



# Gender Equality Index

Measuring the progress of gender equality  
in the EU

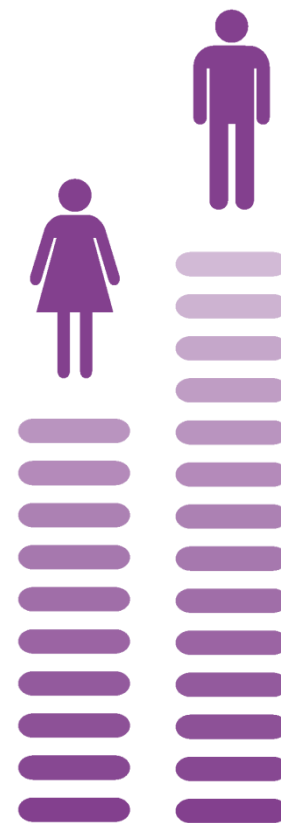
29 Sept 2016, Ispra



**‘equal share of assets and equal  
dignity and integrity between  
women and men’**

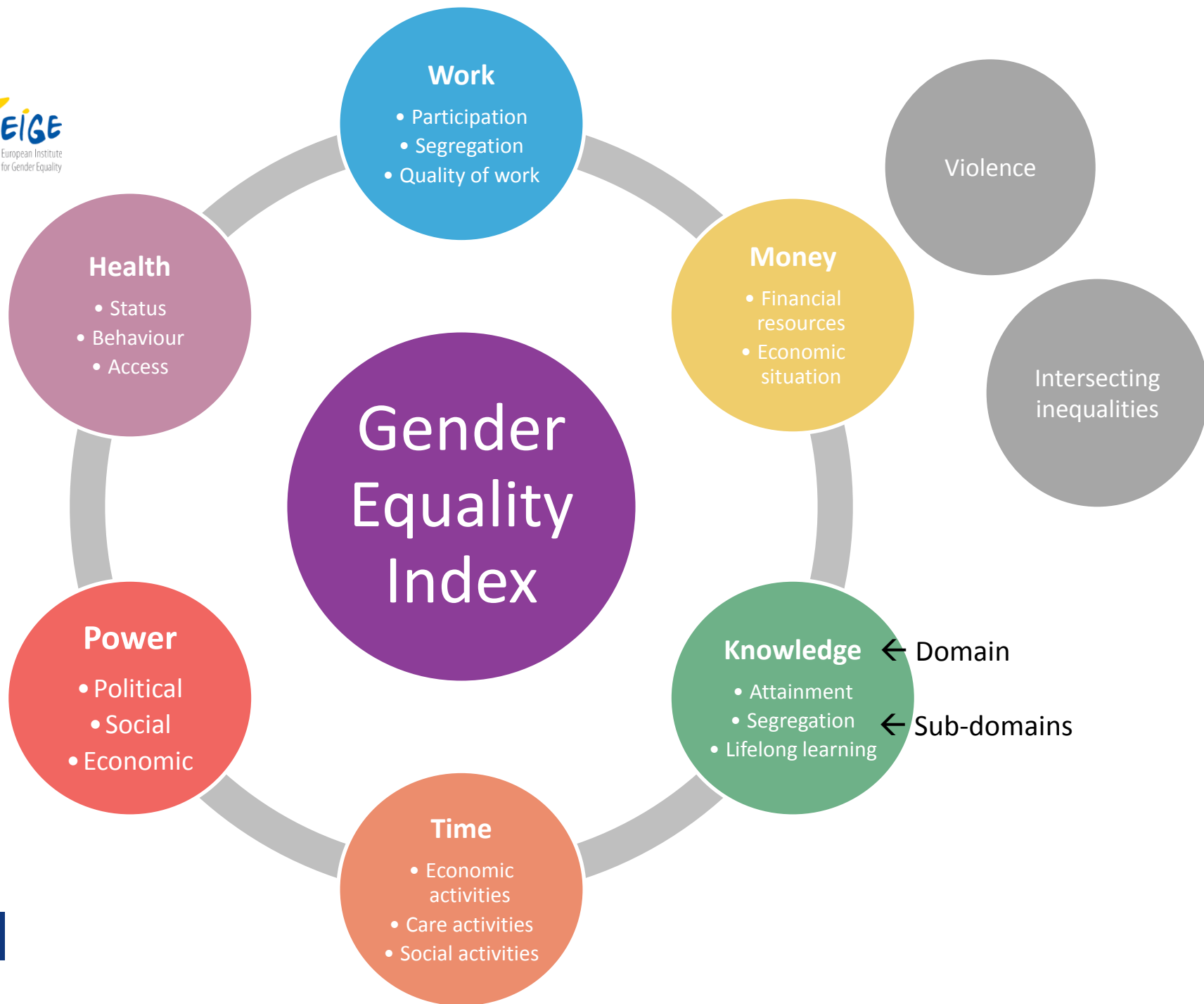


# Gender gaps adjusted for levels of achievement



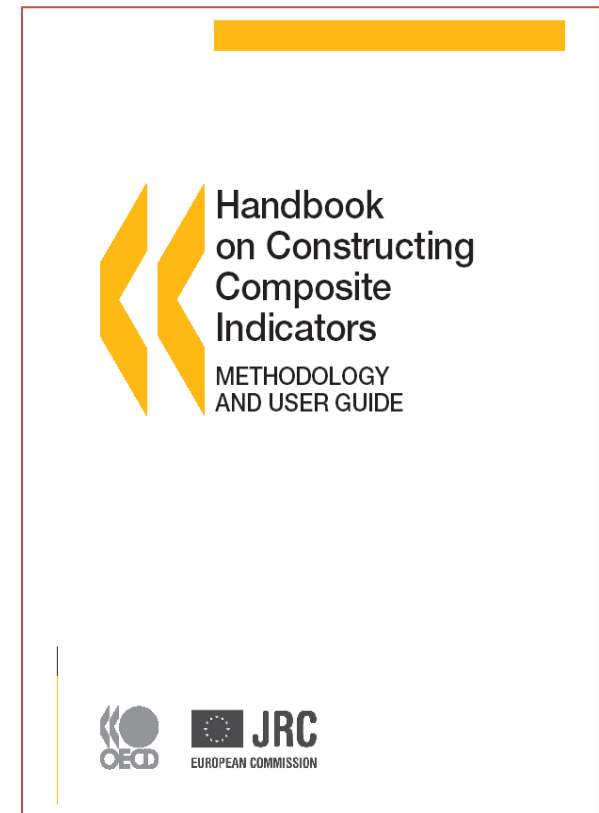
# Objectives of the Gender Equality Index

- to measure **gender equality** throughout the Member States and the EU;
- to allow an analysis **over time** and **geographical areas**;
- to focus on the situation of women and men **overall** and in **selected areas** of concern;
- to support the evaluation of the **effectiveness** of the **measures** and **policies**



# 10 guiding principles

- Step 1. Developing a conceptual framework
- Step 2. Selecting indicators
- Step 3. Multivariate analysis
- Step 4. Imputation of missing data
- Step 5. Normalisation of data
- Step 6. Weighting and aggregation
- Step 7. Robustness and sensitivity
- Step 8. Links to other indicators
- Step 9. Back to the details
- Step 10. Presentation and dissemination



