

Men, work and family in Portugal: overview

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Session 2: Men in Families and Work in Portugal

AIMS

- 1) Depict men's position in several arenas of work and family life: *education, paid work and economic situation; type of household and unpaid work*
- 2) Enlighten the gender (in)equalities in those arenas
- 3) Situate Portugal in the EU context in regard gender equality (GEI)

DATA SOURCES

- National Data
 - INE
 - GEE/ME
- International Data:
 - Eurostat
 - EIGE
 - **ISSP-2012 – Module *Family and changing gender roles***



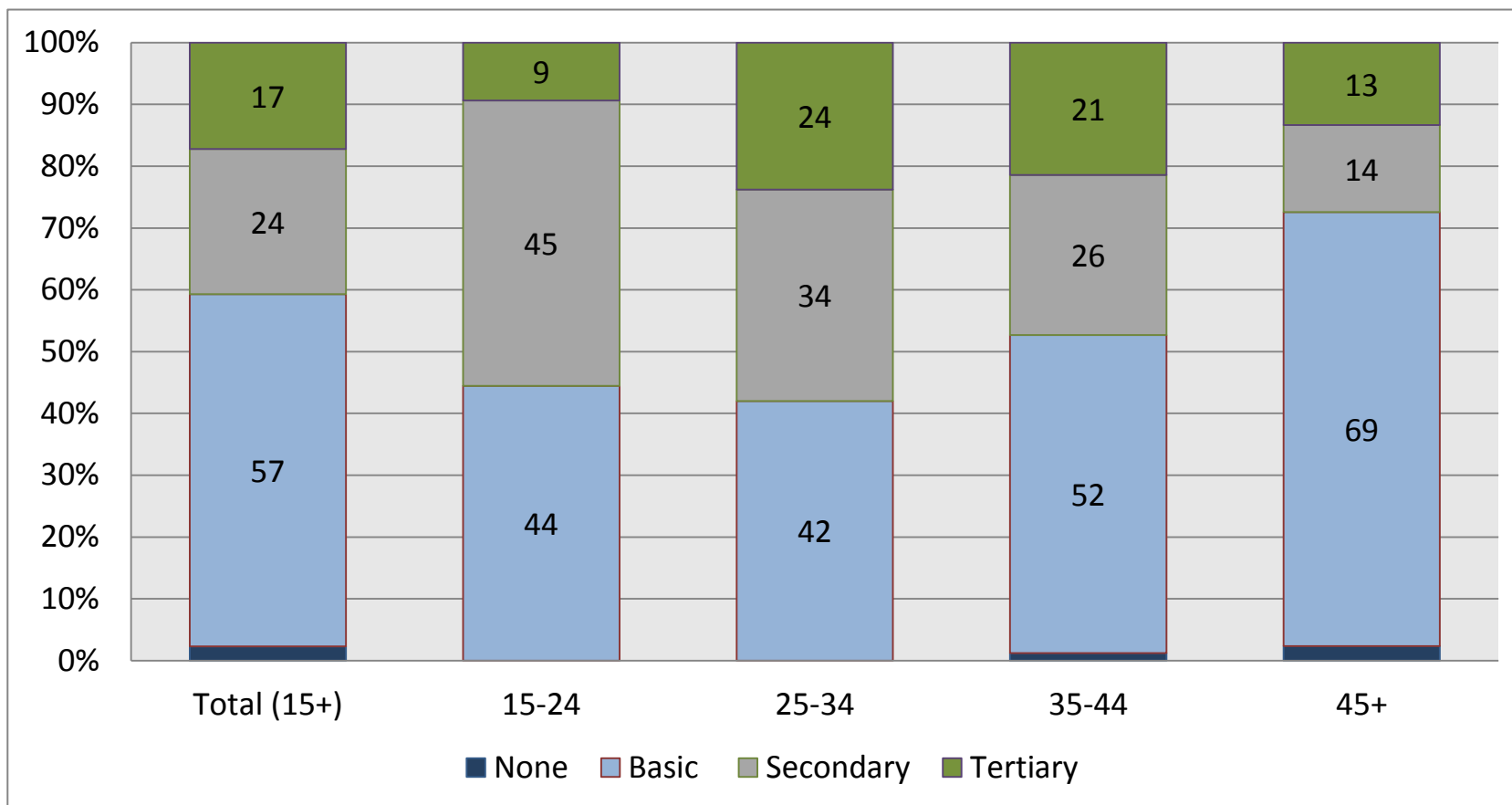
- In Portugal the survey was conducted in **2014**; representative sample of resident population aged 18+.
- Detailed information on *ISSP–International Social Survey Programme* and data on other countries is available at:

<http://www.issp.org/>

<http://issp.ics.ul.pt/>

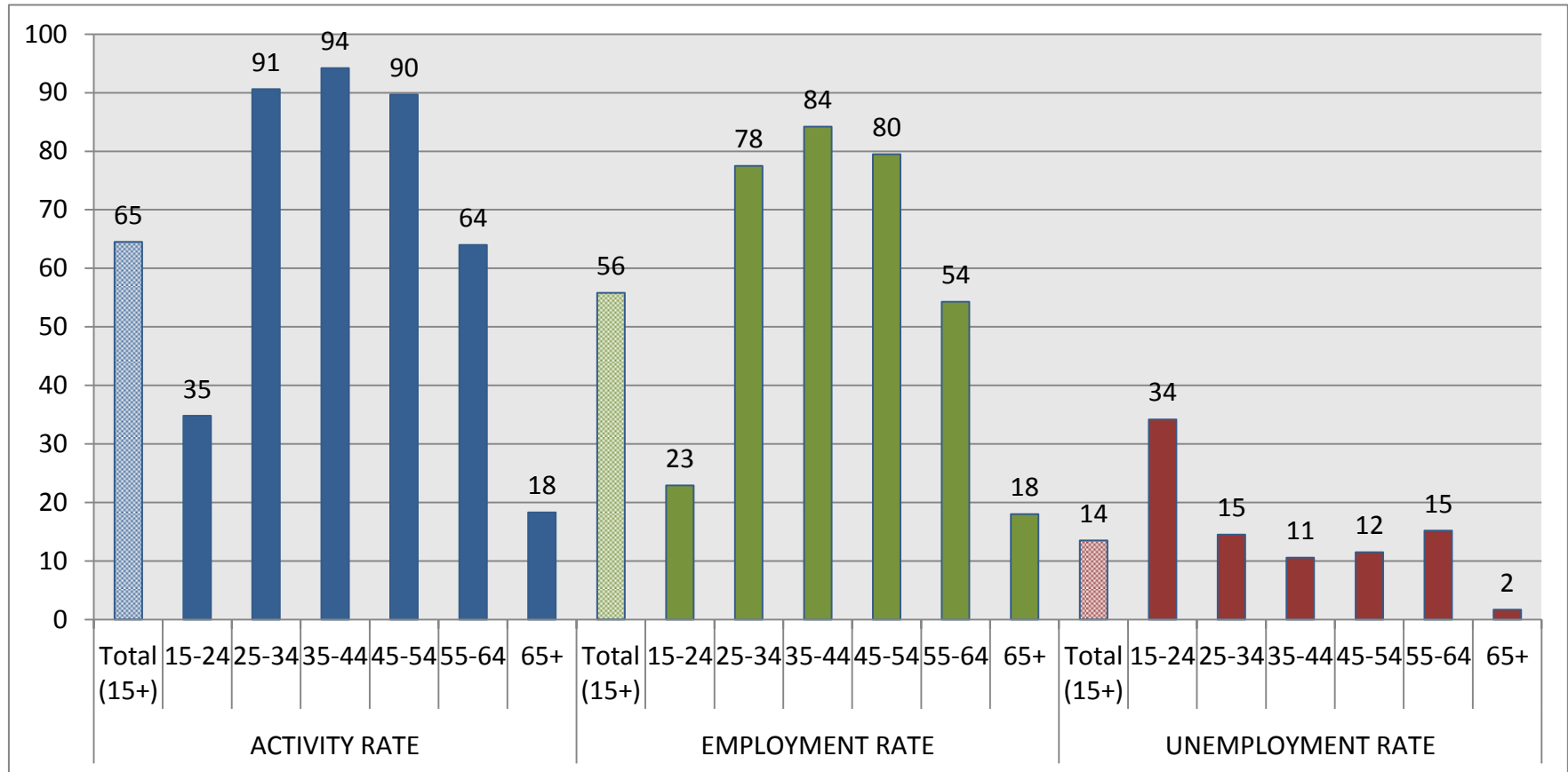
Men, Education, Paid Work and Economic Situation

