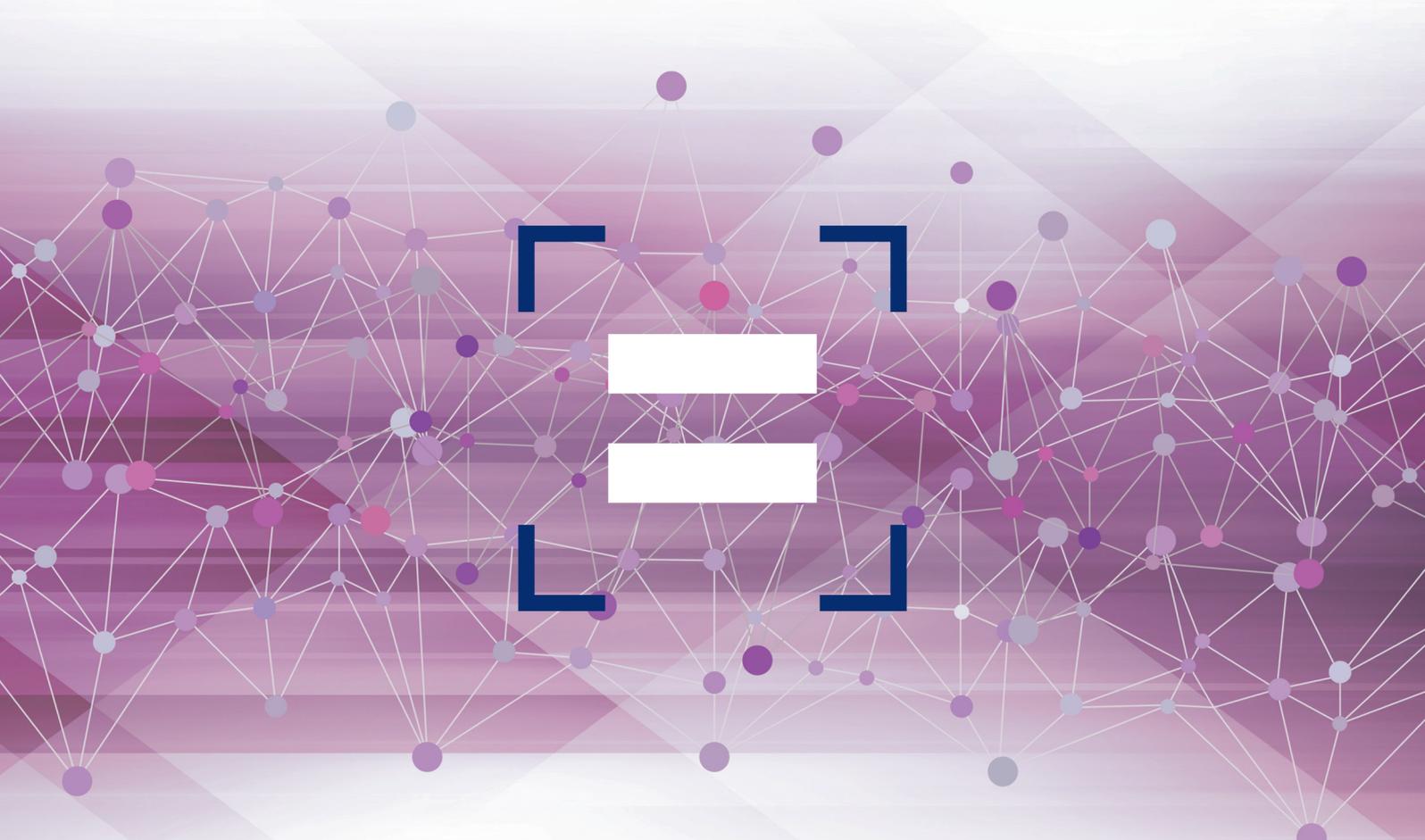


GENDER EQUALITY

A country objective

GENDER EQUALITY INDEX



EMAKUNDE

EMAKUMEAREN EUSKAL ERAKUNDEA
INSTITUTO VASCO DE LA MUJER

Erakunde autonomiaduna

Organismo Autónomo del

EUSKO JAURLARITZA



GOBIERNO VASCO

GENDER EQUALITY
A country objective



One of the fifteen strategic objectives of the Euskadi 2020 Programme by the Basque Government for the 11th Legislature is that the Basque Country become a leading country on gender equality in Europe. Achieving this requires continued progress on equality in all areas of political, economic, cultural and social life in the Basque Country. Meeting this challenge will entail the engagement of all public institutions and collaboration with the Basque Women's Institute-Emakunde to develop the 7th Plan for Gender Equality in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

The Gender Equality Index is a tool for measuring how gender equality has evolved across Europe.

The Basque Statistics Institute (EUSTAT) calculates the index using the methodology of the European Institute for Gender Equality. The latest update of the index was published this year and makes a comparison against the data for 2015, situating the Basque Country at 69.3 points out of 100.

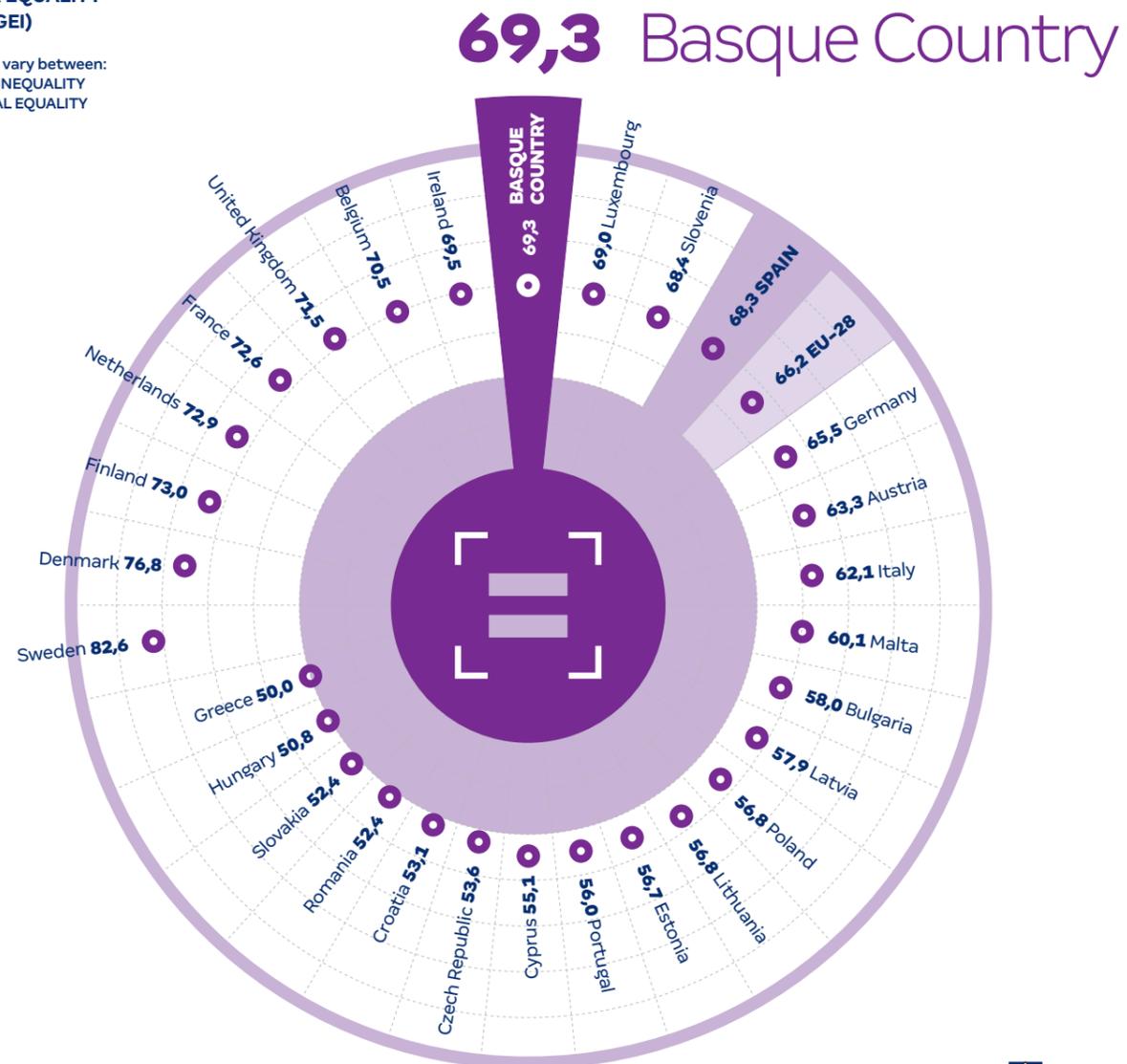
The Gender Equality Index is a synthetic indicator that uses a non-dimensional scale, on which 1 signifies total inequality and 100 signifies total equality, to summarise the inequalities that still exist between men and women in a series of significant aspects that affect their welfare and their personal development.

The index comprises 31 indicators structured hierarchically into six domains relative to employment, money, knowledge, time, power and health. These are in turn divided into 14 sub-domains.

