

September 2017

E-bulletin no. 10

## Women's Education and Training

The 10th e-bulletin of the Observatory of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE) deals with the thematic area of Women's Education and Training.

More specifically, statistical data is presented for the following indicators:

**1. Frequency of internet use (% of individuals) by gender, age group, level of education, and frequency of use.**

The index is calculated as the percentage of the number of persons who uses internet, per frequency of use, to the total of population who uses the internet.

**2. Computer use by sex, age group, level of education and frequency of use**

The index is calculated as the percentage of the number of persons who uses computer per frequency of use to the total of population who uses the internet.

**Table 1: Internet use by gender and educational level of user, 1st quarter 2016**

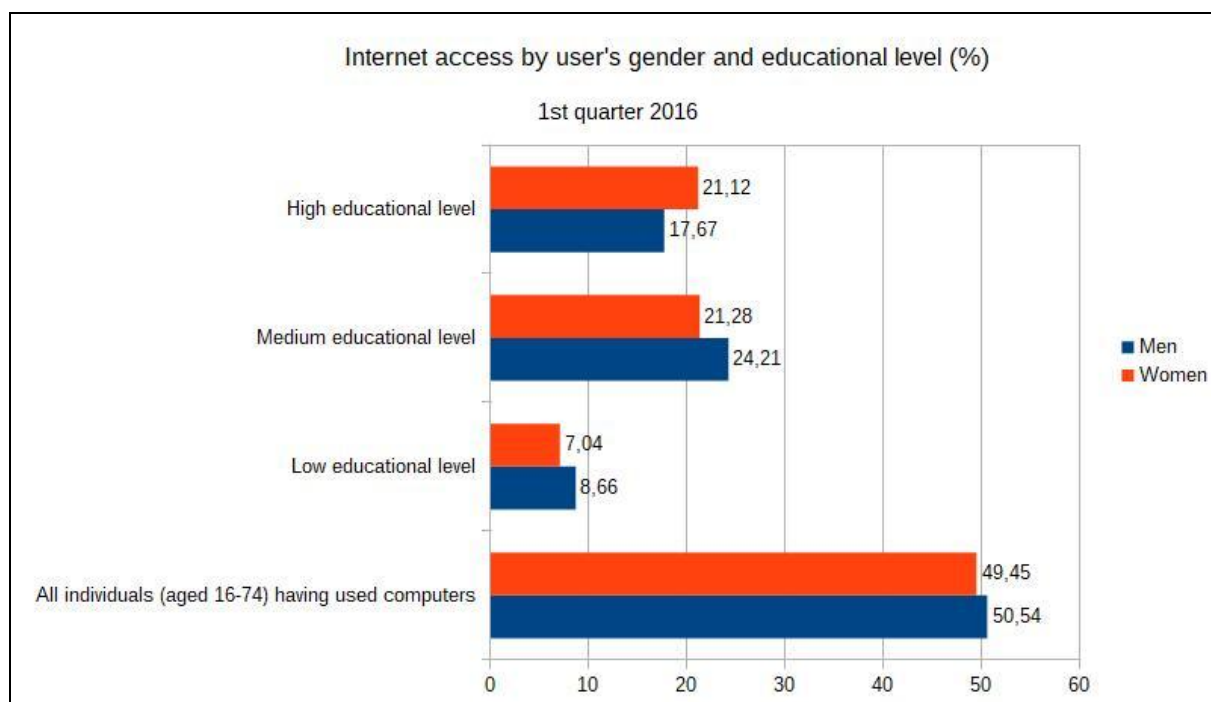
	All individuals (aged 16-74)	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>INTERNET USE</b>					
<b>Population</b>	7.967.858	3.908.901	4.058.957	49,05%	50,94%
<b>All individuals (aged 16-74) having used the internet</b>	5.504.827	2.782.575	2.722.252	50,54%	49,45%
<b>Lower educational level</b> (people who have not attended/completed any level of education, primary or secondary school graduates)	864.767	477.063	387.704	8,66%	7,04%
<b>Medium educational level</b> (high school or vocational training institute graduates)	2.504.386	1.332.746	1.171.640	24,21%	21,28%

<b>Upper level of education</b> (graduates of Universities/Higher Technical Education Institutes, Military Schools, postgraduate studies, PhD, etc.)	2.135.674	972.766	1.162.908	17,67%	21,12%
---	-----------	---------	-----------	--------	--------

SOURCE: Greek Statistics Authority (Research on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals, year 2016)

Data processed by the GSGE Observatory

**Figure 1**



According to the Information Society SA, 64.1% of men and 59.2% of women have access to the internet from their home<sup>1</sup>. The main reasons for not having access to the Internet from the home are: a) lack of skills, 64.4%,

b) information on the internet is not useful, nor interesting, 25.5%, and  
c) the cost of the equipment is very high 19.9%<sup>2</sup>.

