



Car(e)ing About Gender - Inequalities

9. Barbara Prammer Symposium

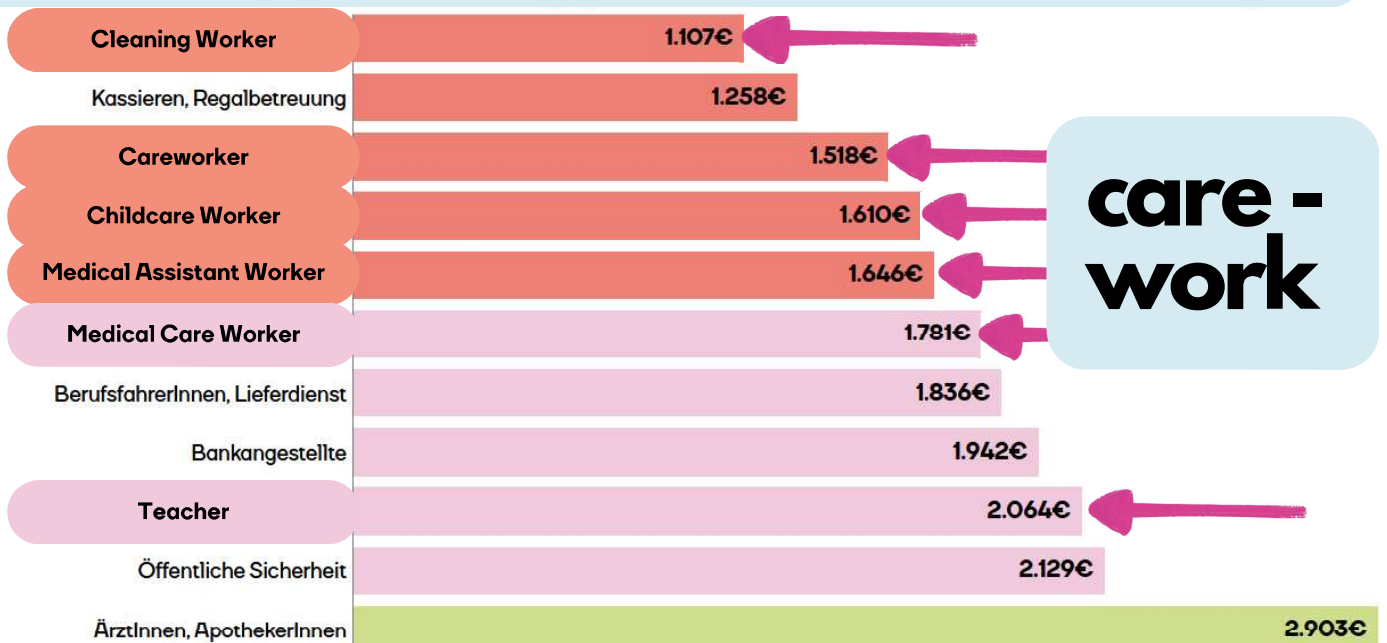
January 16, 2023

Sophie Achleitner, AK Wien





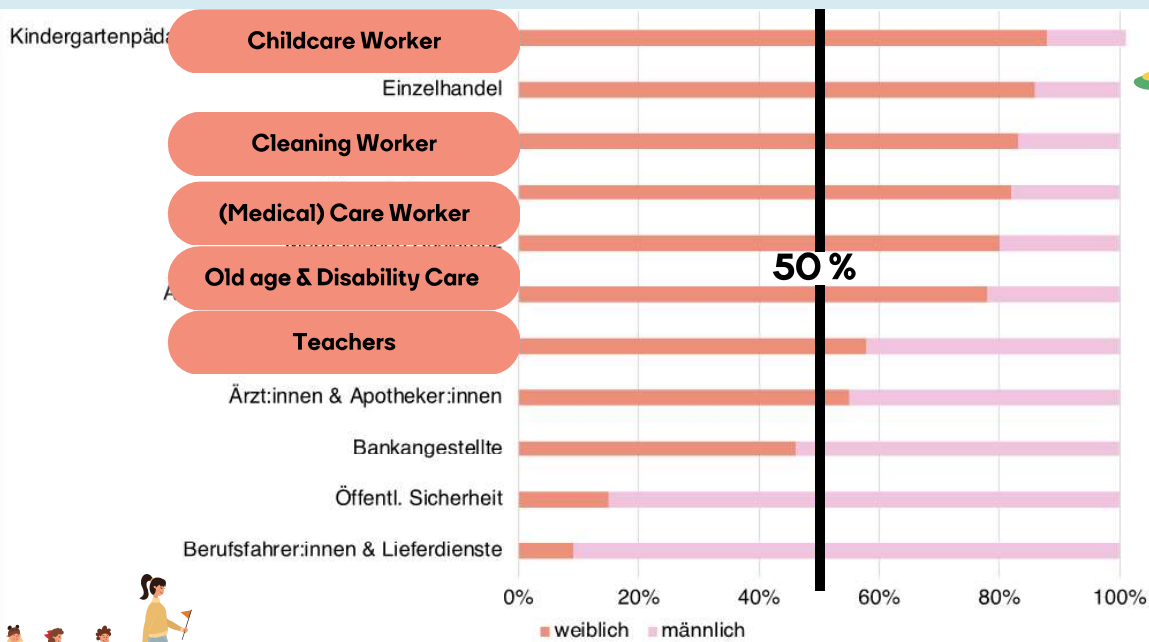
Monthly Net Income of System Relevant Workers in Austria

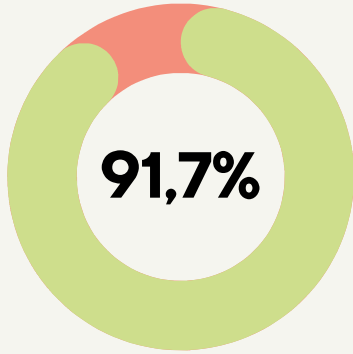


Formal Care vs. Informal Care

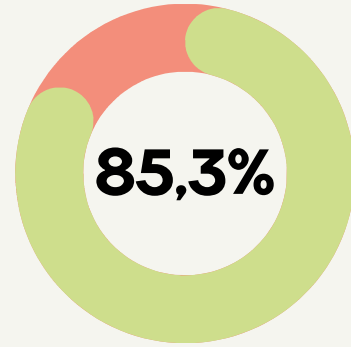


The majority of system-relevant workers are women.