MALE Population ≥ age 15 by Completed Educational Level (%) – Portugal, 2014



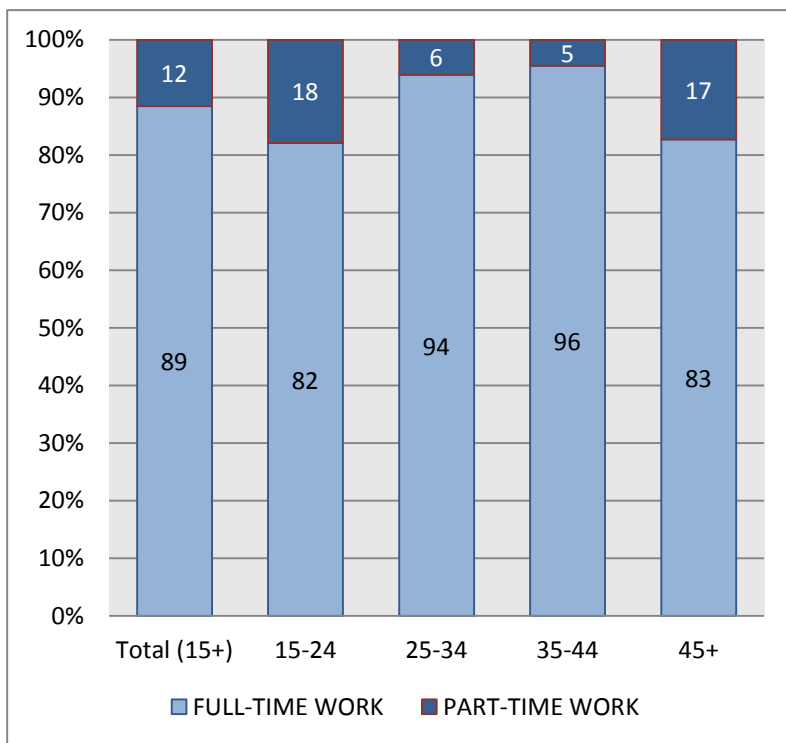
SOURCE: INE, *Inquérito ao Emprego*

MEN'S Activity Rate, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate (%) - Portugal, 2014



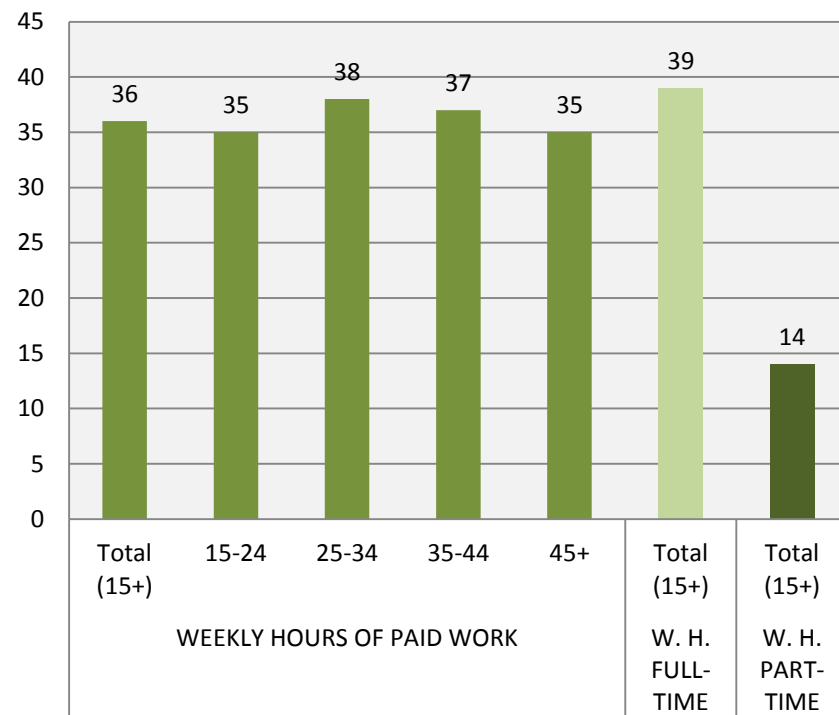
SOURCE: INE, *Inquérito ao Emprego*

MEN'S Proportion of Full-Time and Part-Time Work (%) – Portugal, 2014



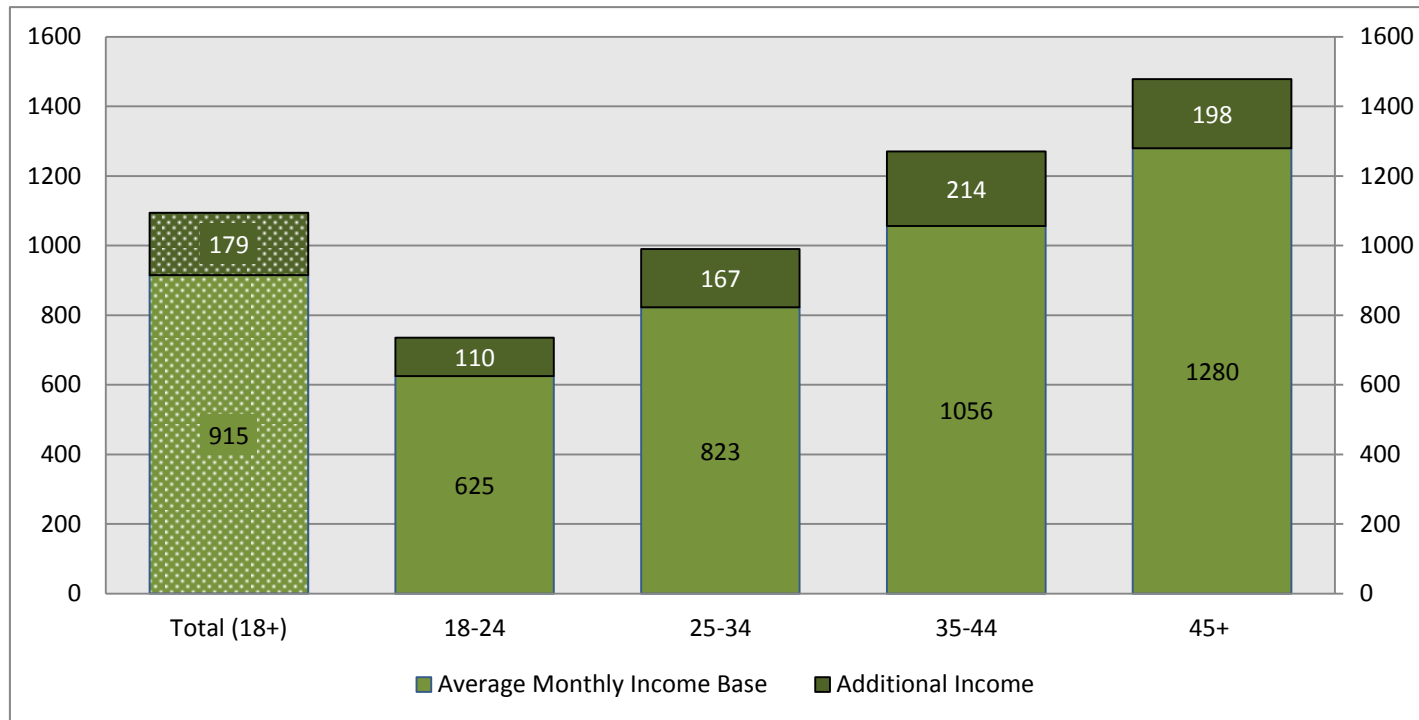
SOURCE: INE, *Inquérito ao Emprego*

MEN'S Weekly Hours of Paid Work: Total, Full-Time and Part-Time (Average hours) – Portugal, 2014



