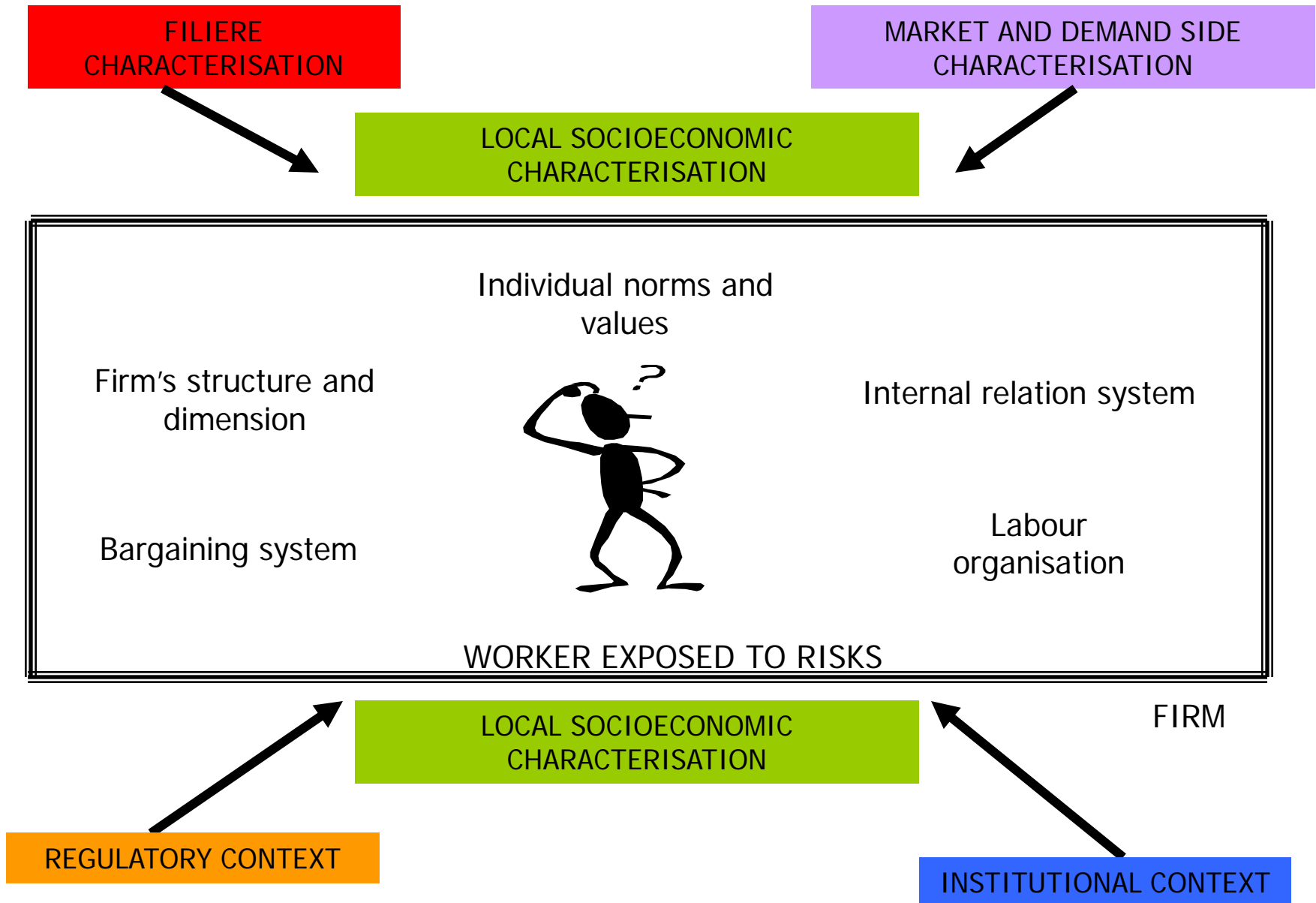


# Risks' perception at workplaces: gender differences or structural constraints?

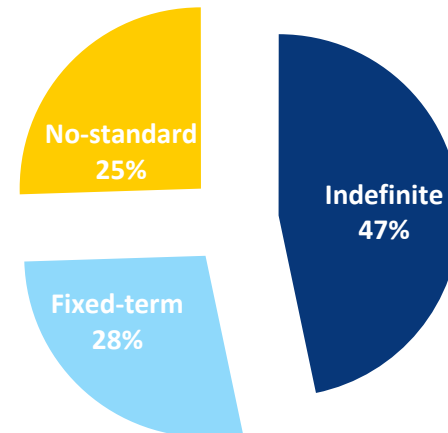
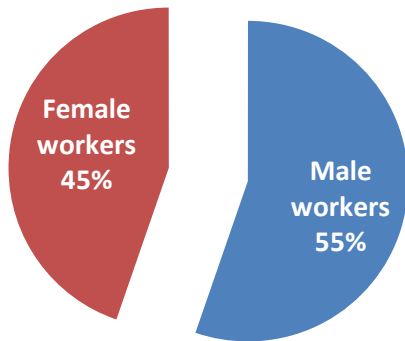
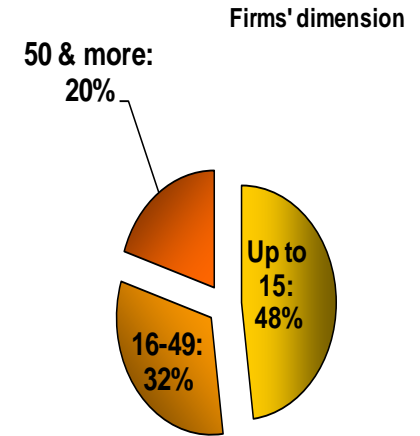
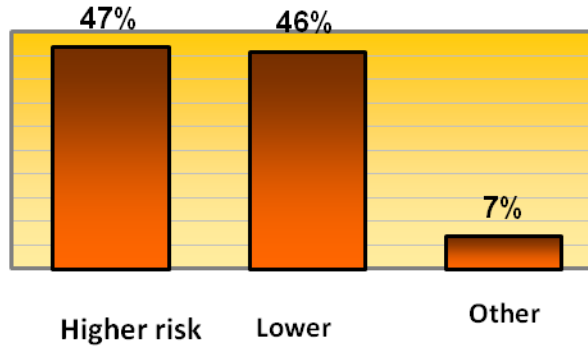
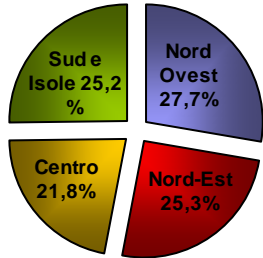
Empirical support from a survey of 800 cases

Dr. Elena Battaglini **Coordinator Research Area on Environment,  
Territory and Safety IRES – Rome IT**

