

# Sex and Gender dimension in frontier research

## Session 2: Gender, demographics and behaviour

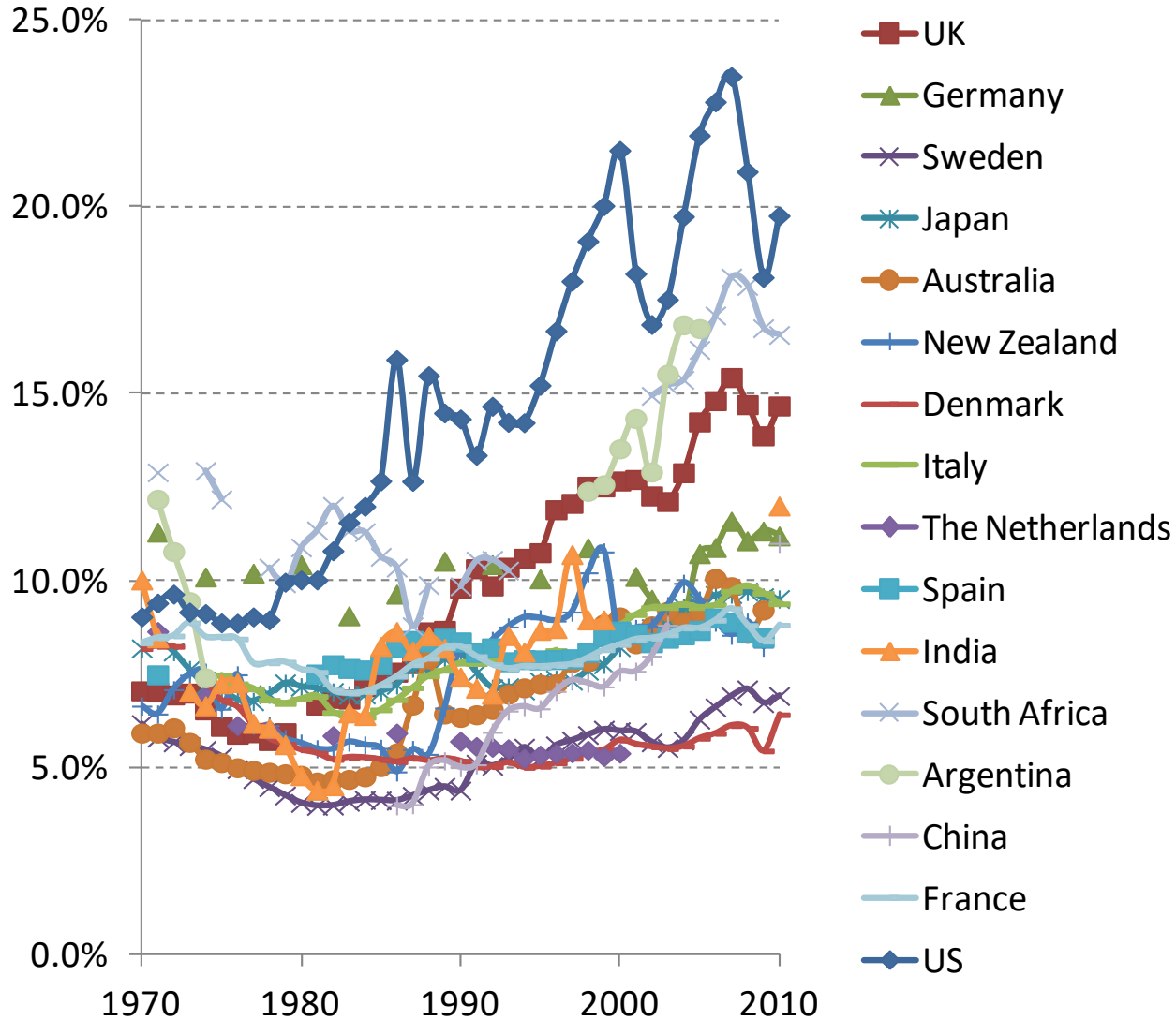
Project: EQUALIZE, "Equalizing or disequalizing? Opposing socio-demographic determinants of the spatial distribution of welfare"

**Iñaki PERMANYER**, Center for Demographic Studies



# GENERAL CONTEXT: ARE WE GROWING UNEQUAL?

## Share of total income of the richest 1%



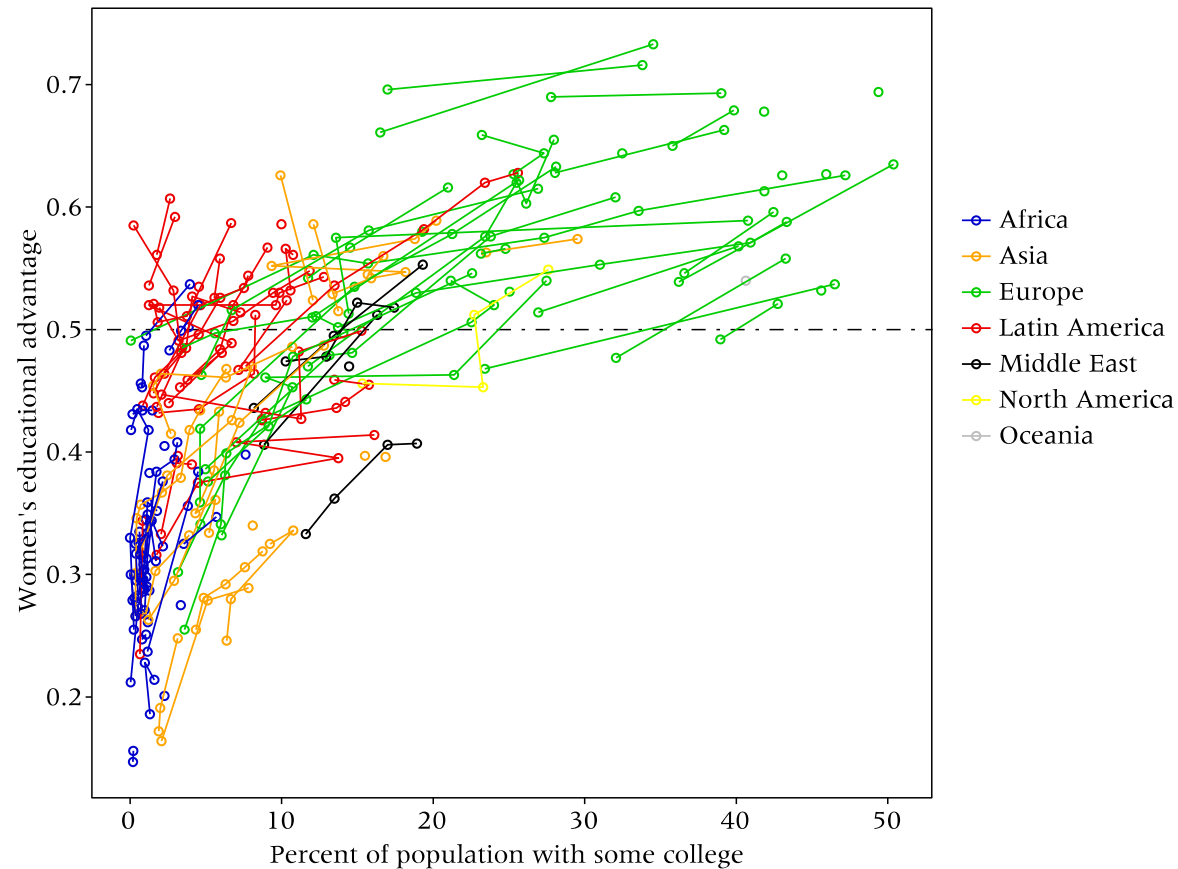
# WHY EQUALIZE?

