

Gender Equality Index 2017: Denmark



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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 Denmark, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Denmark achieved a score of **76.8 out of 100**. This is an increase of 12 points, to 64.8 in 2005. The score places Denmark in second place after Sweden, a state the country has maintained since 2005.

The gender equality score in the domain of **time** is high, especially when it comes to the equal sharing of care activities among women and men. The sub-domain of social activities however poses a challenge.

The domains with the highest scores in Denmark are **health and money**. Gender equality has progressed in various in working and income in health, the score has slipped down.

The domain of **work** has the lowest highest score in the EU 28, but progress has indeed. Rate gaps in the labour market has also improved for both for women and men.

Overall scores in domains making progress remain challenges in the domain of **power** which has the lowest score of all domains. Gender inequality are more pronounced in the fields of executive and social power.

Challenges remain in the domain of **knowledge** due to widening gender gaps in educational attainment, to the disadvantage of men. Additionally, there is widening and strong segregation of study fields along traditional gender lines.

14 Change in score from 2005 to 2015

1. The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Gender Equality Index, EU Gender Index Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, Structural Indicators for the EU, Eurostat Gender Equality Index Survey, European Working Conditions Survey, EU Gender Equality Index Survey and EU Gender Equality Index Survey. The data is based on the year 2015. The year of reference is 2005. The EU 28 Member States are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. The year of reference is 2005. The EU 28 Member States are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

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Explore your country's scores on the Gender Equality Index online platform



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Metadata

COUNTRY: Denmark

AREAS: Gender Equality Index 2017 country factsheets, Gender Equality Index

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PUBLISHER: EIGE

ISBN: 978-92-9470-501-3

DOI: 10.2839/893138