

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 2.2 points. At EU-28 level, this score places Denmark in second place after Sweden, a rank the country has maintained since 2005.

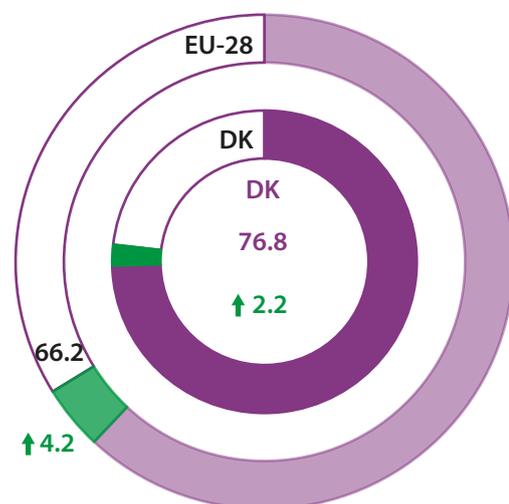
The gender equality score in the domain of **time** is high, especially when it comes to the equal sharing of care activities among women and men. The sub-domain of social activities however shows a decline.

The domains with the highest scores in Denmark are **health** and **money**. Gender equality has progressed in relation to earnings and income. In health, the score has slipped down.

The domain of **work** has the second-highest score in the EU-28, but progress has stalled. Participation in the labour market has also decreased for both for women and men.

Unequal access to decision-making positions creates challenges in the domain of **power**, which has the lowest score of all domains. Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the fields of economic 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 persisting and strong segregation of study fields along traditional gender lines.



↑↓ Change in score from 2005 to 2015

⁽¹⁾ The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Eurostat (Education statistics, EU Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), of Eurofound (European Quality of Life Survey, European Working Conditions Survey), of EIGE's Gender Statistics Database (Women and Men in Decision-Making) and of the Fundamental Rights Agency's Violence Against Women survey. The year of reference is 2015 (2014 for data on intersecting inequalities). The age of the reference population for the indicators is either 15+, 16+ or 18+, depending on the source.

Work

In the domain of work, the score has remained stable.

The employment rate (20-64) is 73% for women versus 80% for men. This is close to Denmark's national Europe 2020 strategy target, which aims to have 75% of the adult population in employment.

When the number of hours worked is taken into account, the full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate of women drops to 45%, compared to 57% for men. The FTE employment rate has decreased for both women and men.

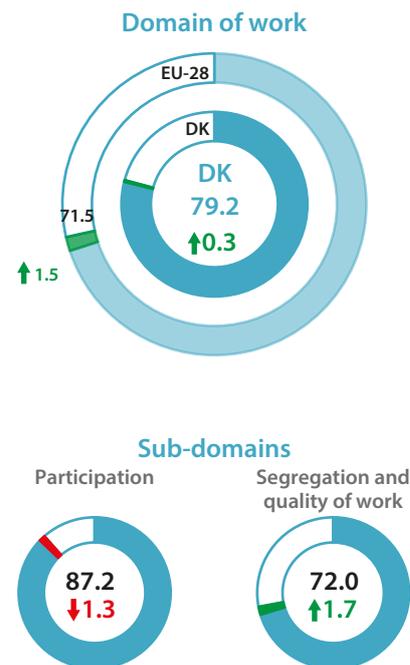
Women with a low level of education and women with disabilities have the lowest FTE employment rates, of 21% and 25%, respectively.

Among couples with children, the FTE employment rate is 71% for women and 85% for men.

35% of women work part time, compared to 17% of men. On average, women work 31 hours per week, compared to 36 hours for men.

The score for the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work has slightly increased. The ability of workers to take an hour or two off during working hours is higher than the EU-28 average, but the gender gap is wider. Men find it easier than women to take a break during working hours.

Gender segregation in the labour market is a reality for both women and men. Nearly three times more women (42%) than men (13%) work in education, human health and social work activities (EHW). More men (32%) than women (6%) work in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) occupations.



Money

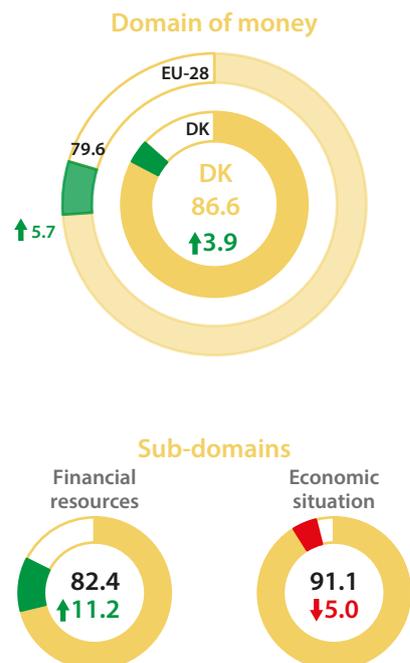
The situation of gender equality in the domain of money shows mixed developments. There have been gains for both women and men in financial resources (+ 11 points) but there has also been a deterioration in the economic situation because of rising inequality between women and men.

