



Promoting and supporting gender equality: the work of EIGE.

Maurizio Mosca Stakeholder relations EIGE

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Gender Equality Index 2017

- To monitor gaps and trends on gender equality throughout the Member States and the EU
- To allow an analysis over time and geographical areas
- To focus on the situation of women and men overall and in selected areas of concern
- To support the evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures and policies





Gender Equality Index 2017

$$I_{i}^{t} = \prod_{d=1}^{6} \left\{ \prod_{s=1}^{14} \left[\sum_{v=1}^{31} w_{v} \Gamma(X_{idsvt}) \right]^{w_{s}} \right\}^{w_{AHPd}} \begin{array}{c} i=1,...,28\\ d=1,...,6\\ s=1,...,14\\ v=1,...,31\\ w_{v}, w_{s}, w_{AHPd} \in [0,1] \end{array}$$













Positive trend for Latvia









EU-28 LV 71.5 ↑ 1.5 EU-28 LV 73.6 ↑ 1.9

Increased participation of women and men has narrowed the gap









Increased equality for earnings but persisting inequalities for poverty and wealth distribution





KNOWLEDGE LUI - ATTAINMENT - SEGREGATION



Regardless small progress, Latvia's score in knowledge segregation is the lowest in the EU-28









Reduced gap for sharing of care activities (second highest score in the EU-28). The division of time for social activities still remains an issue.









It remains the domain with the lowest score, mostly due to a strong gender imbalance in the area of social power, media in particular.









Gender gaps reduced and better data for both women and men. Men have more issue in terms of smoke/drink habits but devote more time to healthy behaviour









Latvia's score for the domain of violence is 38.2, which is higher than the EU-28 average and the second highest in EU











- Wide area for improvement
- Progress and positive developments
- Need for a wider gender mainstreaming strategy







European Union The progress in gender equality is as slow as a snail's pace

- Political pressure and legislative actions accelerate progress and improve gender balance in decisionmaking.
- A gendered division across study fields and occupations remains a reality for women and men in Europe.
- Unequal sharing of time for caring duties proves to be the most resistant to change.
- Implementation of gender and intersectional perspective helps to develop more equitable and effective policies.









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