to eliminate the gender pay gap;
- strengthening gender mainstreaming in the implementation of employment policies;
- continuing the efforts aimed at allowing men and women to reconcile their professional, private and family lives, and supporting the social partners in implementing measures in that area;
- adopting an approach to issues of demographic change which takes account of and supports gender equality;
- making full use of the potential offered by the Cohesion and Rural Development Policy to support the promotion of equality between women and men through programmes cofinanced by the Funds;
- acting promptly to transpose Directives 2006/54/EC on the equal treatment of men and women (recast) and 2004/113/EC on the equal treatment of women and men in the access to and supply of goods and services.

● ANNEX

This statistical annex provides an overview of the situation of women and men in the EU, its evolution over time and remaining gender gaps in different fields such as the labour market, education, presence in decision-making positions and social inclusion. Indicators have been chosen according to their relevance in covering aspects of the lives of women and men and the availability of comparable and reliable data. These indicators were already presented in the previous reports in order to facilitate the follow-up from one year to another.

Employment rates

Over the last few years, progress has been achieved towards the Lisbon target of reaching an employment rate for women of 60% by 2010. Female employment rate has risen from 53.6% in 2000 to 56.3% in 2005 whereas over the same period male employment rate has remained stable (from 71.2% to 71.3%). As a result, the gap between women's and men's employment rates decreased from 17.6 percentage points (p.p.) in 2000 to 15 p.p. in 2005. At national level, significant differences exist across the EU, with an employment rate gap below 10 p.p. in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, the Baltic countries, Bulgaria and Slovenia but exceeding 20 p.p. in Cyprus, Spain, Italy, Greece and Malta. The gap between female and male employment rates remains much higher amongst older workers (55 to 64 years) at 18.1 p.p. in 2005, down from 20 p.p. in 2000. This reduction was due to a strong rise in the employment rate of older female workers, from 26.9% in 2000 to 33.7% in 2005.

Unemployment rates

The positive evolution of female employment was reflected in unemployment figures, as the gap between women's and men's unemployment rates narrowed from 2.8 p.p. in 2000 to 2.0 p.p. in 2005. This decrease occurred notably in countries where the gap was the highest in 2000 (Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Germany, France and Poland). Nevertheless women were still more likely to be unemployed than men as the unemployment rate was 9.9% among women in 2005 whereas it was 7.9% among men.

Part-time work

Women's participation in the labour market is still largely characterised by a high share of part-time work. In 2006, the share of women employees working part-time was 32.9% in the EU while the corresponding figure for men was 7.7%. The share of female part-timers exceeded 30% in France, Denmark and Luxembourg, 40% in Sweden, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom and Germany and even reached 75% in the Netherlands. Conversely, the share of part-timers among female workers was very low in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Latvia.

Reconciliation of professional, private and family life

Women's participation to employment is affected by their predominant role in the care of children and other dependant persons, such as elderly or disabled persons. The difficulties faced by women in reconciling their professional and private life are evidenced by the strong impact of parenthood on employment rates. Participation in employment and the amount of time worked by women between 20 and 49 years are closely linked to the number and age of their children, which is less the case for men. In 2005, the employment rate for women aged 20-49 was 61.1% when they had children under 12, compared with 76% when they did not. For men with children under 12, however, the employment rate was higher (91.5%) than for those without children (85.6%).

Education and research

In most Member States, more women than men reach a high level of education. However, once graduated, the presence of women clearly decreases at each step of the typical academic career. Indeed, women are more numerous and more successful than men at first degree level (59% of ISCED 5a graduates), but their share decreases amongst PhDs (43% of ISCED 6 graduates), and reaches a minimum amongst full professors (15% of Grade A full professors). Moreover, study fields continue to be greatly segmented with a low presence of women in engineering or science and technology and a high one in health, education or the humanities.

Segregation

The choice of study fields certainly impacts on the gender segregation of the labour markets evidenced both for occupations and economic sectors. Estonia, Cyprus, Slovakia, Finland and Hungary face high segregation in occupations whilst sectoral segregation is the highest in Estonia, Slovakia, Lithuania, Ireland, Finland and Sweden. In consequence of segregated labour markets there is an under-representation of women in sectors crucial for economic development and usually well remunerated. For example, only 29% of scientists and engineers in the EU are women.

Decision-making

The average number of female members of national parliaments (single/lower houses) was 24% in 2006, just one p.p. above the 2004 level. This share exceeds 30% in Germany, Austria, Spain and Belgium and 40% in Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. However, it was below 15% in Greece, France, Slovenia, Ireland and Romania and did not exceed 10% in Malta and Hungary. Regarding decision-making in the economic sphere, women's share among managers in enterprises and administrations was 32%

in 2005, just one p.p. above the 2000 level. This share exceeded 35% in Baltic countries and France while it was lower than 15% in Malta and Cyprus.

At risk of poverty rate for older people

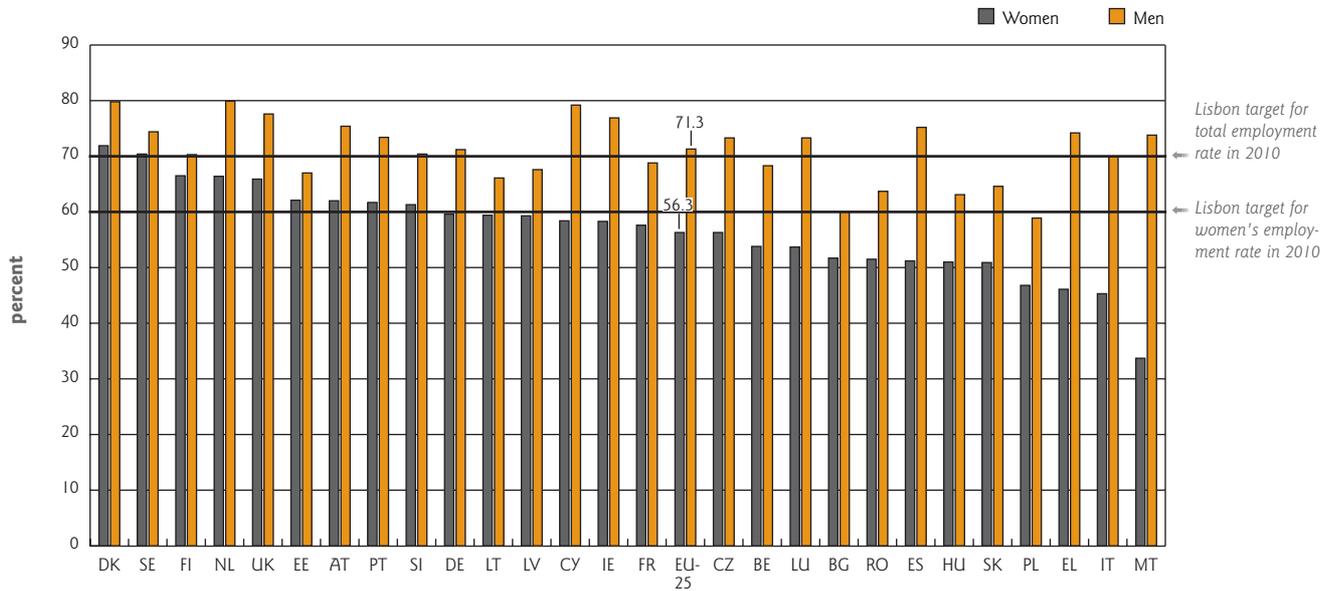
The consequence of the disadvantaged position of women on the labour market was visible in the gender gap in poverty risk, especially among older persons (aged 65 and over). The share of people being at risk of poverty (having an income below the threshold set at 60% of the national median income) is significantly higher for women than for men in the EU (20% vs. 15%) in almost all Member States. The gap exceeds 10 p.p. in five countries: Romania, Bulgaria, Ireland, Slovenia and Estonia.

Average age of women at first child

The average age of women at child bearing is still increasing, reaching 28.3 years in 2004. It is under 25 years for Bulgaria, Romania and the Baltic countries but was the highest in Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom.