Percentage of women in the mobile nursing and care service



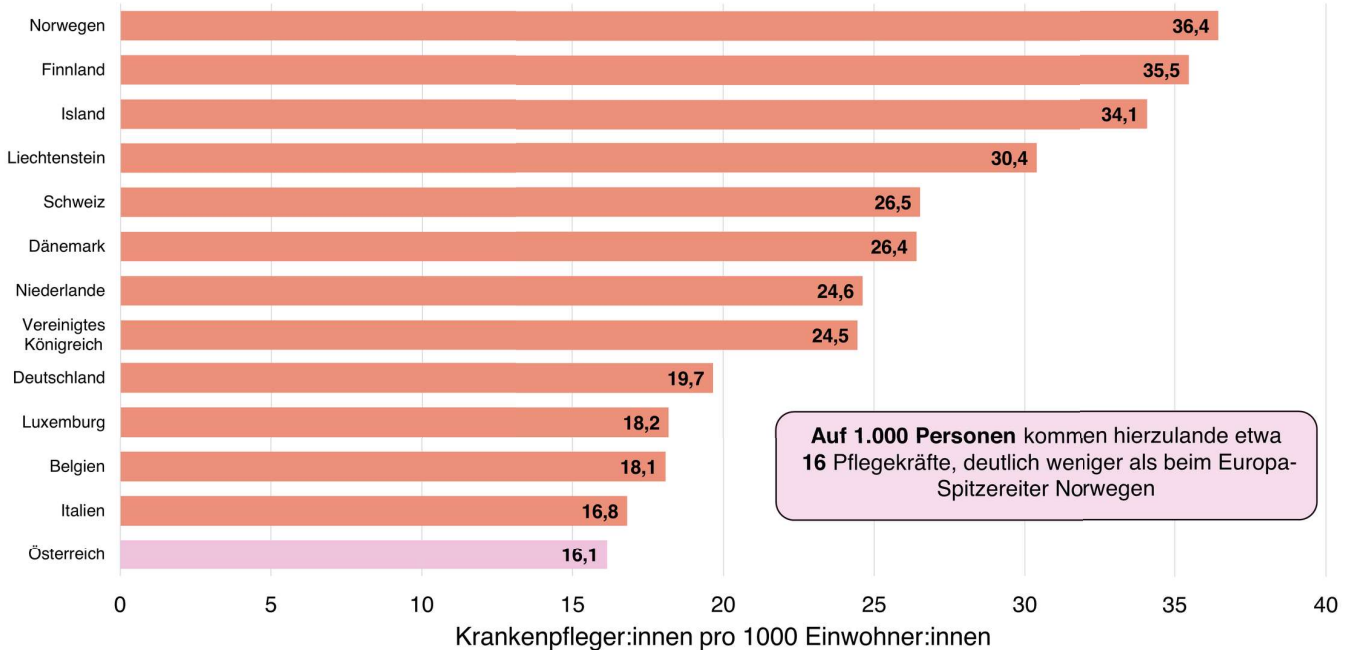
Percentage of women in the inpatient nursing and care service

And 60 % of them work part-time...

...20% of part-time nursing employees report working part-time due to caring responsibilities



Care sector in Austria is insufficient.

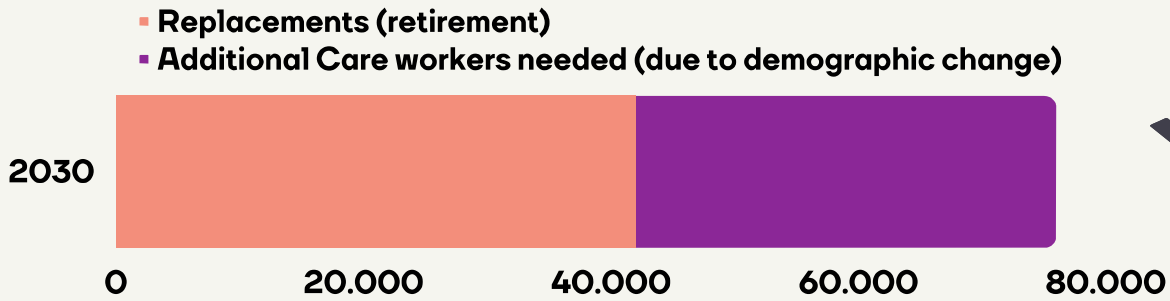


Auf 1.000 Personen kommen hierzulande etwa **16 Pflegekräfte**, deutlich weniger als beim Europa-Spitzeleiter **Norwegen**