- Forces of **divergence**: Demographic processes (current patterns of family formation and living arrangements)
  - Single-person households ↑
  - Single-parent households ↑
  - Household size ↓
  - Assortative mating ↑
- **Huge implications for inequality, poverty and polarization.**

# WHY EQUALIZE?

- Forces of **convergence**: Education expansion and the reversal of the gender gap in education in favor of women.

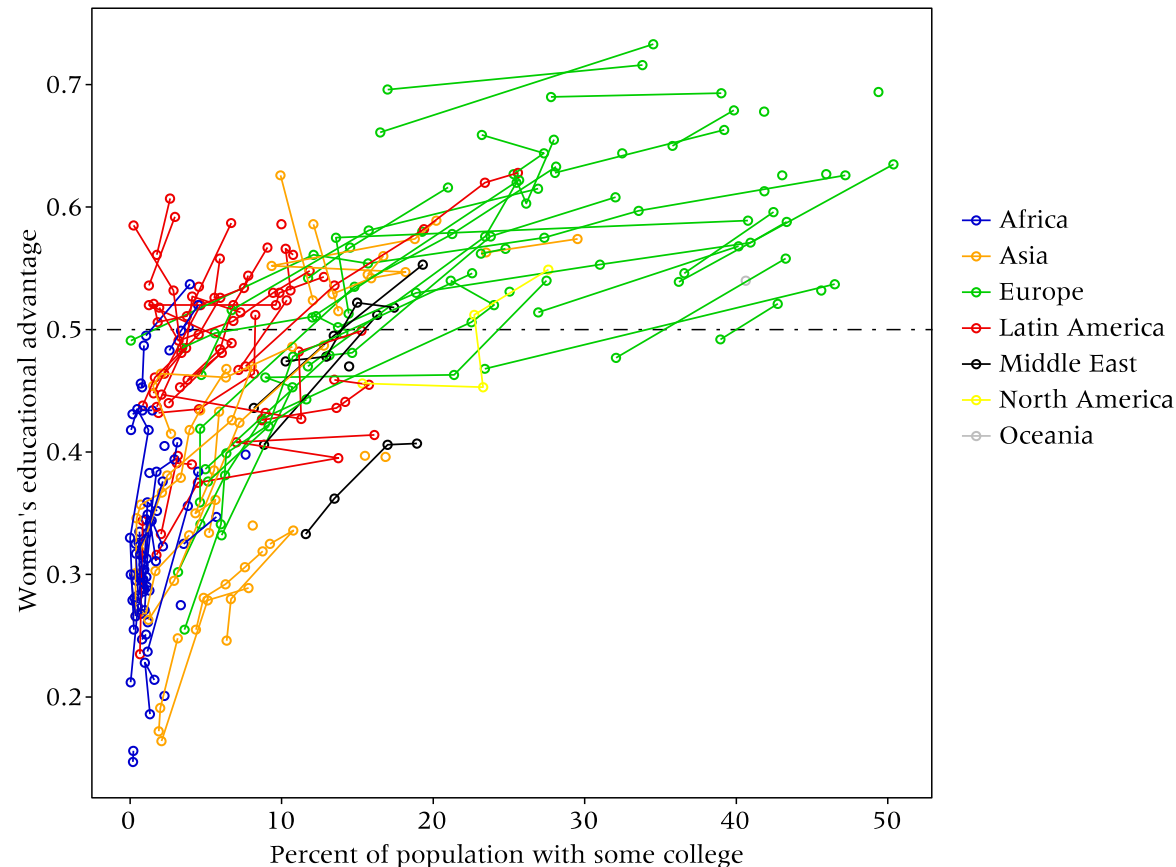
FIGURE 1 Within-country changes from 1960 to 2011 in the relationship between the proportion of the population with some college and women's educational advantage, by region



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- **In this project:**
  - Assess the inequality implications of these opposing forces.**
  - Territorial balance? Uncover regional heterogeneity.**

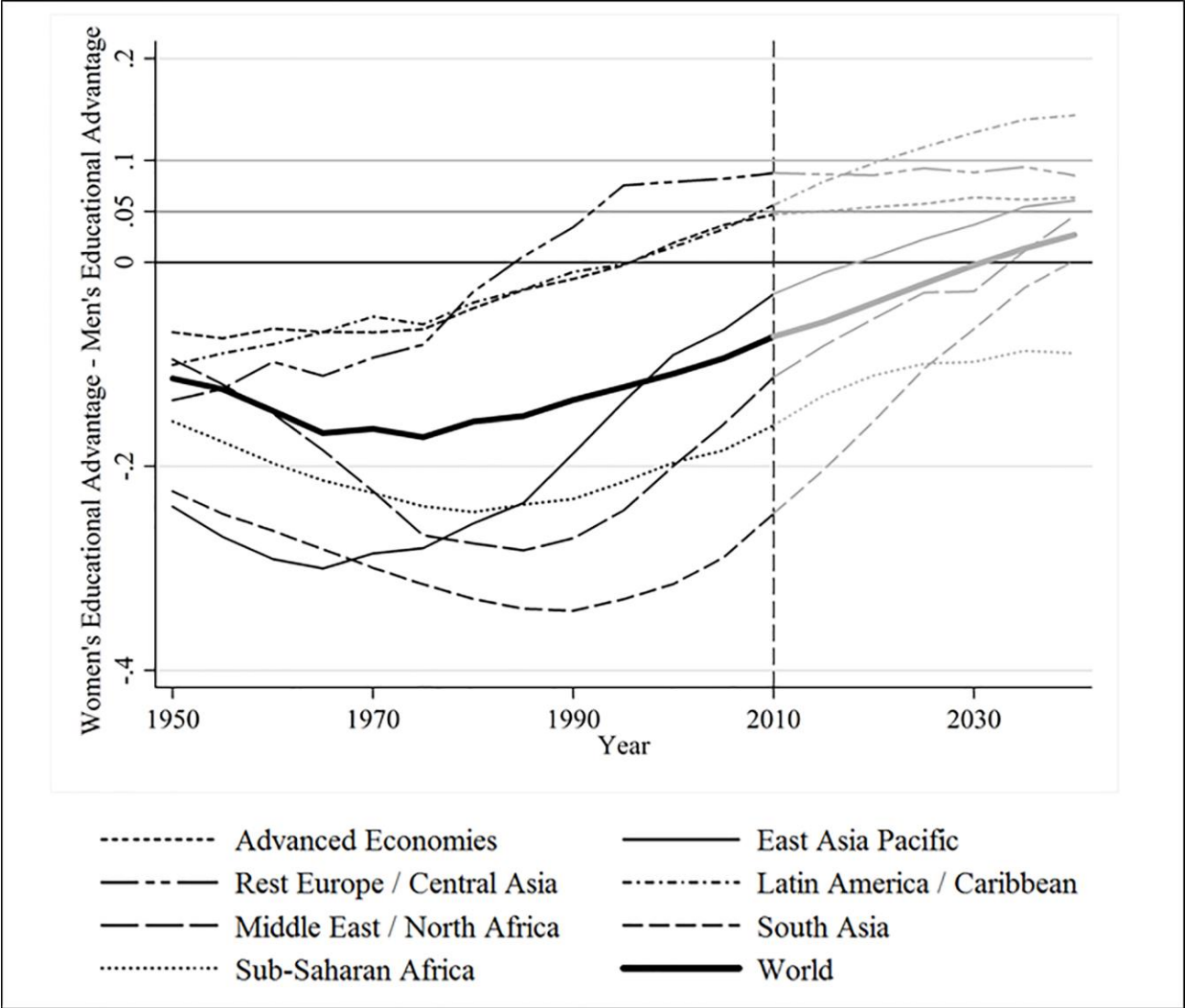
# Gender: a key dimension in socio-demographic research