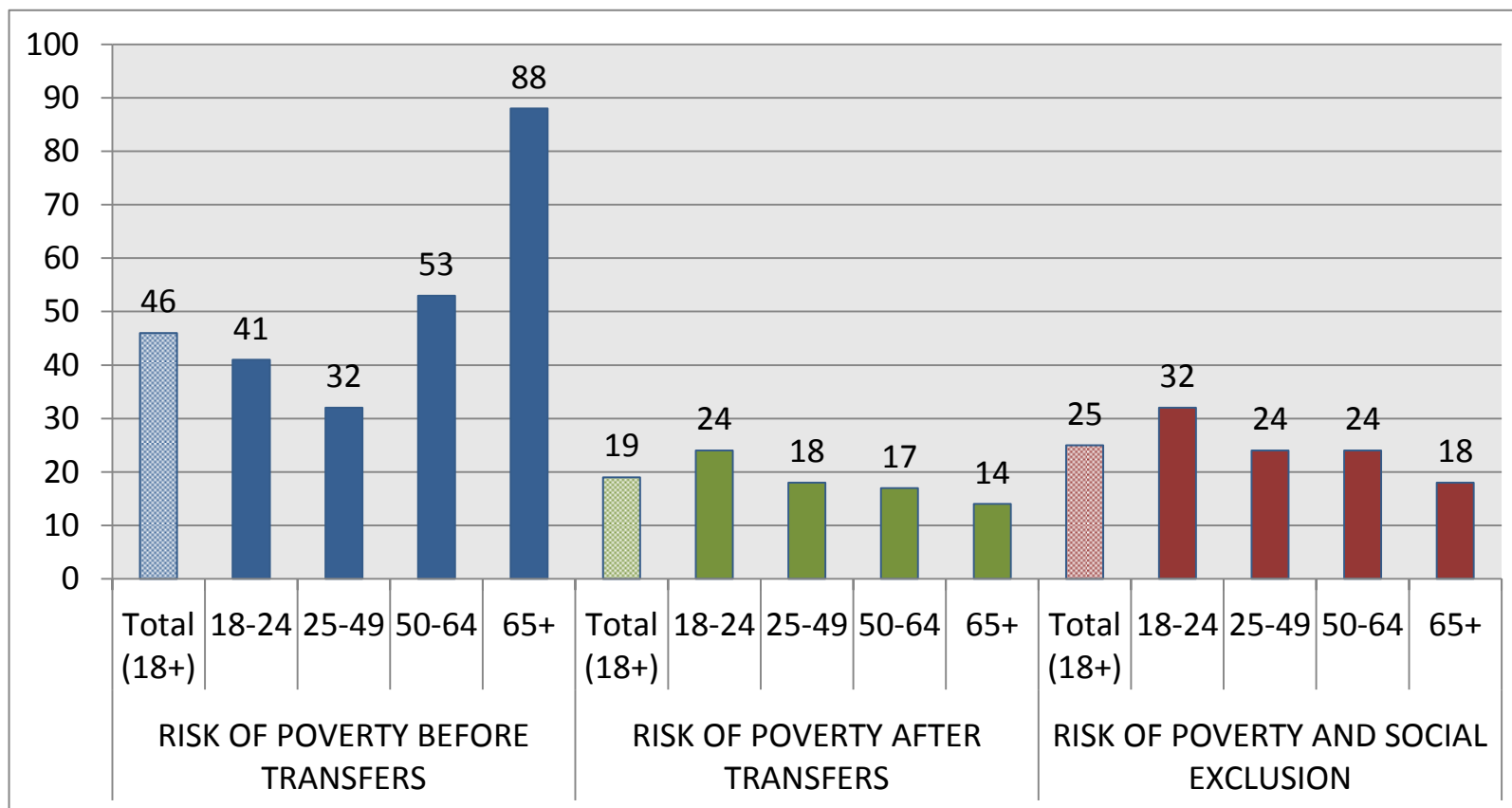
SOURCE: INE, *Inquérito ao Emprego*

MEN'S Income (Paid Work): Monthly Income Base and Additional Income (Average €) Portugal, 2012



SOURCE: GEE/ME and Pordata (own calculation)

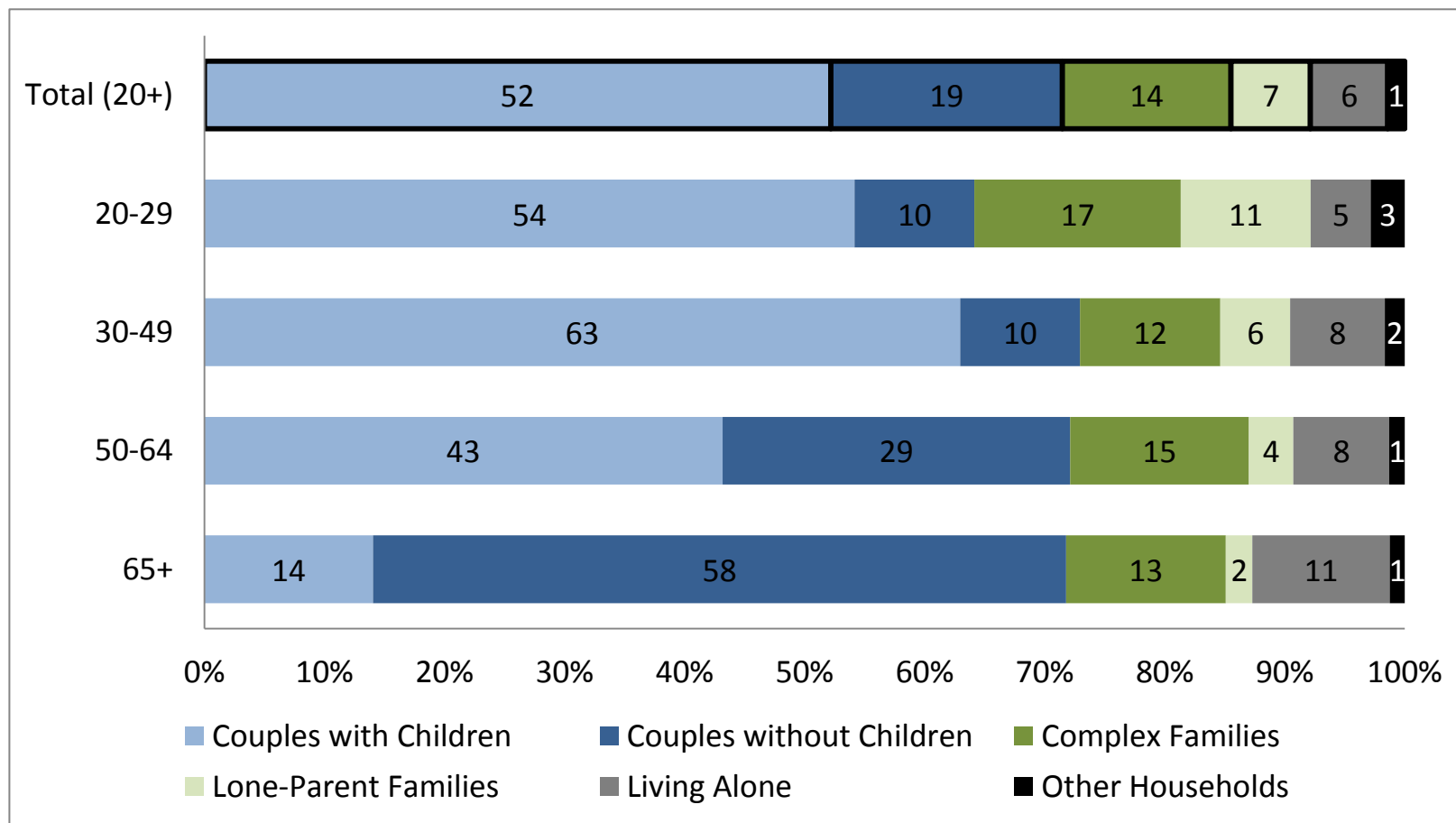
MEN'S Rate of Risk of Poverty (Before and After Transfers); and Rate of Risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion (%) – Portugal, 2012



