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# Konzept für einen Gender Equality Index der Europäischen Union

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Schwerpunkte des Berichts:

- Konzeptionelle Überlegungen zu einem Index
- Überblick über bestehende Indices und ihre Indikatoren
- Was messen und vergleichen wir damit?
- Unsere Vorschläge

### Definition von Gender Equality:

- Männer als Norm?
- Gleiche Startbedingungen? Gleiche Ergebnisse?
- Gleichheits- oder Differenz-Ansatz oder Transformation

### Felder der Gender Equality:

- Arbeitsmarkt (Erwerbsbeteiligung, Arbeitslosigkeit, Einkommen, Arbeitszeit, vertikale und horizontale Segregation)
- Bildung
- Sozialpolitik / Armut
- Hausarbeit - Care-Arbeit – Freizeit
- Repräsentation (Politik, Unternehmen, Justiz etc.)

## Wozu ein Index?

- Messung der Ungleichheit zu einem Zeitpunkt und über eine Zeitspanne
- Sensibilisierung der Öffentlichkeit und der Politik
- Länderranking als Stimulus für Politik?

## Konstruktion eines Index:

- Indikatoren:
  - Auswahl soll auf zentrale Dimensionen bezogen sein
  - soll mit Handlungsfeldern verbunden sein
  - begrenzte Zahl
  - Verfügbarkeit von Daten oder Möglichkeit der Bereitstellung von harmonisierten Daten
- Transparenz der Berechnungsmethode

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Overview of dimensions and indicators of four gender equality indices, including the five best ranking EU countries and the five lowest EU countries

	<b>Gender Inequality Index (GI) of UNDP</b>	<b>Gender Equity index (GEI) of Social Watch</b>	<b>Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum</b>	<b>EUGE-index</b>
Definition of gender (in)equality	Captures the loss of achievement in key dimensions due to gender inequality and may take the value between 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality). It can be interpreted as a percentage loss to potential human development due to shortfalls in gender inequality	Gender Equity Index measures gender gaps in the structure of opportunities; equity implies the absence of gaps	The Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual countries rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries	Gender equality refers to an equal sharing of assets and is conceptualised as an equal sharing of paid work, money, decision-making power, knowledge and time
Dimensions and indicators	3 dimensions, of which 2 dimensions have 2 indicators and one dimension has one indicator	3 dimensions of which two have 4 indicators and one has 2 indicators	4 categories (or sub-indices) of which two have 4 indicators, one has 3 indicators and one has 2 indicators	5 dimensions, each having 2 sub-dimensions and indicators

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Education/Knowledge	<b>Empowerment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>secondary and higher education attainment levels</li> </ul>	<b>Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>literacy rate</li> <li>enrolment rate in primary education</li> <li>enrolment rate in secondary education</li> <li>enrolment rate in tertiary education</li> </ul>	<b>Educational attainment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>female literacy rate of male value</li> <li>ratio of female net primary level enrolment over male value</li> <li>ratio of female net secondary level enrolment over male value</li> <li>female gross tertiary level enrolment over male value</li> </ul>	<b>Equal sharing of knowledge</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in education and training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender gap in education and training</li> </ul> </li> <li>Educational attainment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender gap in educational attainment</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Economic participation	<b>Labour market</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>labour market participation rate</li> </ul>	<b>Economic activity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rate of economic activity</li> </ul>	<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ratio of the female labour force participation over male value</li> <li>ratio of female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value</li> </ul>	<b>Equal sharing of paid work</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labour force participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender employment gap</li> </ul> </li> <li>Unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender unemployment gap</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Money		<b>Economic activity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>estimated perceived income</li> </ul>	<b>Economic participation and opportunity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wage equality between women and men for similar work (ratio)</li> <li>estimated female earned income over male value</li> </ul>	<b>Equal sharing of money</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender pay gap</li> </ul> </li> <li>Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender poverty gap among single-headed households</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

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Power	<b>Empowerment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex</li> </ul>	<b>Empowerment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• share of women in technical positions</li> <li>• share of women in management and government positions</li> <li>• share of women in parliament</li> <li>• share of women in ministerial level positions</li> </ul>	<b>Political empowerment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ratio of women with seats in parliament over male value</li> <li>• ratio of women at ministerial level over male value</li> <li>• ratio of number of years with a female head of state or government (last 50 years) over male value)</li> </ul>	<b>Equal sharing of decision-making power</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender gap in parliament</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Socio-economic power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender gap in ISCO1</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Health	<b>Reproductive health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>• the adolescent fertility rate</li> </ul>		<b>Health and survival</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sex ratio at birth</li> <li>• ratio of female healthy life expectancy over male value</li> </ul>	
Time				<b>Equal sharing of unpaid time</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caring time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender gap in caring time for children</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Leisure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender gap in leisure time</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

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	<b>Gender Inequality Index (GII) of UNDP (2008)</b>	<b>Gender Equity Index (GEI) of Social Watch (2009)</b>	<b>Gender Gap Index (GGI) World Economic Forum (2010)</b>	<b>EUGE-index (2009)</b>
Top five countries	1. The Netherlands 2. Denmark 3. Sweden 6. Belgium 7. Germany	1. Sweden 2. Finland 3. Denmark 4. Germany 5. The Netherlands	3. Finland 4. Sweden 6. Ireland 7. Denmark 11. Spain	1. Belgium 2. Finland 3. The Netherlands 4. Denmark 5. Sweden
Lowest ranking countries	33. Lithuania 34. Hungary 35. Malta 39. Estonia 49. Romania	23. Greece 24. Slovenia 25. Italy 26. Luxembourg 27. Malta	71. Slovakia 74. Italy 79. Hungary 83. Malta 86. Cyprus	23. Austria 24. Estonia 25. Greece 26. Ireland 27. Cyprus



### Ergebnisse:

- Im Vergleich der Länder/Indices: wertvolle Informationen über Stärken und Schwächen
- Je nach Konzept/Indikatoren ändern sich die Positionen der Länder
- Wissenschaftliche und politische Entscheidungen erforderlich
  
- Beispiel:

Wie werden positive Gender-Gaps behandelt, z.B. bei der Bildung oder der Arbeitslosenquote:

1. positiver und negativer Gap werden gleich behandelt (Benachteiligung der Männer als Fehlen von Gender Equality)
2. positiver Gap wird als Gender Equality behandelt

### **Länder-Ranking EUGE-Index**

Positive/negative gaps included

1. Belgium
2. Finland
3. Netherlands
4. Denmark
5. Sweden

positive gaps as equality

- Finland  
Sweden  
Denmark  
Belgium  
Netherlands

but:

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| 14. Lithuania | now 7.  |
| 19. Latvia    | now 6.  |
| 25. Ireland   | now 13. |
| or            |         |
| 7. France     | now 11. |
| 13. Italy     | now 17. |

Weitere inhaltliche und methodische Fragen:

- Auswahl der Indikatoren (z.B. Bildungsbeteiligung, Kinderbetreuung, berufliche Segregation, Erwerbsbeteiligung in Vollzeitäquivalenten, Langzeitarbeitslosigkeit, Armutsrisiko)
- Gewichtung von einzelnen Indikatoren
- Hauptindex und Satellitensysteme z.B. zu Dimensionen wie Qualität der Erwerbsarbeit oder Sexuelle Gewalt
- In Summe: weniger ein wissenschaftliches als ein politisches Problem!