

Gender Equality Index 2017

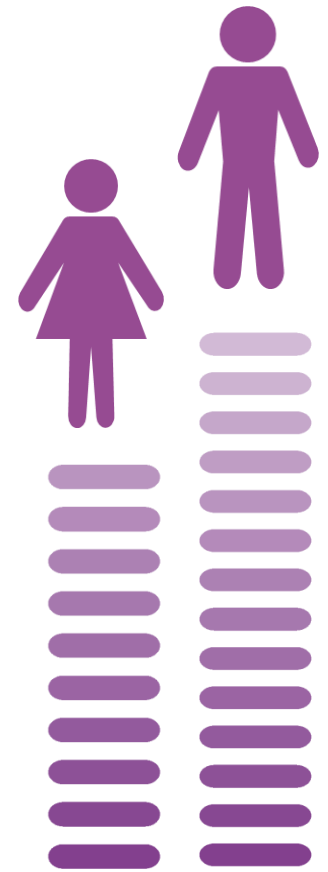
The Netherlands

25-26 October 2017, The Netherlands



The Gender Equality Index is adapted to the **context of the EU** and is based on **EU policy priorities**

Gender gaps adjusted for levels of achievement

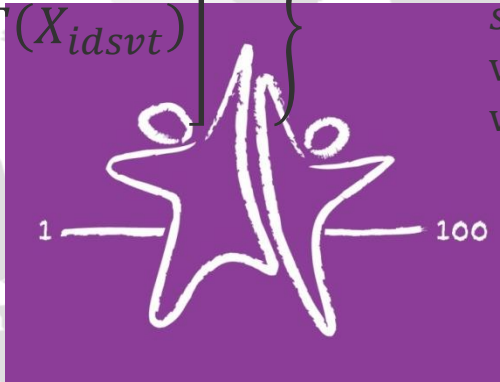




Gender Equality Index 2017

$$I_i^t = \prod_{d=1}^6 \left\{ \prod_{s=1}^{14} \left[\sum_{v=1}^{31} w_v I(X_{idsvt}) \right]^{w_s} \right\}^{w_{AHP_d}}$$

$i = 1, \dots, 28$
 $d = 1, \dots, 6$
 $s = 1, \dots, 14$
 $v = 1, \dots, 31$
 $w_v, w_s, w_{AHP_d} \in [0, 1]$



