Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 7 February 2022
(OR. en)

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COVER NOTE

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	4 February 2022
To:	Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	SWD(2022) 24 final - PART 11/16
Subject:	COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Cohesion in Europe towards 2050 Accompanying the document COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS **on the 8th Cohesion Report: Cohesion in Europe towards 2050**

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2022) 24 final - PART 11/16.

Encl.: SWD(2022) 24 final - PART 11/16

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 4.2.2022
SWD(2022) 24 final

PART 11/16

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Cohesion in Europe towards 2050

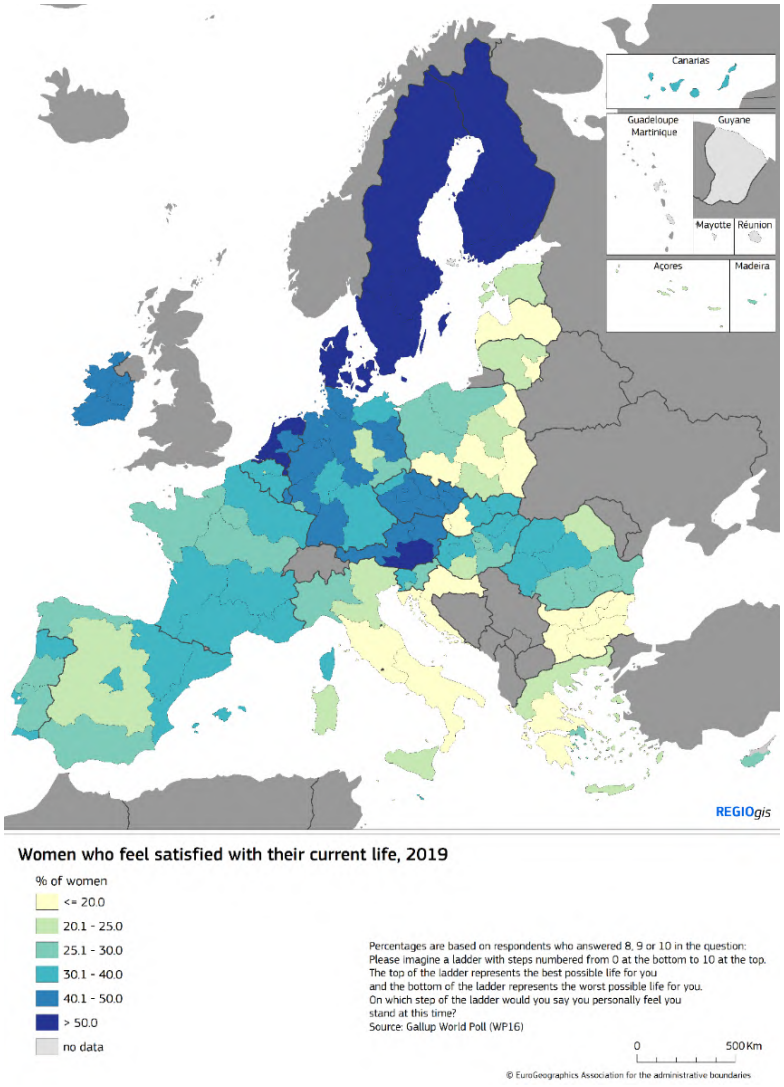
Accompanying the document

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

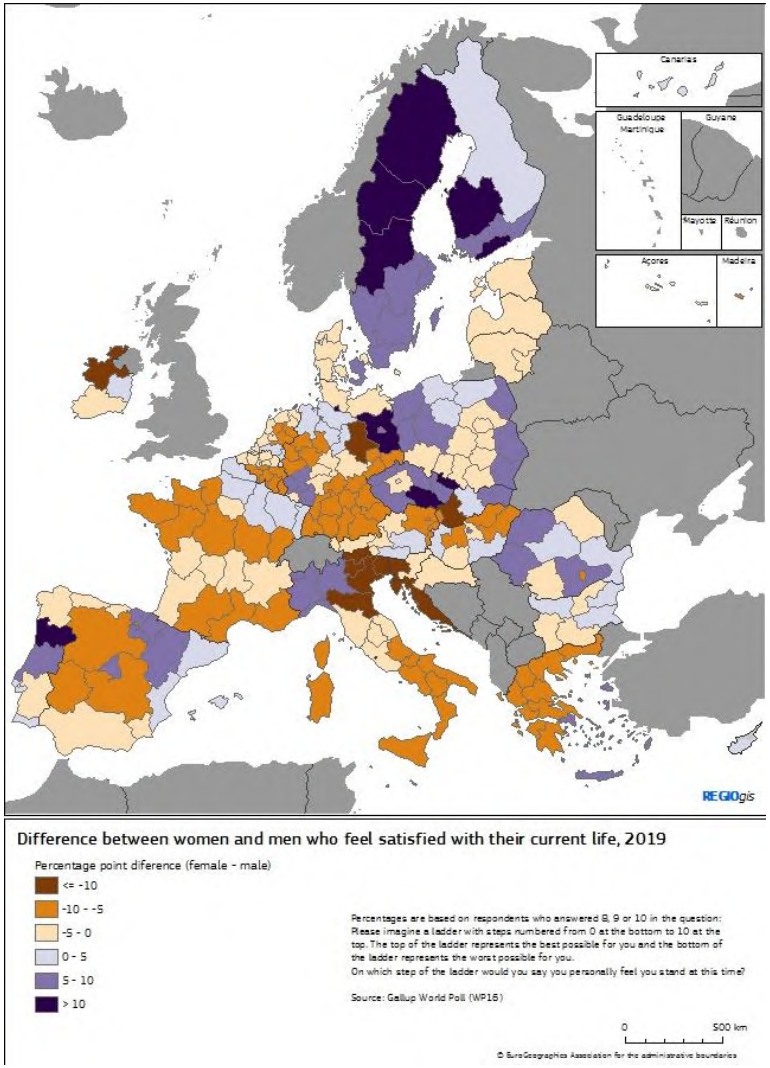
on the 8th Cohesion Report: Cohesion in Europe towards 2050

