

Annex tables

Table 3.1: Enrolment rates in tertiary education* of men and women, in the EU, 1999/2000 (in %)

Country	18-21 years		22-24 years		25-28 years	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Belgium	36	47	21	20	6	5
Denmark	7	10	23	33	17	21
Germany	7	15	20	20	15	11
Greece	57	63	9	8	3	3
Spain	28	40	26	30	10	9
France	30	40	22	25	5	7
Ireland	30	38	12	12	4	5
Italy	12	17	19	27	12	14
Luxembourg**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	24	30	25	22	8	6
Austria	11	18	20	20	14	12
Portugal	22	30	17	23	8	10
Finland	19	26	37	42	21	22
Sweden	13	19	25	30	14	16
UK	26	31	11	12	6	7

* Equivalent to higher education (such as university or equivalent program)

** In Luxembourg most students study abroad because there is no complete university system

Source: Eurostat (2002). The life of women and men in Europe. A statistical portrait, Luxembourg

Table 3.2: Distribution of all ISCED 5 and 6 graduates, men and women, by main field of study, EU, 2000

Field/ Country	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Health and welfare	Education and training	Humanities, arts and services	Agriculture and veterinary	Social science, business and law
Ireland	21.6	12.9	8.2	6.2	18.6	1.3	31.1
Sweden	9.8	20.8	21.3	17.4	8.3	1.7	20.8
France	15.2	15.1	7.7	6.0	17.8	0.6	37.5
Austria	7.5	22.6	9.6	17.8	11.2	3.7	27.6
Finland	6.8	22.8	22.6	6.0	16.7	2.0	23.1
UK	17.0	10.9	14.2	10.2	15.6	1.3	30.7
EU-15	12.2	14.4	15.2	9.5	15.2	1.7	31.8
Germany	9.3	17.3	26.5	9.1	14.8	2.4	20.7
Spain	10.2	14.8	11.7	11.9	13.7	2.5	35.1
Italy	8.3	15.6	16.9	5.1	15.6	2.0	36.5
Belgium	7.3	11.6	20.3	15.4	12.9	1.9	30.4
Denmark	7.3	10.8	29.0	10.7	15.1	2.1	25.0
Portugal	5.4	12.2	13.3	18.1	11.7	2.3	36.9
Netherlands	5.3	10.4	21.5	15.8	10.0	2.5	34.6
Luxembourg	10.7	3.8	6.3	16.6	13.2	–	49.3

Source: DG Research, Unit: C5

Data: Eurostat, New Cronos (see Annex Table 3.2); No data available for Greece.

Table 3.3: Distribution of ISCED 6 women PhD graduates by broad field of study, (ranked by sum of importance of Science and engineering fields), EU, 2000

Field/ Country	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufactur- ing and construction	Health and welfare	Education and training	Humanities, arts and services	Agriculture and veterinary	Social science, business and law	Unknown/ other
Belgium (Flemish)	50.7	7.0	24.9	0.4	7.0	1.7	7.9	0.44
Ireland	49.6	5.9	11.4	0.8	19.9	1.3	11.0	0.00
Belgium	46.2	5.9	20.3	0.5	10.3	5.1	11.5	0.26
France	44.2	5.7	7.4	1.4	21.6	0.3	18.9	0.54
Belgium (French)	39.8	4.3	13.7	0.6	14.9	9.9	16.8	0.00
UK	35.9	8.1	19.3	4.7	14.3	2.9	14.2	0.63
Sweden	21.2	16.5	36.1	3.9	7.1	3.8	11.2	0.18
EUI5	28.1	6.5	26.9	3.0	14.3	4.0	16.4	0.90
Spain	29.3	3.6	22.9	4.5	13.7	4.0	20.3	1.82
Italy	19.1	13.4	27.1	0.0	17.1	6.3	17.0	0.00
Portugal	21.2	10.6	7.4	6.9	12.3	2.4	31.4	7.69
Austria	20.1	10.0	3.1	10.2	15.4	6.3	33.8	1.08
Denmark	18.2	11.7	34.2	0.0	14.8	11.1	9.7	0.28
Germany	21.7	3.0	43.1	2.0	11.8	5.1	12.6	0.69
Finland	15.7	8.3	25.8	11.7	14.0	2.4	20.5	1.70
Netherlands	15.8	7.3	33.3	0.0	10.5	8.2	24.9	0.00

Source: DG Research, Unit C5

Data: Eurostat, New Cronos

EUI5: estimated, excludes Greece, Luxembourg

Denmark, France and Italy: 1999 data

Luxembourg and Liechtenstein do not have a complete university system. Most students study abroad

Table 3.4: Average gross hourly earnings of women in the public and private sector (in % of men's earnings in each sector) EU, 1998

Country	Public sector	Private sector
EUI5	87	82
Belgium	92	88
Denmark	97	92
Germany	77	73
Greece	91	79
Spain	93	83
France	89	84
Ireland	90	82
Italy	101	89
Luxembourg	*	*
Netherlands	79	81
Austria	92	76
Portugal	108	79
Finland	83	85
Sweden	*	*
UK	83	85

Source: Eurostat (2002) *The life of women and men in Europe: A statistical portrait*, Luxembourg

Notes:

* Data not available