



Regional workshop on Strengthening data systems on Violence Against Women for Europe and Central Asian countries



Gender Equality Index 2020

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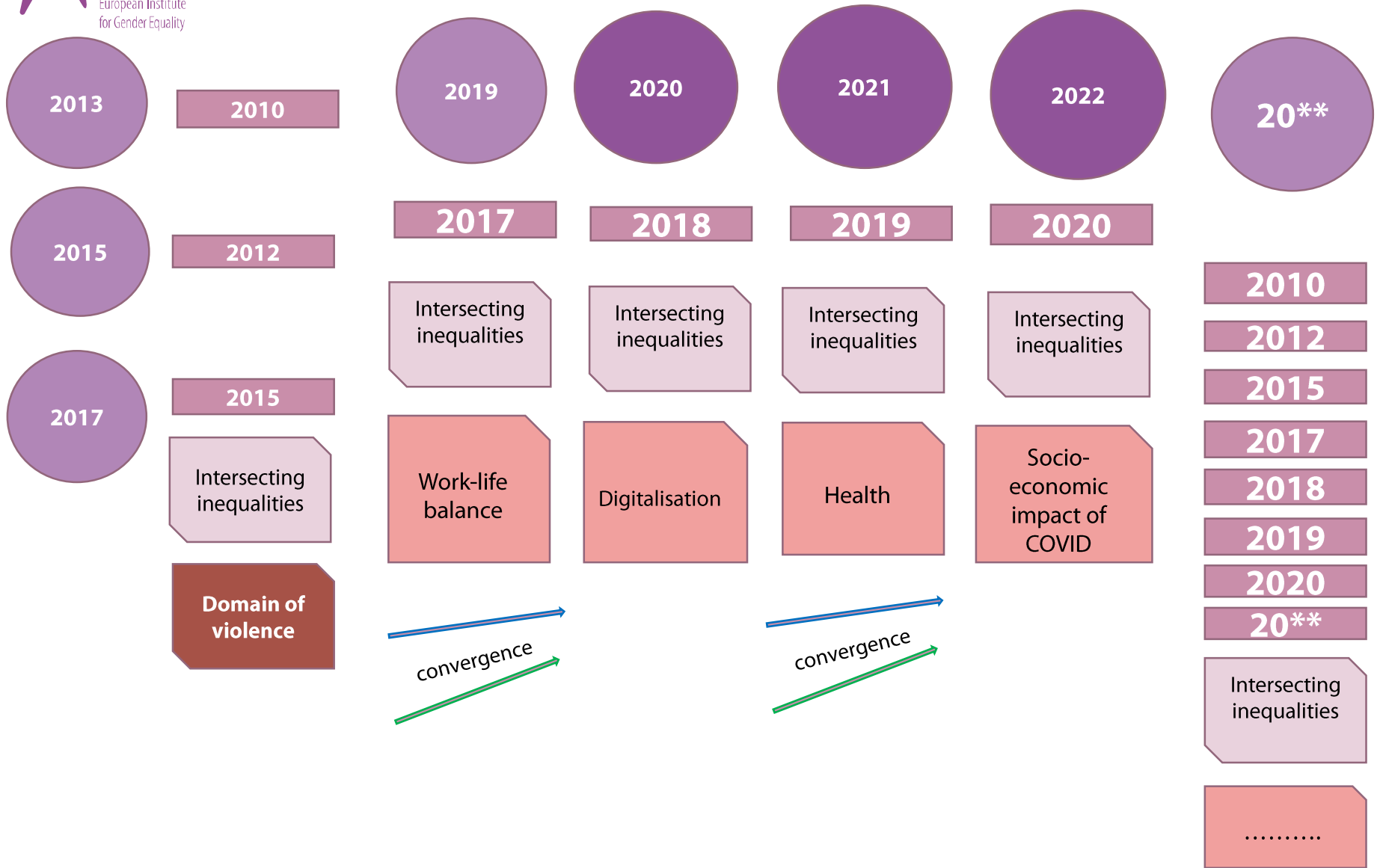
December, 7, 2020







