



European Institute for Gender Equality

Autonomous body of the EU:

- Contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality
- Fight against discrimination based on sex
- Raise awareness of gender equality

Stakeholders:

- Member States
- European Union institutions and agencies
- International organisations
- Civil society organisations, Social partners



Working areas:









Key definitions

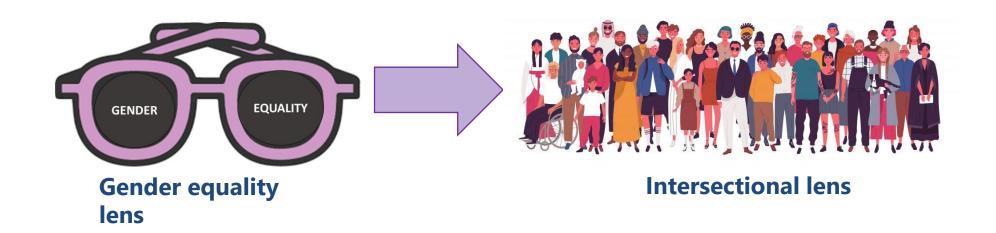
Sex: biological category that defines humans as female or male.

Gender: system of social attributes and opportunities associated with being female and male and to the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as to the relations between women and those between men.





Aim to identify, understand and redress inequalities between women and men in all their diversity based on gender roles









Sexism isn't a one-size-fits-all phenomenon. It doesn't happen to black and white women the same way.

Kimberle Williams Crenshaw



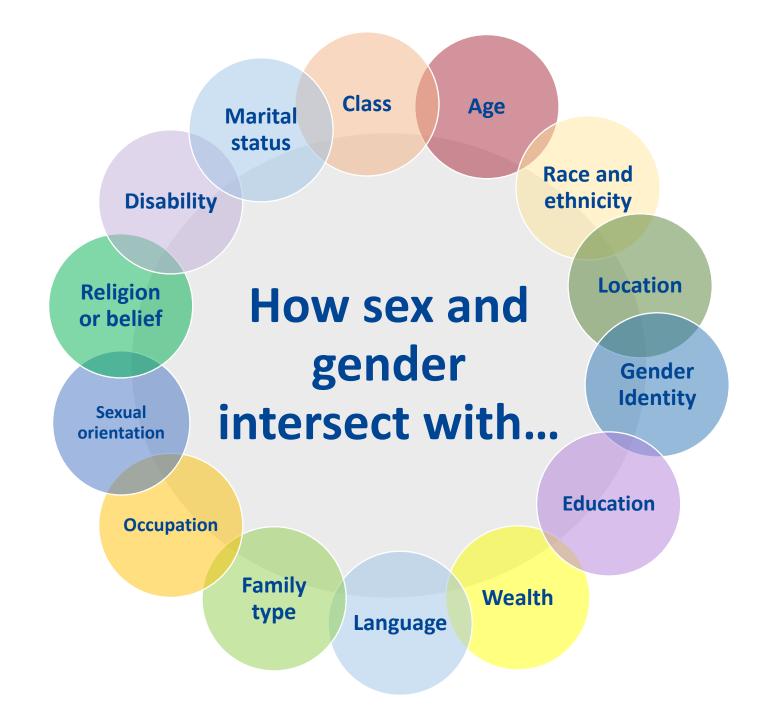
Intersectionality



Analytical tool for studying, understanding and responding to the ways in which sex and gender intersect with other personal characteristics/identities, and how these intersections contribute to unique experiences of discrimination











Why is important to measure them?

What is measured becomes visible

What is visible can be monitored

... and it can be improved

Monitoring intersectionalities increases the chances to make gender equality a reality for all, leaving no one behind!





Additive vs. intersecting inequalities

Additive multiple discrimination happens when an individual belongs to several (at least two) groups that suffer different discriminatory practices.

Intersectional discrimination takes place when the indivisible combination of two or more social characteristics creates a situation that is not equal to the sum of discriminations on separate grounds.





Risk of poverty or social exclusion (%) by age and sex in EU27, 2021 - I

Age\Sex	TOTAL	Men	Women	
TOTAL (16 years or over)	21.2	20.0	22.4	Gender gap = 2.4
16 to 64 years	21.8	21.0	22.5	
65 years or over	19.5	16.2	22.1	
A.	ge gap = 3			





Risk of poverty or social exclusion (%) by age and sex in EU27, 2021 - II

Age\Sex	TOTAL	Men	Women	DIFFERENCE (Women-Men)
TOTAL (16 years or over)	21.2	20.0	22.4	2.4
16 to 64 years	21.8	21.0	22.5	1.5
65 years or over	19.5	16.2	22.1	5.9

