

Gender Equality Index 2017: Austria



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The Gender Equality Index 2017 examines the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health). The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States (1).

Progress in gender equality in Austria, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Austria achieved a score of **63.3 out of 100**. This is slightly below the EU-28 score of 66.2 and progress has been slower than in the EU on average. Austria has a ranking of 19th place (see satellite table).

The highest scores in Austria are in the domains of **health** (over 90) and **time**. The gender equality score in the domain of **health** shows great gender balance in access to services and overall health status. It has remained stable and ranks fourth in the EU-28. The equality in the domain of **money** has progressed, although inequalities among the population remain high.

The biggest improvements took place in the domains of **power** and **knowledge**. The score for **power** in Austria improved in the domain is largely due to a more equal representation of women and men in decision-making in the corporate sector. Despite an improvement in institutional framework and participation, the domain of **knowledge** shows persistent inequalities of study fields across traditional gender lines.

In the domain of **work**, Austria is ranked 19th in the EU-28. Participation in the labour market has improved, but continued segregation of women and men into certain professions has impeded progress.

The lowest score was in the domain of **violence** which has progressed marginally. The domain of **violence** allocated to social action has become more gender neutral.



14 Change in score from 2005 to 2015

(1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of European Union Statistics on Gender (Eurostat), European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) and an online survey on violence against women (Survey of Women's Experiences of Violence) (EU-SILC), European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS), Gender Equality Index and data on Gender Equality Index of the Institute for Gender Studies (IGS) at the University of Coimbra. The data of violence against women is not available for the following countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

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EN (PDF, 320 KB)



Gleichstellungsindex 2017: Österreich

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