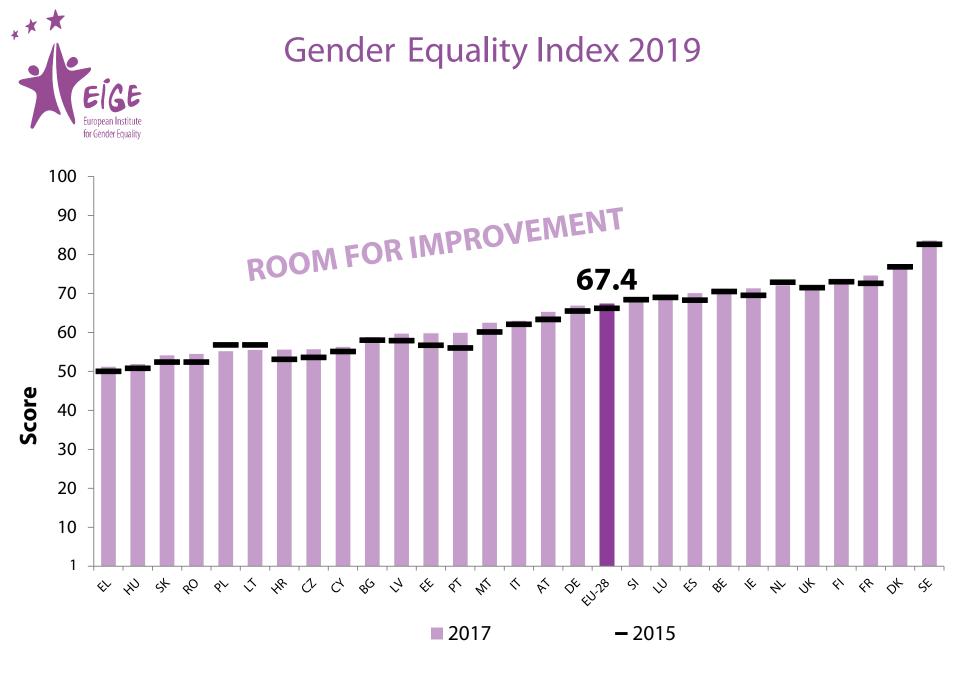


EIGE Gender Equality Index 2019

Milana Lazic, EIGE

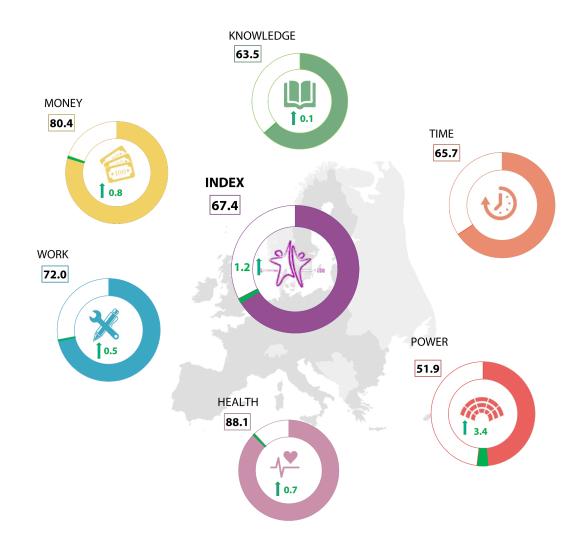
Tirana, 28 January 2020







Gender Equality Index 2019





Contribution of the Gender Equality Index to the EU Candidate Countries and Potential Candidates

- Reflection of existing contributions of men and women in a gender segregated society;
- Provision of measurement framework for gender equality on a national level and allows comparison with among the EU member states and individual countries in the EU;
- Provides evidence based on gender equality policy making and monitoring;
- Allows regional cooperation in the area of gender equality in the Western Balkans;
- Contributes to the EU negotiations, as gender equality being a horizontal issue tacked in different EU Negotiation Chapters and is a basic principle on which EU stands upon.