SOURCE: Eurostat, *EU-SILC 2012/13*

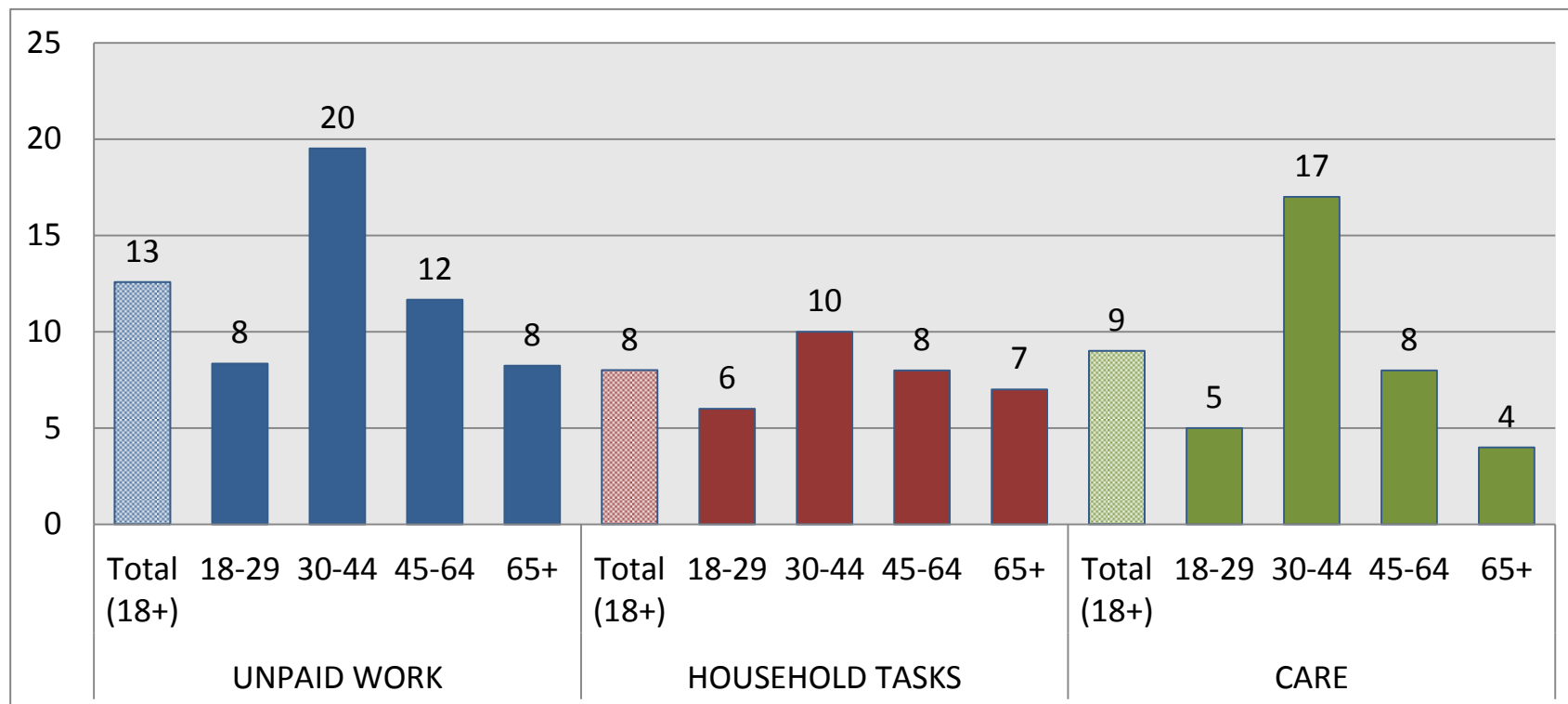
Men, Family Household and Unpaid Work

MALE Population ≥ age 20 by Type of Family Household (%) – Portugal, 2011



SOURCE: INE, *Censos 2011*; Delgado e Wall (2014)

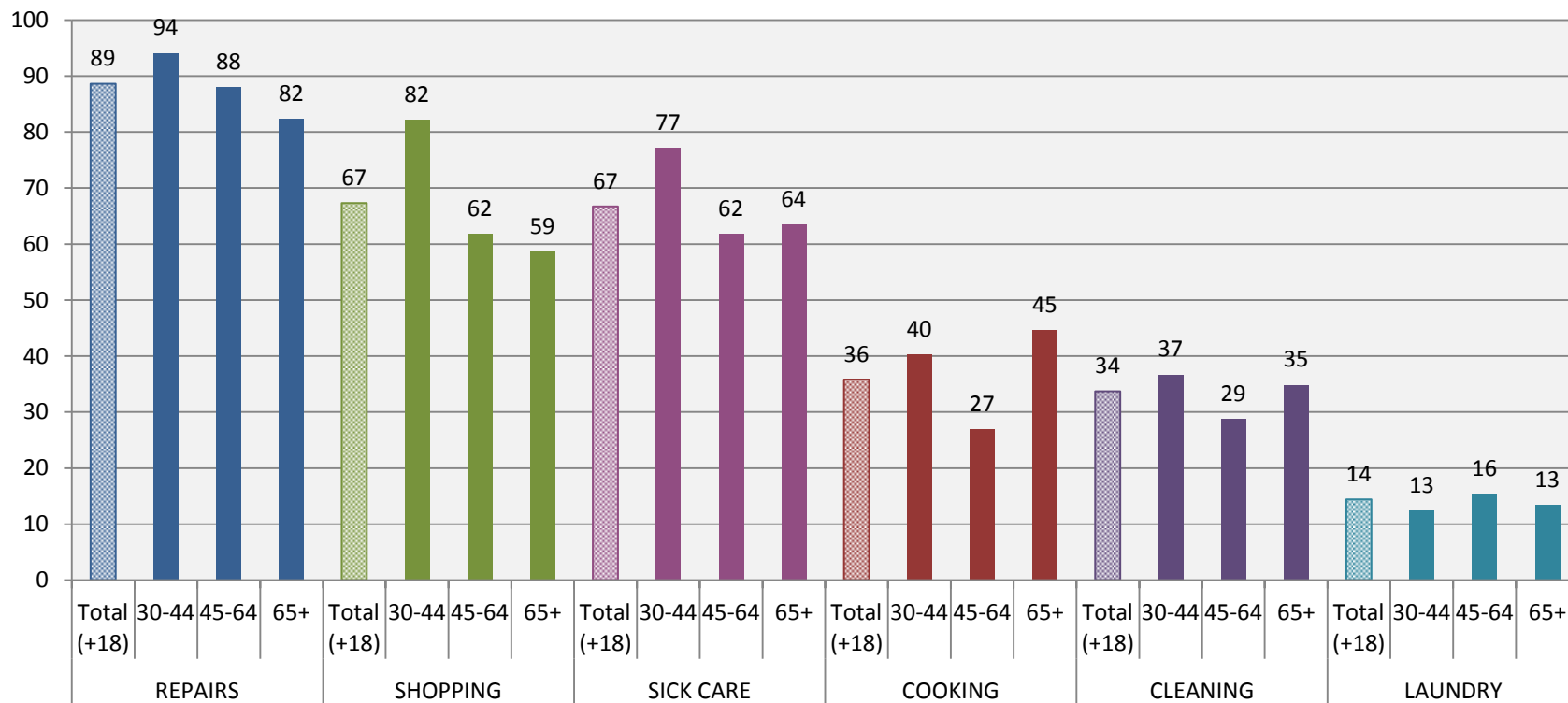
MEN'S Weekly Hours of Unpaid Work: Household Tasks and Care (Average hours) – Portugal, 2014



SOURCE: ISSP-2012, *Family and changing gender roles*

Proportion of MEN who do 'always' or 'usually' specific household tasks (%) – Portugal, 2014

