

# Gender Equality Index 2017: Spain



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The Gender Equality Index 2017 assesses 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 Spain, 2005-2015**

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Spain achieved a score of **68.3 out of 100**. This is slightly above the EU28 score of 64.2. Progress is happening at a faster pace than in the EU on average. Spain's score has increased by 5.1 points, to 68.3 in the EU, which represents a step of two positions since 2005.

All the domain scores have increased.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in Spain and has slightly increased. It shows work-gender balance in terms of workload and family services.

The biggest improvement took place in the domain of **power**. It has become significantly more gender equal, though its score has remained the lowest in Spain. Women's representation in decision-making positions in the economic sector has increased significantly, whereas it has decreased in the political sector. Spain's score in the political sub-domain is the 4th highest in the EU28.

The score of the domain of **money** is the second highest in Spain. Although the score has slightly increased, Spain's rank dropped by three positions to 17th place. It is some standards in income (child benefit and in the care of poverty).

The situation in the domain of **work** has improved, but sustained gender segregation has impeded progress. Spain's score in the sub-domain of participation of the labour market works among the lowest in the EU28.

In Spain, gender equality in the domain of **knowledge** has improved since 2005. As in the domain of work, gender segregation remains a relevant issue.

The score in the domain of **time** has also increased. Women are still doing most of the caring, including, cooking, and cleaning, but gender gaps have narrowed. On the other hand, the situation has deteriorated in the private domain of the time allocated to sex or gender.

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



1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of European Union countries. EU labour force survey, European health interview survey, EU household panel survey and time use survey, Survey of Income and Living Conditions (European Union), Quality of Life in Europe, European Working Conditions Survey, EU's Gender Equality Database (Women and Men in Decision-Making) and the Household, Income, Labour Dynamics in Europe (HILDA) survey. The year of reference is 2005 unless otherwise specified. The age of the interview population for the indicator Gender EQ, 16+ is 16+ depending on the source.

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.

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[Read about the scores of other EU Member States](#)



[Read the report "Gender Equality Index 2017: Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005-2015"](#)



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## Downloads



**Gender Equality Index 2017: Spain**

EN (PDF, 319.57 KB)



**Índice de Igualdad de Género 2017: España**

ES (PDF, 324.06 KB)

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