1

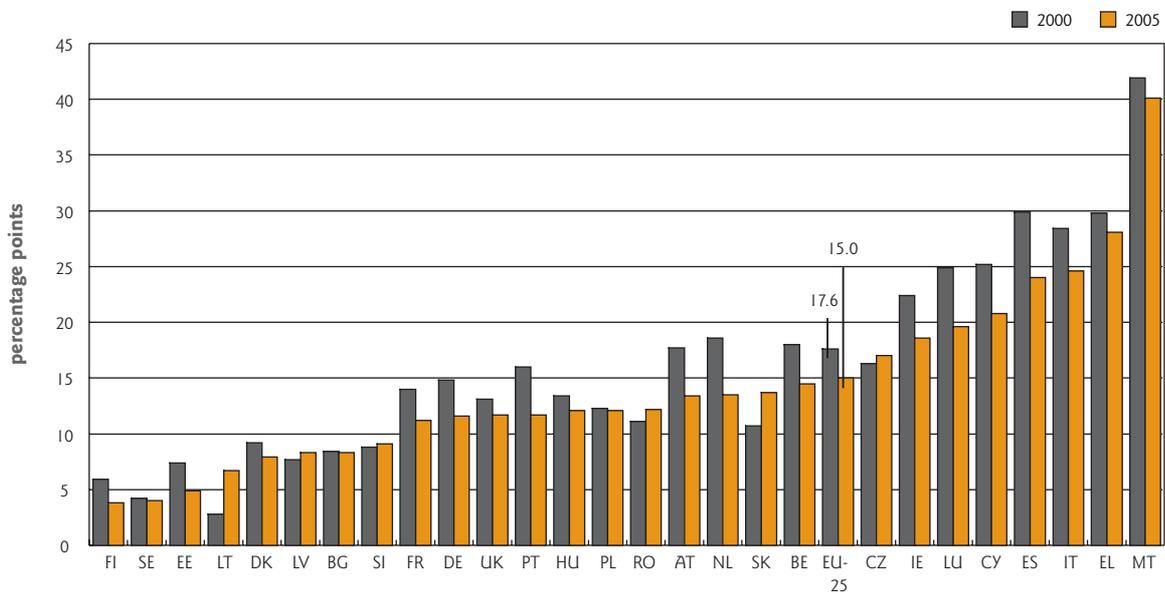
Employment rates (women and men aged 15-64) in EU Member States – 2005



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

2

Absolute gender gap in employment rates (women and men aged 15-64) in EU Member States – 2000 and 2005 (Difference between men's and women's employment rates)

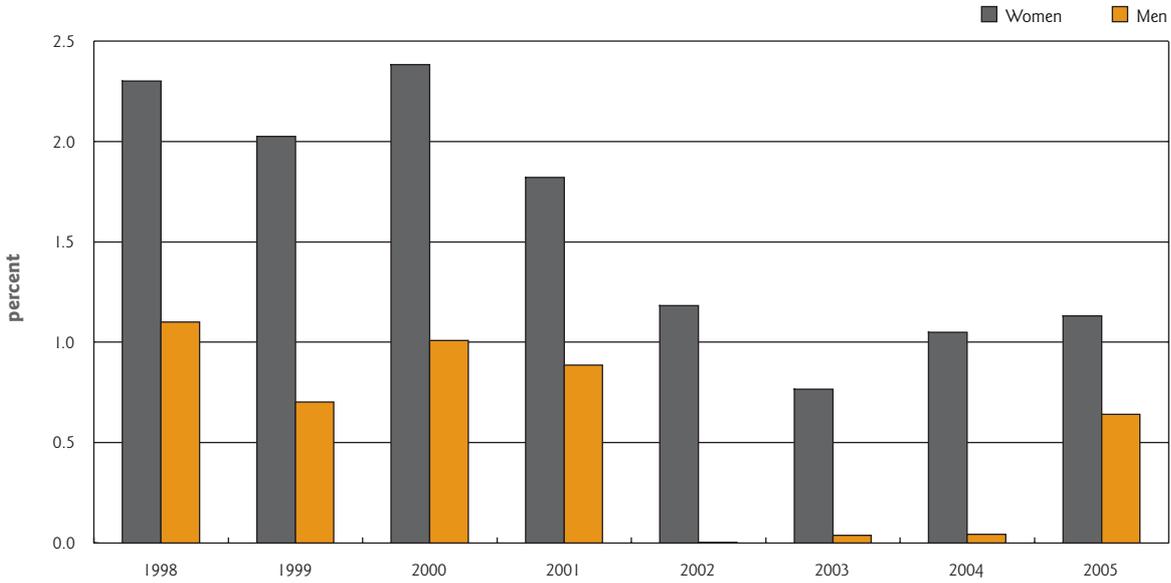


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

NB: A positive gap indicates higher employment rates for men in comparison with women, while the opposite is true for a negative gap.

3

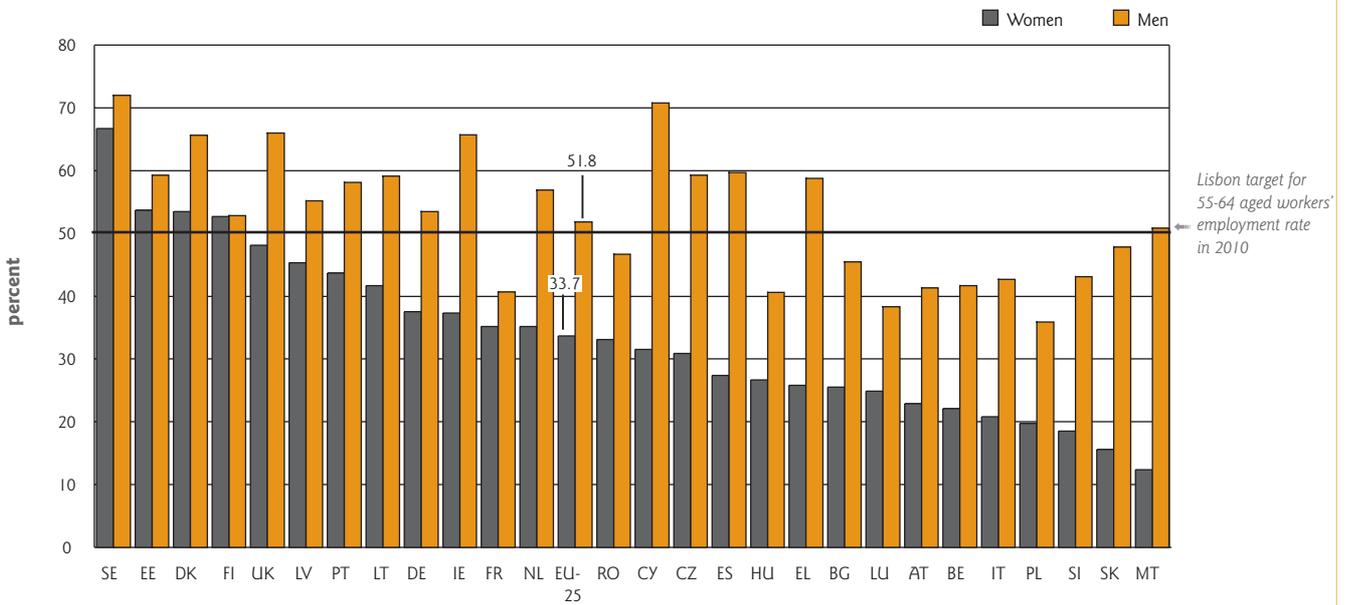
Annual growth of women's and men's employment, in EU-25, 1998-2005



Source: Eurostat, National accounts, annual averages. Gender breakdown is derived from Labour Force Survey.

4

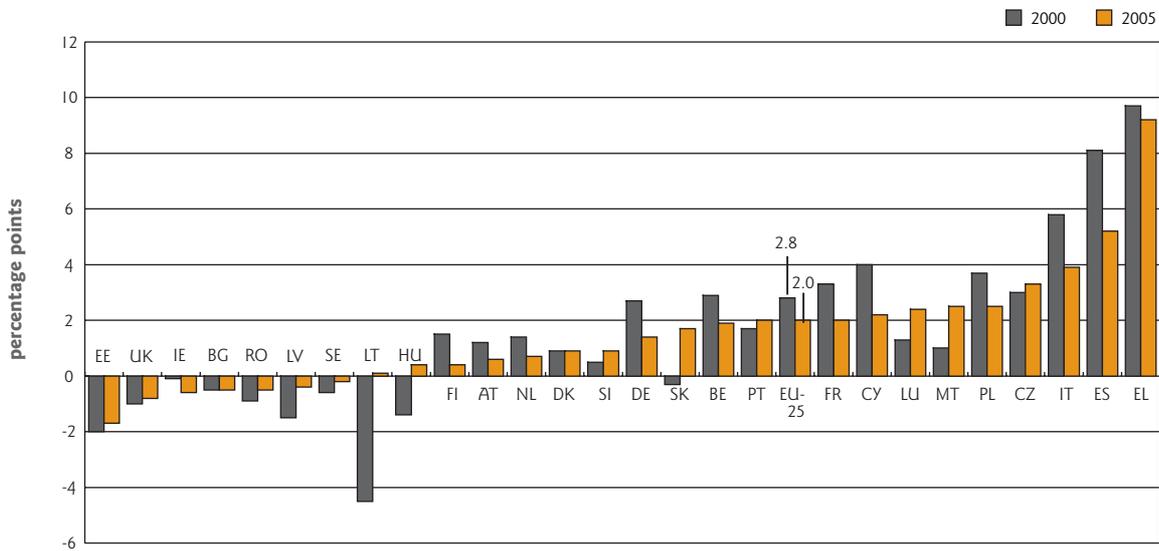
Employment rates of older workers (women and men aged 55-64) in EU Member States – 2005