{COM(2022) 34 final}

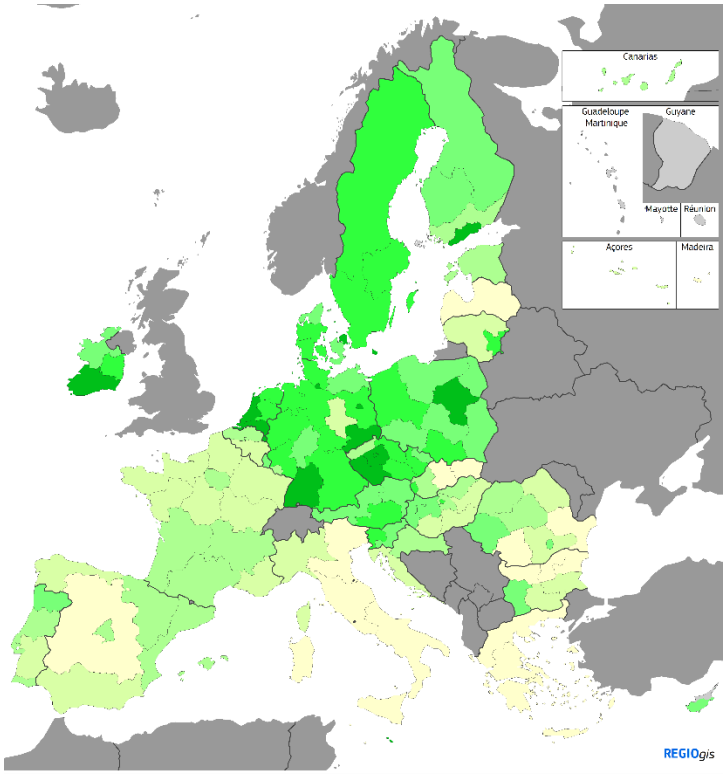
Map 5.22: Proportion of women feeling satisfied with their life, 2019



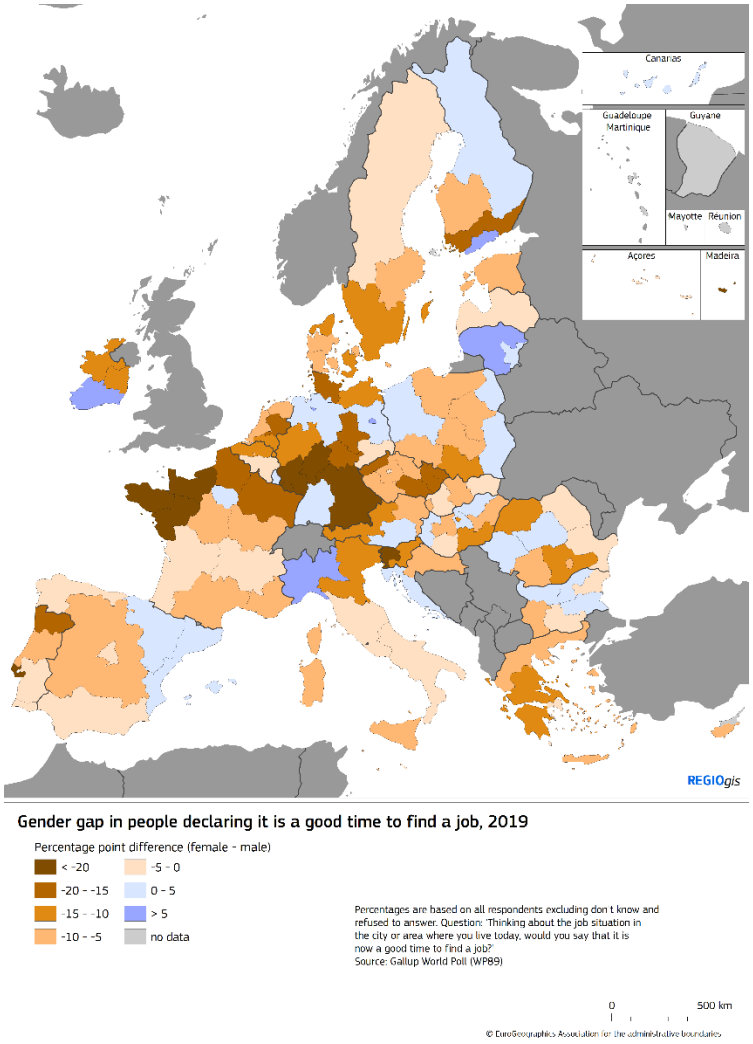
Map 5.23: Gender gap in feeling satisfied with life, 2019