# Selecting the variables: criteria

## Conceptual criteria



- focus on **individuals**
- **Outcome** variables

## Quality criteria



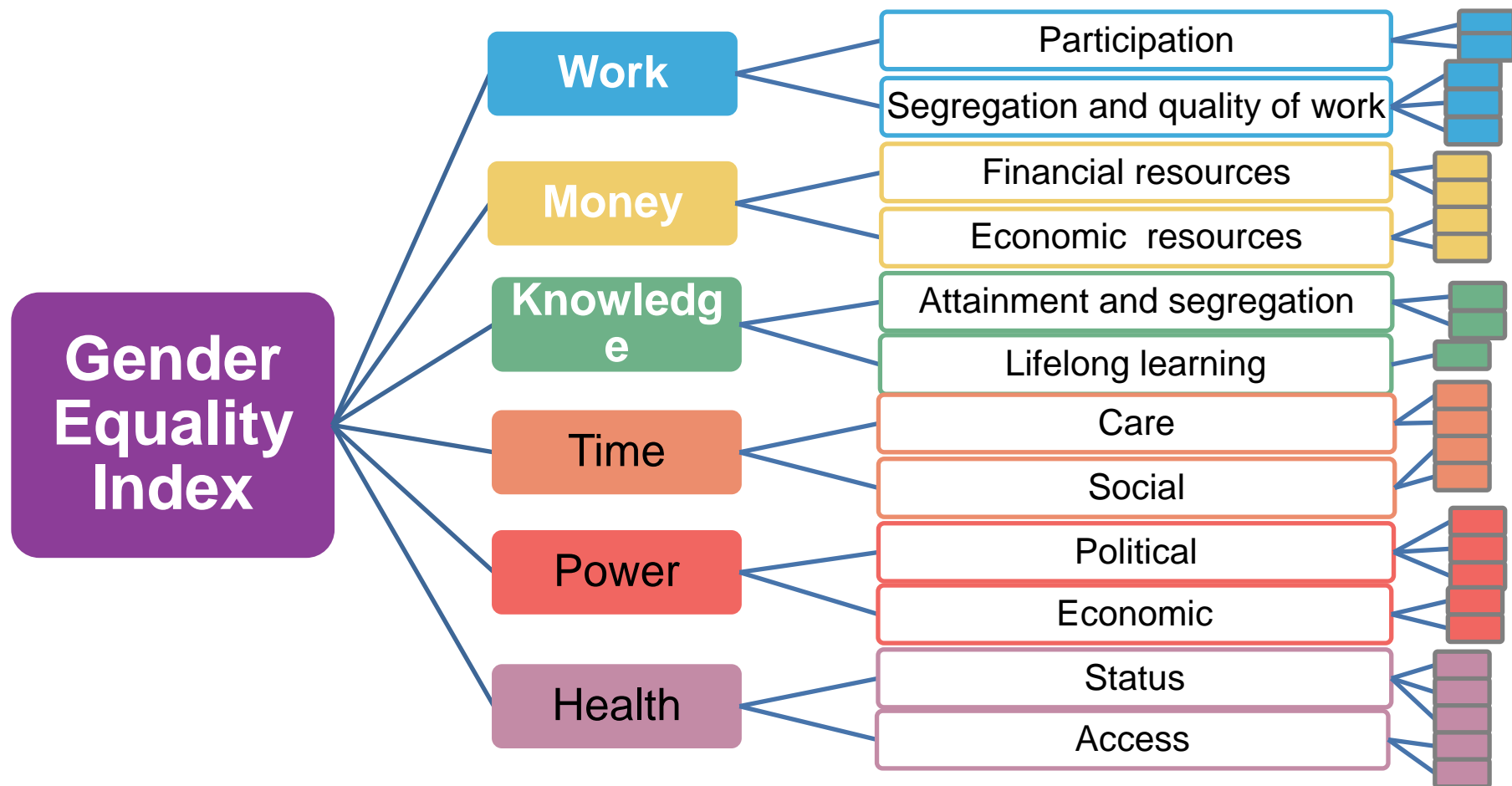
- **Reliable**
- **Comparable** over time
- **Harmonised** at EU level
- **Available** for all 28 Member States