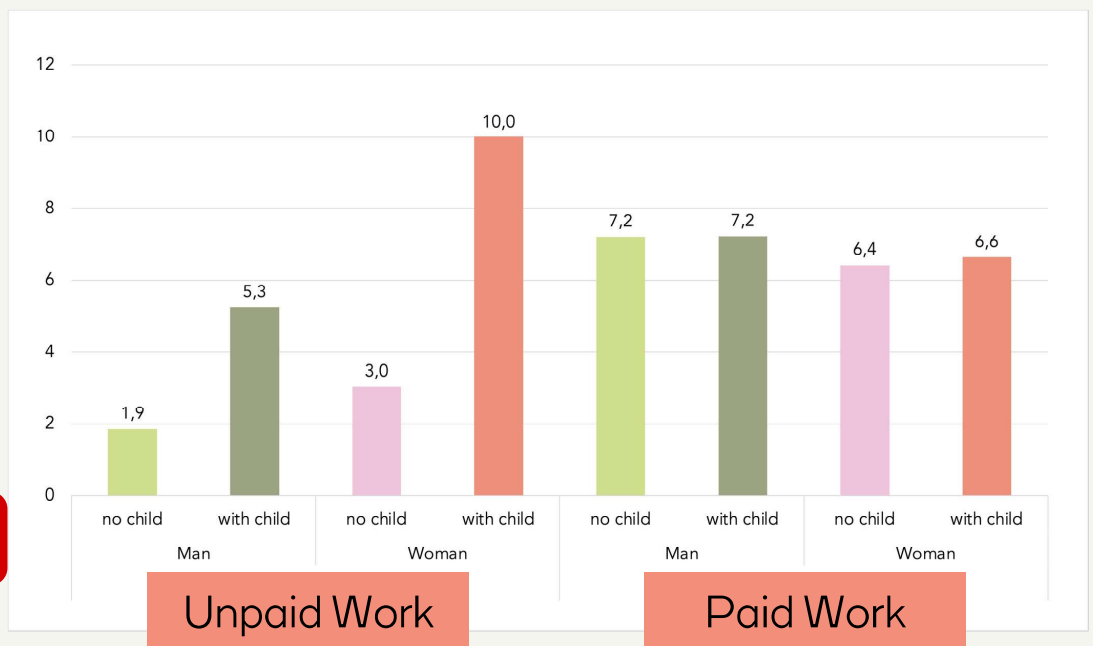
Quelle: Eurostat, 2021 oder letztes verfügbares Jahr.

Anmerkung: Inkludiert sind nur praktizierende Krankenpfleger:innen, Hebammen, Personenbetreuer:innen und sonstige Pflegeassistent:innen, keine Ärzt:innen.

Until 2030 Austria will need around 76.000 additional care workers.



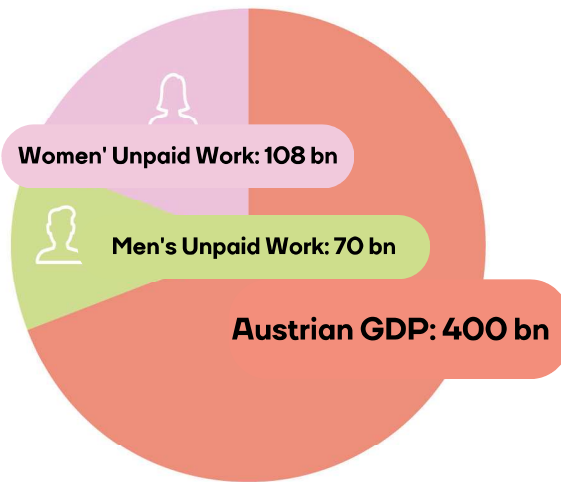
Paid vs Unpaid Care Work During the Pandemic in Austria



Women and mothers did 60 % of the unpaid care work during the pandemic. This work is worth around 30 % of Austrian GDP.

Während der Pandemie leisteten Frauen rund 60 % der unbezahlten Care-Arbeit. Das entspricht rund 27 % der Wirtschaftsleistung.

Männer leisteten 40 % der unbezahlten Care-Arbeit. Das entspricht rund 17 % der österreichischen Wirtschaftsleistung.

