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:

FEMALE DISADVANTAGE INDEX (FemDI)

measures regional differences when females are doing worse than males

FEMALE ACHIEVEMENT INDEX (FemAI)

assesses female levels of achievement compared to the best performing region in the EU
Equal pay for work of equal value
Equity in decision-making
Equal economic independence of women and men

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
- Knowledge
- Power
- Safety, Security & Trust
- Life satisfaction & Quality

35 INDICATORS

SOURCES
- European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC)
- Structure of Earnings Survey (EU SES)
- European Union Labour Force Survey (EU LFS)
- EIGE Gender Statistics Database
- Gallup World Poll
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
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/

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