# Aggregation and weighting

6 domains

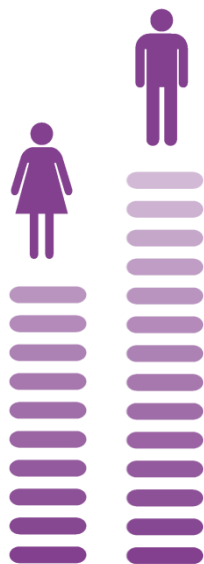
12 sub-domain indices

27 variables





## Gender gaps adjusted for levels of achievement



Inequality

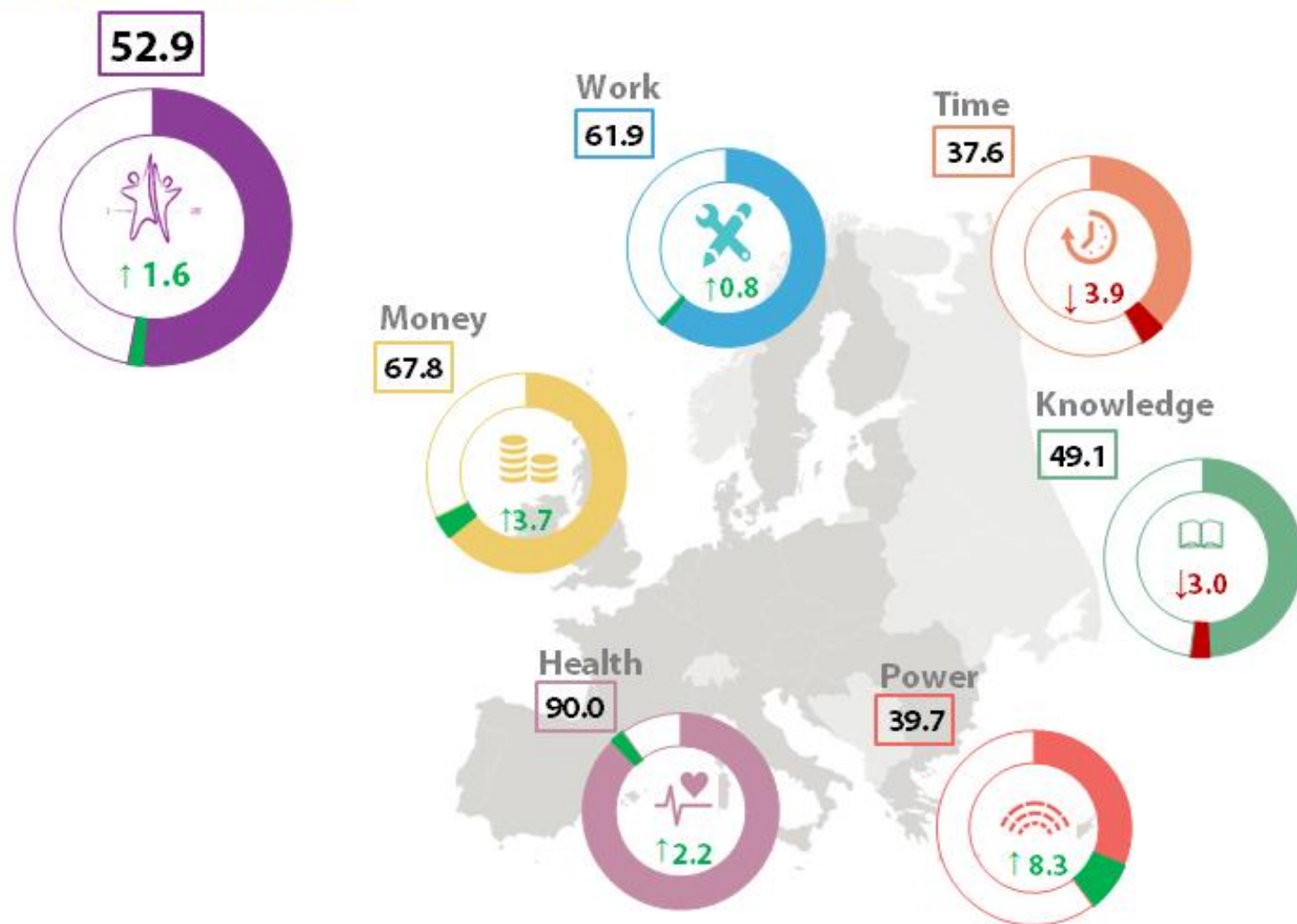
Equality

1

100



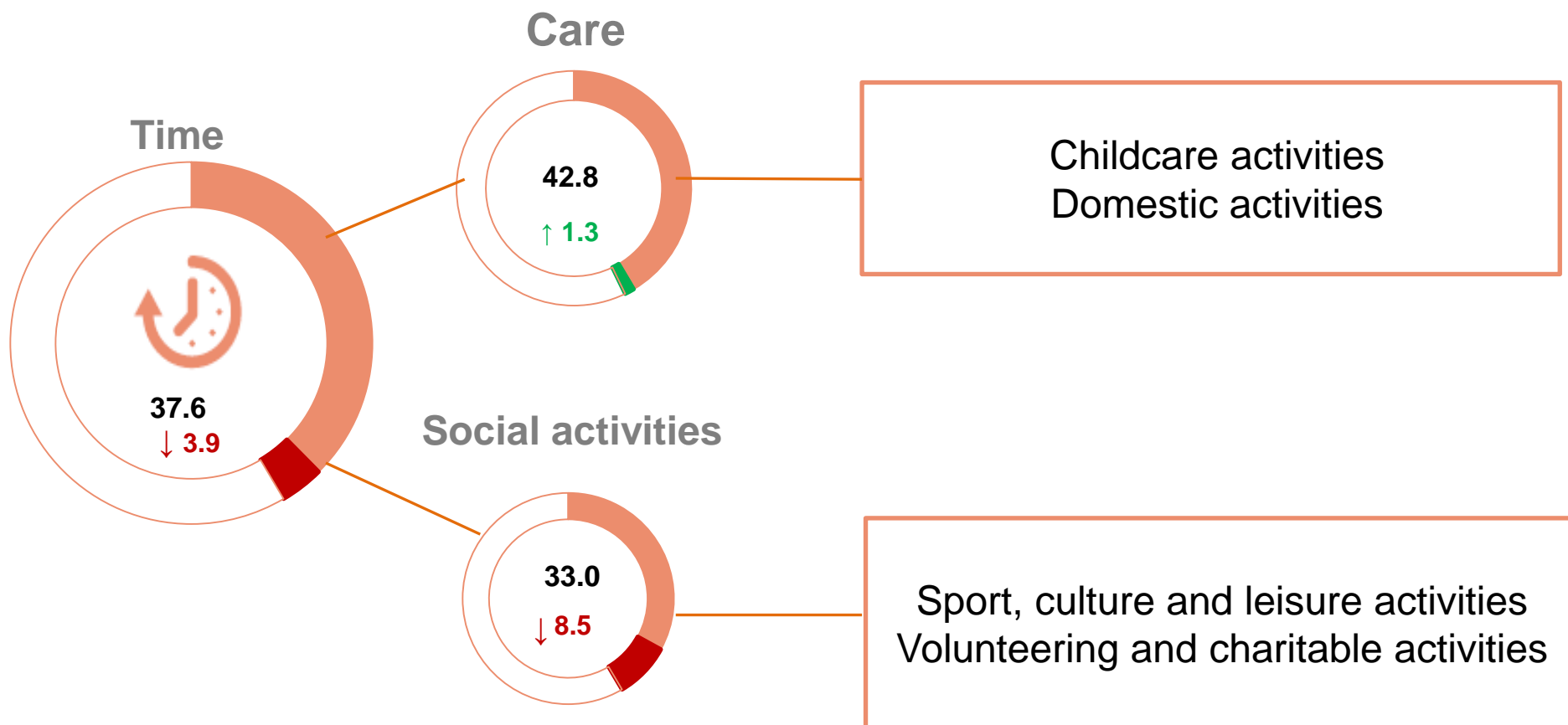
## GENDER EQUALITY INDEX



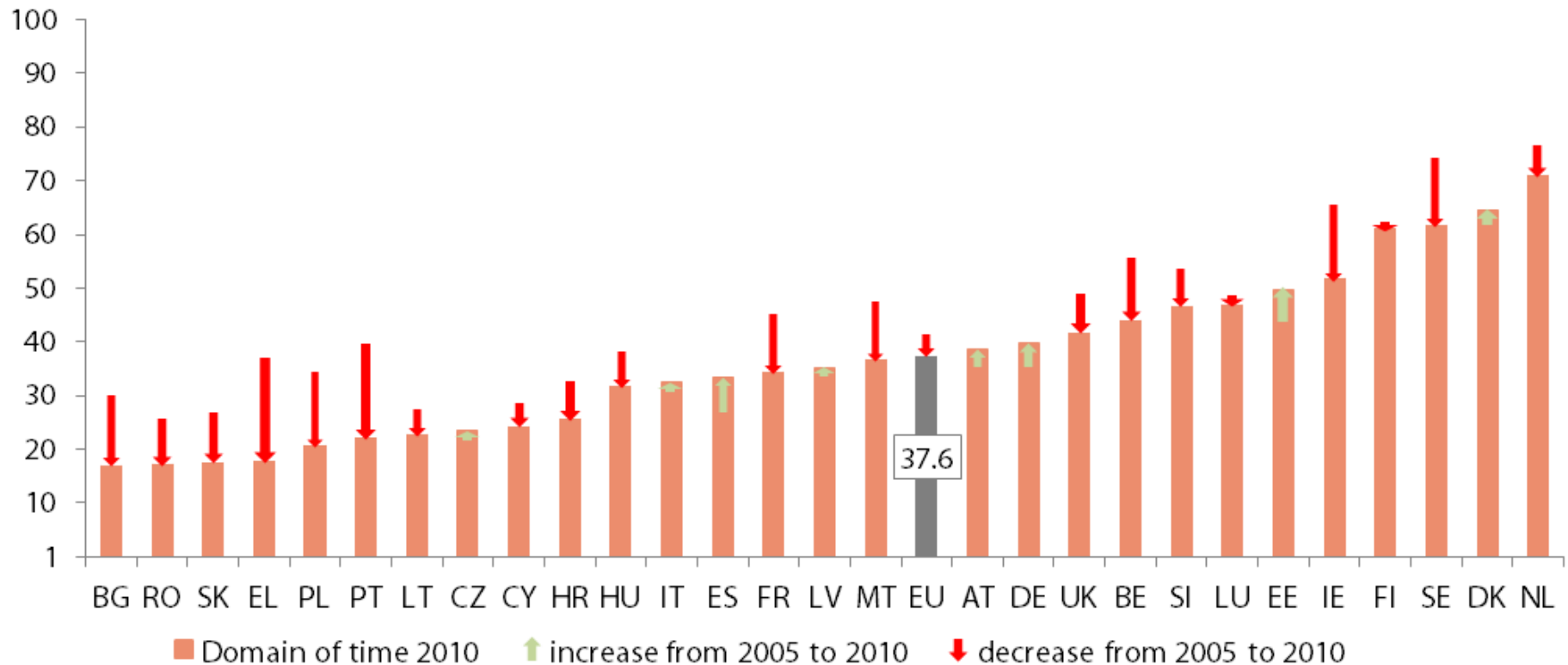
↑ increase in scores from 2005 to 2012