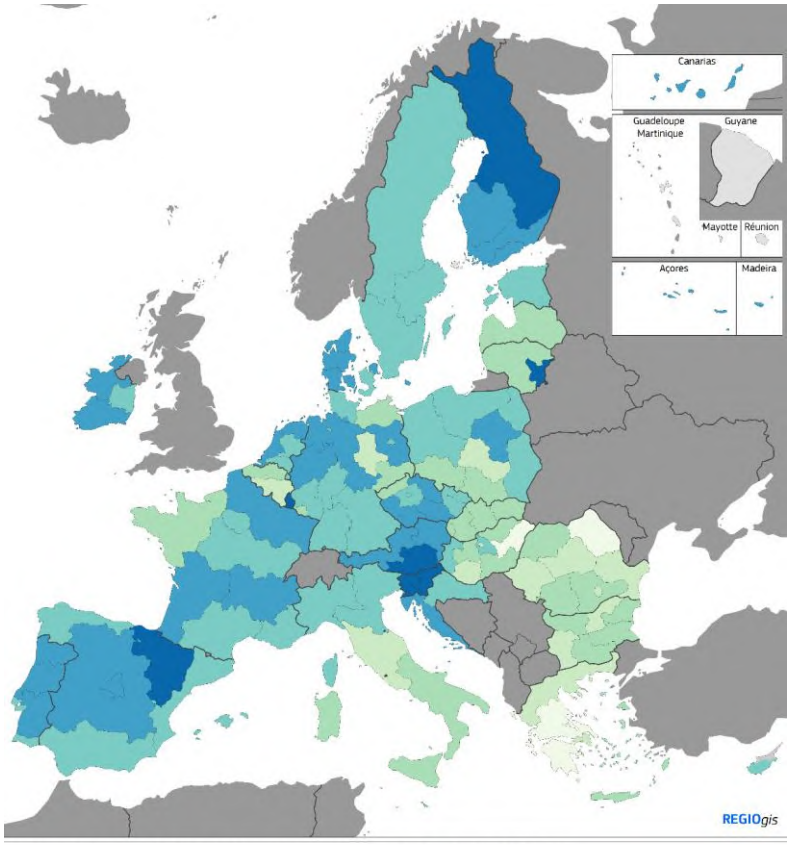
Map 5.24: Proportion of women believing it is a good time to find a job where they live, 2019



Map 5.25: Gender gap in believing it is a good time to find a job where they live, 2019



Map 5.26: Proportion of women d feeling safe walking alone at night, 2019



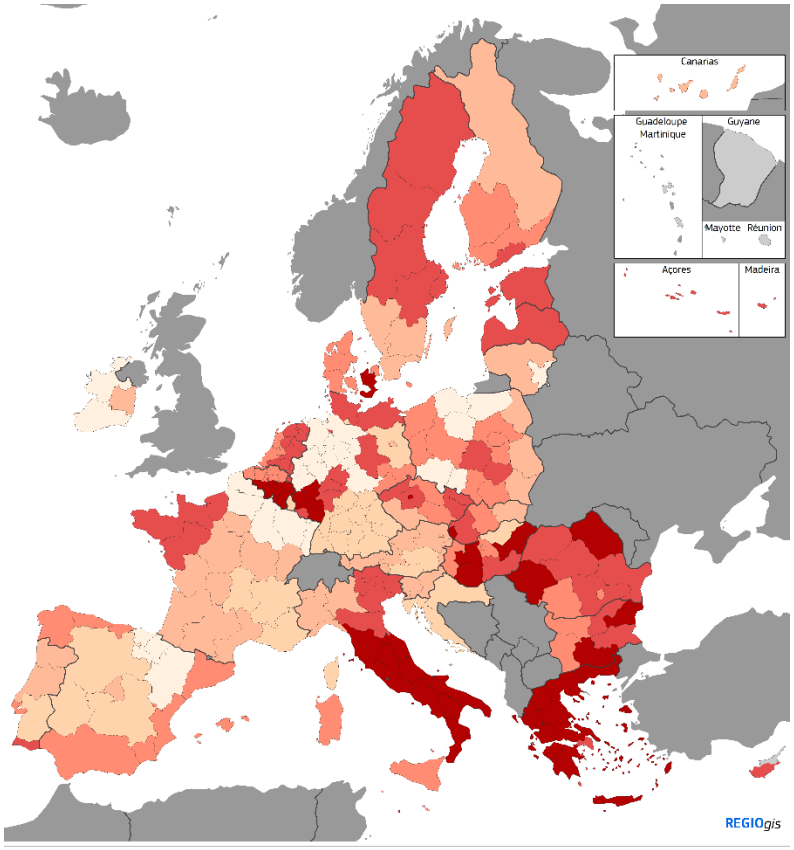
Women who declared that they feel safe walking alone at night, 2019

% of women
- <= 40.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 70.0
- 70.1 - 80.0
- > 80.0
- no data

Percentages are based on all respondents excluding don't know and refused to answer.
Question: Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?
Source: Gallup World Poll (WP113)

0 500 Km

Map 5.27: Gender gap in feeling safe walking alone at night, 2019



Difference between women and men who declared that they feel safe walking alone at night, 2019

Percentage point difference (female - male)
- <= -25
- -25 - -20
- -20 - -15
- -15 - -10
- -10 - -5
- -5 - 1
- no data

Percentages are based on all respondents excluding don't know and refused to answer. Question: 'Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city of area where you live?'
Source: Gallup World Poll (WP113).