- Inequality in education
- Assortative mating and Income inequality
- Health inequality
- Inequality in human development: the SHDI and the SGDI
- Intimate Partner Violence

Education inequality

# Education inequalities (I)

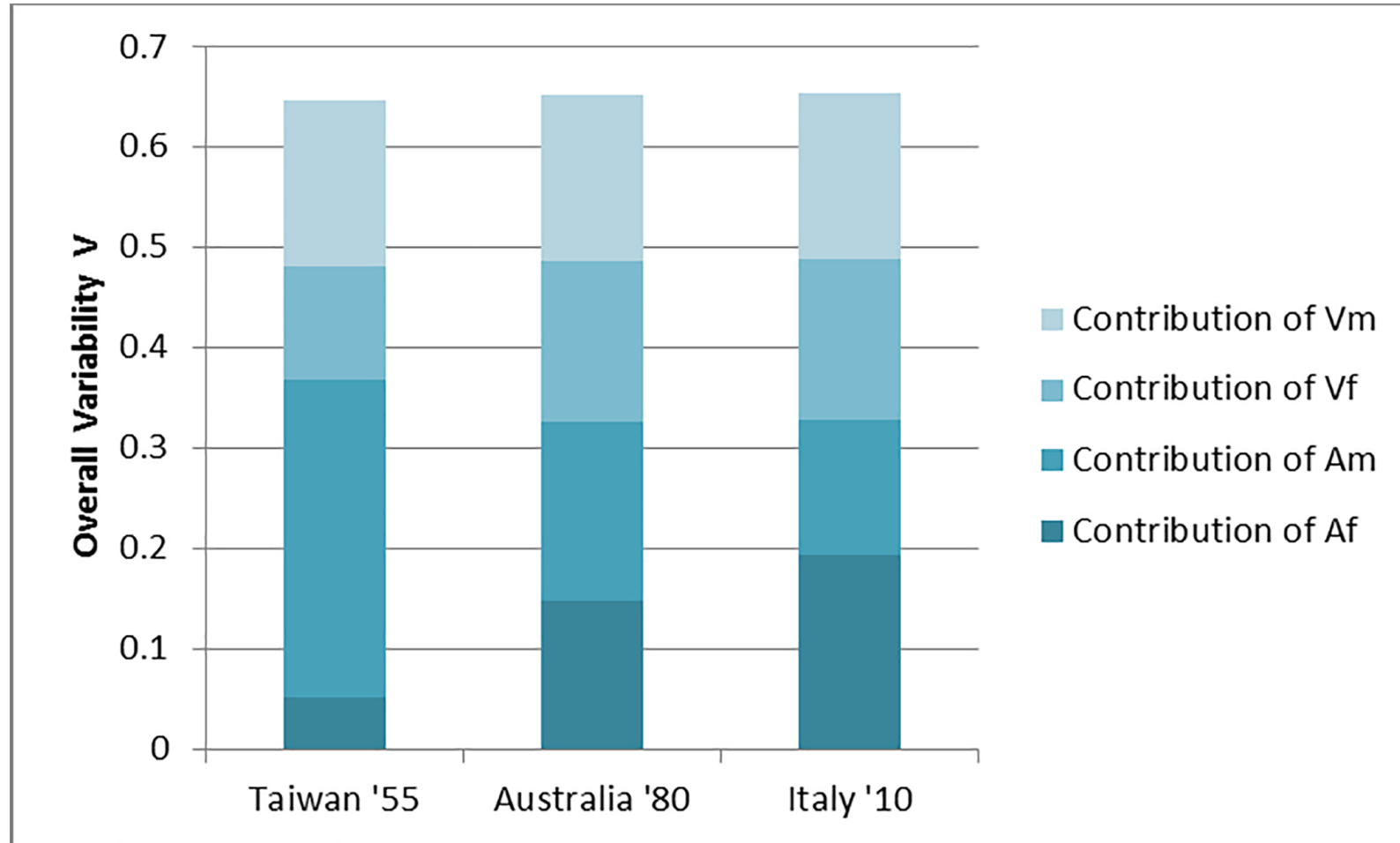
The gender gap in education across regions and over time





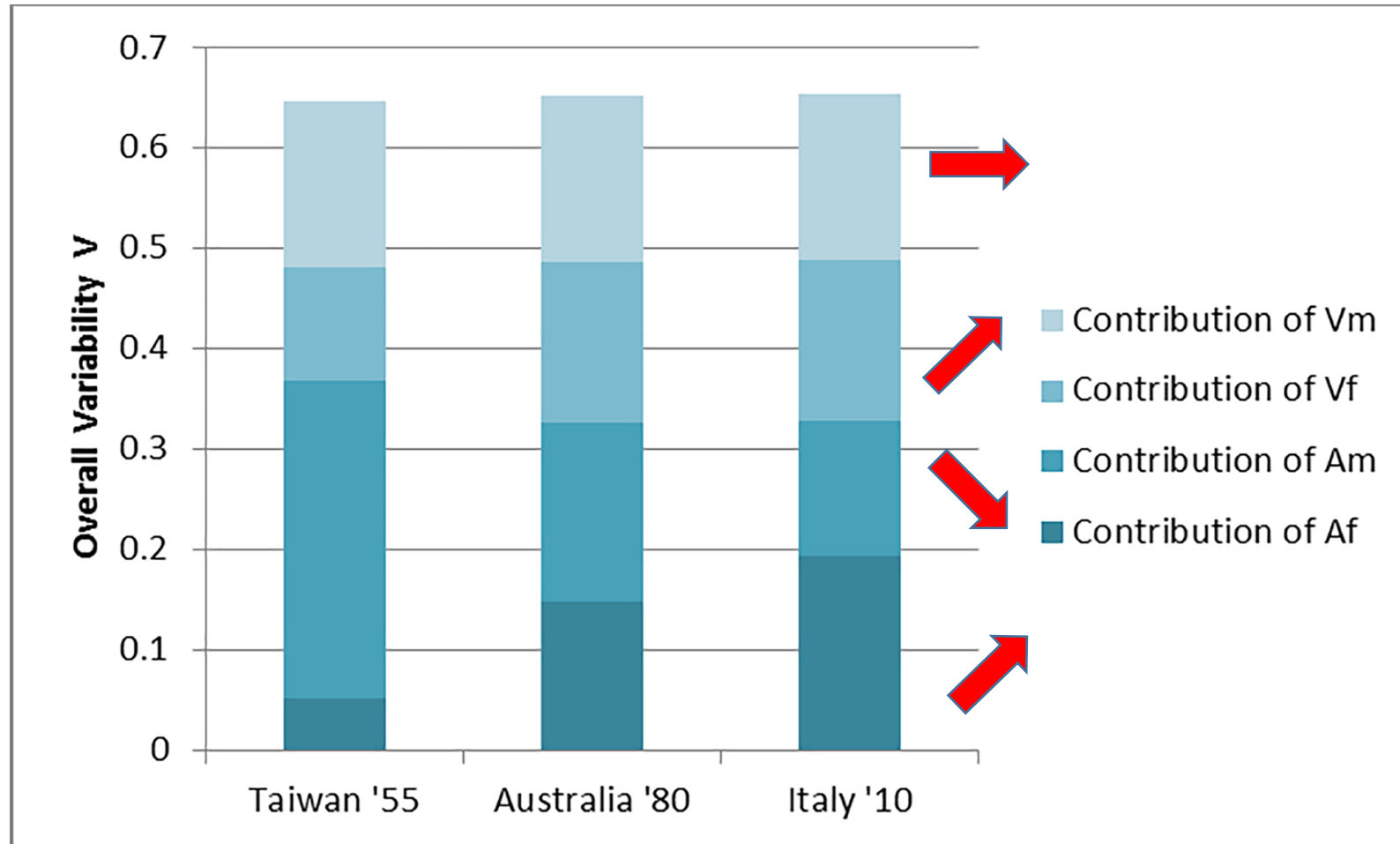
# Education inequalities (II)