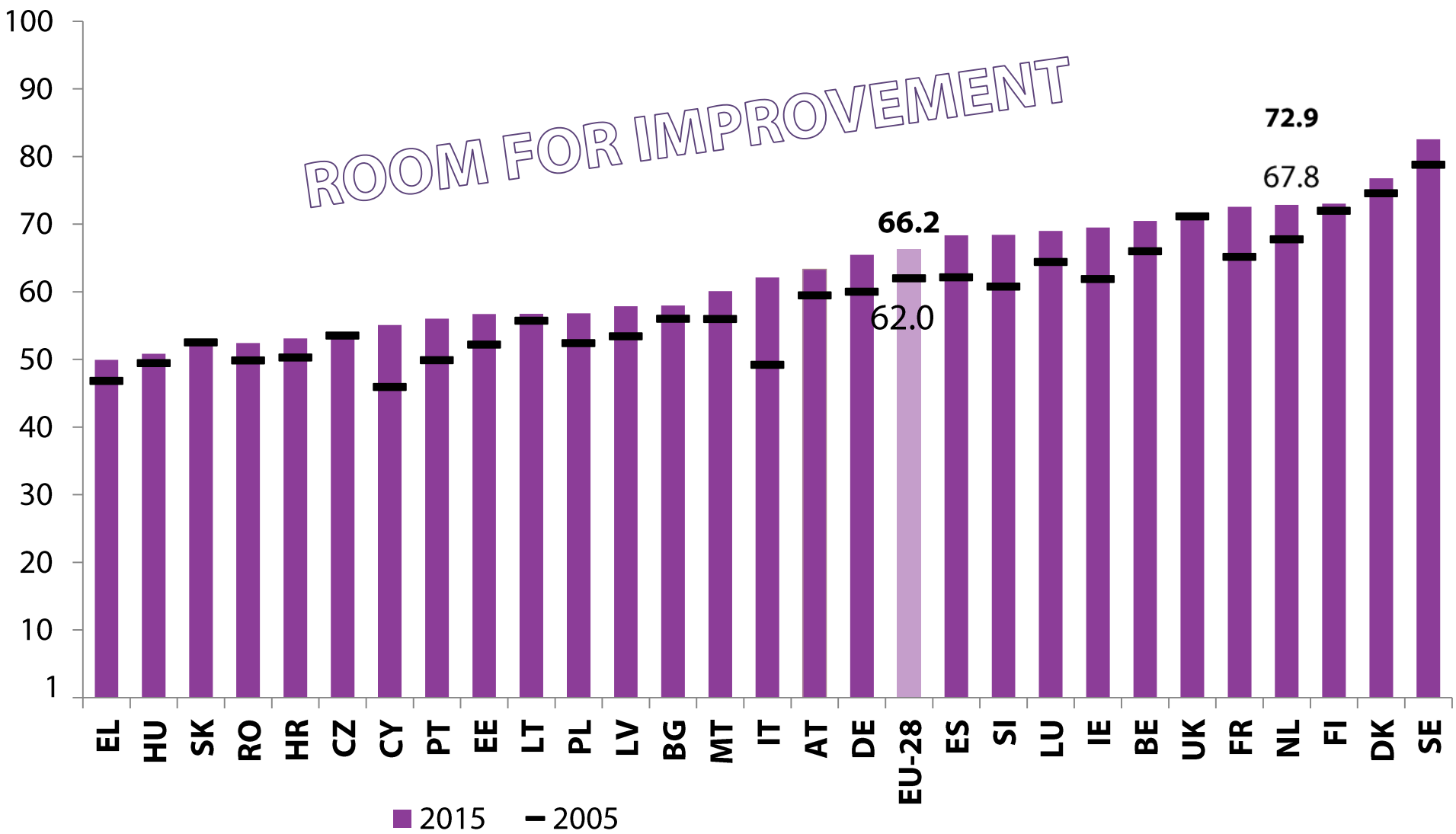
Full Inequality

Full Equality





Gender Equality Index 2017



KNOWLEDGE

67.3



TIME

83.9



MONEY

86.8



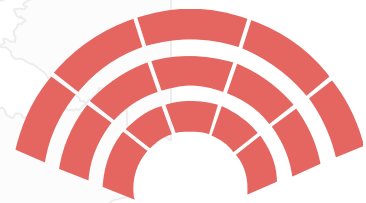
INDEX

72.9



POWER

52.9



WORK

76.7

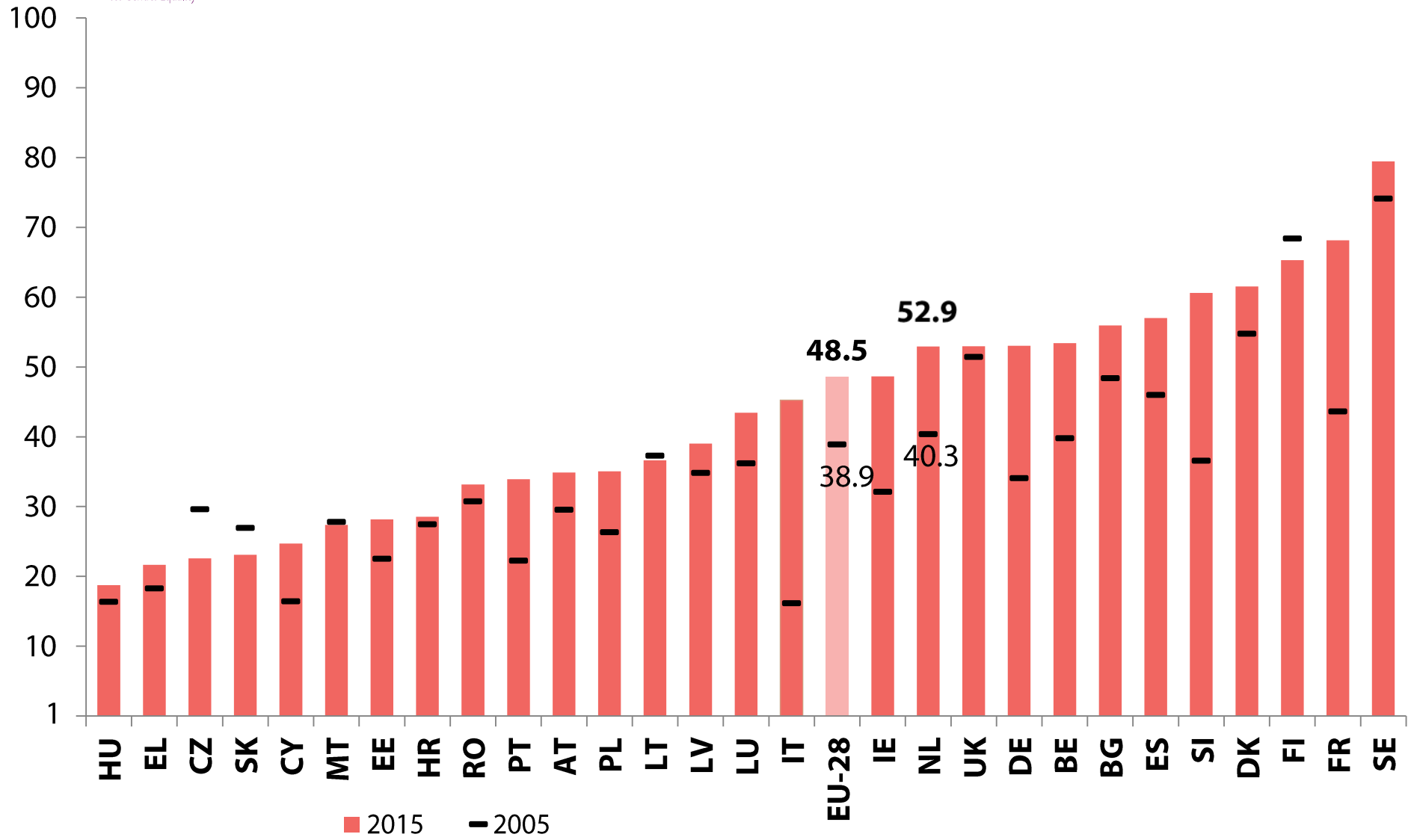


HEALTH

89.9

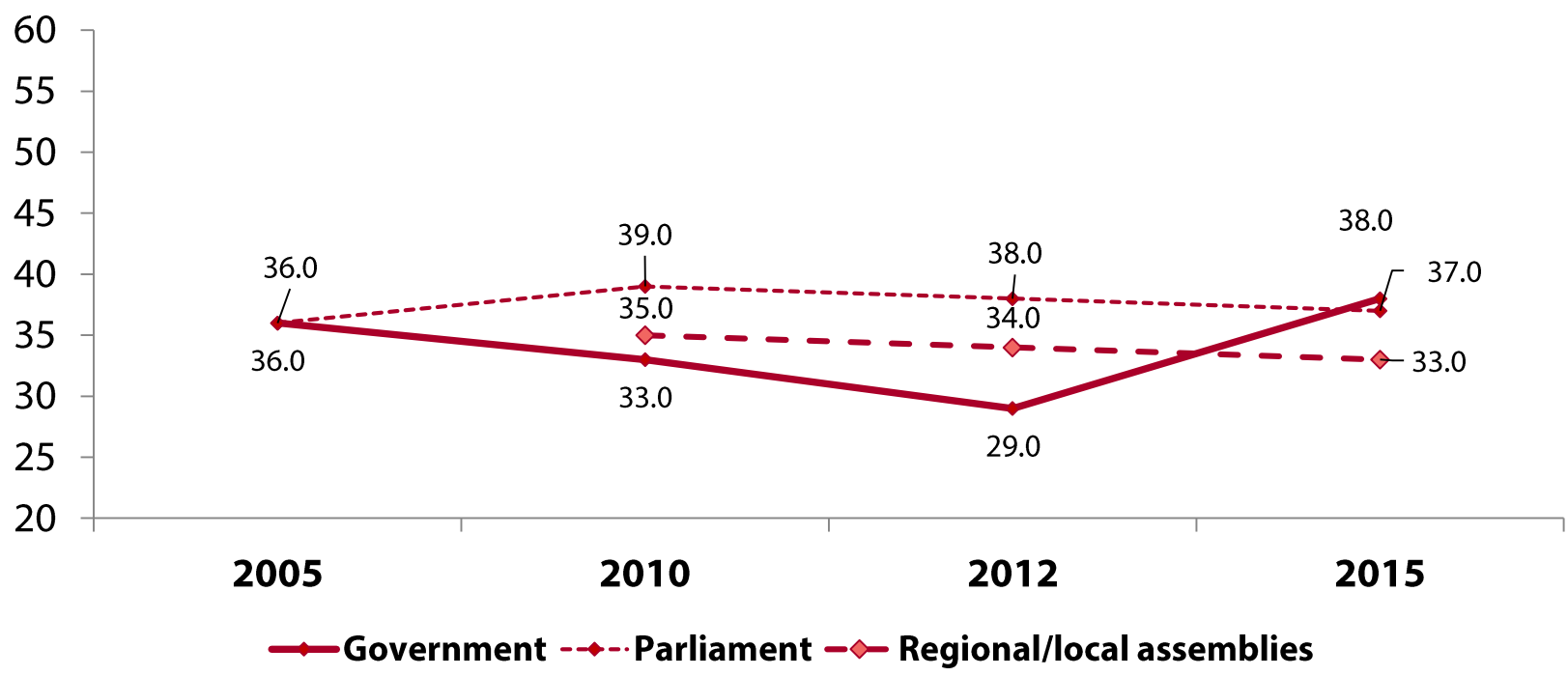