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

5

Absolute gender gap in unemployment rates (women and men aged 15 years and over) in EU Member States – 2000 and 2005 (Difference between women's and men's unemployment rates)

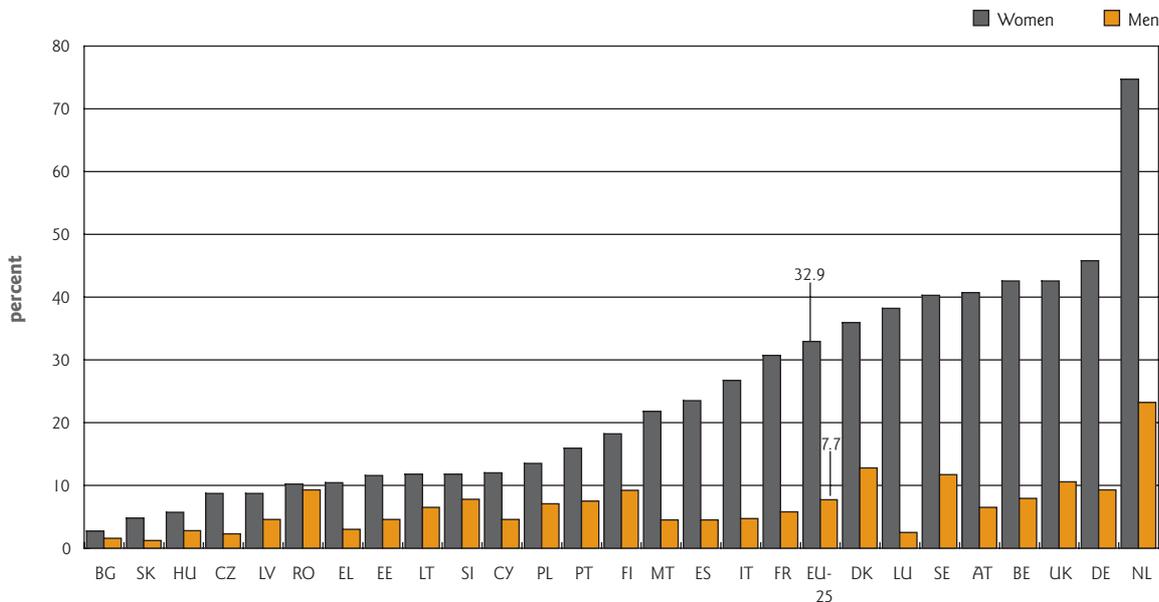


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

Notes: A positive gap indicates higher unemployment rates for women in comparison with men, while the opposite is true for a negative gap.
SE: for 2005: provisional value

6

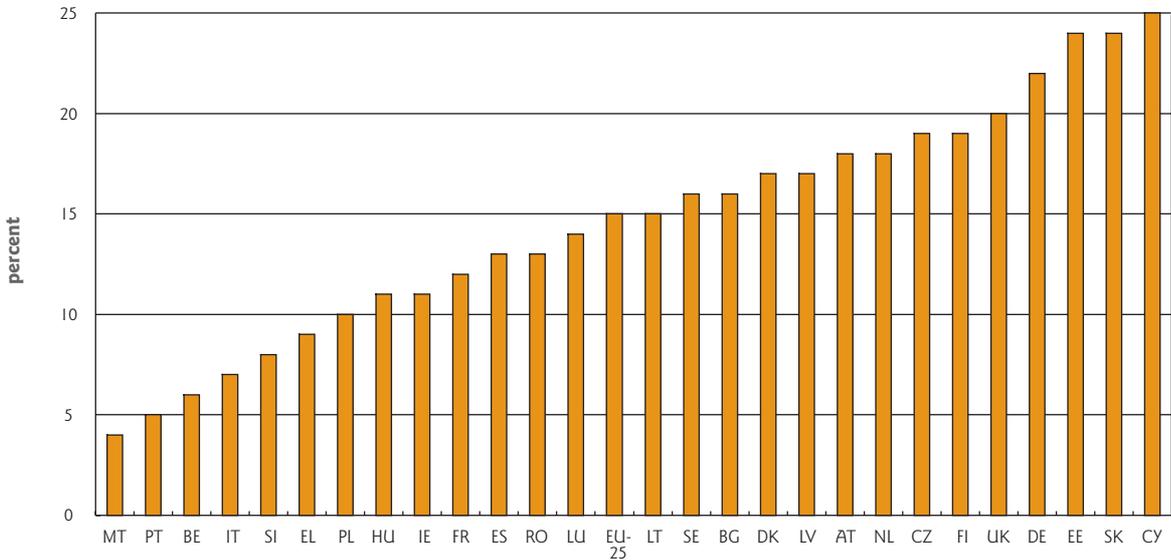
Share of part-time workers in total employment, in EU Member States – 2006



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Spring results.
IE: no data.

7

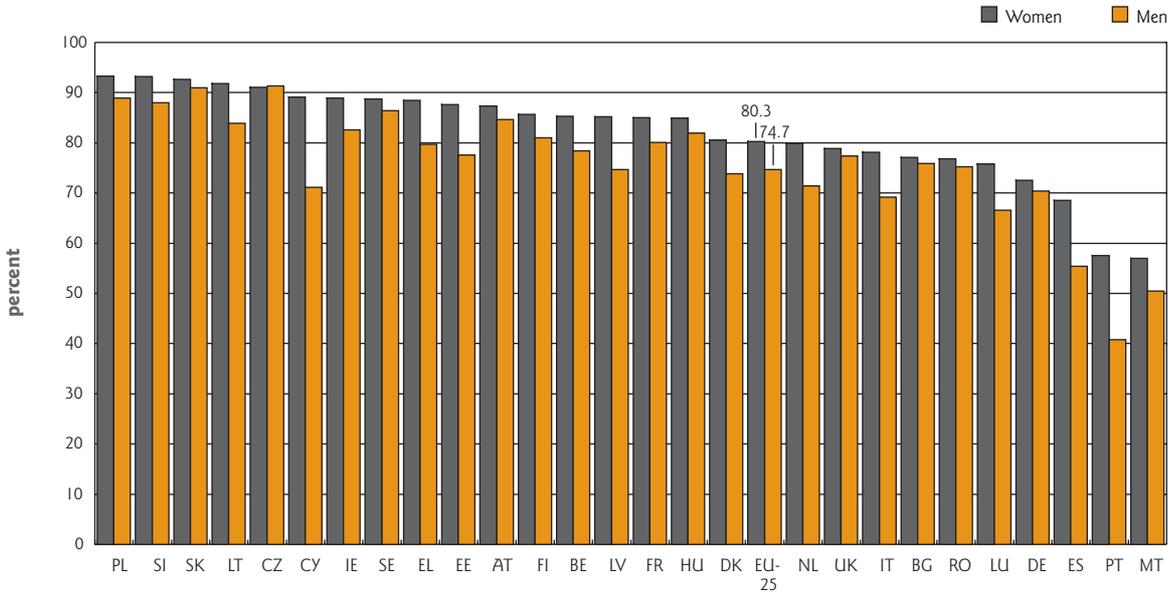
Pay gap between women and men in unadjusted form in EU Member States – 2005 (1)
 (Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings)



Source: Eurostat. Administrative data are used for LU, Labour Force Survey for FR and MT. Provisional results of EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) are used for BE, EL, ES, IE, IT, AT, PT, and UK. All other sources are national surveys. SI: Provisional results.
 Exception to the reference year : (1) 2004: BE, DK, EE, FI, IE, IT, PT
 NB: EU-25 estimates are population weighted averages of the latest available values.

8

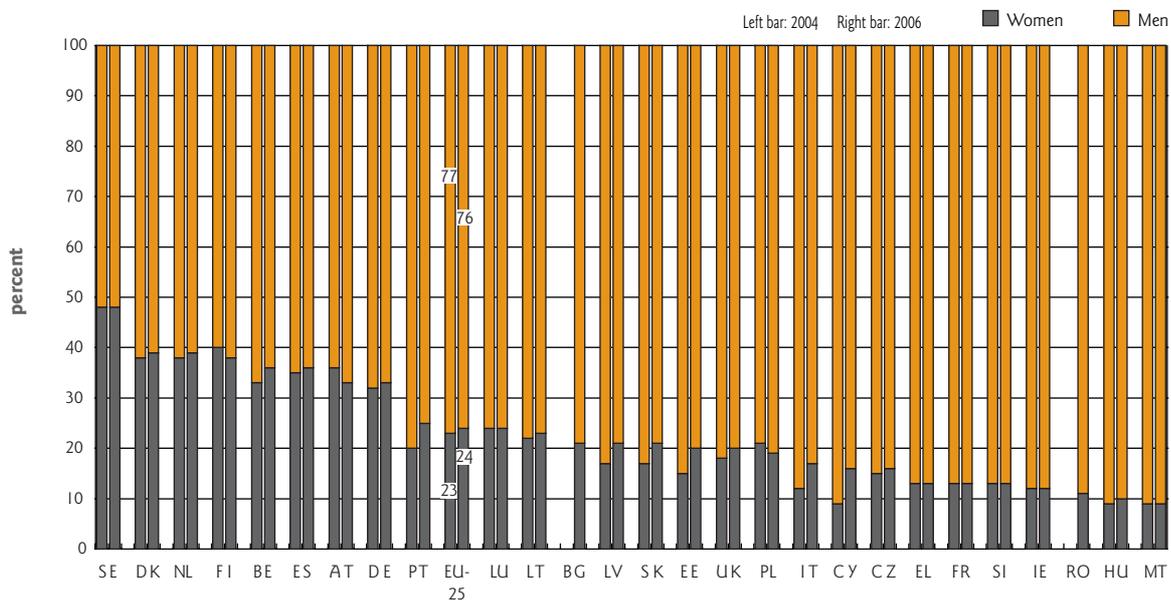
Educational attainment (at least upper secondary school) of women and men aged 20-24, in EU Member States – 2005



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.
 NB: IE: Provisional value.
 Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply lower rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for CY.

