



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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PRESS RELEASE

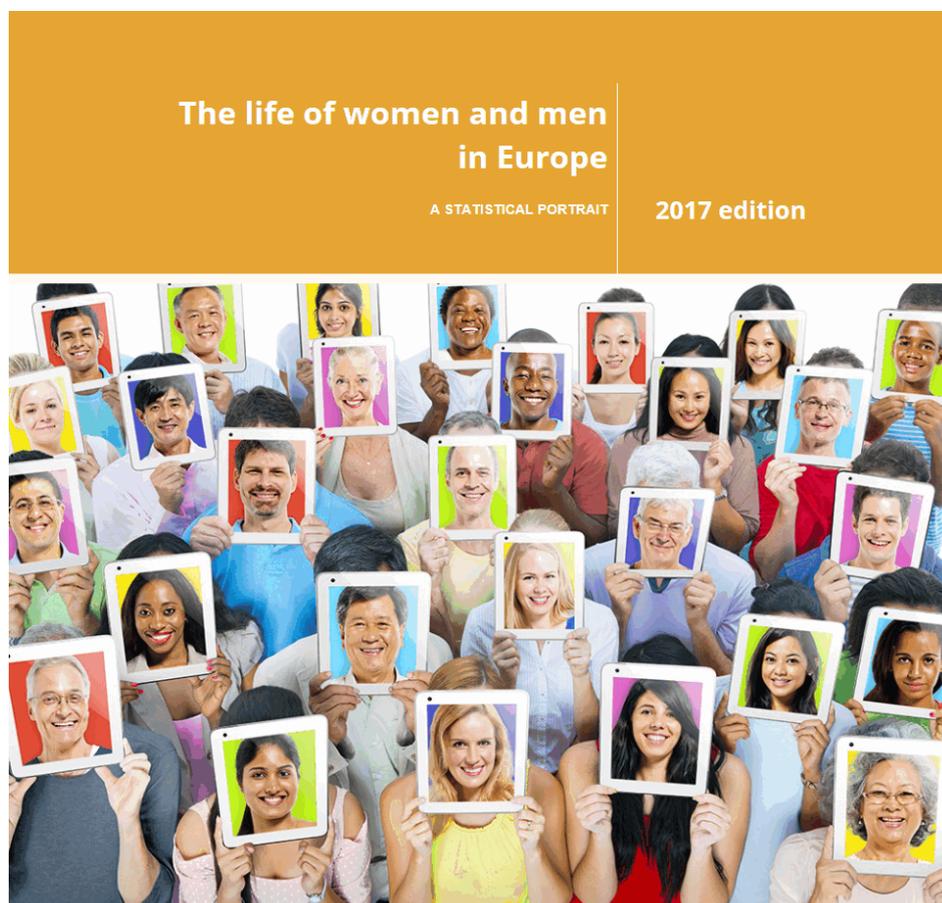
At home, at work, at school...

New digital publication presenting the life of women and men in Europe

Our lives are filled with different milestones, such as starting school, leaving the parental home and starting work, getting married, having children, retiring... When it comes to education, employment, careers and earnings, but also childcare, health and nutrition habits, or cultural, sports and internet habits, there are large differences between women and men but also between EU Member States.

Statistics can help to better understand the diversity and characteristics of the life of Europeans, by highlighting similarities and disparities but also inequalities between women and men. This is precisely the aim of the new digital publication **'The life of women and men in Europe – a statistical portrait'**, issued today by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, in collaboration with the **National Statistical Institutes of the EU Member States and the EFTA countries**. This digital publication presents easily understandable statistics through short texts, graphs and interactive visualisation tools. Readers will also be able to test their knowledge in a quiz.

