Gender Equality Index


Dr Marre Karu
European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

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
WORK

- PARTICIPATION
- SEGREGATION AND QUALITY OF WORK

INTERSECTING INEQUALITIES

HEALTH
- STATUS
- BEHAVIOUR
- ACCESS

POWER
- POLITICAL
- ECONOMIC
- SOCIAL

TIME
- CARE ACTIVITIES
- SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

KNOWLEDGE
- ATTAINMENT
- SEGREGATION

VIOLENCE
- PREVALENCE
- SEVERITY
- DISCLOSURE

MONEY
- FINANCIAL RESOURCES
- ECONOMIC SITUATION
GENDER EQUALITY INDEX

WORK
- PARTICIPATION
- SEGREGATION AND QUALITY OF WORK

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INTERSECTING INEQUALITIES

European Institute for Gender Equality
Gender Equality Index 2017

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

\[ i=1, \ldots, 28 \]
\[ d=1, \ldots, 6 \]
\[ s=1, \ldots, 14 \]
\[ v=1, \ldots, 31 \]
\[ w_v, w_s, w_{AHP_d} \in [0, 1] \]
Gender Equality Index 2017

Room for Improvement

2015 - 2005
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
Scores of the domain of power

[Diagram showing scores for different countries, with a value of 38.9 highlighted.]
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

Scores of the domain of time

[Graph showing scores of the domain of time for various countries, with 65.7 as the value for EU-28.]

2015
2005
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Score Increased</th>
<th>No Change</th>
<th>Score Decreased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>BE, BG, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SE, UK</td>
<td>CZ, DK, SI, SK, FI</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, ES, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>EL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>BE, CZ, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, CY, LV, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK, SE</td>
<td>BG, DK, LT, PL</td>
<td>DE, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>CZ, ES, HR, CY, LV, MT, AT, RO</td>
<td>DK, EE, IE, IT, PT, SI, SE, UK</td>
<td>BE, BG, DE, EL, LT, LU, HU, NL, SK, FI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SE, UK</td>
<td>LT, MT</td>
<td>CZ, SK, FI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>BG, CZ, DE, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, PL, SI, SK, SE</td>
<td>BE, EE, IE, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, RO, FI, UK</td>
<td>DK, EL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Intersectional analysis of the Gender Equality Index

GENDER

+ Age

Country of birth
Dis/ability
Parenthood and family type
Level of education

Gender gaps
Unpaid care is higher among non-EU born women

- National born: 37% (women) vs 24% (men)
- Born in the EU: 38% (women) vs 29% (men)
- Born outside of the EU: 46% (women) vs 28% (men)
Participation in employment (FTE) is low for low educated women.

- Low education: 17% (women) and 34% (men)
- Medium education: 44% (women) and 60% (men)
- High education: 63% (women) and 70% (men)
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’.
Explore the Gender Equality Index
http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index