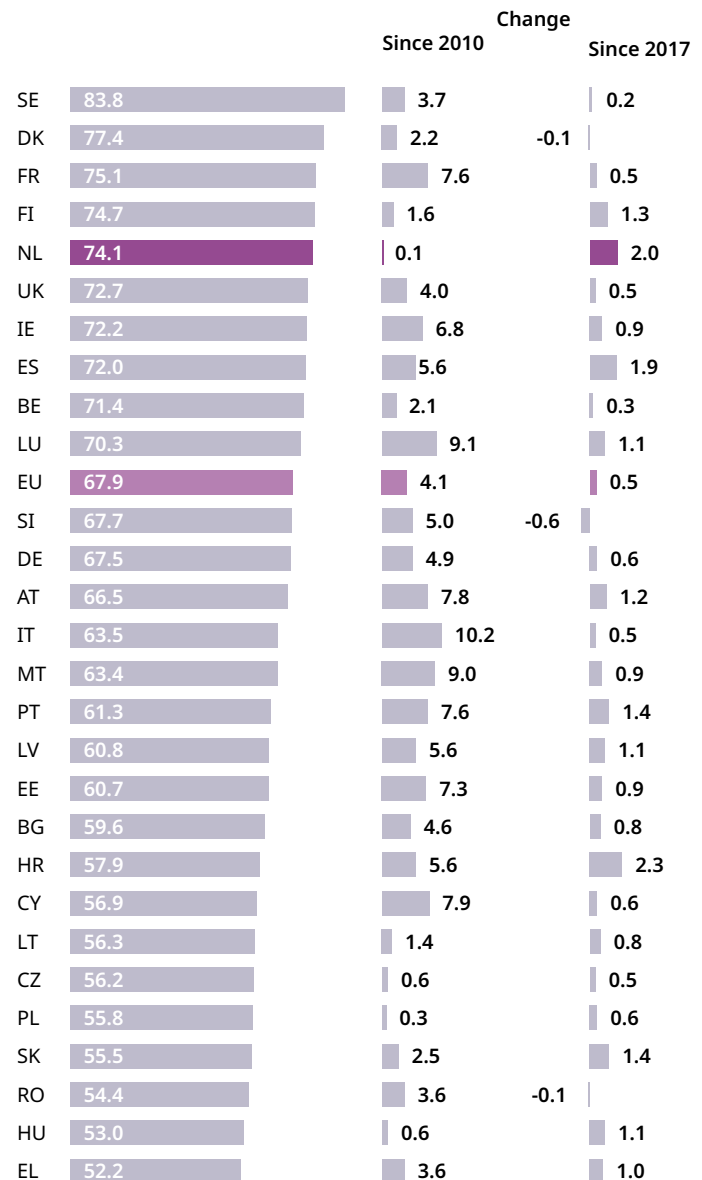


Progress on gender equality in the Netherlands since 2010

With 74.1 out of 100 points, the Netherlands ranks 5th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. The Netherlands' score is 6.2 points above the EU's score.

Since 2010, its score has increased by only 0.1 points. There has been a bigger increase since 2017, with an extra 2.0 points gained. The Netherlands' ranking has dropped by two places since 2010.



Best performance

The Netherlands' scores are the highest in the domains of health (90.0 points) and money (86.2 points). With 83.9 points, the Netherlands ranks 2nd in the domain of time.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domains of power (57.2 points) and knowledge (67.3 points), although these are among the highest scores in the EU (ranking 9th and 7th).

