

Removing Obstacles to  
**Gender Equality &  
Women's Economic Empowerment**

# Measuring Gender Equality for Development

ISET Gender Equality Index for Former Soviet Union Countries

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ISET and ISET Policy Institute

# More gender equity means more development

Improving gender equity is not only a goal with an intrinsic value. A substantial body of research highlights the linkages between gender equity and the achievement of other development goals, such as health, education, social and economic rights fulfillment, and even growth.

# Good policy making requires measures

Measuring gender equality properly is crucial for:

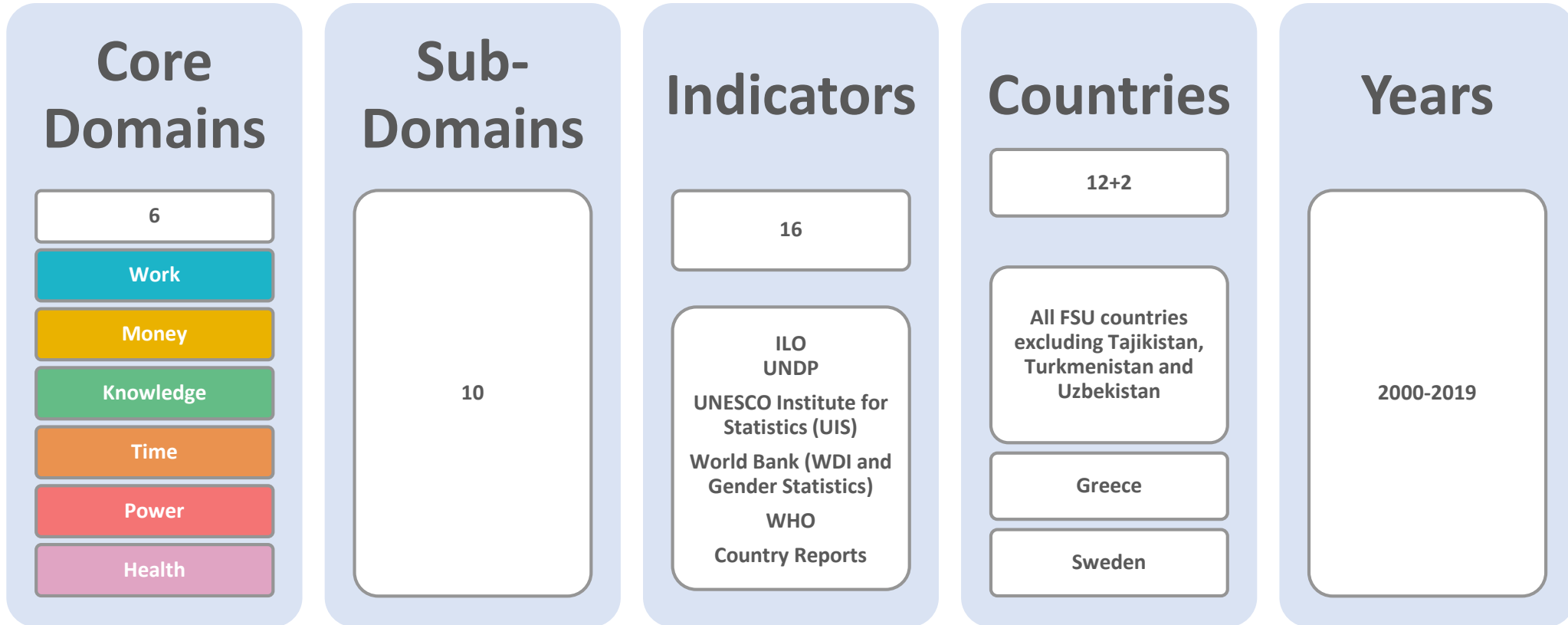
- Understanding the challenges specific to the country and identifying the areas that need improvement;
- Designing targeted interventions;
- Monitoring and evaluating the impact of policies.