The Gender Equality Index



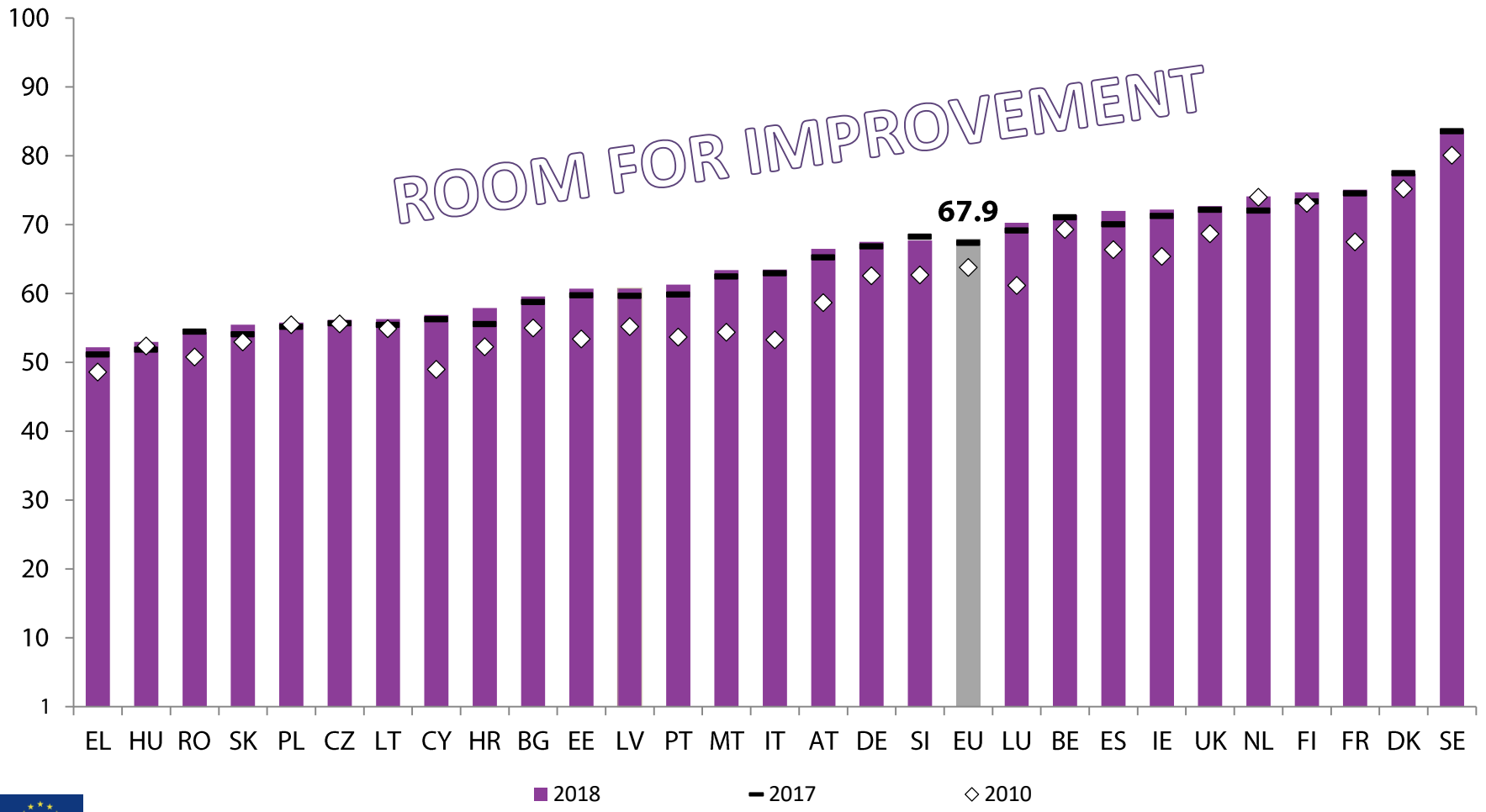
Index 2020 score



Progressing 1 point every two years

2080

Gender Equality Index 2020





Gender Equality Index in use

EU

- **European Parliament** (reports, opinions, resolutions are quoting Index).
- **EPRS - The European Parliamentary Research Service**
- **European Commission** (Index is referenced in annual *Report on equality between women and men in the EU*)
- **Council of the EU** (Council conclusions)
- **European Economic and Social Committee and Committee of the Regions**

Member States

- EIGE is using the Gender Equality Index in annual **country visits**
- Using Gender Equality Index as model for drafting **policy document** (Slovenia, Resolution on the national programme for equal opportunities for women and men 2015–2020)
- Dissemination of data of Gender Equality Index in **statistical yearbook** (ex: Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia)

Non-EU

- Gender Equality Index has been developed in **Serbia (2015, 2018, 2021)**, **North Macedonia (2018)**, **Albania (2020, 2021)** **Montenegro (2020)**, **Israel (2016, 2019, not the same methodology)**, **Taiwan (2021?)**

