

# Measuring Gender Equality in EU regions

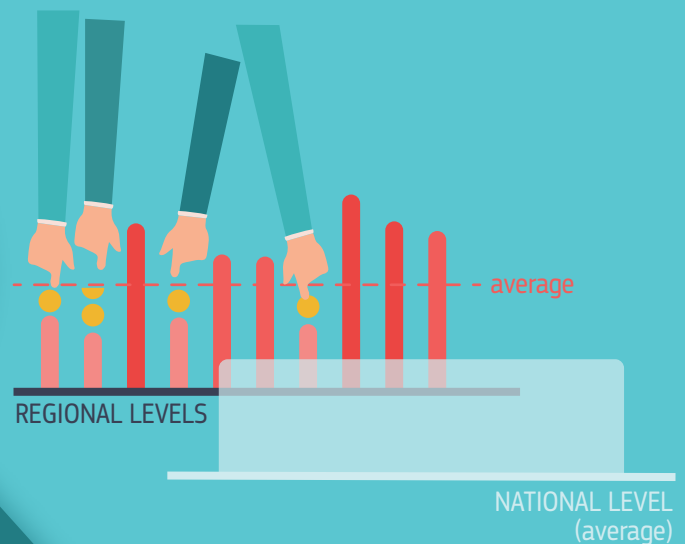
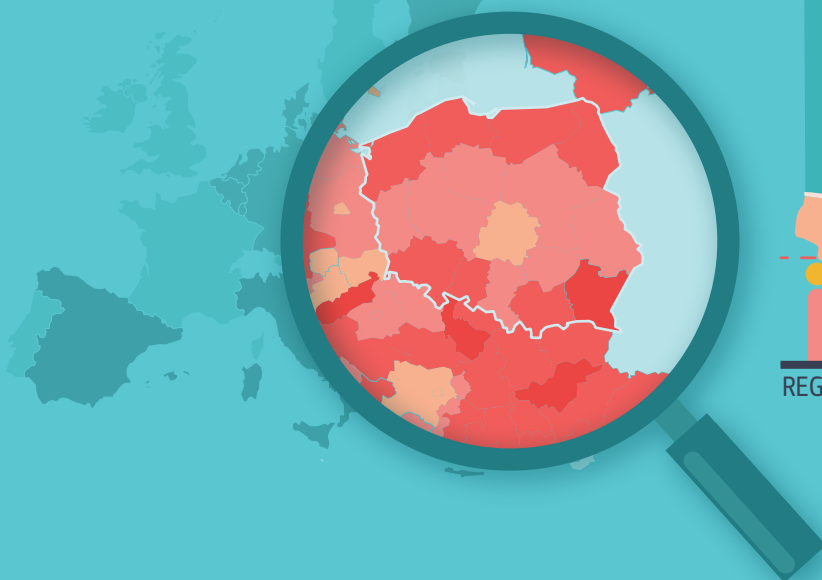
2018 edition



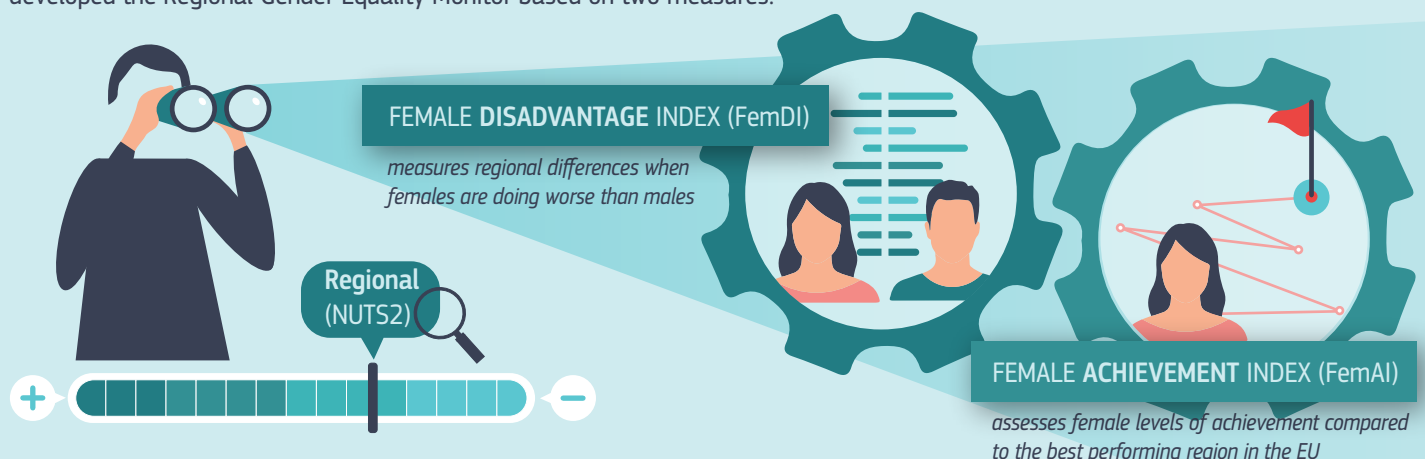
Two novel regional indices show where women achieve more and where they are more disadvantaged

## ISSUES

National averages hide **differences between regions** while allocation of **cohesion policy funding** is based on regional development. For this reason regional monitoring of Gender Equality is essential.



