

# Gender Equality Index

## Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005-2015

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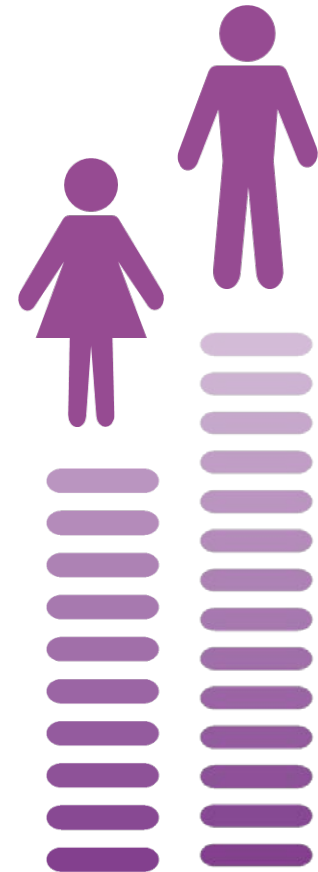
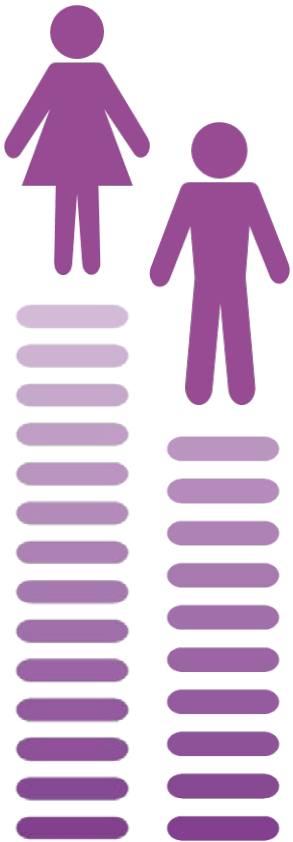
**Composite Indicators and Scoreboards  
Community of Practice //09.11.2017 ISPRA**





The Gender Equality Index is adapted  
to the **context of the EU** and is based  
on **EU policy priorities**

## Gender gaps adjusted for levels of achievement



# Selecting the variables

## Conceptual criteria

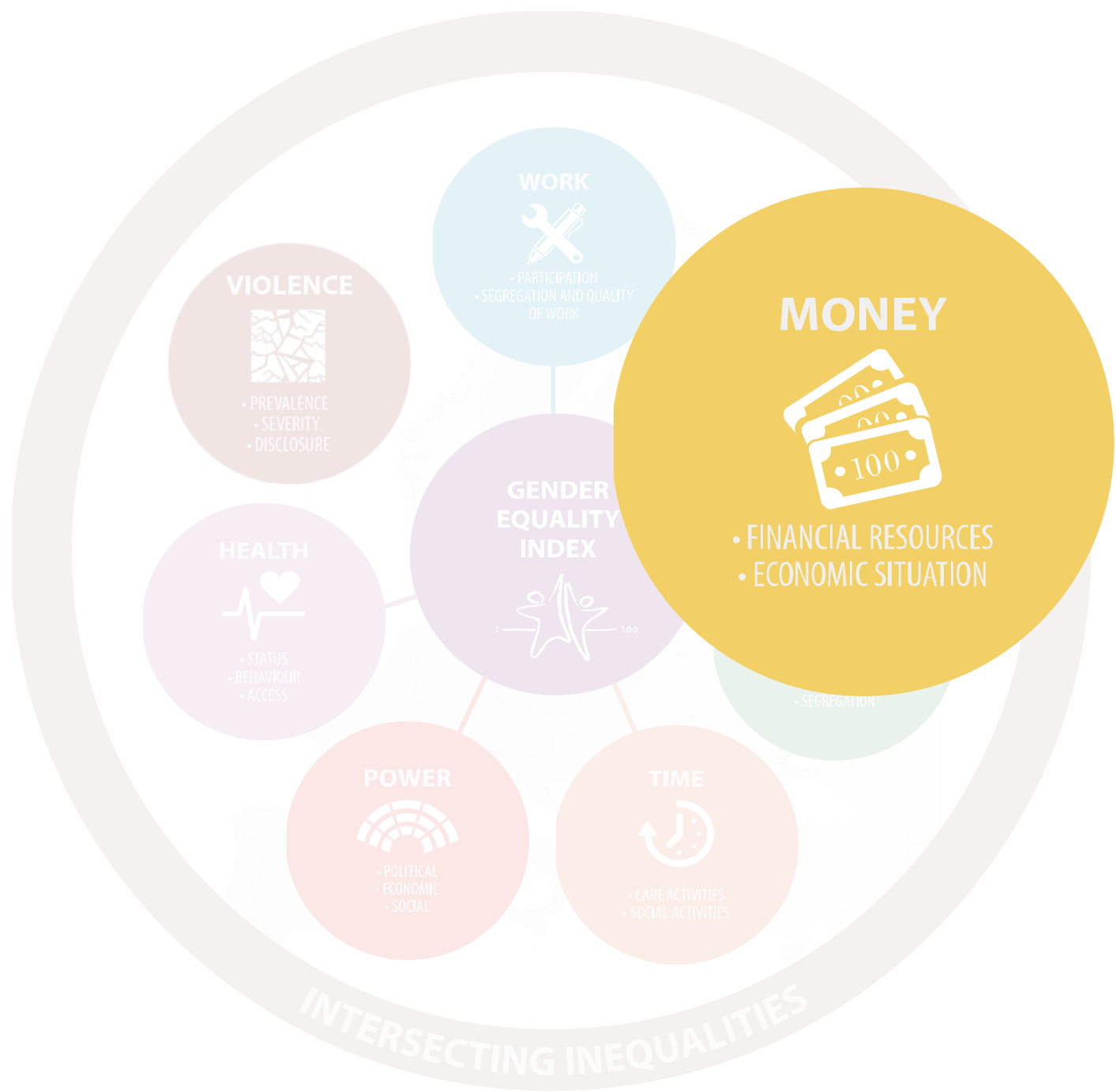
- Focus on individuals
- Outcome variables

## Quality criteria

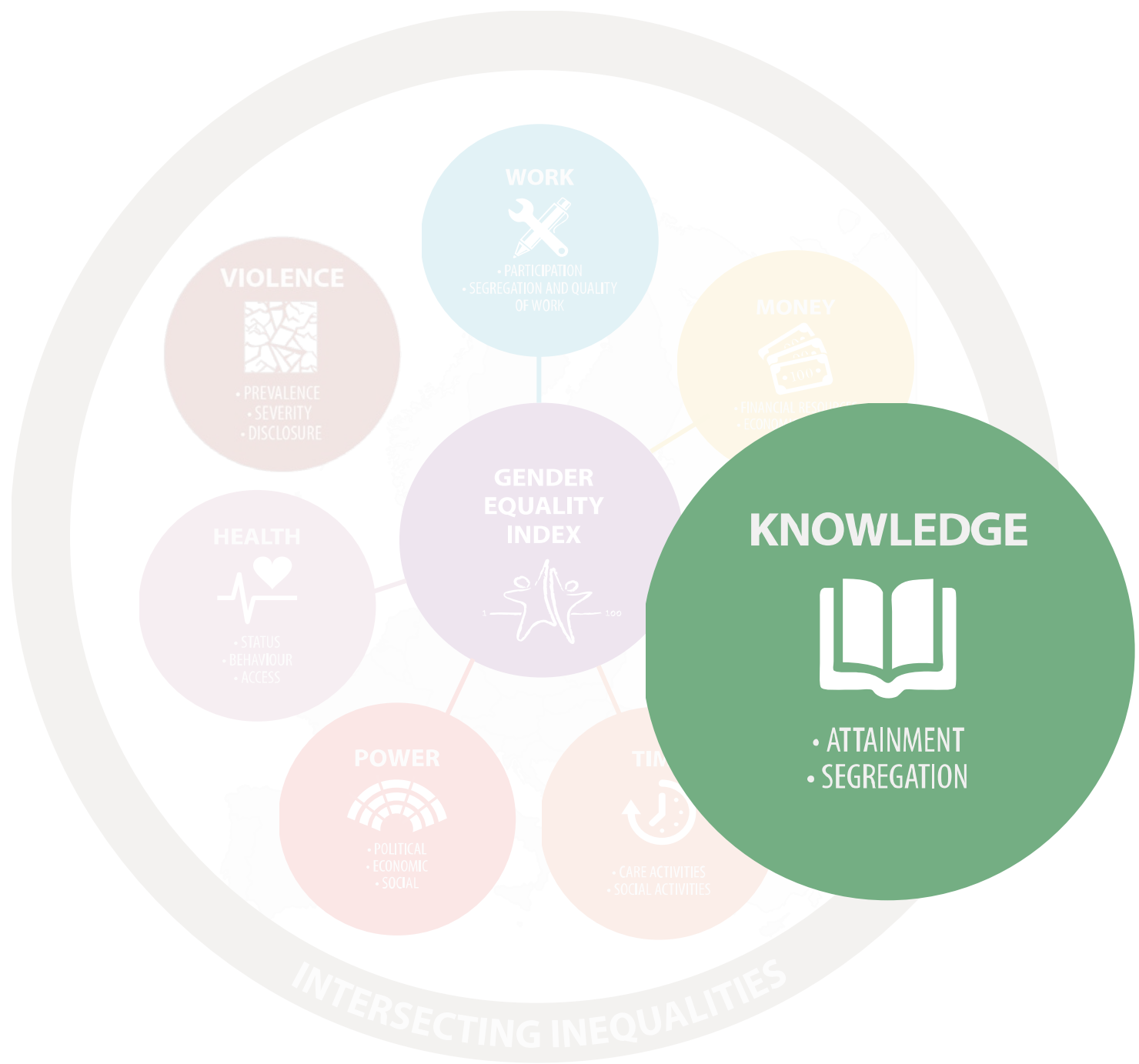
- Reliable
- Comparable over time
- Harmonised at EU level
- Available for all 28 Member States