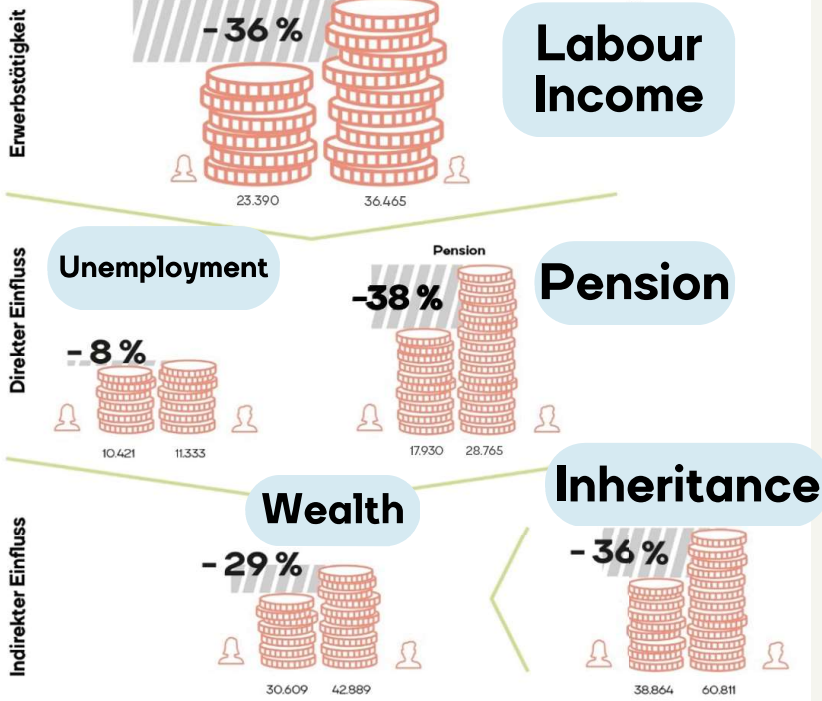


Quelle: Statistik Austria, Zeitaufwendungsdaten aus dem Austrian Corona Panel, Wellen 2-23
Anmerkungen: Der monetäre Wert der unbezahlten Arbeit wurde nach der Marktkostenmethode geschätzt.
Die Zeitaufwendungsdaten stammen aus den Wellen 2 bis 23 des Austrian Corona Panels (Zeitraum April 2020 bis Mai 2021), der ersetzte Bruttostundenlohn aus 2020.

**/// MOMENTUM
/ INSTITUT**



Gender Pay Gap: Frauen verlieren überall

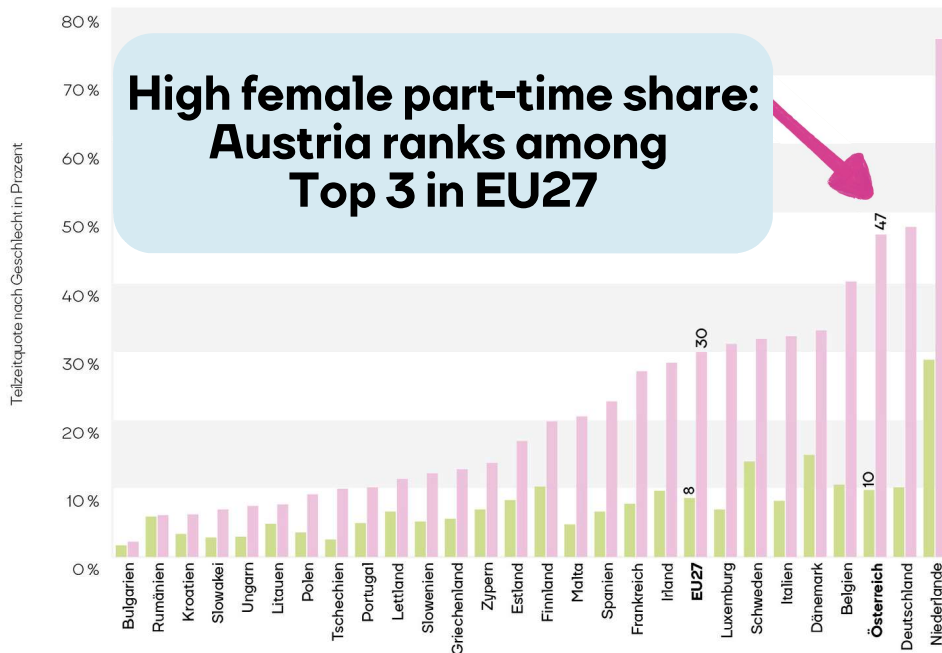


Women lose in all dimensions.