# The ISET Gender Equality Index for Former Soviet Union Countries

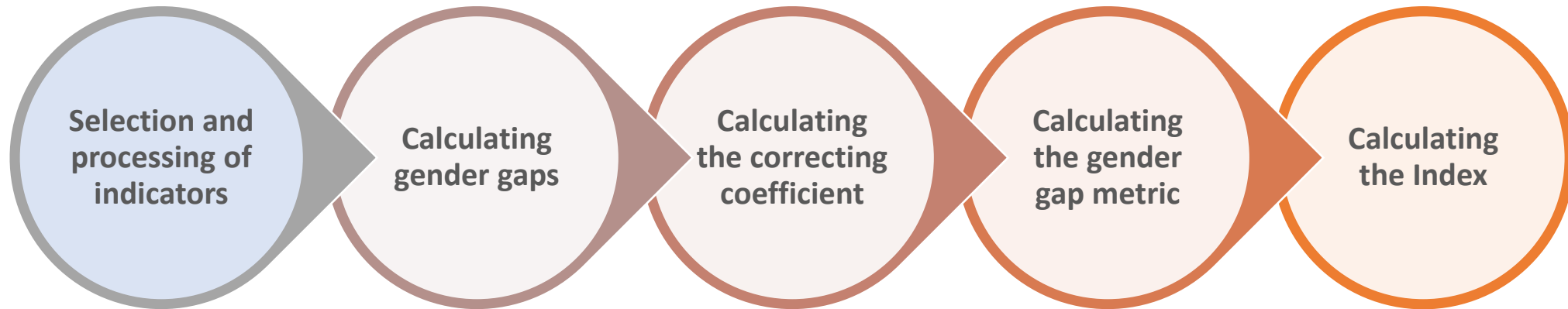
- Modeled after the Gender Equality Index developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) for the European Union
- Utilizing indicators from public international databases, to maximize the comparability across countries.
- Developing Index – as more and better data become available – but already fully usable

# The Index

# What is in ISET GEI



# Process



# Output overview: rankings by domain

Work

Money

Knowledge

Time

Power

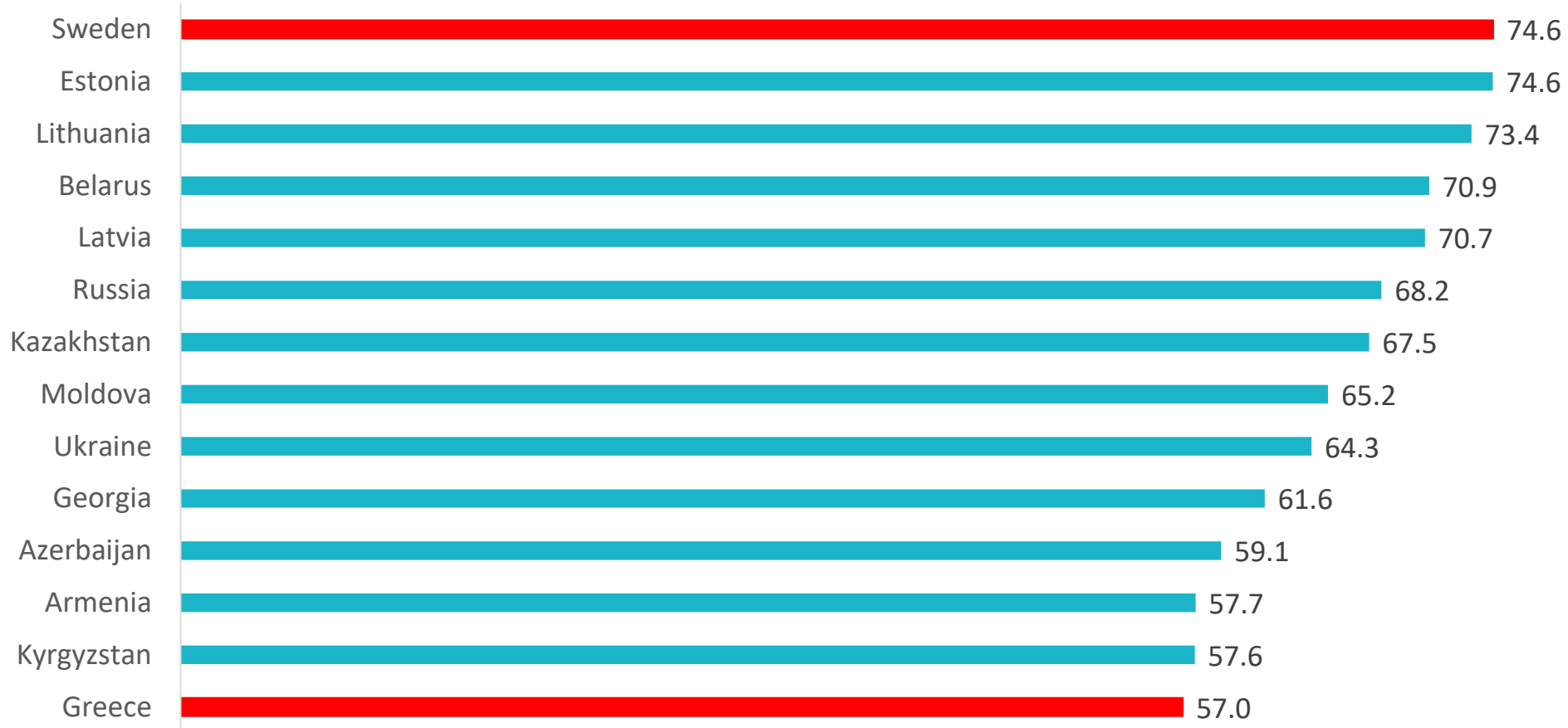
Health



# Work domain

The domain of work measures the extent to which women and men can benefit from equal access to employment and good working conditions [participation, gender segregation, quality of work].