Scores of the domain of power



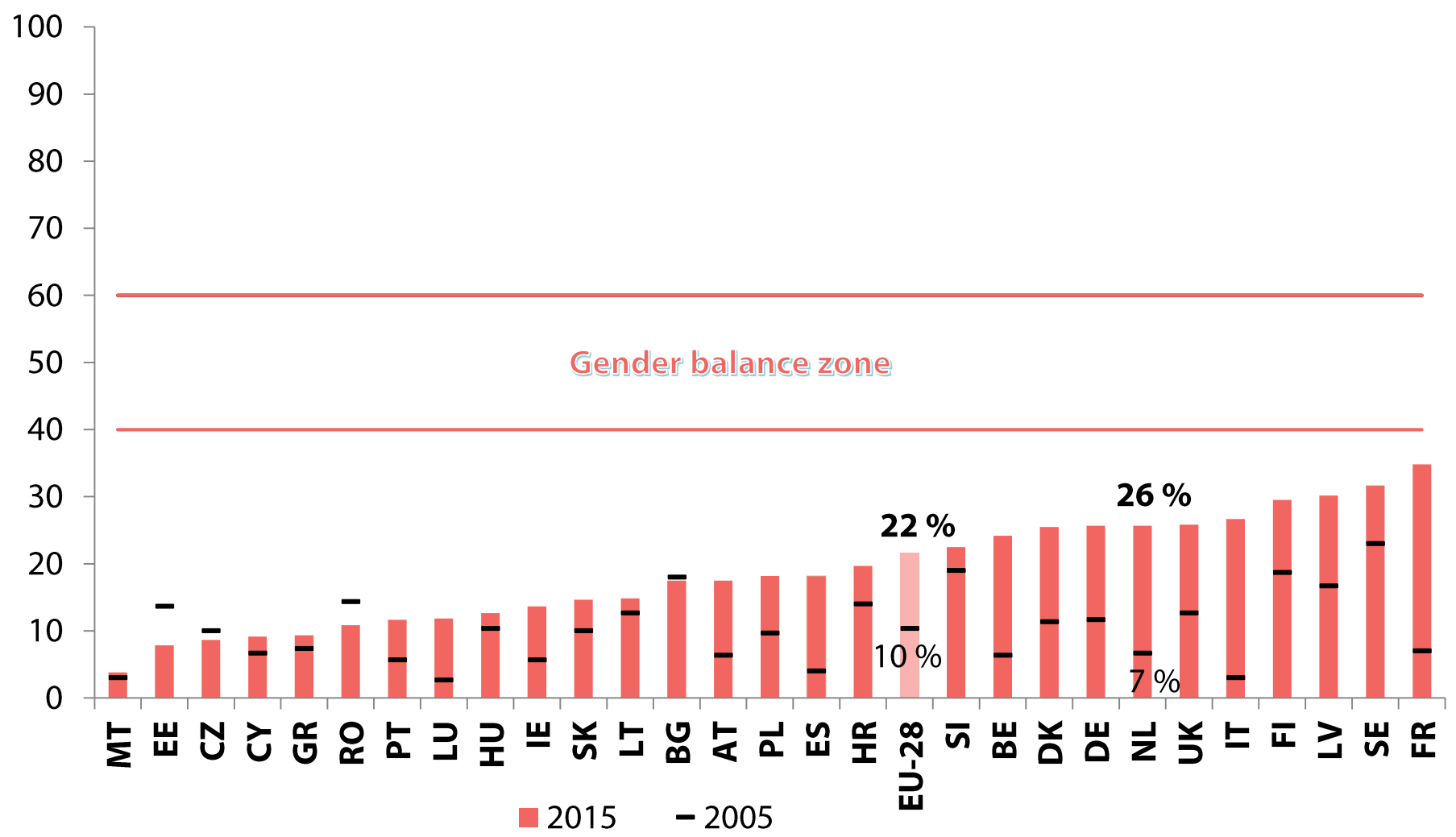


No major improvement in political representation



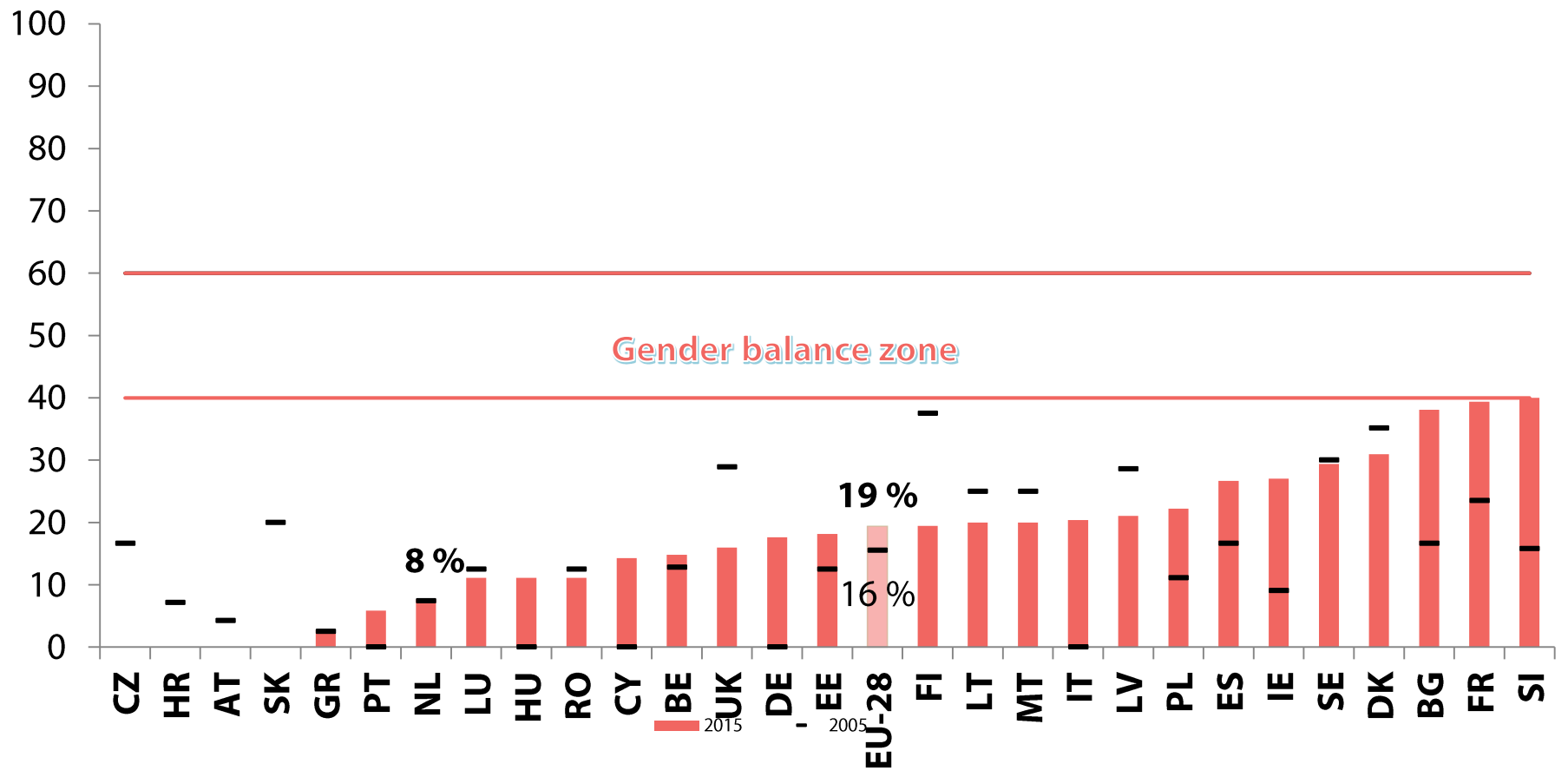


Women on boards of the largest companies

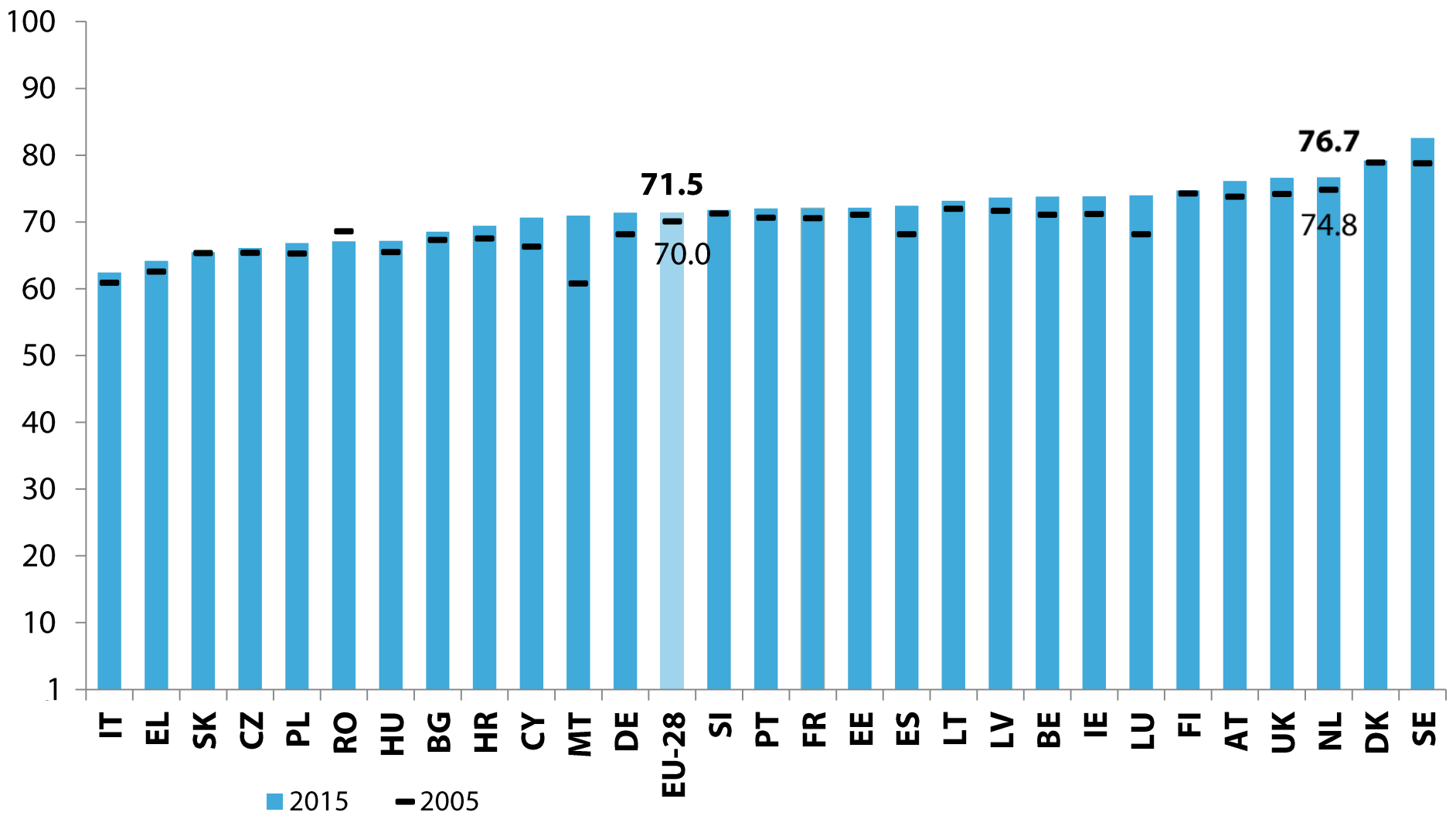




Women on boards of national central banks

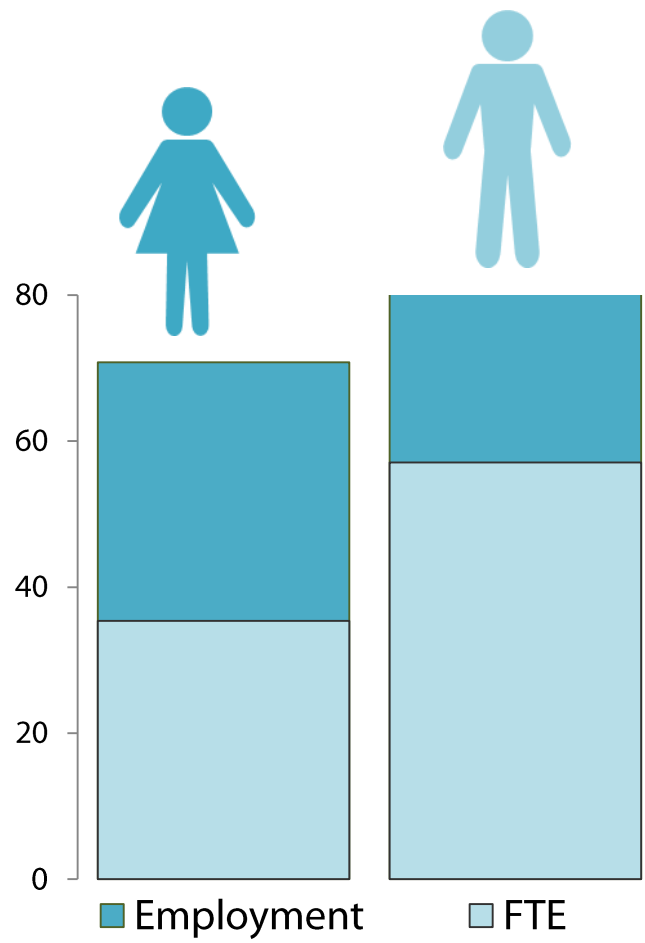