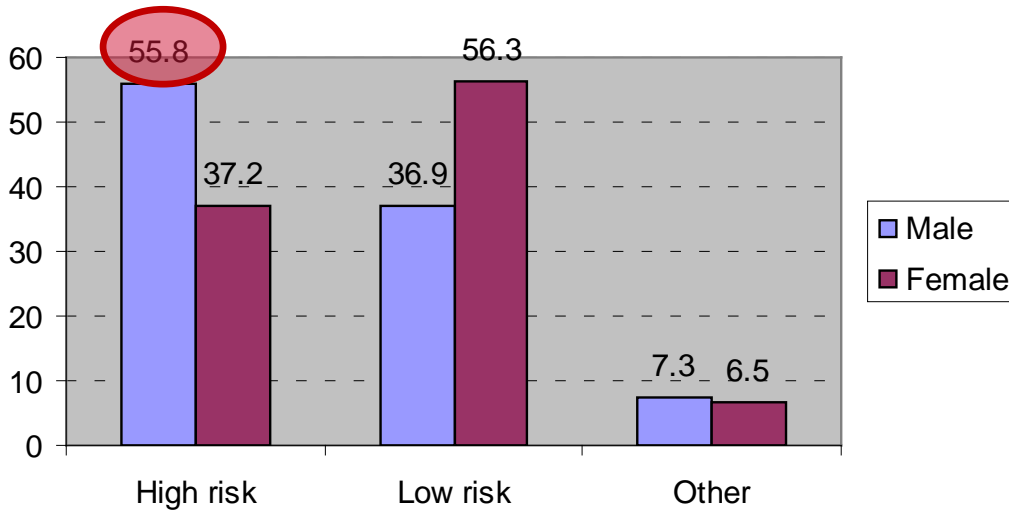


## The theoretical model

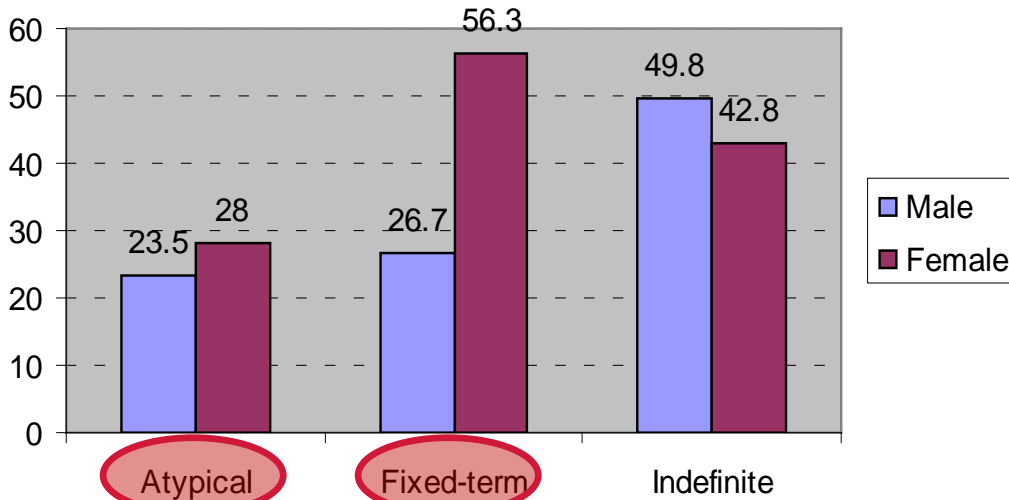
# A stratified two stages sample (N=800)



