

*EQUAL . Climbing to Equality*  
Transnational Co-operation of researchers - Data Collection

***Additional data on demography, tertiary education and  
the labor market for the province of Styria***



*PERIPHERIE - Institute for Practical Gender Research*

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## 1. Demography:

Styria (Steiermark) is the fourth most populated Austrian province (including Vienna), accounting for 14,7% of the national population.

According to the data from the 2001 *Volkszählung* (population census), the Austrian population (cf. table 1.2) has grown 3,0% over the past ten years. About 25% of this increase can be attributed to natural population movement (cf. birth surplus), while the remaining three quarters were caused by immigration (cf. migration balance). Significantly higher birth rates among non-Austrians (cf. non-Austrian births in %), notwithstanding a relatively low number of women among this group (cf. female % among foreigners), also add to the overall increase of the Austrian population.

The province of Styria (cf. table 1.1), on the other hand, again (for the third consecutive time since the 1971 census) experienced a decline in its resident population (-0,1%, the lowest rate for all provinces). Given the historic all-time low in birth rates in 2001 and an actual birth deficit for the fifth consecutive year (cf. birth rate, birth surplus), the decrease would have been significantly worse yet without the immigration of non-Austrians into the province.

Still, in 2001, Styria had the lowest rate of non-Austrians among its resident population, ex aequo with its eastern neighboring province, the Burgenland. Adding constantly weak overall migration balances up to 2001<sup>1</sup> and the fact that birth rates among non-Austrians have been significantly higher than among Austrian nationals (cf. non-Austrian births in %), the actual decrease in resident population over the past 10 years can partly be explained by the relative lack of non-Austrians among the Styrian population.

**Table 1.1:** Demography of the Styrian population, 1991 and 2001

Styrian population <sup>2</sup>	2001:	1991:
resident population:	1.183.303 (-0,1%)	1.184.720
thereof Austrian nationals	1.129.791 (-2,1%)	1.154.452
foreign population <sup>3</sup>	53.512 (4,5%)	30.268 (2,6%)
EU nationals	8.324 (15,6% of foreign pop.)	n. a.

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.wif.wien.at/wif\\_site/downloads/DFR02.pdf](http://www.wif.wien.at/wif_site/downloads/DFR02.pdf), p. 48;

<sup>2</sup><http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10023558/a147febb/Bundesl%E4nder.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> according to earlier census data, the rate was 1,3% for 1981 and 1,7% for 1971, resp. cf.

<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10004611/ea9b7263/Ausl%E4nderanteil.pdf> ;

<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10004611/4d157d6e/WbAusl%E4nder.pdf>

<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10003179/5cd31708/stmkdatei2002.pdf>, p. 9

Styrian population <sup>2</sup>	2001:	1991:
other foreign nationals	45.188 (84,4% of foreign pop.)	n. a.
female % among residents <sup>4</sup>	51,6%	51,6%
female % among foreigners <sup>5</sup>	44%	n. a.
population density <sup>6</sup>	72,2/sqkm	72,2/sqkm
birth surplus <sup>7</sup>	- 1.352	n. a.
migration balance <sup>8</sup>	+ 1,76 (per 1000)	n. a.

The age structure (cf. table 1.3), as it is expressed by the senior-child-ratio index, e. g., shows a considerable overhang of people in or close to retirement age. In recent years, this creeping demographic transition, which is certainly not specific to Austria, has fueled a host of debates about the Austrian pension system and also yielded two “pension reforms” which resulted in several aggravations for women (cf. the paper “Austrian legal regulations relevant for gender relations” which we submitted to you earlier this year). At any rate, the prognosis for 2050 predicts an increase of almost 10 years in average age from now.