Scores of the domain of work

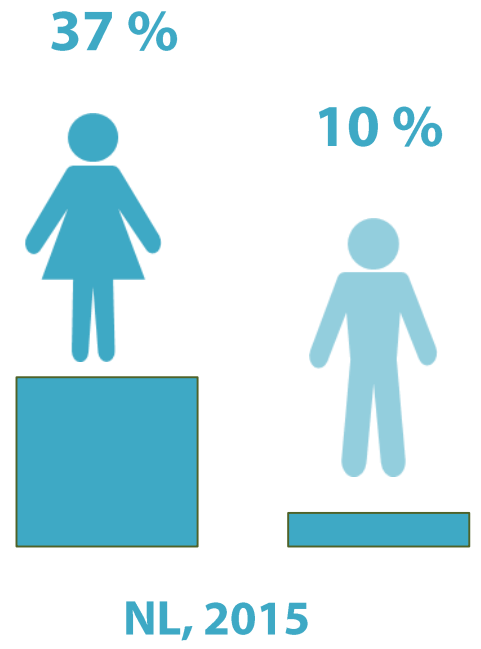




The most widespread part-time employment in the EU



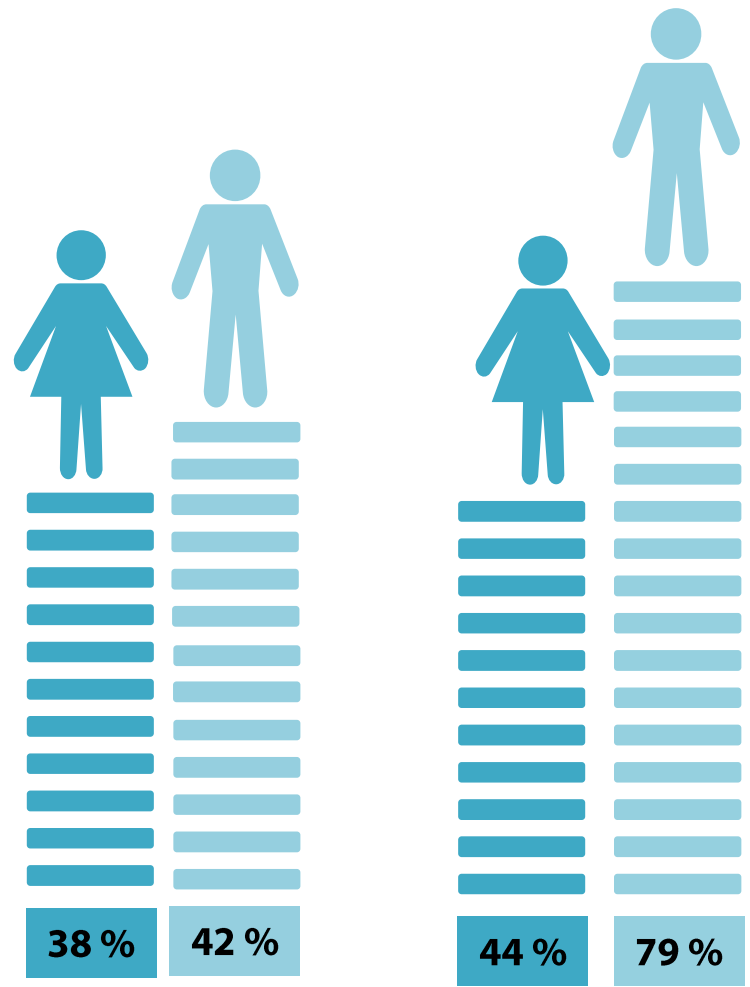
Women's paid working life is also 5 years shorter



Segregation in the labour market remains a persistent issue of gender inequality in the EU

