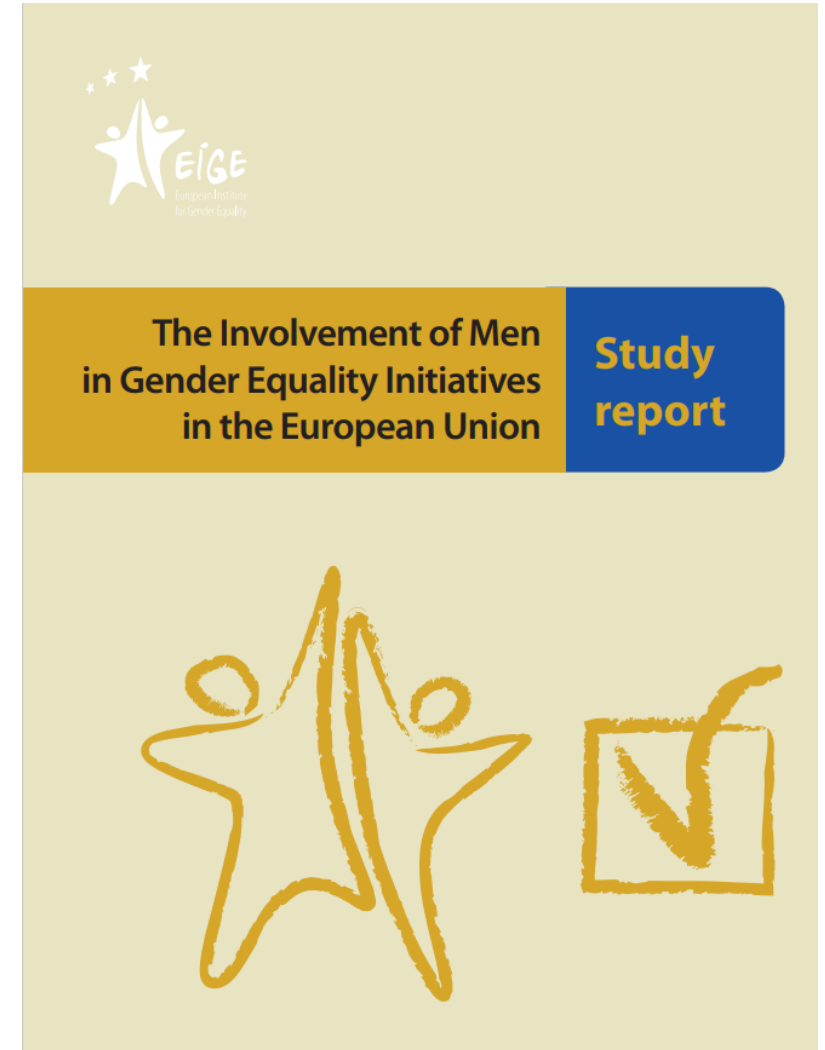


# Negative impacts of social norms and gender stereotypes on men and boys

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# Introduction

- **EIGE – EU Knowledge Centre on Gender Equality**
- From its inception that EIGE recognizes the role that men and boys play as both actors and subjects of research in gender equality



