



### Jean Monnet Project Regional Gender Equality Measurement in the EU/ ReGEM

Presentation of the Project

Enrico di Bella (University of Genoa) Academic coordinator of the project



With the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



# **Origins of the project**







SUSTAINABLE GOALS



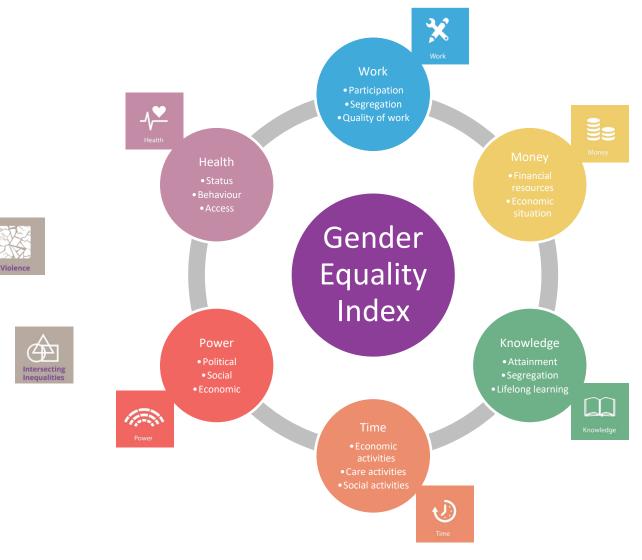








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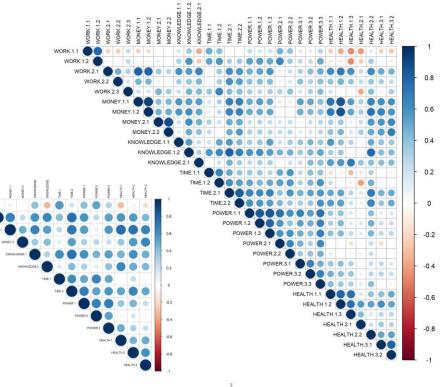
- 6 core domains
- 2 add. domains
- 14 sub-domains
- 31 indicators
- 6 years (2005, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2020)

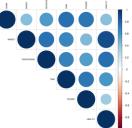




	Indicator	Sub-domain	Domain	
1.	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate	Destining stress		
2.	Duration of working life	Participation	Work	
З.	Employed In education, human health and social work	Segregation		
4.	Ability to take time off for personal or family matters	and quality		ty Index
5.	Career Prospects Index	ofwork		
6.	Mean monthly earnings	Financial	Money	
Z.	Mean equivalised net income	resources		
8.	Not at-risk-of-poverty	Economic		
9.	S20/S80 Income quintile share	situation		
10.	Population with tertiary education	Attainment	Knowledge	
11.	Formal or non-formal education and training	and participation		
12.	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts	Segregation		
13.	Caring for children or grandchildren or older or people of disabilities	Care	Time	
14.	People doing cooking and/or housework	activities		
15.	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities	Social		
16.	Voluntary or charitable activities	activities		Gender Equality Index
17.	Share of ministers		Power	
18.	Share of members of parliament	Political		
19.	Share of members of regional assemblies			
20.	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies	Economic		
21.	Share of board members of central bank	Economic		
22.	Share of board members of research funding organisations			
23.	Share of board members in publicly owned broadcasting organisations	Social		
24.	Share of members of highest decision-making body of the national Olympic sport organisations			
25.	Self-perceived health			
26.	Life expectancy	Status		
27.	Healthy life years			
28.	Smoking and harmful drinking	Behavlour	Health	
29.	Physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables	Venaviour		
30.	Unmet needs for medical examination	Access		
31.	Unmet needs for dental examination	nucess		











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#### **Gender Equality Index 2020** Key findings for the EU



### in the EU since 2010

With 67.9 out of 100 points, the EU has a long way to go before reaching gender equality. The Gender Equality Index score has increased by only 4.1 points since 2010 and 0.5 points since 2017. At this pace of progress - 1 point every 2 years - it will take more than 60 years to achieve gender equality in the EU. We need to speed up.

main obstacle.