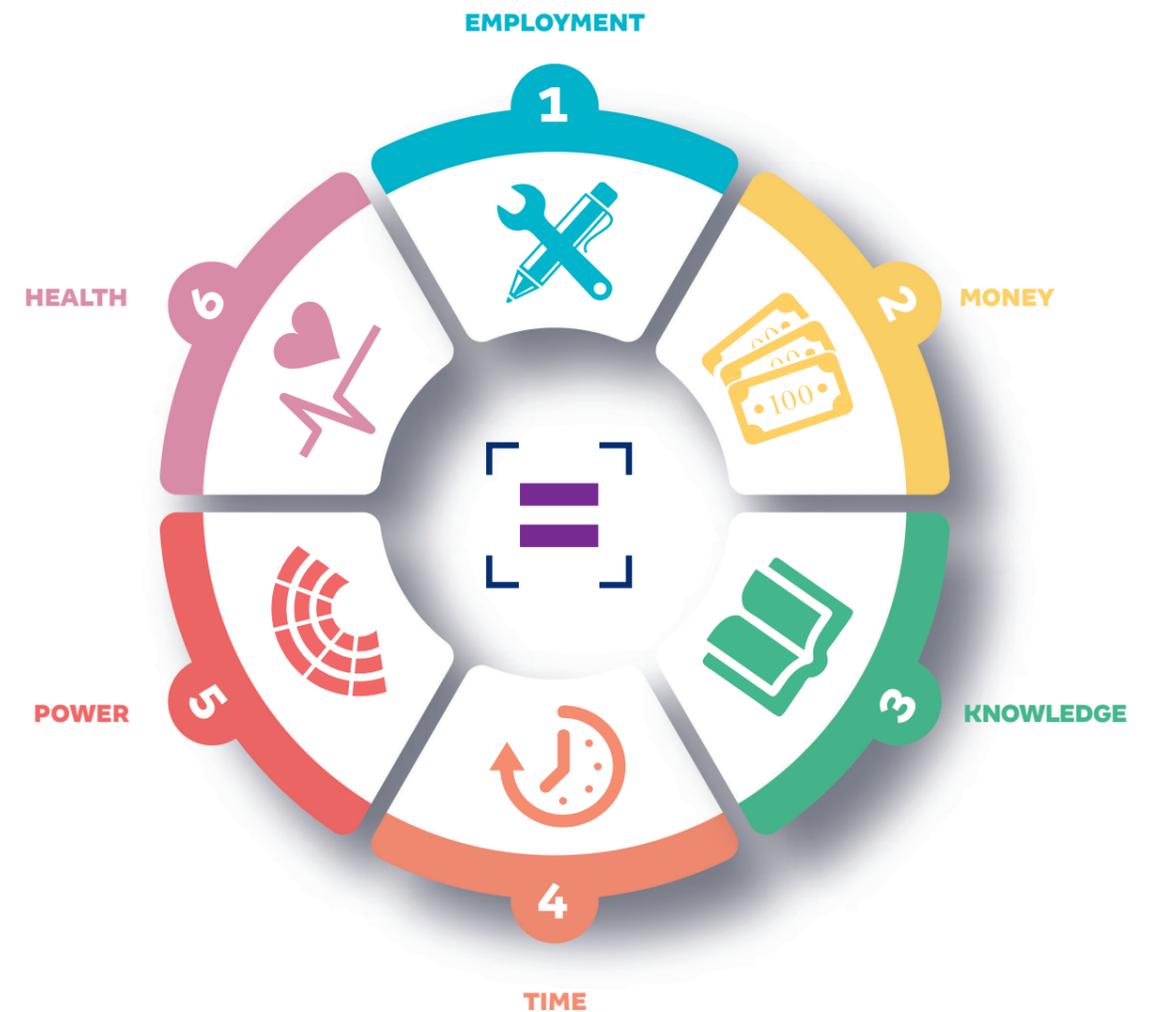
This report sets out the position of the Basque Country relative to each of these indicators with a view to identifying areas where the government should persevere to maintain its position as a European leader and particularly those areas where more intensified action is needed to achieve real and genuine equality.

GENDER EQUALITY INDEX (GEI)

The scores vary between:
1 = TOTAL INEQUALITY
100 = TOTAL EQUALITY



Source: Eustat





Employment

Dimension

1. Full-time employment:
Equivalent rate of full-time employment (percentage of the employed population aged 16 and above).

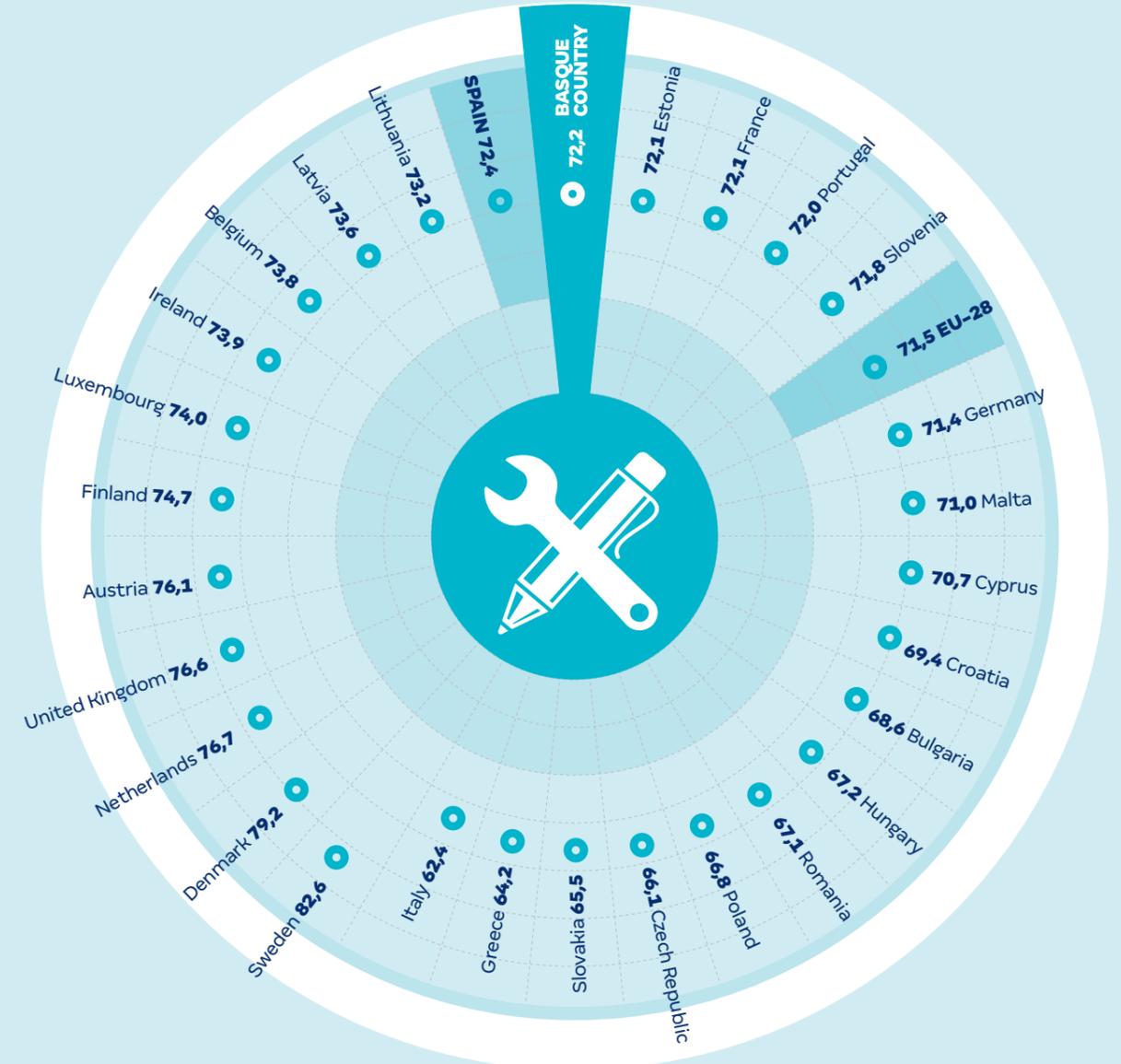
2. Working life duration:
Working life duration (in years).

3. Segregation by activity sectors:
Employment in Education, Healthcare and Social Services (percentage of the employed population aged 16 and above).

4. Working flexibility for personal and family reasons:
Proportion of the salaried and integrated population that feels it can balance working life with social and family obligations.

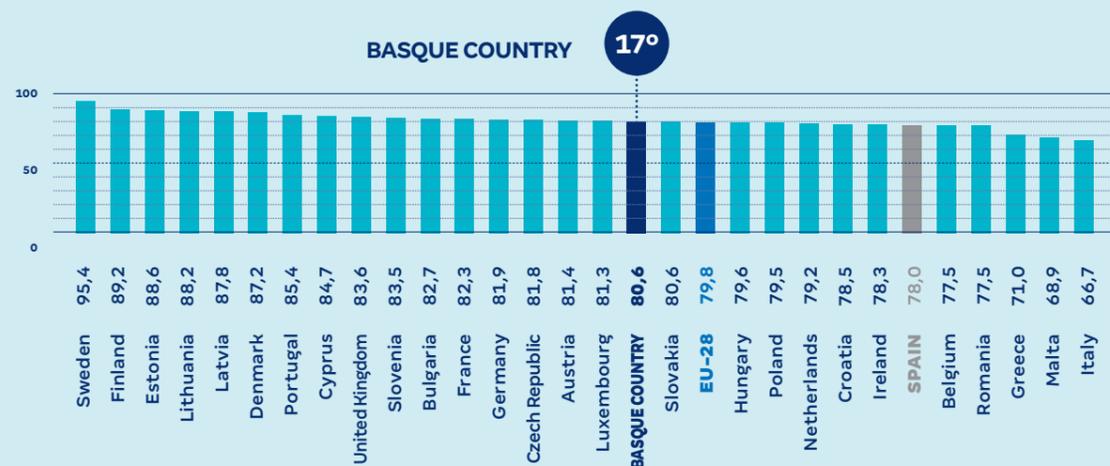
5. Career prospects:
The Career Prospects Index is one of job quality indexes developed by Eurofound on the basis of four indicators that measure the employment situation, the prospects for career advancement as perceived by the worker, perceived likelihood of losing one's job and experience of downsizing in the organisation. It is measured on a scale of 0-100 where the higher the score, the higher the job quality.

BASQUE COUNTRY 72,2





PARTICIPATION SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

SEGREGATION SUBDIMENSION AND QUALITY OF WORK



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

1. Full-time employment

1. Sweden	93,2
2. Lithuania	85,2
3. Estonia	83,9
4. Finland	83,9
5. Latvia	83,7
6. Cyprus	82,1
7. Denmark	81,0
8. Bulgaria	80,6
9. Portugal	80,1
10. Slovenia	79,6
11. Czech Republic	79,3
12. Luxembourg	78,6
13. Slovakia	77,6
14. France	77,2
15. Poland	77,1
16. United Kingdom	76,9
17. Hungary	76,8
18. Ireland	74,8
19. Romania	74,5
20. Austria	73,9
21. BASQUE COUNTRY	73,5
EU-28	73,4
22. Germany	73,1
23. Croatia	73,1
24. Belgium	71,6
25. SPAIN	70,1
26. Netherlands	66,4
27. Malta	65,3
28. Greece	62,4
29. Italy	60,5

2. Working life duration

1. Sweden	97,5
2. Finland	94,4
3. Denmark	93,4
4. Estonia	93,3
5. Latvia	92
6. Netherlands	91,9
7. Lithuania	91,2
8. Portugal	90,8
9. Germany	90,7
10. United Kingdom	90,2
11. Austria	89
12. BASQUE COUNTRY	87,7
13. Slovenia	87,5
14. France	87,4
15. Cyprus	87,3
EU-28	86,1
16. SPAIN	86,0
17. Bulgaria	84,7
18. Czech Republic	84,2
19. Croatia	83,9
20. Luxembourg	83,9
21. Slovakia	83,6
22. Belgium	83,4
23. Hungary	82,4
24. Poland	81,9
25. Ireland	81,8
26. Romania	80,4
27. Greece	79,6
28. Italy	72,9
29. Malta	72,5

SEGREGATION AND QUALITY OF WORK INDICATORS

3. Segregation by activity sectors

1. Denmark	48,2
2. United Kingdom	42,9
3. Sweden	42,8
4. Luxembourg	42,7
5. Belgium	41,6
6. France	40,5
7. Malta	40,5
8. Germany	38,6
9. Greece	38,6
10. Netherlands	38,4
11. BASQUE COUNTRY	38,2
12. Austria	37,3
13. Cyprus	36,2
EU-28	35,8
14. SPAIN	35,7
15. Ireland	33,7
16. Finland	33,5
17. Italy	32,3
18. Portugal	31,0
19. Lithuania	30,7
20. Slovenia	28,4
21. Hungary	27,7
22. Estonia	27,2
23. Croatia	26,6
24. Latvia	25,6
25. Czech Republic	24,9
26. Poland	24,3
27. Bulgaria	23,0
28. Slovakia	21,6
29. Romania	21,1