Nearly 4 times more women work in education, human health and social work

Gender gap in FTE employment is the largest for couples with children

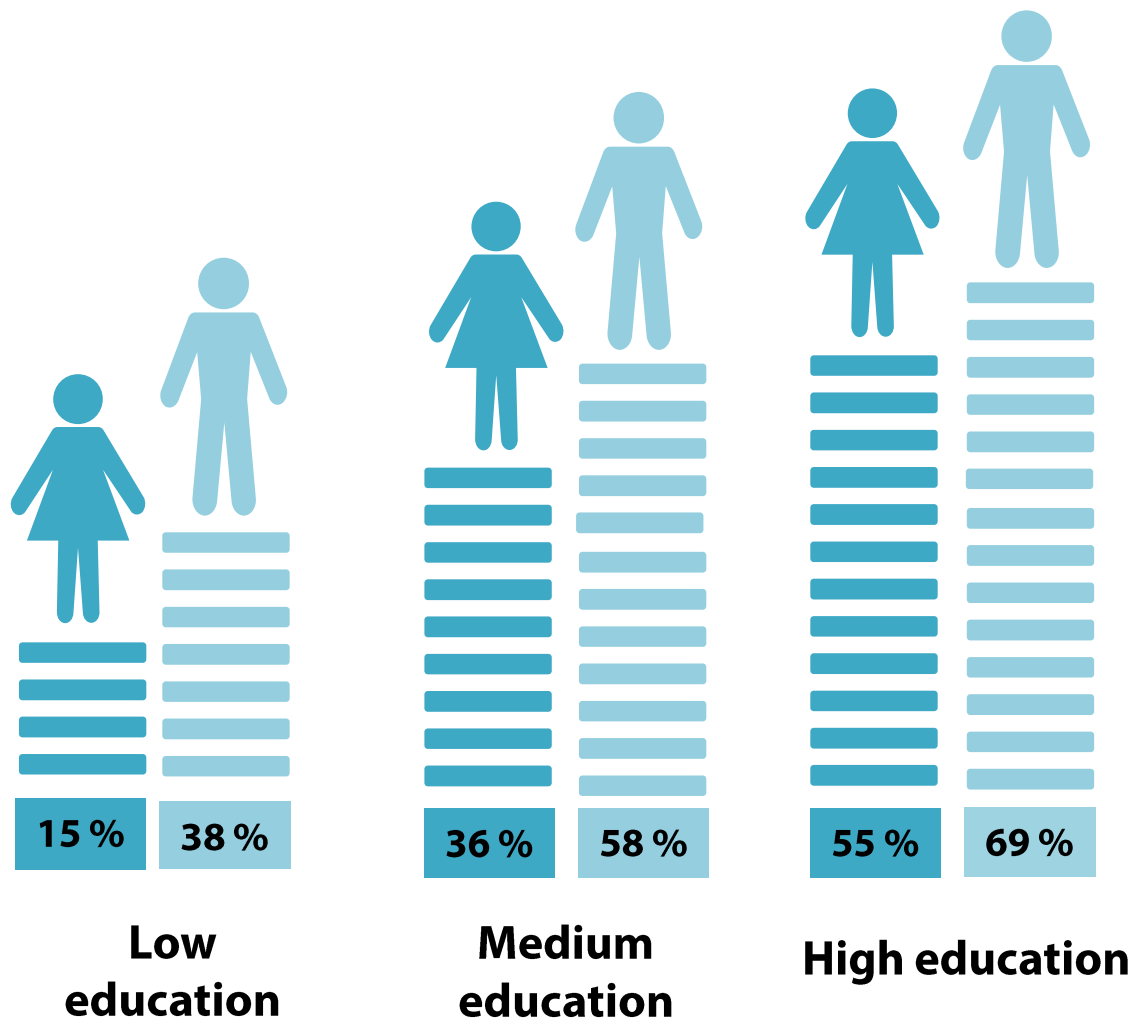


Lone parents

Couple with children

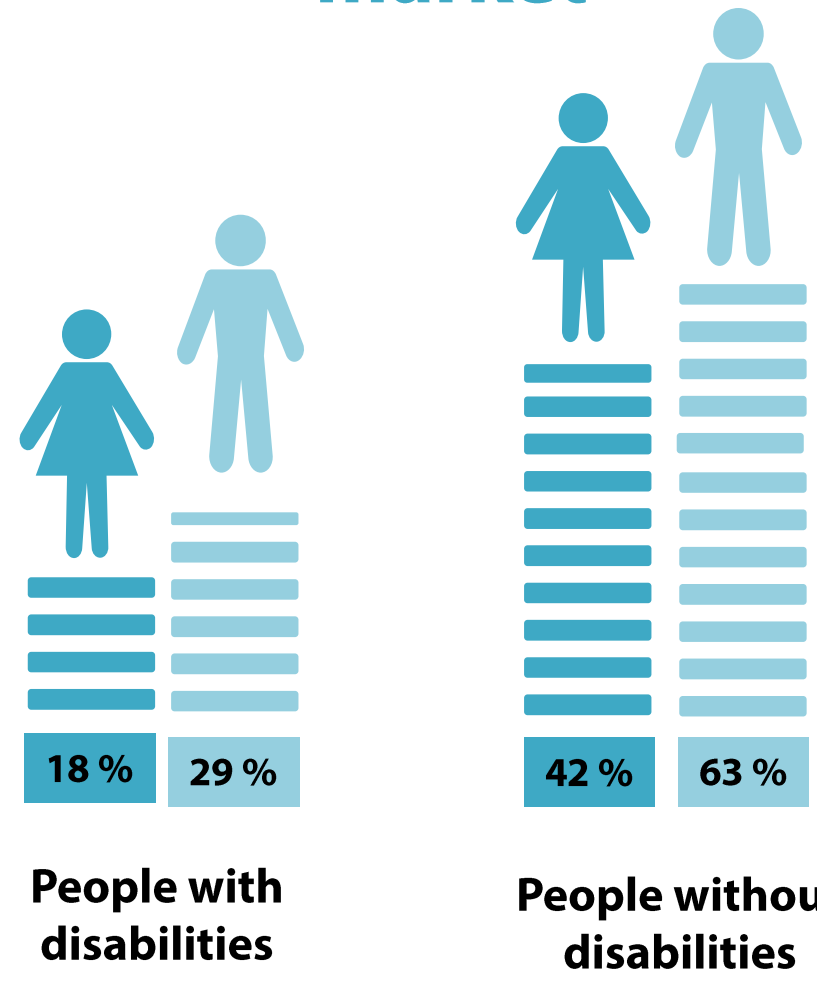


Participation in employment is low for low educated women

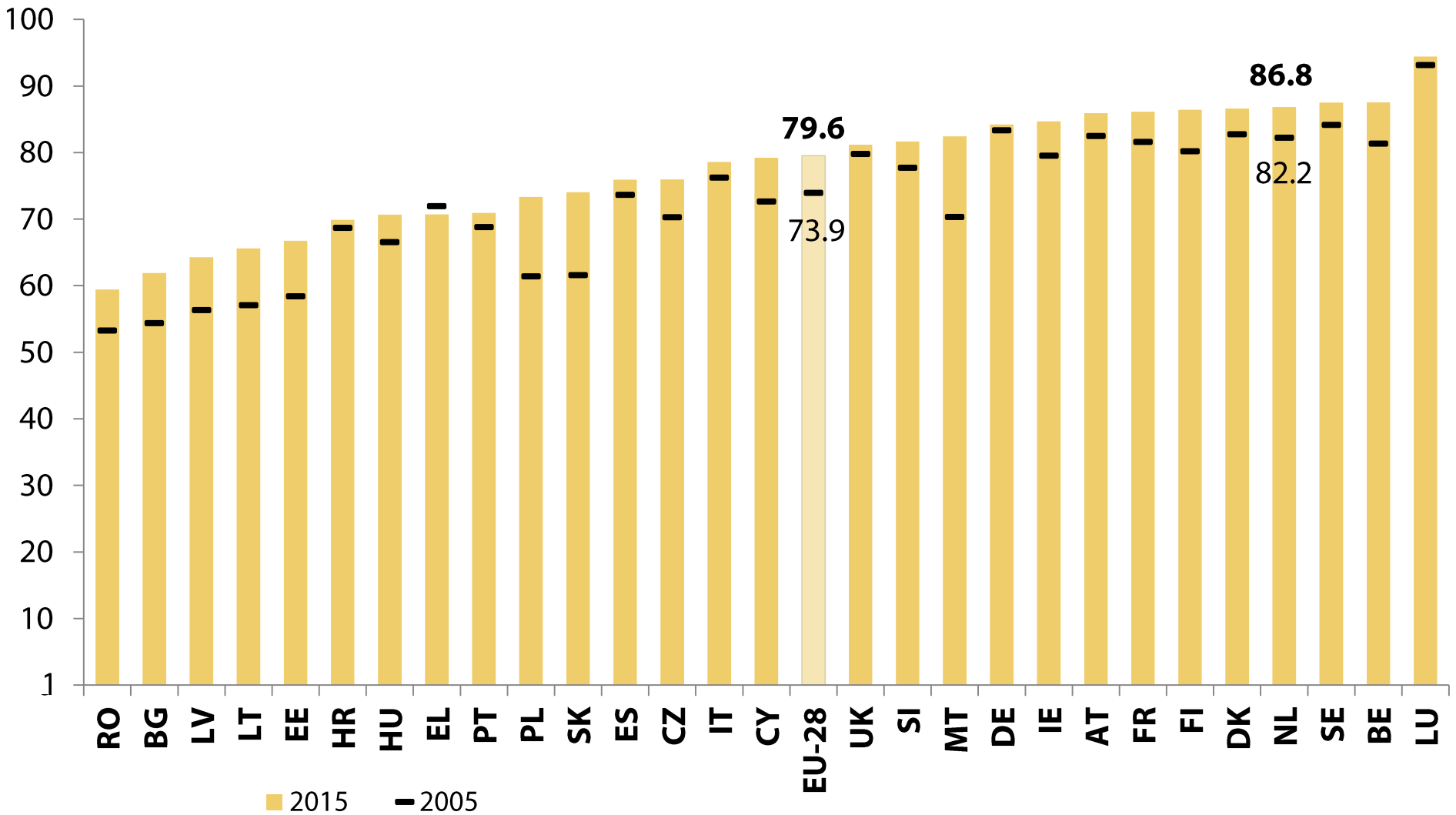


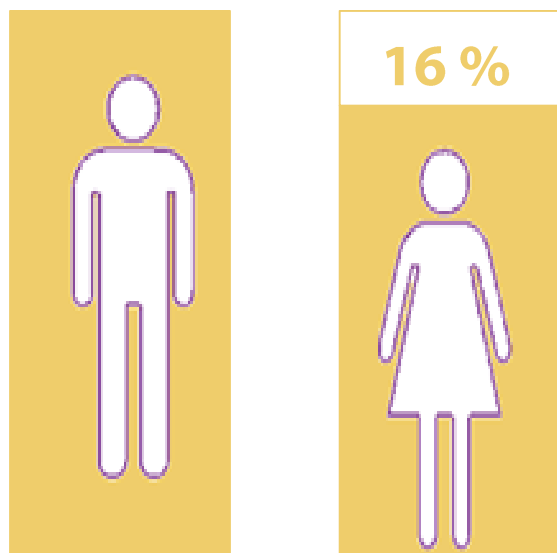


Women with disabilities are disadvantaged in the labour market



Scores of the domain of money