		Change		
		Since 2010	Since 2017	
SE	83.8	3.7	0.2	
DK	77.4	2.2 -0.1		
FR	75.1	7.6	0.5	
FI	74.7	1.6	1.3	
NL	74.1	0.1	2.0	
UK	72.7	4.0	0.5	
IE	72.2	6.8	0.9	
ES	72.0	5.6	1.9	
BE	71.4	2.1	0.3	
LU	70.3	9.1	1.1	
EU	67.9	4.1	0.5	
SI	67.7	5.0 -0.6	E	
DE	67.5	4.9	0.6	
AT	66.5	7.8	1.2	
IT	63.5	10.2	0.5	
MT	63.4	9.0	0.9	
PT	61.3	7.6	1.4	
LV	60.8	5.6	1.1	
EE	60.7	7.3	0.9	
BG	59.6	4.6	0.8	
HR	57.9	5.6	2.3	
CY	56.9	7.9	0.6	
LT	56.3	1.4	0.8	
CZ	56.2	0.6	0.5	
PL	55.8	0.3	0.6	
SK	55.5	2.5	1.4	
RO	54.4	3.6 -0.1	1	
HU	53.0	0.6	1.1	
EL	52.2	3.6	1.0	

Chang

Best	Most room for	Biggest	A step		
performance	improvement	improvement	backwards		
The EU is closest to gender equality in the domain of health (88.0 points), especial- ly in access to health servic es. The second-highest score is in the domain of money (80.6 points).	Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the do- main of power (53.5 points), especially in economic de- cision-making. The sec- ond-lowest score is in the domain of knowledge (63.6 points). Gender segregation in tertiary education is the	The EU's score in the do- main of power has improved the most since 2010 (+ 11.6 points), despite having the lowest score. This improve- ment is driving the overall increase in the Index score. Without gains in power, gender equality would be	Since 2010, the EU's score has decreased in the domain of time (~ 0.6 points), which measures the distribution of housework and caring re- sponsibilities. These inequal- ties could widen in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.		

barely progressing.

The most recent reference period for data used in the 2020 Index is January 2020. The EU aggregate refers to the EU-28 and includes the United Kingdom because during the reference period the United Kingdom was a Member State

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#### **Explore the EU's Index results**

Scores		2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	Trends in scores 2010-2018 Country and EU trends
,		63.8	65.0	66.2	67.4	67.9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Work		70.5	71.0	71.5	72.0	72.2	
	Participation	78.1	78.7	79.8	80.9	81.5	
X	Segregation and quality of work	63.7	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	EU
Money		78.4	78.4	79.6	80.4	80.6	
	Financial resources	69.4	70.0	73.0	73.8	74.3	
·100.	Economic situation	88.6	87.9	86.7	87.7	87.5	EU
Knowledge	e	61.8	62.8	63.4	63.5	63.6	
	Attainment and participation	68.5	70.4	72.1	72.8	73.1	• • • • •
	Segregation	55.8	56.1	55.6	55.4	55.4	EU
Time		66.3	68.9	65.7	65.7	65.7	
	Care activities	67.3	72.6	70.0	70.0	70.0	• • • • • •
Ø	Social activities	65.4	65.4	61.6	61.6	61.6	EU
Power		41.9	43.5	48.5	51.9	53.5	
	Political	47.2	48.3	52.7	55.0	56.9	
	Economic	28.9	31.8	39.5	43.6	46.8	
	Social	53.7	53.7	55.0	58.2	57.6	EU
Health		87.2	87.2	87.4	88.1	88.0	
	Status	91.1	91.1	91.2	92.2	92.2	·
	Behaviour	75.4	75.4	75.4	75.4	75.4	
	Access	96.6	96.5	97.1	98.3	98.1	EU

#### About the Index

Each year, we score the EU Member States and the EU as a whole to see how far they are from reaching gender equality. The Index uses a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 is for total inequality and 100 is for total equality.

The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains - work, money, knowledge, time, power and health - and their subdomains. Two additional domains are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, (dis)ability, country of birth, education and family type. The domain of violence against women measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. The Index is composed of 31 indicators. The Gender Equality Index 2020 also includes a thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work.

