

Gender Equality Index 2017: Sweden



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.¹⁾

Progress in gender equality in Sweden, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017, Sweden achieved a score of **82.6 out of 100** which is an increase of 5.8 points since 2005. This score is the highest in the EU-28, but progress is happening at a slightly slower pace than in the EU on average. Sweden has remained the country with the highest score in the Gender Equality Index.

The gender equality score in the domain of **time** in Sweden is high and has remained stable. It shows good gender balance in the engagement of women and men in care and social activities.

Small improvements have been made in the domain of **health**, but there is still room to increase access to essential and common services.

The biggest improvements took place in the domains of **power** and **knowledge**. Women's representation in decision-making increased in the economic sector, in education, scientific and research participation as formal or non-formal education partners.

The changes in the domain of **work** has slightly improved, but continued segregation of women and men in the labour market is putting the country back from achieving full gender equality.

The greatest challenge remains in the domain of **money**, where the distribution of resources between women and men became more unequal. The risk of poverty also increased slightly.



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 Main Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, Structural Indicators for equality of territories (Gender Equality), EU Survey on Working Conditions, Survey of Adult Population Activities (Gender Issues) and Survey on Life Satisfaction (Gender Equality) (European Agency for Gender Issues, 2017). The year of reference is 2005-2004 for data on interlocking, overlapping. Change of the reference variables by the indicator is either 0 or 100 in the underlying data source.

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Read more

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



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 [Gender Equality Index 2017: Sweden](#)
EN (PDF, 319.58 KB)

 [Jämställdhetsindex 2017: Sverige](#)
SV (PDF, 323.19 KB)

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AUTHOR: EIGE

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