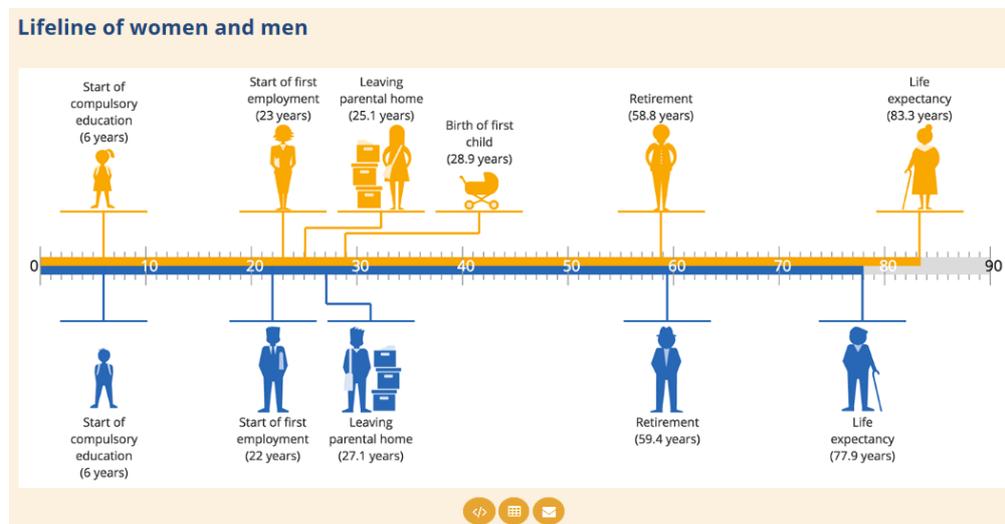
The publication is released today, on the occasion of the European Statistics Day (20 October), by all EU Member States and it is available in 24 languages.



The digital publication consists of 3 parts:

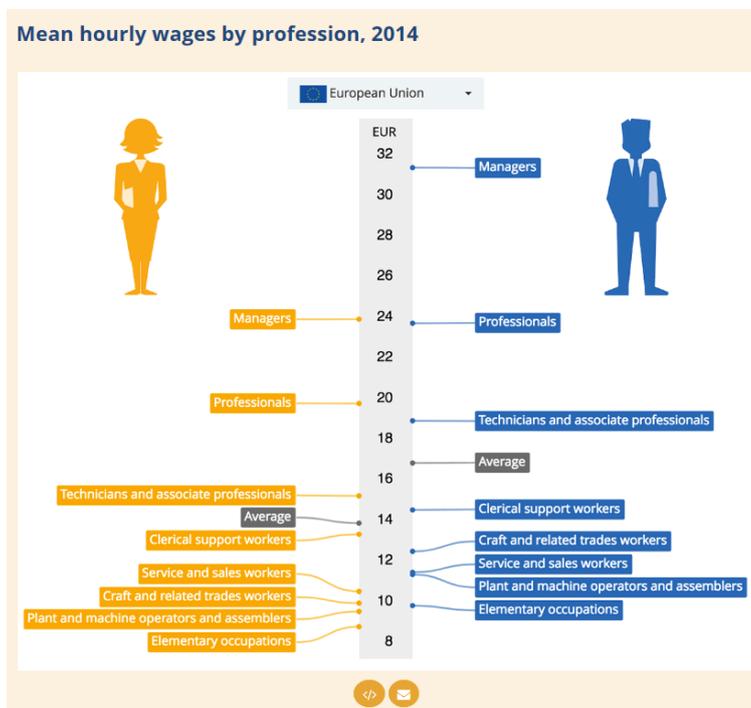
- **Living, growing, ageing...**

This part focuses on demography and health, including, for example, data on life expectancy, household types or health perception.