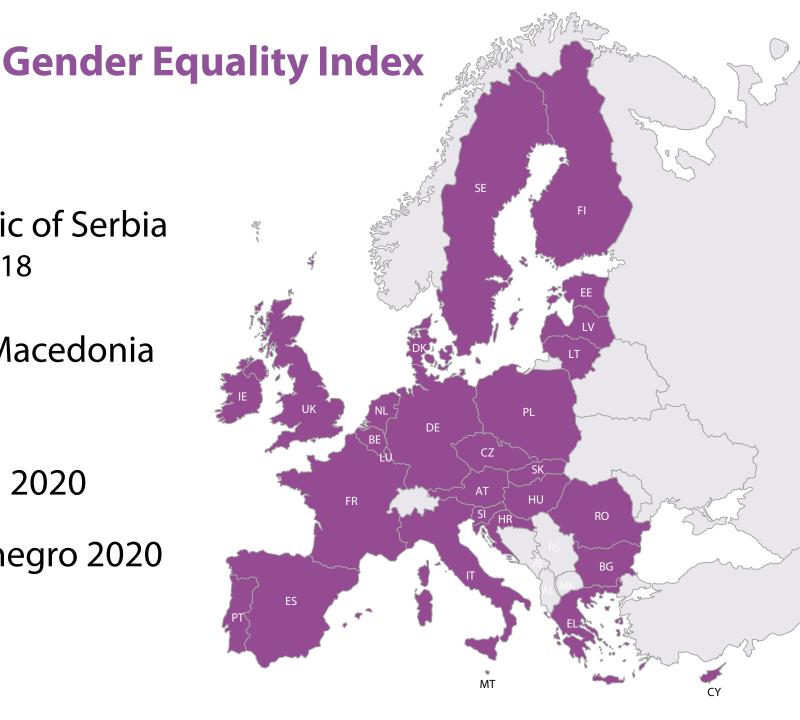


Republic of Serbia 2015, 2018

North Macedonia 2019

Albania 2020

Montenegro 2020





What is stalling gender equality?

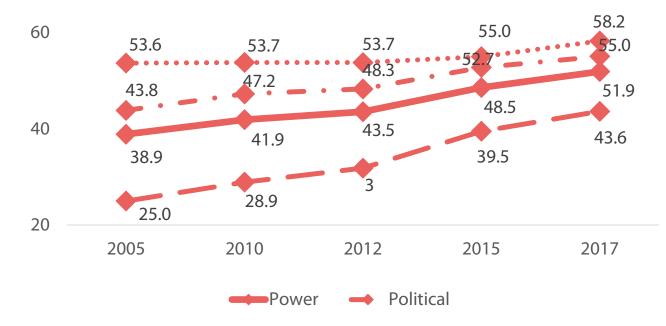
- Gender segregation
- Gender norms around care
 - Gender inequalities in pay