# Work Domain



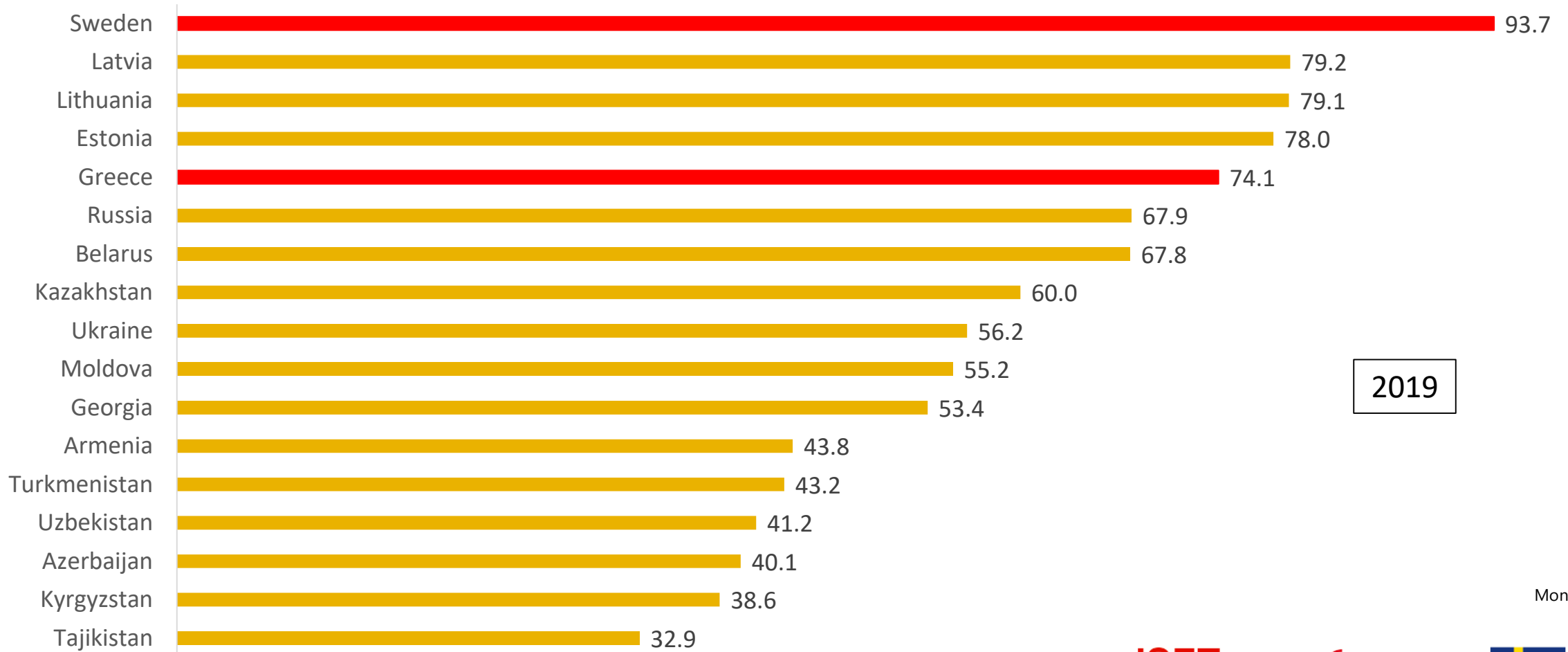
2019



# Money domain

The domain of money measures gender inequalities in access to financial resources [and to financial institutions] and women's and men's economic situation.