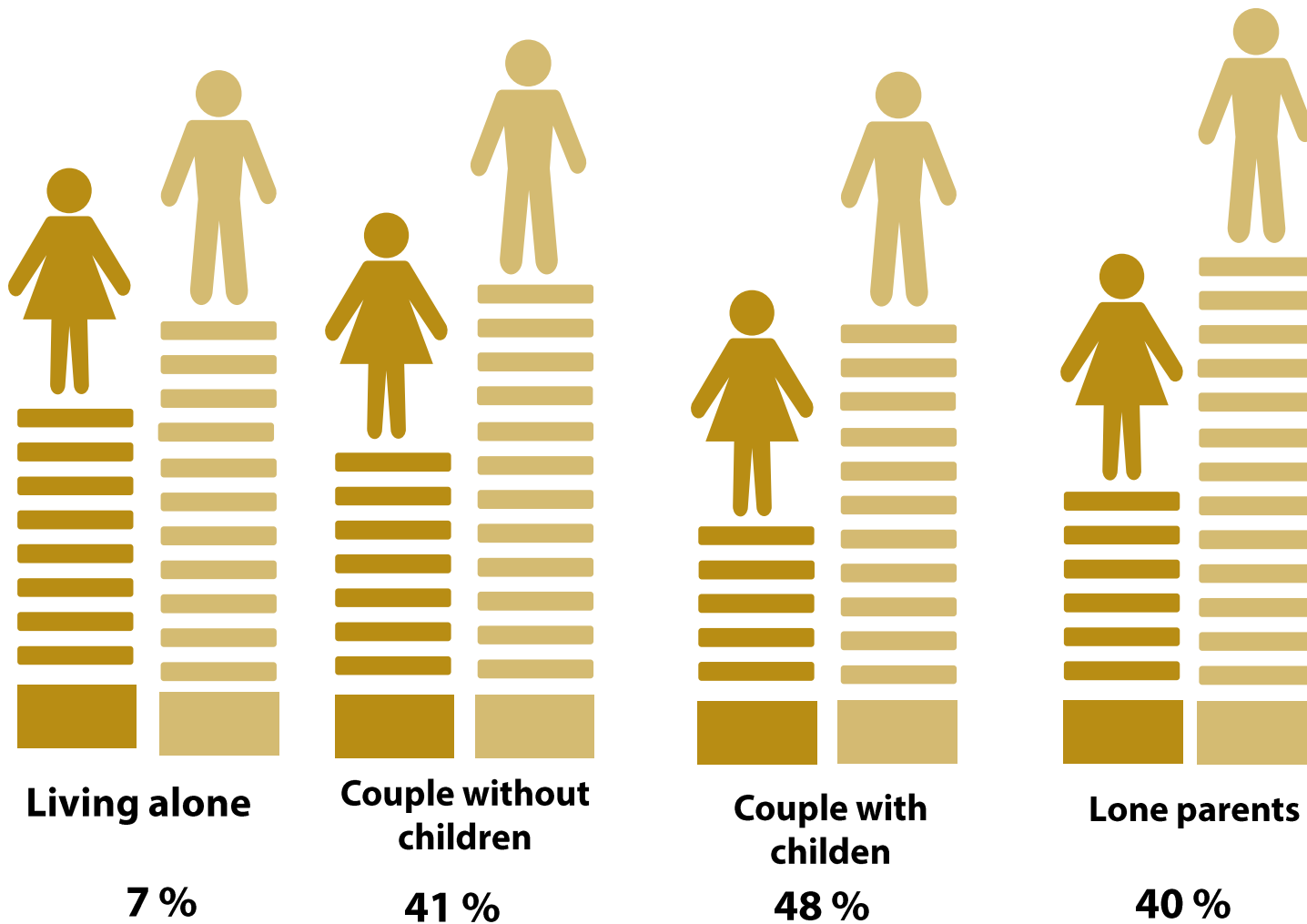


NL, 2015

**Women are consistently
earning less than men**

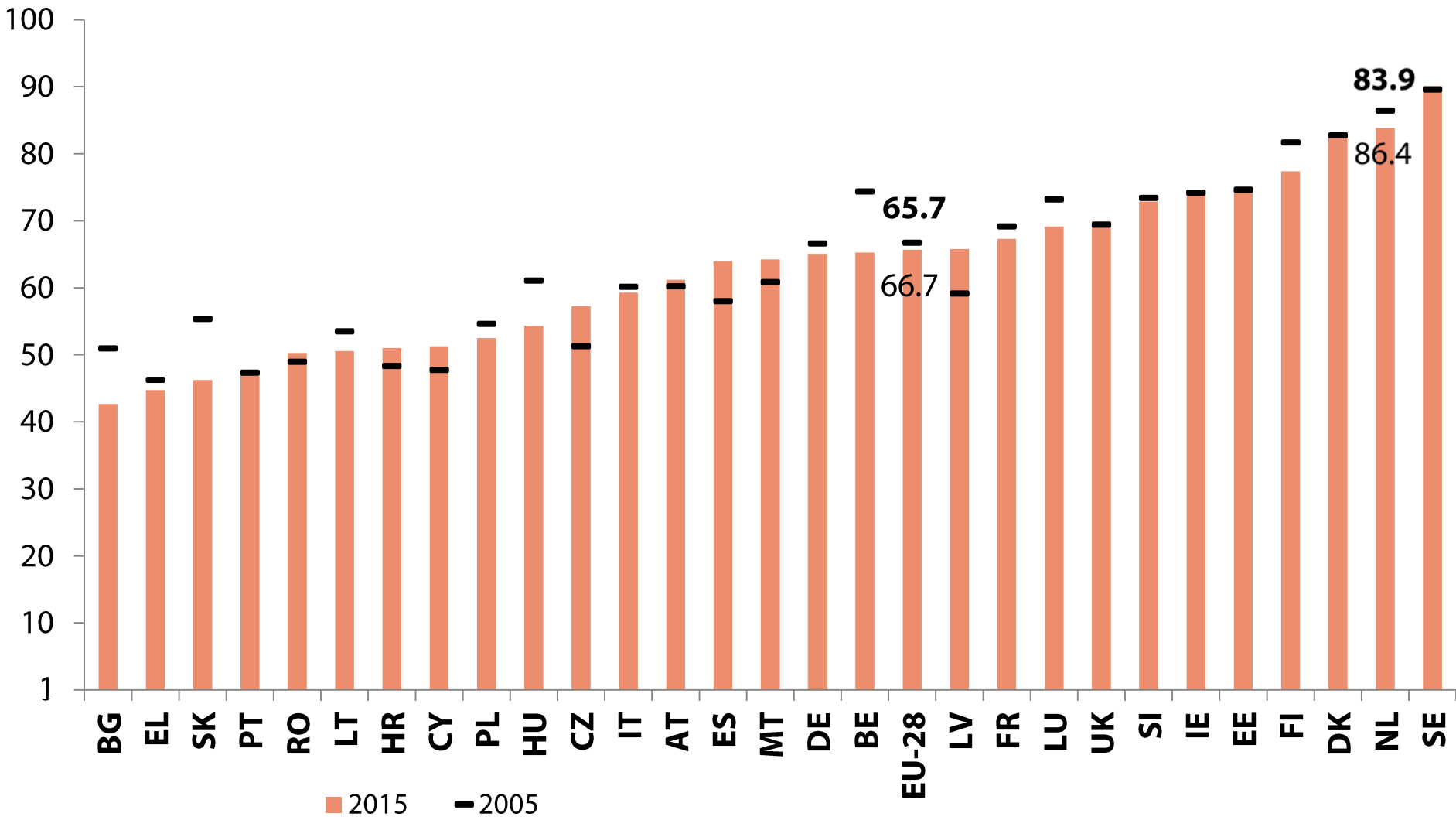
**The pay gap - 16%
The pension gap – 42%**

Largest gender gap in monthly earnings is between couples with children



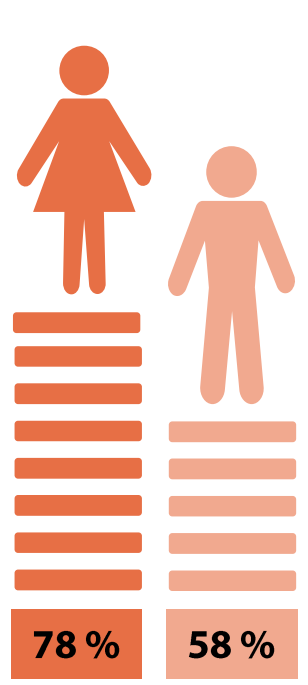
Gender gaps

Scores of the domain of time

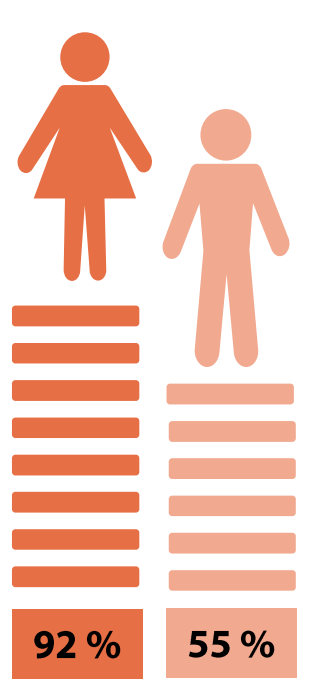




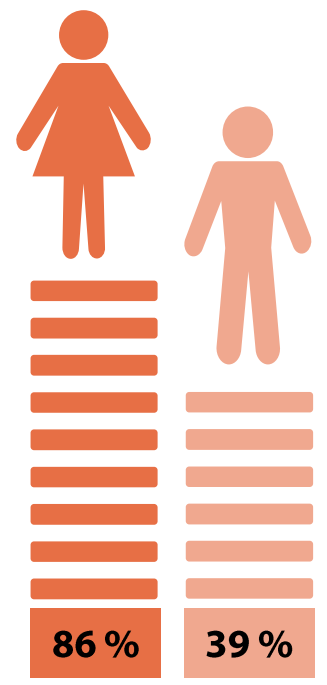
Daily housework depends on gender and family composition