9

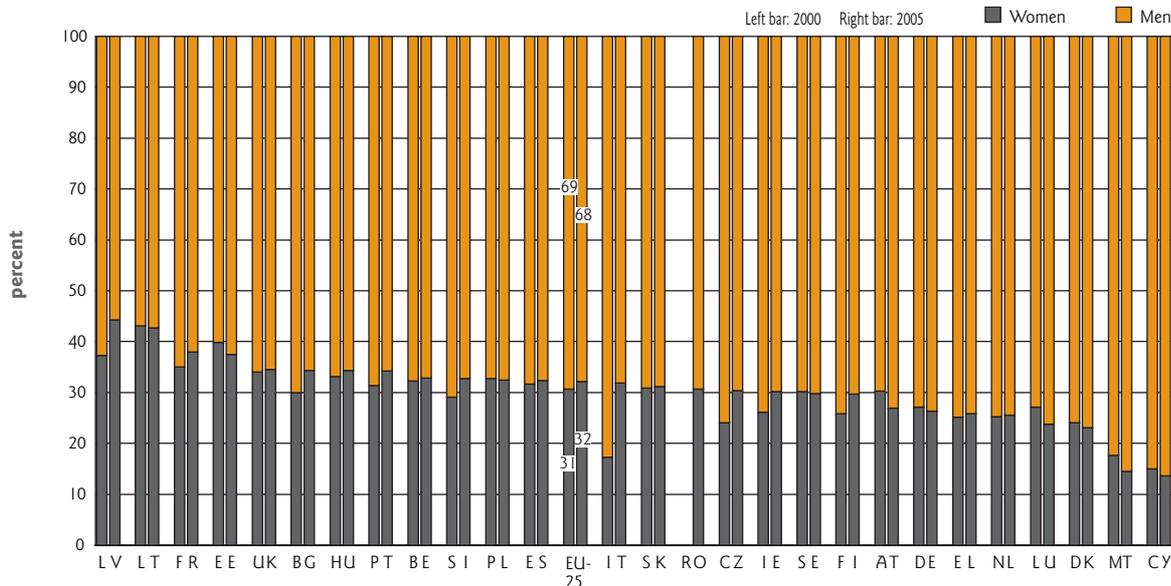
Members of single/lower houses of national parliaments in EU Member States – Distribution by sex – 2004 and 2006



Source: European Commission, Employment, Social affairs and Equal opportunities DG, Database on Women and Men in Decision-making.
 NB: The indicator has been developed within the framework of the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Council of Ministers.
 Data for 2004 are not available for BG and RO.

10

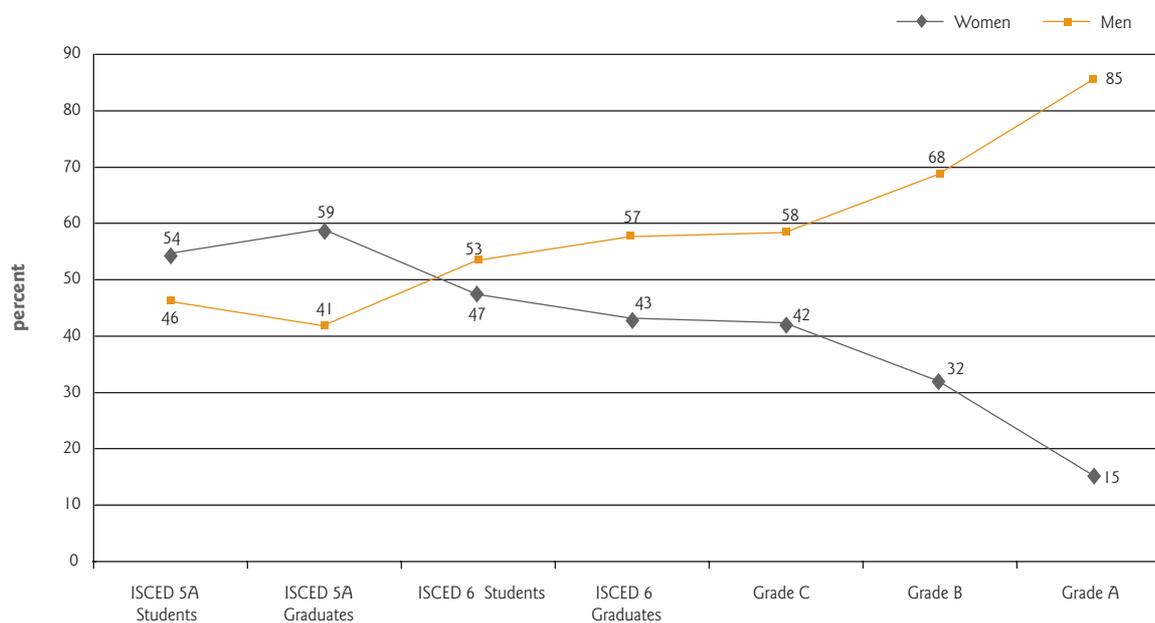
Managers in EU Member States – Distribution by sex – 2000 and 2005



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS).
 NB: Managers are persons classified in ISCO 12 and 13.
 For MT and CY: data lack reliability due to small sample size.
 For IT: Change of data collection method. No data for RO in 2000.

11

Relative share of women and men in a typical academic career for EU-25 – 2004



Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection for ISCED 5a and 6 students and graduates ; DG Research, WiS database for Grades A, B and C.

ISCED 5A: tertiary programmes to provide sufficient qualifications to enter into advanced research programmes & professions with high skills requirements. ISCED 6: Tertiary programmes which lead to an advanced research qualifications (PhD).

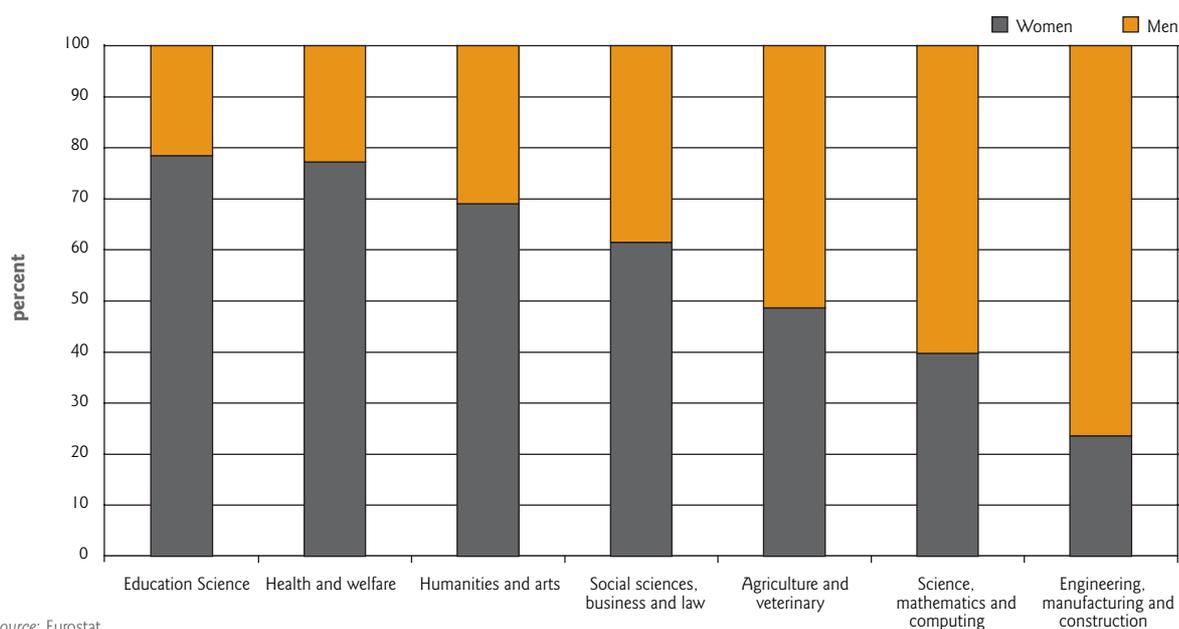
ISCED 6 students: Data unavailable for DE and SI.