0 500 km

When women achieve less, they also tend to be at a disadvantage[1]

Two composite indices have been constructed to capture how well women are achieving in different regions relative to the best performing women in the EU and relative to men, the *Female Achievement Inde*x for the former and the *Female Disadvantage Index* for the latter (Map 5.28).[2]

Women achieve most in Nordic Member States and most Austrian regions and achieve least in regions in the southern and eastern EU. They face the least disadvantage in the majority of regions in the Nordic countries as well as in France and Spain – least of all in Auvergne in France, La Rioja and Galicia in Spain and the capital city region in Finland – and are disadvantaged most in regions in Greece and Romania.

Comparing female achievements and disadvantages.

Regions where women achieve least and are disadvantaged most are largely located in the southern and eastern EU, while they achieve most and are disadvantaged least in the north-west of the EU (Map 5.28).

Above average achievements and below average disadvantage is the best combination. This is quite common in north-western regions and Spain. The next best combination is both achievements and disadvantage being above average, which implies that while women achieve much in these regions, they face disadvantages as men achieve more. This is the case in Czechia, Slovenia and some north-western EU regions.

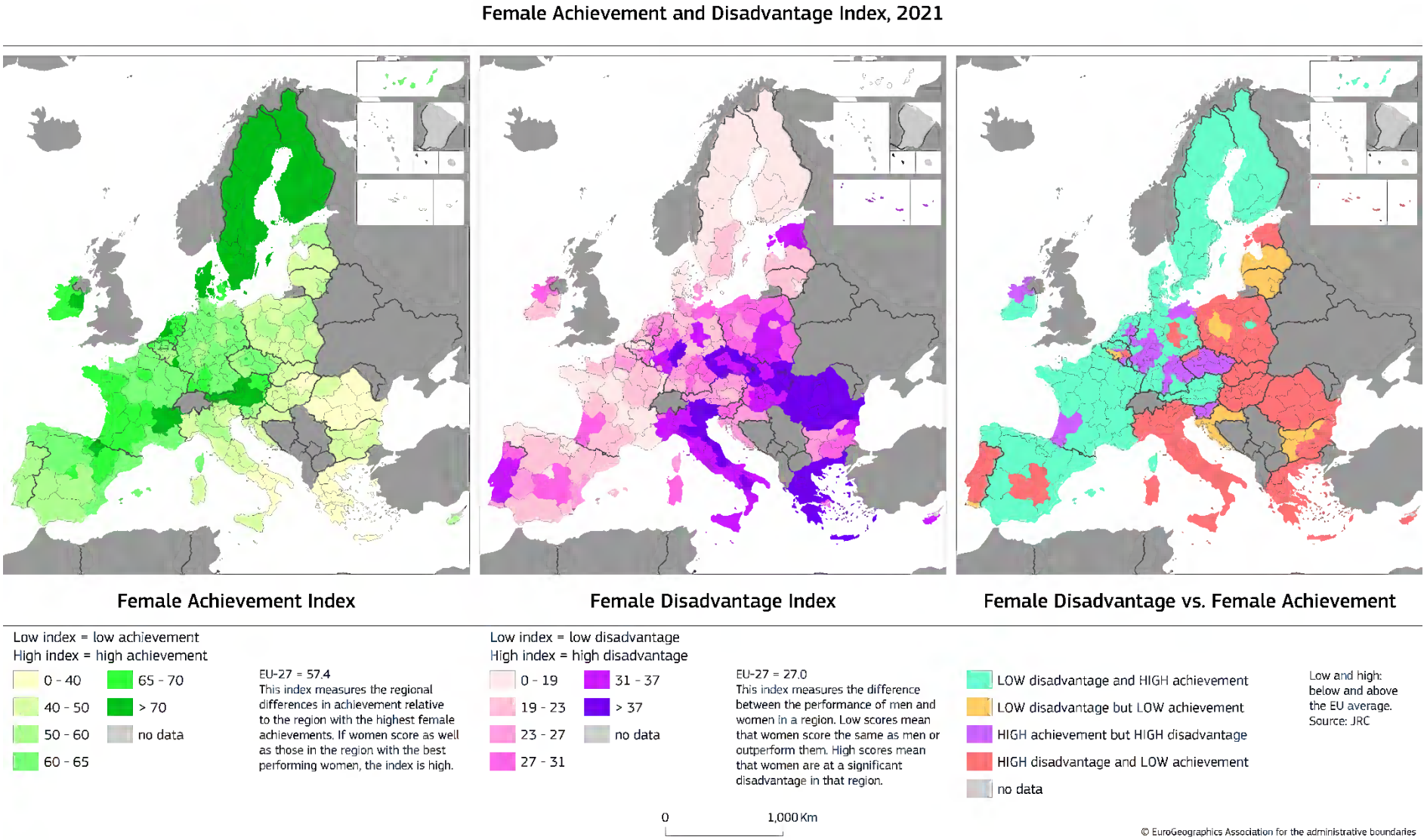
The third best combination is low achievement and low disadvantage, which means in the regions concerned low achievement is not because of women being disadvantaged but men and women both achieving less than average. There are only 13 regions where this is the case: three each in Belgium and Bulgaria, two in Croatia and Lithuania and one in Latvia, Poland and Portugal.

