

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 Lithuania, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017, Lithuania achieved a score of **56.8 out of 100**, which is an increase of 1.0 point. This score is below the EU-28 and progress is happening at a slower pace. Lithuania's Index rank has dropped three positions and currently stands in 19th place.

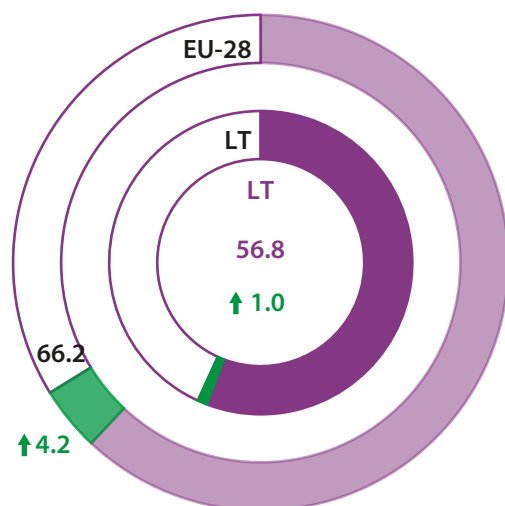
The gender equality score in **health** is the highest domain for Lithuania and there has been slight progress. Women and men have more equal access to medical and dental services compared to the other EU Member States.

There has been a small improvement in the domain of **work**, which is Lithuania's second-highest scoring domain. The score for the sub-domain of women's and men's participation in the labour market is the fourth best in the EU.

The biggest improvement took place in the domain of **money**, thanks to progress in the distribution of earnings and incomes between women and men.

The domain of **knowledge** has not improved, and it dropped three spots in the EU ranking.

The greatest challenges remain in the domains of **time** and **power**. These scores are the lowest in Lithuania and they have become more gender unequal. The amount of time women and men dedicate to care activities has also become more unequal. In addition, women's representation in the decision-making positions of the economic and social spheres has gone backwards.



↑↓ 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, more participation of women in employment and the narrowing gender gap contributed to an increase in the score.

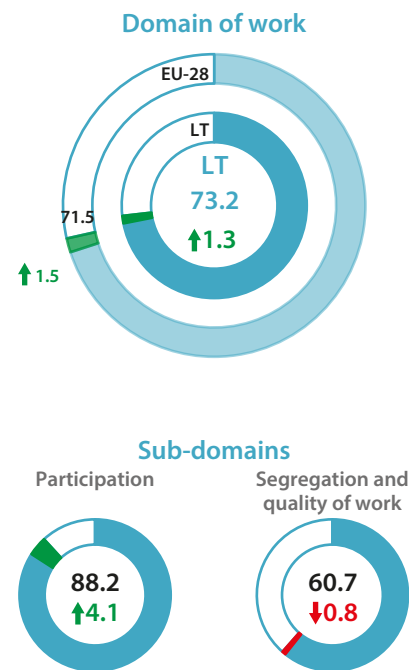
The employment rate (20-64) is 72% for women versus 75% for men. The total employment rate is 73% and Lithuania has already reached its national Europe 2020 strategy (EU2020) target (72.8%).

When the number of hours worked is taken into account, the full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate of women is around 49%, compared to 58% for men.

Among couples with children, the FTE employment rate for women is 67%, compared to 70% for men. The gender gap is narrower for couples without children (0.1 percentage points (p.p.)). Gender differences among couples (with or without children) are lower than in many other Member States. Among highly educated women and men, the gender gap is much narrower compared to among women and men with a middle and low level of education.

11% of women work part-time, compared to 6% of men. On average, women work 38 hours per week, compared to 39 hours per week for men. 3% of working-age women versus 0.2% of working-age men are either inactive or work part-time due to care responsibilities. These gender differences are smaller than in many other Member States.

Gender segregation in the labour market remains a reality for both women and men. Nearly 27% of women compared to 6% of men work in education, human health and social work activities (EHW). Four times more men (31%) than women (8%) work in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) occupations.