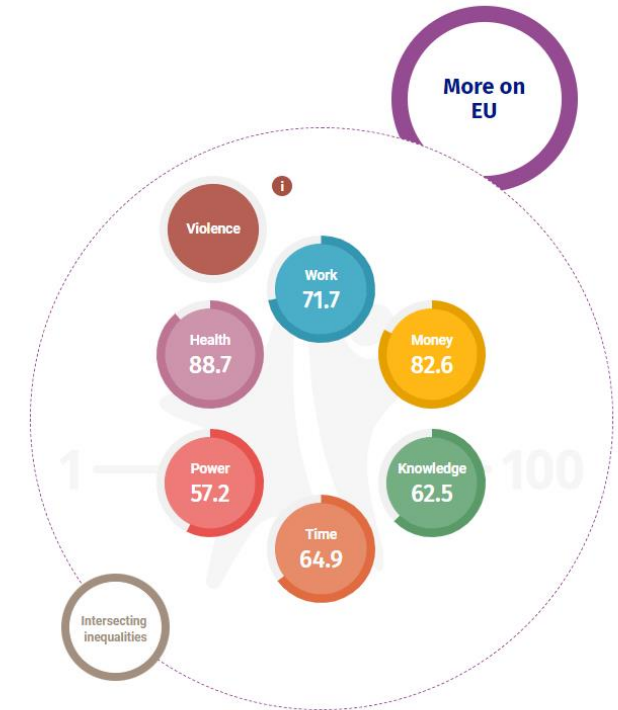
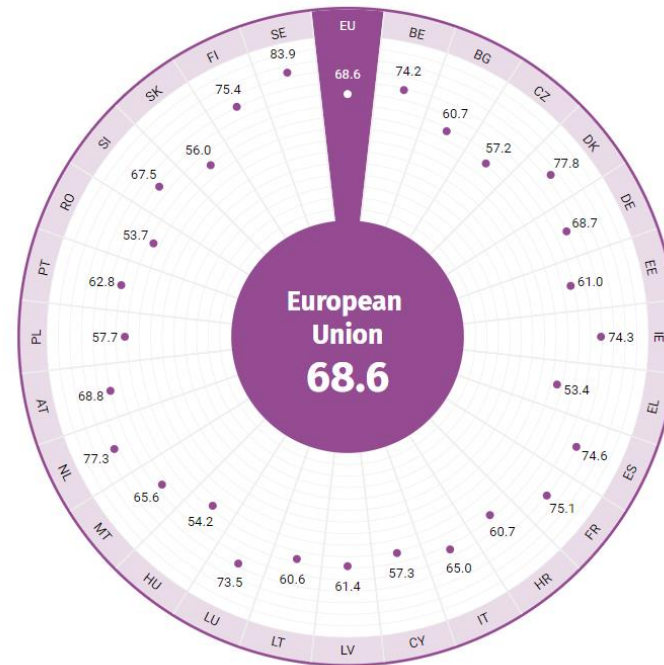
EIGE (2012)

# The Gender Equality Index

- **The Index** has been instrumental in revealing areas where men are disadvantaged (compared to women), which can be attributed to the impact of gender roles or patriarchal norms on individual and collective behaviour.

European Union in 2022 edition

The data for 2022 Index is mostly from 2020. The UK is not included. The Gender Equality Index gives the EU and the Member States a score from 1 to 100. A score of 100 would mean that a country had reached full equality between women and men.



# Health domain

- For example, in the area of health, men's lower life expectancy is partly due to gendered behaviours (e.g., higher prevalence of tobacco and alcohol use, higher prevalence of high-risk behaviour).

## Life expectancy at birth (years)

EU-W	83
EU-M	78

Source: Eurostat, Mortality data, 2020. hlth\_hlye.

## Healthy life years at birth (years)

EU-W	65
EU-M	64

Source: Eurostat, EU SILC and mortality data, 2020. hlth\_hlye.

## People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%)

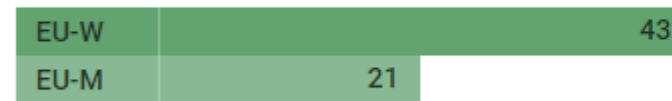
EU-W	73
EU-M	56

Source: Eurostat, EHIS, 2019. FI, EU: EIGE estimation. Eurostat calculations according to EIGE's request.

# Knowledge and work domains

- In education, men are underrepresented in several fields, such as in the education area itself, health and welfare study areas, and young men are more likely to dropout from school and training earlier than young women.

## Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (%)



Source: Eurostat, Education statistics, 2020. educ\_enrl5, educ\_uoe\_enrt03.

## Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU LFS, 2020. ifsa\_egan2, ifsa\_egana.

# Time domain

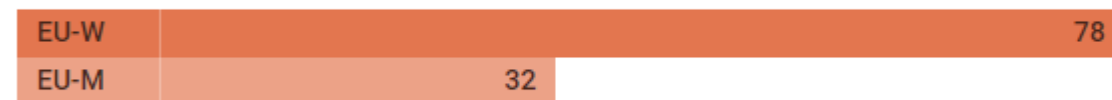
- Men are less likely to take an active role in childcare responsibilities, including a reduced uptake of parental leave among men, and a higher reliance on external childcare support and formal care support.

