

# Gender Equality Index 2017: Lithuania



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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.<sup>1)</sup>

**Progress in gender equality in Lithuania, 2005-2015**

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Lithuania achieved a score of **54.8 out of 100**, which is an increase of 11.2 points. This score is below the EU-28 and progress is happening at a slower pace. Lithuania's index score has dropped three positions and currently ranks in 19th place.

The gender equality score in **health** is the highest domain for Lithuania and there has been slight progress. Women and men have almost equal access to mental and dental services compared to the other EU Member States.

There has been a small improvement in the domain of **work**, which is Lithuania's second highest scoring domain. The score for the sub-domain of women and men's participation in the labour market is the fourth best in the EU.

The biggest improvement took place in the domain of **money**, thanks to progress in the distribution of earnings and income between women and men.

The domain of **knowledge** has not improved, and it dropped three spots in the EU ranking.

The greatest challenges remain in the domains of **time and power**. These scores are the lowest in Lithuania and they have become more gender unequal. The growth of lone mothers and men doing housework has led to further increased gender inequality. In addition, women's representation in the decision-making positions of the economic and social spheres has gone backwards.



**11.2 Change in score from 2005 to 2015**

1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Gender Equality Indicators for Europe from Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Survey on Gender and Living Conditions, Survey of Working Conditions, Survey of Unemployment, Survey of Quality of Life, Survey on Work and Living Conditions, Survey of EU Gender Equality, European Gender and Skills in Decision-Making and the Gender Equality Index Agency's Gender Equality Survey. The use of different data sources for this reporting, including the age of the respondent, contributes to the volatility in the index score.

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## Read more

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## Downloads



**Gender Equality Index 2017: Lithuania**

EN (PDF, 318.86 KB)



**2017 m. lyčių lygybės indeksas. Lietuva**

LT (PDF, 324.88 KB)

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