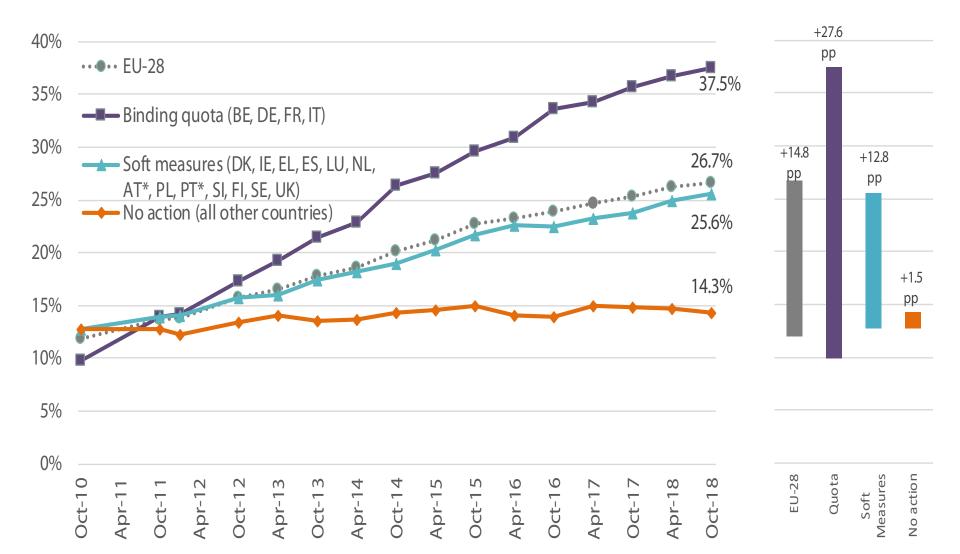
Gender balance in decision-making: 80

- Economic
 - Political
 - Social



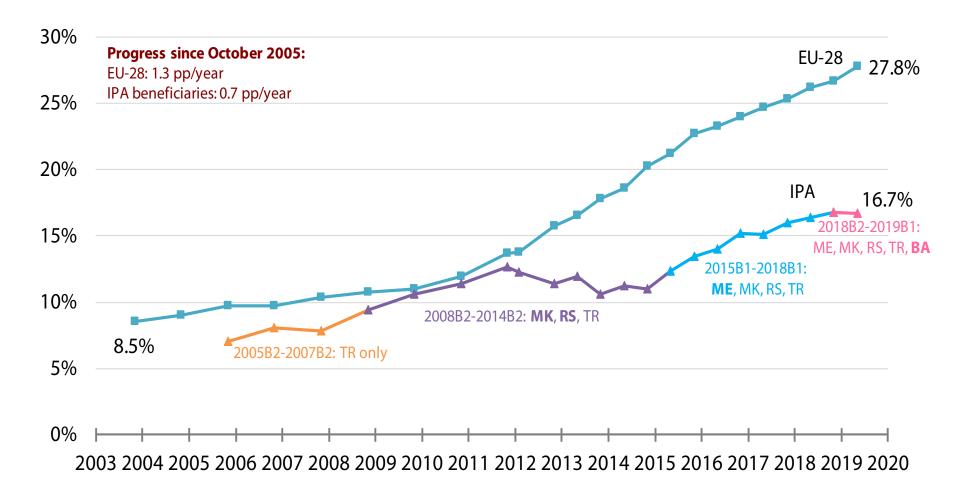
Source: Gender Equality Index





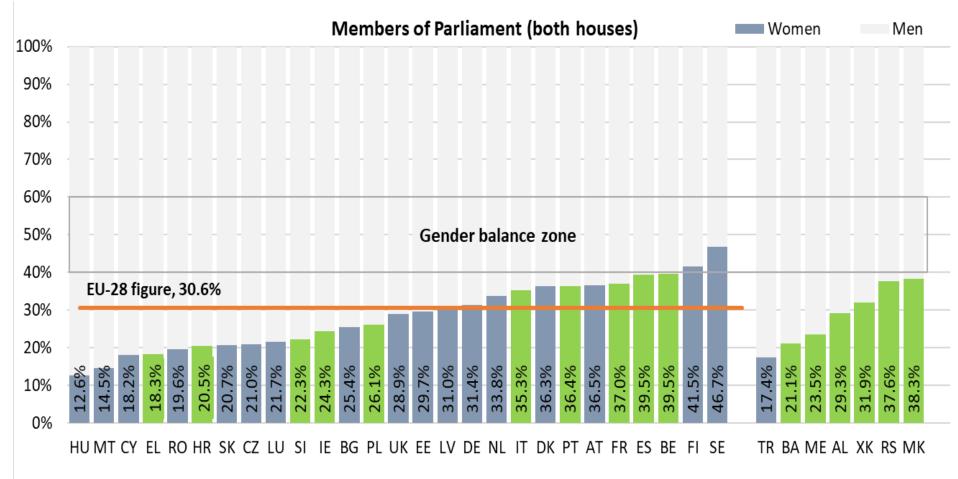


Share of women on the boards of the largest quoted (%)





Share of women members of parliament (%, 2Q 2019)



Countries with legislative quotas





Main findings



Political pressure and legislative actions in the EU improved gender balance in political and economic decision-making

Progress in gender equality is most pronounced on corporate boards (in the EU), national parliaments and media (in North Macedonia)

The progress of gender equality in financial decision-making in the EU is barely moving, in particular in among Western Balkan countries.