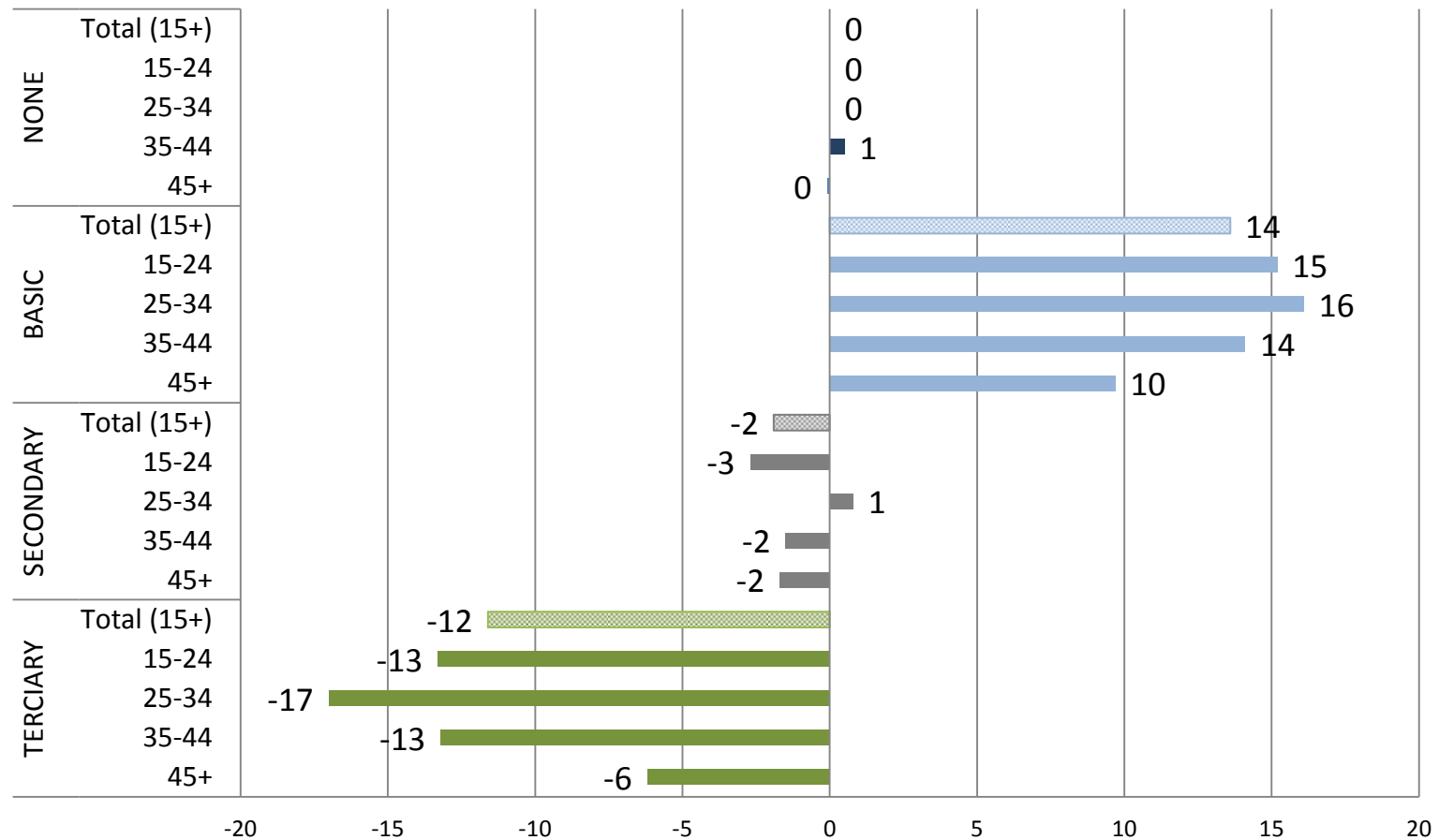
*Who does what always or frequently?
'Always/usually me'; 'both in the same way'; 'always/usually my partner'*



SOURCE: ISSP-2012, *Family and changing gender roles*

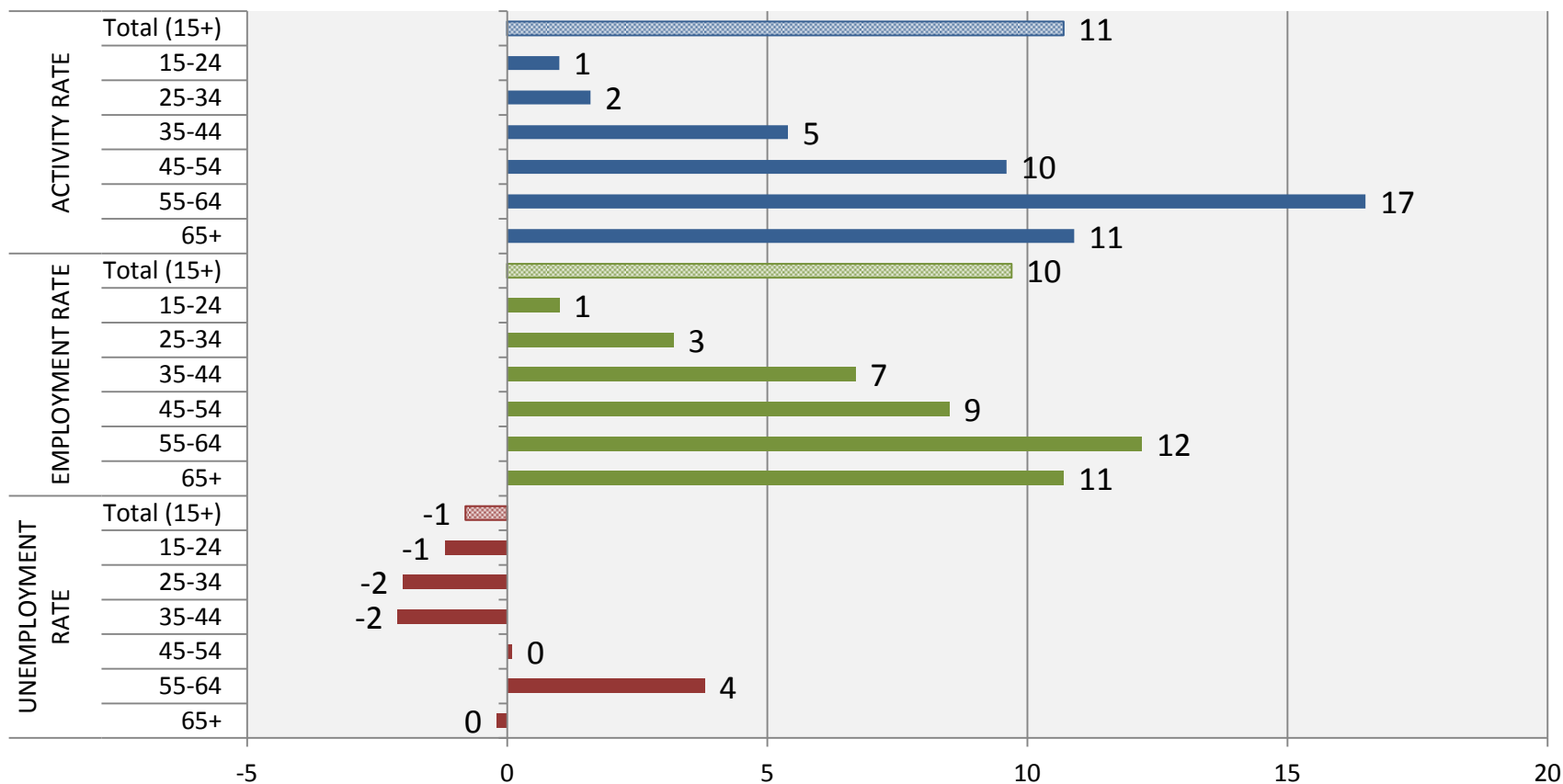
Gender Gaps in Education, Paid Work and Unpaid Work

GENDER GAP in Population ≥ age 15 by Completed Educational Level (Percentual Points) Portugal, 2014



