

Gender Equality Index 2015: Germany



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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 interacting inequalities). The Gender Equality Index assigns scores for Member States between 1 for total inequality and 100 for full equality. It measures gender gaps between women and men as well as takes 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) the EU and its Member States were from achieving gender equality in 2005, 2010 and 2012 (7). It provides results for each domain and sub-domain. It also presents the first attempt to calculate a composite measure for violence against women.

Progress in gender equality in Germany since 2005

With an increase of 5.6 points since 2005, Germany has achieved a score of **55.3** out of 100 and shows more pronounced progress than the EU-28 average. However, challenges persist in some areas.

The greatest challenge remains in the unequal division of time dedicated to care, domestic and leisure activities between women and men. Challenges also persist in the domain of knowledge due to a strong segregation of study fields along traditional gender lines and a low rate of participation in lifelong learning. Gender stereotypes in education reflect the persistence of gender stereotypes in society and, in the long run, have specific impacts on the structure of the labour market.

The situation of gender equality in the domain of work and of money remained stable, although some signs of deterioration are visible in the domain of money, with inequality among the population slightly increasing. The domain of power shows significant improvements due to progress in women's representation in decision-making positions in the economic sector, while the situation deteriorated when it comes to the political sphere. The gender equality score in the domain of health is high, showing good gender balance in access to services and overall health status. However, important differences in the health-related behaviour of women and men will be added to the Gender Equality Index in the future to provide a more complete picture of gender equality in health.



7) The Gender Equality Index measurement does not include the satellite domains of violence against women and interacting inequalities. The satellite domains of violence against women and interacting inequalities are presented in the annexes. Results of the satellite domains are presented in the annexes. Results of the satellite domains are presented in the annexes. Results of the satellite domains are presented in the annexes.

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

Downloads



Gender Equality Index 2015: Germany

EN (PDF, 769.28 KB)



Gleichstellungsindex 2015: Deutschland

DE (PDF, 786.54 KB)

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Metadata

COUNTRY: [Germany](#)

AREAS: Gender Equality Index

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ISBN: 978-92-9493-293-8

DOI: 10.2839/ 355190