Weibliche Teilzeitquote: Österreich liegt auf Platz 3 im EU-Vergleich

Frauen Männer

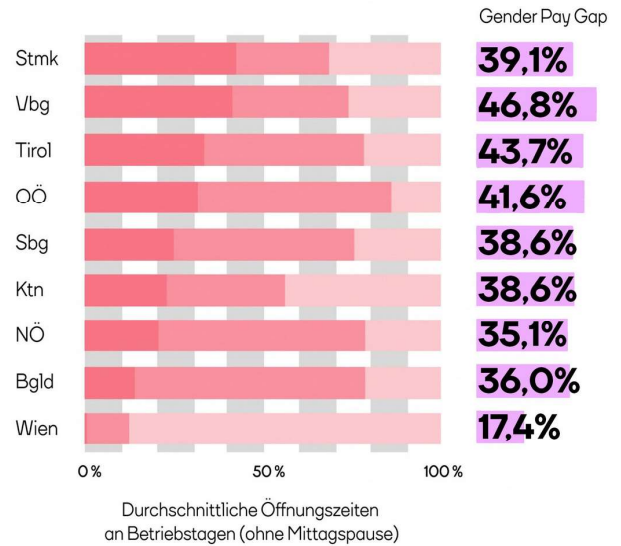


The Gender Pay Gap is closely connected to the availability of childcare.



Opening hours of childcare services differ within Austria.

- Unter 7 Stunden
- 7 bis 10 Stunden
- Über 10 Stunden



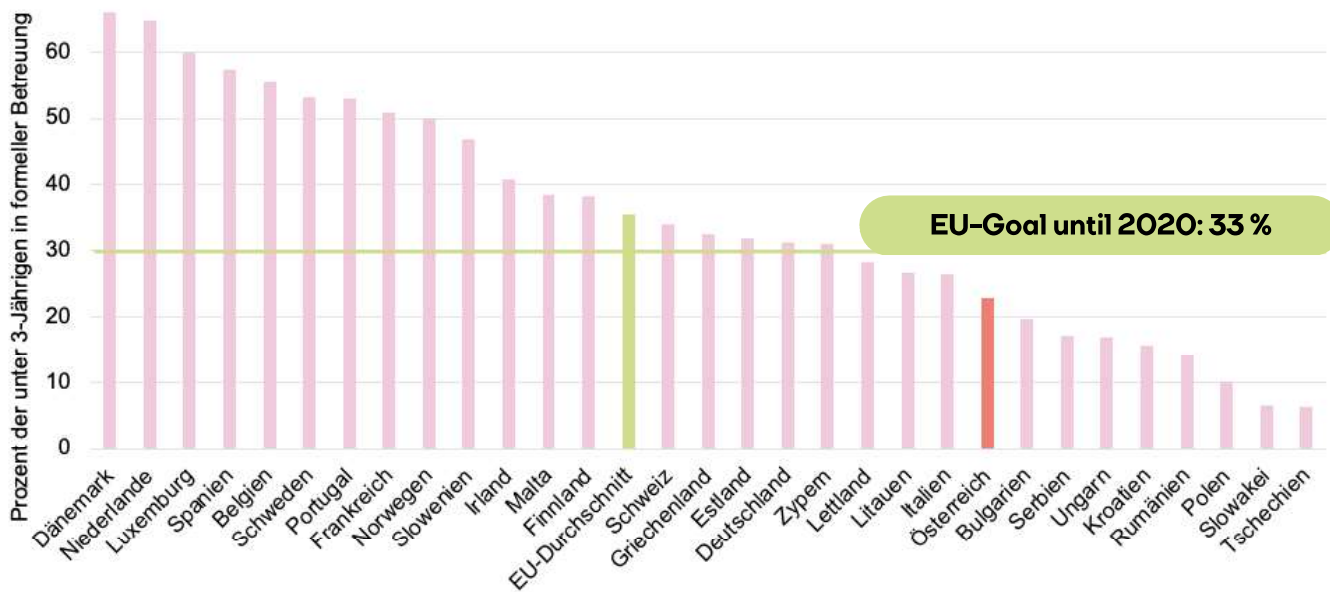
Assuming current developments, it's going to take 400 years until there is no Gender Pay Gap anymore.