**Frequency of use of the internet by age group in the first quarter of 2016:**

<sup>1</sup> Source: Information Society SA/Citizens and New Technologies Interactive Graphs, <http://www.ktpae.gr/>

<sup>2</sup> Source: ELSTAT Research for the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals, year 2016, <http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2016>.

**65-74 years old:** Every day or almost every day 74.4%. At least once a week, but not every day 14.0%. Less than once a week 11.6%.

**55-64 years old:** Every day or almost every day 71.7%. At least once a week, but not every day 19.9%, Less than once a week 8.4%.

**45-54 years old:** Every day or almost every day 73.7%. At least once a week, but not every day 20.6%. Less than once a week 5.7%.

**35-44 years old:** Every day or almost every day 80.4%. At least once a week, but not every day 13.2%. Less than once a week 6.4%

**25-34 years old:** Every day or almost every day 87.9%. At least once a week, but not every day 10.8%

**16-24 years old:** Every day or almost every day 94.7%. At least once a week, but not every day 4.9%.

Activities via Internet that increased compared to 2015 include banking transactions (+ 33.2%), use of travel and accommodation services (+ 27.9%), making calls or video calls using a webcam via the Internet (+ 5.7%), and the search for health information<sup>3</sup> (+ 5.6%).

Regarding the regular use (at least once a week) of the Internet for the first quarter of 2016, the percentage of women is 63.68% while the percentage of men at 68.45%<sup>4</sup>.

**Table 2: Use of Computer and Internet by gender and educational level of user, 1st quarter 2015**

	All individuals (aged 16-74)	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)
<b>Use of Computer</b>					
<b>Population</b>	8.008.858	3.927.940	4.080.918	49,04%	50,95%
All individuals (aged 16-74) having used the internet	5.336.926	2.712.844	2.624.082	50,83%	49,16%
Lower educational level	826.730	497.484	329.246	9,32%	6,16%
Medium educational level	2.456.057	1.204.624	1.251.433	22,57%	23,44%
Upper level of education	2.054.139	1.010.736	1.043.403	18,93%	19,55%
<b>Internet Use</b>					

<sup>3</sup> Source: ELSTAT Research for the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals, year 2016.

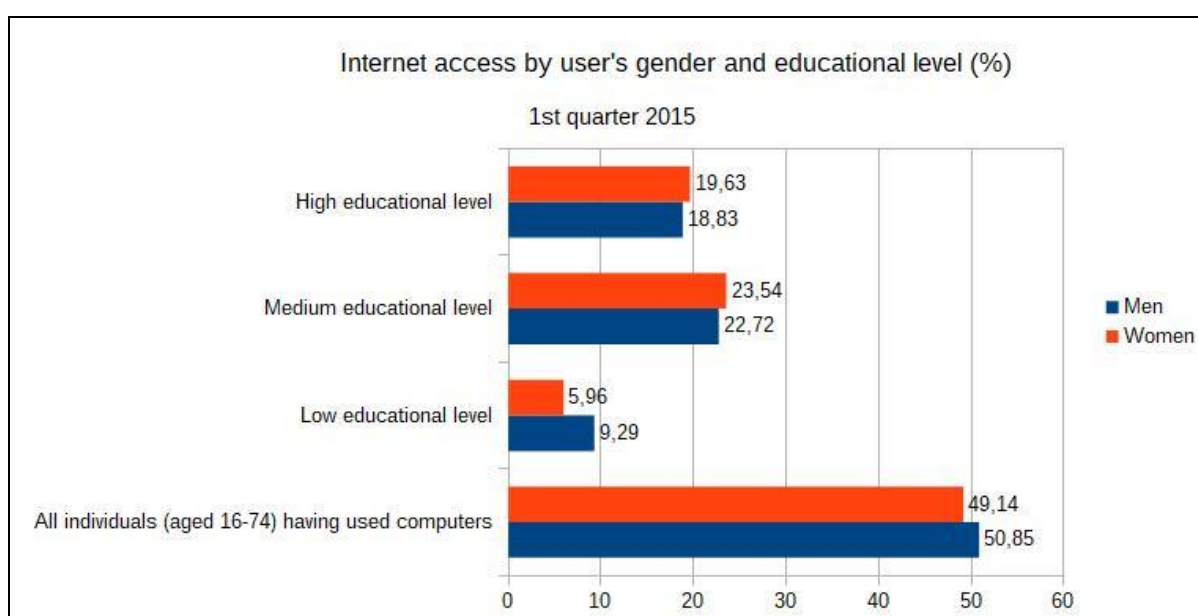
<sup>4</sup> Source: ELSTAT e-Europe Indicators.