There is a decreasing but persistent gender gap in monthly earnings. Women earn 19% less than men each month.

The population of women and men at risk of poverty has remained the same. Both women and men have a 13% risk of poverty. Women and men born outside the EU have a much higher risk of poverty: 42% of women and 33% of men born outside the EU are at risk.

Young people (15-24) also face a higher risk of poverty (34% for women and 31% for men).

Despite a high score in this domain, women face bigger challenges in accessing financial and economic resources. They earn less (the gender pay gap is 15%) and have lower pensions (the gender pension gap was 38% in 2012). Both values are in line with the EU-28 average (16% and 38%, respectively).



Knowledge

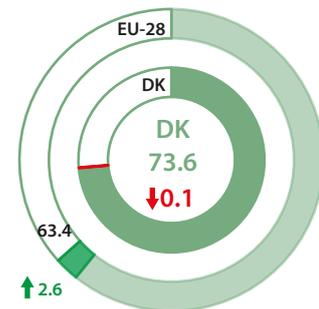
In the domain of knowledge, the score remains above the EU-28 average but has not shown much progress. This is because of strong segregation in study fields among women and men and emerging gender gaps in educational attainment and adult participation in lifelong learning.

While the number of women tertiary graduates has increased steadily to reach 31%, the number of men graduates has remained stable at 26%.

In lifelong learning, women outnumber men. 43% of women compared to 33% of men take part in formal or non-formal education and training.

Segregation of study fields remains a major challenge, with 53% of women students concentrated in education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts, compared to only 28% of men.

Domain of knowledge



Sub-domains

Attainment and participation



Segregation



Time

In the domain of time, Denmark scored 17 points above the EU average.

There has been some progress in time spent on social activities, with women and men almost equally involved in sporting, cultural or leisure activities. Women participate slightly less than men in charitable activities.

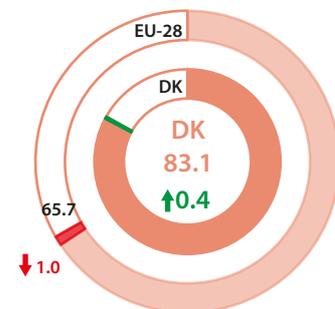
Gender inequalities in time spent on cooking or housework have increased. 55% of men spend at least an hour a day on these tasks, compared to 82% of women.

A similar share of women and men (25% and 21%, respectively) spend time caring for and educating their children or grandchildren every day.

55% of women aged 25-49 have daily care responsibilities for an hour or more, compared to 39% of men in the same age group. 73% of women in a couple with children take care of their family daily, compared to 64% of men.

77% of children under the age of three and 97% of children between the age of three and school age are enrolled in childcare. Denmark has already met the two 'Barcelona targets', which are to have at least 33% of children below the age of three and 90% of children between the age of three and school age in childcare.

Domain of time



Sub-domains

Care activities



Social activities



Power

The domain of power has experienced slower progress in Denmark than in the EU at large. It is Denmark's lowest scoring domain.

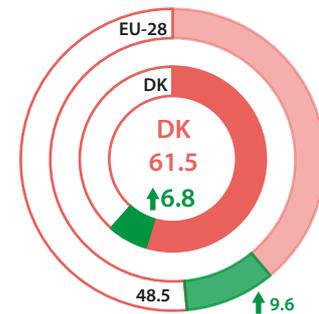
The share of women members of parliament (38%) has stalled, and marginal progress has been achieved in the share of women ministers (29% in 2005 compared to 32% in 2015).

The significant increase in the sub-domain of economic power (+ 10 points) is mainly driven by the increase in the share of women on the boards of publicly listed companies. From 2005 to 2015, the share of women more than doubled to reach 26%.

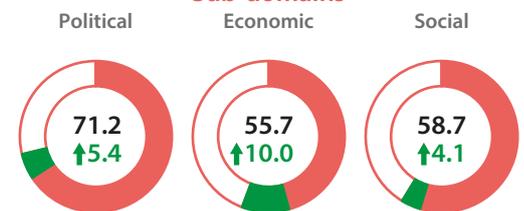
The share of women board members of the central bank decreased slightly, from 35% to 31%.

Just over a third of board members of research-funding organisations and publicly owned broadcasting organisations are women. The gender gap in decision-making in sport is even higher — women comprise just 17% of members of the highest decision-making bodies of national Olympic sports organisations.