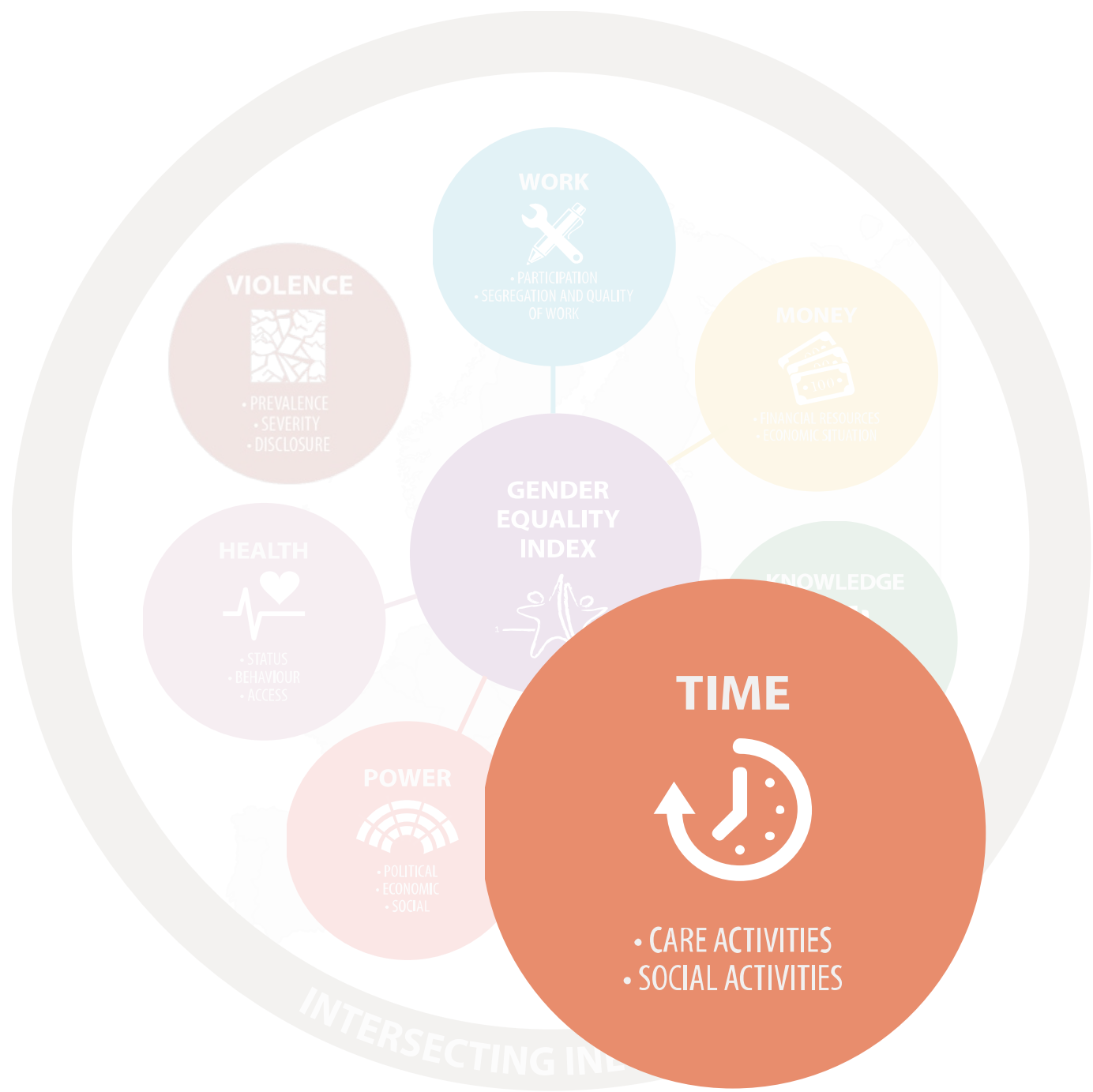


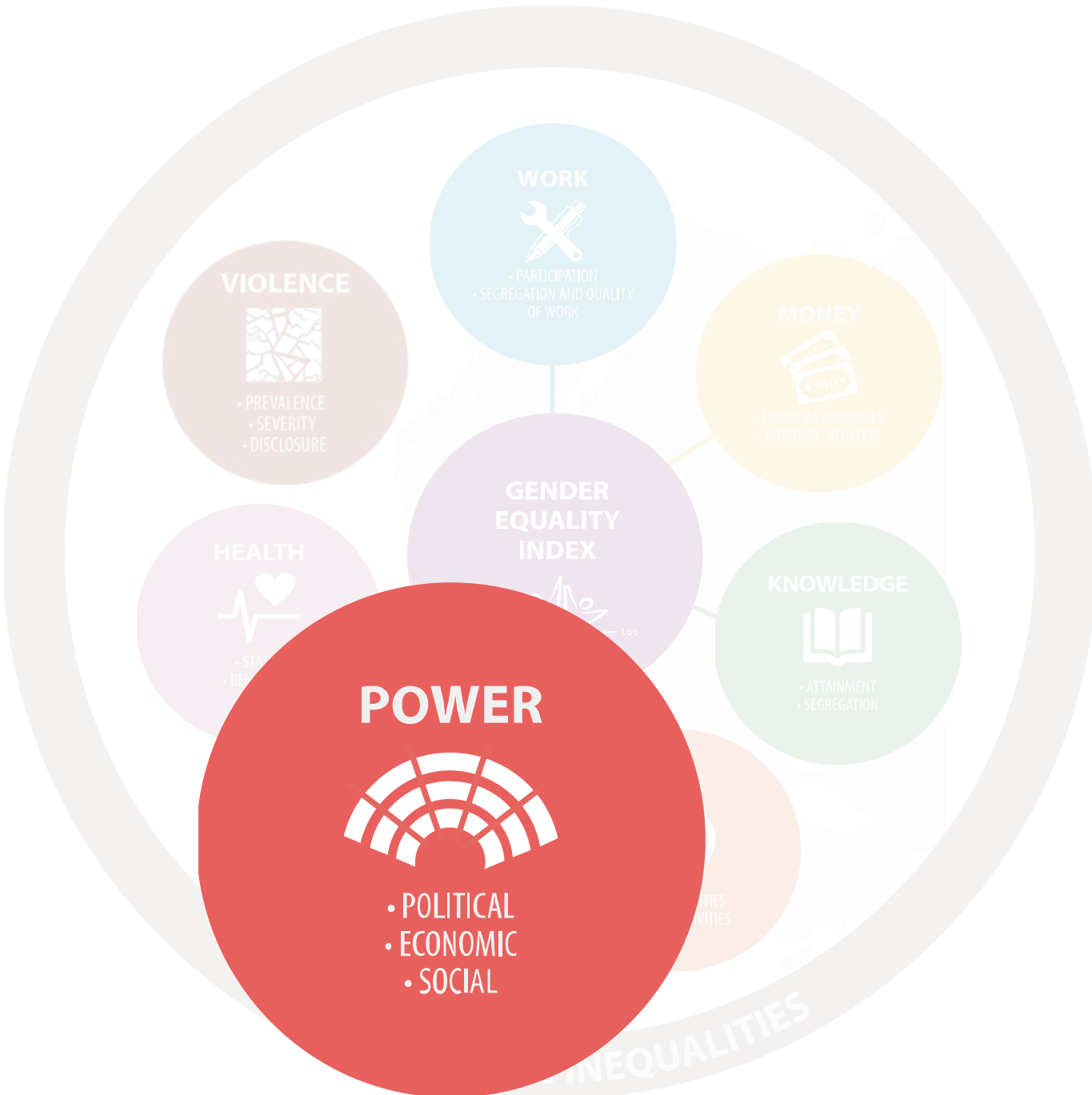


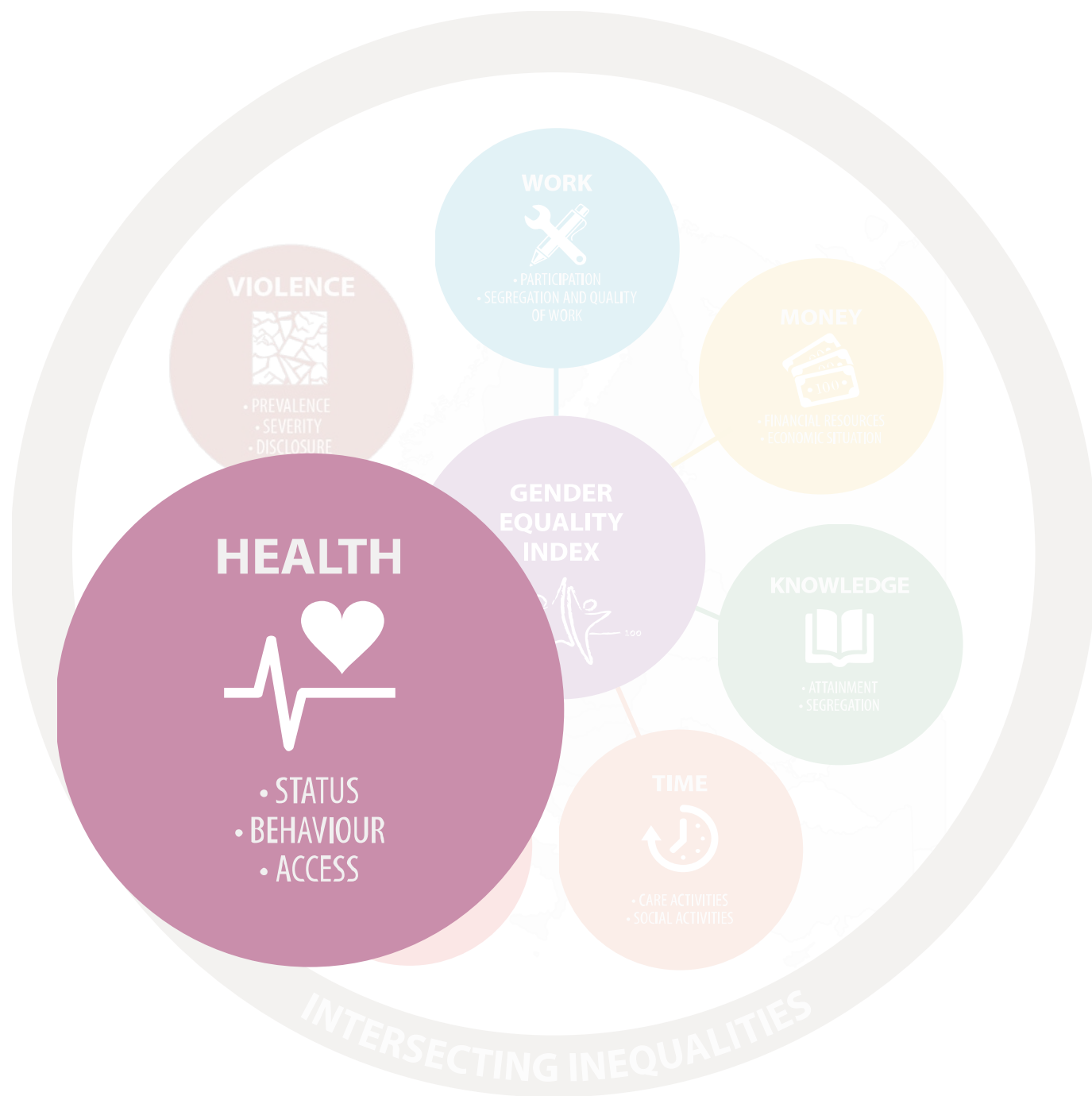
















# Gender Equality Index 2017

$$I_i^t = \prod_{d=1}^6 \left\{ \prod_{s=1}^{14} \left[ \sum_{v=1}^{31} w_v \Gamma(X_{idsvt}) \right]^{w_s} \right\}^{w_{AHP_d}}$$

$i = 1, \dots, 28$   
 $d = 1, \dots, 6$   
 $s = 1, \dots, 14$   
 $v = 1, \dots, 31$   
 $w_v, w_s, w_{AHP_d} \in [0, 1]$