Total inequality = Inequality among men ( $V_m$ ) + Inequality among women ( $V_f$ )  
+ Inequality favoring men ( $A_m$ ) + Inequality favoring women ( $A_f$ )



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Shifting  
composition  
of education  
inequality

# Assortative mating and inequality

# Assortative mating and inequality (I)

**Table 3.** Observed and simulated levels of inequality between households

Country	Year	Theil	Simulation Result		Inequality Trend		
			Simul. 1	Change 1 (per cent)	Year	Theil	Change 2 (per cent)
Austria	2010	0.150	0.153	1.9	1987	0.084	79.4
Belgium	1997	0.104	0.105	0.9	1985	0.091	13.8
Czech Republic	2013	0.144	0.145	0.3	1992	0.081	77.1
Denmark	2013	0.116	0.115	-1.0	1987	0.107	8.2
Estonia	2013	0.205	0.205	0.0	2000	0.266	-22.9
Finland	2013	0.124	0.125	0.4	1995	0.094	32.6
France	2010	0.177	0.183	3.2	1978	0.195	-9.0
Germany	2013	0.192	0.192	0.3	1994	0.137	40.7
Greece	2010	0.193	0.193	0.1	1995	0.223	-13.3
Ireland	2010	0.167	0.170	1.9	1994	0.248	-32.7
Italy	2014	0.208	0.210	0.7	1989	0.166	25.5
Luxembourg	2013	0.150	0.148	-1.4	1994	0.106	41.5
Netherlands	2013	0.132	0.139	5.1	1983	0.113	16.8
Norway	2013	0.121	0.121	0.2	1986	0.084	43.4
Poland	2013	0.234	0.232	-0.7	1986	0.118	98.6
Slovakia	2010	0.132	0.131	-0.8	1992	0.074	77.7
Slovenia	2010	0.125	0.125	0.2	1997	0.097	29.4
Spain	2013	0.222	0.226	1.5	1990	0.187	18.9
Sweden	2005	0.097	0.097	-0.1	1992	0.083	16.9
United Kingdom	2013	0.228	0.229	0.3	1999	0.271	-15.7
United States	2016	0.287	0.288	0.3	1974	0.174	64.9
Median				0.3			25.5

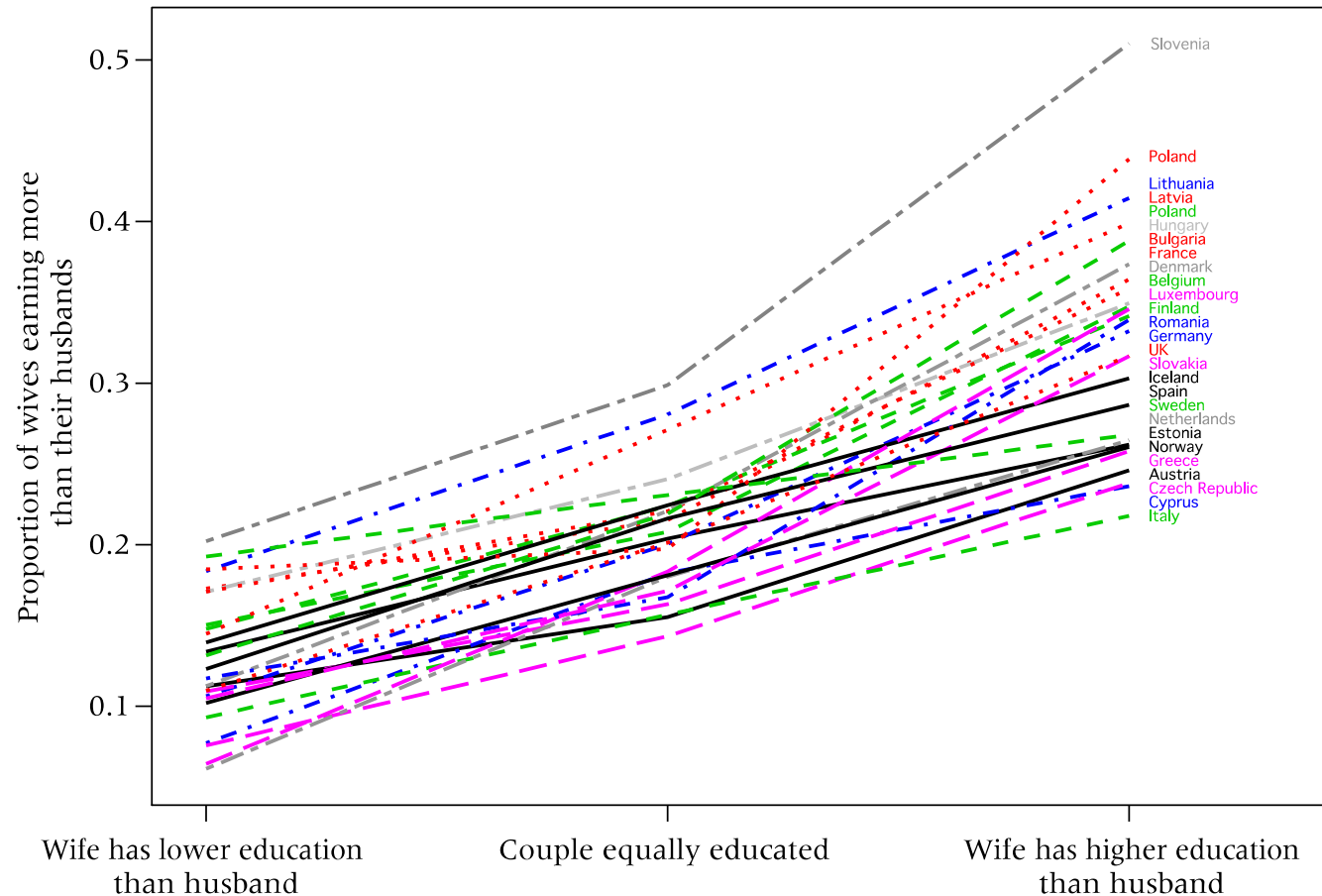
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# Assortative mating and inequality (II)

**FIGURE 3** Relationship between the proportion of wives earning more than half of total household income and the relative education of husbands and wives, 27 European countries