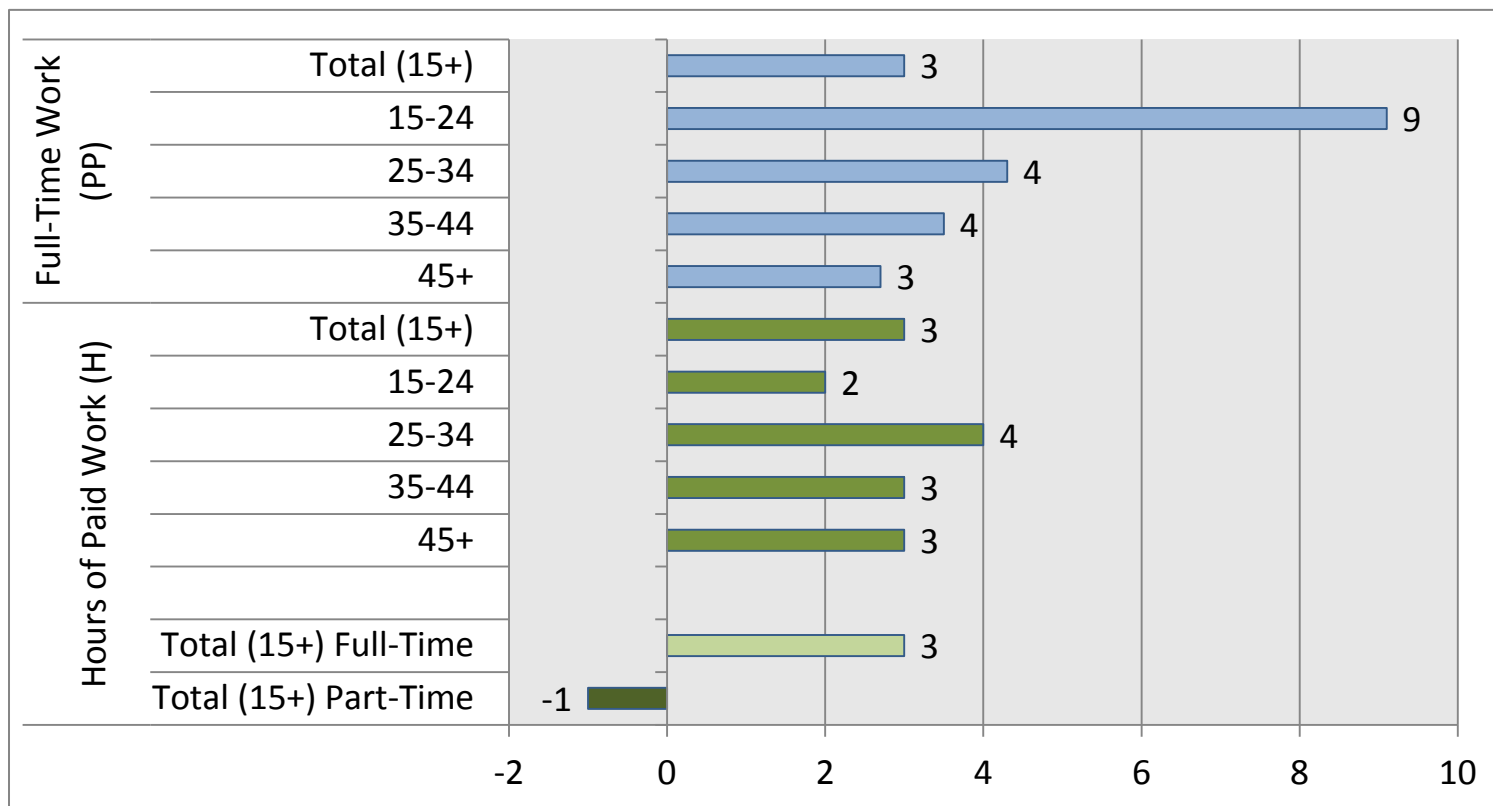
SOURCE: INE, *Inquérito ao Emprego*

GENDER GAP in Activity Rate, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate (Percentual Points) Portugal, 2014



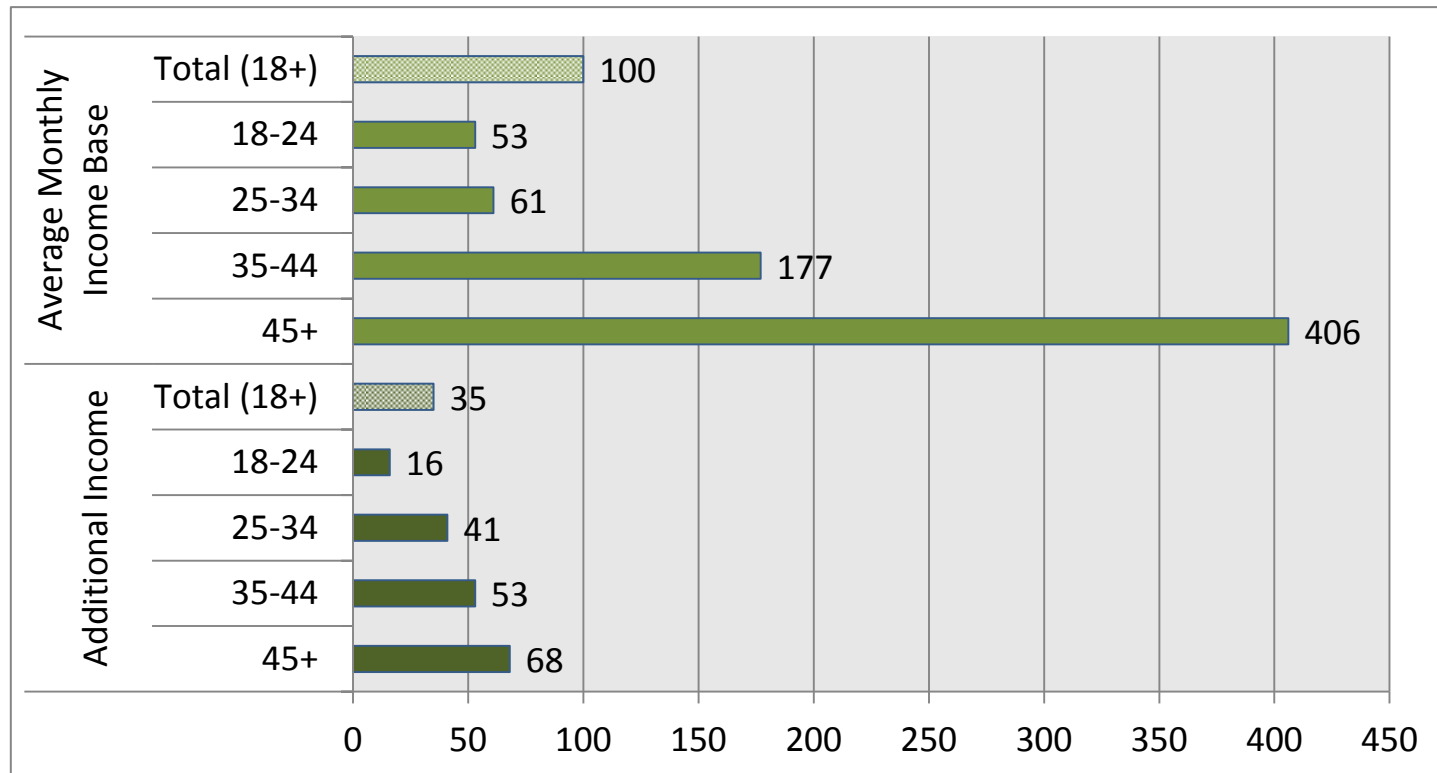
SOURCE: INE, *Inquérito ao Emprego*

GENDER GAP in Proportion of Full-Time Work (Percentual Points) and Weekly Hours of Paid Work (Average Hours) – Portugal, 2014