Quelle: Statistik Austria; Berechnung: Momentum Institut; Anmerkung: Bruttojahreseinkommen der unselbständig Beschäftigten (Median), ab 2020: Prognose mit Entwicklung 1997-2019

Are we car(e)ing enough about these (gender) inequalities?

Austria has failed to reach the Barcelona-Childcare Goals since more than a decade.



European Commission 2022

By 2030, the childcare quotas for children under the age of 3 are to be raised to 50%, and the childcare quotas for children aged 3 up to entry into primary school to 96%.

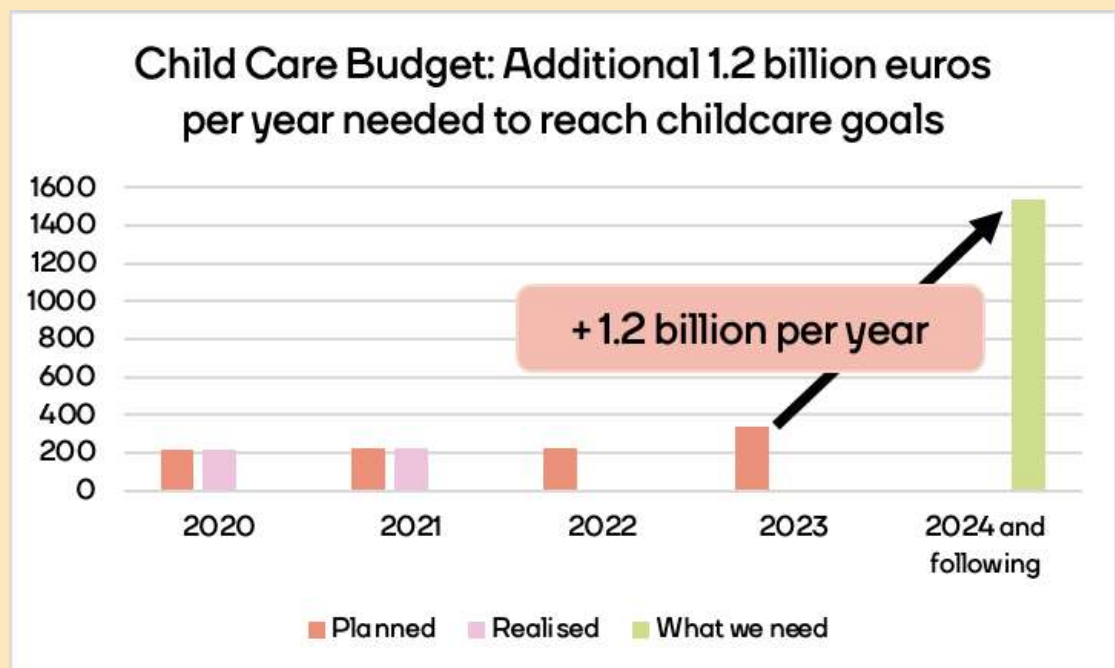
Status Quo in Austria 2021/22:

childcare rate for under 3-year-olds: 29.1 %

childcare rate for over 3-year-olds: 93,9 %

Austria spends 0,7 % of GDP on elementary education and child care.

