

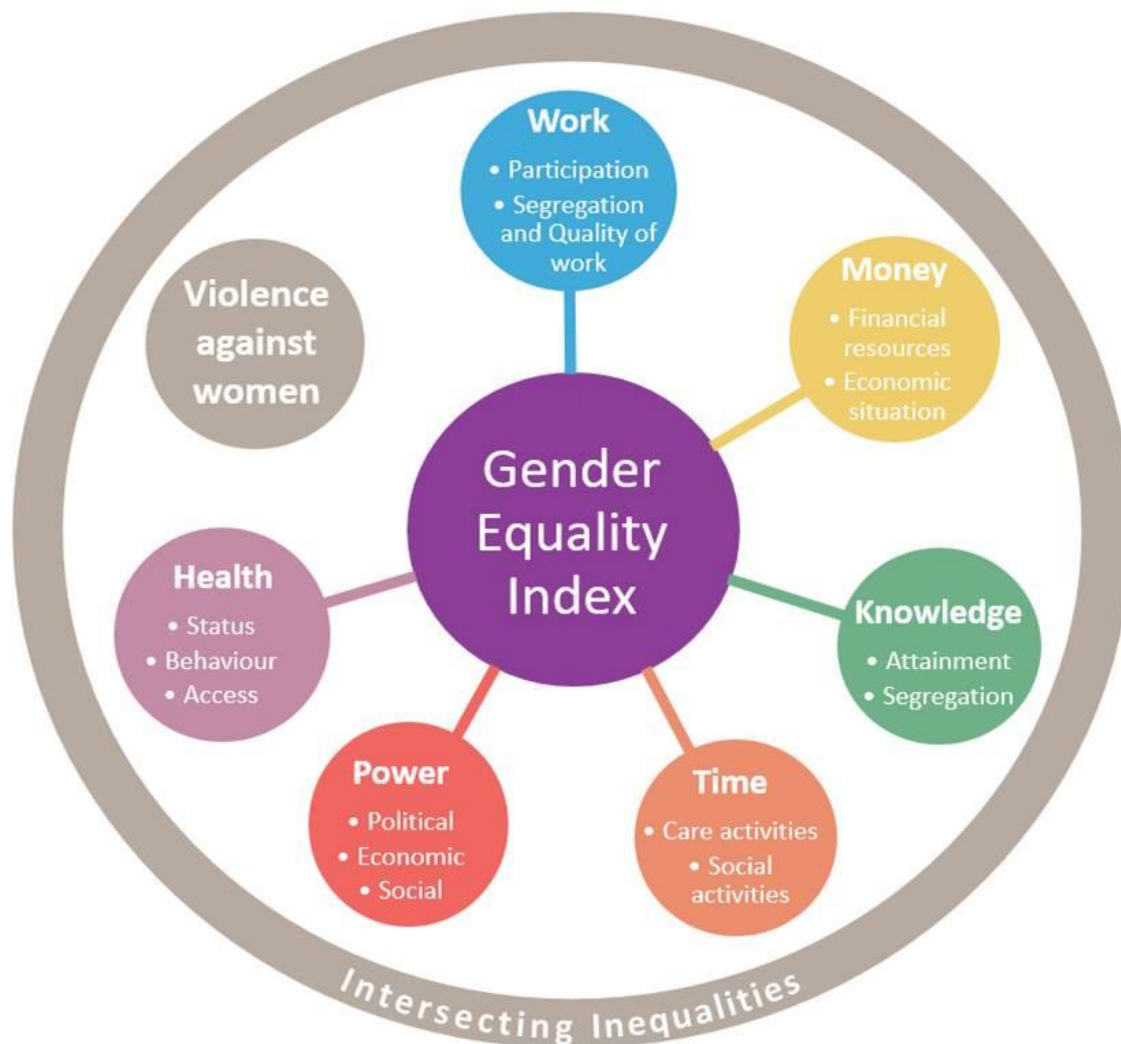


Gender Equality Index 2017: new developments

6th MEETING OF OFFICIALS FROM EU ENLARGEMENT COUNTRIES
1-2 JUNE 2017, Vilnius



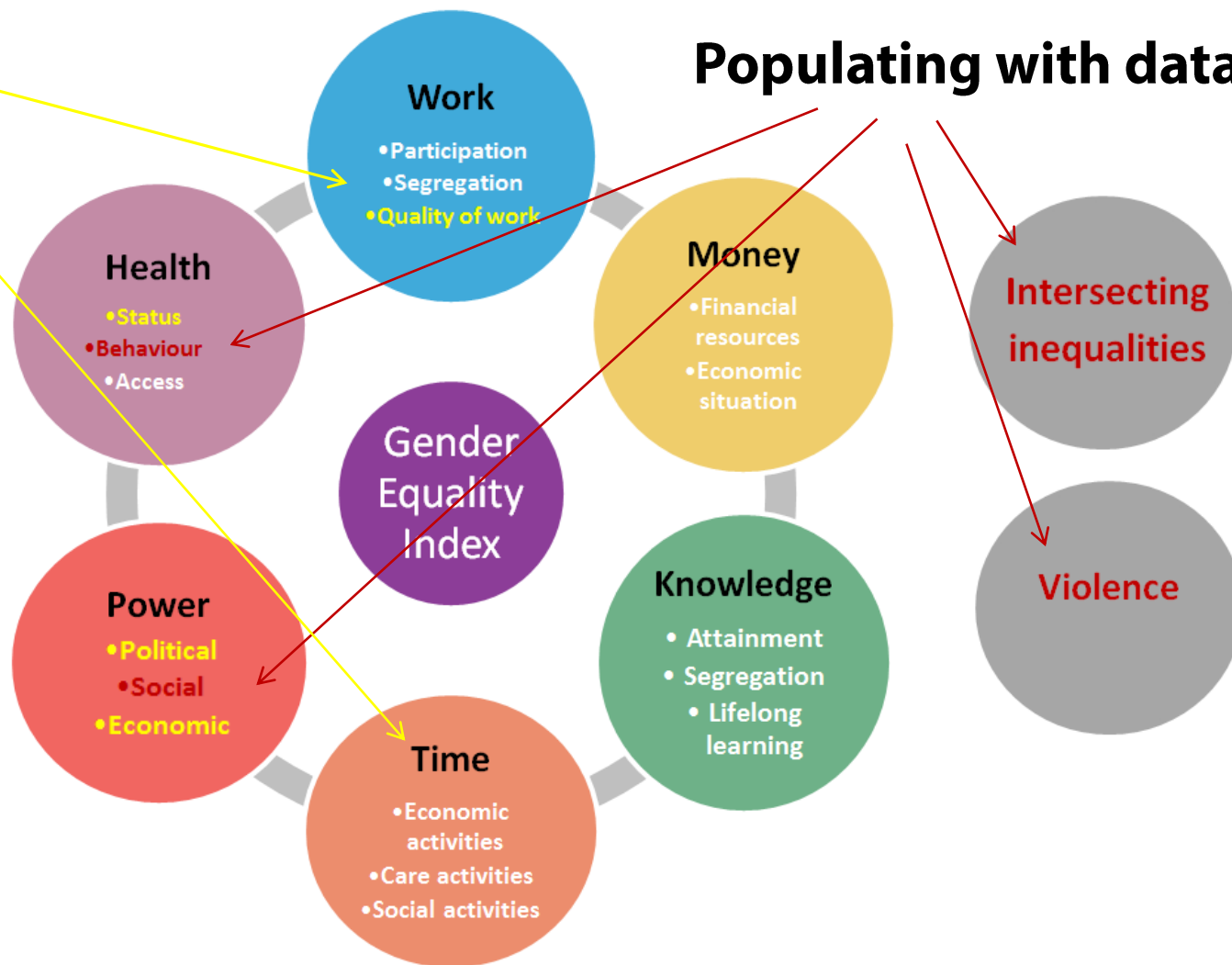
Conceptual framework