# Money Domain



2019

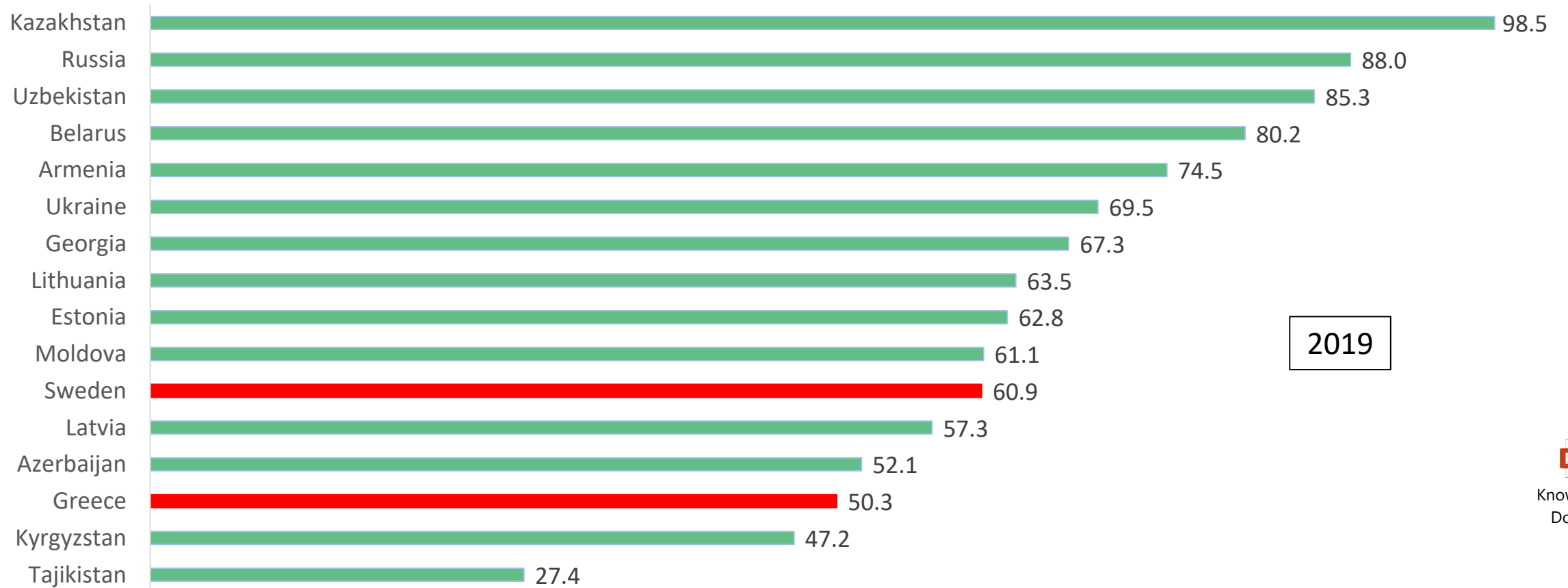


Money Domain

# Knowledge domain

The domain of knowledge measures gender inequalities in educational attainment, and participation in education and training over the life course.

# Knowledge Domain



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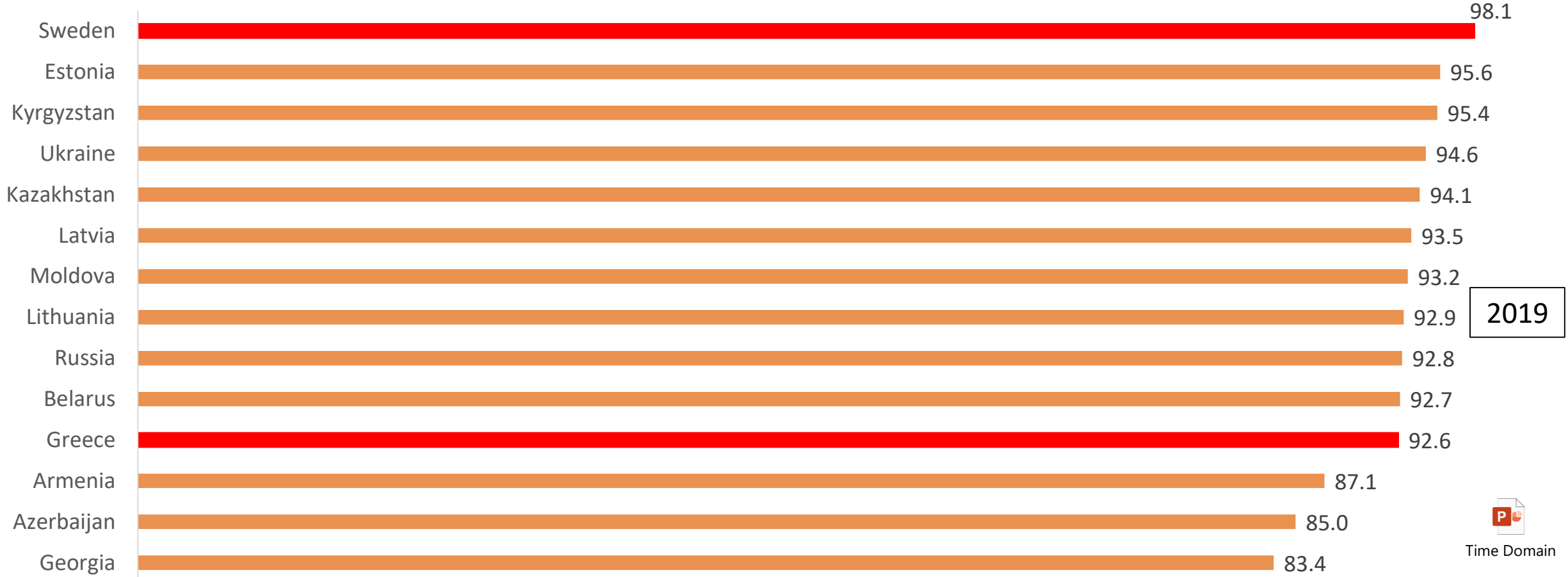