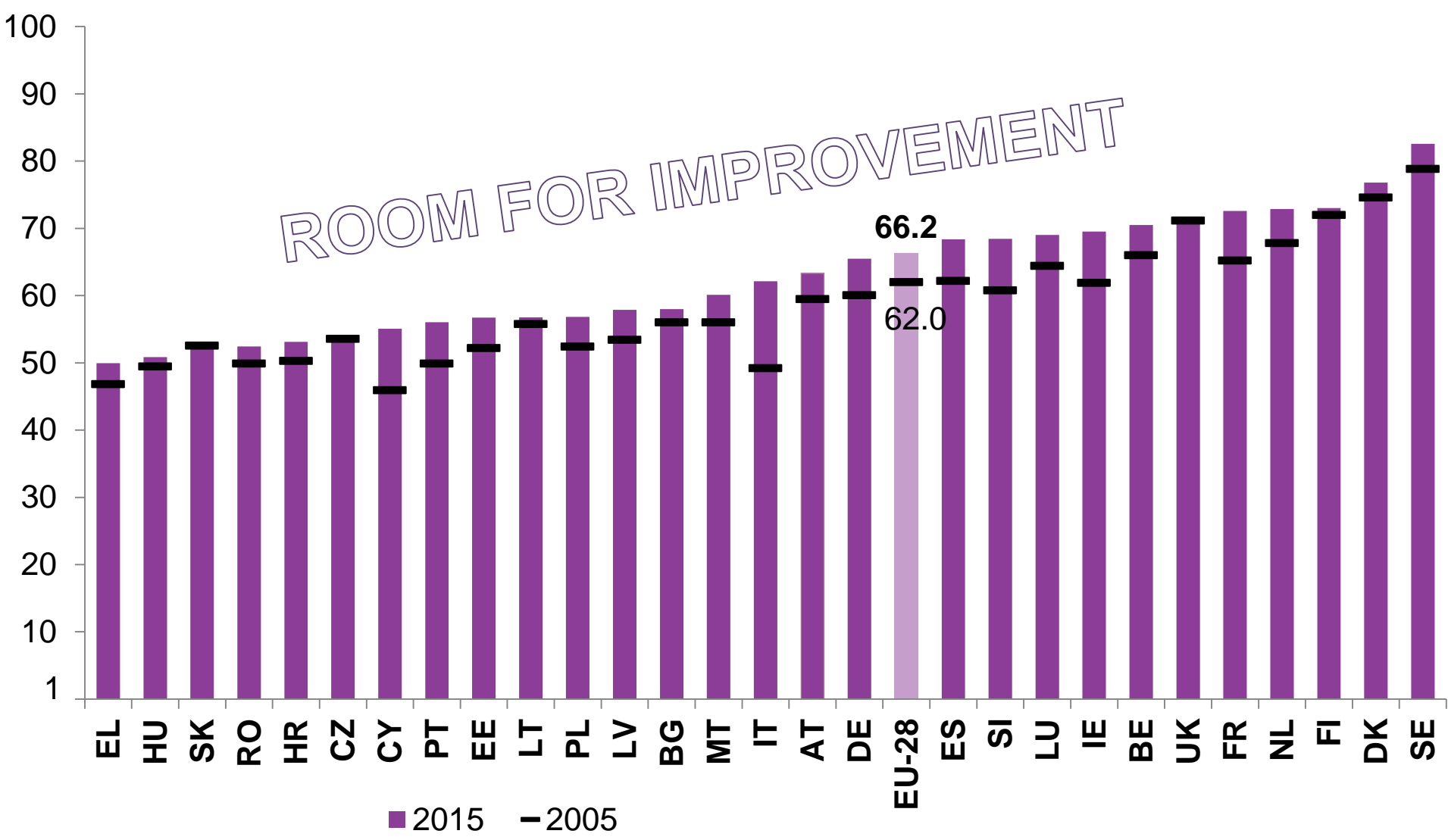
**Full Inequality**

**Full Equality**

1

100

# Gender Equality Index 2017





# Index 2005-2015

## Most improved

Italy +12.9

Cyprus +9.1

Slovenia +7.6

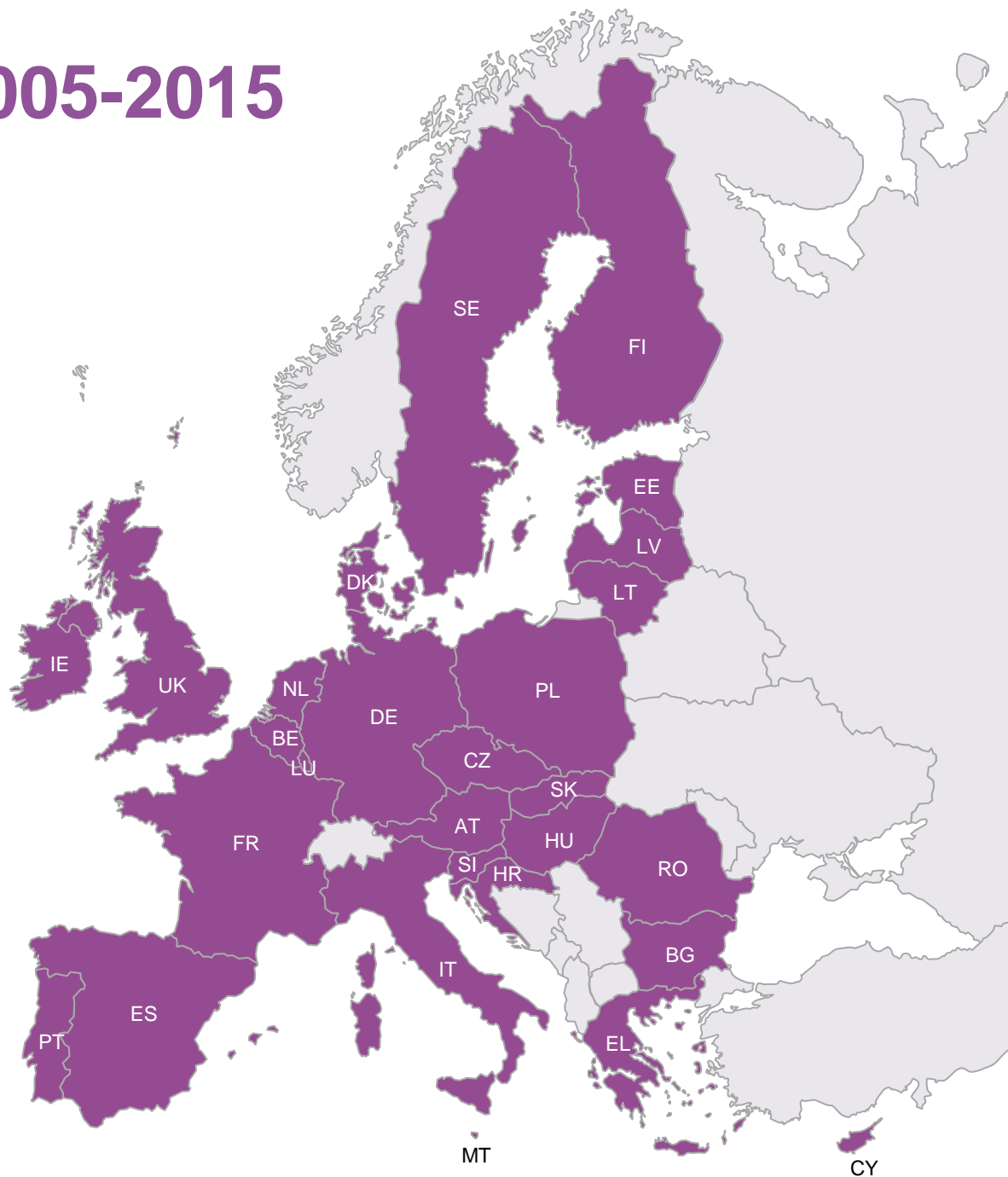
Ireland +7.6

## Least improved

UK +0.3

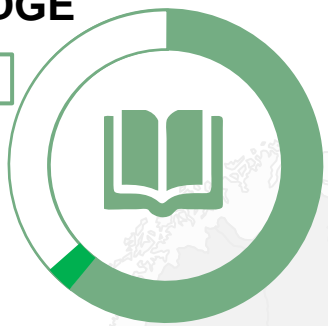
Czech Republic 0.0

Slovakia -0.1



# KNOWLEDGE

63.4



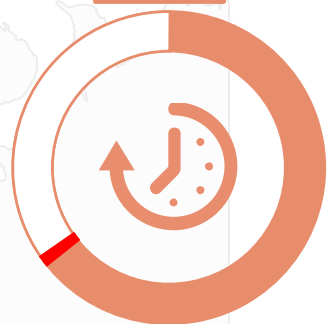
# MONEY

79.6