Gender Equality Index 2017

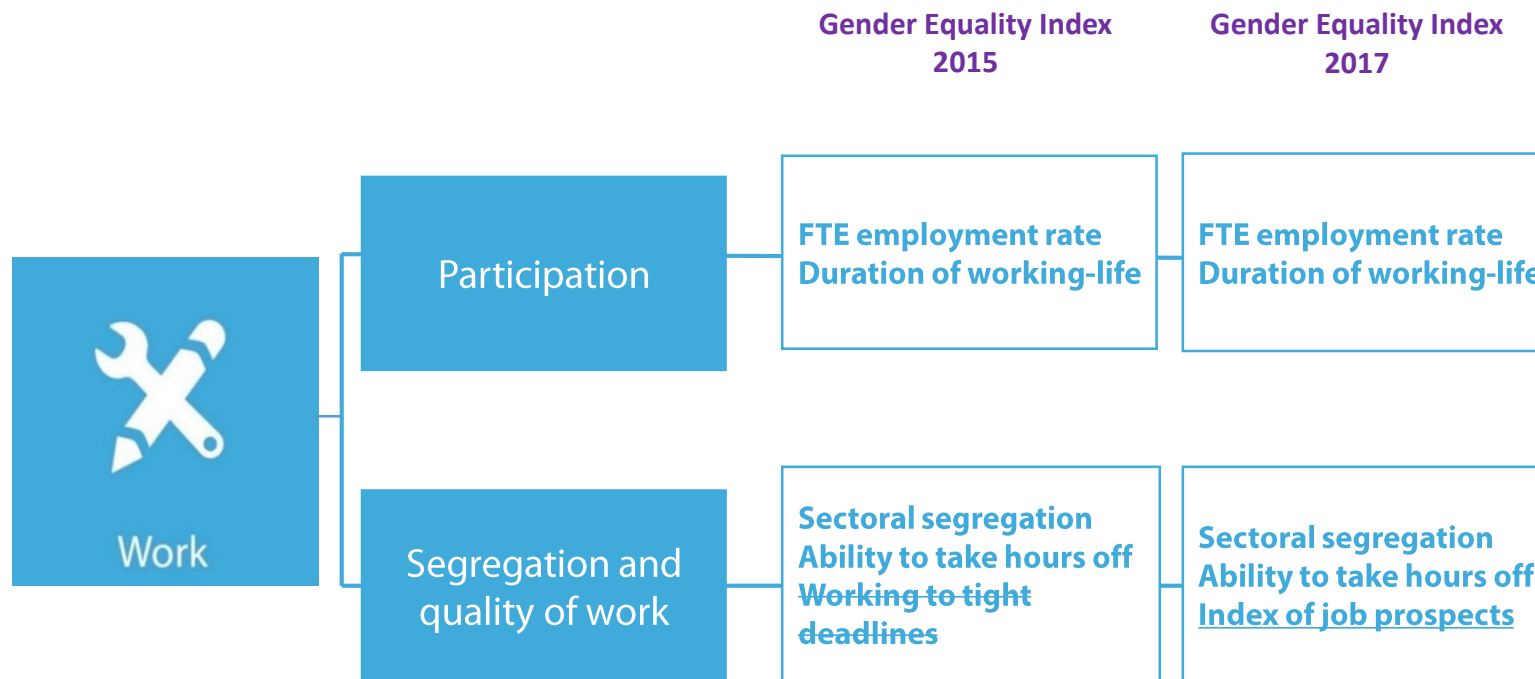
Review

Populating with data



WORK DOMAIN

New data on quality of work



- **New data on quality of work**

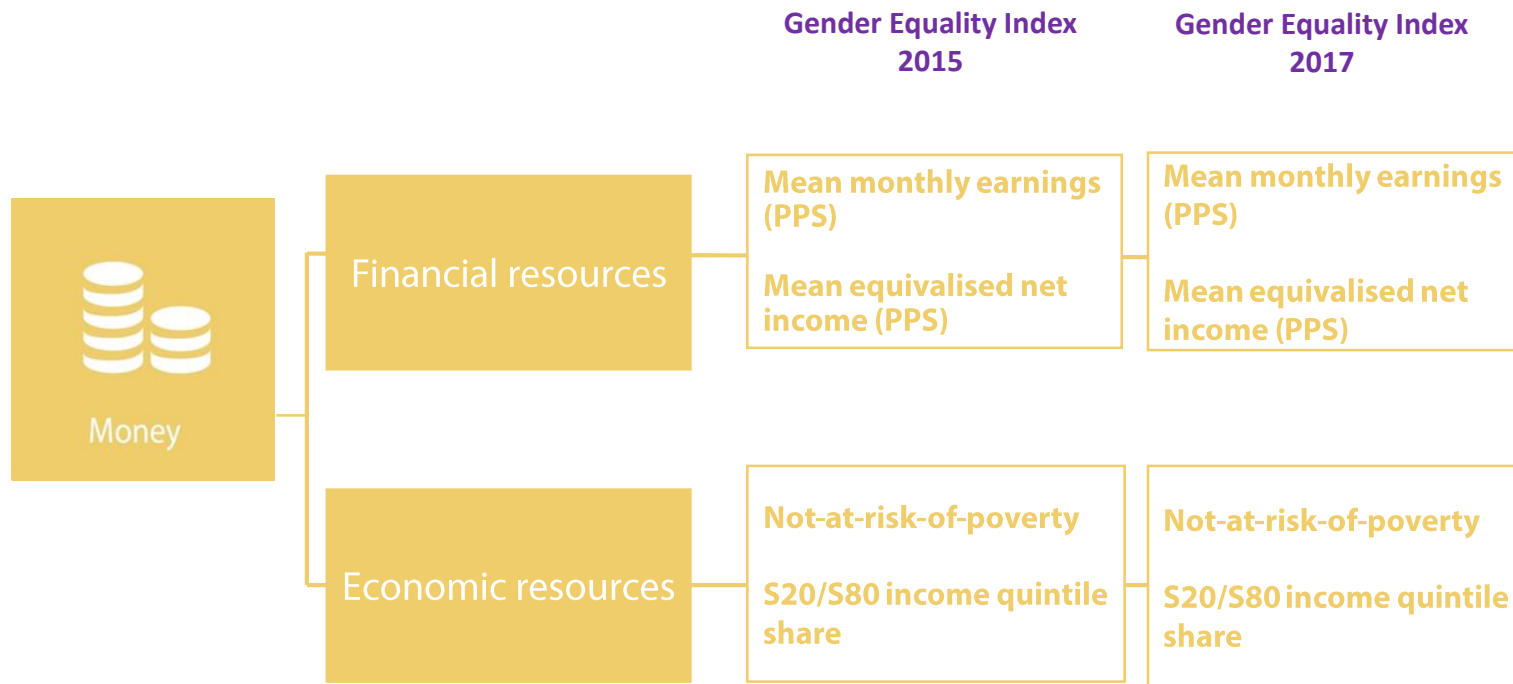
Intensity of work will be replaced by job prospects (EWCS, 2015):



- Employment status (self-employed or employee),
- Type of contract
- The prospects for career advancement as perceived by the worker
- Perceived likelihood of losing one's job
- Experience of downsizing in the organisation.