Knowledge Domain

# Time domain

The domain of time measures gender inequalities in allocation of time spent doing care and domestic work.

# Time Domain

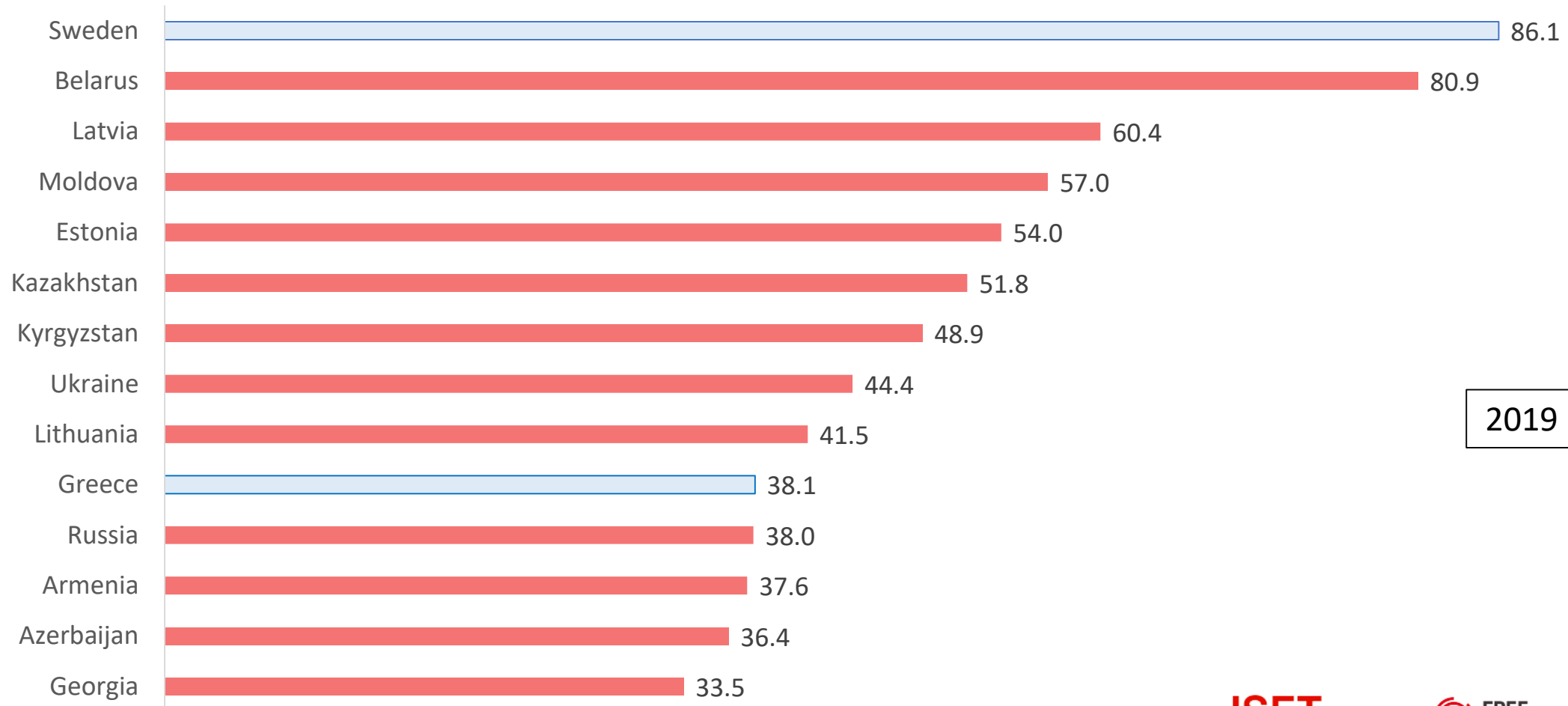




# Power domain

The domain of power measures gender equality in decision-making positions across the political and economic spheres.