With the support of the **Erasmus+ Programme** of the European Union

### A first approach to regional analysis of Gender Equality





Genova University Press

**GUP** 

Alaimo L.S., di Bella E., Maggino F., Nanni G. (2021). Misurare l'uguaglianza di genere. Un'analisi regionale per l'Italia. Genova University Press.



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### A first approach to regional analysis of Gender Equality

REGIONAL STUDIES https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2020.1836341 Routledge Regional Studies Association

Chock for updates

### Proposing a regional gender equality index (R-GEI) with an application to Italy

Enrico di Bella<sup>a</sup> <sup>(a)</sup>, Lucia Leporatti<sup>b</sup> <sup>(b)</sup>, Luca Gandullia<sup>c</sup> <sup>(b)</sup> and Filomena Maggino<sup>d</sup> <sup>(b)</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

Gender equality represents a central topic of our society, and its study is gaining increasing attention in the international panorama. During the last 20 years, various indicators aiming at measuring gender equality have been proposed, but there are no systematic experiences of indicators tailored for a subnational analysis. We propose a regionalization of the most complete and detailed gender equality indicator, the gender equality index (GEI) of the European Institute on Gender Equality, choosing Italy as a case study. The results show how a regionalized approach to gender equality is necessary to set priorities and target regional policy actions.

KEYWORDS equality; gender; gender equality index; Italy; regional studies

JEL C4, D63, J16, P48

HISTORY Received 13 February 2019; in revised form 24 September 2020

#### INTRODUCTION

Over the last century, the issue of gender equality has become increasingly important, in both the academic and institutional debates. Between the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, the attention towards gender equality boosted in the international debate because of the increasing efforts devoted to reach gender equality in every part of the world and because of the problems related to its measurement.1 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' has been identified by the United Nations (UN) as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 'to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all' by 2030. Gender gaps are responsible for significant losses of economic growth, human development and, more generally, of sustainable development (Kabeer & Natali, 2013; Moorhouse, 2017; Profeta, 2017). Effective policy-making to achieve gender equality requires the availability of sets of indicators to describe and monitor the phenomenon and to act conscientiously, As Stiglitz et al. (2007) noted in famously, 'what we measure affects what we do'. Therefore, it is of

absolute relevance to grasp the whole complexity of the gender equality' social construct. Despite the effort devoted to the identification of proper indicators of gender gaps (e.g., European Institute on Gender Equality (EIGE), 2017a; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2017; World Economic Forum (WEF), 2017), a relatively unexplored topic concerns the evaluation of gender inequality at the subnational level (Kher et al., 2017). As pointed out by Duncan (1995), ignoring the subnational gender disparities may lead to misleading conclusions: already in the 1990s most European countries experienced regional gender disparities and the processes producing this inequality are generally at a subnational level (e.g., regional disparities in terms of economic development or cultural values). A regional analysis of gender equality is a crucial task for the correct measurement of a country's social progress. National policies aimed at reducing gender gaps can be better targeted to those regions more in need of improvements, and local policy actions aimed at reducing gender inequalities can be better tailored on the weaknesses of each region. This perspective is even more interesting in countries characterized



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\*\* Interact of Statistics, University of Rome 'ta Sagienza', Rome, Italy.
\*\* Supportent of Lada for this attrice can be accessed at Https/ddi.org/10.1080/00343404.2020.1836941

@ 2020 Regional Studies Association









di Bella E., Leporatti L., Gandullia L., Maggino F. (2021). Proposing a regional gender equality index (R-GEI) with an application to Italy. Regional Studies, 55(5): 962-973

# Main issues moving from a national to a regional level

- 1. Assessment of the original GEI indicators
- 2. Adjustment and substitution of the original GEI indicators to accommodate the regional perspective