Grade A: the single highest grade/post at which research is normally conducted with the institutional or corporate system. Grade B: researchers working in positions not as senior as top position but more senior than the newly qualified PhD holders. 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.

Grades C, B, A: Exception to the reference year: CY, PT: 2003; AT: 2002; FR: 2001; NL: FTE, SI: Data estimated, FR: Grade C unavailable; Data unavailable for IE and LU.

12

Sex distribution of tertiary education graduates by field of study in EU-25 – 2004

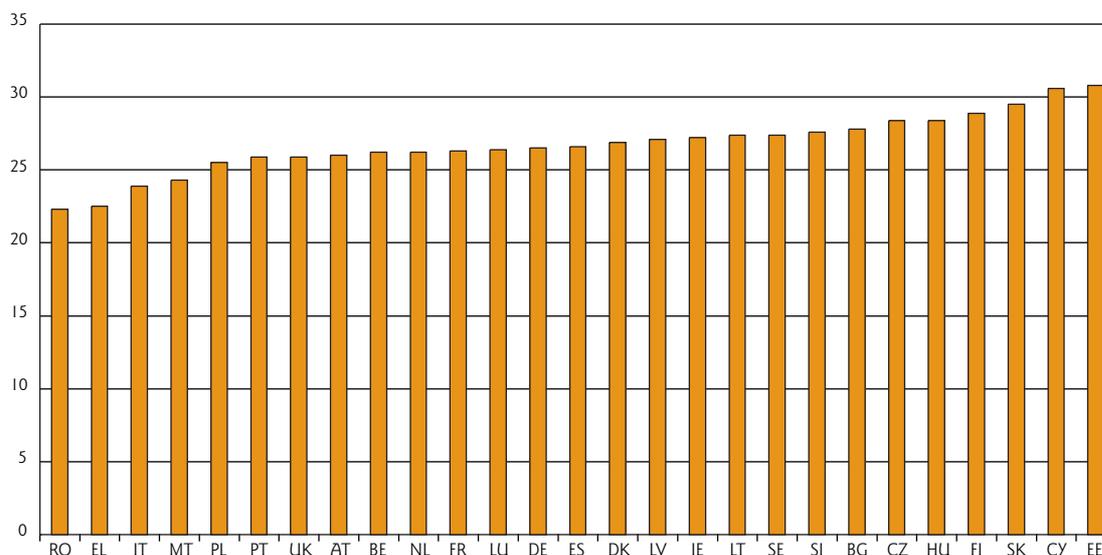


Source: Eurostat.

Tertiary education graduates include all graduates of levels ISCED 5 and 6.

13

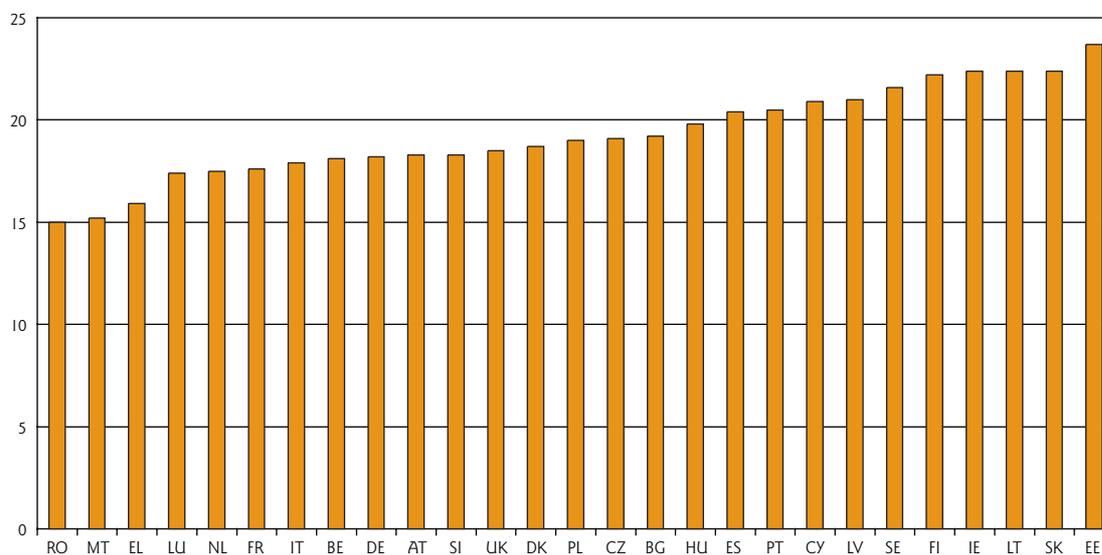
Gender segregation in occupations in EU Member States – 2005



Source: Eurostat - LFS - Gender segregation in occupations is calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each occupation; differences are added up to produce the total amount of gender imbalance expressed as a proportion of total employment (ISCO classification).

14

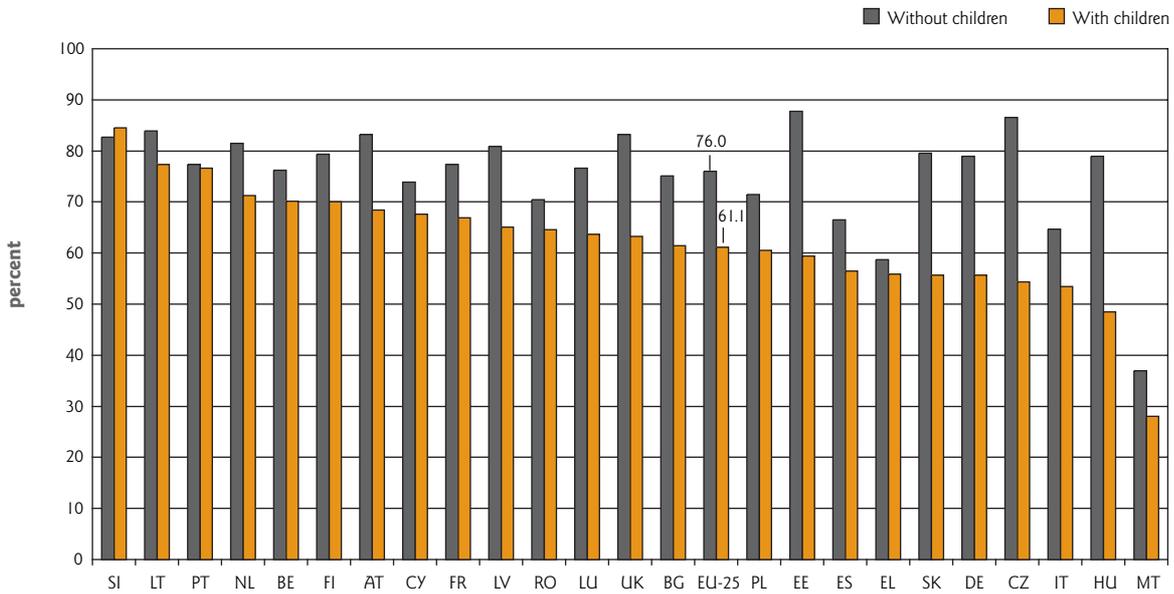
Gender segregation in economic sectors in EU Member States – 2005



Source: Eurostat - LFS - Gender segregation in sectors is calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each sector; differences are added up to produce the total amount of gender imbalance expressed as a proportion of total employment (NACE classification).