4. Working flexibility for personal and family reasons

1. Netherlands	92,6
2. Malta	83,0
3. Austria	81,9
4. Ireland	80,9
5. SPAIN	78,0
6. Sweden	75,7
7. Belgium	73,1
8. United Kingdom	71,7
9. Denmark	69,3
10. Latvia	68,3
11. BASQUE COUNTRY	67,5
12. Croatia	66,7
13. Slovenia	65,3
14. Portugal	63,7
EU-28	63,2
15. Luxembourg	61,4
16. Finland	59,4
17. Italy	59,2
18. Lithuania	59,0
19. Romania	57,7
20. Cyprus	57,2
21. France	55,7
22. Bulgaria	55,6
23. Estonia	54,2
24. Poland	53,6
25. Germany	53,4
26. Greece	51,5
27. Hungary	48,5
28. Czech Republic	44,9
29. Slovakia	42,6

5. Career prospects

1. Denmark	98,3
2. Luxembourg	98,0
3. Belgium	96,0
4. United Kingdom	96,0
5. Sweden	96,0
6. Malta	95,8
7. Romania	95,6
8. Slovakia	95,4
9. Finland	95,1
10. Germany	94,8
11. Estonia	94,7
12. Ireland	94,4
13. Austria	94,3
14. Hungary	93,8
15. France	93,4
EU-28	93,1
16. Lithuania	92,5
17. Bulgaria	92,0
18. Netherlands	91,8
19. Slovenia	91,5
20. Latvia	91,4
21. Croatia	90,9
22. Poland	90,7
23. Czech Republic	90,6
24. BASQUE COUNTRY	88,2
25. SPAIN	88,2
26. Portugal	87,6
27. Greece	84,0
28. Italy	83,8
29. Cyprus	83,4



Money

Dimension

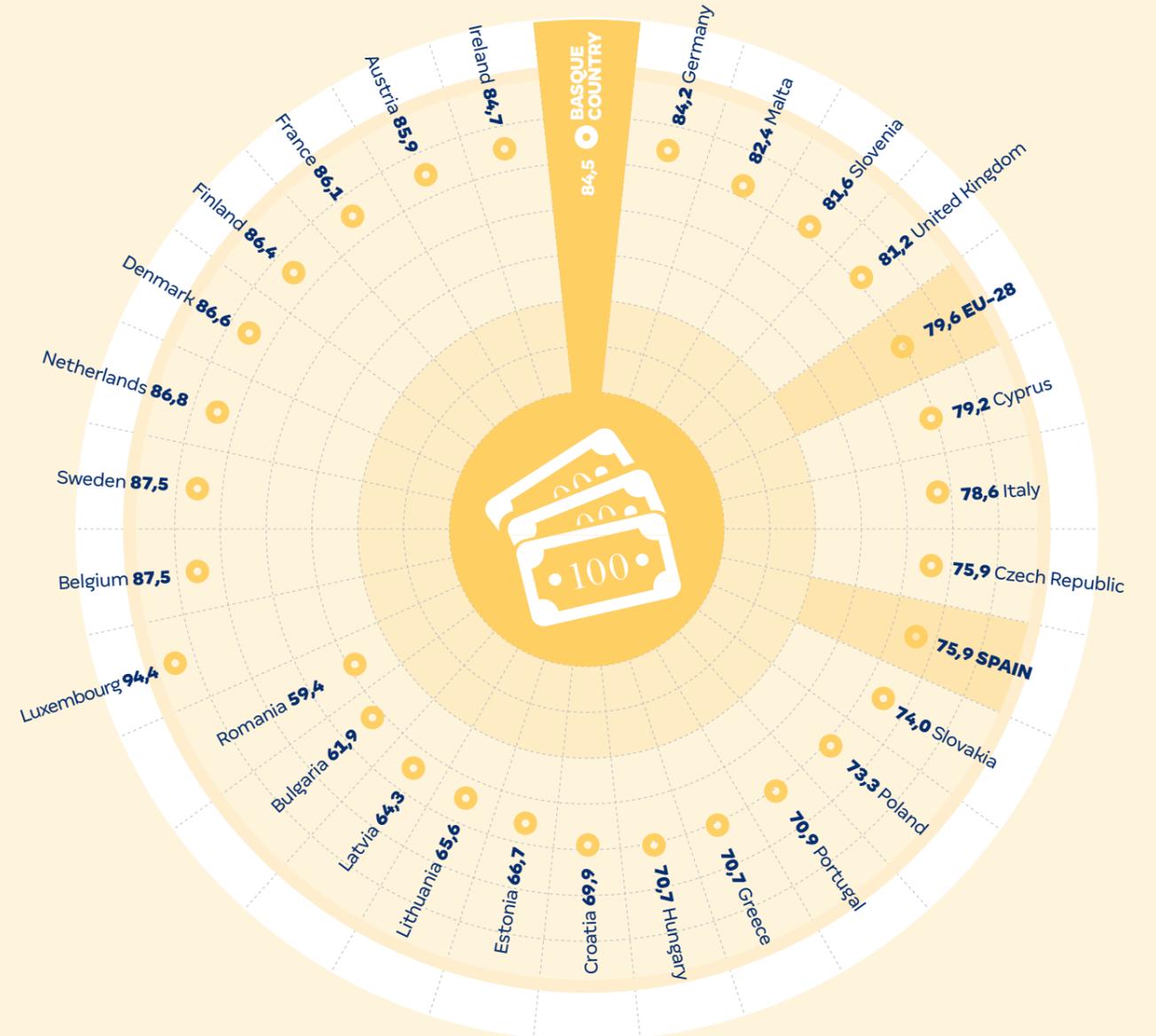
6. Wages:
Average net pay made by the salaried and integrated population (units of purchasing power for the last month paid).

7. Income:
Average equivalent household income per capita of the population aged 16 and above (units of purchasing power).

8. Risk of poverty:
Individuals not at risk of poverty, i.e. whose equivalent household income per capital is equal to or greater than 60% of the average income (percentage of the population aged 16 and above).

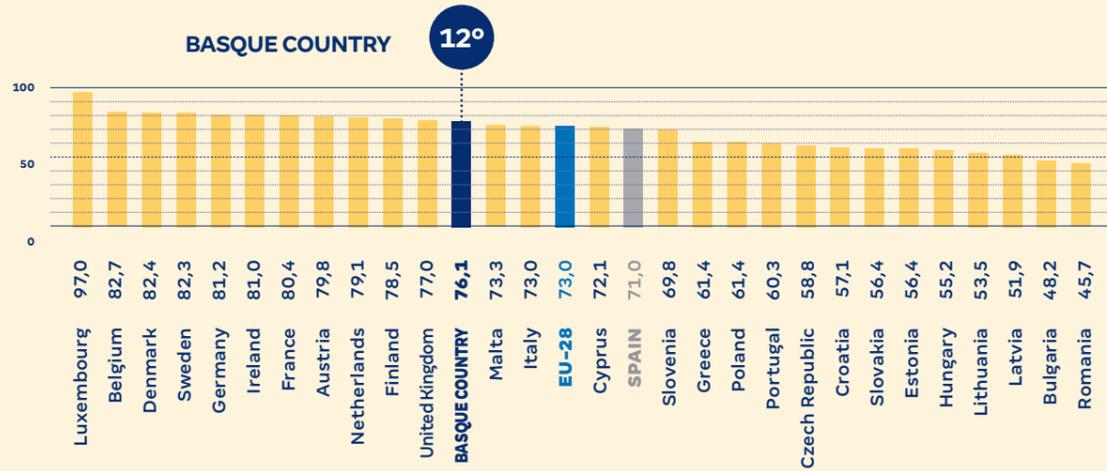
9. Distribution of income:
Ratio between income quintiles 20 and 80 (percentage of the population aged 16 and above).

BASQUE COUNTRY 84,5



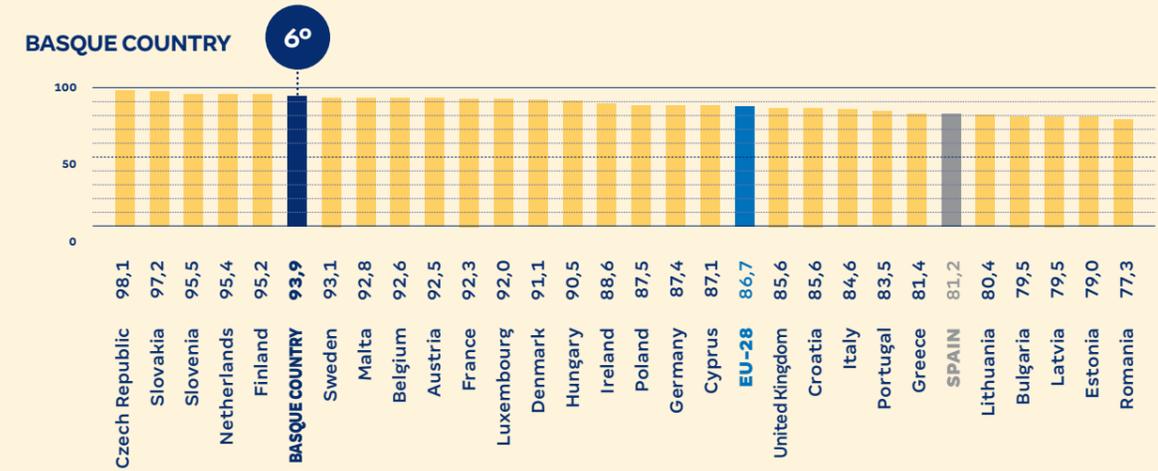


FINANCIAL RESOURCES SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

ECONOMIC SITUATION SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

FINANCIAL RESOURCES INDICATORS

6. Wages

1. Luxembourg	96,0
2. Belgium	86,9
3. Ireland	84,9
4. Denmark	83,5
5. Sweden	83,2
6. Germany	81,2
7. Netherlands	78,2
8. Finland	77,9
9. France	77,6
EU-28	76,4
10. BASQUE COUNTRY	75,5
11. Austria	75,4
12. Italy	75,0
13. United Kingdom	74,8
14. Malta	72,1
15. Slovenia	71,4
16. SPAIN	71,3
17. Cyprus	69,3
18. Greece	67,8
19. Poland	64,4
20. Croatia	61,9
21. Portugal	60,7
22. Hungary	58,6
23. Czech Republic	56,4
24. Slovakia	55,9
25. Estonia	53,2
26. Lithuania	52,4
27. Romania	52,1
28. Latvia	52,0
29. Bulgaria	47,4