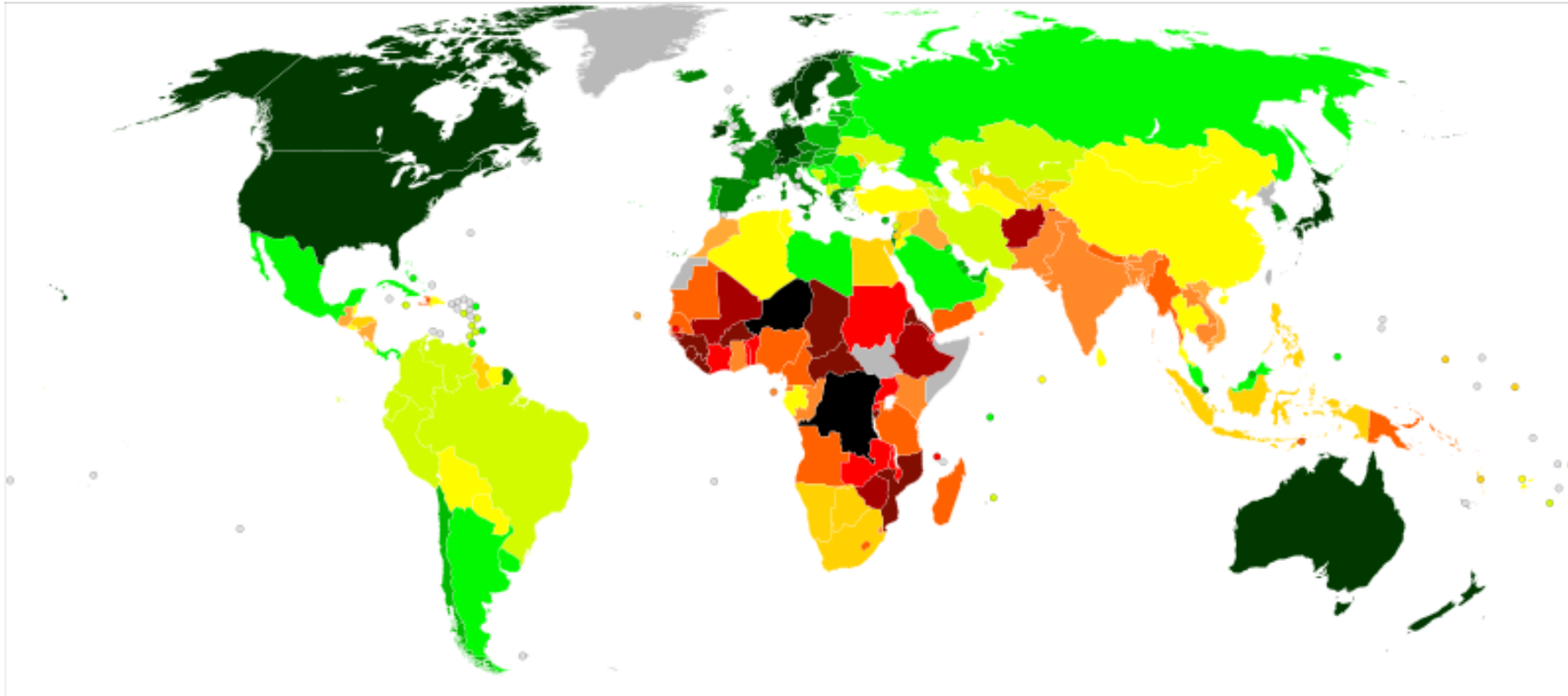
SOURCE: Authors' calculations based on EU-SILC 2007 and 2011, reflecting 2006 and 2010 incomes. Observations include married couples and unmarried cohabiting couples where one or both partners earn income and the woman is aged 25–45; see Klesment and Van Bavel (2015) for details.

# **Inequality in human development**

The Subnational Human  
Development Index (SHDI)  
& the Subnational Gender  
Development Index (SGDI)

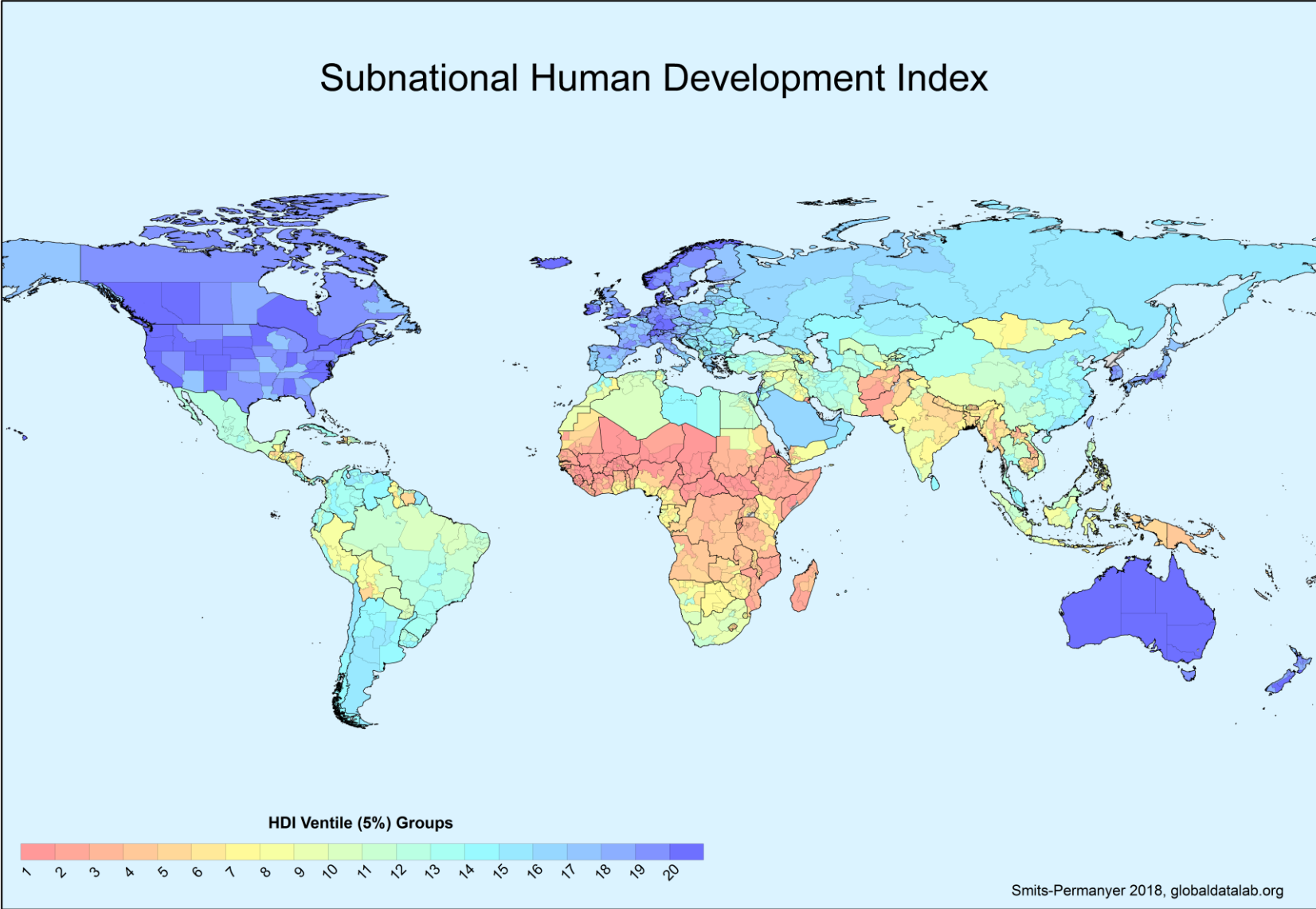
# The human development index (HDI)

- The Human Development Index is defined as a country average of achievements in health, education and income.