Domain of power



Sub-domains



Health

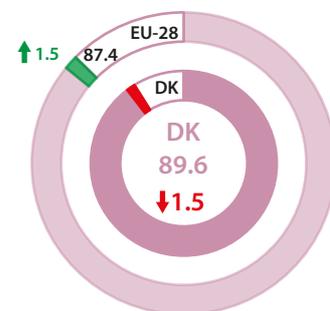
In the domain of health, the score is high but it has decreased and led to a drop in rank since 2005. This is driven by a decrease in the sub-domains of access and status. More women and men have unmet medical needs, and fewer people perceive their health to be 'good' or 'very good'.

Life expectancy has increased for both women and men. Women on average live 4 years longer than men.

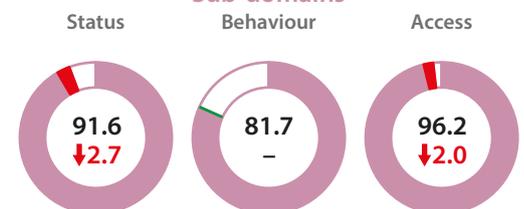
59% of men smoke and/or drink excessively compared to 39% of women.

More men (68%) than women (59%) engage in healthy behaviour (doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables).

Domain of health



Sub-domains

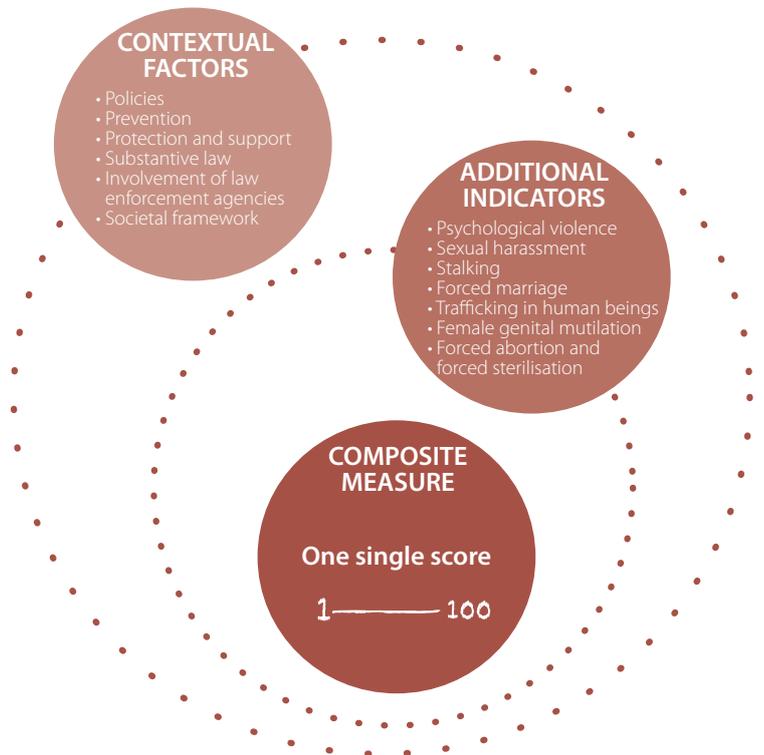


Violence

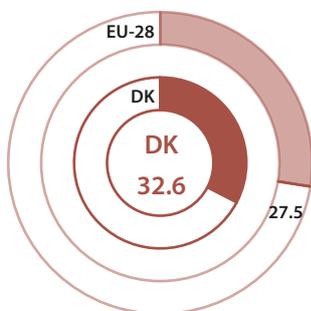
Violence against women is included in the Gender Equality Index as a satellite domain. This means that the scores of the domain of violence do not have an impact on the final score of the Gender Equality Index. From a statistical perspective, the domain of violence does not measure gaps between women and men as core domains do. Rather, it measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. Unlike other domains, the overall objective is not to reduce the gaps of violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.

A high score in the Gender Equality Index means a country is close to achieving a gender-equal society. However, in the domain of violence, the higher the score, the more serious the phenomenon of violence against women in the country is. On a scale of 1 to 100, 1 represents a situation where violence is non-existent and 100 represents a situation where violence against women is extremely common, highly severe and not disclosed. The best-performing country is therefore the one with the lowest score.

Measurement framework of the domain of violence



Domain of violence



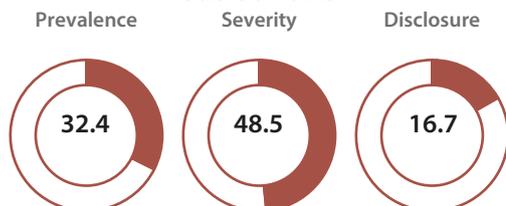
Denmark's score for the domain of violence is 32.6, which is higher than the EU average.