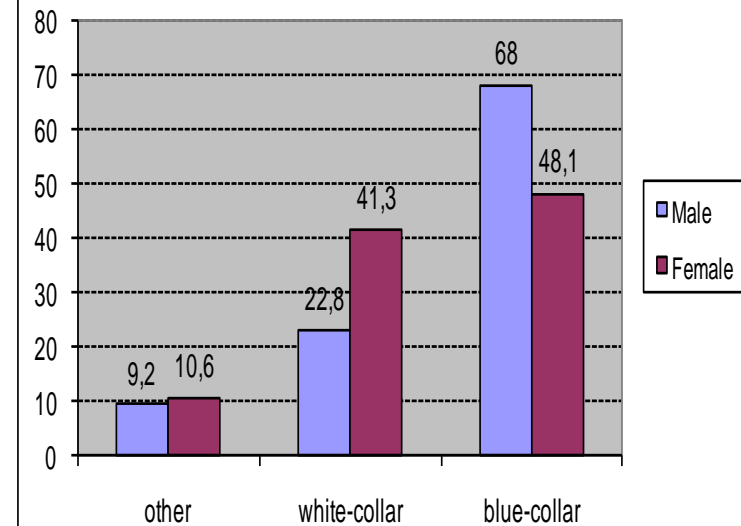
### Type of employment sector



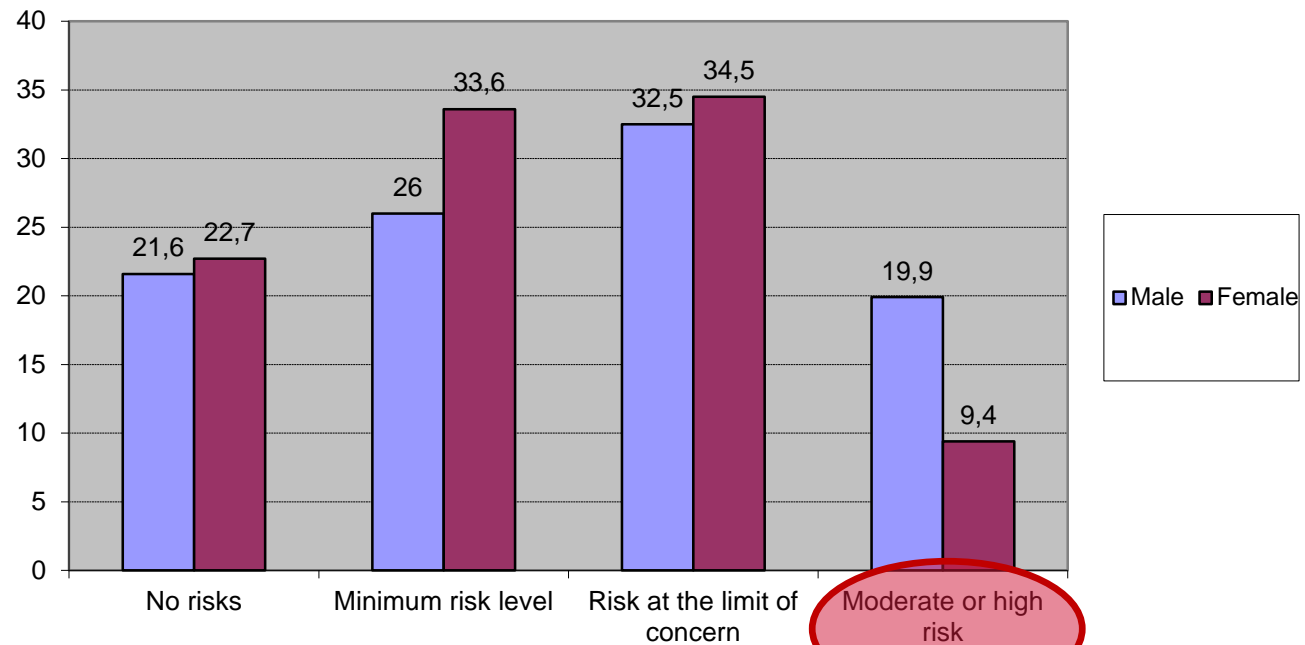
### Type of contract



