

Gender Equality Index 2017: Poland



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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 Poland, 2005-2015

Under Gender Equality Index 2017 Poland achieved a score of **56.8 out of 100**. This is below the EU-28 score of 69.2, although progress is not backwash that of the EU on average. Poland's score has increased by 4.4 points, it now took the 20th place in the Index, an improvement of two positions.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** has slightly increased and is the highest in Poland. It shows a relatively satisfactory gender balance in access to services.

The biggest improvement took place in the domain of **money**. The score is the second highest in Poland, mostly due to improvements regarding the distribution of earnings and incomes.

The domain of **power** has become significantly more gender equal. Progress is also evident, for instance in Poland, women's representation in decision-making positions in economic and political entities has increased, whereas the situation in social power has improved.

The changes in the domain of **work** has slightly improved, but enhanced gender segregation has impeded further progress. Poland's score in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work remains among the lowest in the EU-28.

Gender equality in the domain of **knowledge** has improved. The gender gap in the share of graduates among the population has widened, in favour of women.

The domain of **time** has improved on a standard. Women are still doing the bulk of the caring, educating, cooking, and cleaning. The situation has also become more gender unequal in relation to social activities.



1) Change in score from 2005 to 2015

1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Gender Inequality Indicators, EU Gender Inequality Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of earnings survey, ACER Annual European Quality of Life Survey, European Working Conditions Survey, and Gender Inequality Composite Index and also in Gender Equality Index in Gender Equality Index Agency's Inequalities Agency Indicators survey. The use of internet is not possible for data on spending, including the age of the respondent, associated by the indicator in order EU-28 in the development of the index.

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Wskaźnik równouprawnienia płci 2017: Polska

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