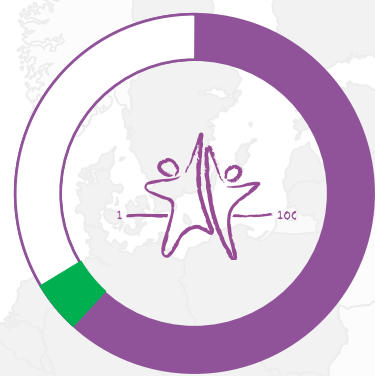
# TIME

65.7



# INDEX

66.2



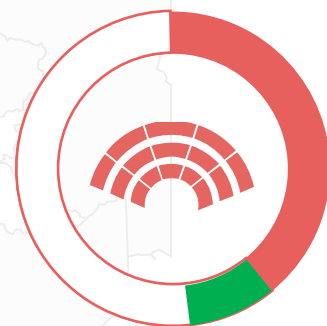
# WORK

71.5



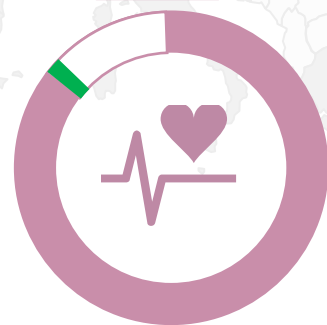
# POWER

48.5



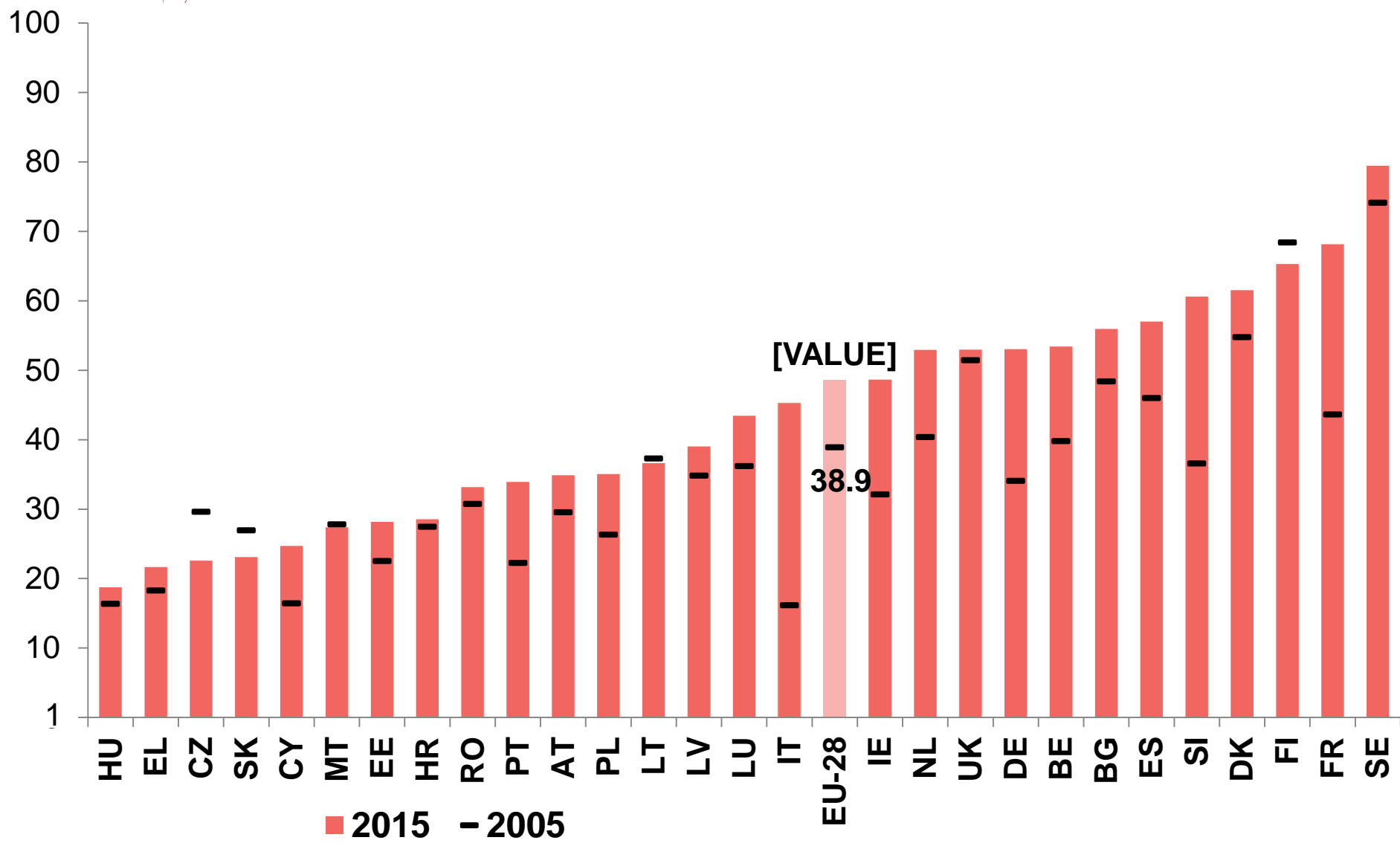
# HEALTH

87.4





# Scores of the domain of power



## Domain of power



### Most improved

Italy +29.2

France +24.6

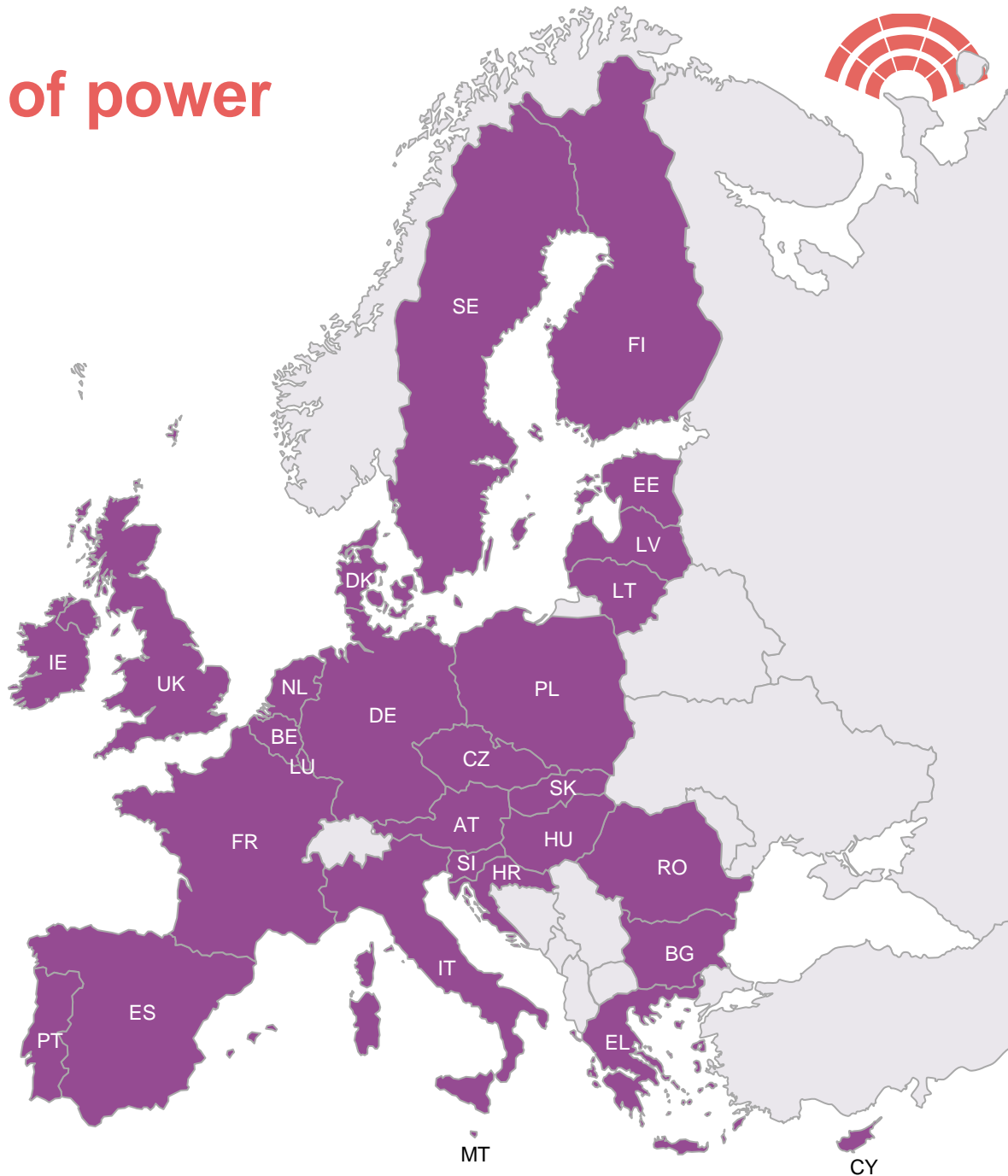
Slovenia +24.1