7. Income

1. Luxembourg	98,0
2. Austria	84,1
3. France	83,2
4. Denmark	81,3
5. Sweden	81,3
6. Germany	81,2
7. Netherlands	79,9
8. United Kingdom	79,1
9. Finland	79,1
10. Belgium	78,5
11. Ireland	77,0
12. BASQUE COUNTRY	76,7
13. Cyprus	74,8
14. Malta	74,4
15. Italy	71,1
16. SPAIN	70,8
EU-28	69,7
17. Slovenia	68,3
18. Czech Republic	61,3
19. Portugal	59,9
20. Estonia	59,7
21. Poland	58,5
22. Slovakia	57,0
23. Greece	55,1
24. Lithuania	54,6
25. Croatia	52,3
26. Latvia	51,9
27. Hungary	51,8
28. Bulgaria	49,0
29. Romania	39,3

ECONOMIC SITUATION INDICATORS

8. Risk of poverty

1. Slovakia	98,5
2. Países bajos	98,4
3. Czech Republic	98,2
4. Finland	97,3
5. France	97,1
6. Denmark	97,1
7. Austria	96,8
8. Hungary	96,3
9. Luxembourg	96,3
10. Ireland	95,7
11. Malta	95,6
12. Belgium	95,5
13. United Kingdom	95,2
14. Poland	94,9
EU-28	94,8
15. Slovenia	94,8
16. Sweden	94,8
17. Cyprus	94,7
18. BASQUE COUNTRY	94,4
19. Germany	94,2
20. Portugal	93,5
21. Greece	93,1
22. Italy	92,8
23. Croatia	92,7
24. SPAIN	92,5
25. Lithuania	91,6
26. Romania	91,3
27. Bulgaria	90,1
28. Estonia	89,3
29. Latvia	88,5

9. Distribution of income

1. Czech Republic	97,9
2. Slovenia	96,1
3. Slovakia	95,9
4. BASQUE COUNTRY	93,3
5. Finland	93,1
6. Países bajos	92,4
7. Sweden	91,4
8. Malta	89,9
9. Belgium	89,8
10. Austria	88,2
11. Luxembourg	87,7
12. France	87,5
13. Denmark	85,1
14. Hungary	84,7
15. Ireland	81,4
16. Germany	80,5
17. Poland	80,2
18. Cyprus	79,4
EU-28	78,5
19. Croatia	78,4
20. Italy	76,3
21. United Kingdom	75,9
22. Portugal	73,4
23. Latvia	70,5
24. SPAIN	69,8
25. Greece	69,7
26. Lithuania	69,3
27. Bulgaria	69,0
28. Estonia	68,6
29. Romania	63,3



Knowledge

Dimension

10. University studies:
Individuals who have a tertiary/
higher education qualification
(percentage of the population
aged 15 and above).

11. Ongoing education:
Individuals in regulated/non-
regulated education during the
last four weeks (percentage
of the population aged 15 and
above).

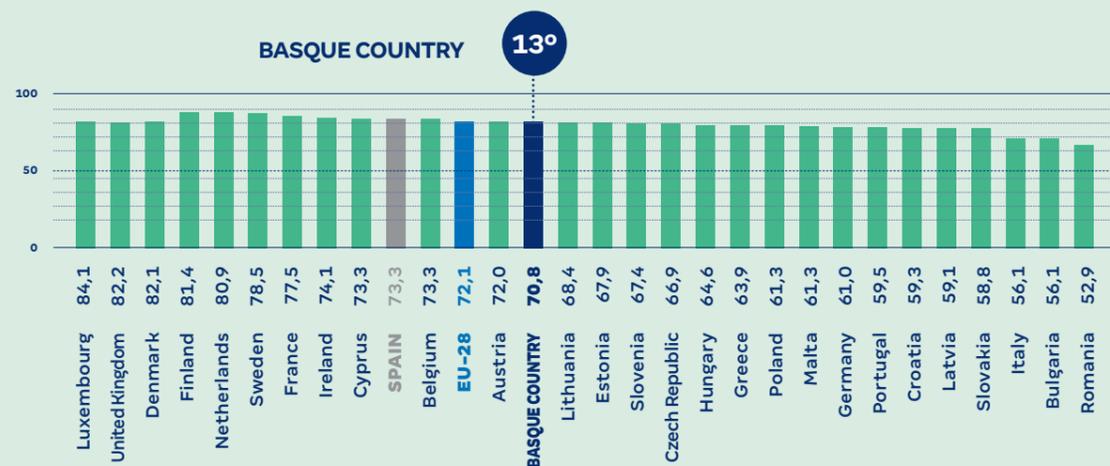
**12. Segregation by field of
study:**
University students in the fields
of education, health & well-
being and arts & humanities
(percentage of university
students).

BASQUE COUNTRY 63,9



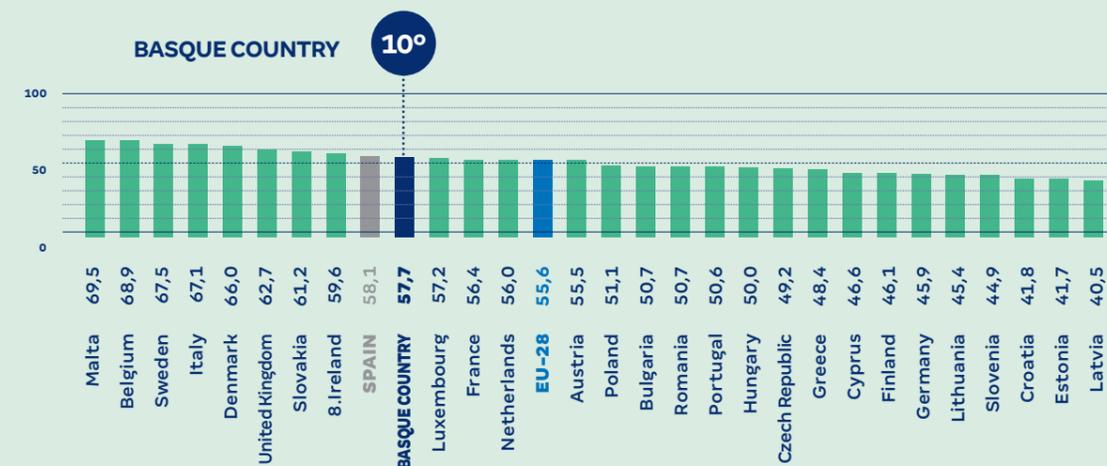


ACHIEVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

SEGREGATION SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

ACHIEVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

10. University studies

1. United Kingdom	96,6
2. Luxembourg	89,6
3. Ireland	87,9
4. Cyprus	86,8
5. Belgium	85,8
6. SPAIN	84,8
7. Finland	84,5
8. Netherlands	82,9
9. France	82,4
10. BASQUE COUNTRY	82,0
EU-28	80,4
11. Sweden	79,7
12. Denmark	79,2
13. Lithuania	77,5
14. Austria	76,3
15. Greece	75,5
16. Estonia	72,2
17. Slovenia	71,1
18. Czech Republic	70,1
19. Hungary	67,8
20. Poland	67,7
21. Croatia	67,7
22. Bulgaria	65,0
23. Malta	64,9
24. Slovakia	64,8
25. Germany	63,9
26. Latvia	63,4
27. Romania	60,0
28. Portugal	58,0
29. Italy	56,0

11. Ongoing education

1. Denmark	85,0
2. Netherlands	78,9
3. Luxembourg	78,6
4. Finland	78,4
5. Sweden	77,4
6. France	72,6
7. United Kingdom	67,8
8. Austria	67,7
EU-28	63,9
9. Slovenia	63,8
10. Czech Republic	63,7
11. Estonia	63,5
12. SPAIN	61,8
13. Hungary	61,4
14. Portugal	60,9
15. Belgium	60,8
16. Ireland	60,2
17. Cyprus	59,9
18. BASQUE COUNTRY	59,7
19. Lithuania	59,3
20. Germany	58,1
21. Malta	57,6
22. Italy	56,3
23. Poland	54,9
24. Latvia	54,7
25. Slovakia	52,8
26. Greece	52,2
27. Croatia	51,0
28. Bulgaria	47,2
29. Romania	45,8

SEGREGATION INDICATORS

12. Segregation by field of study

1. Malta	69,5
2. Belgium	68,9
3. Sweden	67,5
4. Italy	67,1
5. Denmark	66,0
6. United Kingdom	62,7
7. Slovakia	61,2
8. 8.Ireland	59,6
9. SPAIN	58,1
10. BASQUE COUNTRY	57,7
11. Luxembourg	57,2
12. France	56,4
13. Netherlands	56,0
EU-28	55,6
14. Austria	55,5
15. Poland	51,1
16. Bulgaria	50,7
17. Romania	50,7
18. Portugal	50,6
19. Hungary	50,0
20. Czech Republic	49,2
21. Greece	48,4
22. Cyprus	46,6
23. Finland	46,1
24. Germany	45,9
25. Lithuania	45,4
26. Slovenia	44,9
27. Croatia	41,8
28. Estonia	41,7
29. Latvia	40,5



Time

Dimension

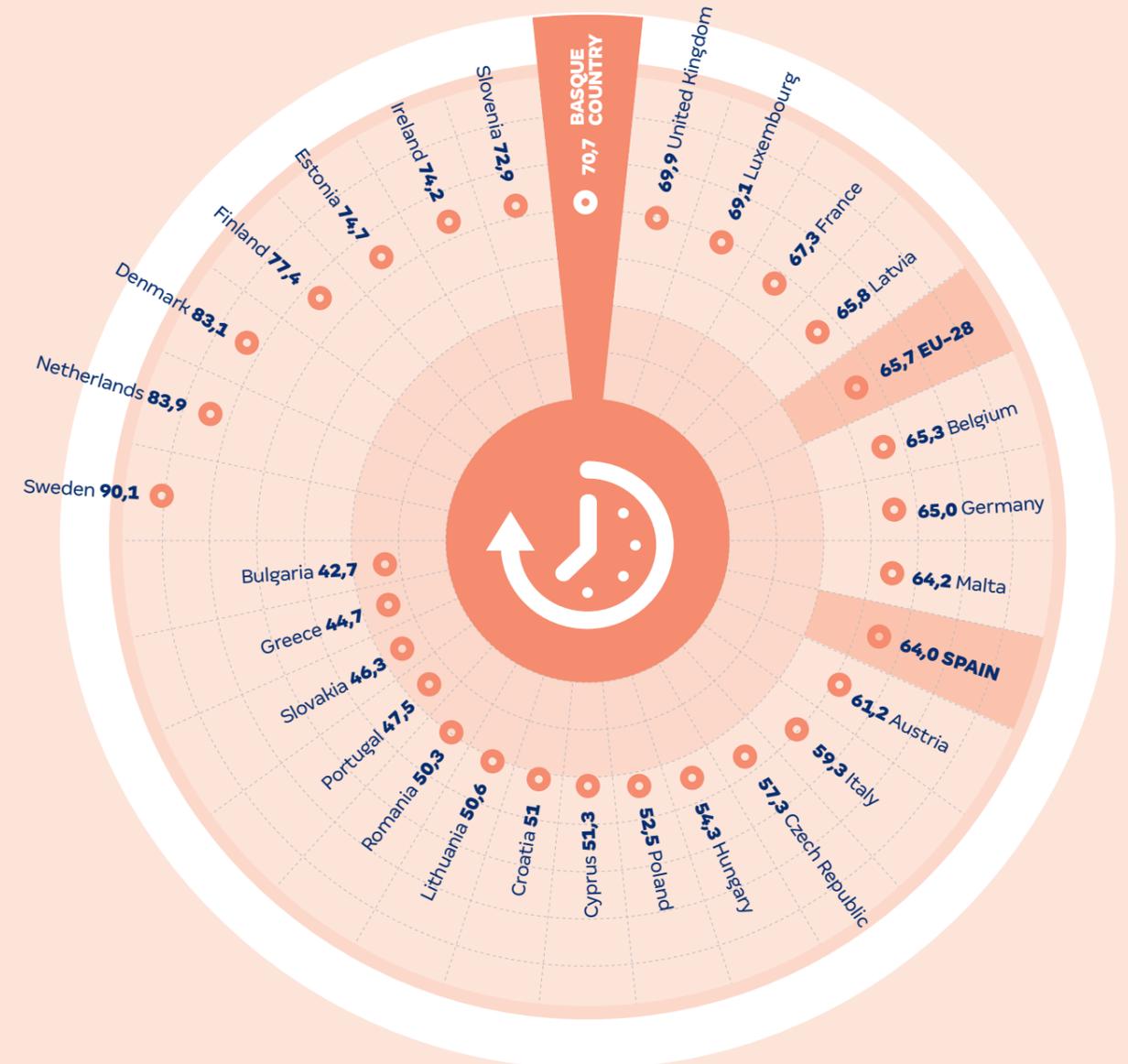
13. Caring for People:
Individuals who habitually dedicate some time to caring for children and/or the elderly or dependants (percentage of the population aged 18 and above).