Gender gap by age





Approach to data collection





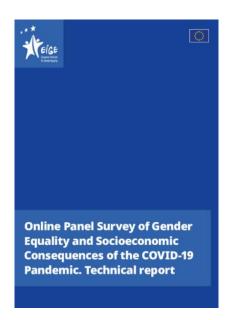
Own data collection

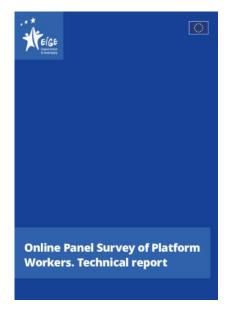
Use of external sources

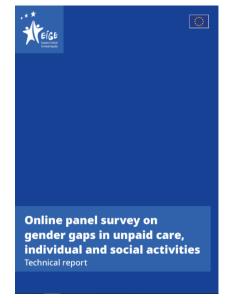




EIGE's surveys









- Sex
- Age
- Country of birth
- Education

- Health limitations
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity
- Location

- Religion
- Ethnicity
- Family type
- Number of children

- Employment status
- Type of job
- Occupation
- Personal income





CARE survey

How would you describe yourself?

- Female
- Male
- In another way
- Prefer not to answer

Violence against women survey

Do you consider yourself in any of the following ways?

- Lesbian (gay woman) or bisexual:
 Yes / No / Prefer not to answer / Don't know
- Trans (e.g. transgender) or non-binary: Yes / No / Prefer not to answer / Don't know





Violence against women survey

What is your religion?

- I have no religion
- Christian (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, Evangelic, Old Catholic, etc.)
- Muslim (Shia, Sunni, Sufi, etc.)
- Jewish
- Hindu
- Sikh
- Buddhist
- Other Specify
- Don't want to answer
- Don't know / Can't remember

Violence against women survey

The following are terms that some people in this country use to describe their ethnic or cultural background. Which, if any, apply to you?

- Roma or Traveller
- Black or of African descent
- Of Asian origin (e.g. from Vietnam, China, India)
- None of these apply to me/another ethnic or cultural background
- Don't want to answer
- Don't know/Can't remember





Platform workers survey

While providing services via online platforms, have you ever felt treated unfairly for any of the following reasons? Please select all that apply.

- Your age (such as being too young or too old)
- Your skin colour
- Your nationality or ethnic origin
- Your sex or gender (such as being a woman or a man)
- Your body shape or weight
- Your religion or religious beliefs
- Your illness or disability
- Your language or accent
- Your sexual orientation (such as being gay, lesbian or bisexual) or gender identity
- Other
- None of the above
- Other write in:





Gender statistics database

























Centralized access for gender statistics



Compilation of various data sources



Access to data and visualizations



Access to metadata





Browse Gender Statistics

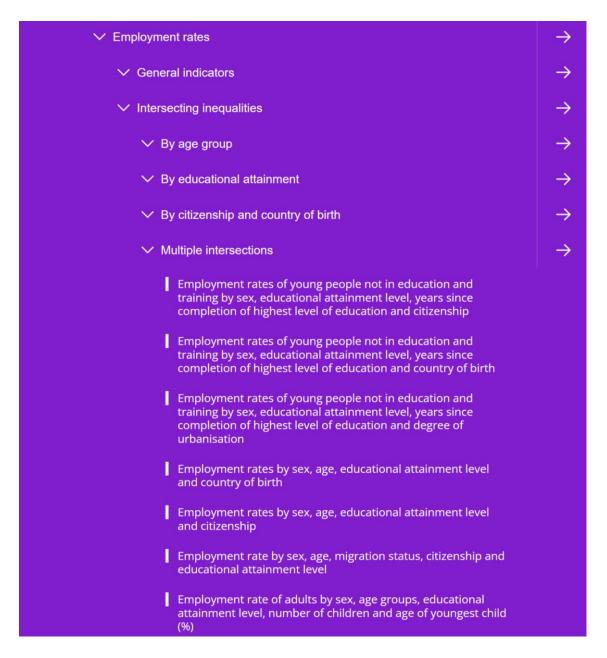
Filter: Filter all indicators by typing 3 letters at least

EIGE surveys	~	\rightarrow
EU policies and strategies	~	\rightarrow
Thematic areas	~	\rightarrow
Beijing Platform for Action	~	\rightarrow
Gender Equality Index	~	\rightarrow
Women and men in decision-making	~	\rightarrow
Gender-based violence	~	\rightarrow
Gender mainstreaming	~	\rightarrow













Eurostat's core social variables

Sex

Age in completed years

Partners living in the same household

Household size

Household type

Main activity status (self-defined)

Full- or part-time main job (self-defined)

Educational attainment level

Country of birth

Country of main citizenship

Country of birth of the father

Country of birth of the mother

Country of residence

Region of residence

Degree of urbanization

Status in employment in main job

Economic activity of the local unit for main job

Occupation in main job

Limitation in activities because of health problems





Quality considerations for gender statistics database



These quality standards and considerations are under revision to be updated. The overall goal is to consider the latest conceptual approaches and public debates on equality data in general and gender statistics in particular.





Approach to data analysis:

Example of the Gender Equality Index







The domain of Intersecting inequalities adds a cross-cutting perspective to all domains of the Index (with the exception of the domain of power), to shed more light on multiple inequalities.