The Directorate General Joint Research Centre (DG JRC) and the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) developed the Regional Gender Equality Monitor based on two measures:



## EU PRIORITIES

Strategic Engagement priorities  
for Gender Equality (2016-2019)



Equal economic independence  
of women and men



Equal pay for work of equal value



Equity in decision-making

Cohesion Policy priorities  
(2014-2020)



Promoting sustainable and quality  
employment and supporting labour mobility



Promoting social inclusion combating  
poverty and any discrimination



Investing in education, training and  
lifelong learning

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### REGIONAL GENDER EQUALITY MONITOR

FEMALE DISADVANTAGE INDEX (FemDI)

FEMALE ACHIEVEMENT INDEX (FemAI)

### 7 DOMAINS



Work & Money



Time



Health



Life satisfaction  
& Quality



Knowledge



Power



Safety, Security  
& Trust

35 INDICATORS

## SOURCES

eurostat

- ▶ European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC)
- ▶ Structure of Earnings Survey (EU SES)
- ▶ European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS)

EIGE  
European Institute  
for Gender Equality

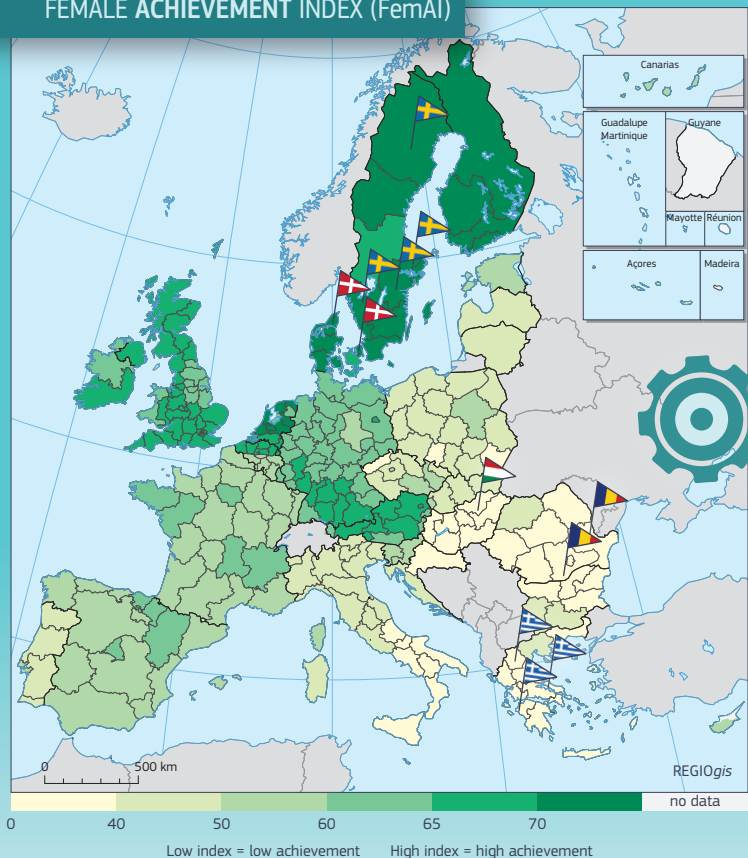
- ▶ EIGE Gender Statistics Database

GALLUP

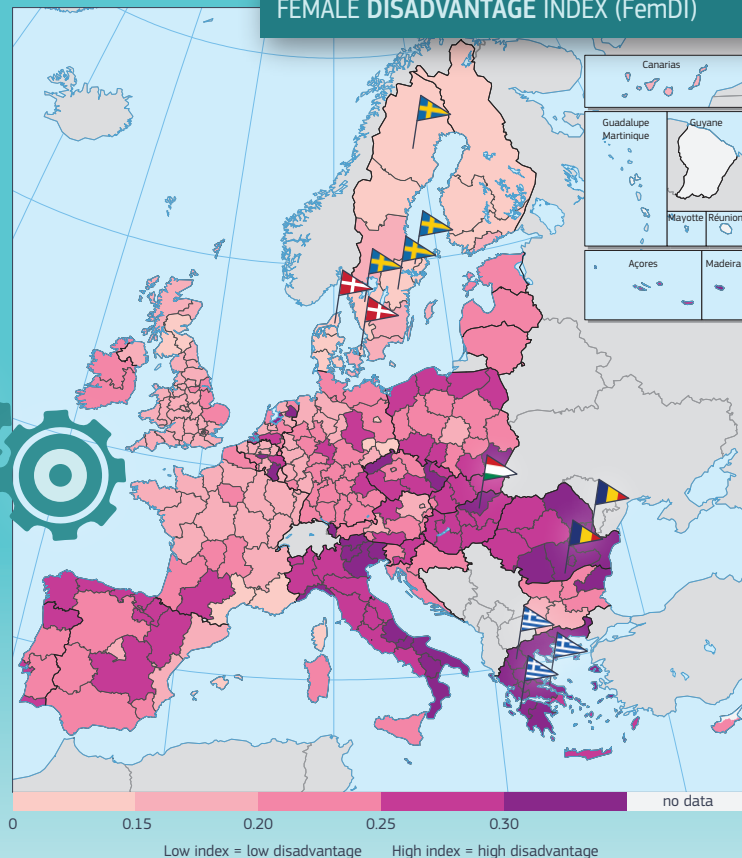