Public debate and policy initiatives on gender equality in decision-making should be extended to other social domains, such as research, media, sports, etc



Main findings



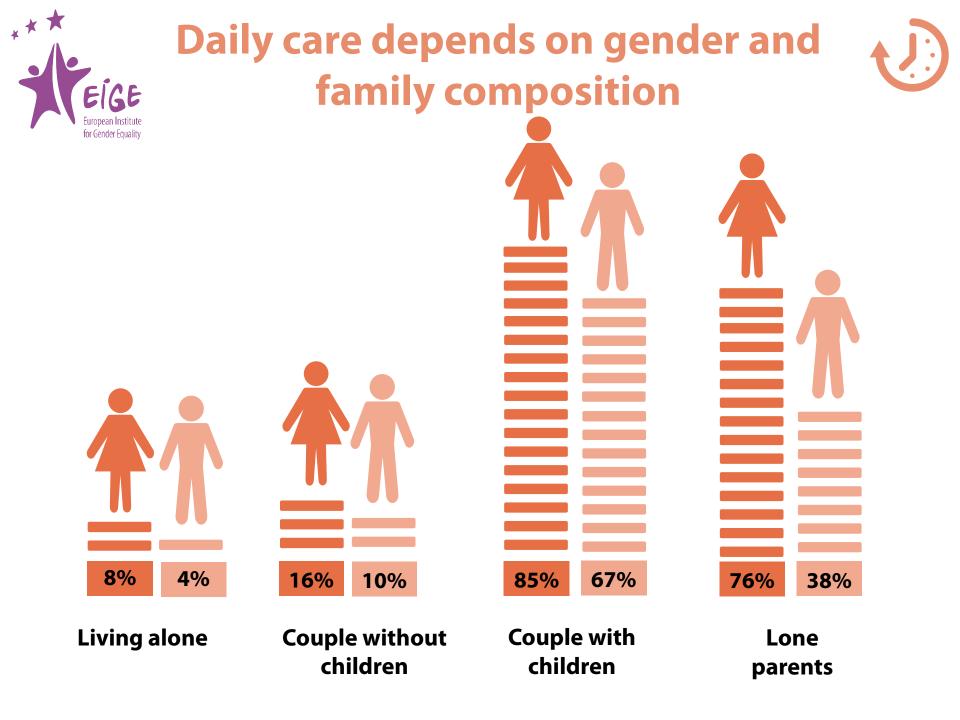
Although women's employment rate is gradually increasing, the number of their paid working hours is actually decreasing

STEM is the fastest growing sector, but the number of women in STEM is declining over the last decade

Less than 1 % of 15 years old girls have an interest in ICT career

Men's interest in studying and working in education, health and welfare is decreasing

Due to unequal share of caring, women will have less time to invest in training and life-long learning









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

In the EU only every third man engages daily in cooking and housework

The burden of unpaid care work is especially heavy for single mothers (gender gap 38 pp) and women with migrant background. In couples with children the gender gap is 18 pp.

The unequal division of unpaid work is a major obstacle for **work-life balance**



Country-specific analysis

Main data providers



	* Eige	Gend	ler Equ	ality Inde	
With Its so increa	62.5 out of 100 point ore is 4.9 points low sed by 6.5 points (+ ty. Its ranking is the s	nts, Malta ranks 19 rer than the EU's s	5th in the El	J on the Gender E	Malt
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an impa in combi in combi women r In additio focus on	ar we score EU Member Stati Index uses a scale of 1 to 10 rst are based on the gaps to moviledge, sime, power and t on the final logice. The day t on the final logice. The day neasures and analyses wom neasures and analyses wom on to providing a snapshot i work-life balance.	Note Women and men a health. Two additional dor main of intersecting inequ country of birth, educatio len's experiences of violen into the Index scores, the	ind levels of achie mains are integra valities highlights n and family typ nce. a Gender Equality	wement in six core domain ted into the Index but do how gender inequalities	15: Work, 10t have
Gender Eq Full equality	uality Index scores for EU	Member States, 2005	and 2017		
	ROOM	МТ	EU	IMPROVEME	NT