### Least improved

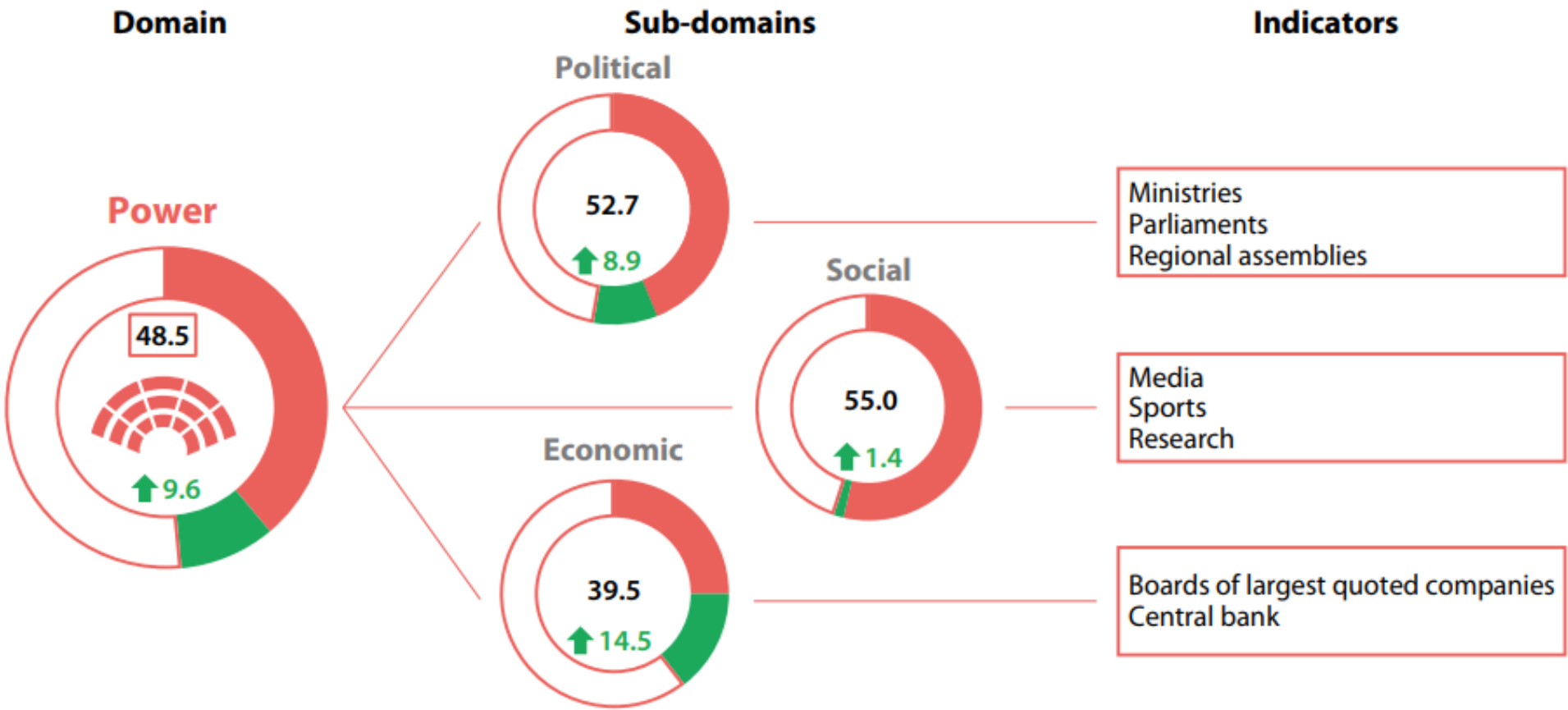
Finland -3.1

Slovakia -3.8

Czech Republic -7.0

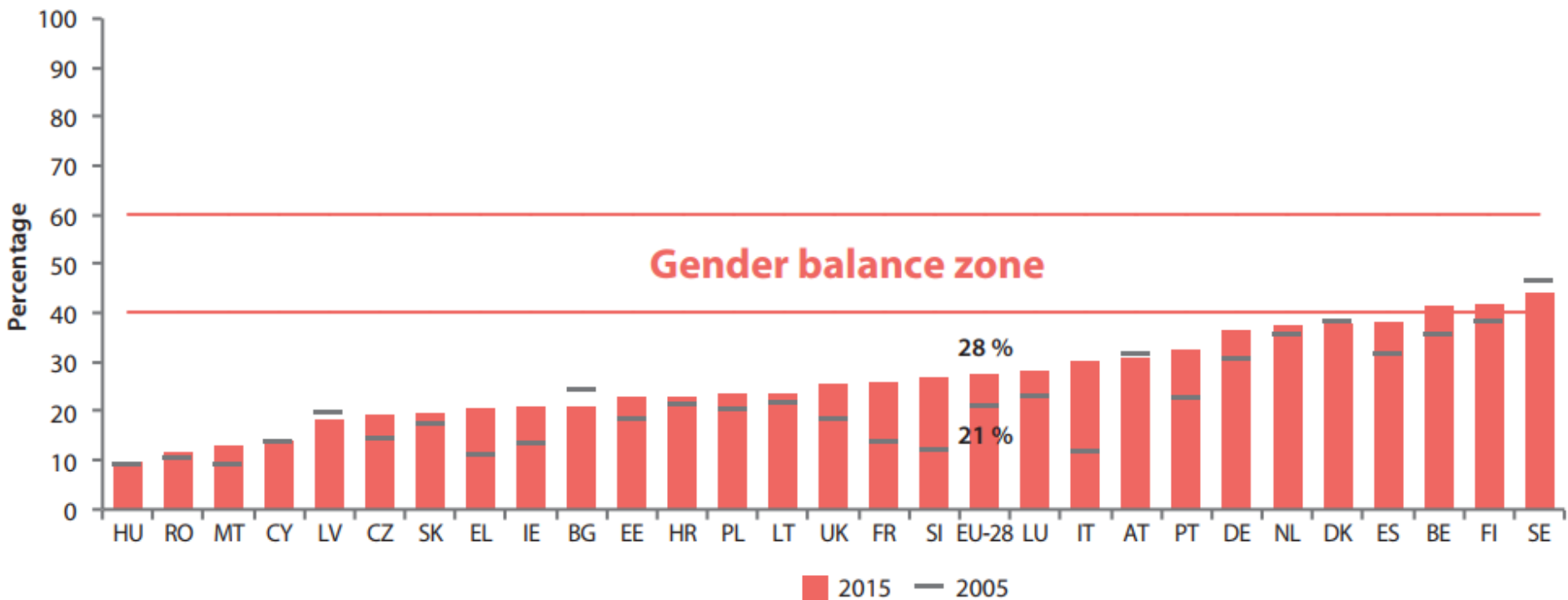


# Scores of the domain of power, EU-28, 2015 and change from 2005, and indicators used





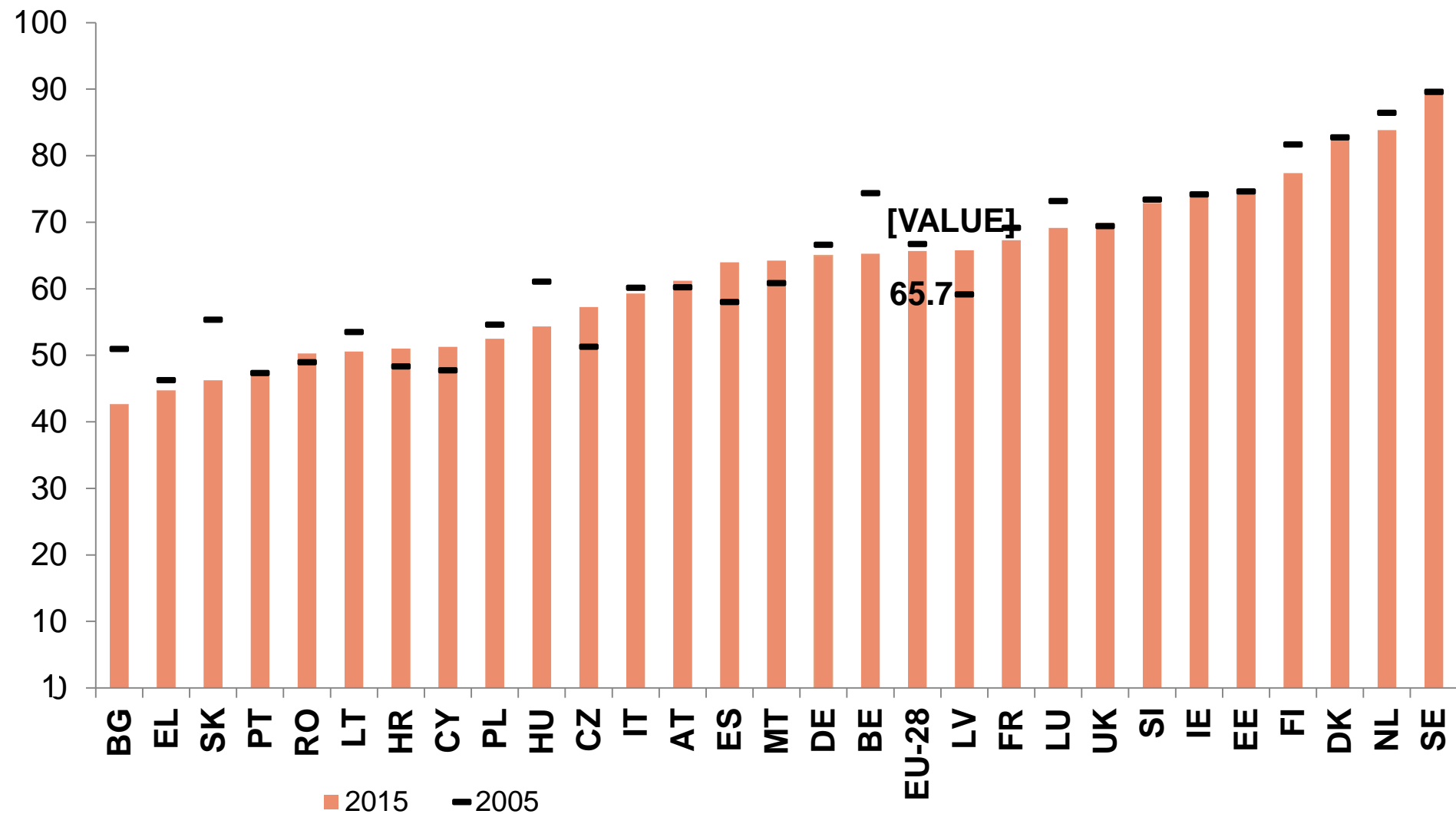
# Share of women members of parliament 2005 and 2015



Source: EIGE's calculation, EIGE's Gender Statistics Database, WMID (Women and Men in Decision-Making).