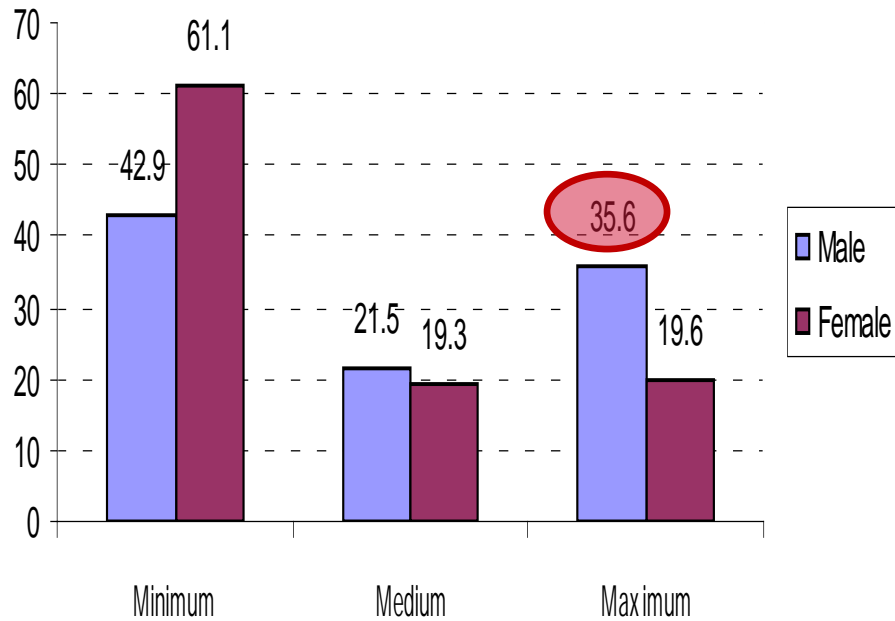
### Type of occupation



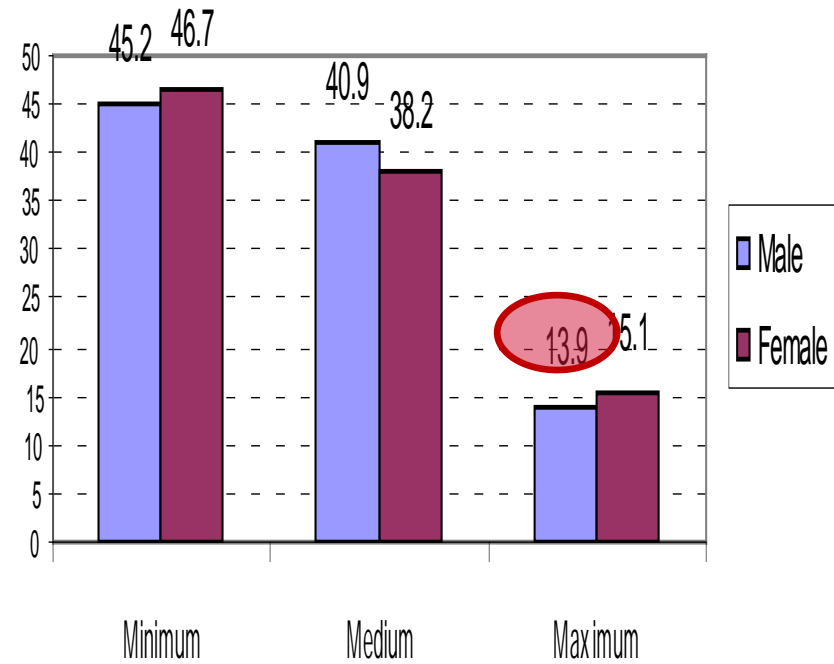
### Presence of risk factors at the workplace