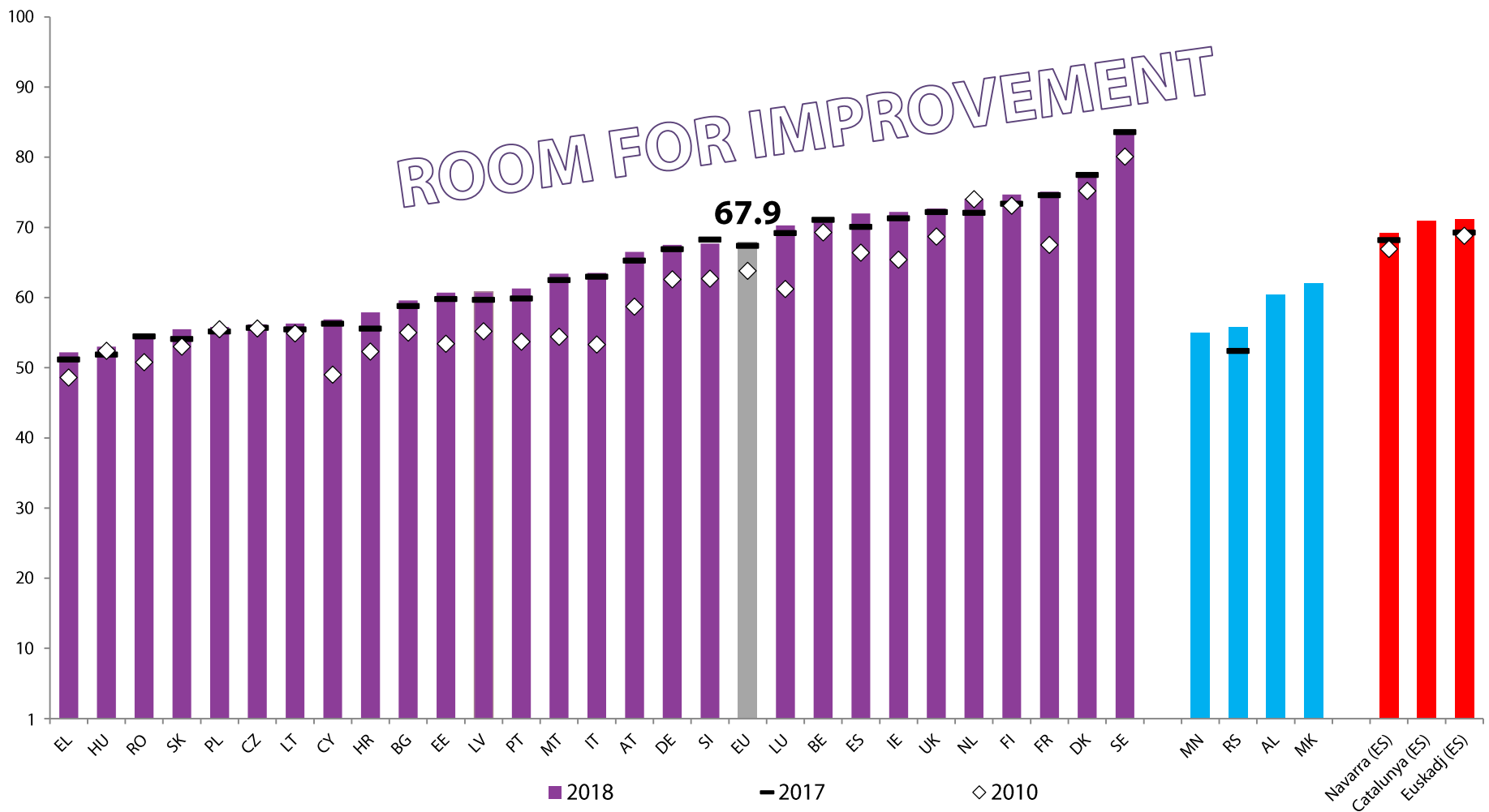
Regional level

- Gender Equality Index has been developed in **Basque country (2018, 2020)**, **Navarra (2018)** and **Catalunya (2020) - Spain**

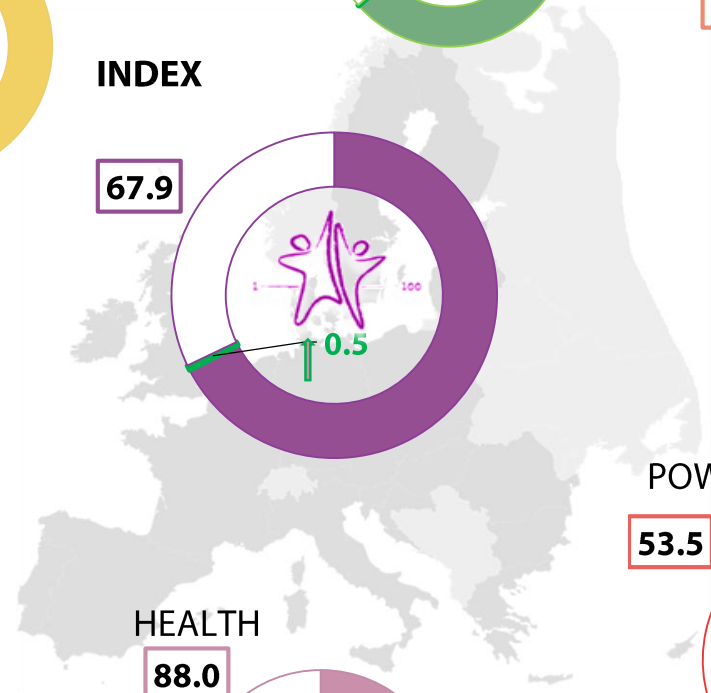
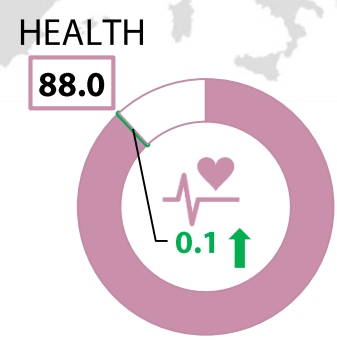