## People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%)



Source: Eurofound, EQLS, 2016. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

## People doing cooking and/or household, every day (%)

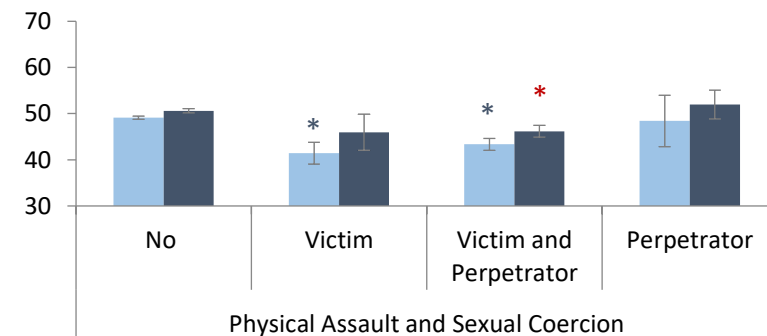
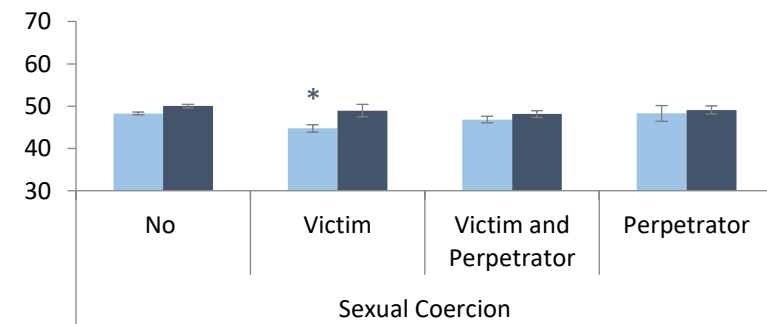
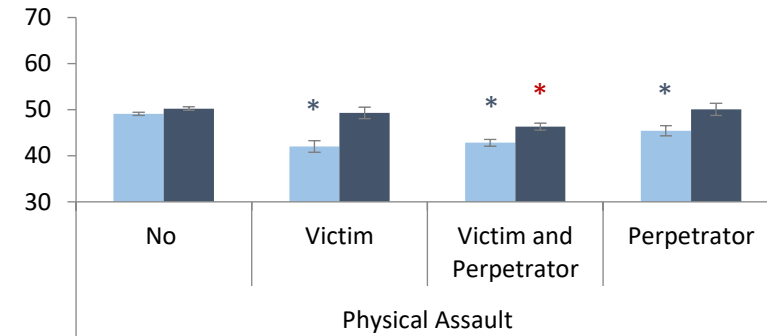


Source: Eurofound, EQLS, 2016. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

# Intimate partner violence (IPV)

- **Intimate partner violence negatively affects physical and mental health** of women and men and prevents them from achieving their full potential in a workplace and private life.

MOS SF-36 Mental Health



■ Women  
■ Men

\*p<0.05  
Compared with  
"no-violence"

