

Question	Answer
<p>Why is race colour and ethnicity often left out? It's not always a substitute for migration status.</p>	<p>Information on EIGE's intersectional approach can be found in the publication 'Intersecting inequalities: Gender Equality Index'. No comparable statistics for Member States are available on race and ethnicity, as none of the Europe-wide surveys collect these data. Currently, the only available dimensions that cover some of the diversity of the population are country of birth and (partially) citizenship.</p>
<p>Is this data available by age? It would be interesting to know the difference of buying trends between different age groups.</p>	<p>In terms of energy poverty indicators, data is available for specific age groups (e.g., 65+) in the Thematic Focus of the Gender Equality Index 2023 publication available here. Data are also available by Member State on EIGE's website.</p> <p>EIGE data (from EIGE's 2022 Online panel survey on gender gaps in unpaid care and individual and social activities) disaggregated by age group are also available on choosing environmentally friendly behaviours and personal consumption habits, such as being mindful of one's own consumption of natural resources. Data can be accessed here.</p>
<p>I believe Gender segregation will remain as long as care taking duties remain within cultures to be seen as female duties.</p>	<p>EIGE recognizes the crucial role of unpaid care in impeding women's labour market participation and career development. The institute has collected EU-wide survey data on women's and men's involvement in unpaid care, individual, and social activities. The comprehensive set of indicators explores diverse aspects, including gender attitudes and roles, informal long-term care, childcare, housework, household income, work-life balance, leisure time, volunteering, charitable and political activities, as well as transport and consumption habits, and the digital tools and environment in unpaid work. For detailed insights, the results are accessible in our gender statistics database.</p>
<p>Is there any EU gender disaggregated data available on the climate change impact on health?</p>	<p>The Gender Equality Index 2023 chapter on the domain of health discusses health impacts from a gender perspective. Please have a look at page 61 of the Index report available here.</p>

The lack of women in the renewable sector as a senior managers or engineers is due to stereotypes. Shouldn't the educational system change to avoid this?

The Gender Equality Index 2023 score on the sub-domain of segregation shows little to no progress compared to 2010 and 2020, impeding progress in the further progress in the domain of knowledge. The lack of women's representation in sectors relating closely to the European Green Deal, such as the renewable energy sector, is linked to an underrepresentation in technical fields of education, such as engineering. Educational choices are shaped by gender stereotypes and pose barriers to women's entry to energy sector careers. Studies point to the influence of family members and STEM teachers on whether girls decide to pursue studies in STEM fields (EIGE, 2016, [Gender and energy](#); UNESCO, 2017, [Cracking the code girls' and women's education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics \(STEM\)](#)).