 $\rightarrow$  e.g.: sample size

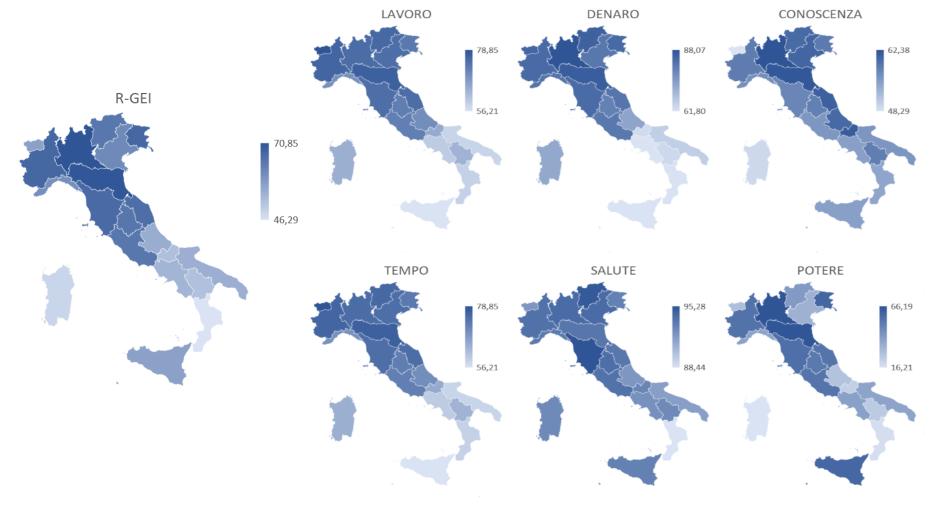
→ e.g. 'percentage of women ministers or having a seat in parliament'







### A first approach to regional analysis of Gender Equality







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# **Project rationale and expected outputs**

### Goals

- 1. Assessment of the actual availability of data at NUTS2 (regional) level in four major EU countries (Italy, France, Spain and Germany), covering a total of 98 regions.
- 2. Assessment of the reliability and stability of the Regional ranking according to different composite indicators approaches.
- 3. Construction of socio-economic proximity matrix of the regions of these four countries, to define clusters of homogeneous regions and, for each region, the regions closest to it (nearest neighbors).







# **Expected results**

- 1. assessing the evolution of inter- and intra-national territorial inequalities in a diachronic perspective by building a regional gender equality indicator for the countries considered;
- 2. comparing the levels of gender equality between the regions of the countries involved by identifying relative positions of the regions with respect to clusters homogeneous in socio-economic characteristics;
- 3. assessing the effects of European integration policies in mitigating regional gender inequalities with particular regard to cross-border regions and the persistence of subnational disparities such as Northern/Southern Italy, Southern/Northern France, Western/Eastern Germany and Northern/Southern Spain.







# Staff

- Enrico di Bella (Academic Coordinator) University of Genoa, Italy
- Anna Siri (Staff Member) University of Genoa, Italy
- Sandra Fachelli (Staff Member) Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain
- Pedro López-Roldán (Staff Member) Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
- Luca Gandullia (Staff Member) University of Genoa, Italy
- Monica Penco (Staff Member) University of Genoa, Italy
- Christian Suter (Staff Member) University of Neuchatel, Italy





## **Reaserch Activities**

- 1. Data Collection at Regional Level in the four EU countries (Italy, Spain, France and Germany)
- 2. Gender responsive local fiscal policies
- 3. Sociological analysis of Regional Gender Disparities in the study regions
- 4. The effects of different composite indicators building procedures on the ranking of Regions
- 5. Closest Neighbours for benchmark definition and good practices identification







### **Events: promotional**





#### JEAN MONNET PROJECT

ReGEM

Regional Gender Equality Measurement in the EU

Promotional Event

14th May, 2021

#### 9.15 Opening of the zoom session

- 9.30 Welcome to Participants
  - Prof. E di Bella, University of Genoa, Academic Coordinator of the Project Prof. F. Mastrogiovanni Vice Rector for Internationalisation, University of Genoa Prof. D. Preda Director of the Department of Political Sciences, University of Genoa

#### 10.00 Presentation of the ReGEM Project

E. di Bella, University of Genoa, Academic Coordinator of the Project

10.20 The EU and Gender equality actions S. Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University, Seville, Spain