- ▶ Gallup World Poll

## KEY MESSAGES

FEMALE ACHIEVEMENT INDEX (FemAI)



FEMALE DISADVANTAGE INDEX (FemDI)



01

Nordic regions are among the best to be a woman

### Top performing regions in both indices



Hovedstaden, Denmark  
North Jutland, Denmark  
Stockholm, Sweden  
East Middle Sweden  
West Sweden, Sweden  
Upper Norrland, Sweden

### Bottom performing regions in both indices



Western Macedonia, Greece  
Western Greece, Greece  
Central Greece, Greece  
Northern Hungary, Hungary  
Sud-Est, Romania  
Sud-Muntenia, Romania

02

Women in **capital regions** of most EU countries achieve more but at the same time they feel less safe & secure



BUT



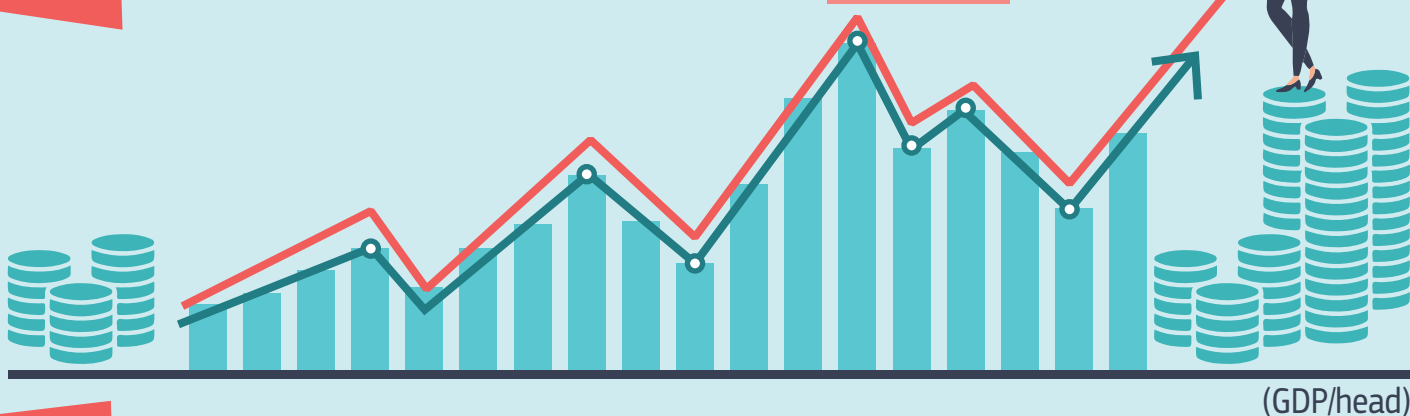
03

When more women are in power, the regional **quality of governance** is higher



04

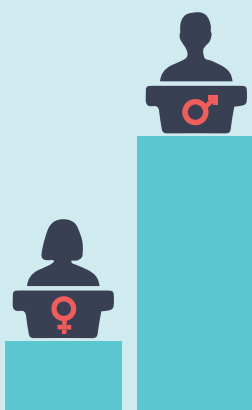
Higher female achievements lead to higher levels of **development**



05

In the **less developed regions** of EU

- Far less women than men occupy **positions of power** as compared to other regions
- women have less **time** for leisure at their disposal



## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

About the Regional Gender Equality Monitor  
<https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards  
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