Living alone



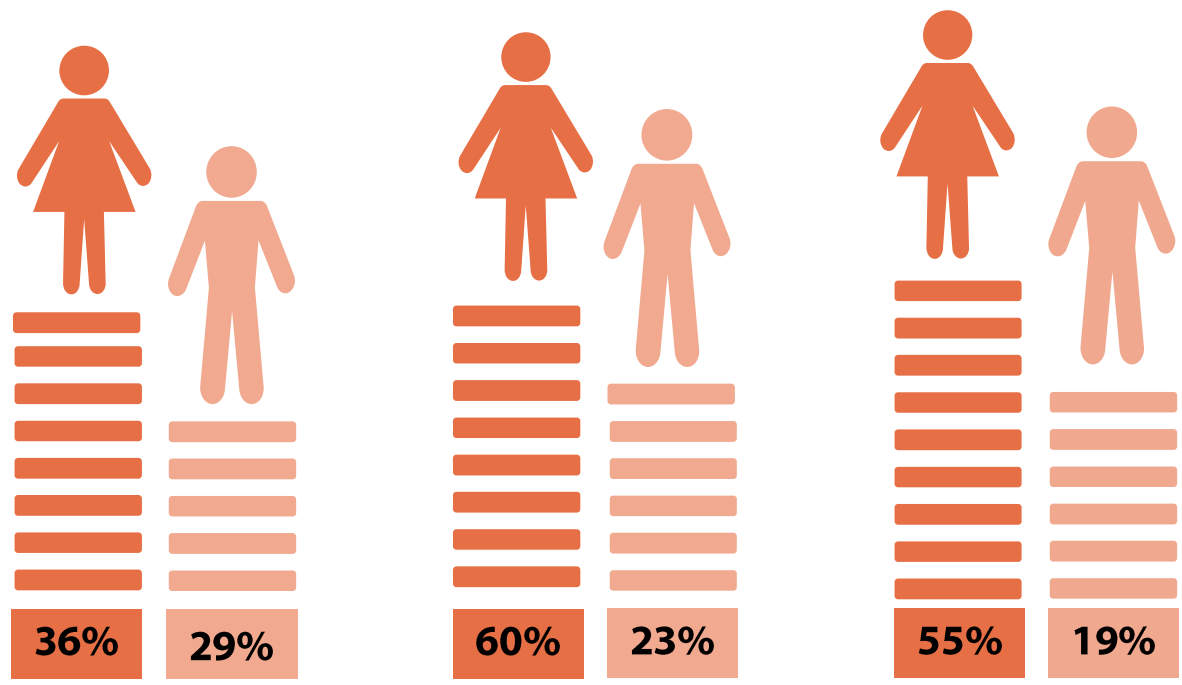
Couples with children



Couples without children



Unpaid care is higher among foreign born and non-EU born women

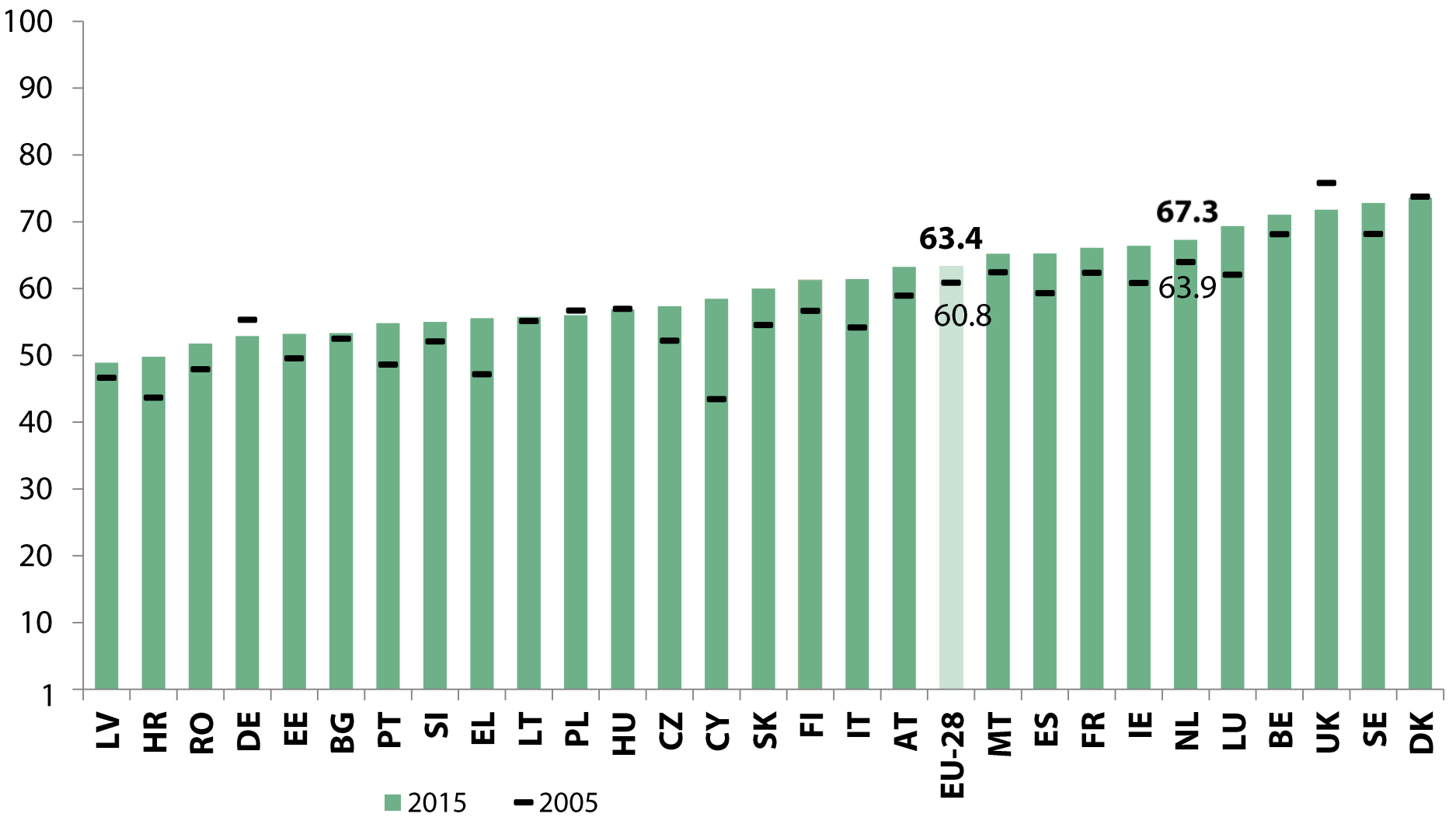


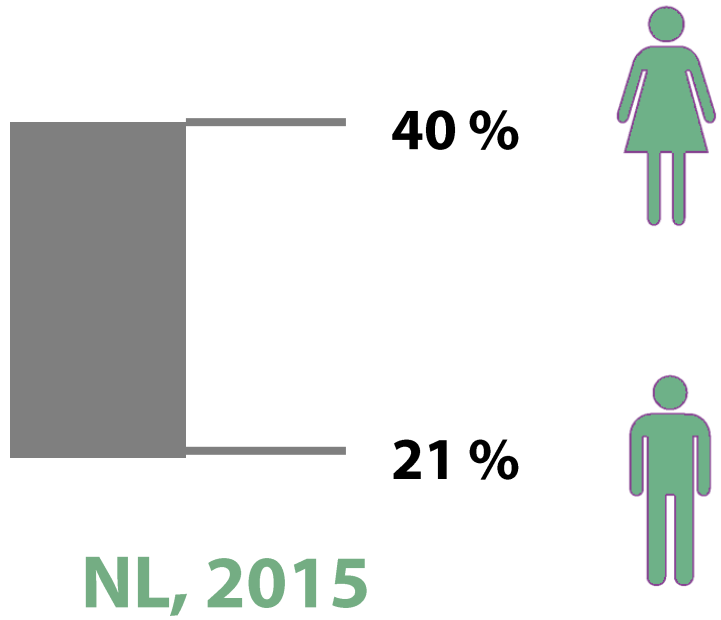
National born

Foreign born

Born outside of the EU

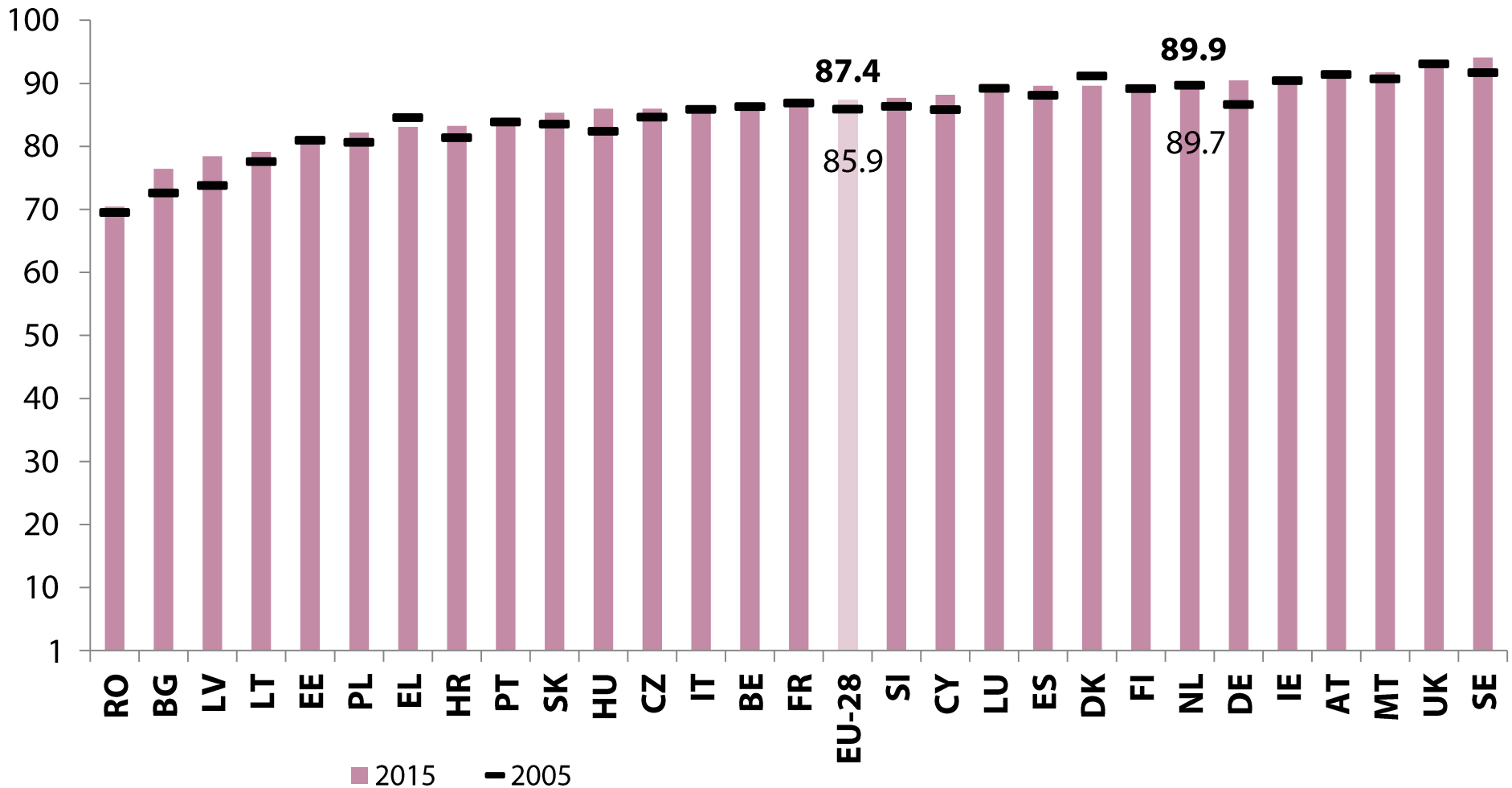
Scores of the domain of knowledge





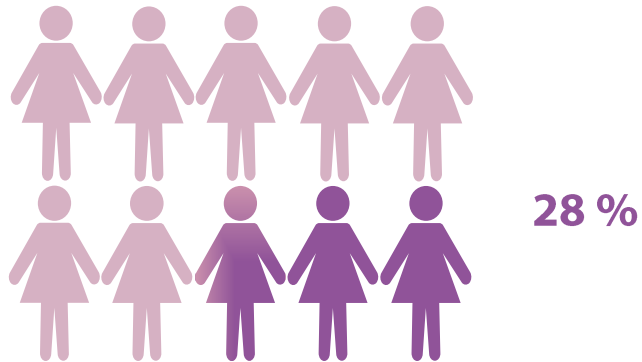
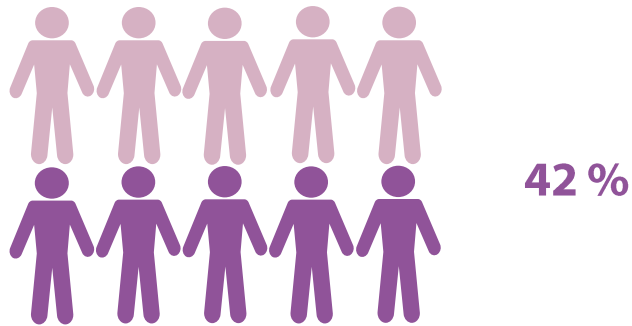
Two times more women than men choose studies in the fields of education, health and welfare, humanities and arts

Scores of the domain of health

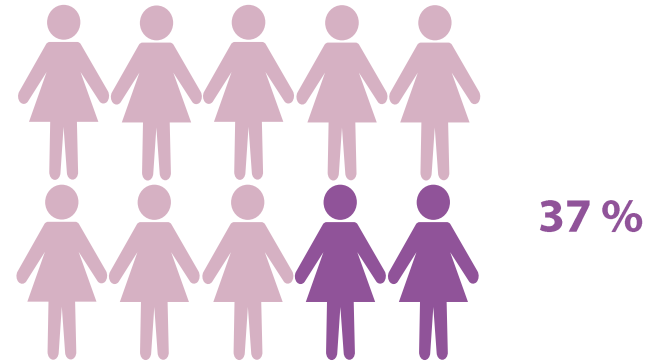
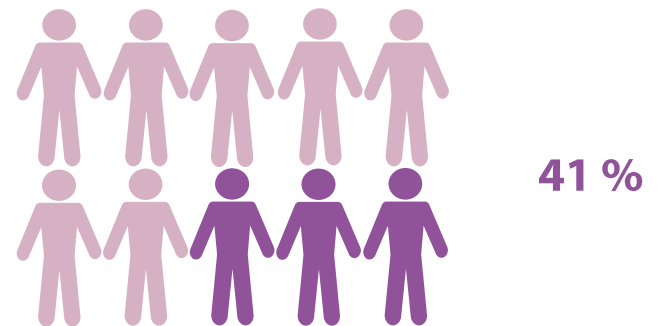




Men are more physically active, but smoke and drink more

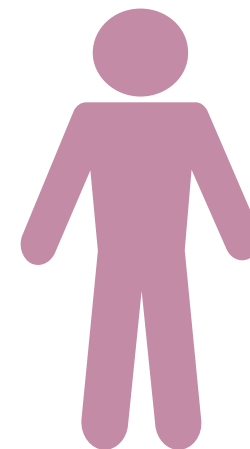
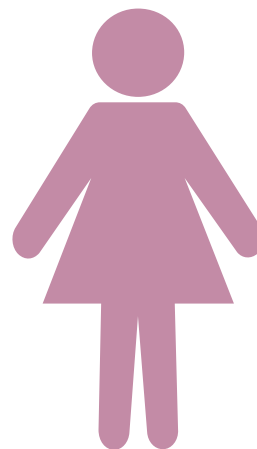


Drinking and smoking



**Physical activity and
healthy diet**

Women live longer, but in poor health



Life expectancy

83

80

Years in ill health

26

19

Lone mothers face barriers in access to healthcare



Unmet dental needs



The progress in gender equality is as slow as a snail's pace

Political pressure and legislative actions accelerate progress and improve gender balance in decision-making.

A gendered division across study fields and occupations remains a reality for women and men in Europe.

Unequal sharing of time for caring duties proves to be the most resistant to change.

Implementation of gender and intersectional perspective helps to develop more equitable and effective policies.



Explore the Gender Equality Index:

<http://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/gender-equality-index>