MONEY DOMAIN

No changes

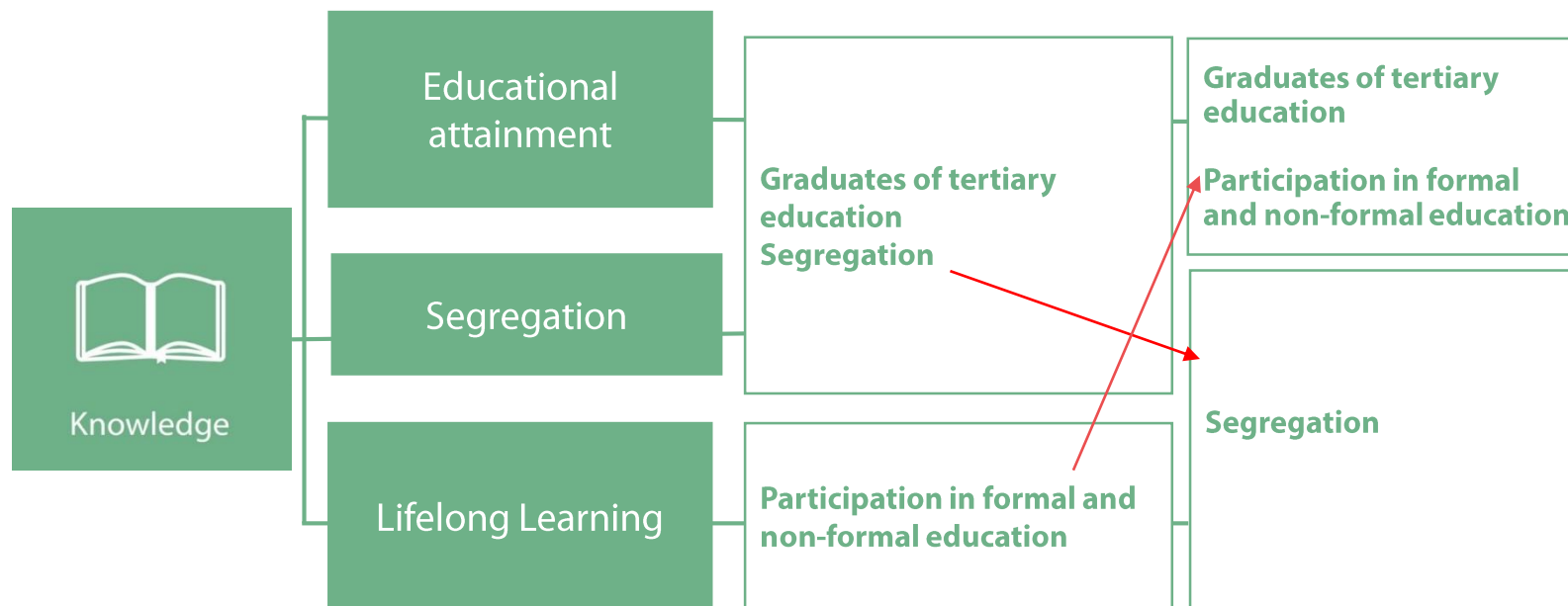


KNOWLEDGE DOMAIN

Segregation moved

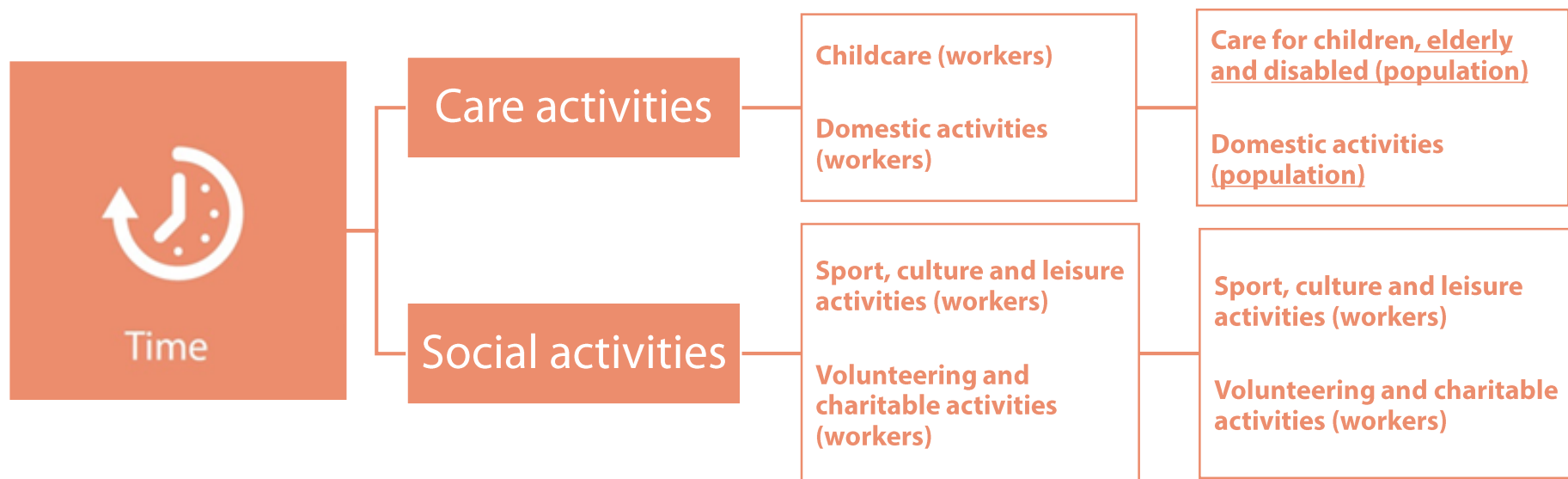
Gender Equality Index 2015

Gender Equality Index 2017

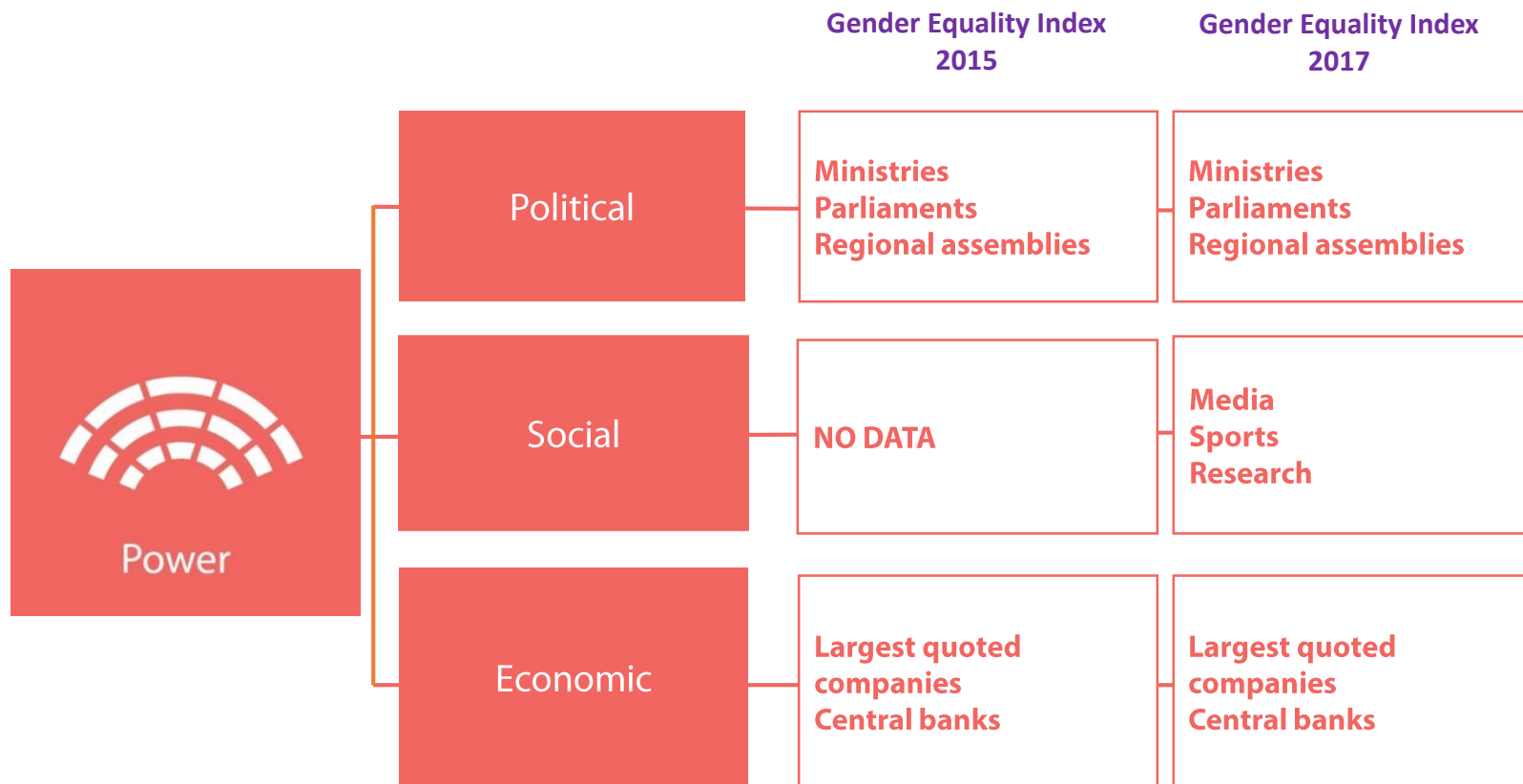


TIME DOMAIN

New data on care activities