All individuals (aged 16-74) having used the internet	5.352.717	2.721.899	2.630.818	50,85%	49,14%
Lower educational level	816.672	497.347	319.325	9,29%	5,96%
Medium educational level	2.477.015	1.216.498	1.260.517	22,72%	23,54%
Upper level of education	2.059.030	1.008.054	1.050.976	18,83%	19,63%

*SOURCE: Greek Statistics Authority, Research on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals, year 2015*

*The rates were processed by the GSGE Observatory*

**Figure 2**



- ❖ Regarding the regular use (at least once a week) of the Internet, for the first quarter of 2015, the percentage of women is **60.61%**, while the percentage of men is **65.55%**<sup>5</sup>. The educational level of individuals, regardless of gender, is directly related to the extent to which they use new technologies. The use of the internet increases the higher the educational level of individuals. The gap between men and women continues to exist, with men leading by 4.94 percentage points for 2015 and 4.77 percentage points for 2016.

<sup>5</sup> Source: ELSTAT e-Europe Indicators.

- ❖ The percentage of Internet users who made online purchases in the first quarter of 2015 is 33.8%. Analyzing the profile of online purchases/orders, for the first quarter of 2015, 54.2% of them are men and 45.8% are women<sup>6</sup>.
- ❖ The Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs collaborated with the Central Union of Municipalities of Greece (KEDE) and agreed to develop and implement jointly a co-financed lifelong learning program with resources (65.000.000 €) from the Operational Program "Education and Lifelong Learning" of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. The Program is being implemented in more than 200 municipalities across the country with thousands of learning departments and trainees in 70 available thematic units. The Program aims at the cooperation of administrative bodies and service providers for lifelong learning for a wider implementation of the institutional system of providing adult education services, through the operation of Lifelong Learning Centers for all citizens.

The Lifelong Learning Centers under the New Technologies category have nine thematic units: New Technologies in the Third Age, Text Processing-Internet, Computer Sheets - Presentations, Databases - Special Topics, Internet Tools and Services in Everyday Life, Electronic Social Media, Creation website, electronic newspaper<sup>7</sup>.

- ❖ The General Secretariat for Gender Equality has incorporated the following four actions to Encourage the Use of ICT by Women (Objective 5) in the National Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016-2020<sup>8</sup>:
  1. Activation of the Digital Alliance initiative through the establishment of a Working Group and the specification of the actions in each pillar. (Implementing Agencies: GSGE, Digital Alliance actors).
  2. Co-operation with the NCSR DEMOKRITOS for the implementation of the thematic priority "Promotion of gender equality and work-life balance" (implementing body: NCSR DEMOKRITOS).
  3. Monitoring the use of ICT by women and men within the Gender Observatory and preparing a relevant newsletter on a yearly basis (Implementing Body: GSGE/Observatory).
  4. Specialized actions for the development of digital skills for specific population groups and training in ICT and security issues (Implementing Agency: GSGE, Educational Institutions).

*The sources used for data mining are the Hellenic Statistical Authority, the Lifelong Learning Centers, the Information Society SA. and the General Secretariat for Gender Equality.*

---

<sup>6</sup> Source: ELSTAT, Press Release E-Commerce - Internet Security - Piraeus, 15/12/2015.

<sup>7</sup> (Source: Centers for Lifelong Learning) (<http://www.kdvm.gr/kentra>).

<sup>8</sup> (Source: GSGE) <http://www.isotita.gr/var/uploads/PUBLICATIONS/2017/ESDIF.pdf>:

**paratiritirio.isotita.gr** is a special website of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality designed to include, analyze, process and diffuse statistical data and indicators on gender equality policies.

Its goal is mapping gender differentiations in 12 basic policy areas and the monitoring of any relevant trends and advances in Greece. Moreover, it includes 82 gender indicators based either on the Beijing Platform for Action or on specific national priorities and is followed by metadata.

**Paratiritirio.isotita.gr**

e-mail: [paratiritirio@isotita.gr](mailto:paratiritirio@isotita.gr)