The least favourable combination is low achievements and high disadvantage, which means that women have limited achievement because they are disadvantaged relative to men but also because men's achievements are low as well. The regions concerned account for 36% of the EU population and are mostly less developed ones in eastern and southern EU.

[1] This section is based on, and summarises, the findings in Norlén et al. (2021); for more details on the methodology, data, and additional results and analysis, see: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/gender-equality-monitor

[2] See box for a description of how the two measures are defined.

Map 5.28: Female Achievement index (left), Female Disadvantage index (centre) and comparison between the two (right)



The regional gender equality monitor: the conceptual framework

The regional gender equality monitor consists of two composite indices: the Female Achievement Index (FemAI) and the Female Disadvantage Index (FemDI). The first measures the level of achievement of women compared with the best performing region and varies between 0 (lowest performance) and 100 (best performance). The second measures women's performance relative to men and varies between 0 (signifying parity with men) and 100.

The indices are calculated for 235 NUTS2 regions and are based on 33 indicators grouped into 7 domains: Work and money, Knowledge, Time, Power, Health, Safety, security and trust and Quality of life.

Regional Gender Equality Monitor 2021			
1. Work and Money	**2. Knowledge**	**3. Time**	**4. Power**
Full-time and part-time employment rate	Graduates of tertiary education	Regularly participate in a leisure activity	Share of ministers in national governments
Unemployment rate	Formal or non-formal education and training	Donated money to a charity	Share of members in national parliaments
Employed with tertiary education	Early leavers from education and training*	Helped a stranger who needed help	Share of members in regional assemblies
Mean monthly earnings	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training	Volunteered time to an organisation	Share of members of regional executives
			Share of members of local/municipal councils
5. Health	**6. Safety, Security and Trust**	**7. Quality of Life**	
Self-perceived good or very good health	Safety at night	Feel well-rested	
Health problem that prevents from living a normal life	Relatives and friends count on for help	Smile or laugh a lot	
Life expectancy in absolute value at birth*	Women treated with respect and dignity	Experience enjoyment	
Malignant neoplastic and cardiovascular diseases death rate*	Voiced your opinion to a public official	Life satisfaction	
No unmet medical needs		Opportunities to make friends	
No unmet dental needs		Satisfied with the freedom	
33 indicators in Female Achievement Index 30 indicators in Female Disadvantage Index (missing in FemDI indicated with *)		Maximum number of indicators by domain 6 in Health and Quality of Life Minimum number of indicators by domain 4 in Work and Money, Knowledge, Time and Safety, Security and Trust	

The *Work and money* domain measures the extent to which there is access to employment and good working conditions and gender inequalities in financial resources. The *Knowledge* domain covers education attainment, participation in education and training, gender segregation and early leavers from education. The *Time* dimension covers the time spent in social activities, the *Power* dimension, the extent of involvement in decision-making, the *Health* domain, health status and access to health services, and the *Safety, security and trust* domain covers perceptions of personal safety in the areas where men and women live and the extent of trust towards family, social circles and authorities. The *Quality of life* covers various aspects of this as well as job satisfaction.

Indicators are from different data sources, but mainly Eurostat (EU-LFS and EU-SILC), Gallup World Poll and the European Institute of Gender equality (EIGE).

For more details, including, see Norlén et al. (2021) and interactive tools available at: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/gender-equality-monitor

5.6 Measuring social progress at the regional level[3]

The EU regional Social Progress Index (EU-SPI) is aimed at measuring *'the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow peoples and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.'*[4] The index builds on the approach of the global Social Progress Index[5]. Economic indicators are excluded from the index to allow it to be compared with indicators, such as GDP per head.

The 2020 edition[6] indicates a score of 67 out of 100 for the EU as a whole, with marked differences between EU regions at different stages of economic development (Map 5.29).[7] Nordic regions score relatively highly, while regions in the south and east of the EU tend to have low scores. All the top-10 regions are located in Sweden, Finland or Denmark, Övre Norrland in Sweden having the highest score, as in the 2016 version of the index. Regions in the bottom 10 are mostly in Bulgaria and Romania but also include the two French outermost regions of Guyane and Mayotte.[8]

[3] This section is based on, and adapted from, Annoni and Bolsi (2020); for more details on the methodology, data, and additional results and analysis, see: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress

[4] Source: https://www.socialprogress.org/index/global

[5] More information on the Global Social Progress Index is available at: https://www.socialprogressindex.com

[6] 'Comparison with the first edition has limited validity. When developing an aggregate index of this complexity at the regional level, each edition unavoidably includes refinements and modifications. This is even more valid for the first editions of an index, meaning that the 2020 EU-SPI is not fully comparable with its first edition'' (Source: Annoni and Bolsi, page 16).