**Table 1.3:** Age structure of the province of Styria and the whole of Austria, 2001

age structure (2001) <sup>9</sup>	Styria	Austria
0-14:	16,2%	16,8%
15-59:	61,5%	62,1%
60 and over:	22,3% (75+: 7,7%)	21,1% (75+: 7,2%)
senior-child-ratio <sup>10</sup>	1,38	1,26
average <sup>11</sup>	39,8 years	39,4 years
prognosis for 2050 <sup>12</sup>	49,1 years	47,1 years

As in other countries, female life expectancy has been consistently and considerably

<sup>4</sup><http://www.stmk.gv.at/verwaltung/lad-stat/stmkdt/bevoelk.stm> ;

<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10004611/499cf5d5/weiblWB5Jahreabs.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> DANALIDA: Die Situation der Migrantinnen. In: Kapeller, Doris: Die Integration von MigrantInnen in der Steiermark. Chancen und Hemmnisse, Bestandsaufnahme und Vorschläge. Graz 2002, S. 88-101 (im Auftrag von Landesrat Dr. Kurt Flecker).

<sup>6</sup><http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10023558/bbd974a3/Dichte%2BBundesl%E4nder.pdf>

<sup>7</sup><http://www.stmk.gv.at/verwaltung/lad-stat/stmkdt/bevoelk.stm>

<sup>8</sup><http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10003179/5cd31708/stmkdatei2002.pdf>, p. 9 - this is defined as the balance between emigration and immigration over the border per 1000 residents

<sup>9</sup><http://www.wko.at/statistik/bundesland/bl14.pdf> ;

<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10004611/7cce12d6/Altersgr2001rel.pdf>

<sup>10</sup><http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10004611/adf87dee/Senioren-Kind-Rel..pdf>

<sup>11</sup><http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10004611/d8bd334f/Durchschnittsalter.pdf>

<sup>12</sup><http://www.wko.at/statistik/bundesland/bl14.pdf>

higher in Styria than that of men. At the same time, while the gender gap in life expectancy has only narrowed for 0,7 Years over the past 30 years, male life expectancy has increased more than that of women in absolute terms (8,5 compared to 7,8 years).

**Table 1.4:** Life expectancy at birth in the province of Styria for selected periods

life expectancy at birth, Styria <sup>13</sup>	women	men
1997-2001	81,3	75,1
1989-1993	79,1	72,6
1979-1983	76,1	69,0
1970-1973	73,5	66,6

Natural population movement for the province of Styria (cf. table 1.5) has been marked by a constant decrease in birth-related figures which amounted to a historic all-time low in the 2001 birth rate. The overall birth balance (as expressed by the so-called “birth-surplus”) turned negative and has remained so ever since 1997, while Austrian nationals in the province experienced an actual birth deficit ever since 1995. The birth balance among non-Austrians, on the other hand, turned positive (again) in 1990 and has shown an increasing trend ever since. In fact, as can also be seen from the ratio of non-Austrian new borns (cf. non-Austrian births in %), this opposite development could somehow attenuate the overall loss in resident population the province had to suffer for the third consecutive time in the 2001 census. While, in most of the other Austrian provinces and in the whole of Austria, immigration and relatively high fertility rates among non-Austrians account for almost three quarters of the actual population growth (cf. page 1), the relatively low number of immigrants in Styria was too small to cause a turnaround towards population growth.

**Table 1.5:** Natural population movement in Styria, 1985-2001

Styria	2001	2000	1995	1990	1985
<b>birth rate</b> <sup>14</sup>	8,3	8,9	10,1	11,2	11,4
<b>non-Austrian births in %</b> <sup>15</sup>	8,7%	9,3%	6,6%	1,7%	0,6%
<b>total fertility rate</b> <sup>16</sup>	1,20	1,26	1,31	n. a.	1,44

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10004611/cb135970/Lebenserwartung.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10002714/ceb6b436/Geburtenrate.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10002714/677bfa41/Lebendgeboreneausrel.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.oele.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10030873/c9d1afb3/KINDERLEBEN.pdf> ;  
<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10003179/5cd31708/stmkdatei2002.pdf>, p. 9

Styria	2001	2000	1995	1990	1985
<b>birth surplus</b> <sup>17</sup>	-1.352	- 1.072	169	852	79
among Austrians <sup>18</sup>	-2.105	- 1.781	-488	763	163
among non-Austrians <sup>19</sup>	753	857	657	89	-84

With regard to the migration flow in general it can be noticed, that the number of foreigners living in Styria increased to 4,5% judging by the number of the total resident population in the year 2001 compared with 2,6% in 1991 (cf. table 1.1). It was already said above, that Styria has ex aequo with another easter-austrian province the lowest rate of foreign population of all austrian provinces. In addition to this it can be recognized, that there is a continuously increase of foreign people since 1981, whereas there was a decrease between 1971 and 1981 (cf. table 1.1)