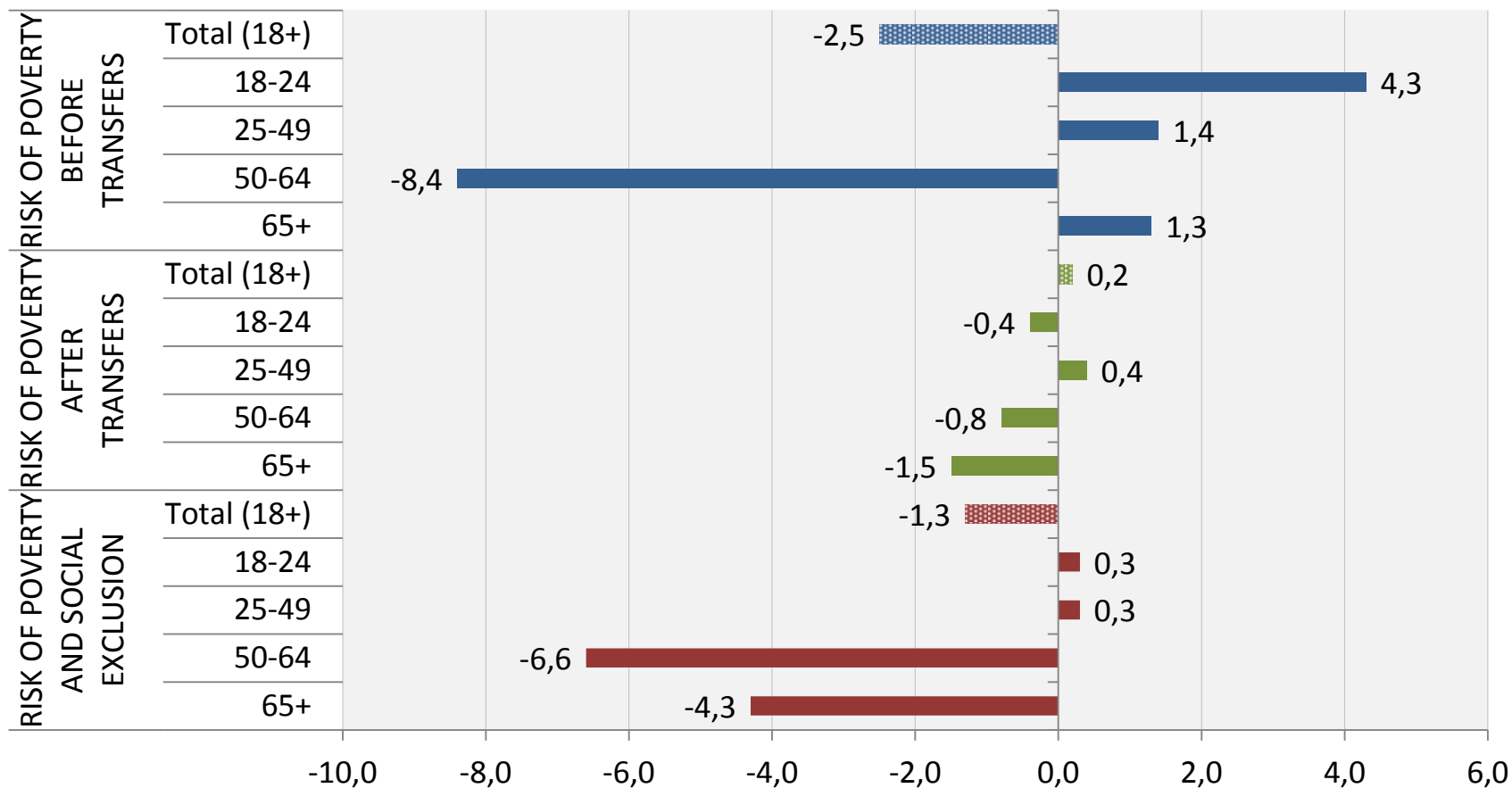
SOURCE: INE, *Inquérito ao Emprego*

GENDER GAP in Income (Paid Work): Monthly Income Base and Additional Income (Average €) Portugal, 2012



SOURCE: GEE/ME and Pordata (own calculation)

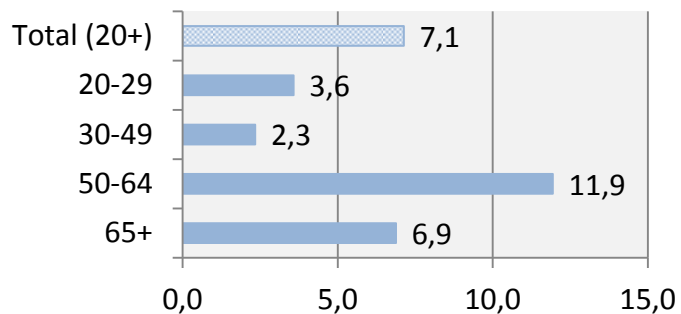
GENDER GAP in Risk of Poverty (Before and After Transfers); and in Risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion (Percentual Points) – Portugal, 2012



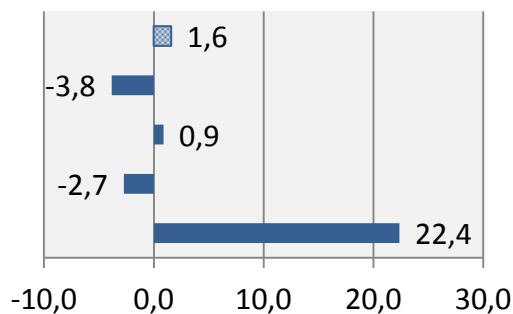
SOURCE: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2012/13

GENDER GAP in Population ≥ age 20 by Type of Family Household (Percentual Points) Portugal, 2011