# Scores of the domain of time



## Domain of time



### Most improved

Latvia +6.7

Czech Republic +6.1

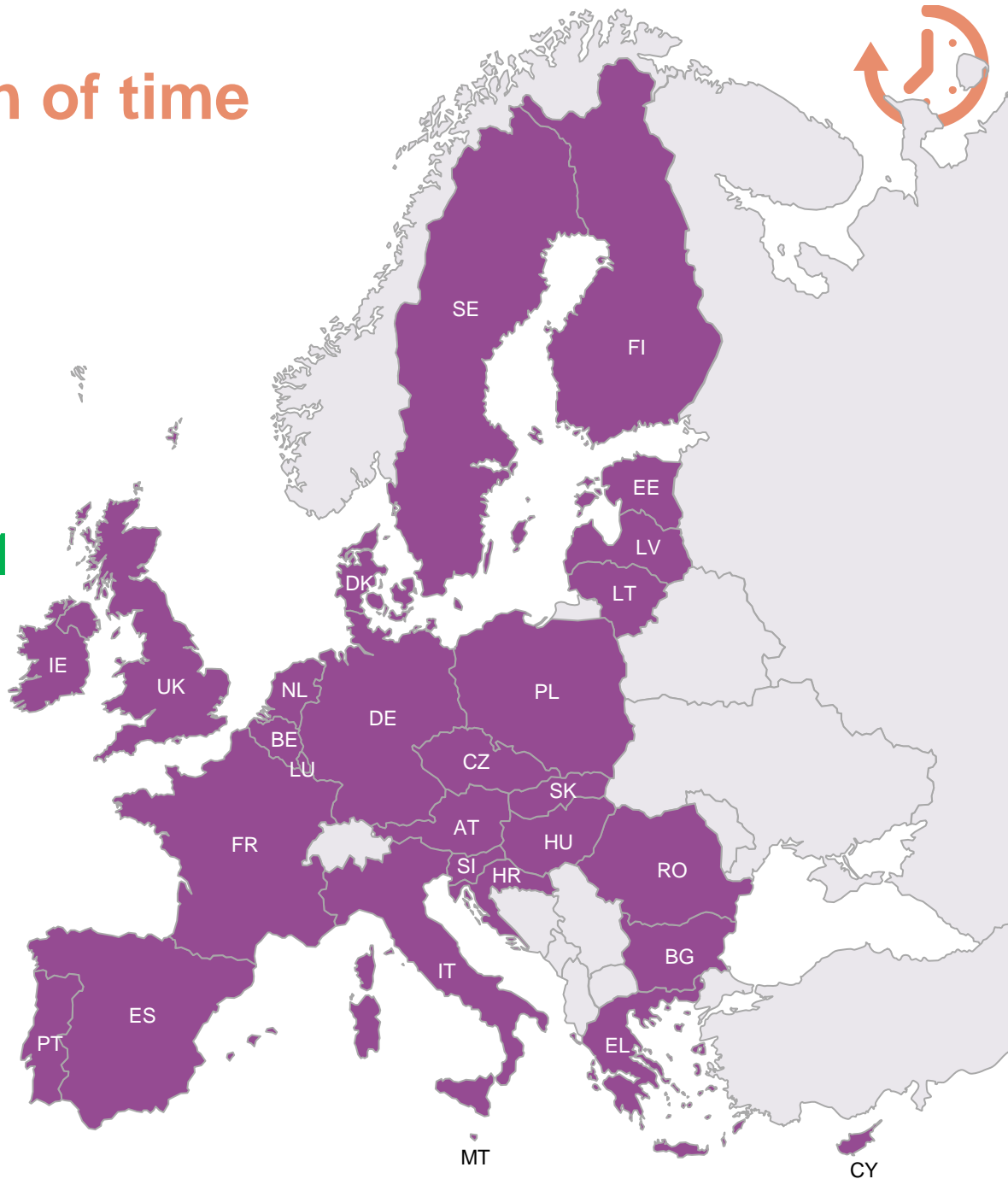
Spain +6.0

### Least improved

Bulgaria -8.2

Slovakia -9.0

Belgium -9.0

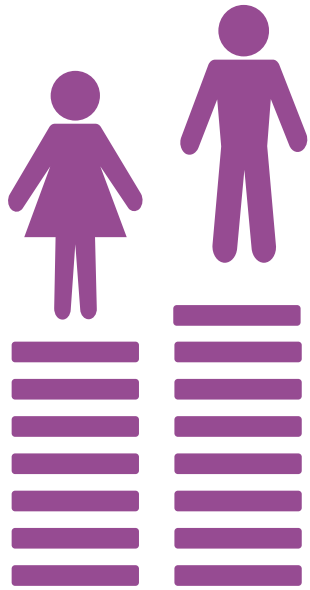




# Domain trends from 2005-2015

	<b>SCORE INCREASED</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>	<b>SCORE DECREASED</b>
<b>Work</b>	BE, BG, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SE, UK	CZ, DK, SI, SK, FI	RO
<b>Money</b>	BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, ES, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK	DE	EL
<b>Knowledge</b>	BE, CZ, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, CY, LV, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK, SE	BG, DK, LT, PL	DE, UK
<b>Time</b>	CZ, ES, HR, CY, LV, MT, AT, RO	DK, EE, IE, IT, PT, SI, SE, UK	BE, BG, DE, EL, LT, LU, HU, NL, SK, FI
<b>Power</b>	BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SE, UK	LT, MT	CZ, SK, FI
<b>Health</b>	BG, CZ, DE, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, PL, SI, SK, SE	BE, EE, IE, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, RO, FI, UK	DK, EL