15

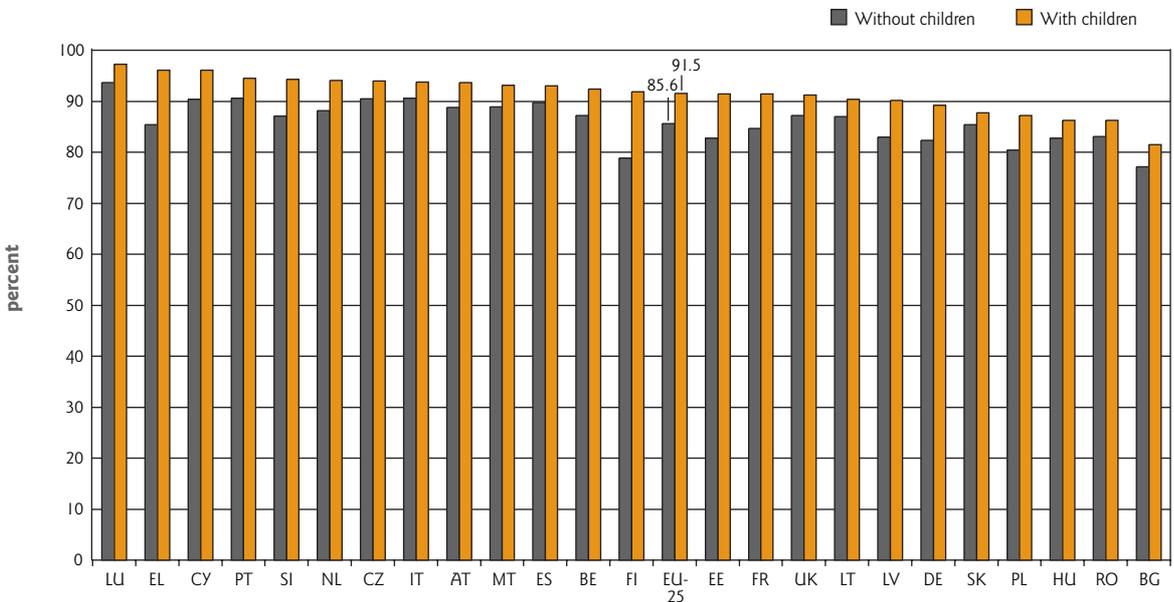
Employment rates of women aged 20-49, depending on whether they have children (under 12) – 2005



Source: Eurostat, European Labour Force Survey, annual averages.
Notes: No data available for DK, IE and SE.

16

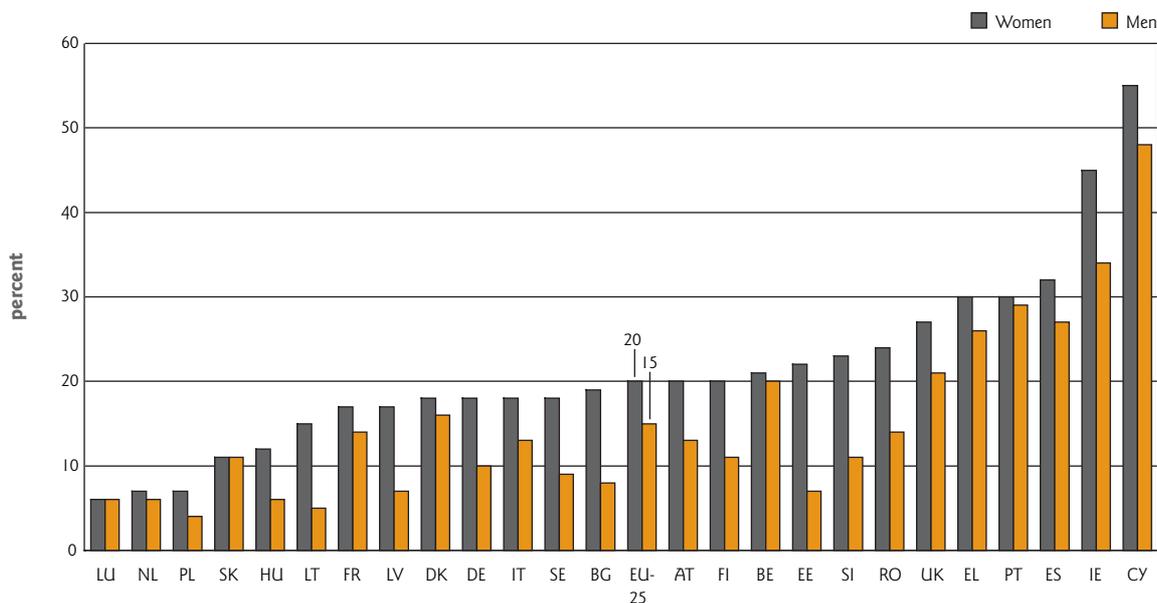
Employment rates of men aged 20-49, depending on whether they have children (under 12) – 2005



Source: Eurostat, European Labour Force Survey, annual averages.
Notes: No data for DK, IE and SE.

17

**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers¹ for older people
(women and men aged 65 years and over), in EU Member states – 2003**



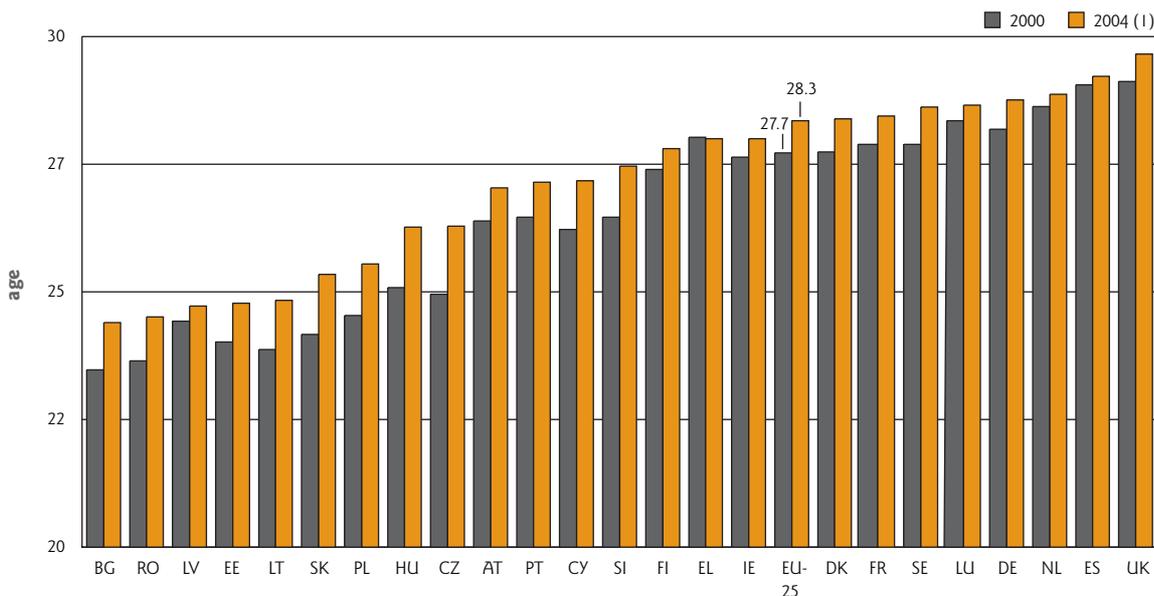
Source: Eurostat, SILC and national sources.

NB: 1) At risk of poverty rate for elderly persons: The share of persons aged 65+ with an income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median income. Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income (sum from all sources, adjusted for household size and composition). It should be noted that the risk-of-poverty indicator is computed using an income definition which does not yet include imputed rent of owner-occupiers. Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household. It should be noted that the data is drawn from the reference European source (EU-SILC) where available, but that during the transition to data collection under the EU-SILC regulations, *ex post* harmonised national sources are still used for around half of the countries. In consequence, whilst every effort has been made, for this reason indicators cannot be considered to be fully comparable.

EU aggregates are computed as population weighted averages of available national values. Data is presented for income reference year 2003. No data is available for CZ or MT for this reference year. NL and SK: provisional values.

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Average age of women at birth of first child – 2000 and 2004



Source: Eurostat, Demography statistics.

NB: No data available for BE, IT and MT for both years. UK: Scotland and Northern Ireland not included. For DE, LU, UK and BG: birth order of current marriage: the comparability with other countries is limited.

Exceptions to the reference years:

(1) DE, EE, EL and ES: 2003.

Employment rates (women and men aged 15-64) in EU Member States – 2000 and 2005

	Women		Men		Gender gap	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU (25 countries)	53.6	56.3	71.2	71.3	17.6	15.0
Belgium	51.5	53.8	69.5	68.3	18.0	14.5
Czech Republic	56.9	56.3	73.2	73.3	16.3	17.0
Denmark	71.6	71.9	80.8	79.8	9.2	7.9
Germany	58.1	59.6	72.9	71.2	14.8	11.6
Estonia	56.9	62.1	64.3	67.0	7.4	4.9
Greece	41.7	46.1	71.5	74.2	29.8	28.1
Spain	41.3	51.2	71.2	75.2	29.9	24.0
France	55.2	57.6	69.2	68.8	14.0	11.2
Ireland	53.9	58.3	76.3	76.9	22.4	18.6
Italy	39.6	45.3	68.0	69.9	28.4	24.6
Cyprus	53.5	58.4	78.7	79.2	25.2	20.8
Latvia	53.8	59.3	61.5	67.6	7.7	8.3
Lithuania	57.7	59.4	60.5	66.1	2.8	6.7
Luxembourg	50.1	53.7	75.0	73.3	24.9	19.6
Hungary	49.7	51.0	63.1	63.1	13.4	12.1
Malta	33.1	33.7	75.0	73.8	41.9	40.1
Netherlands	63.5	66.4	82.1	79.9	18.6	13.5
Austria	59.6	62.0	77.3	75.4	17.7	13.4
Poland	48.9	46.8	61.2	58.9	12.3	12.1
Portugal	60.5	61.7	76.5	73.4	16.0	11.7
Slovenia	58.4	61.3	67.2	70.4	8.8	9.1
Slovakia	51.5	50.9	62.2	64.6	10.7	13.7
Finland	64.2	66.5	70.1	70.3	5.9	3.8
Sweden	70.9	70.4	75.1	74.4	4.2	4.0
United Kingdom	64.7	65.9	77.8	77.6	13.1	11.7
Bulgaria	46.3	51.7	54.7	60.0	8.4	8.3
Romania	57.5	51.5	68.6	63.7	11.1	12.2