Norway, Sweden and Iceland spend up to 2 % of their GDP.

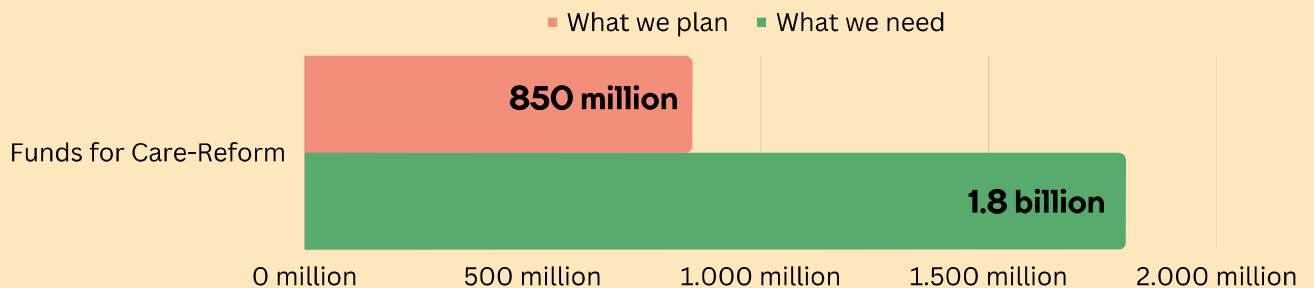




What else ?

The Austrian Care - Reform

- **Care reform 2023: too late and too little**



- **Community Nursing (support funding by the RRF): decreasing funds & unreached goals**

Gender Budgeting: Ticking-the-box-Exercise

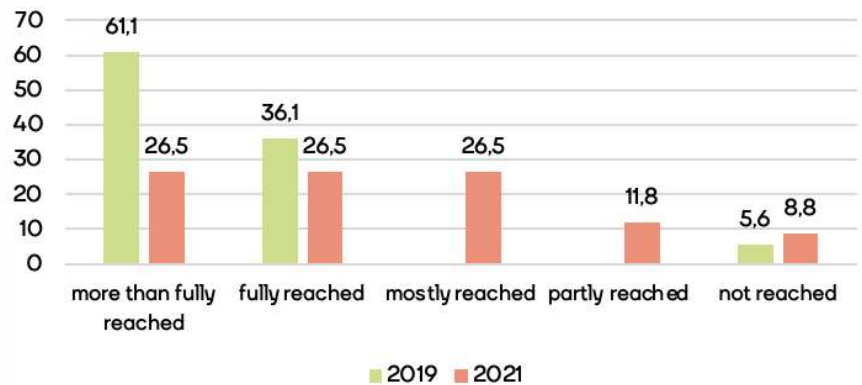


Gender budgeting = fiscal tool of the gender mainstreaming strategy

Since 2009: the objective of de facto equality between women and men in the context of budgetary planning is enshrined in the Federal Constitution (Article 13, para. 3).

Since 2013: gender budgeting must be applied at federal level within the "outcome-oriented budget management"

Share of reached Gender Equality Goals
2019 vs 2021



What now?

Equal Pay for
Equal Work



Effective Gender
Budgeting



Compulsory
fatherhood leave &
more equal
distribution of unpaid
carework between
men and women in a
household



More valuation of
unpaid/informal
care work



What now?

Qualitative and quantitative expansion in resources for childcare facilities



Better working conditions and wages in system relevant and caring professions



Extensive investments in the areas of sustainability and care



Reduction of working hours with full wage and personnel compensation



Thank you.

Sources & Graphics

(among others)

- Momentum Institut, <https://www.momentum-institut.at>
- Chamber of Labour, AK Budgetanalyse 2023-2026 - Soziale Handschrift gefragt, https://emedien.arbeiterkammer.at/viewer/image/AC16682532/1/LOG_0003/
- Statistik Austria
- Mikrozensus
- Europäische Kommission 2022
- OECD