## 2) Education

A survey of gender proportions within the number of students at styrian universities (the Karl-Franzens-Universität, the Technical University and the Montanistic University were choosen for this purpose) discloses considerable differences between universities as well as between faculties. The Karl-Franzens-Universität in Graz (cf. table 2.1) shows the highest average proportion of women (59,1%), the Technical University in Graz and the Montanistic University in Leoben, both technical in orientation (cf. tables 2.2 and 2.3), follow far behind (17% and 19,3%, resp.).

Within the University of Graz, the human-scientific faculty shows the highest female proportion (70,5%), while the catholic theological faculty, the last in Austria to admit women as students in 1945, shows the lowest proportion of 41,5%.

This is roughly the percentage of women at the faculty for architecture (42,6%), the faculty with the highest proportion of women within the local Technical University (cf. table 2.2). The engineering faculties of the same university, on the other hand, still show only one-digit percentages. Not surprisingly, they feature prominently among the most male-dominated faculties of all Austria, ex aequo with their Viennese sister faculties (cf. table

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.stmk.gv.at/verwaltung/lad-stat/stmkdt/bevoelk.stm> ;

<http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10002714/da38b48e/Geburtenbilanz.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10002714/431aa761/Geburtenbilanzinl.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/10002714/cb329e71/Geburtenbilanzausl.pdf>

2.4).

The small Montanistic University in Leoben, about 60 kilometers north of Graz, traditionally has had only few female students. However, the situation has fairly improved in recent years and, from October this year, the university also has a female professor and a female vice-rector for the first time in its 160 years history.

**Table 2.1:** Proportion of male and female students by faculty at the University of Graz (residents & foreign students winter semester 2001)<sup>20</sup>

students	total	men	women	female %
Catholic Theological Faculty	525	307	218	41,5%
Jurisprudence	4.126	2.055	2.071	50,2%
Social and Economical Faculty	6.117	3.296	2.821	46,1%
Medical Faculty	4.629	1.820	2.809	60,7%
Human-scientific Faculty	8.175	2.413	5.762	70,5%
Natural-scientific Faculty	5.841	2.150	3.691	63,2%
total	29.413	12.041	17.372	59,1%

**Table 2.2:** Proportion of male and female students by faculty at the Technical University Graz (residents & foreign students winter semester 2001)<sup>21</sup>

students	total	men	women	female %
Faculty for Architecture	1.674	961	713	42,6%
Faculty for Civil Engineering	2.157	1.746	411	19,1%
Faculty for Mechanical Engineering	2.584	2.451	133	5,1%
Faculty for Electrical Engineering	1.507	1.403	104	6,9%
Faculty for Technical-natural Sciences	3.392	2.832	560	16,5%
total	11.314	9.393	1.921	17%

**Table 2.3:** Proportion of male and female students by faculty at the Montanistic University Leoben (residents & foreign students winter semester 2001)<sup>22</sup>

students	total	men	women	female %
Montanistic University	2.494	2.013	481	19,3%

While we already discovered considerable differences in the female students' proportions in/between Styrian universities, table 2.4 shows the most female or male dominated

<sup>20</sup> Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (Ed.) (2002), Hochschulbericht 2002, Vol. 2: p. 193.

<sup>21</sup> Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (Ed.) (2002), Hochschulbericht 2002, Vol. 2: p. 194.

<sup>22</sup> Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (Ed.) (2002), Hochschulbericht 2002, Vol. 2: p. 194.

faculties among all Austrian universities. While the sex-segregation along the lines of technical/engineering and human sciences is obvious, it has to be noted that “female domination” in the resp. faculties is much less distinct and that the same does not apply when it comes to faculty members (cf. e. g. table 2.5). While the pattern does not come as a surprise, the highest, three-quarter majority of female students at the Veterinary-medical University in Vienna can still pass for an interesting detail.