↓ decrease in scores from 2005 to 2012

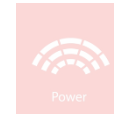
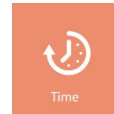
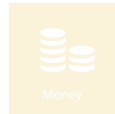
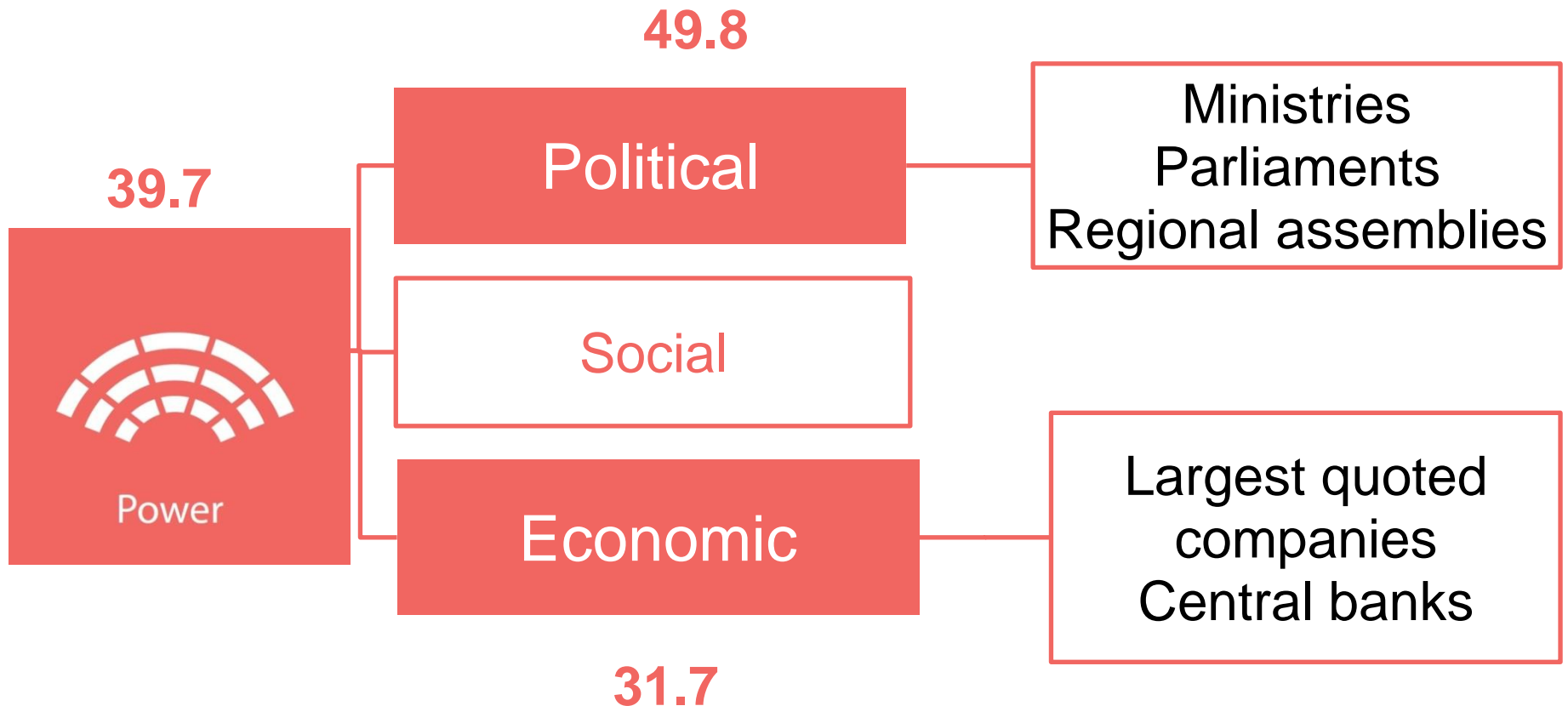
# Domain of time