14. Domestic Activities:
Individuals who habitually dedicate some time to carrying out domestic activities (percentage of the population aged 18 and above).

15. Sports, Cultural and Leisure Activities:
Employed individuals who habitually undertake sports, cultural and leisure activities (percentage of the employed population aged 16 and above).

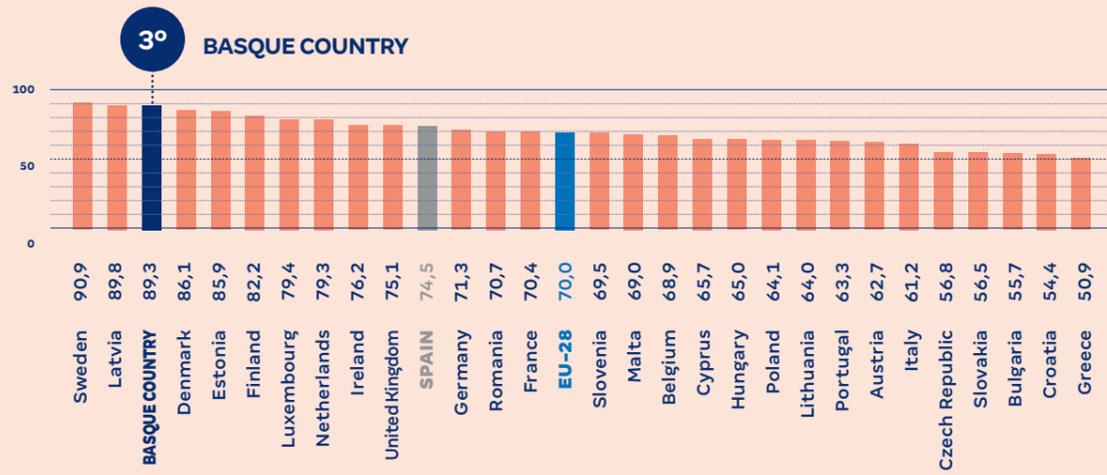
16. Voluntary and Charity Activities:
Employed individuals who participate in voluntary and charitable associations (percentage of the employed population aged 16 and above).

BASQUE COUNTRY 70,7





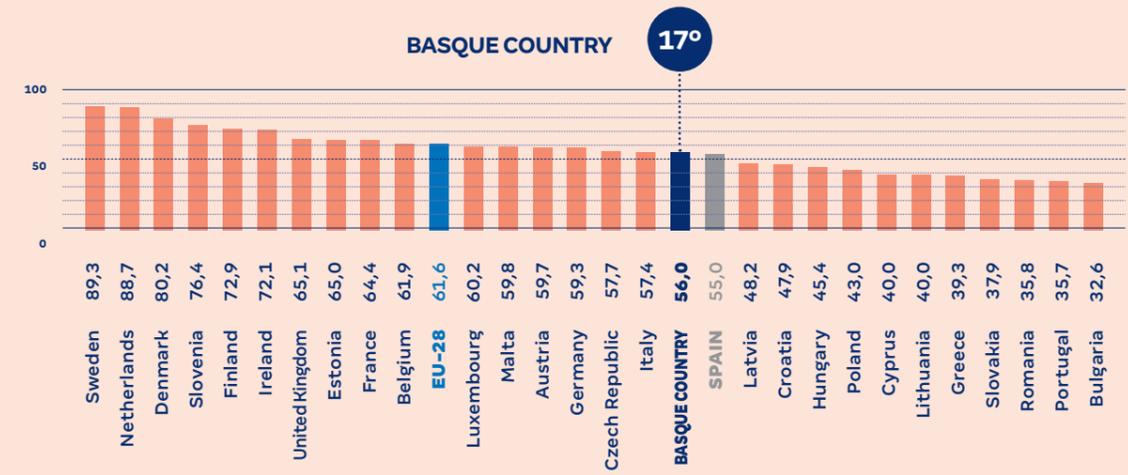
SUBDIMENSION FOR CARE-RELATED ACTIVITIES



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

CARE-RELATED ACTIVITIES INDICATORS

13. Caring for People

1. Latvia	97,6
2. Sweden	95,1
3. Estonia	94,6
4. Luxembourg	92,5
5. Denmark	91,9
6. Hungary	89,9
7. Slovenia	87,8
8. Portugal	87,1
9. Netherlands	84,7
10. Germany	84,7
11. Finland	84,1
12. BASQUE COUNTRY	83,2
13. Italy	82,8
14. SPAIN	82,2
15. Ireland	81,9
16. Cyprus	81,3
17. Bulgaria	80,5
18. Belgium	80,2
EU-28	79,6
19. France	78,6
20. United Kingdom	76,5
21. Croatia	76,1
22. Czech Republic	75,1
23. Malta	74,3
24. Lithuania	74,1
25. Austria	74,0
26. Romania	70,9
27. Slovakia	70,7
28. Poland	69,7
29. Greece	69,6

14. Domestic Activities

1. BASQUE COUNTRY	95,3
2. Sweden	86,7
3. Latvia	82,1
4. Denmark	80,3
5. Finland	80,3
6. Estonia	77,1
7. Netherlands	73,9
8. United Kingdom	73,6
9. Ireland	70,5
10. Romania	70,4
11. SPAIN	66,7
12. Luxembourg	66,4
13. Malta	63,7
14. France	62,2
EU-28	60,4
15. Poland	58,6
16. Germany	57,9
17. Belgium	57,6
18. Lithuania	53,9
19. Austria	51,4
20. Slovenia	51,1
21. Cyprus	50,1
22. Slovakia	42,3
23. Hungary	40,2
24. Italy	39,7
25. Portugal	39,4
26. Czech Republic	38,5
27. Croatia	32,7
28. Greece	32,2
29. Bulgaria	31,0

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES INDICATORS

15. Sports, Cultural and Leisure Activities

1. Netherlands	98,0
2. Denmark	93,0
3. Sweden	92,7
4. Slovenia	84,5
5. Finland	81,6
6. Ireland	80,6
7. SPAIN	80,2
8. BASQUE COUNTRY	77,5
9. Luxembourg	76,1
10. United Kingdom	75,5
11. Estonia	74,0
12. Belgium	72,2
13. France	71,5
EU-28	67,1
14. Malta	66,6
15. Austria	65,5
16. Italy	61,9
17. Czech Republic	60,0
18. Germany	59,8
19. Latvia	51,8
20. Poland	51,5
21. Lithuania	45,3
22. Hungary	44,0
23. Croatia	42,3
24. Bulgaria	39,8
25. Greece	39,6
26. Slovakia	36,4
27. Portugal	35,5
28. Cyprus	33,2
29. Romania	31,6

16. Voluntary and Charity Activities

1. Sweden	85,8
2. Netherlands	79,4
3. Slovenia	68,3
4. Denmark	67,4
5. Finland	64,1
6. Ireland	63,7
7. Germany	58,8
8. France	57,3
EU-28	56,0
9. Estonia	55,9
10. Czech Republic	55,5
11. United Kingdom	54,7
12. Austria	54,0
13. Croatia	53,5
14. Italy	53,0
15. Malta	53,0
16. Belgium	51,5
17. Cyprus	46,9
18. Hungary	46,8
19. Latvia	44,6
20. Luxembourg	44,2
21. Romania	40,0
22. Slovakia	39,3
23. Greece	39,0
24. Portugal	36,0
25. Lithuania	34,6
26. BASQUE COUNTRY	34,5
27. Poland	34,5
28. SPAIN	29,7
29. Bulgaria	25,5



Power

Dimension

17. Representation in the Government:

Gender distribution of Government members.

18. Parliamentary Representation:

Gender distribution of members of Parliament.

19. Representation in Provincial Assemblies:

Gender distribution of provincial assembly members.

20. Business Management:

Gender distribution of individuals who are part of a Board of Directors in large companies.

21. Public/Semi-Public Bank Management:

Gender distribution of individuals who are part of a Board of Directors in large companies.