**Table 2.4:** Proportion of students by gender and faculty in highly sex-segregated faculties (winter semester 2001, resident & foreign students)<sup>23</sup>

<b>female dominated studies</b>	<b>female %</b>
Faculty for Cultural Sciences, University of Klagenfurt	73%
Faculty for Human and Cultural Sciences, University of Vienna	71%
Veterinary-medical University, Vienna	75%
<b>male dominated studies</b>	<b>male %</b>
Faculty for Mechanical Engineering, Technical University (TU), Vienna	93%
Faculty for Electrical Engineering and Information Engineering, TU Vienna	93%
Faculty for Mechanical Engineering, TU Graz	95%
Faculty for Electrical Engineering and Information Engineering, TU Graz	93%

The numbers given below on the University of Graz (table 2.5) indicate clearly that female participation on the different levels of scientific university life is thinning out towards the top, while at the same time the numbers are getting better, if only slowly. Nevertheless there is a small exception within the positive changes –the female percentage within the first-time registered students fell in the academic year 2000/2001 for 1% in comparison with the year before.

In detail, we can observe the rising female numbers and proportions in practically every one of the student-related figures. Only the number of (diploma) degrees has stagnated over the past years, while increasingly more women finished a second/doctoral degree.

When it comes to faculty members, we can observe that, still, women account for only a quarter of habilitated scholars, and only every tenth professor in the winter term 2000/2001 was a woman.

Like other Austrian universities, the Karl-Franzens-Universität has adopted “affirmative action for women” as one of its core policies in the responsibility of a female vice rector. In addition, there are two further affiliated institutions which, emphasizing on scholarly and

<sup>23</sup> Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (Ed.) (2002), Hochschulbericht 2002, Vol. 2: p. 193f.

professional aspects, resp., support the promotion of women in the university.

**Table 2.5:** First-time registrations, registered students, first (master's) and second (doctoral) degrees by gender for selected years at the University of Graz<sup>24</sup>

	1994/1995	1999/2000	2000/2001
<b>first-time registrations</b>	3.378	3.585	3.494
female percentage	63%	67%	66%
<b>registered students</b>	28.834	32.055	31.777
female percentage	54%	58%	59%
<b>total of graduates</b>	1.494	1.923	2.054
female percentage	54%	59%	61%
<b>thereof diploma</b>	1.115	1.488	1.534
female percentage	58%	61%	62%
<b>thereof doctoral degrees</b>	379	435	520
female percentage	45%	53%	56%
<b>women habilitations in%</b>	n. a.	n. a.	26%
<b>female professors in %</b>	n. a.	n. a.	9%

When it comes to measures of “success” of women and men in their respective subjects of study - like length of study, marks, awards &c. - no data are available to us for individual universities.

A recent study conducted by the *Austrian Academy of the Sciences - Institute for Demography* which aimed to identify factors influencing study success<sup>25</sup>, however, shows that, on average, women study faster than their male colleagues: they need 15,9 semesters compared to the 16,2 semesters it takes male students to finish their studies with a diploma degree (overall average is 16,1 semesters). Similarly, the average graduation age of women (27,4 years) is slightly lower than that of men (27,8 years), despite the fact that women tend to take subjects which, in general, take longer to finish.

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.uni-graz.at/ainst/services/f+f\\_englisch02web.pdf](http://www.uni-graz.at/ainst/services/f+f_englisch02web.pdf) - no comparable data are available for the other regional universities

<sup>25</sup> René Dell'Mour, Frank Landler: Akademische Grade - zwischen Traum und Wirklichkeit. Entwicklung des Studienerfolgs an österreichischen Universitäten, Wien 2002, cf. [http://www.oeaw.ac.at/shared/news/2002/press\\_inf\\_20020722.html](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/shared/news/2002/press_inf_20020722.html) - “Study success” in this survey is defined as the “probability to finish one's studies”, after a certain period of time.