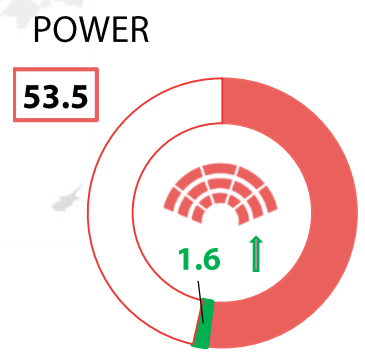
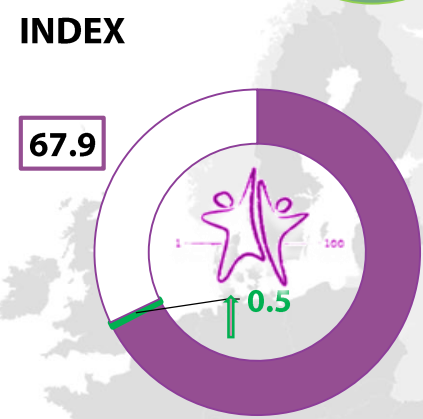
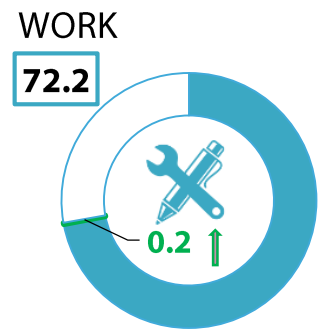
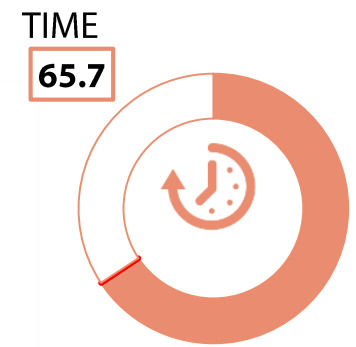
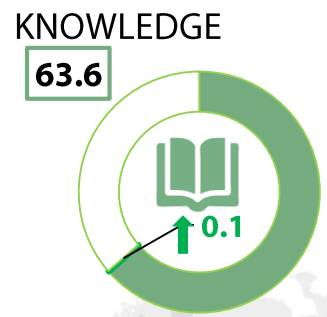
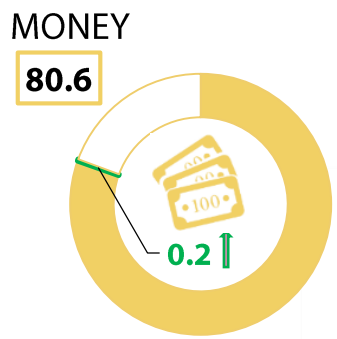
NGOs, Social Partners, Research and News