New data on Social power



POWER DOMAIN

SOCIAL POWER

- **Media:** Share of Board Members in publically owned broadcasting organisations.
- **Sport:** Share of Members of highest decision making body of the 10 most popular national olympic sport organisations
- **Research:** Share of Members of the **highest decision-making bodies of the largest public institution/s that finances basic (fundamental) and/or applied research** of public research organisations and universities.

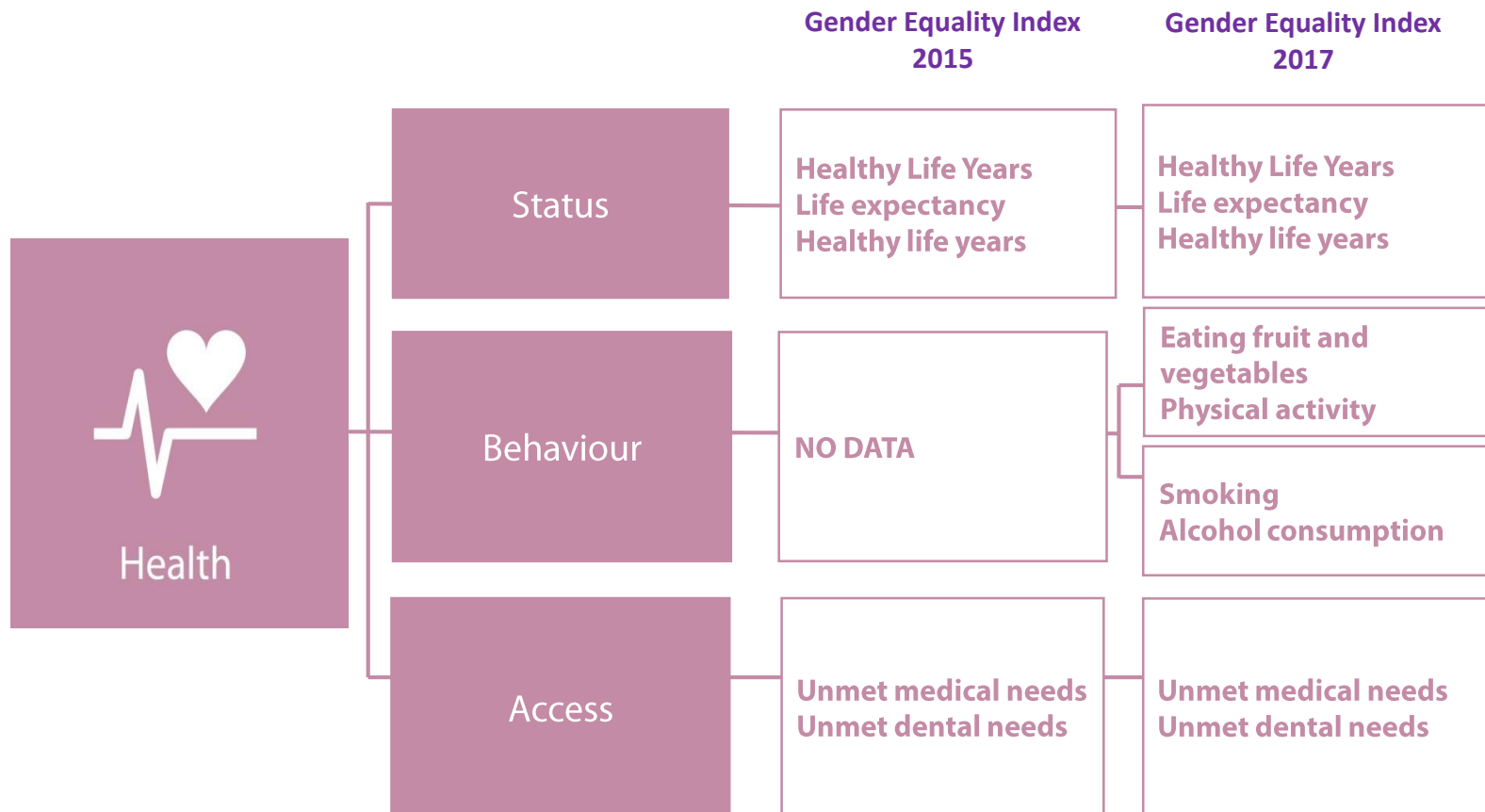


METHODOLOGY

- Smoothing 'jumps' in time series of data on decision-making (3-ys average)