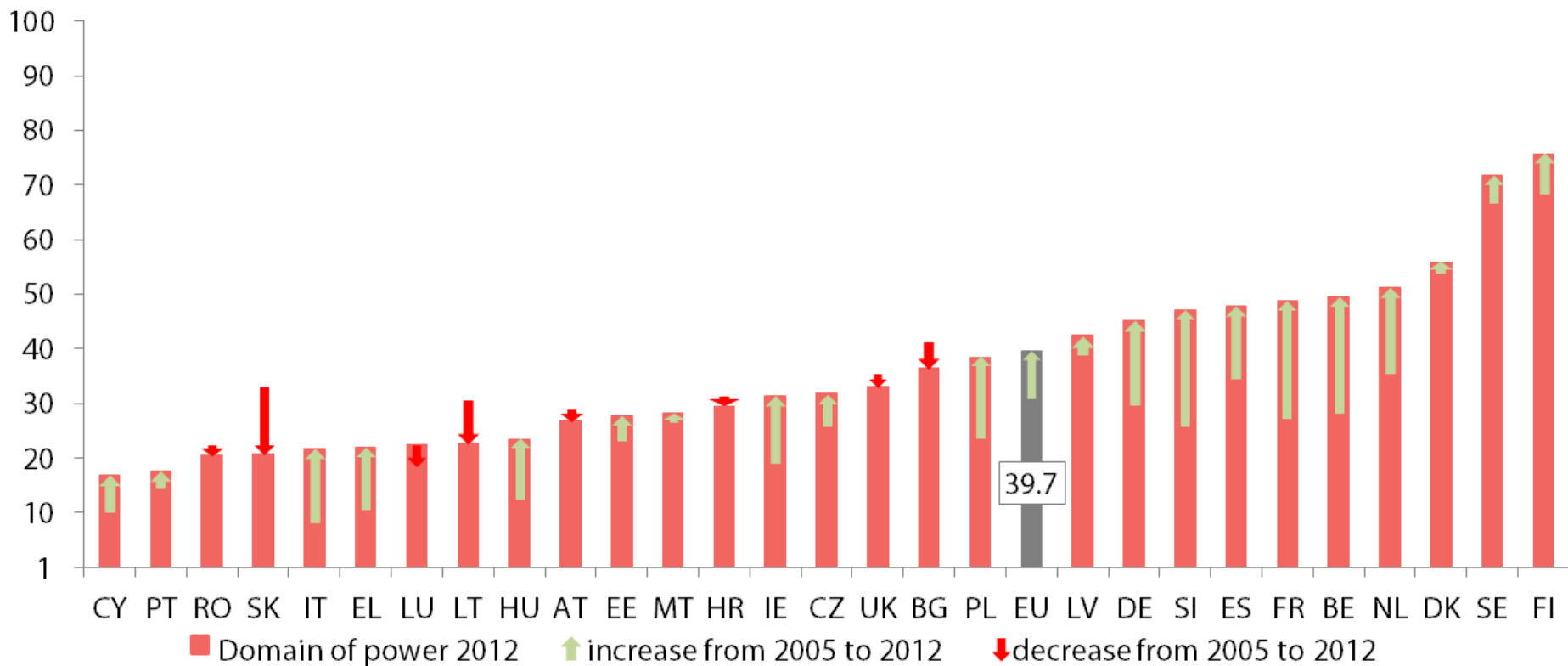
# Time: trend in Member States 2005 - 2010