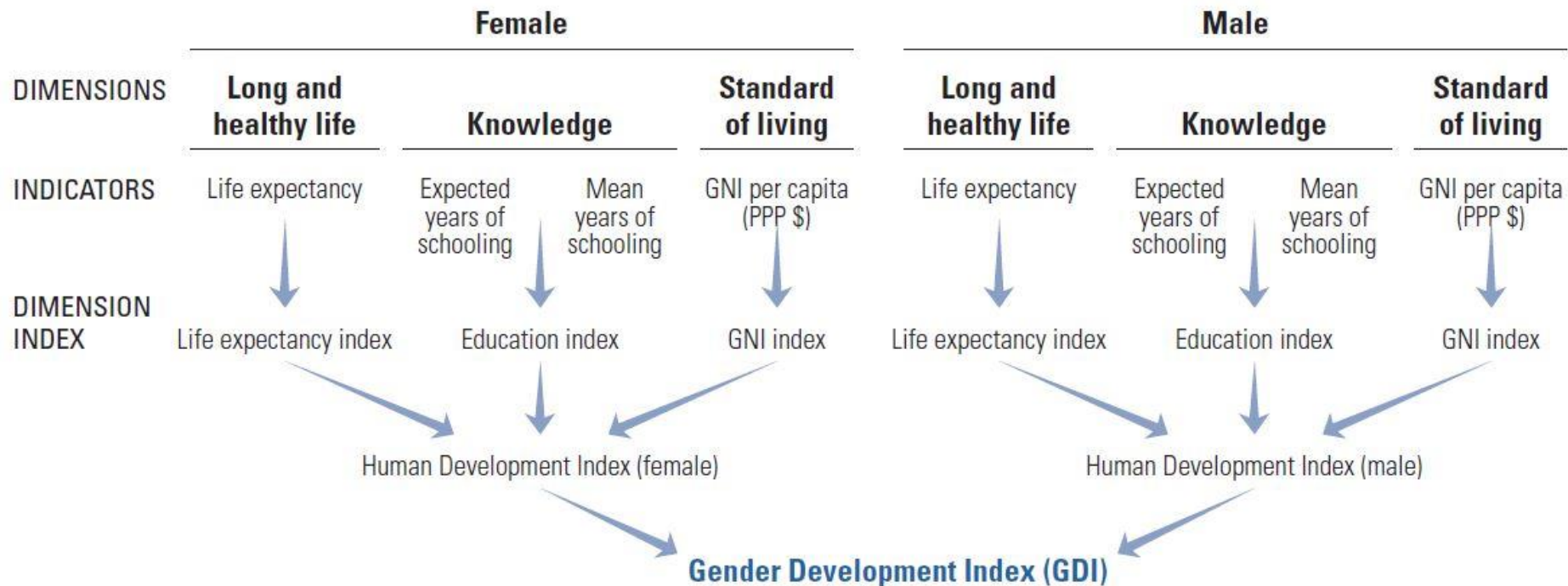


# The Subnational Human Development Index



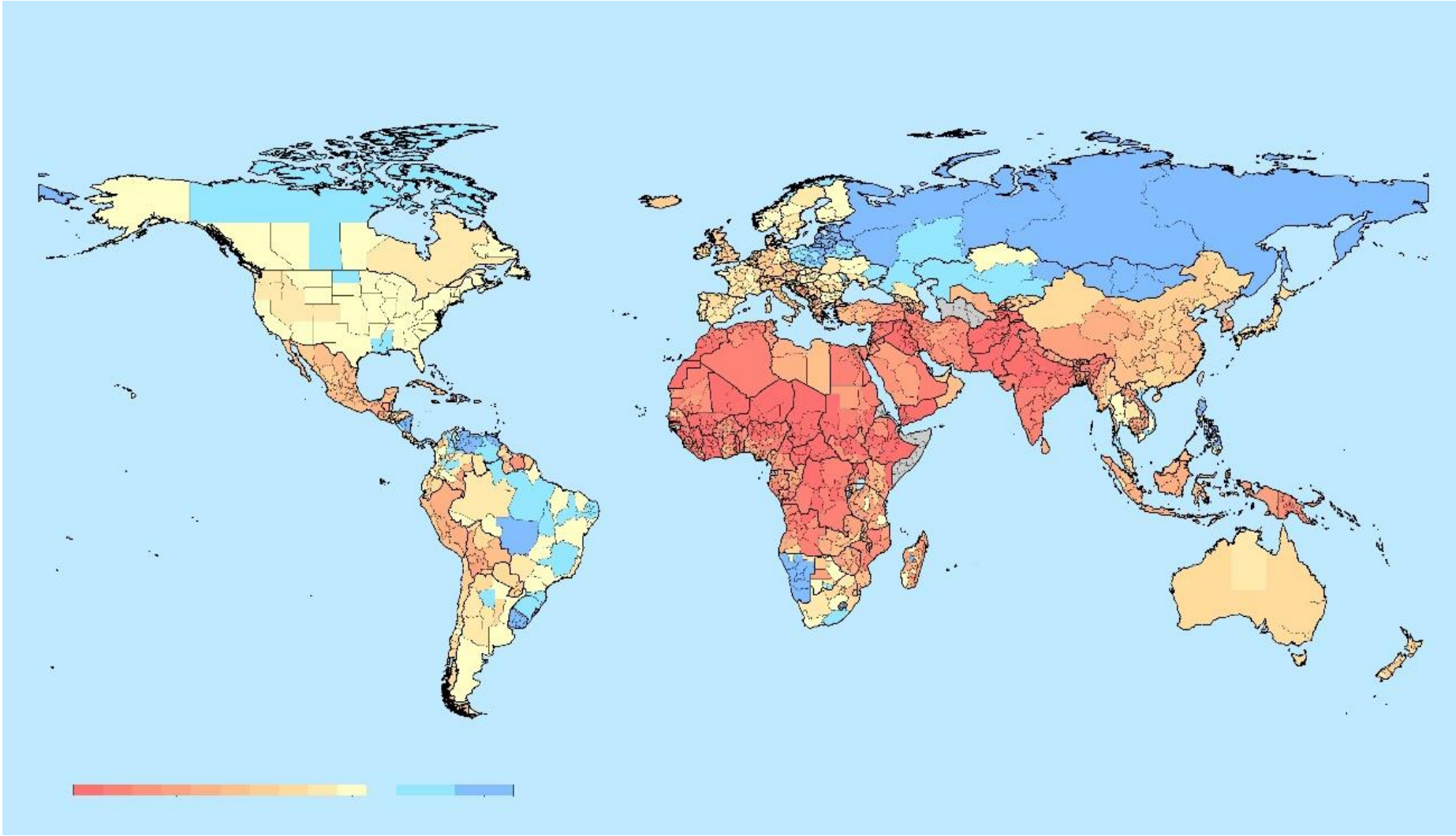
# UNDP's Gender Development Index

Gender Development Index (GDI)



$$SGDI = \frac{SHDI_f}{SHDI_m}$$

# The Subnational Gender Development Index







# The Subnational Gender Development Index: Within-country variation in gender (in)equality revealed

29 October 2020

*By Jeroen Smits, Professor of Economic and Human Development and Director of the Global Data Lab at Radboud University; Iñaki Permanyer, Ramón y Cajal Research Fellow at the Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics*



In most societies worldwide, gender inequality is widespread, with males better positioned in social, economic, and political hierarchies. Gender equality is important in and of itself, and it is also instrumental in achieving other socially desirable goals, like the eradication of poverty, guaranteeing equality of opportunities for all, or fostering economic growth. For these reasons, the goal of reducing gender inequality has held a prominent place in the international development agenda of the last decades.