HEALTH DOMAIN

New data on health behaviour



HEALTH DOMAIN

New data on health behaviour

BEHAVIOUR

- Share of people who are not involved in risk behaviour i.e. don't smoke and are not involved in heavy episodic drinking.
- Share of people who are physically active at least 150 minutes per week and/or consume at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day



Gender Equality Index 2017



- Revision of correcting coefficient
- +15 population



- Job prospective included
- No correcting coefficient applied to segregation



- No changes



- Segregation moved between subdomains
- No correcting coefficient applied to segregation



- Elderly and disable included in caring activities
- All population considered for caring activities (workers and non-workers)
- No correcting coefficient applied to caring



- Social power populated with new data
- Smoothing 'jumps' in time series of data on decision-making
- No correcting coefficient applied to the domain



- Behaviour populated with new data

Sources

- EU-LFS (2005-2015): EU-28, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey**
- EU-SILC (2005-2015): EU-28, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, **Turkey (Albania from 2016?)**
- WMID (2005-2015): EU-28, **Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey**, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway
- EWCS (2015): (workers), EU28, Norway, Switzerland, **Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey**
- EQLS (2016) (population): EU-28, **Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey**
- EHIS (2014): EU-28 countries, Iceland and Norway
- SES (2014): EU-28, **Turkey**, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, **Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro.**

Suggestions

Verify

- Work and Time: EWCS (2015) and EQLS (2016): **Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey** should have data (prospect career index, flexibility, caring and social activities)
- EU-SILC: Albania from 2016?
- Work. National sources for BA, XK, SR
- Knowledge. Administrative data for Education, XK, SR
- Money. SES (2014). **Turkey, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro** should have data
- Health. National sources are needed
- Power. Admin data for BA, XK (AL ok), SR, TK, MC, MN (WMID)

Gender Equality Index: measurement



Gender gaps

Levels of achievement

+ Low gender gaps
+ High levels of achievement



Higher
score



Better
situation

Inequality

1

Equality

100

Final metric

The final metric for each indicator is defined as:

$$\Gamma_{(X_{it})} = 1 + [\alpha_{(X_{it})} \cdot (1 - Y_{(X_{it})})] \cdot 99$$

Whereas:

- $1 - Y_{(X_{it})}$ measures the gender gaps, identifying the equality point at 1 and the inequality at 0.
- $\alpha_{(X_{it})}$ is the correcting coefficient, calculated for each year by taking the quotient of the distance for each Member State of its total level in a given indicator to that of the highest performing country in that same indicator that year:

$$\alpha_{(X_{it})} = \frac{\tilde{X}_{it}^T}{\max \tilde{X}_{it}^T}$$

Revised correction coefficient

Limitation 1: Unclear interpretation of some variables. The nature of some variables makes the use of the correcting coefficient unsuitable

Solution: No correction applied in case of unclear interpretation according to the logic that if the value is higher, the general situation is better:

- Domain of power
- Domain of time (except of social activities)
- Segregation in work
- Segregation in knowledge

Revised correction coefficient

Limitation 2: Inconsistency across years. The best performing country might be different every year, therefore the benchmark will change. The score's evolution therefore may be depending on the progress in another country, not in the country itself, making time comparisons difficult

Solution:

To freeze the denominator. The denominator is a fix quantity (max in 2005, 2010, 2012 and 2015 for each indicator) making easy the comparisons over time.

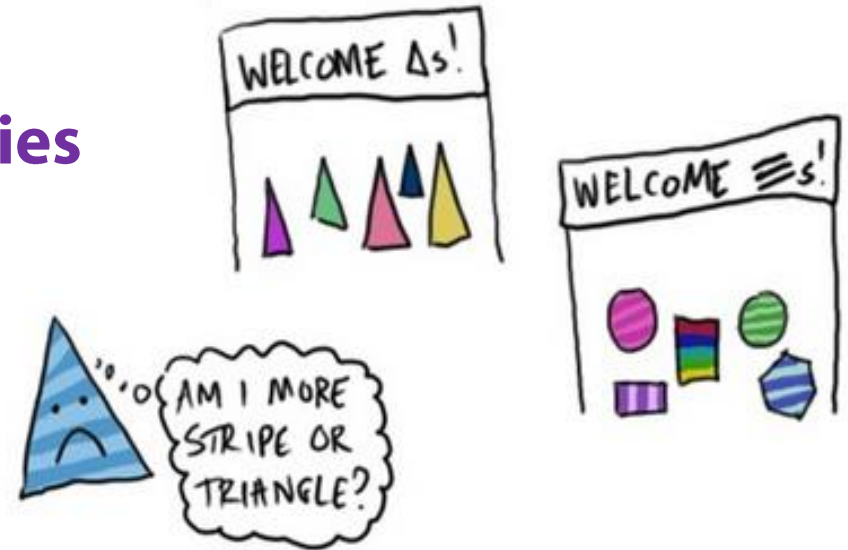
Revised correction coefficient

Limitation 3: High impact of the coefficient

Solution: To reduce that impact we will use the following formula for calculating the correcting coefficient for a given indicator, using root, with $k=2$

$$\alpha_{(X_{it})} = \left(\frac{\tilde{X}_{it}^T}{\max \{ \tilde{X}_{i2005}^T, \tilde{X}_{i2010}^T, \tilde{X}_{i2012}^T, \tilde{X}_{i2015}^T \}} \right)^{1/2}$$