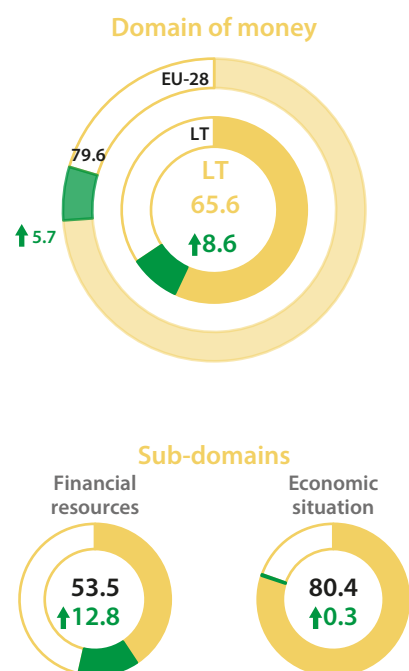
Money

The situation in the domain of money has improved. Gender equality has improved in earnings and income, but has not changed much in relation to poverty and distribution of wealth.

Mean monthly earnings of women and men have increased, but women continue to earn less. Women earn nearly 16% less than men every month. The gap in earnings between women and men is even greater among lone parents: lone mothers earn 33% less than lone fathers every month.

The population of women and men at risk of poverty has increased by 2 p.p. 22% of women and 20% of men are at risk of poverty. The higher a person's education, the lower their risk of poverty. Women and men in couples with children are more at risk of poverty compared to women and men without children. Lone mothers are especially vulnerable, with 43% at risk of poverty.

Inequalities in income distribution have gone up for women and have gone down for men. The gender pay gap is 14% to the detriment of women. In 2012, women had lower pensions than men and the gender gap was 12%. Both values are lower than the EU-28 average (16% and 38%, respectively).



Knowledge

In the domain of knowledge, the score has barely changed. Gender equality in educational attainment and participation has slightly improved, whereas the situation concerning segregation in study fields among women and men has stagnated.

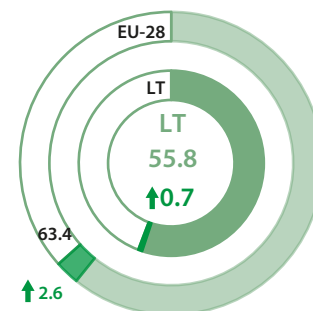
The number of tertiary graduates has increased, especially for women. 33% of women and 25% of men have a tertiary degree, and the gap is becoming wider. Among people aged 65+, the gender gap is reversed and more men have tertiary education. In Lithuania, 68% of people aged 30-34 have a tertiary degree, which means that the country has already met its national EU2020 target of 48.7%.

14% of women and men with disabilities have attained tertiary education, compared to 36% of women and 27% of men without disabilities.

Participation in lifelong learning has decreased for both women and men (14% for women and 15% for men).

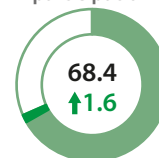
Gender segregation in study fields remains a major challenge. 37% of women students are concentrated in the fields of education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts, compared to 15% of men.

Domain of knowledge

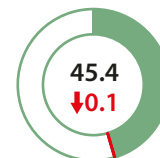


Sub-domains

Attainment and participation



Segregation



Time

The score in the domain of time has dropped. The change is mainly driven by more inequality in the amount of time women and men spend on caring activities.

Women are more likely to spend time caring for their family than men (41% of women and 24% of men spend at least 1 hour per day on caring activities).

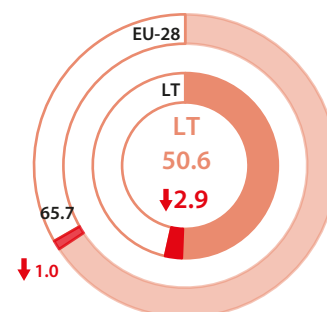
90% of women in a couple with children take care of their family on a daily basis, compared to 73% of men. This gap tends to become narrower with age.

The difference in time women and men spend on cooking and housework is almost three times bigger than caring activities: 79% of women compared to 29% of men do the cooking and housework every day for at least 1 hour. This gap has also increased and is greater in couples with children, where 97% of women do the cooking compared to 23% of men.

Unequal time-sharing also extends to social activities. Men are more likely than women to participate in sporting, cultural and leisure activities outside the home, whereas women are slightly more involved in voluntary or charitable activities.

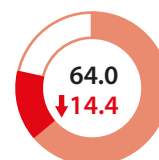
Lithuania has not met either of the 'Barcelona targets', which are to have at least 33% of children below the age of three and 90% of children between the age of three and school age in childcare. In Lithuania, the enrolment rates are 10% and 74%, respectively.

