Gender segregation in education and employment

Achieving gender equality, improving education systems
16 November, 2017
Vilnius

Dr. Lina Salanauskaite
Scope of the study

• **Background:** Beijing platform for action (BPfA) and support to Council Presidencies

• **Study objectives:**
  • Trends of women’s and men’s subject choices in education and training since 2004 and by country;
  • Gender analysis of the transitions to employment of graduates in fields of education and training non-traditional to their gender by country;
  • Gender segregation in the labour market and gender pay gap.
Segregation in education

Share of women in STEM study fields, 2013-2015:
Share of men among EHW graduates, 2013-2015

Share of men in education, health and welfare fields, 2013-2015:

Notes: EU-28 is calculated as the unweighted average across countries with available data; data refer to average value during the period 2013–2015 due to data reliability constraints; based on EUROSTAT data [educ_uoe_grad02].
Occupational pathways of STEM and EHW graduates

• Across the EU, vocational education has a higher gender segregation than tertiary education.

• Women graduating from STEM in vocational education are in particular disadvantaged regarding opportunities to work in STEM jobs.
What and when?

- **November 17, 2017** – main findings in relation to gender segregation on the labour market (online)
- **December 7, 2017** – expected to give basis to Council Conclusions
- **December 7, 2017** – main findings in relation to gender segregation in education
- **End of January, 2018** – final publication
Thank you

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Economic benefits of narrowing the gender gap in STEM education in the EU

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Helena Morais Maceira
Gender gap in computing graduates in 2030

Baseline data
Improved scenario
Gender gap in engineering graduates in 2030

Baseline data

Improved scenario
Effect of narrowing the gender gap in STEM on GDP per capita

- Improvement in GDP per capita by 0.7 to 0.9%
- Improvement in GDP by €130 to €180 billion

- Improvement in GDP per capita by 2.2 to 3.0%
- Improvement in GDP by €610 to €820 billion

Rapid improvement in gender equality
Slow improvement in gender equality
Effect of narrowing the gender gap in STEM on employment

1.2 million jobs
Effect of narrowing the gender gap in STEM on employment rate

Overall employment rate (%)

2015 2020 2030 2040 2050

Rapid improvement in gender equality
Slow improvement in gender equality
By 2050, improving #GenderEquality would lead to an increase in EU GDP per capita by 9.6%. Read more in EIGE’s new report - http://europa.eu/!Vc93xb