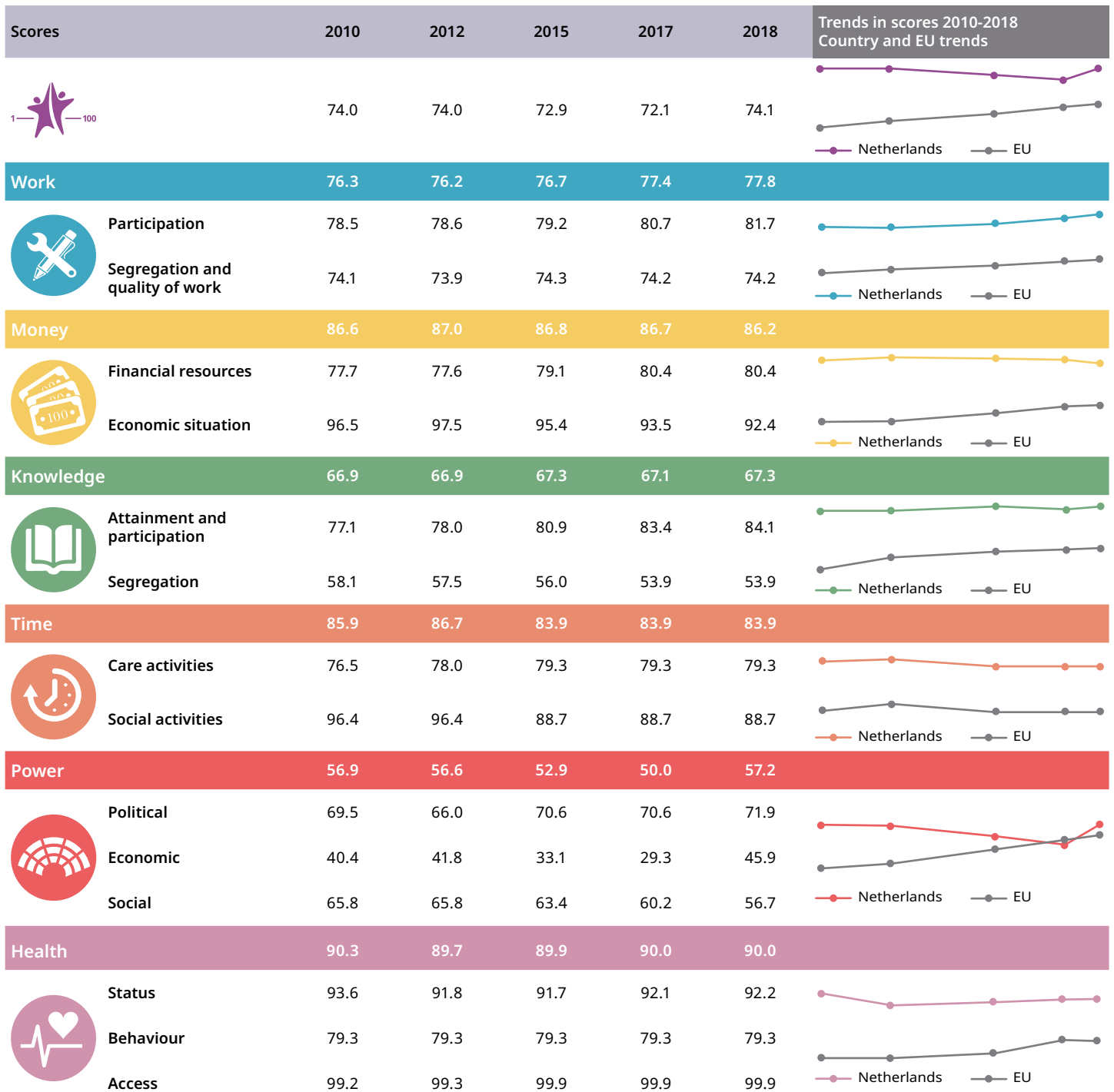
Biggest improvement

Since 2010, the Netherlands' score has improved the most in the domain of work (+ 1.5 points), with no change in the ranking. Since 2017, it has gained 7.2 points in the domain of power.

A step backwards

The Netherlands' scores have decreased in the domains of time (- 2.0 points), money (- 0.4 points) and health (- 0.3 points). In the domains of money and power, its rankings have dropped by seven and five places, respectively.