Domain of time

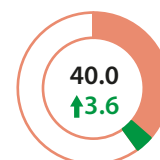


Sub-domains

Care activities



Social activities



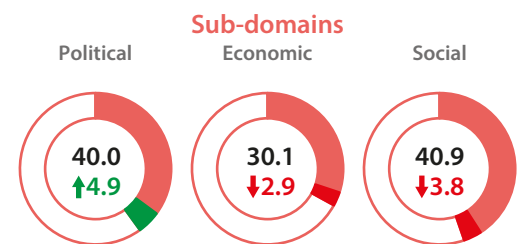
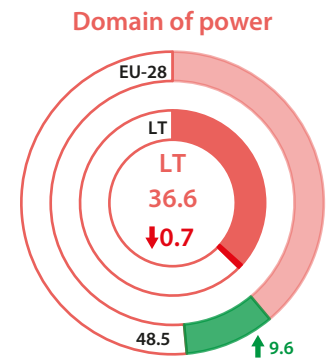
Power

The score in the domain of power shows a slight decrease due to a backwards trend in economic and social decision-making.

The representation of women on the corporate boards of publicly listed companies has slightly increased (up to 15%). On the contrary, the presence of women on the board of the central bank has decreased (25% in 2005 and 20% in 2015).

More gender balance in political decision-making has pushed the score up. There are more women members in the government (21%), in the parliament (24%) and in local assemblies (25%).

32% of the board members of research-funding organisations, 28% of the board members of publicly owned broadcasting organisations and only 10% of members of the highest decision-making bodies of national Olympic sport organisations are women. Lithuania has not reached the zone of gender balance (40%) in any of these fields.



Health

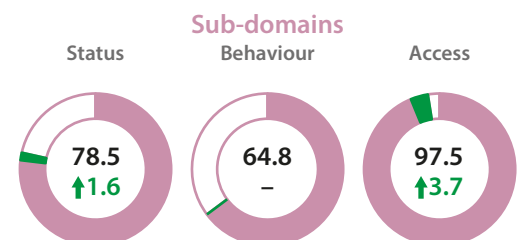
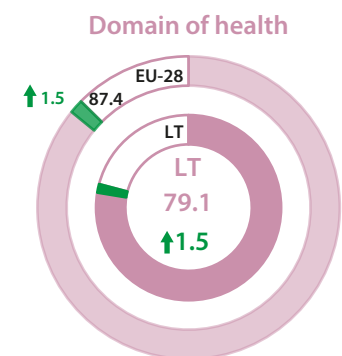
The slight increase in the health domain reflects improvements in access to services.

95% of women and 96% of men are able to meet their medical and dental needs. The situation has become more gender equal.

Life expectancy has increased for both women and men. Women live 11 more years than men, and this is one of the biggest differences in life expectancy between women and men in the EU-28. The number of healthy life years has also increased for both women and men (by 4 years and 3 years, respectively).

49% of men and 38% of women rate their health as 'good' or 'very good'. Health satisfaction increases with a person's level of education.

55% of men smoke and/or drink excessively, compared to around 18% of women. Slightly more women than men (34% and 28%, respectively) engage in healthy behaviour (doing physical activities and/or consuming fruit and vegetables).