## Power Domain



2019

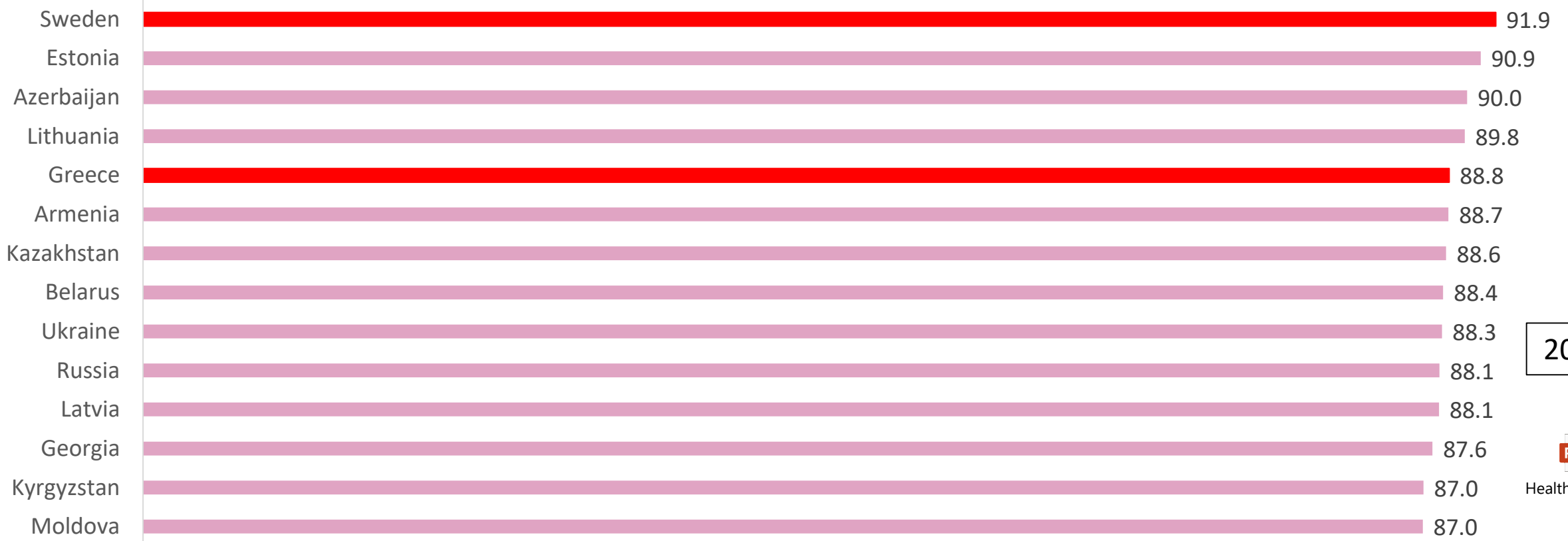


Power Domain

# Health domain

The domain of health measures gender equality in three health -related aspects: health status, health behaviour and access to health services.