Explore Netherlands' Index results



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.**

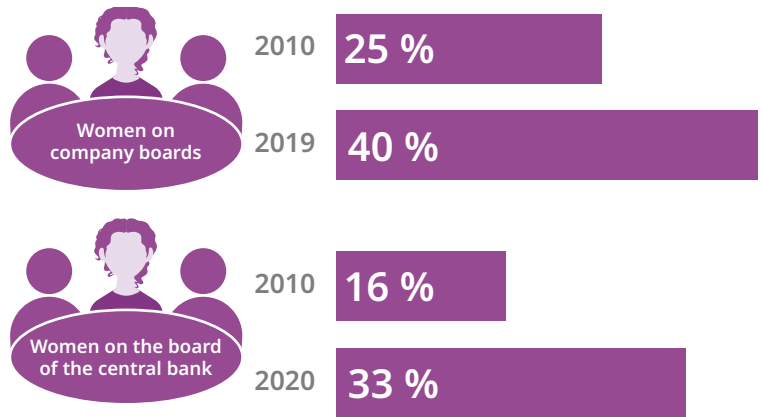
The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and **their subdomains. Two additional domains** are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities 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.**

Key highlights

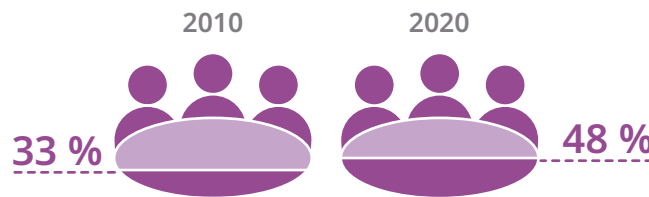
Improvements in economic decision-making



The shares of women among the board members of the central bank and on the boards of the largest quoted companies have increased.



Improvements in political decision-making

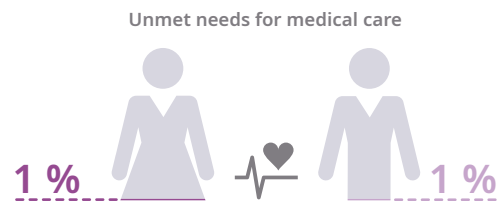


The share of women ministers has increased.

Improved access to health services



Unmet needs for medical examination have decreased, from a little over 1 % in 2010. In the area of access to health services, the Netherlands ranks 1st in the EU.



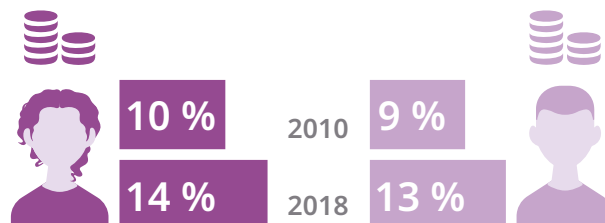
Gender gap in earnings has slightly widened

Women earn less than men and the gender gap in earnings has slightly increased, from 20 % in 2010.



Poverty is a growing problem

The shares of women and men at risk of poverty are increasing. Lone mothers face an even higher risk of poverty (29 %).



Unmet needs for medical care









Inequality in access to health services

Around 2 % of women and 3 % of men with disabilities report an unmet need for a medical examination.



Explore Netherlands' performance by indicator

Indicators			Netherlands		EU	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
Work						
	Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15 +, %, 2018)	38	58	42	57
		Duration of working life (15 +, years, 2018)	38	43	34	39
	Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15 +, %, 2018)	35	10	31	8
		Flexibility (15 +, %, 2015)	49	56	23	27
		Career Prospects Index (15 +, points, 0-100, 2015)	61	62	63	64
Money						
	Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16 +, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	2 398	3 029	2 249	2 809
		Mean yearly household net income** (16 +, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	23 299	24 602	17 860	18 668
	Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16 +, %, 2018)	14	13	17	16
		Income distribution (16 +, %, 2018)	26	24	20	19
Knowledge						
	Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15 +, %, 2018)	30	32	26	25
		Participation in lifelong learning (15 +, %, 2018)	25	24	17	16
	Segregation	Segregation in education (15 +, %, 2017)	38	20	43	21
Time						
	Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18 +, %, 2016)	39	28	38	25
		Cooking and/or housework every day (18 +, %, 2016)	81	47	79	34
	Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15 +, %, 2015)	56	58	28	32
		Voluntary or charitable activities (15 +, %, 2015)	22	22	12	11
Power						
	Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	48	52	32	68
		Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	34	66	32	68
		Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	34	66	29	71
	Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	33	67	29	71
		Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	40	60	25	75
	Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	17	83	38	62
		Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	33	67	37	63
		Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	26	74	17	83
	Health					
	Status	People in good health (16 +, %, 2018)	73	78	67	72
		Life expectancy (years, 2018)	83	80	84	78
		Healthy life years (years, 2018)	57	61	64	63
	Behaviour	Smoking and drinking**,*** (16 +, %, 2014)	28	42	28	48
		Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables** *** (16 +, %, 2014)	37	41	36	40
	Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16 +, %, 2018)	1	1	4	3
	Unmet need for dental examination (16 +, %, 2018)	1	1	4	4	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making). *FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. **EU: non-weighted average; ***NL: EIGE estimation.
Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>