- Extensive use of Index in publications, statements, events, conferences (EWL European Women Lobby)

Gender Equality Index 2020

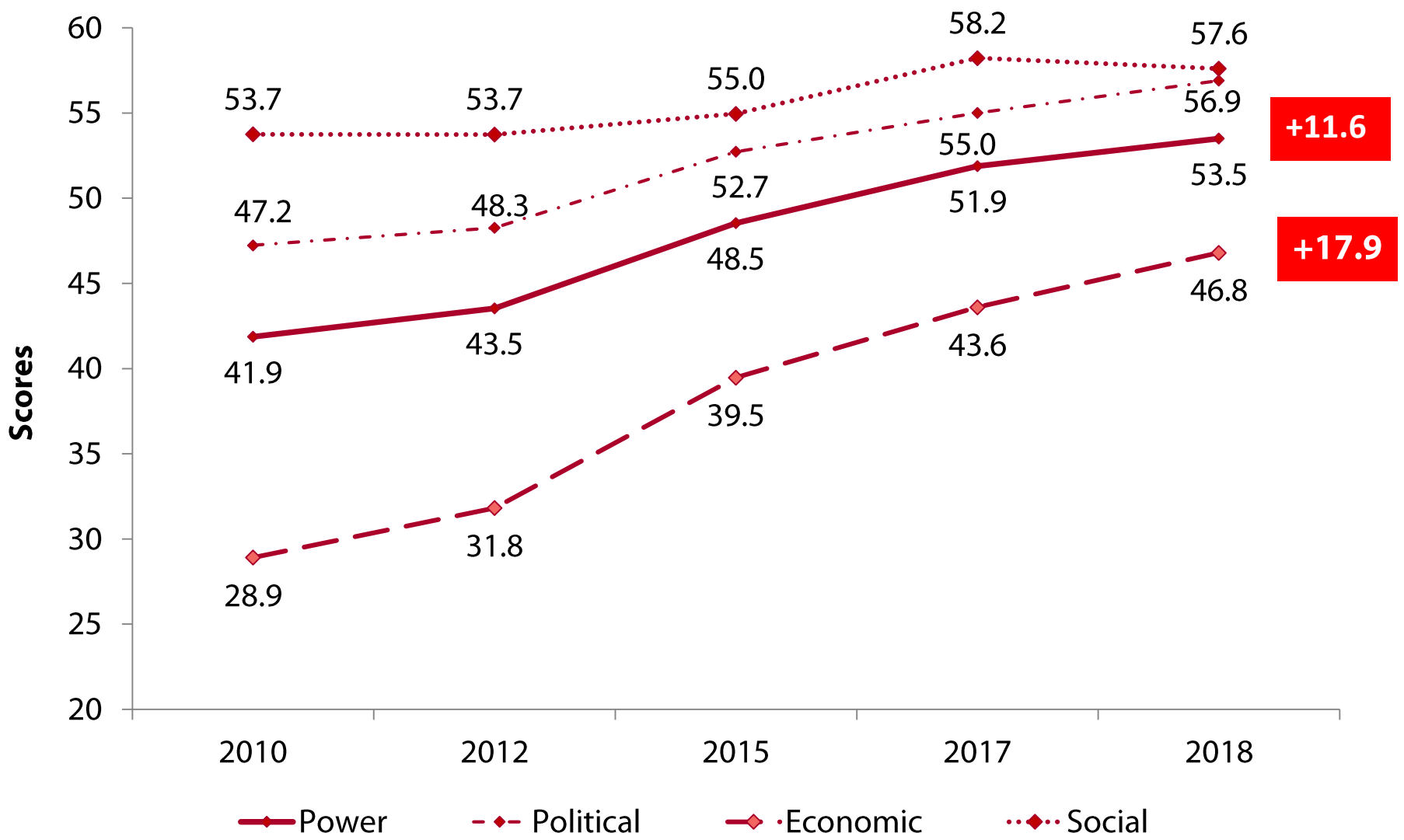


Sources: Serbia (2014, 2016), North Macedonia (2015), Albania (2017-2018) and Montenegro (2017), Basque country (ES) (2010, 2015, 2017), Navarra (ES) (2010, 2012, 2015), Catalunya (ES) (2017)



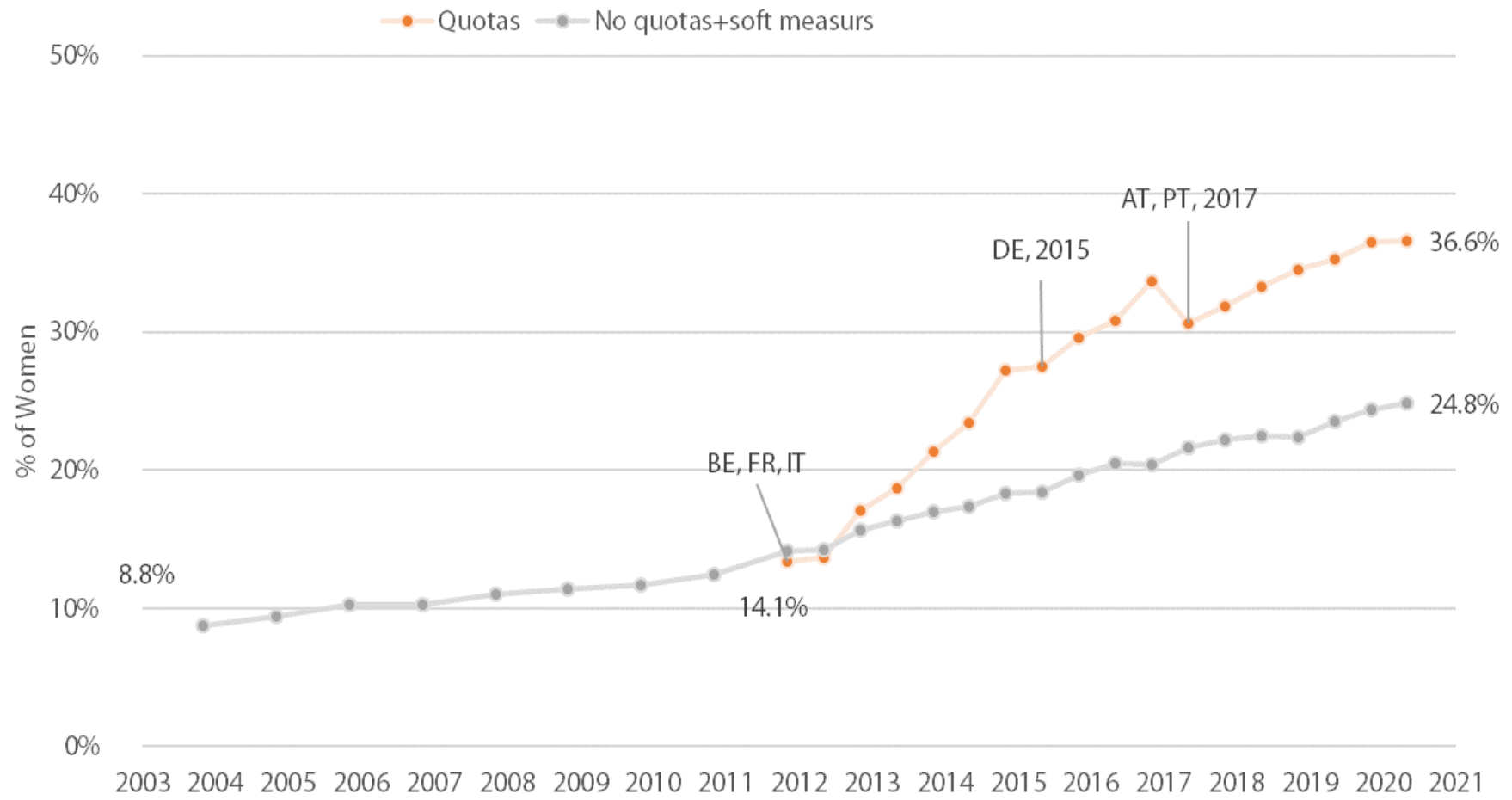


What is accelerating gender equality?