# Health Domain



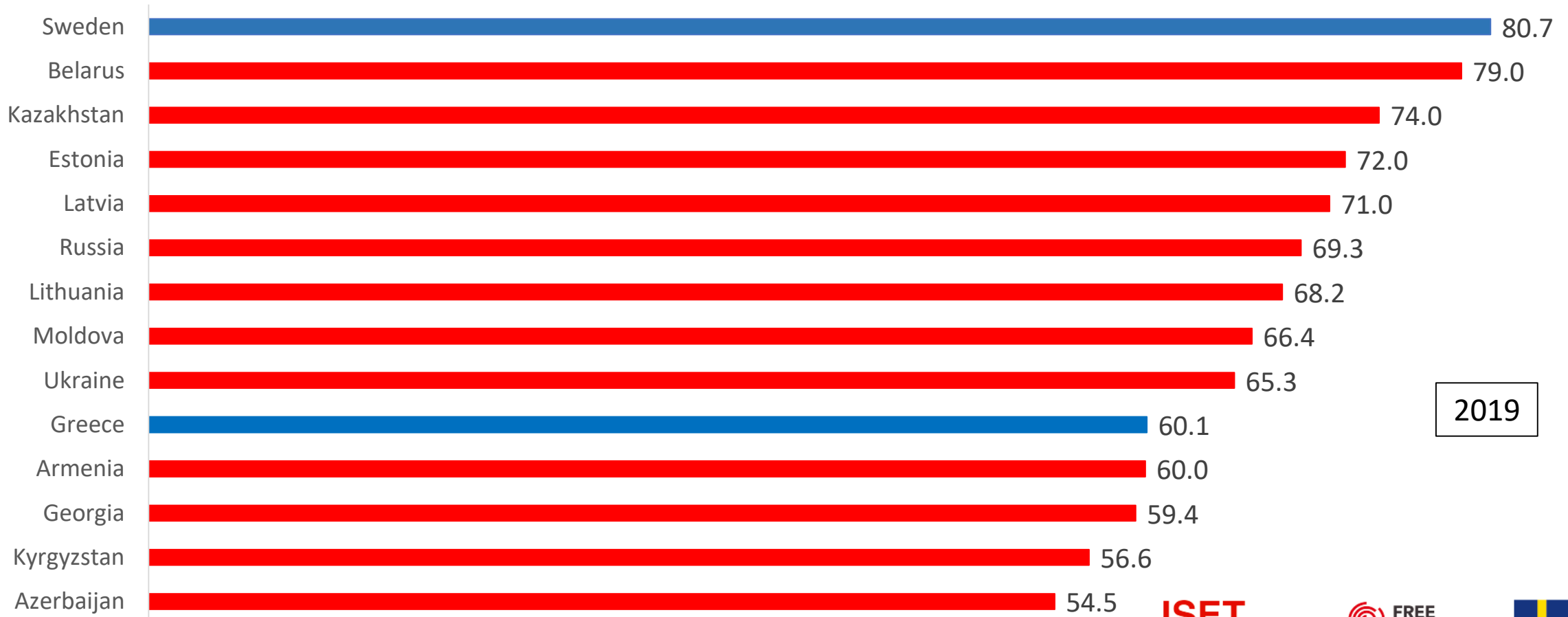
2019

 Health Domain



# Overall results

# ISET Gender Equality Index for Former Soviet Union Countries



2019

# How did the countries evolve over time?

	Change 2015-17	Change 2017-19	Change 2015-19
Armenia	6.2	1.6	7.8
Latvia	0.5	6.6	7.1
Ukraine	1.3	4.5	5.8
Belarus	3.5	1.9	5.4
Estonia	4.2	1.2	5.4
Moldova	1.8	2.0	3.7
Russia	2.5	0.8	3.3
Georgia	2.6	0.2	2.9
Kyrgyzstan	2.1	0.2	2.3
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Azerbaijan	0.3	0.4	0.7
Kazakhstan	0.4	0.0	0.5
Greece	-0.4	0.6	0.3
Lithuania	-0.2	0.3	0.2

# The path forward

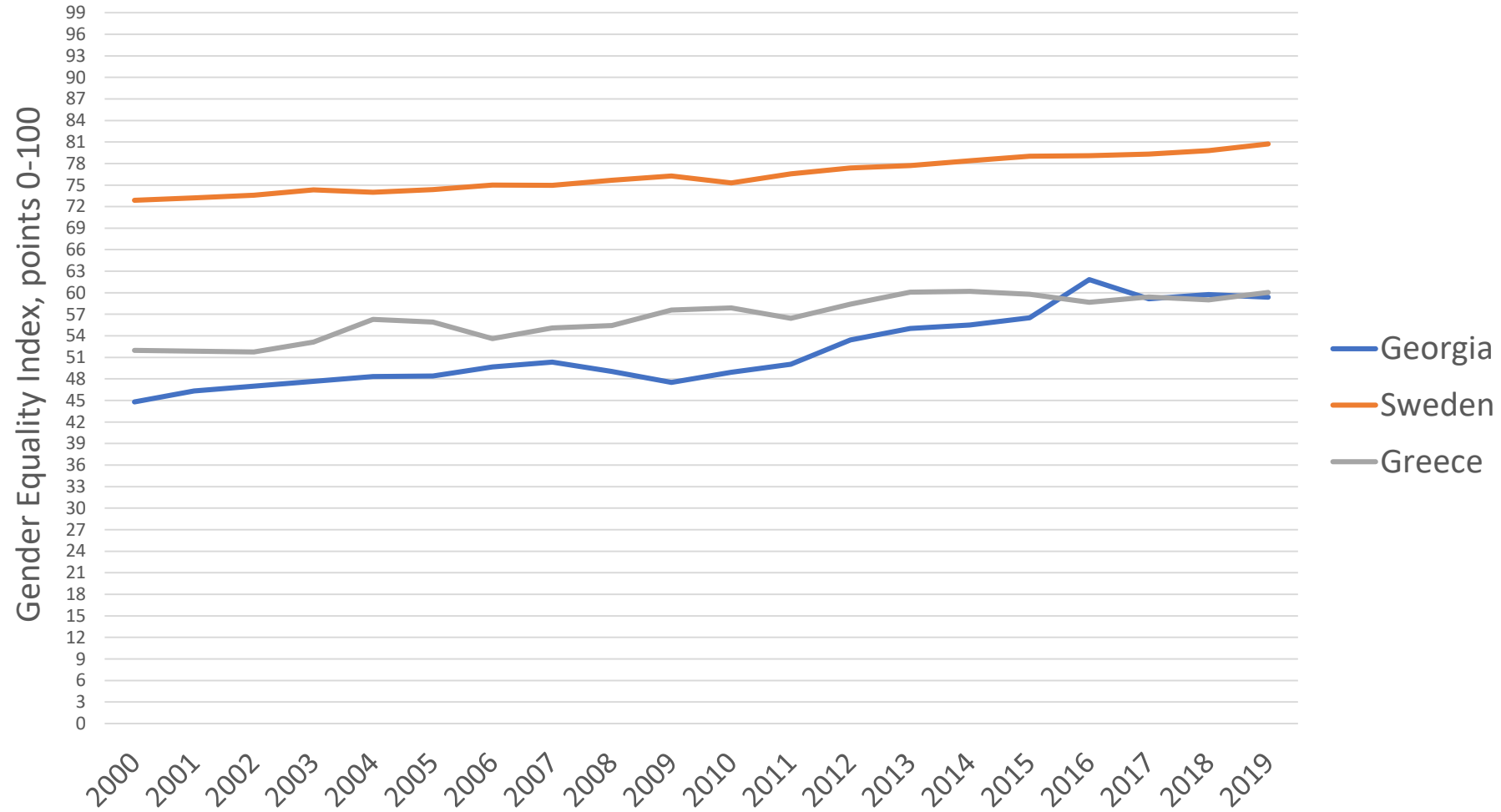
- Identify critical areas and monitoring the evolution over time in the FSU countries – useful tool for policymakers, NGOs, and donors
- Policy work, studying changes and analyzing trends at the domain and subdomain levels (with a comparative perspective), to suggest policy actions and evaluate policies
  - Country level analysis (see Georgia example)
  - Regional level analysis (e.g. South Caucasus)