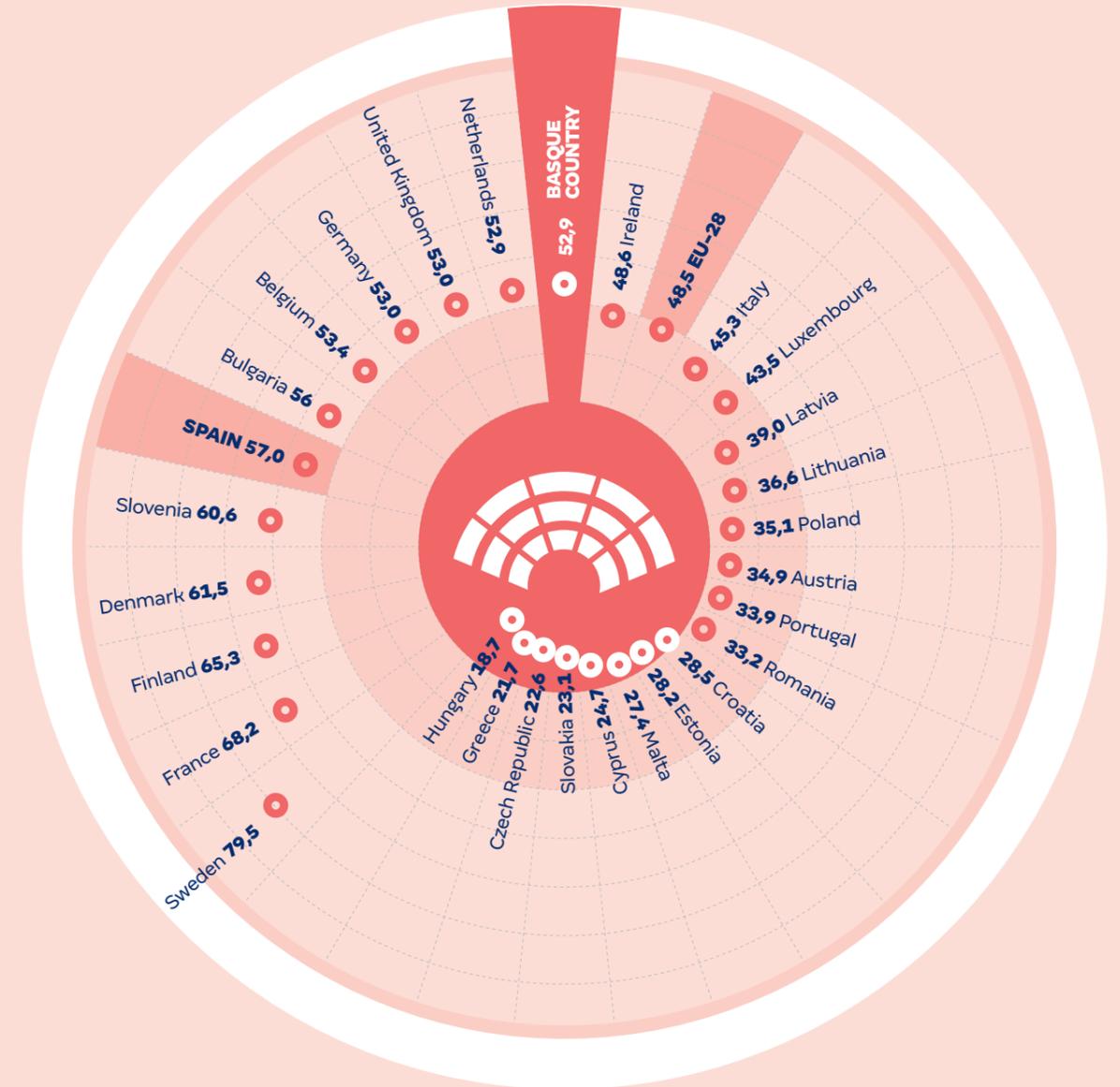
22. Public R+D funding: Gender distribution of members of the principal collegiate bodies making decisions on public R+D funding.

23. Public media:

Gender distribution of members of the principal decision-making collegiate bodies of the media.

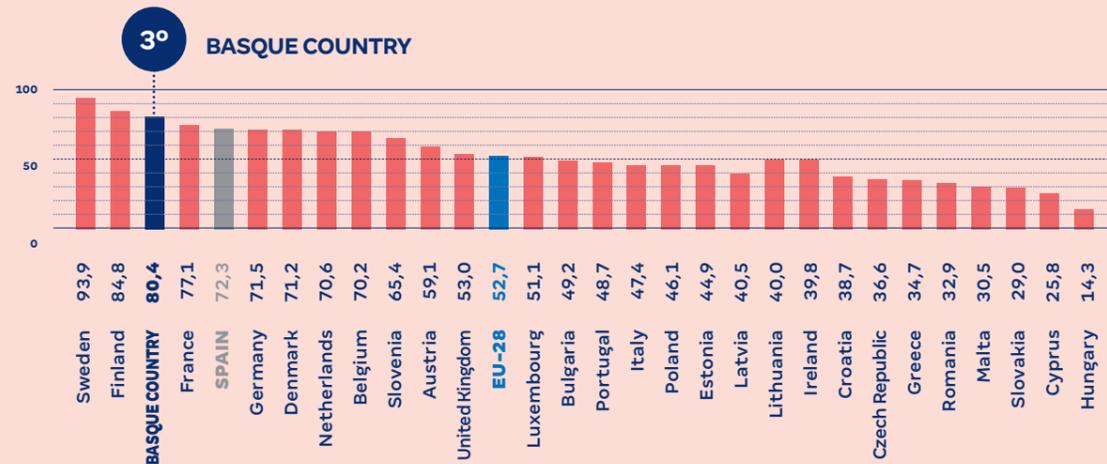
24. Sports federations: Gender distribution of members of the principal decision-making collegiate bodies of the organisations for the ten most popular sports.

BASQUE COUNTRY 52,9



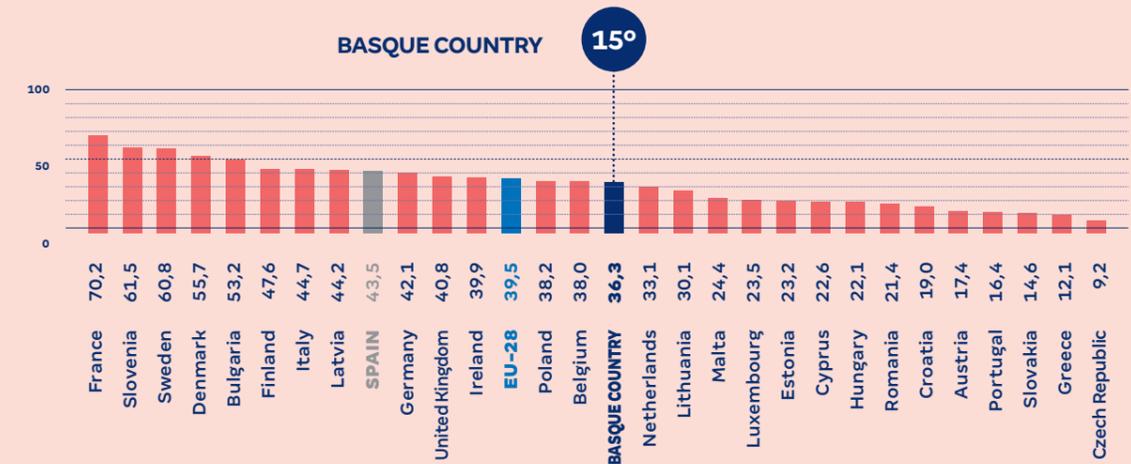


POLITICAL POWER SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

ECONOMIC POWER SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

POLITICAL POWER INDICATORS

17. Representation in the Government

1. Sweden	98,4
2. France	90,7
3. Finland	88,0
4. Slovenia	81,2
5. Germany	81,1
6. Netherlands	74,5
7. BASQUE COUNTRY	65,5
8. Denmark	63,9
9. Bulgaria	58,4
10. Austria	57,2
11. SPAIN	55,6
12. Luxembourg	52,0
13. Italy	51,7
EU-28	51,4
14. Belgium	49,0
15. United Kingdom	47,2
16. Poland	47,1
17. Romania	45,7
18. Latvia	44,0
19. Portugal	41,9
20. Estonia	38,7
21. Ireland	38,5
22. Lithuania	36,3
23. Czech Republic	33,5
24. Croatia	30,9
25. Greece	27,3
26. Malta	20,9
27. Slovakia	19,9
28. Cyprus	16,3
29. Hungary	3,7

18. Parliamentary Representation

1. Sweden	87,5
2. BASQUE COUNTRY	85,3
3. Finland	81,4
4. Belgium	80,5
5. SPAIN	74,5
6. Denmark	74,3
7. Netherlands	73,2
8. Germany	71,2
9. Portugal	59,6
10. Austria	59,0
11. Italy	57,5
12. Luxembourg	56,5
EU-28	53,0
13. Slovenia	52,6
14. United Kingdom	49,7
15. France	48,7
16. Poland	44,6
17. Croatia	43,0
18. Lithuania	41,1
19. Ireland	40,9
20. Estonia	40,6
21. Bulgaria	40,4
22. Greece	39,2
23. Slovakia	38,2
24. Czech Republic	38,1
25. Latvia	32,0
26. Cyprus	27,0
27. Malta	26,7
28. Romania	23,3
29. Hungary	18,1

19. Representation in Provincial Assemblies

1. Sweden	95,9
2. France	92,1
3. BASQUE COUNTRY	90,4
4. SPAIN	86,8
5. Finland	85,0
6. Belgium	81,0
7. Denmark	75,5
8. Netherlands	64,2
9. Slovenia	62,4
10. United Kingdom	62,2
11. Germany	62,1
12. Austria	61,0
13. Estonia	55,5
EU-28	53,7
14. Bulgaria	48,8
15. Poland	46,6
16. Latvia	45,4
17. Luxembourg	44,7
18. Portugal	44,5
19. Malta	44,1
20. Lithuania	42,7
21. Croatia	42,0
22. Ireland	40,0
23. Czech Republic	38,3
24. Greece	37,5
25. Cyprus	34,0
26. Italy	33,0
27. Romania	29,6
28. Slovakia	28,9
29. Hungary	21,1

ECONOMIC POWER INDICATORS

20. Business Management

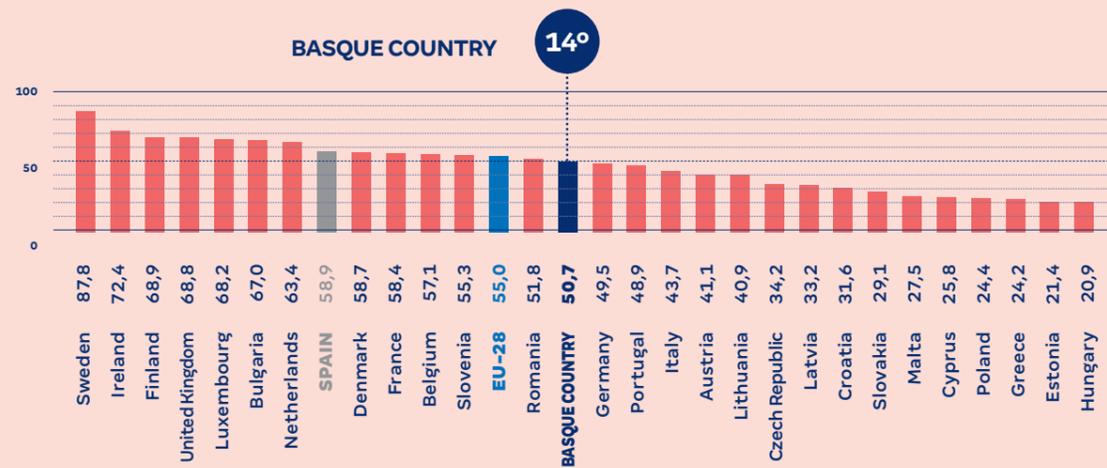
1. France	65,8
2. Sweden	63,0
3. Finland	57,3
4. Latvia	52,3
5. Italy	50,7
6. Netherlands	50,5
7. Denmark	50,4
8. United Kingdom	50,2
9. Germany	49,8
10. Belgium	47,0
11. Slovenia	44,4
EU-28	41,6
12. Croatia	37,0
13. SPAIN	35,4
14. Poland	34,4
15. BASQUE COUNTRY	34,4
16. Austria	33,9
17. Bulgaria	33,5
18. Slovakia	28,3
19. Ireland	27,0
20. Lithuania	25,6
21. Luxembourg	24,3
22. Hungary	23,5
23. Portugal	21,5
24. Romania	21,2
25. Greece	18,2
26. Cyprus	17,9
27. Czech Republic	17,3
28. Estonia	14,2
29. Malta	8,5