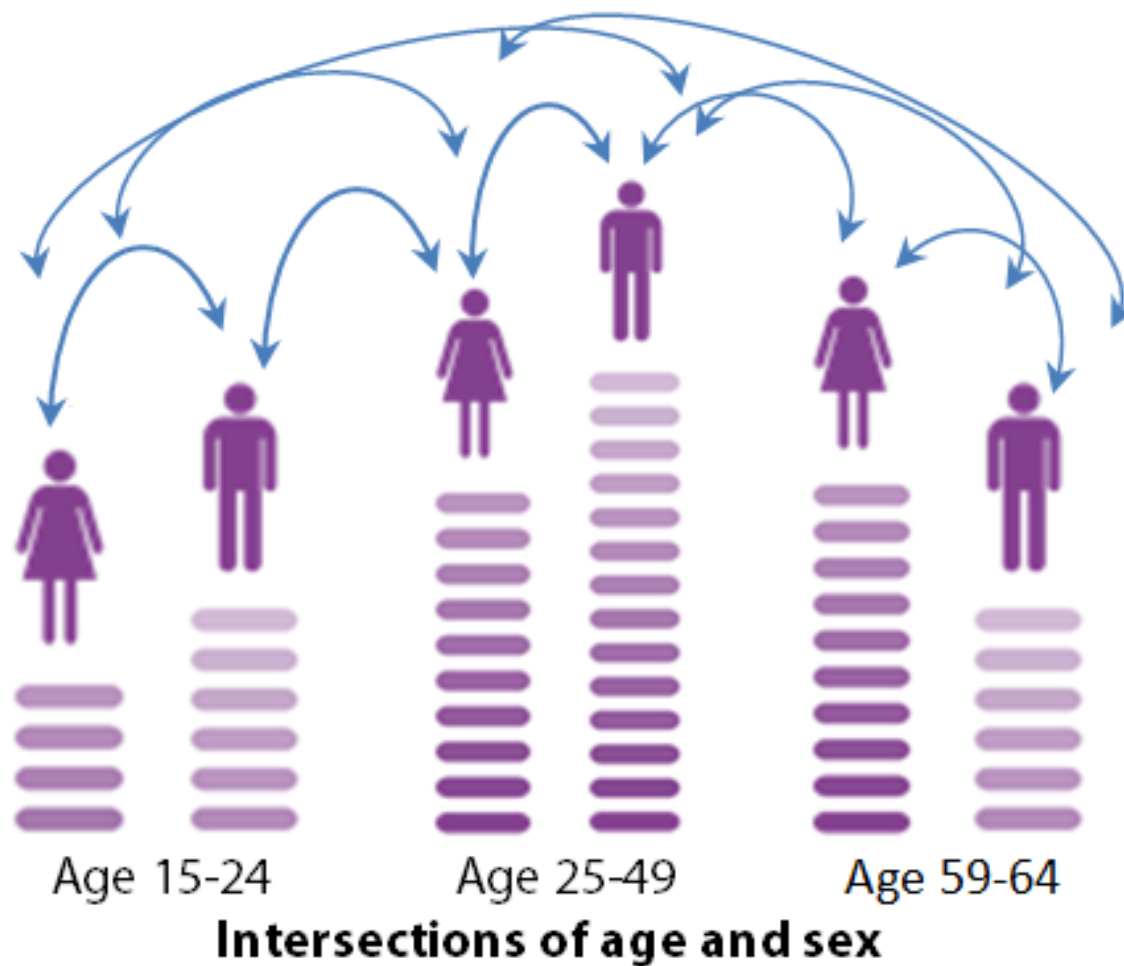
Satellite domain: intersecting inequalities



Gender equality Index measures and monitors gender gaps but groups of women and men are not homogenous

- Men and women have multiple identities: different age, nationality, race, sexual and gender identity, family composition, religious beliefs etc.
- Experiences are not a sum of two or more intersecting axis.
- These characteristics intersect and create different unique realities.

Measurement of intersecting inequalities



Conceptual	Measurement
Age	15/16-24 years 25-49 years 50-64 years 65 and older
Migrant population	Born in the reporting country Not born in the reporting country
Disability	Health related restrictions in everyday life No health related restrictions in everyday life
Family status/household composition	Single person Lone parents Couple with children Couple with no children
Education	Low educated Medium educated High educated

Satellite domain of violence: measurement framework

Contextual indicators

Additional indicators

Indicators for the composite measure

One single score

1-100

Gender Equality Index



Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/eige.europa.eu>

Twitter: #ElGEIndex @eurogender