[7] Interactive tools are available on DG REGIO Open Data Portal, at: https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/stories/s/EU-Social-Progress-Index-2020/8qk9-xq96

[8] The results for the French outermost regions need to be interpreted with caution because some indicators were not available for these regions and because of their specific context far from the European mainland.

EU-SPI: The EU Regional Social Progress Index

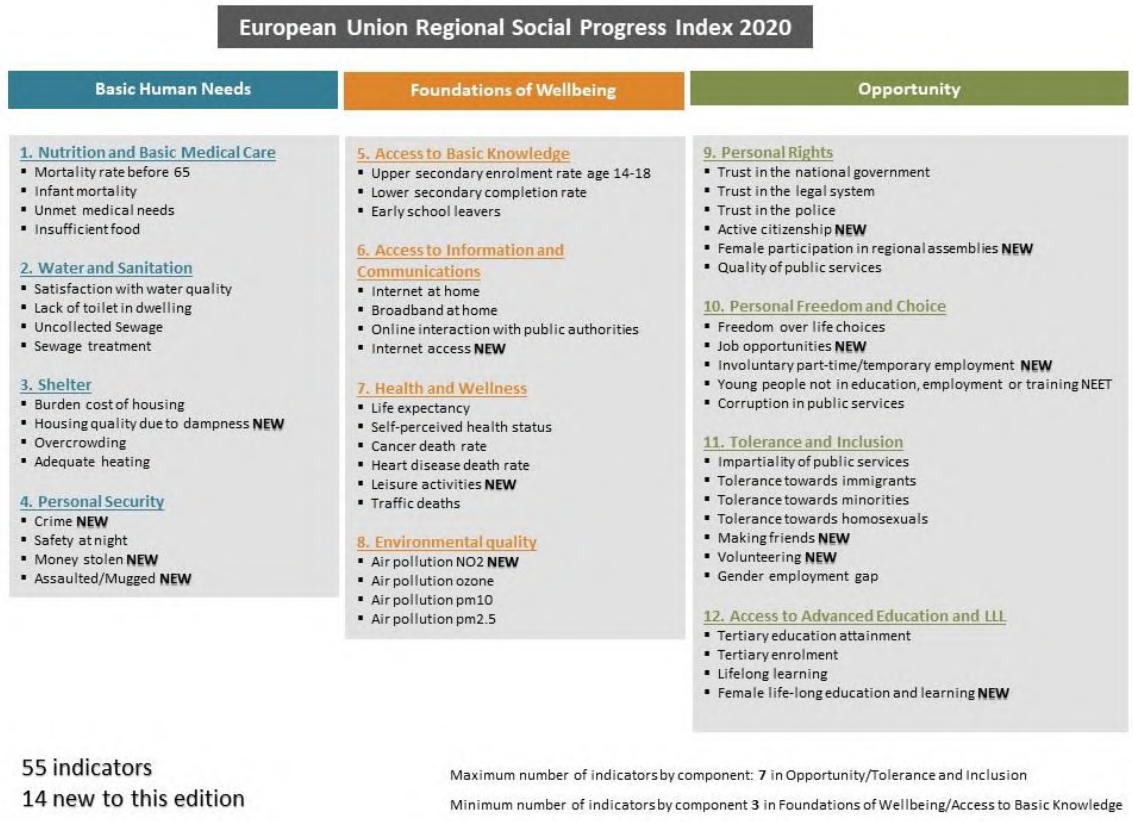
The regional EU-Social Progress index is a composite indicator, first published in 2016. The 2020 edition is based on 55 individual social and environmental indicators.

The index includes three dimensions of social progress: *basic human needs*; *foundations of well-being* and *opportunity*, each of which has four components.

The index is based on the assumption that these three dimensions are necessary to describe social progress. Basic needs have to be satisfied to achieve good levels of social development. The foundation dimension includes more advanced factors of social and environmental progress, while the opportunity dimension includes the 'most advanced' elements of a cohesive and tolerant society. From a policy perspective, these three dimensions involve different levels of difficulty. It is, for example, easier to satisfy basic needs than to improve societal attitudes.