### Risk level ill.- health caused by physical risks



### Risk level - ill-health caused by psychosocial risks

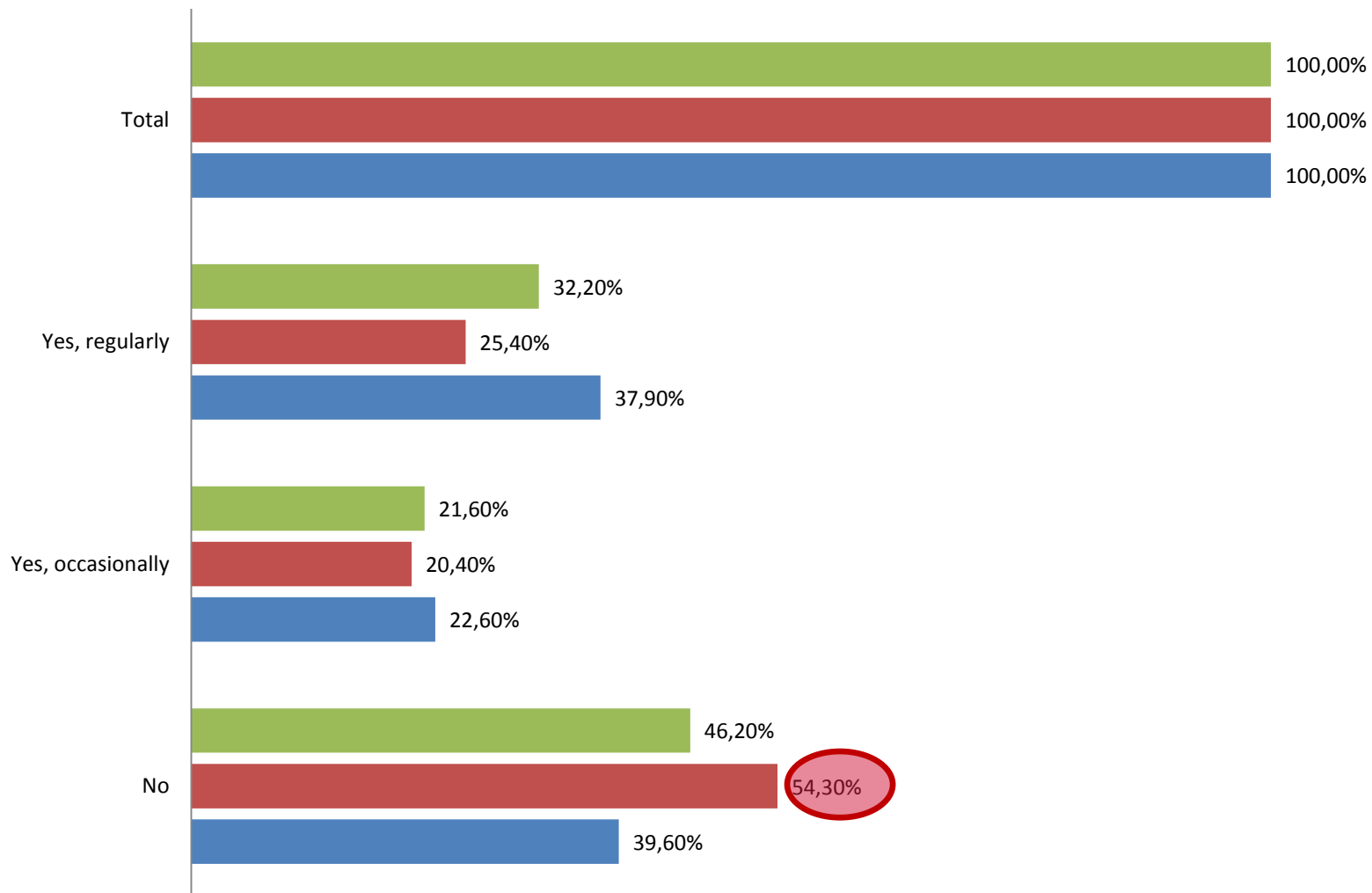


The most interesting correlations are those stemming from the cross tabulations between perception of risks and contractual typology. Women are more "atypical" than men and our survey results show that the contractual typology is a significant variable correlated to perception of risks.