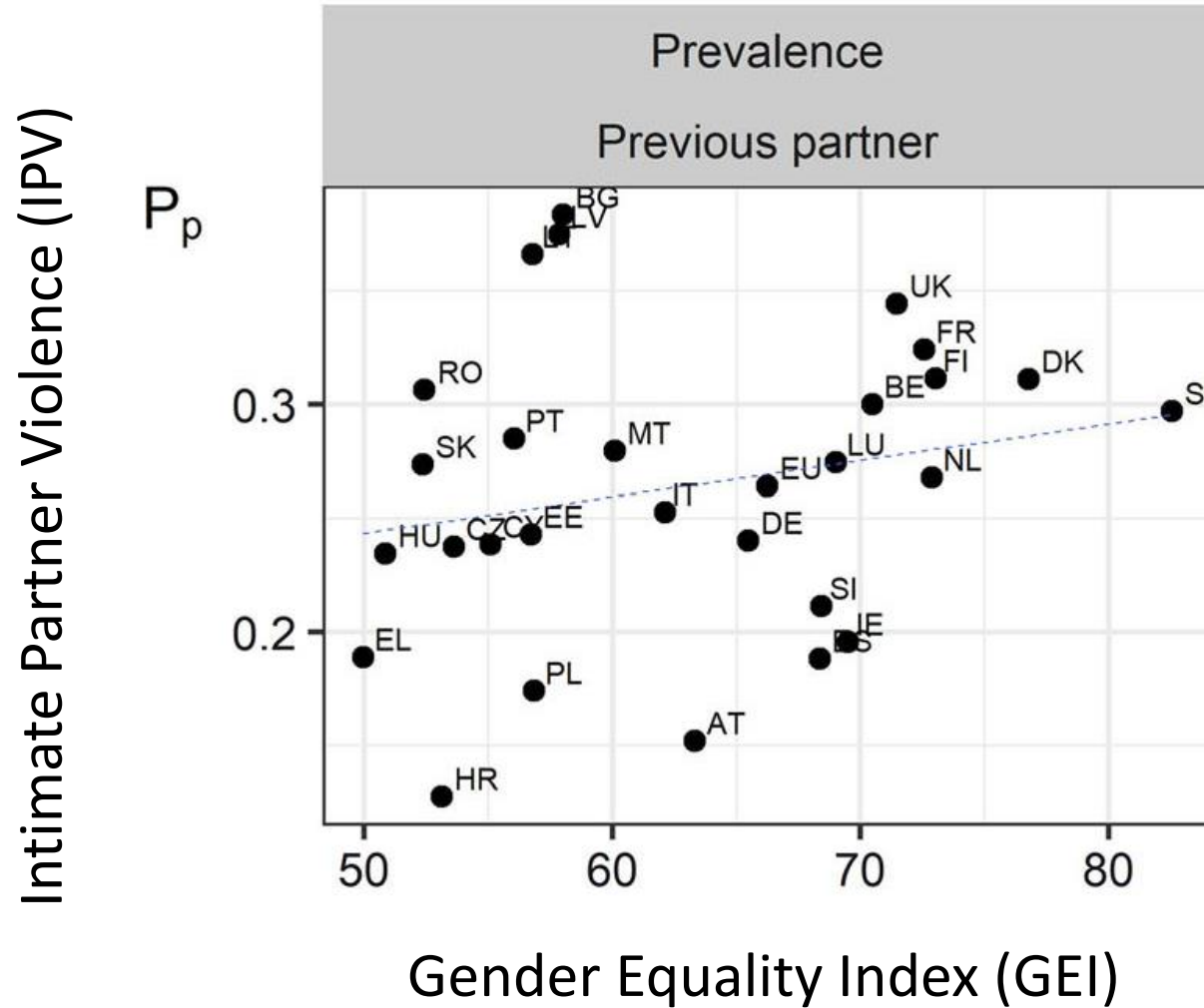
A major instrument for measuring gender inequalities globally is the Gender Development Index, which since 2014 has been published in the Human Development Reports. This GDI is defined as the ratio between the female and male values of the Human Development Index (HDI).

## Variation in GDI within countries

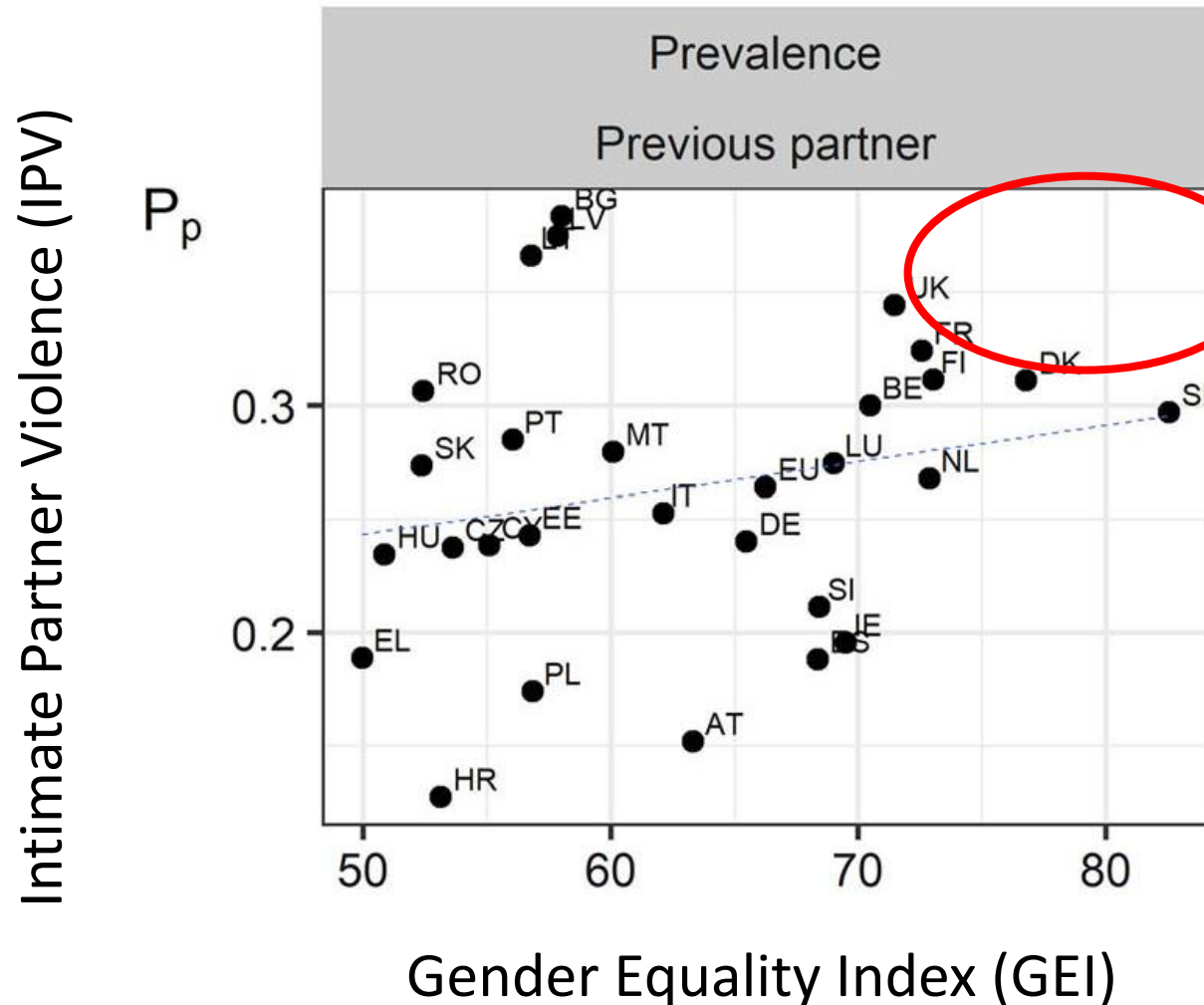
The GDI - as well as other indices of gender inequality - has until now been only available at the

# Intimate Partner Violence

# The 'Nordic Paradox'



# The 'Nordic Paradox'



The countries with higher levels of gender equality, also have higher levels of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)!