# Intersectional analysis of the Gender Equality Index



Gender gaps

**GENDER**

**+**

**Age**

**Country of birth**

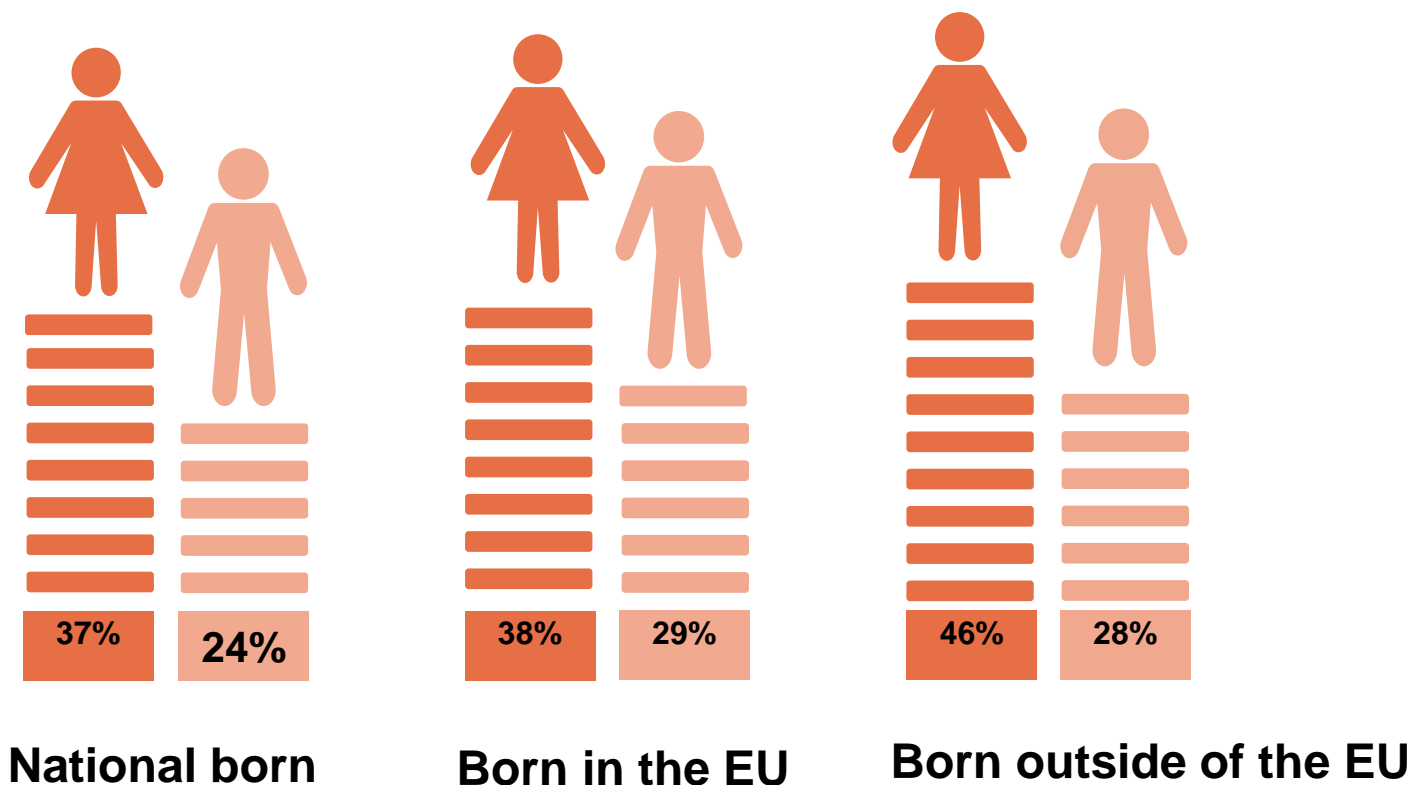
**Dis/ability**

**Parenthood and family type**

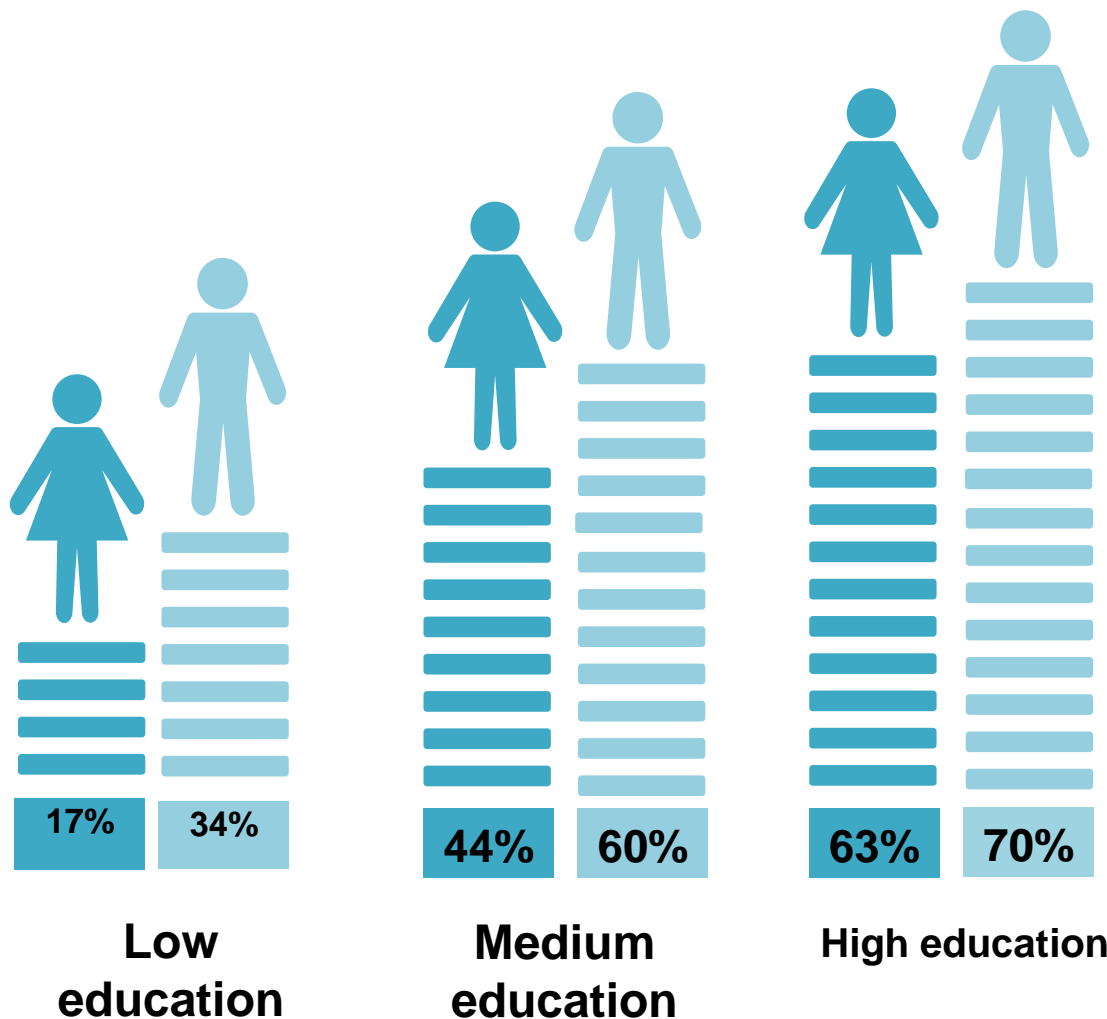
**Level of education**



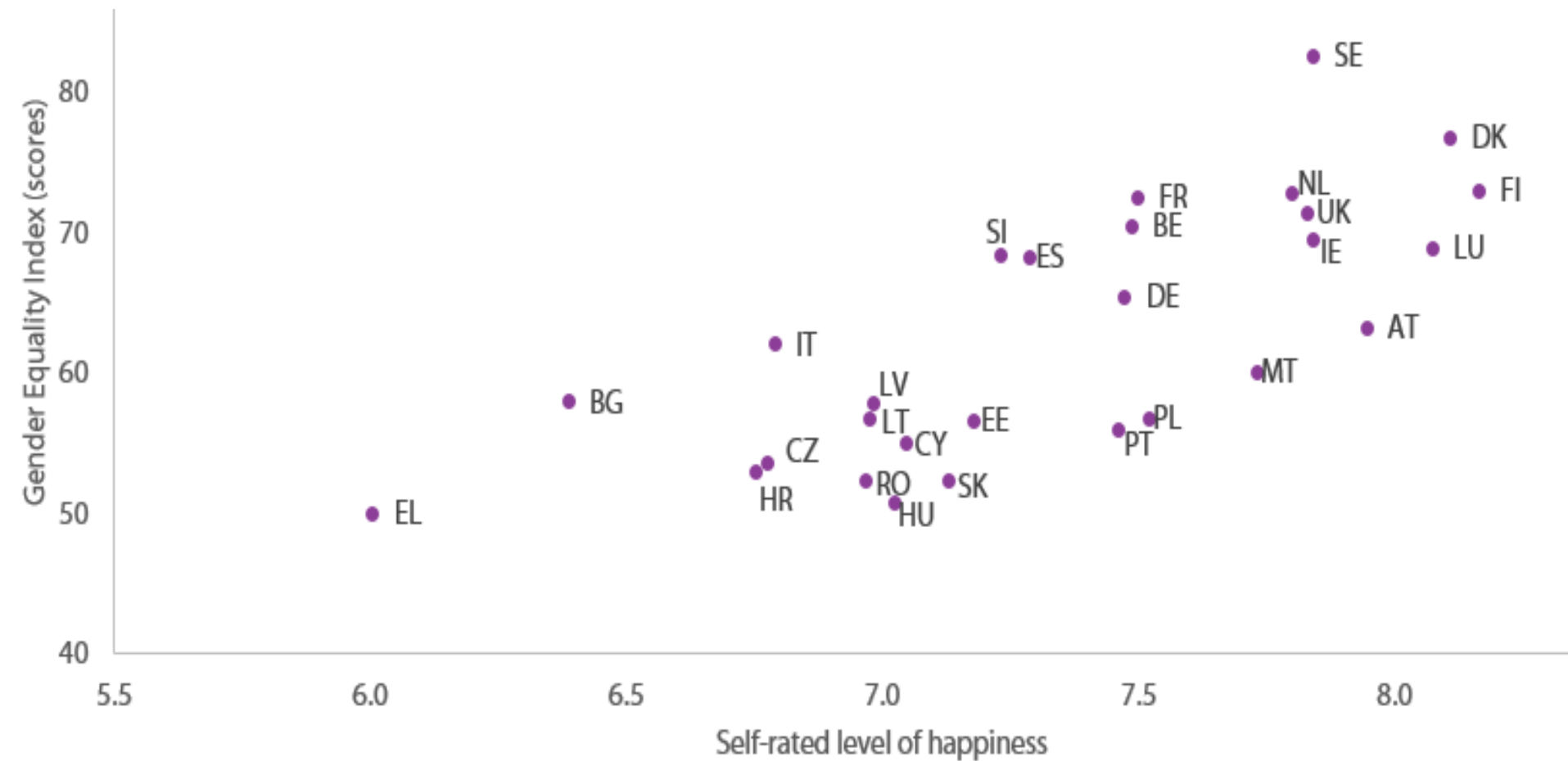
# Unpaid care is higher among non-EU born women



# Participation in employment (FTE) is low for low educated women



# In gender-equal societies, both women and men are happier



Note: Happiness is measured on a 10-point scale where 1 stands for 'very unhappy' and 10 stands for 'very happy'