# Country level analysis: Georgia

## Evolution of the Gender Equality Index 2000-2019, Georgia vs. EU comparator countries



## What was driving the results for Georgia 2011-2017?

Overall/Domains	2011	2015	2017	Change	2011-2015	2015-2017
<b>Overall</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>59.2</b>		<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Work	61.4	63.0	62.4		<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Money</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>		<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Knowledge	62.7	65.3	67.3		<b>2.6</b>	<b>2</b>
Time	83.4	83.4	83.4		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Power</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>		<b>10.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Health	87.4	87.4	87.5		<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

## What is driving the results for Georgia: 2011 and 2017?

		2011	2015	2017	2011-2015	2015-2017
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Work</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Sub-domain	<b>Participation</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Indicator	Full-Time equivalent (FTE) employment rate	65.8	65.8	65.8	<b>0.0</b>	0.0
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Duration of working life</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Sub-domain	<b>Segregation</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Indicator	1- Employment in industry, % of total employment	18.9	18.2	17.1	<b>-0.8</b>	-1.1
Indicator	Part time employment	70.3	70.3	70.3	<b>0.0</b>	0.0
Indicator	<b>People in vulnerable employment</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>

## What is driving the results for Georgia: 2011 and 2017?

		2011	2015	2017	2011-2015	2015-2017
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Money</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Financial resources</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Indicator	Estimated Gross National Income per capita	24.2	28.6	28.4	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Share of people, 15+, with accounts at financial institutions</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Attainment and participation</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Indicator	Population with tertiary education (% of 25+ at least completed short-cycle tertiary)	62.7	65.3	67.3	2.6	2.0

## What was driving the results for Georgia: 2011 to 2017?

		2011	2015	2017	2011-2015	2015-2017
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Care activities</b>	83.4	83.4	83.4	0.0	0.0
Indicator	People doing cooking and/or housework	83.4	83.4	83.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Power</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Political</b>	5.3	10.9	17.7	5.6	6.8
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Share of seats in the National Parliament held by women</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Economic</b>	65.0	79.8	61.0	14.8	-18.8
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Share of women in managerial positions</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>-18.8</b>

## What was driving the results for Georgia between 2011 and 2017?

		<b>2011</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	<b>2015-2017</b>
<b>Domain</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Indicator	Life expectancy	89.2	90.1	90.4	0.9	0.3
Indicator	Healthy life years	91.6	92.0	92.2	0.5	0.1
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Behavior</b>	74.3	73.8	73.8	-0.6	0.0
Indicator	Percentage of people who do not smoke	<b>61.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Indicator	People who are not overweight, % of adults	<b>87.4</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Sub-domain</b>	<b>Access</b>	99.4	99.5	99.6	0.1	0.0
Indicator	Unmet needs for medical examination (probability of survival till age 5, =1-mortality rate)	99.4	99.5	99.6	0.1	0.0

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Thank You