21. Public/Semi-Public Bank Management

1. Slovenia	78,6
2. France	74,6
3. Bulgaria	72,9
4. Denmark	61,0
5. Sweden	58,6
6. Ireland	52,8
7. SPAIN	51,7
8. Poland	42,0
9. Malta	40,2
10. Italy	38,8
11. BASQUE COUNTRY	38,2
12. Finland	37,9
EU-28	37,3
13. Latvia	36,1
14. Lithuania	34,5
15. Germany	34,4
16. Estonia	32,2
17. United Kingdom	31,3
18. Belgium	29,0
19. Cyprus	27,4
20. Luxembourg	22,8
21. Romania	21,7
22. Hungary	20,7
23. Netherlands	15,7
24. Portugal	11,3
25. Greece	6,1
26. Croatia	1,0
27. Austria	1,0
28. Slovakia	1,0
29. Czech Republic	1,0



SOCIAL POWER SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality



Health

Dimension

SOCIAL POWER INDICATORS

22. Public R+D funding

1. Ireland	97,8
2. Finland	90,9
3. Luxembourg	89,4
4. SPAIN	86,3
5. Bulgaria	85,3
6. Slovenia	84,2
7. Sweden	81,4
8. Belgium	77,7
EU-28	76,7
9. United Kingdom	76,5
10. Denmark	73,0
11. Germany	71,1
12. France	69,7
13. Netherlands	65,5
14. Italy	63,9
15. Latvia	63,6
16. Portugal	61,3
17. Austria	58,3
18. Czech Republic	58,2
19. Romania	56,5
20. Lithuania	56,2
21. Croatia	53,7
22. BASQUE COUNTRY	52,0
23. Cyprus	47,6
24. Poland	39,7
25. Slovakia	32,0
26. Malta	31,2
27. Greece	21,5
28. Estonia	1,0
29. Hungary	1,0

23. Public Media

1. Sweden	97,7
2. United Kingdom	89,0
3. Ireland	87,7
4. Luxembourg	81,3
5. Romania	78,0
6. Bulgaria	77,2
7. Netherlands	74,3
8. Finland	73,8
9. Belgium	70,6
10. Slovenia	69,3
11. Denmark	69,1
12. BASQUE COUNTRY	67,0
13. France	65,2
14. SPAIN	64,6
EU-28	61,8
15. Portugal	61,3
16. Italy	51,2
17. Lithuania	48,3
18. Germany	46,0
19. Estonia	44,4
20. Hungary	44,1
21. Austria	38,7
22. Slovakia	35,5
23. Greece	34,7
24. Malta	33,7
25. Czech Republic	30,0
26. Poland	28,0
27. Croatia	27,0
28. Cyprus	21,5
29. Latvia	11,8

24. Sports Federations

1. Sweden	84,3
2. Netherlands	50,5
3. Finland	42,0
4. United Kingdom	40,7
5. France	40,4
6. Bulgaria	38,5
7. Denmark	34,1
8. Luxembourg	34,1
9. BASQUE COUNTRY	33,2
10. Ireland	31,8
11. Germany	31,5
12. Austria	26,5
EU-28	26,3
13. SPAIN	25,7
14. Portugal	24,3
15. Latvia	24,2
16. Belgium	23,1
17. Romania	20,8
18. Slovakia	19,7
19. Estonia	18,8
20. Lithuania	18,2
21. Malta	17,8
22. Hungary	17,7
23. Greece	16,5
24. Italy	16,1
25. Czech Republic	14,6
26. Croatia	14,1
27. Slovenia	12,4
28. Cyprus	8,3
29. Poland	5,7

25. Perception of own health:

Perception of own health as good or very good (percentage of the population aged 16 and above).

26. Life expectancy:

Life expectancy at birth (years).

27. Years in good health:

Years in good health at birth.

28. Consumption of tobacco and alcoholic drinks:

Individuals who do not smoke or abuse alcohol (percentage of the population aged 16 and above).

29. Healthy lifestyle habits:

Individuals who undertake physical activity and/or consume fruit and vegetables (percentage of the population aged 16 and above).

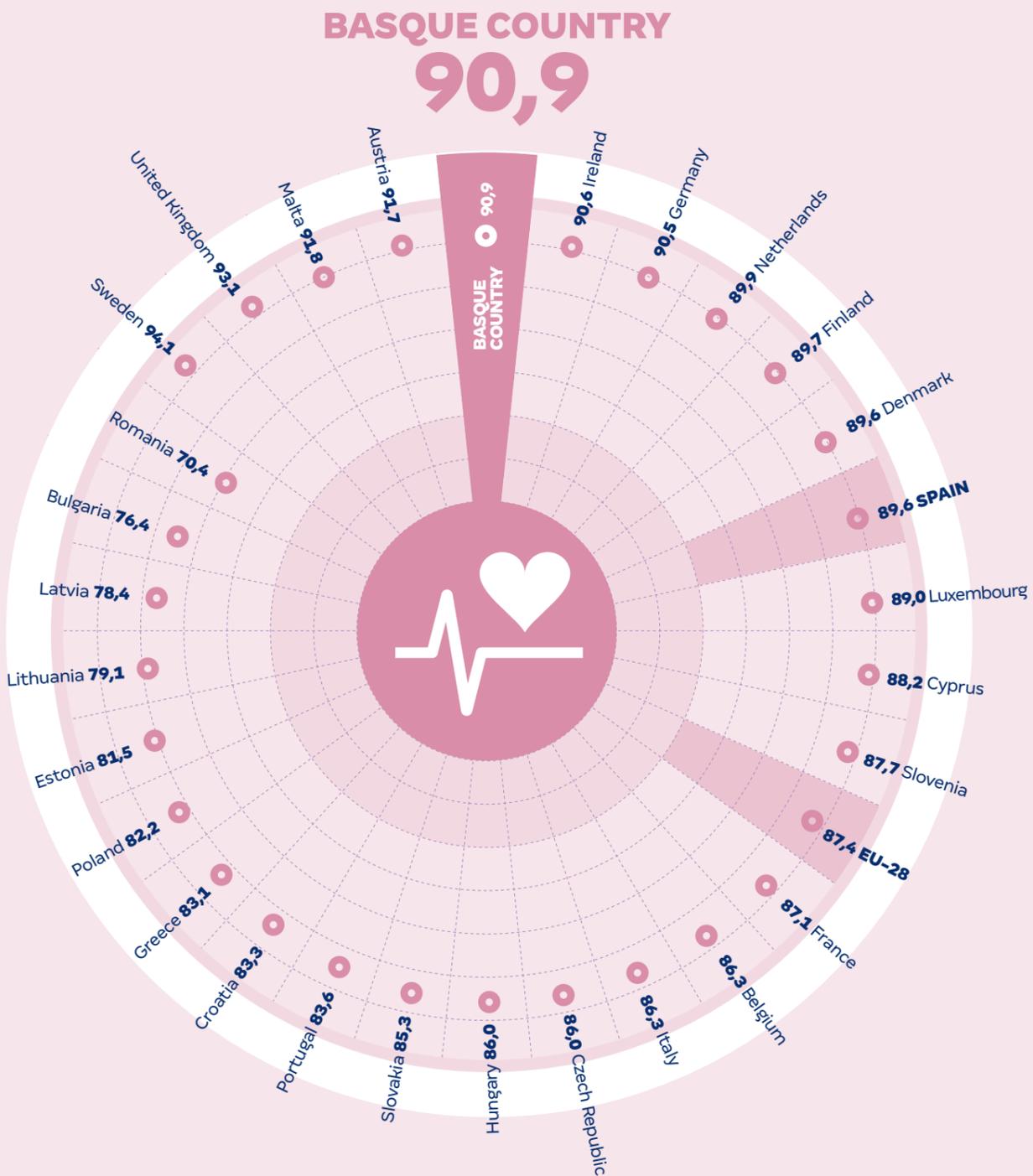
30. Healthcare:

Individuals without health insurance not requiring healthcare (percentage of the population aged 16 or more).

31. Dental care:

Individuals without health insurance not requiring dental care (percentage of the population aged 16 or more).

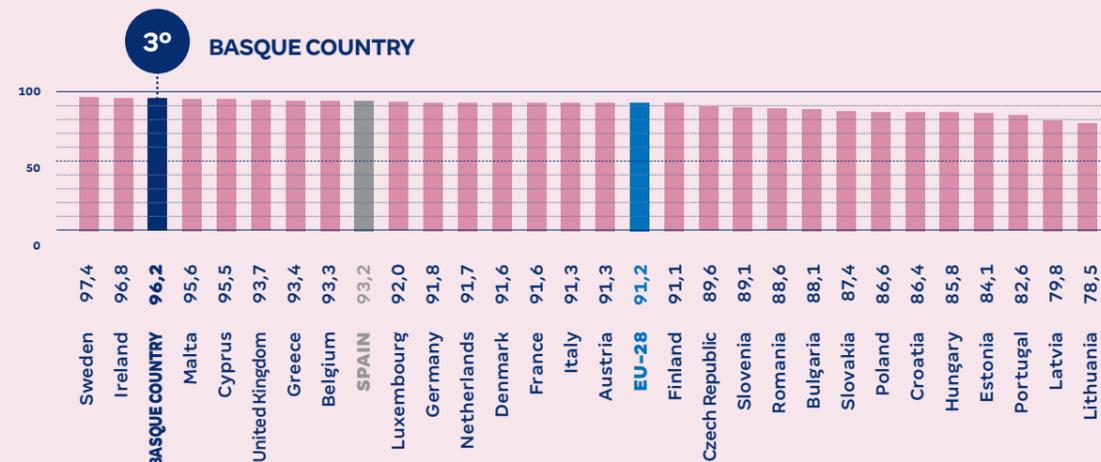
GENDER EQUALITY INDEX (GEI)
Health Dimensión



The scores vary between:
1 = TOTAL INEQUALITY
100 = TOTAL EQUALITY



HEALTH STATUS SUBDIMENSION



The scores vary between 1 = total inequality and 100 = total equality

HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS

25. Perception of own health

1. Ireland	99,0
2. Cyprus	97
3. Sweden	94,9
4. BASQUE COUNTRY	94,2
5. United Kingdom	91,8
6. Malta	91,4
7. Greece	91,4
8. Netherlands	91,3
9. Finland	91,2
10. Denmark	91,1
11. Belgium	90,9
12. SPAIN	89,9
13. Luxembourg	89,8
14. Austria	89,4
15. France	87,5
EU-28	86,5
16. Germany	86,4
17. Romania	85,8
18. Italy	84,9
19. Slovakia	84,4
20. Slovenia	84,2
21. Bulgaria	83,8
22. Czech Republic	83,5
23. Croatia	80,2
24. Poland	78,9
25. Hungary	78,0
26. Estonia	76,4
27. Latvia	67,8
28. Portugal	67,4
29. Lithuania	63,3