Violence

Why is there no score for the violence domain?

There is no new data to update the score for violence, which is why no figure is given. Eurostat is currently coordinating an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence, with results expected in 2023. EIGE will launch a second round of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide in 2022. Both data sources will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gaps in violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.



Data gaps mask the true scale of violence.

The EU needs comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable data to develop effective policies that combat violence against women.

Violence at a glance



Femicide

**9 women killed by a family member
17 women killed by their partner**

Source: Eurostat

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



4 190 girls (in the resident migrant population) are at risk of female genital mutilation

Source: Calculation based on EIGE's methodology



Cyberviolence

3 % of women experienced online harassment

Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey



During the COVID-19 lockdowns, women in violent relationships were stuck at home and exposed to their abuser for long periods of time, putting them at greater risk of domestic violence. Even without a pandemic, women face the greatest danger from people they know.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on violence against women and domestic violence. The Netherlands signed the Istanbul Convention in November 2012 and ratified it in November 2015. The treaty entered into force in March 2016.



Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

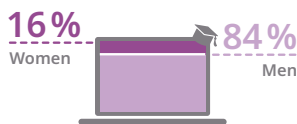
The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- use and development of digital skills and technologies;
- digital transformation of the world of work (segregation, working conditions, work-life balance);
- broader consequences of digitalisation for human rights, violence against women, and caring activities.

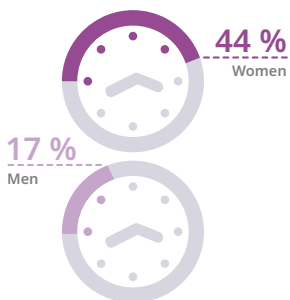
Above basic software skills in the 55–74 age group



ICT graduates



Part-time in ICT



Main indicators	Netherlands		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16–74, %, 2019)	91	93	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16–74, %, 2019)	45	54	31	36
<i>Information skills</i>	88	91	71	71
<i>Communications skills</i>	84	82	67	66
<i>Problem-solving skills</i>	78	83	56	63
<i>Software skills</i>	49	61	39	44
Training to improve digital skills (16–74, %, 2018)	31	37	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (% , 2018)	16	84	20	80
ICT specialists (15 +, %, 2019)	18	82	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25–64, %, 2019)	16	84	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16–74, %, 2018)				
<i>Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.</i>	56	62	37	42
<i>Used other computerised equipment</i>	16	25	8	13
<i>Exchanged emails</i>	49	54	32	36
<i>Created or edited electronic documents</i>	40	48	24	28
<i>Used social media</i>	19	22	9	11
<i>Used applications to receive tasks or instructions</i>	20	26	10	14
<i>Used occupation-specific software</i>	26	37	19	24
<i>Developed or maintained IT systems or software</i>	2	13	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20–64, %, 2018)	44	17	17	5
Working time arrangements among ICT specialists (20–64, %, 2015, national-level data not available)				
Gender pay gap in ICT (% , 2014)		9		11

In the EU, 21 % of women and 22 % of men entirely determined their working hours themselves, compared with 13 % of women and 18 % of men in other occupations

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, digital economy and society statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey).
s: Eurostat estimate.

Some areas of concern (e.g. platform work and artificial intelligence) are not covered by the indicators owing to a lack of EU-wide comparable data.

Read more about the **Gender Equality Index** at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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