# Domain of power

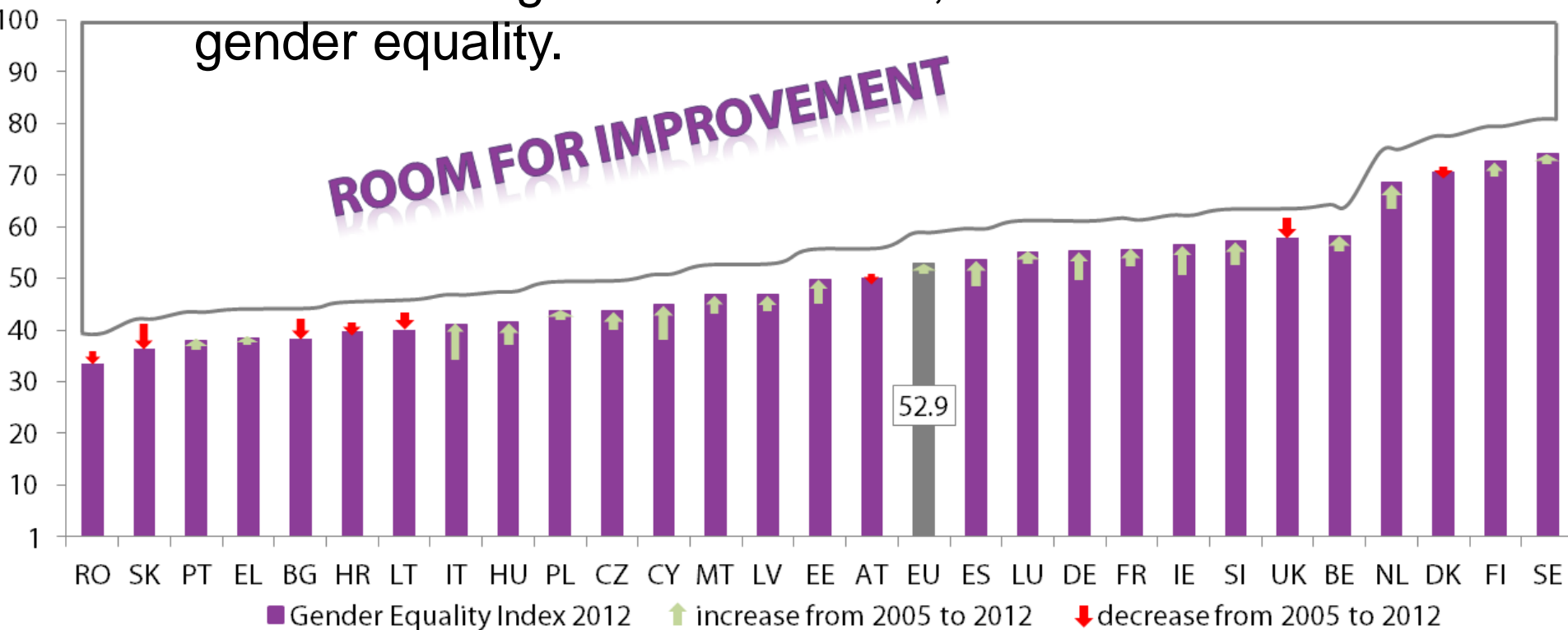


# Power: trend in Member States 2005 - 2012



# Gender Equality Index

The **gender equality index** measures gender gaps adjusted for levels of achievements. This produces a score that ranges from **1 to 100**, where 100 stands for full gender equality.



- EU-28 average increased by 1.6 points
- Score increased in 20 countries
- Score decreased in 8 countries

# Major challenges



- Availability of data (e.g. violence against women, social power, health behaviour, gender sensitive indicators on poverty)
- ‘Outdated’ data
- Interpretation of trend (change in gender gap or level of achievement?)
- Inequalities among women and men – other breakdowns are necessary (age, family status, citizenship status, etc.)
- How to communicate it when change is so slow?