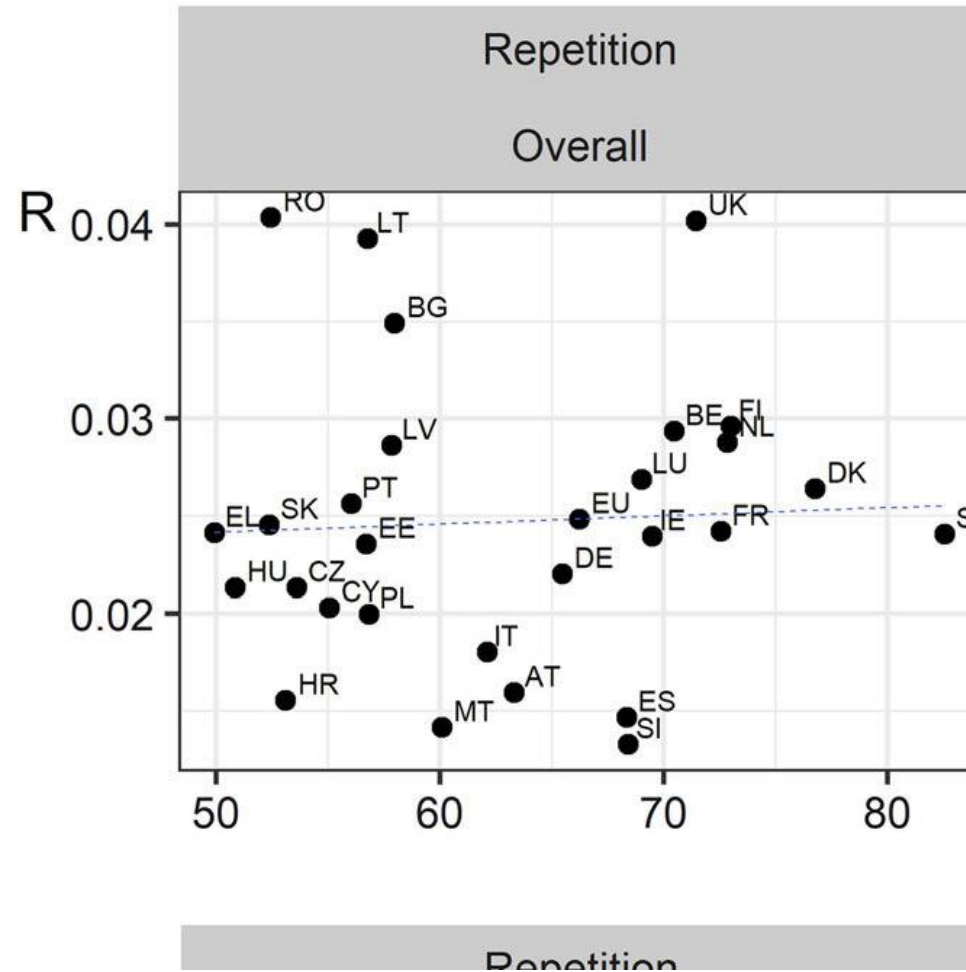
# Disentangling the Nordic Paradox (I)

- Standard prevalence measures do not distinguish between **current** and **previous** partners.
- Prevalence measures are not sensitive to the **frequency of victimisation** (a woman experiencing a single violent episode counts as much as another women experiencing violence episodes on a daily basis).



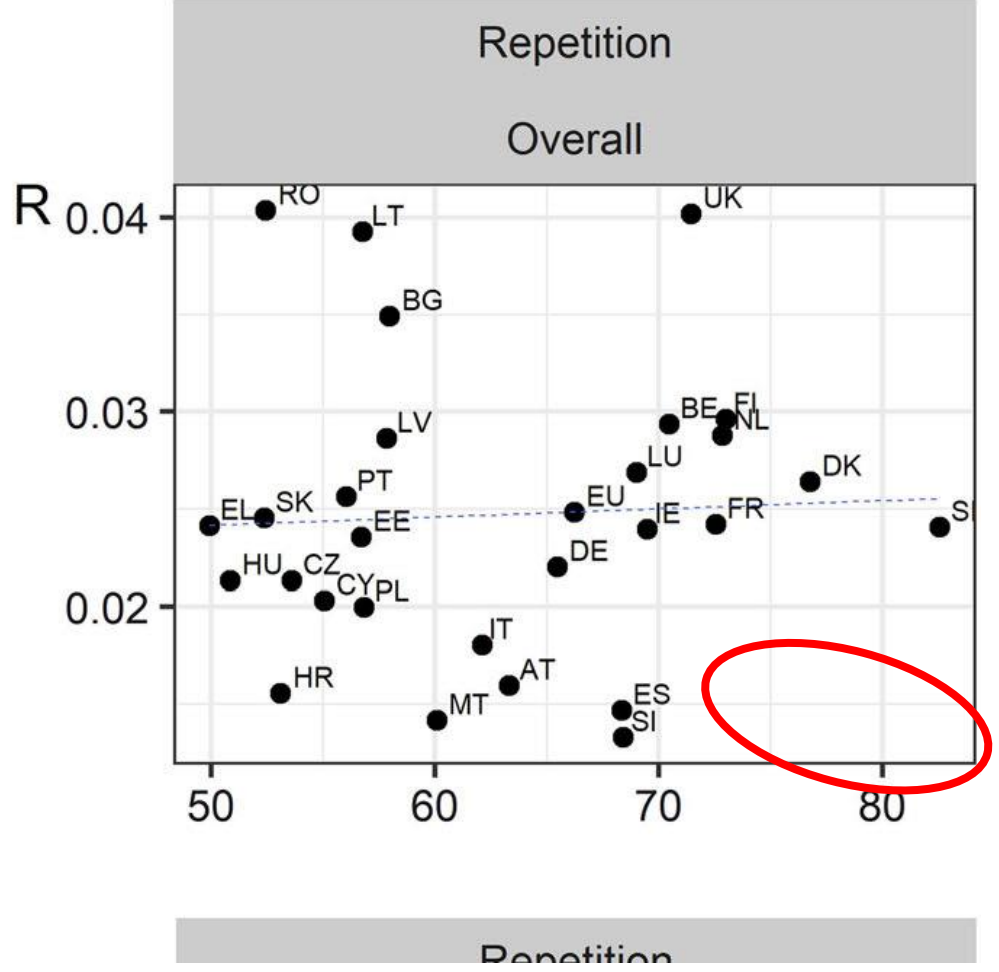
# Disentangling the Nordic Paradox (II)

Repetition-sensitive,  
current partner



# Disentangling the Nordic Paradox (II)

Repetition-sensitive,  
current partner



The countries with higher levels of gender equality tend to score lower in repetition-sensitive current partner IPV indicators