Still, the study concludes that “male students are more successful than female students”.<sup>26</sup> The reason for this, contrary to the finding that women study faster, is that women - mainly due to caring responsibilities turning up in the course of their studies - significantly more often than men discontinue their studies. A study on the impact of recently introduced student fees, however, shows that women were still more likely to continue their studies after the introduction of these fees in Austria in the winter semester 2001/2002.<sup>27</sup>

### **3) Employment & Unemployment**

According to tables 3.1-3.2, female unemployment has increased over the last year in absolute terms and relative to that of men, both for the province of Styria and the whole of Austria. In Styria, male unemployment even fell for almost 2% compared to last year's, while female unemployment increased one percentage point. The contrary effect in monthly changes can mainly be attributed to regular seasonal changes in September. Yearly averages in gender unemployment rates 2000-2002 (cf. table 3.2) show the opposite trend, i. e. here we can observe, both for Styria and Austria, a slightly slower upward trend in unemployment rates for women or even a stagnation around 6% for Austria and 7% for Styria, resp.. Male unemployment rates, on the other hand, have been rising continuously over the last four years, on yearly average, both for Austria and for Styria.

The upward spiral of youth unemployment has long been high on the political agenda. Several, often “cosmetic” initiatives were started in order to keep young people lacking jobs and apprenticeships off the labor market and, thus, out of unemployment statistics. Still, the numbers keep rising. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show significantly higher rates for young people between 15 and 25 years of age (with the sole exception of young men in Styria, whose unemployment rate is considerably lower than last year's), while unemployment among young women has increased at a consistently higher pace, e. g. even for 12,6% since last September, compared to last year's.

**Table 3.1:** Unemployment figures, for gender, all age groups and young age groups, per Sept. 2003,

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<sup>26</sup> [http://www.oeaw.ac.at/shared/news/2002/press\\_inf\\_20020722.html](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/shared/news/2002/press_inf_20020722.html)

<sup>27</sup> Hans Pechar, Angela Wroblewski: Retrospektive Schätzung studienaktiver Studierender an Universitäten der Wissenschaften für den Zeitraum 1996/97 – 2000/01, Wien 2003, p. 11 - [http://www.bmbwk.gv.at/medien/9592\\_stb\\_monit\\_pechar.pdf](http://www.bmbwk.gv.at/medien/9592_stb_monit_pechar.pdf)

including changes to last month and year, resp. ("life-subsistency" concept)<sup>28</sup>

		09/2003	+/-% to last month	+/-% to last year
Styria	total	27854	- 1,7%	- 0,5%
	15-25	5781	+ 4,4%	+ 0,5%
	men	14201	- 1,1%	- 1,8%
	15-25	2830	+6,8%	- 2,9%
	women	13653	- 2,2%	+ 1,0%
	15-25	2951	+ 2,2%	+ 4,1%
	15-25	18439	+ 5,8%	+ 12,6%

**Table 3.2:** Unemployment rates, yearly average 2000 - 2002, for Styria and Austria<sup>29</sup>

	2002			2001			2000		
	total	women	men	total	women	men	total	women	men
Styria	7,2	6,9	7,5	6,5	6,7	6,4	6,4	6,9	6,1
Austria	6,9	6,4	7,2	6,1	5,9	6,2	5,8	5,9	5,8

Labor force participation and employment rates give a first hint at the gender division of labor in Austria. However, esp. since measures using the labor-force concept include everybody working at least one regular hour per week, the resp. *amount of work* (marginal, part-time or full-time) is not adequately expressed by these data. What the numbers certainly show is a steady increase in female labor market participation, while rates for men tend to stagnate or even to slowly decrease in the case of labor force participation. At any rate, while unemployment has been generally on the rise in past years, the extension of the labor force, e. g. by way of precarious employments, certainly accounts for much of the observed increase in female labor force participation. What these figures do not tell us is the *actual amount of work* done in various forms of employment (contractual segregation), the respective occupations and positions men and women hold (horizontal and vertical segregation) and the pay and income it generates (pay gap). For instance, the standardized gross *gender pay gap* (controlled for working time, before

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.ams.or.at/cgi-bin/samis/index.pl> ; in contrast to the "labor force" concept, the "life subsistency" concept defines "being employed" as working at least 12 usual hours per week; as the data stem from the administrative statistics of the AMS (Arbeitsmarktservice, the labor office) "being unemployed" denotes being registered at the labor office as job-seeking.