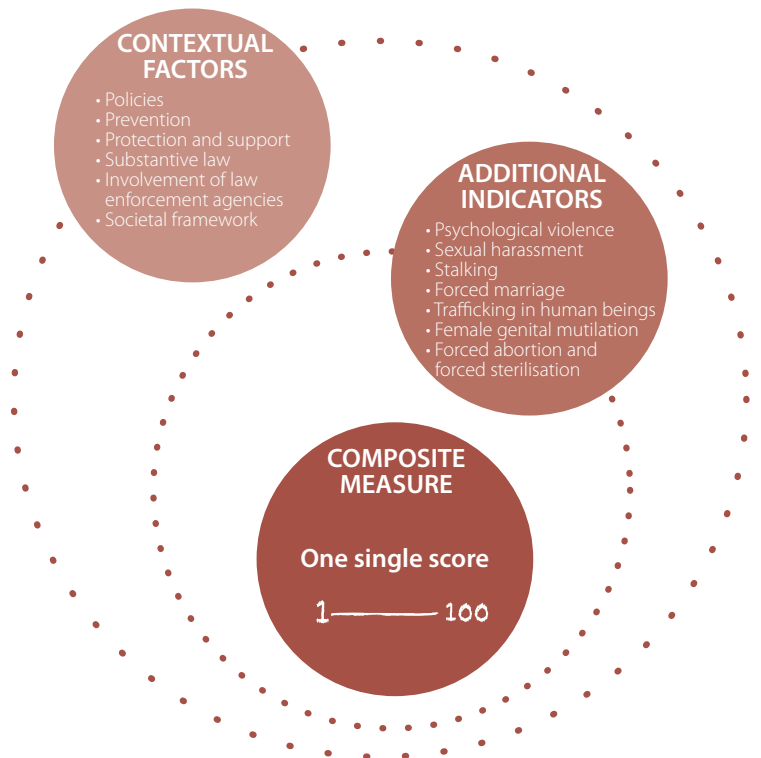


Violence

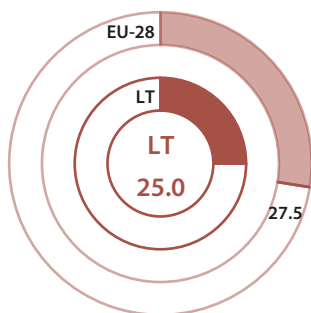
Violence against women is included in the Gender Equality Index as a satellite domain. This means that the scores of the domain of violence do not have an impact on the final score of the Gender Equality Index. From a statistical perspective, the domain of violence does not measure gaps between women 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



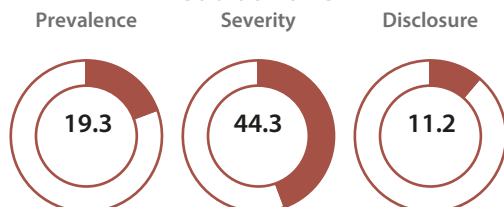
Lithuania's score for the domain of violence is 25.0, which is slightly below the EU average.

In Lithuania, 32% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is similar to the EU-28 average (33%).

10% of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone. This rate is below the EU-28 average of 13%.

At societal level, violence against women costs Lithuania an estimated EUR 1.3 billion a year through lost economic output, service utilisation and personal costs ⁽²⁾.

Sub-domains

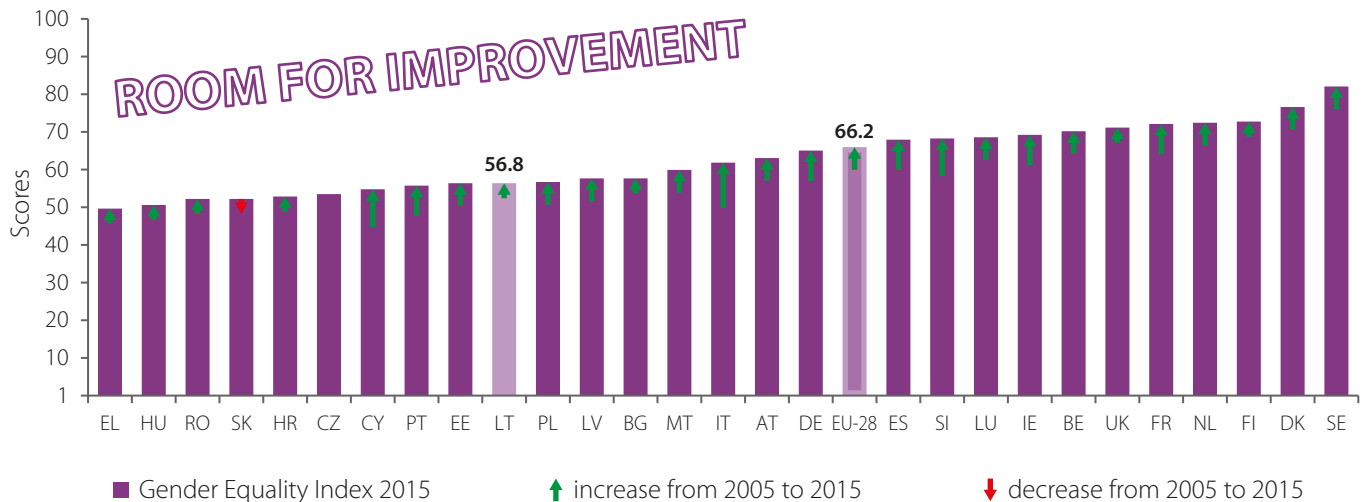


The domain of violence is made up of three sub-domains: **prevalence**, which measures how often violence against women occurs; **severity**, which measures the health consequences of violence; and **disclosure**, which measures the reporting of violence.

⁽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 (<http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/MH0414745EN2.pdf>).

Unique features and benefits of the Gender Equality Index 2017

Results show that Lithuania's Gender Equality Index score is below the EU-28 average, with room for improvement, especially in the domains of time and power. 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 Lithuania 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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