No-standard female workers perceive less risks (either physical or psychosocial) than those who have indefinite contracts.

## Regular medical visits

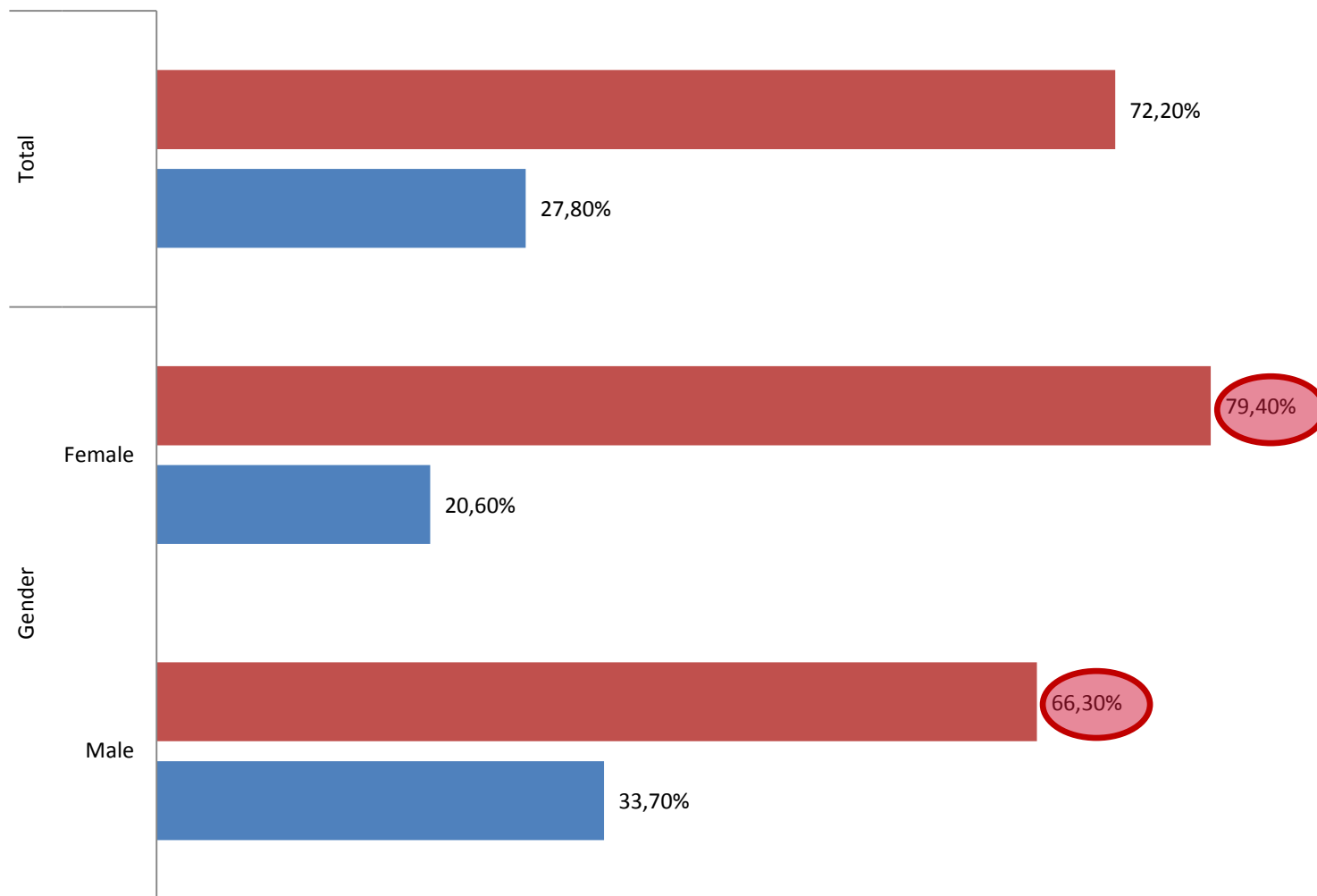
■ Total ■ Gender Female ■ Gender Male





## Has elected the own representative for health and safety

No Yes



Our research is one of the few in Europe that tries to cross cultural dimensions of osh risks with the structural ones.

As our survey results show variables like job insecurity has deep impacts on female workers risks' perception: they tend to narrow work-related risks behind the feeling of insecurity.

In this sense, women's health and well being promotion at workplaces is a social structure shift closely linked to macro-level changes to promote gender equality.