

# Gender Equality Index 2015: Finland


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The Gender Equality Index is a unique measurement tool that synthesises the complexity of gender equality into a user-friendly and easy to understand measure. Based on the EU policy framework, it assesses the monitoring of progress in gender equality across the European Union over time.

The Gender Equality Index consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (violence and emerging inequalities). It is calculated by combining gender indicators into a single summary measure. The Gender Equality Index assigns scores for Member States of between 1 for total inequality and 100 for full equality. It measures gender gaps between women and men, taking into account the country context and the different levels of achievement of Member States in various areas. A high overall score reflects both small (or absent) gender gaps and a good situation for all (e.g. high involvement of both women and men in employment).

The Gender Equality Index 2015 measures how far (or close to) the EU and its Member States were from achieving gender equality in 2005, 2010 and 2012 (1). It provides results for each domain and subdomain. It also presents the first attempt to calculate a composite measure for violence against women.

### Progress in gender equality in Finland since 2005

With an increase in the score of 2.7 points, progress in Finland is more pronounced than the EU-28 average. The country has a score of **72.7 out of 100**, which remains one of the highest scores amongst EU Member States. However, challenges persist in some areas. The greatest challenges remain in the unequal distribution of time dedicated to domestic, care and leisure activities between women and men. Challenges also exist in the domain of knowledge, where a strong segregation of study fields along traditional gender lines is visible. Although the number of both women and men graduates of tertiary education increased, the lag-regulation of study fields reflects the persistence of gender stereotypes in society.

The domain of money shows important signs of progress, although related to an improvement of the overall situation for both women and men in Finland, rather than to a reduction of gender gaps. Challenges still persist in the domain of work, where the total level of employment of women and men dropped slightly, but the quality of work improved. In the domain of power, although gender balance is almost achieved in the political sphere, the economic sphere is far from equality despite remarkable engagement in recent years. The gender equality score in the domain of health is high, showing a good gender balance in access to services and overall health status. However, important differences in health-related behaviours of women and men will be added to the index in the future to provide a more complete picture of gender equality in health.



1) The gender equality indicator is calculated according to Eurostat (2). Also, there are several other indicators used in the Gender Equality Index. All indicators are based on the EU-28 average. The gender equality score is calculated as the average of the scores of all indicators. The gender equality score is calculated as the average of the scores of all indicators. The gender equality score is calculated as the average of the scores of all indicators.

This publication summarises the main results of the [Gender Equality Index 2015 for Finland](#). It presents scores for 2005, 2010 and 2012, allowing for an assessment of the progress made in the pursuit of gender equality in Finland over time.

## Downloads



**Gender Equality Index 2015: Finland**

EN (PDF, 744.23 KB)



**Vuoden 2015 tasa-arvoindeksi Suomi**

FI (PDF, 758.42 KB)

## Metadata

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**AUTHOR:** EIGE

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