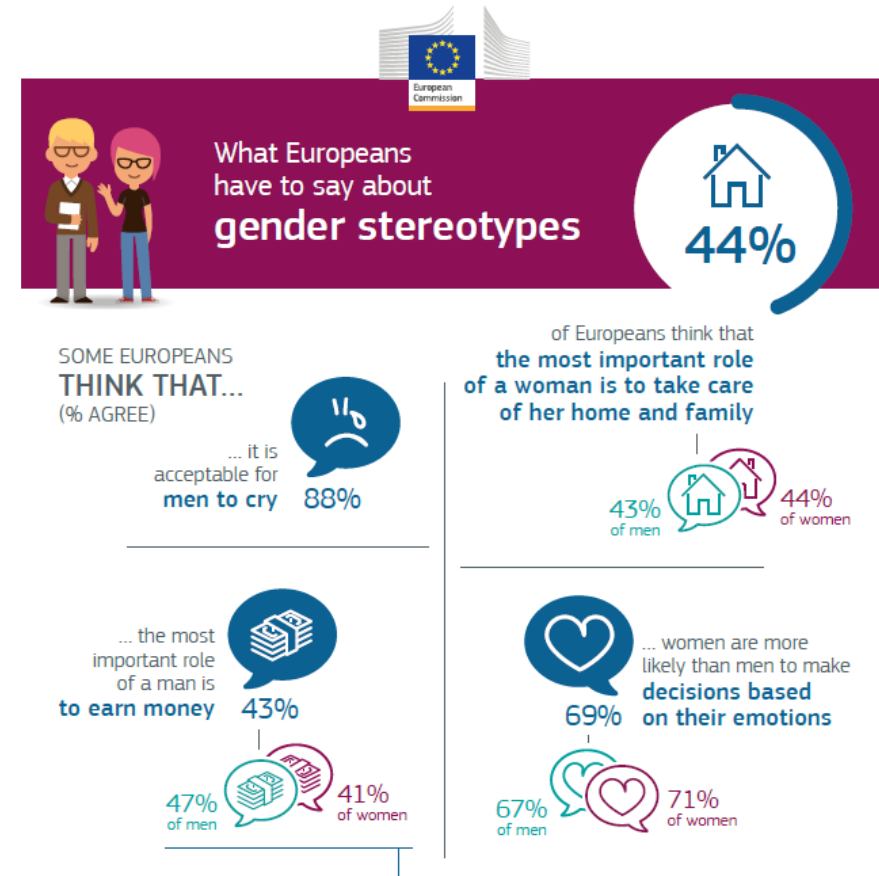


# Special Eurobarometer 465: Gender Equality 2017

- “It is acceptable for men to cry”.
- “Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions”.
- “The most important role of a man is to earn money”.
- “The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family”.