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

Employment rates of older workers (women and men aged 55-64) in EU Member States – 2000 and 2005

	Women		Men		Gender gap	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU (25 countries)	26.9	33.7	46.9	51.8	20.0	18.1
Belgium	16.6	22.1	36.4	41.7	19.8	19.6
Czech Republic	22.4	30.9	51.7	59.3	29.3	28.4
Denmark	46.6	53.5	64.1	65.6	17.5	12.1
Germany	29.0	37.5	46.4	53.5	17.4	16.0
Estonia	39.0	53.7	55.9	59.3	16.9	5.6
Greece	24.3	25.8	55.2	58.8	30.9	33.0
Spain	20.2	27.4	54.9	59.7	34.7	32.3
France	26.3	35.2	33.6	40.7	7.3	5.5
Ireland	27.2	37.3	63.2	65.7	36.0	28.4
Italy	15.3	20.8	40.9	42.7	25.6	21.9
Cyprus	32.1	31.5	67.3	70.8	35.2	39.3
Latvia	26.7	45.3	48.4	55.2	21.7	9.9
Lithuania	32.6	41.7	50.6	59.1	18.0	17.4
Luxembourg	16.4	24.9	37.2	38.3	20.8	13.4
Hungary	13.3	26.7	33.2	40.6	19.9	13.9
Malta	8.4	12.4	50.8	50.8	42.4	38.4
Netherlands	26.1	35.2	50.2	56.9	24.1	21.7
Austria	17.2	22.9	41.2	41.3	24.0	18.4
Poland	21.4	19.7	36.7	35.9	15.3	16.2
Portugal	40.6	43.7	62.1	58.1	21.5	14.4
Slovenia	13.8	18.5	32.3	43.1	18.5	24.6
Slovakia	9.8	15.6	35.4	47.8	25.6	32.2
Finland	40.4	52.7	42.9	52.8	2.5	0.1
Sweden	62.1	66.7	67.8	72.0	5.7	5.3
United Kingdom	41.7	48.1	60.1	66.0	18.4	17.9
Bulgaria	10.3	25.5	33.2	45.5	22.9	20.0
Romania	43.8	33.1	56.0	46.7	12.2	13.6

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

Unemployment rates (women and men aged 15 and over) in EU Member States – 2000 and 2005

In this table, the gender gap is calculated as women's unemployment rate minus men's unemployment rate

	Women		Men		Gender gap	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU (25 countries)	10.2	9.9	7.4	7.9	2.8	2.0
Belgium	8.5	9.5	5.6	7.6	2.9	1.9
Czech Republic	10.3	9.8	7.3	6.5	3.0	3.3
Denmark	4.8	5.3	3.9	4.4	0.9	0.9
Germany	8.7	10.3	6.0	8.9	2.7	1.4
Estonia	11.8	7.1	13.8	8.8	-2.0	-1.7
Greece	17.2	15.3	7.5	6.1	9.7	9.2
Spain	16.0	12.2	7.9	7.0	8.1	5.2
France	10.9	10.9	7.6	9.0	3.3	1.9
Ireland	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.6	-0.1	-0.6
Italy	13.6	10.1	7.8	6.2	5.8	3.9
Cyprus	7.2	6.5	3.2	4.3	4.0	2.2
Latvia	12.9	8.7	14.4	9.1	-1.5	-0.4
Lithuania	14.1	8.3	18.6	8.2	-4.5	0.1
Luxembourg	3.1	5.9	1.8	3.5	1.3	2.4
Hungary	5.6	7.4	7.0	7.0	-1.4	0.4
Malta	7.4	9.0	6.4	6.5	1.0	2.5
Netherlands	3.6	5.1	2.2	4.4	1.4	0.7
Austria	4.3	5.5	3.1	4.9	1.2	0.6
Poland	18.1	19.1	14.4	16.6	3.7	2.5
Portugal	4.9	8.7	3.2	6.7	1.7	2.0
Slovenia	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.1	0.5	0.9
Slovakia	18.6	17.2	18.9	15.5	-0.3	1.7
Finland	10.6	8.6	9.1	8.2	1.5	0.4
Sweden	5.3	7.7	5.9	7.9	-0.6	-0.2
United Kingdom	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.1	-1.0	-0.8
Bulgaria	16.2	9.8	16.7	10.3	-0.5	-0.5
Romania	6.3	7.6	7.2	8.3	-0.9	-0.7

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

Share of part-time workers in total employment in EU Member States – 2001 and 2006

	Women		Men	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU (25 countries)	29.8	32.9	6.2	7.7
Belgium	36.8	42.6	5.2	7.9
Czech Republic	8.6	8.7	2.2	2.3
Denmark	31.6	35.9	10.2	12.8
Germany	39.3	45.8	5.3	9.3
Estonia	10.4	11.6	4.7	4.6
Greece	7.2	10.4	2.3	3.0
Spain	17.3	23.5	2.8	4.5
France	30.4	30.7	5.0	5.8
Ireland	31.3	:	6.5	:
Italy	17.8	26.7	3.8	4.7
Cyprus	12.9	12	5.0	4.6
Latvia	12.1	8.7	7.9	4.6
Lithuania	10.0	11.8	7.6	6.5
Luxembourg	25.6	38.2	1.8	2.5
Hungary	5.1	5.7	2.0	2.8
Malta	17.1	21.8	3.7	4.5
Netherlands	71.3	74.7	20.0	23.2
Austria	33.6	40.7	4.3	6.5
Poland	12.6	13.5	8.2	7.1
Portugal	16.7	15.9	6.9	7.5
Slovenia	7.4	11.8	5.0	7.8
Slovakia	3.8	4.8	1.2	1.2
Finland	16.7	18.2	7.6	9.2
Sweden	32.7	40.3	10.8	11.7
United Kingdom	44.3	42.6	9.0	10.6
Bulgaria	3.9	2.7	3.1	1.6
Romania	19.1	10.2	14.7	9.3

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Spring results.

Pay gap between women and men in unadjusted form in EU Member States – 2005 (Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings)

	2005 (1)
EU (25 countries)	15
Belgium	6
Czech Republic	19
Denmark	17
Germany	22
Estonia	24
Greece	9
Spain	13
France	12
Ireland	11
Italy	7
Cyprus	25
Latvia	17
Lithuania	15
Luxembourg	14
Hungary	11
Malta	4
Netherlands	18
Austria	18
Poland	10
Portugal	5
Slovenia	8
Slovakia	24
Finland	19
Sweden	16
United Kingdom	20
Bulgaria	16
Romania	13

Source: Eurostat. Administrative data are used for LU, Labour Force Survey for FR and MT. Provisional results of EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) are used for BE, EL, ES, IE, IT, AT, PT and UK. All other sources are national surveys. SI: Provisional results.

Exception to the reference year: (1) 2004: BE, DK, EE, FI, IE, IT, PT
NB: EU-25 estimates are population weighted averages of the latest available values.

Educational attainment (at least upper secondary school) of women and men aged 20-24, in EU Member States – 2005

	Women	Men
EU (25 countries)	80.3	74.7
Belgium	85.3	78.4
Czech Republic	91.1	91.3
Denmark	80.5	73.8
Germany	72.5	70.4
Estonia	87.6	77.6
Greece	88.5	79.7
Spain	68.5	55.4
France	85.0	80.1
Ireland	88.9	82.6
Italy	78.1	69.2
Cyprus	89.1	71.1
Latvia	85.2	74.7
Lithuania	91.8	83.9
Luxembourg	75.8	66.6
Hungary	84.9	81.9
Malta	57.0	50.5
Netherlands	79.9	71.4
Austria	87.3	84.6
Poland	93.3	88.9
Portugal	57.5	40.8
Slovenia	93.2	88.0
Slovakia	92.6	91.0
Finland	85.7	81.0
Sweden	88.7	86.4
United Kingdom	78.9	77.4
Bulgaria	77.1	75.9
Romania	76.8	75.2

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), annual averages.

NB: IE: Provisional value. Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply lower rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for CY.