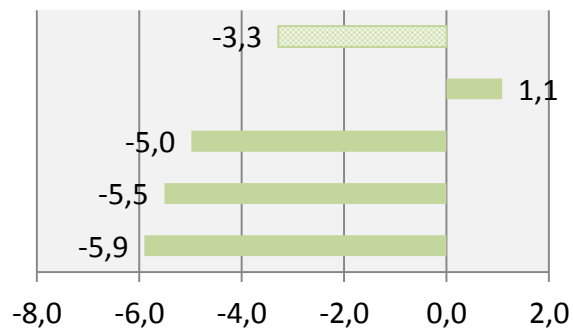
Couples with Children



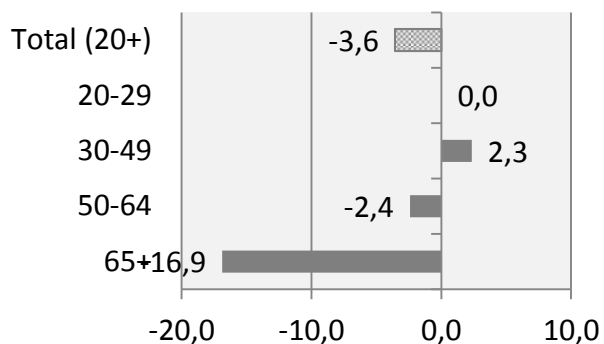
Couples without Children



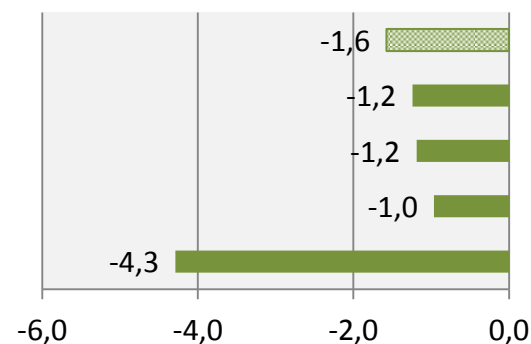
Lone-Parent Families



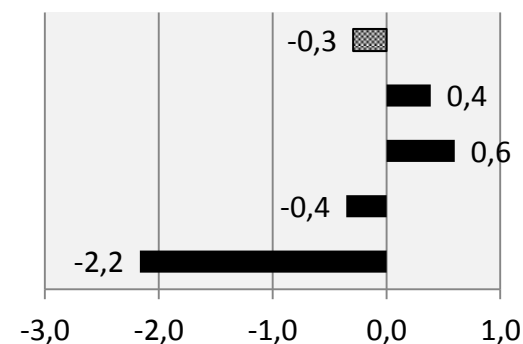
Living Alone



Complex Families

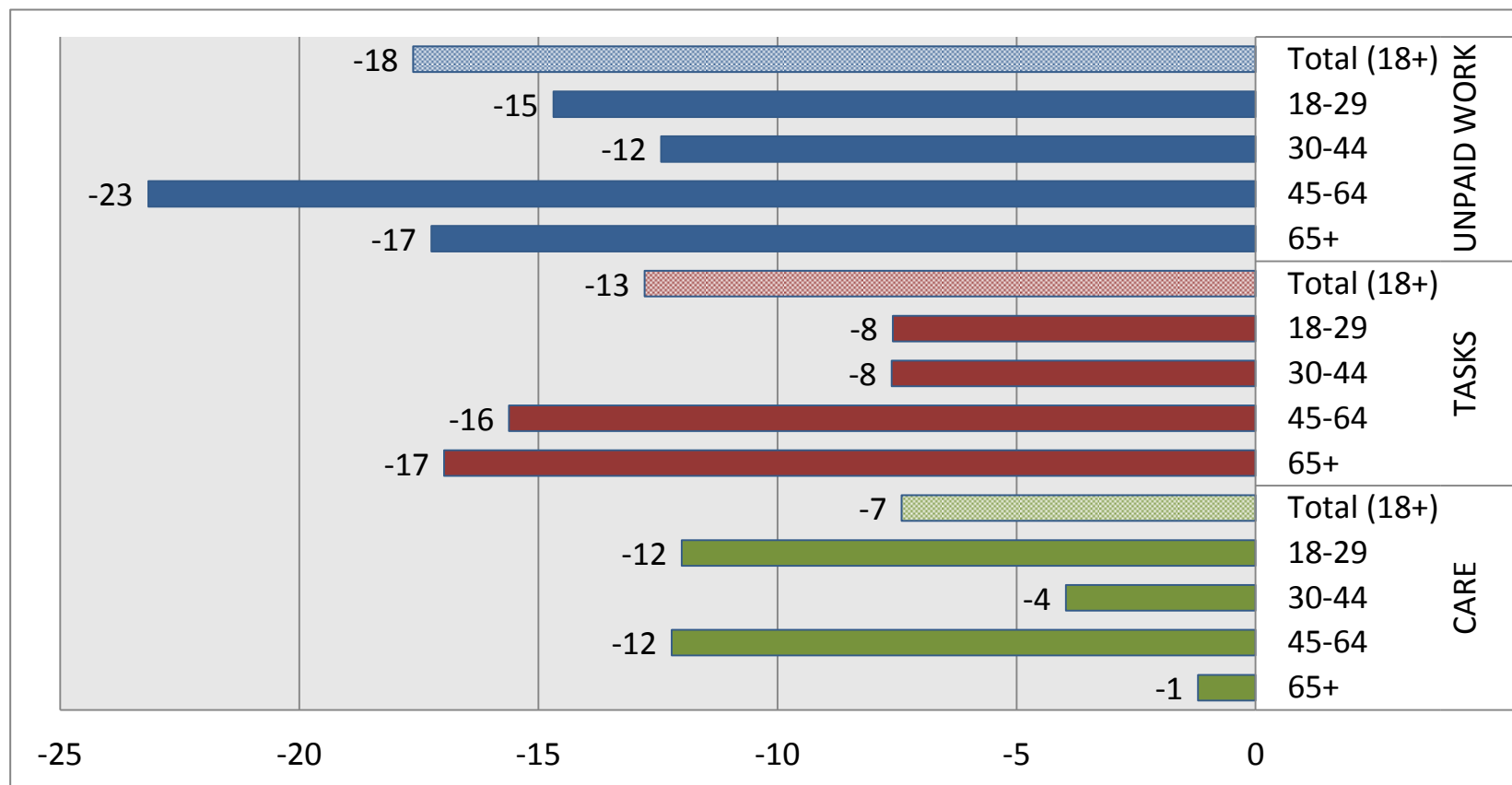


Other Households



SOURCE: INE, *Censos 2011*; Delgado e Wall (2014)

Gender Gap in Weekly Hours of Unpaid Work: Household Tasks and Care (Average Hours) Portugal, 2014



SOURCE: ISSP-2012, *Family and changing gender roles*

Gender Equality Index (GEI)

“The GEI should be seen primarily as a tool for countries to identify weak and strong points and use this as a basis for actions”

European Institute for Gender Equality – EIGE (2014). *Gender Equality Index - A new driver for social change: Online discussion report*. European Commission Publications Office: Belgium.

GEI (EIGE, 2010): Monitoring Gender Equality in Europe

GEI (EIGE, 2010)	DIMENSIONS AND INDICATORS
<p><i>The index relies on gender gaps, i.e. the difference in the levels of achievement between women and men on each gender indicator from each domain of economic and social life.</i></p> <p><i>The index assigns a score of 1 for total inequality and 100 for full equality.</i></p>	<p>PAID WORK: labour-market participation, sectorial segregation, quality in the workplace</p> <p>MONEY: financial resources, economic situation (risk of poverty)</p> <p>DECISION-MAKING: participation in politics and economic spheres</p> <p>UNPAID TIME: childcare, housework, sport, culture and leisure</p> <p>KNOWLEDGE: tertiary education, segregation in the fields of education</p> <p>HEALTH: access to health structures, life expectancy, self-perception of health</p>

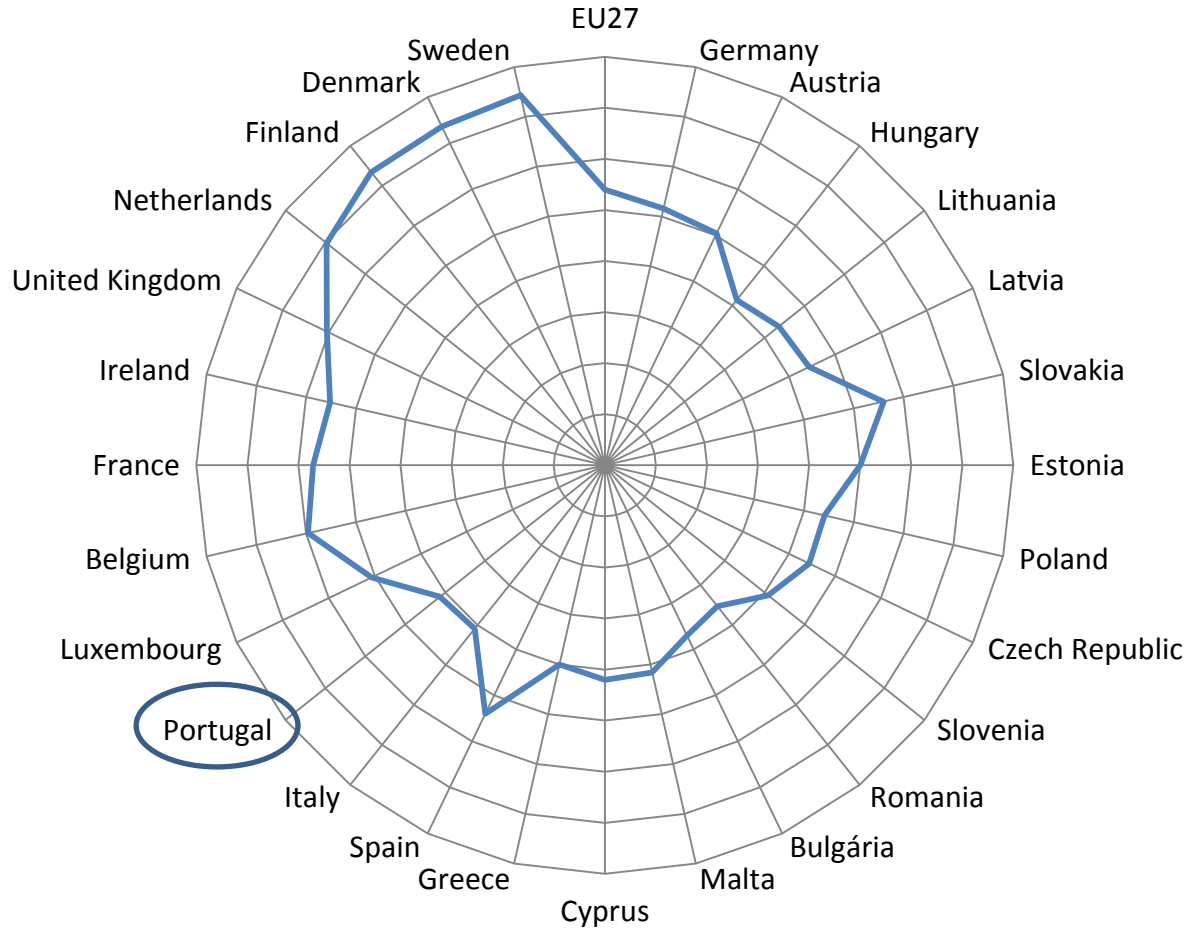
GEI (EIGE, 2010): EU RANKING

COUNTRY	VALUE	RANKING
Sweden	74.3	1
Denmark	73.6	2
Finland	73.4	3
Netherlands	69.7	4
United Kingdom	60.4	5
Belgium	59.6	6
France	57.1	7
Slovenia	56.0	8
Ireland	55.2	9
Spain	54.0	10
EU27	54.0	11
Germany	51.6	12
Luxembourg	50.7	13
Austria	50.4	14

COUNTRY	VALUE	RANKING
Estonia	50.0	15
Latvia	44.4	16
Czech Republic	44.4	17
Poland	44.1	18
Lithuania	43.6	19
Cyprus	42.0	20
Malta	41.6	21
Hungary	41.4	22
Portugal	41.3	23
Slovakia	40.9	24
Italy	40.9	25
Greece	40.0	26
Bulgaria	37.0	27
Romania	35.3	28

GEI (EIGE, 2010): EU RANKING

GENDER EQUALITY INDEX (EIGE, 2010)



GEI (EIGE, 2010): Comparing Portugal and UE27 (5 indicators)