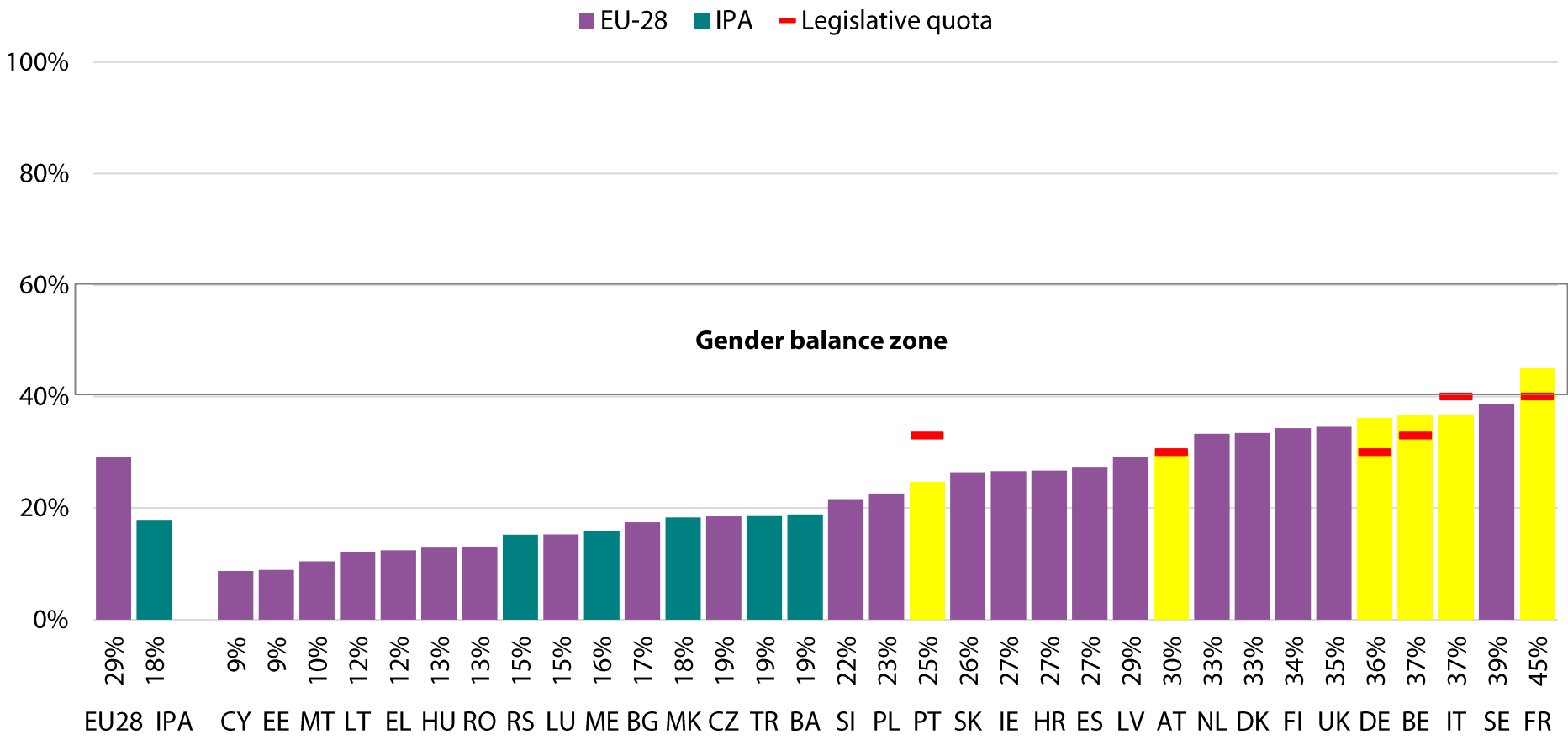


Binding measures helped addressing gender-imbalance

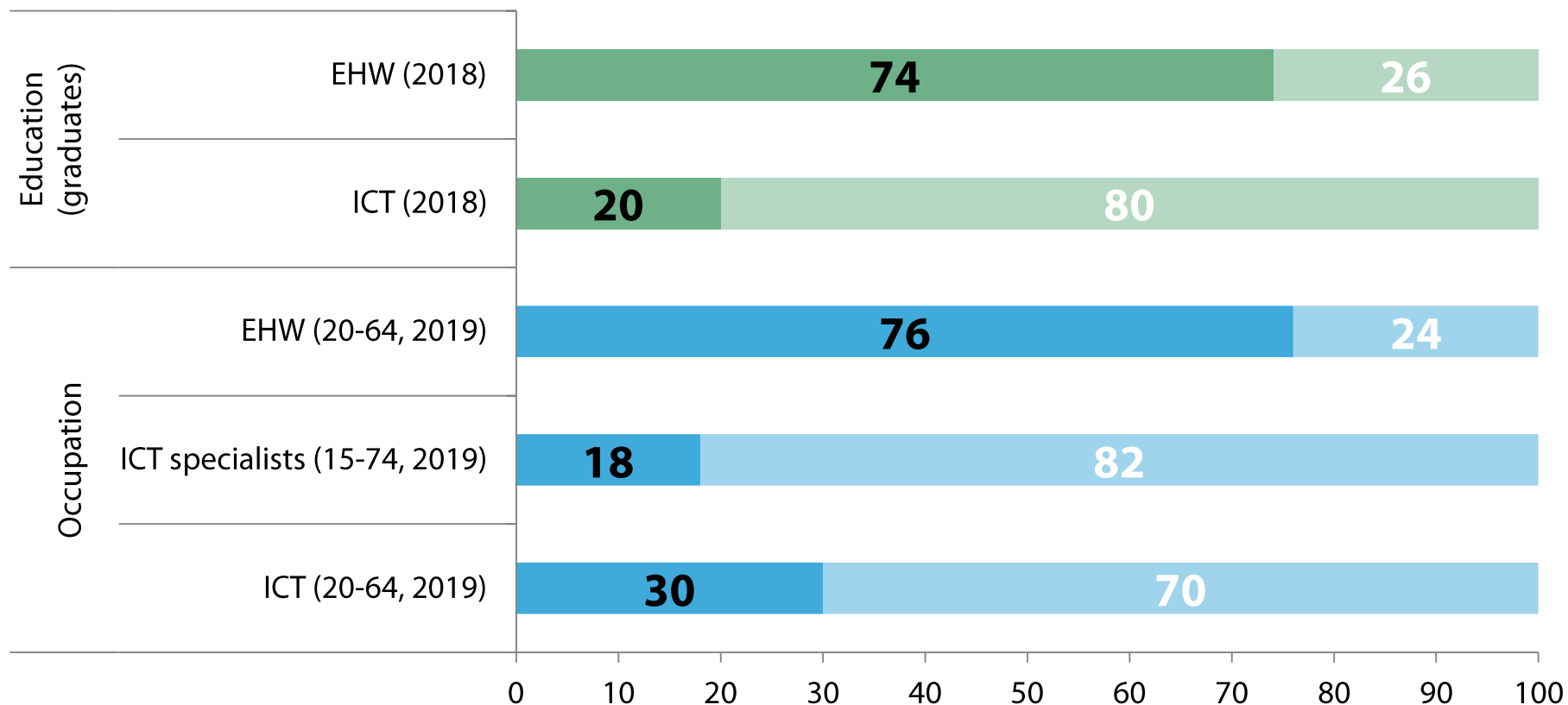
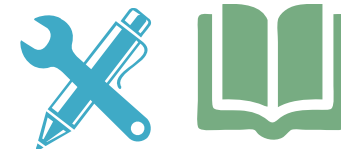




Share of women on the boards of the