26. Life expectancy

1. Sweden	97,4
2. Netherlands	97,2
3. Italy	97,0
4. Cyprus	97,0
5. Ireland	96,8
6. Luxembourg	96,8
7. Malta	96,8
8. United Kingdom	96,7
9. SPAIN	96,6
10. BASQUE COUNTRY	96,5
11. Denmark	96,3
12. Austria	96,0
13. Belgium	96,0
14. France	95,9
15. Greece	95,8
16. Germany	95,7
17. Finland	95,7
EU-28	95,3
18. Portugal	95,2
19. Slovenia	95,1
20. Czech Republic	93,8
21. Croatia	92,9
22. Slovakia	91,8
23. Poland	91,7
24. Hungary	91,4
25. Estonia	91,3
26. Romania	90,7
27. Bulgaria	90,5
28. Latvia	88,7
29. Lithuania	88,2

27. Years in good health

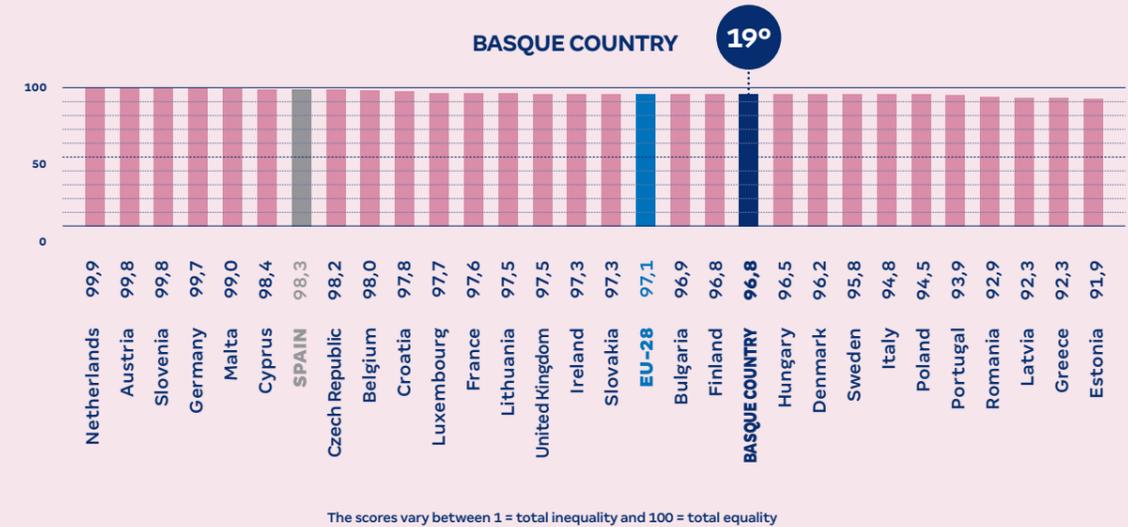
1. Sweden	99,9
2. Malta	98,5
3. BASQUE COUNTRY	97,8
4. Ireland	94,5
5. Germany	93,3
6. Belgium	93,0
7. SPAIN	93,0
8. Greece	93,0
9. United Kingdom	92,5
10. Cyprus	92,4
11. Italy	92,1
EU-28	91,9
12. Czech Republic	91,5
13. France	91,4
14. Bulgaria	90,1
15. Luxembourg	89,5
16. Romania	89,3
17. Poland	89,1
18. Austria	88,6
19. Slovenia	88,2
20. Hungary	88,1
21. Denmark	87,4
22. Netherlands	86,7
23. Finland	86,2
24. Slovakia	86,1
25. Croatia	86,1
26. Portugal	85,2
27. Estonia	84,5
28. Lithuania	83,9
29. Latvia	83,0



HEALTHY BEHAVIOR SUBDIMENSION



HEALTHCARE SUBDIMENSION



HEALTHY BEHAVIOR INDICATORS

28. Consumption of tobacco and alcoholic drinks

1. BASQUE COUNTRY	93,8
2. Italy	89,6
3. SPAIN	86,5
4. Sweden	85,9
5. Portugal	85,3
6. Hungary	84,3
7. Netherlands	84,1
8. United Kingdom	84,0
9. Croatia	82,9
10. Malta	82,4
11. Austria	80,6
12. France	80,3
13. Greece	80,2
14. Czech Republic	79,4
15. Slovenia	79,3
16. Slovakia	77,3
EU-28	77,3
17. Cyprus	76,7
18. Poland	76,5
19. Belgium	75,9
20. Germany	73,3
21. Bulgaria	72,4
22. Ireland	72,4
23. Luxembourg	71,4
24. Finland	70,5
25. Denmark	70,5
26. Lithuania	66,8
27. Latvia	66,6
28. Estonia	65,6
29. Romania	57,5

29. Healthy lifestyle habits

1. Finland	93,4
2. United Kingdom	92,9
3. Denmark	92,9
4. Sweden	92,8
5. Austria	88,7
6. Germany	88,4
7. Ireland	85,7
8. Luxembourg	85,5
9. Malta	81,0
10. Estonia	74,7
11. Netherlands	74,5
EU-28	73,5
12. Slovenia	72,5
13. SPAIN	70,8
14. Cyprus	69,3
15. Hungary	69,2
16. Slovakia	68,8
17. France	67,7
18. BASQUE COUNTRY	67,5
19. Portugal	65,7
20. Czech Republic	65,1
21. Belgium	64,7
22. Latvia	64,4
23. Lithuania	62,7
24. Poland	59,2
25. Italy	58,8
26. Croatia	53,7
27. Greece	53,0
28. Bulgaria	32,2
29. Romania	27,5

HEALTHCARE INDICATORS

30. Healthcare

1. BASQUE COUNTRY	99,9
2. Netherlands	99,9
3. Slovenia	99,9
4. Austria	99,8
5. Germany	99,7
6. SPAIN	99,5
7. Cyprus	99,1
8. Malta	99,0
9. Belgium	98,4
10. France	98,3
11. Ireland	98,1
12. Czech Republic	97,6
13. Portugal	97,5
14. Lithuania	97,4
15. Luxembourg	97,3
EU-28	97,2
16. United Kingdom	97,1
17. Croatia	97,0
18. Slovakia	96,9
19. Bulgaria	96,6
20. Finland	96,5
21. Denmark	96,5
22. Hungary	95,9
23. Italy	95,4
24. Sweden	94,9
25. Latvia	93,6
26. Poland	92,6
27. Greece	91,8
28. Romania	91,7
29. Estonia	90,6

31. Dental care

1. Netherlands	99,9
2. Austria	99,9
3. Slovenia	99,8
4. Germany	99,8
5. Malta	99,0
6. Czech Republic	98,8
7. Croatia	98,7
8. Luxembourg	98,1
9. United Kingdom	97,9
10. Slovakia	97,7
11. Cyprus	97,7
12. Lithuania	97,6
13. Belgium	97,5
14. Bulgaria	97,1
15. Finland	97,1
EU-28	97,1
16. SPAIN	97,1
17. Hungary	97,1
18. France	96,9
19. Sweden	96,7
20. Ireland	96,6
21. Poland	96,4
22. Denmark	96,0
23. Romania	94,1
24. Italy	94,1
25. BASQUE COUNTRY	93,7
26. Estonia	93,1
27. Greece	92,8
28. Latvia	91,0
29. Portugal	90,2

SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING GENDER EQUALITY BY INDICATOR

The **Gender Gap (BG)** is a measure of gender equality (not gender inequality). It is calculated from the ratio between the value for women and the average value for men and women in the basic indicator being analysed (X), which is converted into a scale where 0 signifies total inequality and 1 signifies total equality. This is done using the following formula:

$$BG = 1 - \left| \frac{X_{it}^{mujer}}{X_{it}^{media}} - 1 \right|$$

The **Measure of Gender Equality (M)** in each basic indicator (X) is calculated using the Gender Gap (BG), which is corrected with a level factor and converted into a scale that goes from 1 to 100, with 100 signifying perfect gender equality. The calculation is made thus:

$$M_{(X_{it})} = 1 + \left[FN_{(X_{it})} \cdot BG_{(X_{it})} \right] 99$$

The Level Factor is applied with the aim of taking into account the success rate for each country for a given indicator. Generally speaking, it is calculated as follows:

$$FN_{(X_{it})} = \left(\frac{X_{it}^{total}}{X_{ref.}^{total}} \right)^{1/2}$$

Where $X_{ref.}^{total}$ is a benchmark value that the EIGE has established as the maximum value achieved by the variable X in any of the 28 countries of the European Union and in any of the four reference periods (2005, 2010, 2012 and 2015) for which the Gender Equality Index has been prepared.

These values are published in the "Gender Equality Index. 2017. Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005-2015" (page 108).

There are some exceptions to this formula:

1. The total value of the indicator is not taken for the indicators of Life Expectancy, Years in Good Health and Income. Instead, the arithmetic mean is taken from the results obtained for men and women.
2. No correction whatsoever is applied by means of Level Factor in the eight indicators in the Power domain and in two indicators (Caring for people and Domestic Activities) in the Time domain.

Aggregation in order to obtain the Gender Equality Inde

The GEI structure takes into account four levels:

1. The gender equality index, maximum aggregation level.
2. The index of the six dimensions being studied: employment, money, knowledge, time, power and health.
3. The index for the subdimensions that each of the previous dimensions are divided into.
4. The index of the basic indicators, of which a measure of gender equality (M) is calculated for each.

The aggregation process that leads to the calculation of the Gender Equality Index occurs in the form of a scale that goes from level 4 to level 1 as follows:

The synthetic indices by **subdimensions (S)** are obtained by calculating the simple arithmetic mean for the measure of gender equality (M) for each basic indicator (X):

$$S_{jit} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{nj} M_{(X_{it})}}{nj} \quad j= 1,2, \dots, 14$$

Where nj is the number of indicators included in each subdimension, and S_{jit} is the synthetic index for each subdimension, country and year.

The synthetic indices by **dimensions (D)** are obtained by calculating the geometric mean of the synthetic indices for the corresponding subdimensions (S):

$$D_{kit} = \sqrt[nk]{S_{1it} S_{2it} \dots S_{nkit}} \quad k= 1,2, \dots, 6$$

Where nk is the number of subdimensions included in each dimension and D_{kit} is the synthetic index for each dimension, country and moment in time.

The **gender equality index (IIG)** is obtained by calculating the weighted geometric mean of the indices for each dimension (D):

$$IIG_{it} = \sqrt{D_{1it}^{w1} D_{2it}^{w2} \dots D_{6it}^{w6}}$$

The weightings (w) utilised have been calculated by the European Institute for Gender Equality by applying the hierarchical clustering methodology.

• Employment	0,19
• Money	0,15
• Knowledge	0,22
• Time	0,15
• Power	0,19
• Health	0,10

EUSKADI BASQUE COUNTRY



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