10.40 Gender equality as a Sociological Issue

P. López-Roldàn, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain

#### 11.00 Break

11.20 Gender equality and local fiscal policies L. Bonazzi, University of Genoa

11.40 Measuring Gender Equality C. Suter, Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland

12.00 The need of a regional analysis of gender equality

F. Maggino, University of Rome "La Sapienza"

↓ Zoom link ↓

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82186101131?pwd=YXRhY3BNdVR5SE4yeW5IWHJjZDBEZz09

Genova, 14/5/2021 159 participants (online only)





## **Events: Workshop 1**

### Sevilla, Spain 26/11/2021

50 participants (29 in presence + 21 online)

# ReGEM



#### Measuring Regional Gender Equality in Europe

Conference Jean Monnet Erasmus+ project ReGEM

Centre Maurice Halbwachs

March 25, 2022, 9h-12h

Campus ENS-Jourdan, 48 Bd. Jourdan, salle R2-02, Paris ou en visio (inscription ci-dessous)

9.00 Welcome to Participants and Introduction Serge Paugam (EHESS/Centre Maurice Halbwachs Paris)

#### 9.15 to 10:45 Presentations of the ReGEM Project

Christian Suter (Université de Neuchâtel): Mesurer l'égalité de genre: un aperçu

Enrico di Bella (University of Genoa): Mapping regional gender disparities in France and Italy

Sandra Fachelli (Pablo de Olavide University of Sevilla) and Pedro López-Roldán (Autonomous University of Barcelona): Building the regional gender equality measure in Spain

Fabrizio Culotta (University of Genoa): Gender responsive fiscal policies: the labour market

11.00 to 12:00 Discussion

Discutants : Emmanuel Didier et Etienne Penissat

REGISTRATION: This session is scheduled as part of Serge Paugam's seminar on L'attachement social. Principes de la solidarité humaine. For those who do not usually attend, please register using the link below.

Note that the iscription will be available up to Wednesday (2 days before the event)

Inscription

Please add your e-mail in «Comments»











Maurice Halbwachs





With the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

### **Events: Workshop 2**

ReGEM



### Paris, France 25/3/2022

50 participants (29 in presence + 21 online)

#### Measuring Regional Gender Equality in Europe

Conference Jean Monnet Erasmus+ project ReGEM

Centre Maurice Halbwachs

March 25, 2022, 9h-12h

Campus ENS-Jourdan, 48 Bd. Jourdan, salle R2-02, Paris ou en visio (inscription ci-dessous)

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Note that the iscription will be available up to Wednesday (2 days before the event)

Inscription

Please add your e-mail in «Comments»











Maurice Halbwachs





# Teaching

Genoa, 25/3/2022: 48 (official seminar registrations)

I Seminar 22.10.2021 14:00-18:00

### L' oggetto di misurazione

Dott.ssa Giulia **NANNI**, Casa delle donne per non subire violenza ONLUS

II Seminar 29.10.2021 14:00-18:00

### Misurare l'uguaglianza di genere

Prof. Leonardo Salvatore **ALAIMO,** Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

III Seminar 05.11.2021 14:00:18:00

### L'importanza delle analisi dei risultati

Prof. Enrico **DI BELLA,** Università degli Studi di Genova







### **Final event**









#### JEAN MONNET PROJECT

#### ReGEM

Regional Gender Equality Measurement in the EU

#### Final Event

27th May, 2022

- 9.00 Opening of the Microsoft teams session
- 9.15 Welcome to Participants and presentation of the ReGEM Project E. di Bella, University of Genoa, Academic Coordinator of the Project
- 9.30 Gender equality in the EU strategies S. Preti, University of Genoa E. di Bella, University of Genoa
- 9.50 Measuring Gender Equality C. Suter, Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland
- 10.10 Regional gender equality measure in comparison Sandra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University, Spain Pedro López-Roldán, Universitat Autônoma de Barcelona, Spain

#### 10.30 Break

10.50 Aggregation of indicators and alternative results: does the method affect the result?

E. di Bella, University of Genoa

11.10 Gender-responsive labour market policies: lessons from some European countries

F. Culotta, University of Genoa

#### 11.30 Feedback on the project, conclusions and further work

E. di Bella, University of Genoa Sandra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University, Spain Pedro López-Roldán, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain C. Suter, Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland