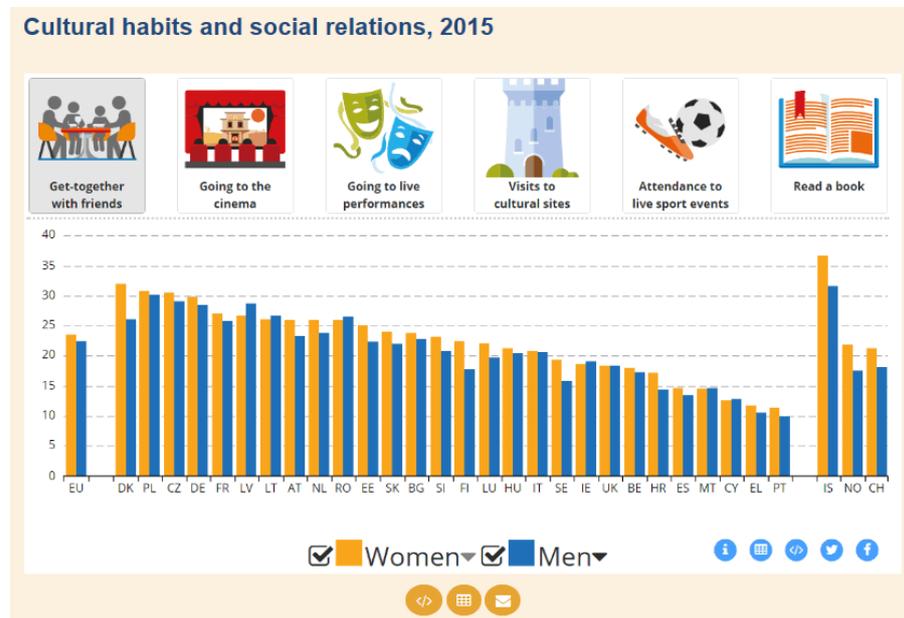
- **Learning, working, earning...**

This chapter includes data on education attainment, work-life balance, part-time work, and unemployment, the gender pay gap, etc., highlighting not only the structural differences but also the inequalities between women and men.



- **Eating, shopping, surfing, socialising...**

This part focuses on nutrition and social habits, leisure activities and online practices including data, for example, on smoking, alcohol consumption, the body mass index, the use of the internet and e-purchases. A part of this chapter is also dedicated to data on childcare, housework and cooking.



Today's release of the Eurostat digital publication "**The life of women and men in Europe – a statistical portrait**" is aligned with the opening of the high-level conference "Power from Statistics" held over two days in Brussels.

A selection of the data provided in the new publication that refer to **Greece** is presented below:

- Unemployment, childcare and housework are the fields where Greece scores the biggest difference in the EU between women and men. Significant differences between women and men are also observed for earnings, lifestyle, daily activities and even causes of death.
- In Greece, the biggest difference in all EU Member States is observed for unemployment rate of men (19.9%) and women (28.1%). Similarly, the employment rate for men is 61% and for women 43.3%.
- Only one in four managers in Greece is a woman (25% the same as in the Netherlands and the Czech Republic, which is the second lower share in the EU after Luxembourg). The EU average is 33%.
- In all occupation categories, women earn less than men.
- In Greece, the biggest differences in the EU are observed as regards the share of men and women doing daily child care (95% for women, 53% for men, while in the EU the corresponding shares are 92% and 68%, respectively). The same goes for daily housework and cooking: in Greece 85% of women do daily housework and cooking and only 16% of men. On the contrary, in Sweden, the corresponding shares are 74% and 56% and the EU average is 79% and 34%, respectively.
- Women get together with friends more than men, they go to more live performances but men go more to cinema, women visit more cultural sites and read more than men. Men have the lead for going to live sports events with 29.8% (the second higher share in the EU, after Denmark), while the corresponding share for women is 14.7%

- There are no differences between men and women when using the internet to participate to social networks on the internet (68%). However there is a larger share of men using internet for e-banking (32% while the corresponding share for women is 24%) and a bigger share of men that read the news on the internet (88% compared with 82% for women) and who used the e-mail (76% compared with 73% for women). There is a larger share of women that used the internet for telephoning or making video calls (48% compared with 45% for men), while the same share of men and women used the internet for job search (27%)
- A double share of men compared with women is hit by the two of the three main causes of death (cancer and ischaemic heart diseases). On the contrary, more women die from cerebrovascular diseases.
- In Greece, there are more young men leaving alone (12.1% of the total) than women (11.1%), in contrast with the average for the EU, where young women leaving alone (8.2%) are more than men (7.8%). The corresponding shares in Sweden are 42.6% for men and 34.6% for women.

For more information:

Eurostat digital publication: "The life of women and men in Europe – a statistical portrait" in the Greek language is available at the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/infograph/womenmen/index.html?lang=el>

If you have any questions on the data presented, please contact Eurostat User Support at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/help/support>.



<http://bit.ly/2yspoVO>



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