Figure 11. Mean monthly earnings by sex, family composition, age, education level, country of birth and disability (PPS, 16+, EU, 2020)

	Women	Men	Gender gap (PPS) 2020	Gender gap Gap change (PPS) 2014 since 2014
Family				
Single	2 456	2 813	- 357	- 323 (
Lone parent	2 145	3 223	- 1 078	– 1 137 –
Couple without children	2 216	3 207	- 991	– 798 (
Couple with children	2 151	3 169	- 1 018	- 1 015 (
Age				
16-24	1 386	1 443	- 57	- 134 •
25-49	2 073	2 687	- 614	- 631 •
50-64	2 171	3 227	- 1 057	- 918 (
65+	2 000	3 883	- 1 883	- 1 394 (
Education				
Low	1 304	1 863	- 559	- 528
Medium	1 764	2 363	- 599	- 568 (
High	2 661	3 917	- 1 256	– 1 101 (
Country of birth				
Native born	2 077	2 779	- 701	- 649 (
Foreign born	1 906	2 699	- 792	- 786 (
Disability				
With disabilities	1 931	2 504	- 573	- 659 O
Without disabilities	2 064	2 784	- 720	- 648 (
Overall				
Population, aged 16+	2 056	2 768	- 712	- 662 (
	Gap decreased	No change	Gap inc	reased





Hig	hlight	s of the Gender Equality Index 2020	11		
Int	roduct	tion	17		
1.	Gen	der equality in the EU at a glance	19		
	1.1.	Gender equality will be reached in over 60 years, at the current pace	19		
	1.2.	Gender equality needs faster progress in all domains	21		
	1.3.	Without gains in power, gender equality would barely be progressing	21		
2.	Domain of work				
	2.1. Increases in women's employment have not challenged gender segregation				
	2.2.	Slow progress leaves women from vulnerable groups behind	29		
	2.3.	Europe 2020 employment target unlikely to be achieved without increased employment of women	30		
3.	Don	nain of money	32		
	3.1.	The pursuit of women's economic independence: nothing less than an uphill battle	33		
	3.2.	Ending gender inequalities in earnings and pensions – the EU is decades away without targeted action	34		
	3.3.	Grave risk of poverty is the harsh reality for older women and every second lone mother	36		
4.	Domain of knowledge				
	4.1.	Stalled progress in the domain of knowledge	38		
	4.2.	Women continue to gradually outpace men in educational attainment	39		
	4.3.	Low engagement in adult learning and gender divide in educational choice remain major barriers	41		
5. Domain of time		nain of time	44		
	5.1.	Gender equality in time use: some gains but not sufficient to offset overall stalling	45		
	5.2.	Insufficient care infrastructure pushes women to fill the gaps	46		
	5.3.	Gender, age and education affect workers' access to social activities	47		
6.	Don	Domain of power			
	6.1.	Halfway to gender equality in decision-making	49		
	6.2.	Legislative action advances gender equality in politics	51		
	6.3.	Progress on gender equality is most notable on company boards	52		

One message per domain is included in headings and highlights to ensure that the message is communicated effectively



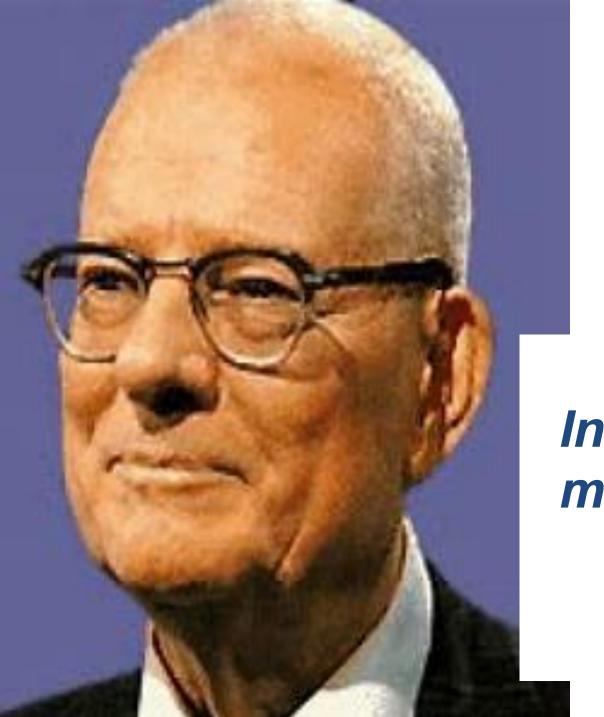


Intersecting inequalities: Gender Equality Index



The current methodology applies to Index editions from 2017 onwards and is outlined in the separate EIGE's methodological report







In God we trust. All others must bring data.

W. Edwards Deming









<u>irene.rioboo@eige.europa.eu</u>







eige.europa.eu

facebook.com/ eige.europa.eu twitter.com/ eurogender



eige.europa.eu/ newsletter



linkedin.com/ company/eig



youtube.com/ user/eurogender