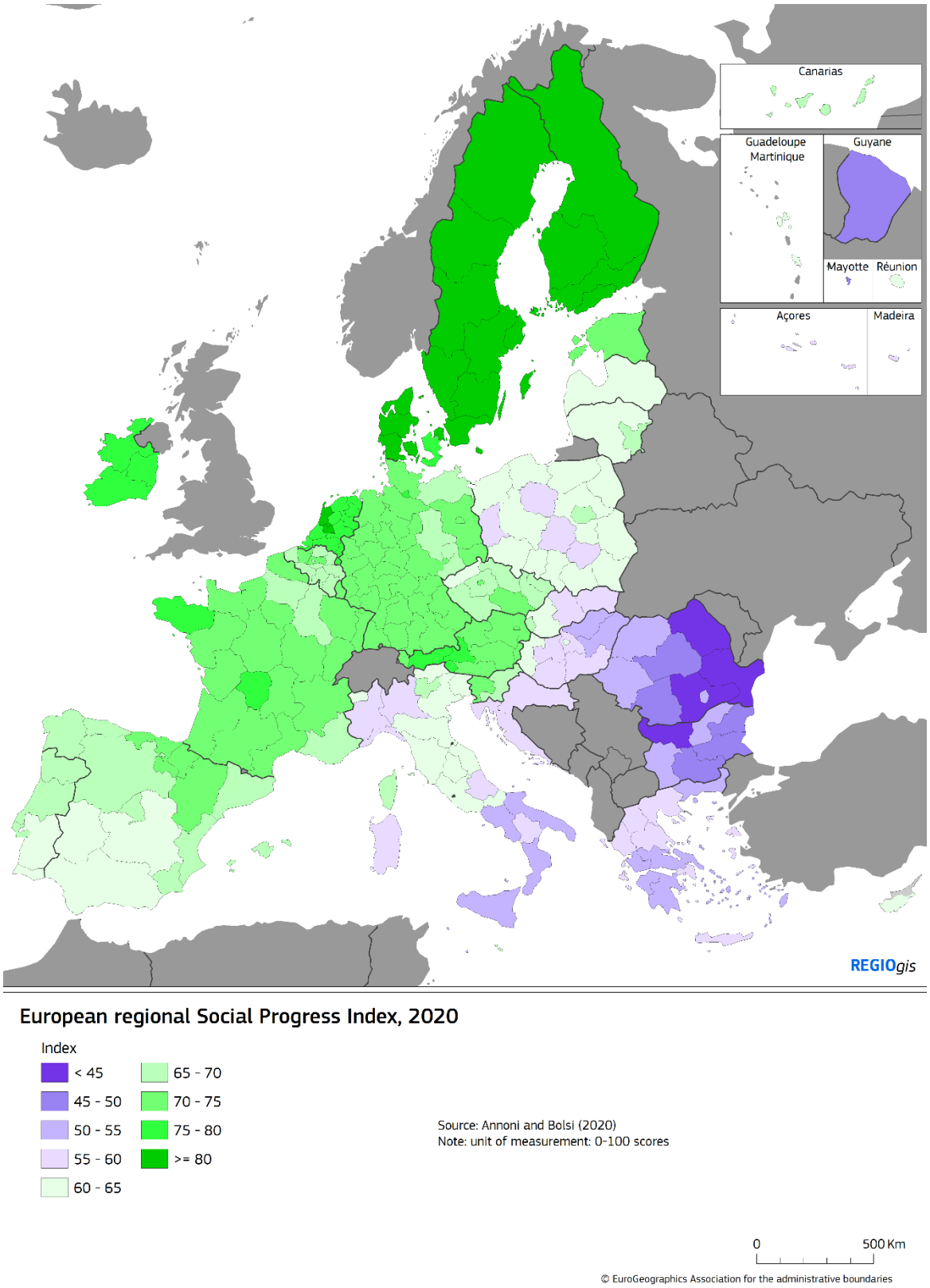
Data come from a range of sources, including Eurostat, Gallup World Poll, DG REGIO, the European Environmental Agency and the European Institute for Gender Equality.

For more details see: Annoni and Bolsi (2020) and
https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress2020/



Source: Annoni and Bolsi, 2020

Map 5.29: The EU Social Progress index, 2020

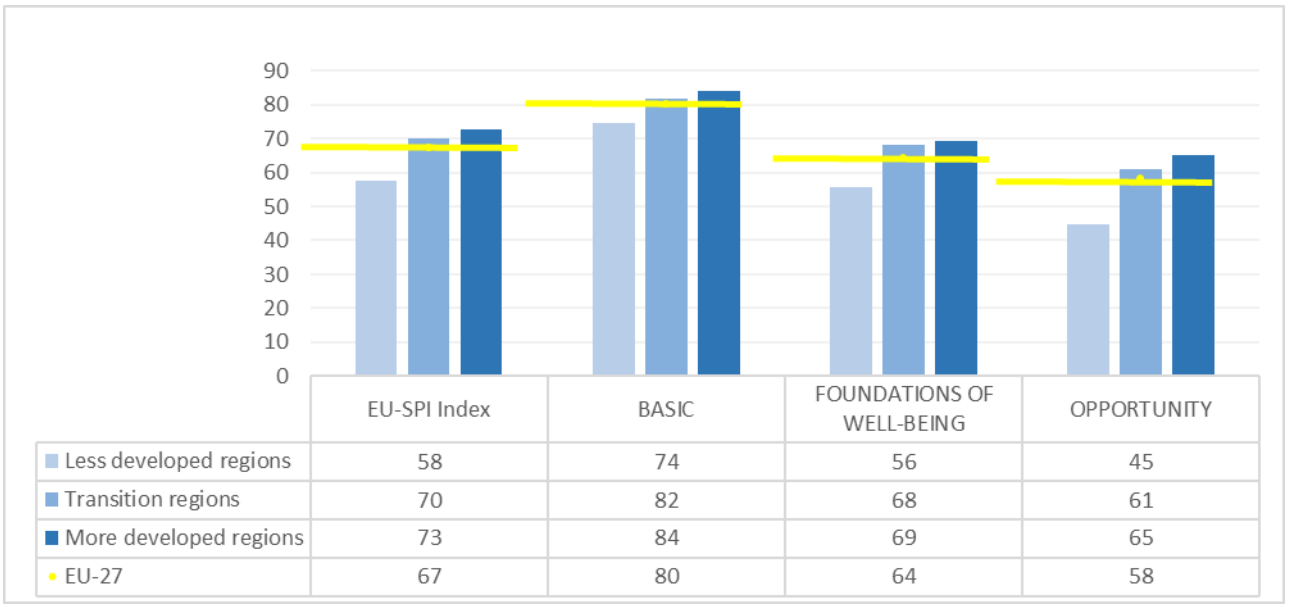


Source: Annoni and Bolsi (2020)

While more developed regions have an average score of 73 and transition regions one of 70, the score for less developed regions is only 58 (Figure 5.25).