largest quoted companies (%), April 2020



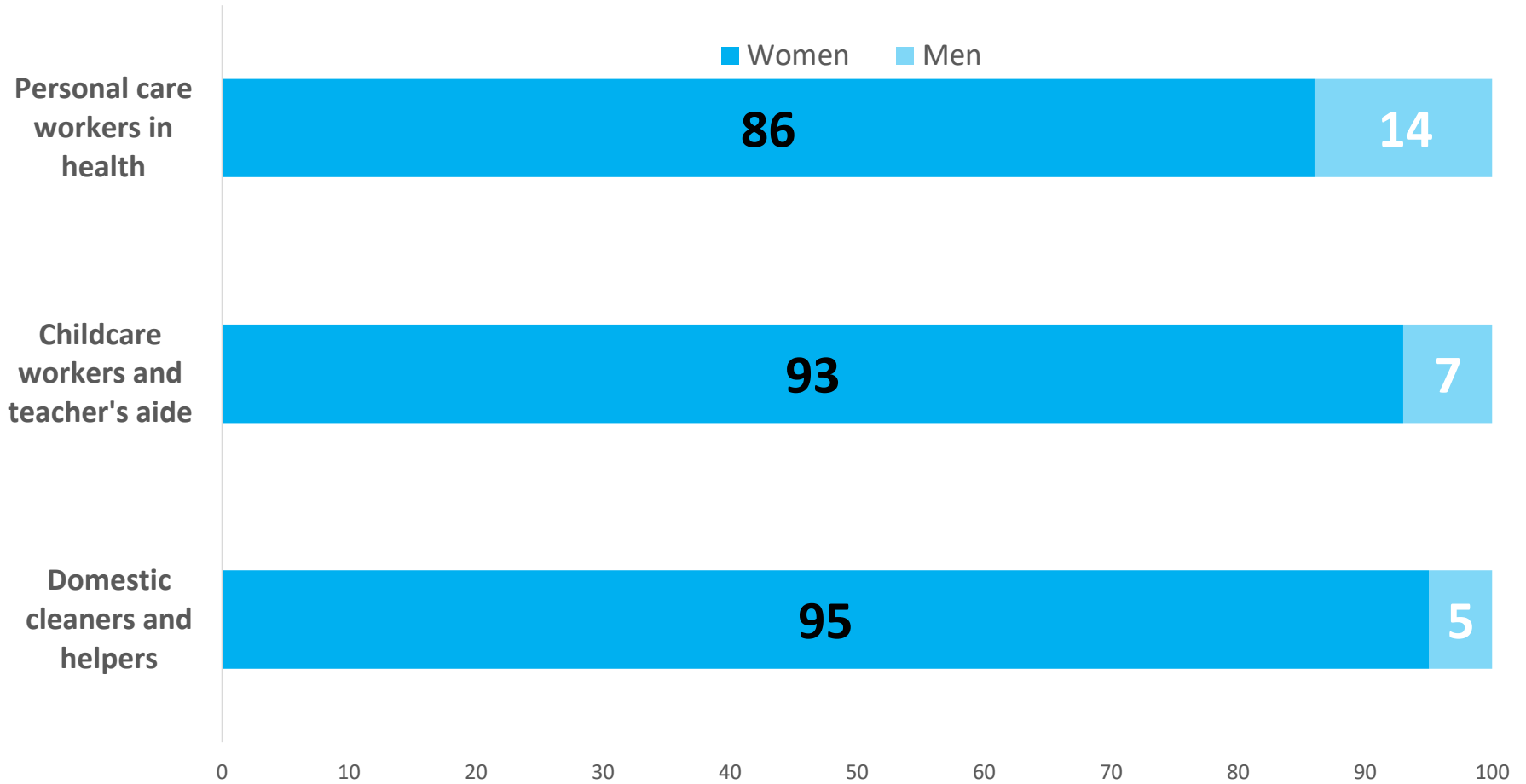
Note: data does not cover Albania (stock exchange exists but has no listed companies) and Kosovo (which does not have a stock exchange)