In Denmark, 52% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.

16% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone. This rate is higher than the EU-28 average of 13%.

At the societal level, violence against women costs Denmark an estimated EUR 2.4 billion per year through lost economic output, service utilisation and personal costs ⁽²⁾.

Sub-domains

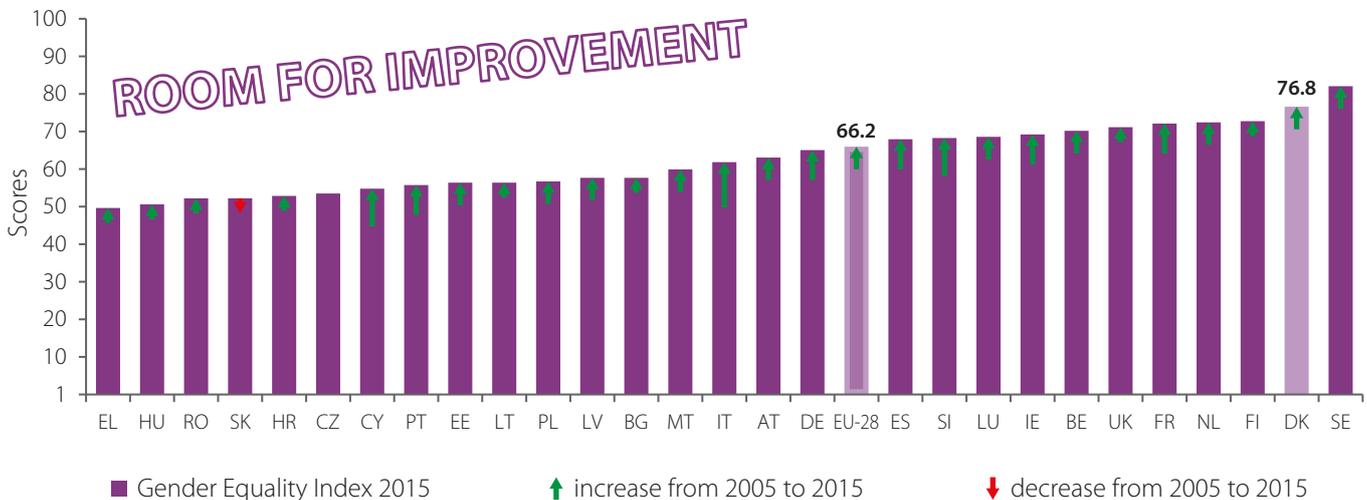


The domain of violence is made up of three sub-domains: **prevalence**, which measures how often violence against women occurs; **severity**, which measures the health consequences of violence; and **disclosure**, which measures the reporting of violence.

⁽²⁾ This is an exercise done at EU level to estimate the costs of the three major dimensions: services, lost economic output and pain and suffering of the victims. The estimates were extrapolated to the EU from a United Kingdom case study, based on population size. EIGE, *Estimating the costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2014, p. 142 (available at: <http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/MH0414745EN2.pdf>).

Unique features and benefits of the Gender Equality Index 2017

Results show that Denmark's Gender Equality Index score is far above the EU-28 average. This result is an outcome of sustained efforts to mainstream gender into public policies. Gender inequalities persist, particularly in access to decision-making, educational attainment and work. In order to reach full gender equality, a more targeted and holistic approach is needed.



The Gender Equality Index:

- monitors progress in gender equality across the EU and over time;
- supports decision-makers in assessing how far Member States are from reaching gender equality;
- shows the different outcomes of EU and national policies for women and men;
- allows for meaningful gender analysis and comparison between different policy areas;
- supports the development and implementation of gender equality policies and legislation;
- increases awareness among decision-makers and the public of progress and challenges in implementing gender equality policies;
- highlights data gaps and calls for harmonised and comparable data that are sex disaggregated and available for all Member States.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index 2017

- Main report (2017)
- Main findings (2017)
- A snail's pace towards gender equality: fact sheet (2017)
- Methodological report (2017)
- Measurement framework of violence against women (2017)
- Intersecting inequalities (forthcoming)

Explore the Gender Equality Index and the full data for Denmark at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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European Institute for Gender Equality
Gedimino pr. 16
LT-01103 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

Contact details

<http://eige.europa.eu/>

facebook.com/eige.europa.eu

twitter.com/eurogender

youtube.com/user/eurogender

eige.sec@eige.europa.eu

+370 52157444

Paper: MH-02-18-182-EN-C 978-92-9470-499-3 10.2839/279211
PDF: MH-02-18-182-EN-N 978-92-9470-501-3 10.2839/893138