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.ams.or.at/samis/data/2003\\_09/al900.csv](http://www.ams.or.at/samis/data/2003_09/al900.csv) ;  
[http://www.ams.or.at/statistik/berichte/jahresprofile/tab\\_03.htm](http://www.ams.or.at/statistik/berichte/jahresprofile/tab_03.htm)

taxes) for Styria amounted to 23% in 2001.<sup>30</sup>

It shall suffice here to emphasize that an evaluation of these labor force dimensions points to a still fairly distinct gender division of labor in the province of Styria.<sup>31</sup>

**Table 3.3:** Labor force participation rates 1981-2001 for Styria (labor-force concept)<sup>32</sup>

	1999	1997	1994	1991	1981
women	38,7	38,3	37,0	35,2	32,8
men	54,8	54,9	55,1	55,5	55,8
total	46,5	46,4	45,8	45,0	43,8

**Table 3.4:** Employment rates (employment-to-population ratio)1991- 2001 for Styria<sup>33</sup>

	2001	1991
female	61,7	59,6
male	80,7	79,1
total	71,7	69,6

### Facilities for conciliating work with the “family burden”:

**Child care:** Table 3.5 below shows the overall supply with day care facilities for children in Styria and for the whole of Austria. The categories roughly correspond with the respective age groups of children. The numbers show that most facilities are available for children in kindergarten age, i. e. between 3 and 5 years of age. When we compare these numbers to the overall number of children, we find that, in 2002/03, 344.000 of 1,3 Mio. children under 15 years of age could be placed in day care facilities at least once a week, which amounts to a child care rate of 25,8% for the whole of Austria. When we look at the child care rate for age groups in Styria<sup>34</sup>, we encounter the following rates: 0-2 years: 2,1%; 3-5 years:

<sup>30</sup>[http://peripherie.ac.at/docs/genderpaygap/paygap\\_strategien.pdf](http://peripherie.ac.at/docs/genderpaygap/paygap_strategien.pdf) p. 2

<sup>31</sup>cf. our presentation at the transnational meeting of researchers in February 2003 in Graz.

<sup>32</sup>[http://www.ams.or.at/statistik/berichte/bezprofile/bul/6/tab\\_03.htm](http://www.ams.or.at/statistik/berichte/bezprofile/bul/6/tab_03.htm) ;

<http://www.stmk.gv.at/verwaltung/lad-stat/stmkdt/arbeit.stm> ; this is defined as the proportion of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over, i. e. the ratio of working and resident population.

<sup>33</sup>[http://www.ams.or.at/statistik/berichte/bezprofile/bul/6/tab\\_02.htm](http://www.ams.or.at/statistik/berichte/bezprofile/bul/6/tab_02.htm) ; this is defined as the percentage of employed and self-employed workers in the whole labor force (resident population between 15 and 60 (women) or 65 (men) years of age), i. e. percentage of working-age people who have jobs.

<sup>34</sup><http://www.fpo-e-noe.at/bundeslaender/noe/news/artikel/MZSept2002-Kinderbetreuung.pdf> p. 18; [http://www.statistik.at/fachbereich\\_03/bildung\\_tab9a.shtml](http://www.statistik.at/fachbereich_03/bildung_tab9a.shtml)

64%; 6-9 years: 18%; 10-14 years: 5%. Compared to the national average, Styria has very bad figures for the first and last age group, resp., while it comes out average in the remaining ones. Vienna gets the best marks for each but the second age group, which the finding that the supply with child care facilities is generally better in municipal areas than it is in rural areas.

It must be added that demand by far outstrips supply in child care facilities for all age groups. Even if it is possible to place a child at one facility, inflexible opening times, late opening hours in the morning, rare full-day care and the virtual unavailability of facilities on Saturdays and during holidays constitute major obstacles to the reconciliation of work and family, esp. for women. A public opinion survey conducted in the course of the national *Mikrozensus* in 2002 shows that 30,1% of parents would wish to have child care during holidays, while roughly 15% would opt for a general liberalization of opening hours. Apart from opening hours, 46,6% of parents complain about high costs for day care, which vary considerably between provinces. <sup>35</sup>

**Table 3.5:** Available day care facilities for children 0-15 years of age in Styria and Austria 2002/03 <sup>36</sup>

Styria	creches	kindergartens	afternoon care	mixed-age day care	total
facilities	72	790	70	26	958
groups	92	1.385	158	26	1.661
children	842	28.812	2.668	743	33.065
Austria	creches	kindergartens	afternoon care	mixed-age day care	total
facilities	707	4.657	944	252	6.560
groups	976	10.116	1.946	414	13.452
children	12.073	209.584	38.580	7.328	267.565

### Old Age Care:

We do not have data available on the provision of old age care facilities. However, we can refer to time use statistics in order to show how women and men arrange care work for elderly family members or family members in need of care.