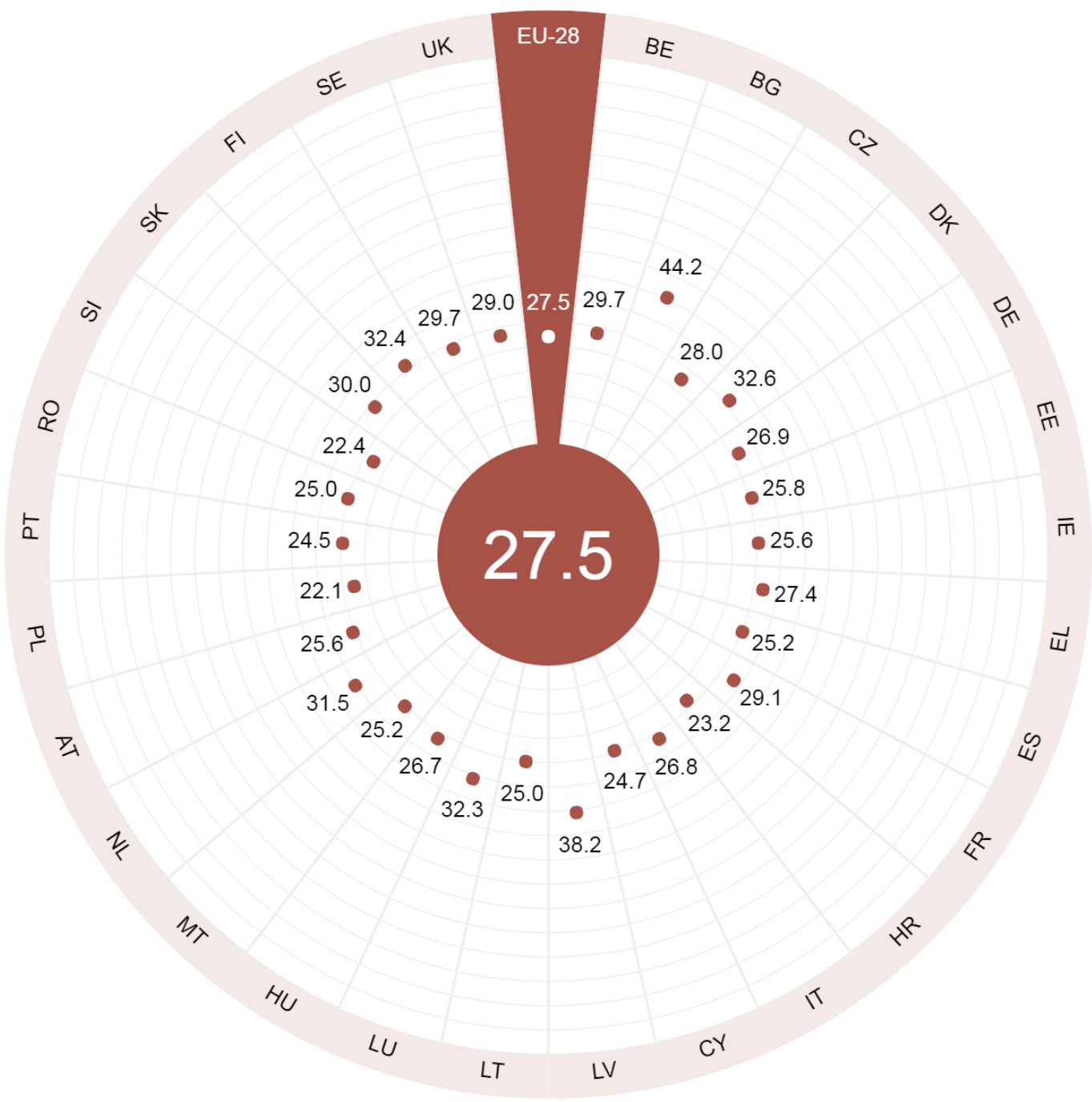
[Source: EIGE calculations based on EU-LFS 2019, Education statistics 2018]



Gender segregation is prominent in the care sector



[Source: EIGE calculations based on EU-LFS 2018 microdata. Age: 15+]



Concluding remarks

Work-life balance policies need stronger focus on **persistent long-standing gender inequalities in unpaid care work**

We need **more recognition and improved working conditions in the care sector**

We need to **challenge gender stereotypes** early on in the education system

We need to encourage more Member States to introduce **targeted measures to increase gender balance in decision-making**