Members of single/lower houses of national parliaments in EU Member States – Distribution by sex – 2004 and 2006

	2004		2006	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU (25 countries)	23	77	24	76
Belgium	33	67	36	64
Czech Republic	15	85	16	84
Denmark	38	62	39	61
Germany	32	68	33	67
Estonia	15	85	20	80
Greece	13	87	13	87
Spain	35	65	36	64
France	13	87	13	87
Ireland	12	88	12	88
Italy	12	88	17	83
Cyprus	9	91	16	84
Latvia	17	83	21	79
Lithuania	22	78	23	77
Luxembourg	24	76	24	76
Hungary	9	91	10	90
Malta	9	91	9	91
Netherlands	38	62	39	61
Austria	36	64	33	67
Poland	21	79	19	81
Portugal	20	80	25	75
Slovenia	13	87	13	87
Slovakia	17	83	21	79
Finland	40	60	38	62
Sweden	48	52	48	52
United Kingdom	18	82	20	80
Bulgaria	:	:	21	79
Romania	:	:	11	89

Source: European Commission, Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities DG, database on Women and Men in decision-making.
NB: The indicator has been developed within the framework of the follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Council of Ministers.
Data for 2004 are not available for BG and RO.

Distribution of managers by sex in EU Member States – 2000 and 2005

	2000		2005	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU (25 countries)	30.6	69.4	32.2	67.8
Belgium	32.2	67.8	32.9	67.1
Czech Republic	24.1	75.9	30.3	69.7
Denmark	24.0	76.0	23.0	77.0
Germany	27.1	72.9	26.3	73.7
Estonia	39.8	60.2	37.5	62.5
Greece	25.1	74.9	25.8	74.2
Spain	31.7	68.3	32.3	67.7
France	35.0	65.0	38.0	62.0
Ireland	26.1	73.9	30.2	69.8
Italy	17.3	82.7	31.9	68.1
Cyprus	15.0	85.0	13.6	86.4
Latvia	37.3	62.7	44.3	55.7
Lithuania	43.1	56.9	42.7	57.3
Luxembourg	27.1	72.9	23.8	76.2
Hungary	33.1	66.9	34.3	65.7
Malta	17.7	82.3	14.5	85.5
Netherlands	25.3	74.7	25.6	74.4
Austria	30.3	69.7	27.0	73.0
Poland	32.7	67.3	32.5	67.5
Portugal	31.3	68.7	34.2	65.8
Slovenia	29.1	70.9	32.8	67.2
Slovakia	30.8	69.2	31.2	68.8
Finland	25.9	74.1	29.7	70.3
Sweden	30.1	69.9	29.8	70.2
United Kingdom	34.1	65.9	34.5	65.5
Bulgaria	30.0	70.0	34.3	65.7
Romania	:	:	30.7	69.3

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS), spring data.

NB: Managers are persons classified in ISCO 12 and 13.

CY, MT: data lack reliability due to the small sample size. IT: change in data collection method.

Gender segregation in occupations and in economic sectors in EU Member States – 2001 and 2005

	Gender segregation in occupations		Gender segregation in economic sectors	
	2001	2005	2001	2005
Belgium	26.1	26.2	18.1	18.1
Czech Republic	29.2	28.4	18.9	19.1
Denmark	28.1	26.9	19.0	18.7
Germany	27.0	26.5	18.2	18.2
Estonia	32.4	30.8	24.4	23.7
Greece	21.5	22.5	15.4	15.9
Spain	24.9	26.6	19.3	20.4
France	26.6	26.3	17.4	17.6
Ireland	26.7	27.2	20.7	22.4
Italy	21.9	23.9	15.2	17.9
Cyprus	29.5	30.6	17.5	20.9
Latvia	29.7	27.1	21.0	21.0
Lithuania	28.4	27.4	20.8	22.4
Luxembourg	26.8	26.4	19.6	17.4
Hungary	28.3	28.4	19.3	19.8
Malta	17.2	24.3	15.2	15.2
Netherlands	25.0	26.2	18.1	17.5
Austria	27.2	26.0	20.3	18.3
Poland	25.6	25.5	13.9	19.0
Portugal	26.3	25.9	21.2	20.5
Slovenia	26.8	27.6	17.4	18.3
Slovakia	31.2	29.5	22.8	22.4
Finland	29.6	28.9	21.9	22.2
Sweden	28.0	27.4	21.2	21.6
United Kingdom	26.8	25.9	18.8	18.5
Bulgaria	27.0	27.8	17.5	19.2
Romania	:	22.3	13.8	15.0

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS) – Spring data.

NB: Gender segregation in sectors is calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each sector; differences are added up to produce the total amount of gender imbalance expressed as a proportion of total employment (NACE classification).

Gender segregation in occupations is calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each occupation; differences are added up to produce the total amount of gender imbalance expressed as a proportion of total employment (ISCO classification).

Employment rates of women and men (aged 25-49) depending on whether they have children (under 12) – 2005

	Without children		With children		Difference	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU (25 countries)	76.0	85.6	61.1	91.5	-14.9	5.9
Belgium	76.2	87.2	70.1	92.4	-6.1	5.2
Czech Republic	86.5	90.5	54.4	94.0	-32.1	3.5
Germany	78.9	82.3	55.7	89.2	-23.2	6.9
Estonia	87.8	82.8	59.4	91.4	-28.4	8.6
Greece	58.7	85.4	55.9	96.1	-2.8	10.7
Spain	66.5	89.7	56.5	93.0	-10.0	3.3
France	77.3	84.7	66.9	91.4	-10.4	6.7
Italy	64.7	90.6	53.4	93.8	-11.3	3.2
Cyprus	73.9	90.4	67.6	96.1	-6.3	5.7
Latvia	80.9	83.0	65.1	90.2	-15.8	7.2
Lithuania	83.9	87.0	77.3	90.4	-6.6	3.4
Luxembourg	76.6	93.7	63.7	97.2	-12.9	3.5
Hungary	78.9	82.7	48.5	86.2	-30.4	3.5
Malta	36.9	88.9	28.0	93.1	-8.9	4.2
Netherlands	81.5	88.1	71.3	94.1	-10.2	6.0
Austria	83.2	88.8	68.4	93.7	-14.8	4.9
Poland	71.5	80.4	60.5	87.2	-11.0	6.8
Portugal	77.3	90.6	76.6	94.5	-0.7	3.9
Slovenia	82.7	87.1	84.5	94.3	1.8	7.2
Slovakia	79.6	85.4	55.7	87.7	-23.9	2.3
Finland	79.4	78.8	70.0	91.8	-9.4	13.0
United Kingdom	83.2	87.2	63.3	91.2	-19.9	4.0
Bulgaria	75.1	77.1	61.4	81.5	-13.7	4.4
Romania	70.4	83.1	64.6	86.2	-5.8	3.1

Source: Eurostat, European Labour Force Survey, annual averages.
Notes: No data for DK, IE and SE.

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for older people (women and men aged 65 years and over) in EU Member States – 2003

	Women	Men
EU (25 countries)	20	15
Belgium	21	20
Denmark	18	16
Germany	18	10
Estonia	22	7
Greece	30	26
Spain	32	27
France	17	14
Ireland	45	34
Italy	18	13
Cyprus	55	48
Latvia	17	7
Lithuania	15	5
Luxembourg	6	6
Hungary	12	6
Netherlands	7	6
Austria	20	13
Poland	7	4
Portugal	30	29
Slovenia	23	11
Slovakia	11	11
Finland	20	11
Sweden	18	9
United Kingdom	27	21

Source: Eurostat, SILC and national sources.

NB: 1) At risk of poverty rate for elderly persons: the share of persons aged 65+ with an income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median income. Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income (sum from all sources, adjusted for household size and composition). Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household. It should be noted that the data is drawn from the reference European source (EU-SILC) where available, but that during the transition to data collection under the EU-SILC regulations, *ex post* harmonised national sources are still used for around half of the countries. In consequence, whilst every effort has been made, for this reason indicators cannot be considered to be fully comparable.

EU aggregates are computed as population weighted averages of available national values. Data is presented for income reference year 2003. No data is available for CZ or MT for this reference year. NL and SK: provisional values.

Average age of women at birth of first child – 2000 and 2004

	2000	2004
EU (25 countries)	27.7	28.3
Czech Republic	25.0	26.3
Denmark	27.7	28.4
Germany	28.2	28.8
Estonia	24.0	24.8
Greece	28.0	28.0
Spain	29.1	29.2
France	27.9	28.4
Ireland	27.6	28.0
Cyprus	26.2	27.2
Latvia	24.4	24.7
Lithuania	23.9	24.8
Luxembourg	28.4	28.7
Hungary	25.1	26.3
Netherlands	28.6	28.9
Austria	26.4	27.0
Poland	24.5	25.5
Portugal	26.5	27.1
Slovenia	26.5	27.5
Slovakia	24.2	25.3
Finland	27.4	27.8
Sweden	27.9	28.6
United Kingdom	29.1	29.7
Bulgaria	23.5	24.4
Romania	23.6	24.5

Source: Eurostat, Demography statistics.

NB: No data available for BE, IT and MT for both years. UK: Scotland and Northern Ireland not included.

For DE, LU, UK and BG: birth order of current marriage: the comparability with other countries is limited.

Exceptions to the reference years: (1) DE, EE, EL and ES: 2003.

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