→ <u>Microsoft Teams link</u> ←







### Main deliverables: open access book

DocuSign Envelope ID: 3D03EB67-BE4F-477A-A042-12A131BC5288

di Bella E., Fachelli S., Lòpez-Roldàn P., Suter C. (Edts)

Measuring gender equality

A multidisplinary analyis of some EU contries

Social Indicators Research Springer Nature

Approx. 250 pages

End 2022/begin 2023

#### OA Publishing Agreement SPRINGER NATURE

This Ope	en Access Publishing Agreement (this "Agreement") has been approved by and entered into between
	rico di Bella, University of Genoa, Department of Political Sciences, P.le E. Brignole 3a, 16126 Genova, ICID: 0000-0002-2792-3476)
	ndra Fachelli, Pablo de Olavide University, Department of Sociology, Carretera de Utrera Km. 1 11-4-14, eville, Spain (ORCID: 0000-0002-7155-636X)
	dro López-Roldán, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department of Sociology, Campus de Bellaterra, arcelona, Spain
Prof. Ch Switzerk (the "Ed	
	rico di Bella (ORCID: 0000-0002-2792-3476) rresponding Editor")
on the o	ne part and
	Nature Switzerland AG, Gewerbestrasse 11, 6330 Cham, Switzerland blisher")
on the o	ther part
togethe	hereinafter referred to as the "Parties".
§1	Contracting Editors
	When the Editor is more than one person then, unless otherwise indicated in this Agreement or agreed in writing by the Publisher:
	<ul> <li>(a) the expression "Editor" as used in this Agreement will apply collectively for all such persons (each a "co-editor");</li> </ul>
	(b) each co-editor is jointly and severally responsible for the Editor's obligations under this Agreement which apply to each co-editor individually and to the co-editors collectively and the Publisher shall not
	be bound by any separate agreement or legal relationship as between the co-editors; and (c) each co-editor hereby warrants and represents that the Corresponding Editor has full right, power and authority to act on their behalf, and that they shall be bound by the Corresponding Editor, with respect to all matters, notices and communications related to this Agreement.
§2	Subject of the Agreement

2.1 The Editor undertakes to prepare a work provisionally entitled:

Measuring Gender Equality - A Multidisciplinary Analysis of Some EU Countries

comprising approximately 250 pages, including approximately 20 illustrations.

- 2.2 The Publisher intends to publish the Work under the imprint Springer.
- 2.3 The expression "Work" as used in this Agreement means the work as identified above consisting of a certain number of individual chapters (the "contributions") written by the contributing authors to the Work (the "Authors") and selected by the Editor for publication in the Work. The Work includes without limitation all related material delivered to the Publisher by or on behalf of the Editor whatever its media and form (including text, graphical elements, tables, videos and/or links) in all versions and editions in whole or in part.

The Work is intended to be published as an open access publication. For such an open access publication a separate service agreement (hereinafter the "Service Agreement") concerning the provision of open



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Series.

# Main deliverables: open access book

Preface Introduction

#### PART A: Gender studies and indicators for measuring gender equality

- 1. Gender equality, equity and equal opportunities: the object of measurement
- 2. Complexity of social phenomena and the construction of indicators
- 3. The main indicators of gender inequality
- 4. Gender impact evaluation in European Projects

#### PART B: Regional analysis of gender disparities in some European Countries

- 1. The need for sub-national level analysis to measure gender inequality: opportunities and limitations
- 2. Sociological analysis of Regional Gender Disparities in the study regions
  - a. Data availability and history of indicators
  - b. A comparative view
  - c. An overview on Italy
  - d. An overview on Spain
  - e. An overview on France
  - f. An overview on Germany
  - g. Clustering, benchmarking and methods sensitivity
- 3. Data driven policy making: indicators and benchmarking
- 4. Gender responsive regional fiscal policies: a european perspective
- 5. Gender responsive regional fiscal policies: the labor market

#### Conclusions





# Main deliverables: website

• Website with interactive cartograms (regem.unige.it)