**Table 3.6:** Percentage of women and men who regularly „take care of elderly family members or family members in need of care“ <sup>37</sup>

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.fpoe-noe.at/bundeslaender/noe/news/artikel/MZSept2002-Kinderbetreuung.pdf> pp.22ff.

<sup>36</sup> [http://www.statistik.at/fachbereich\\_03/bildung\\_tab9.shtml](http://www.statistik.at/fachbereich_03/bildung_tab9.shtml)

<sup>37</sup> ÖIF (Ed.): Familien- und Fertilitätssurvey (FFS) 1996, Österreich (gesamtes Bundesgebiet) Frauen und

	Predominantly done by myself	Predominantly done by partner	Done at equal shares by both partners	Done by other household members	Done by other persons	Does not happen / not applicable	No answer
	in %						
women	20,11	0,03	9,52	0,36	0,36	67,46	0,67
men	2,79	11,14	13,63	0,80	0,20	70,55	0,90

Here again, women have by far the highest share. Both for women and men, it is mainly the 50-54 years olds who predominantly take on this duty by themselves.

In 1998, a survey on the life situation of persons 60 years and over was conducted in Austria on the occasion of the International Year of the Elderly. Overall, half of the population over 60 years of age receives some kind of support. Assistance by family members is in the majority provided by women. It is mainly the daughters and daughters-in-law who are seen responsible for this. The nature of support is very much marked by gender role patterns which means that women, e. g., predominantly do the cooking, washing, ironing, tidying up and caring.<sup>38</sup>

In the course of the 1998 *Mikrozensus*, elderly people were asked who takes care of them in the case of an illness. Table 3.7 shows percentages for women and men 60 years of age and over, telling who takes care of them in the case of an illness, also controlled for duration of illness and the nature of family relationship.

**Table 3.7:** Percentage of elderly people (60 years and over) being asked about received attendance by family members in the case of an illness, by gender<sup>39</sup>

Gender	Care provided by relatives in case of									
	Total for all relatives	Illness lasting up to a week				Illness lasting more than a week				
		partner	Daughter(-in-law)	Son(-in-law)	Other relatives	partner	Daughter(-in-law)	Son(-in-law)	Other relatives	
women	79,6	35,2	50,3	8,7	5,8	63,4	36,0	49,7	8,5	5,7
men	88,9	71,7	22,2	4,2	1,9	76,0	73,6	20,8	3,9	1,7

In the case of illness, it are again women who predominantly take care of their elderly family members. For illnesses lasting up to a week, 80% of elderly women and even 90%

Männer. Materialiensammlung Heft 2, Wien 1997, p. 150 .

<sup>38</sup> Bundesministerium für soziale Sicherheit und Generationen, Frauensektion/Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (Ed.): Geschlechtsspezifische Disparitäten. Wien 2002, p. 91ff.

<sup>39</sup> ÖSTAT (Ed.): Lebenssituation älterer Menschen. Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus Juni 1998. Beiträge zur Österreichischen Statistik. Heft 1.340, Wien 2000, p. 144.

of men from 60 years of age can count on assistance by their relatives. 72% of all severely ill men are taken care of by their partners, compared to only 35% of women in that category. This deficit in the case of elderly women is mainly compensated by daughters (-in-law) who more than twice as often care for their mothers(-in-law) than for their fathers(-in-law). If elderly people are ill for an extended period of time, third persons like professional care play a slightly more important role than in the cases, where elderly people are not ill. 16% of women and 11% of men make use of these services.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>40</sup>Bundesministerium für soziale Sicherheit und Generationen, Frauensektion/Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur (Ed.): Geschlechtsspezifische Disparitäten. Wien 2002. pp. 93ff.