Although the EU - as a whole - scores well on the basic components (80 out of 100), it does less well on the foundations of well-being (64) and even less well on the opportunity dimension (58) (Map 5.30). Most regions score well on 'basic human needs', except for those in Romania and Bulgaria. There are larger differences for the other two dimensions, for which a clear spatial pattern emerges, with regions in southern and eastern EU having low scores for the opportunity dimension, in particular (Map 5.30).

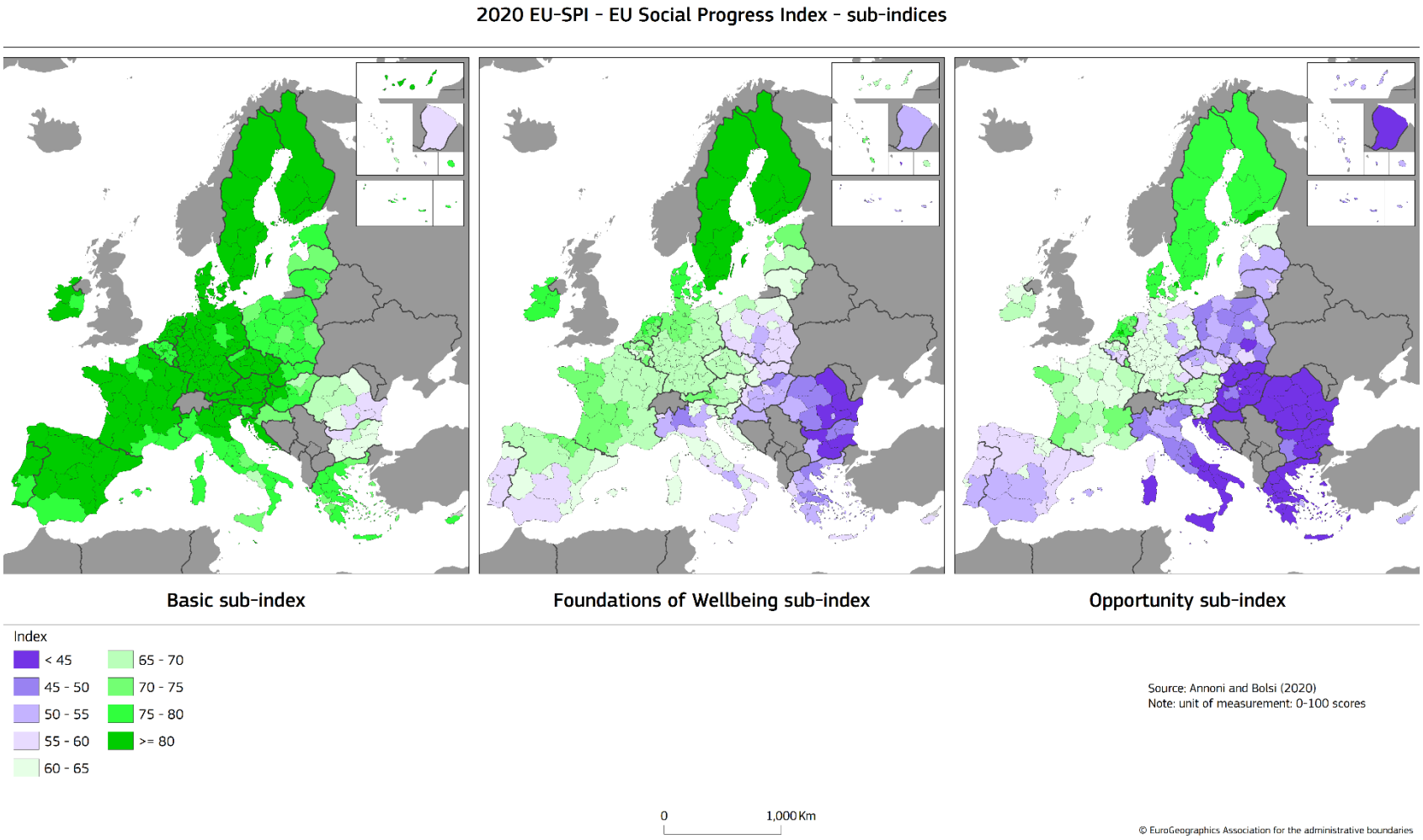
Figure 5.25: EU-SPI 2020 by group of regions



	EU-SPI Index	BASIC	FOUNDATIONS OF WELL-BEING	OPPORTUNITY
Less developed regions	58	74	56	45
Transition regions	70	82	68	61
More developed regions	73	84	69	65
EU-27	67	80	64	58

Source: Annoni and Bolsi (2020), DG REGIO calculations

Map 5.30: 2020 EU-SPI results on the three dimensions: Basic, Foundations of Well-Being and Opportunity



Source: Annoni and Bolsi (2020)

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