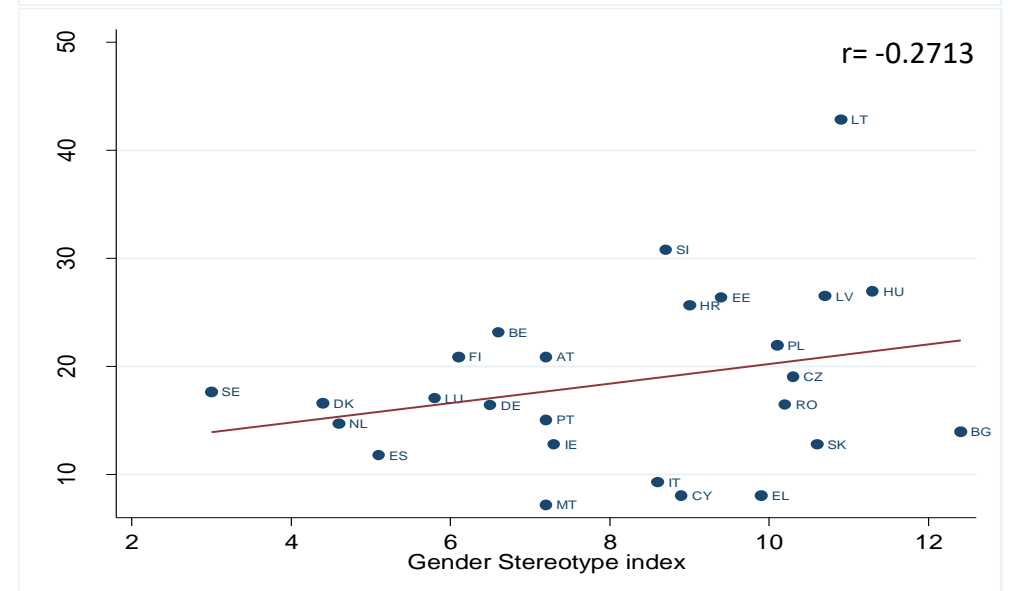
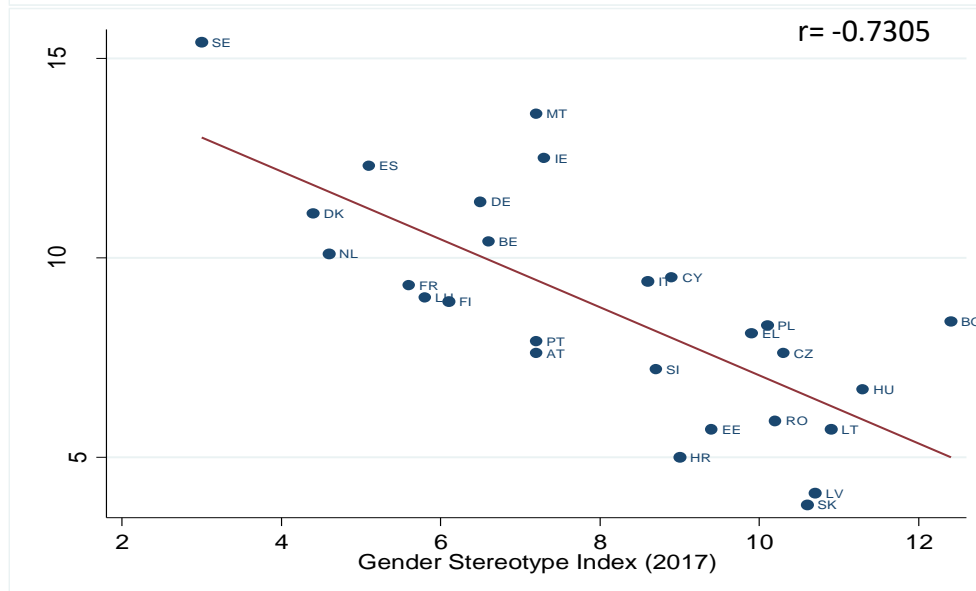
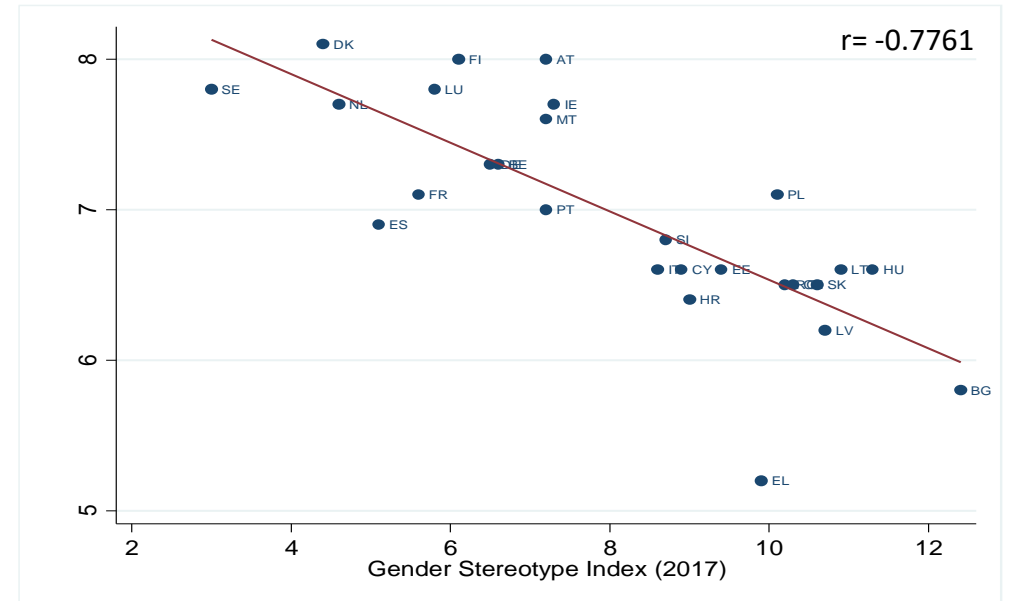
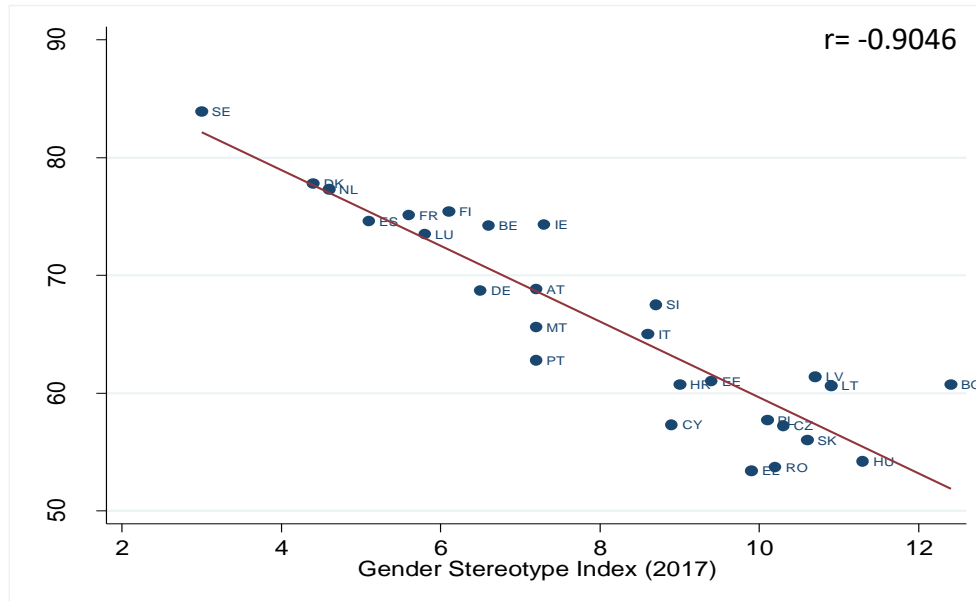


- **“Gender stereotype” Index**





# Relationship between stereotypes and men condition



- Social norms and gender stereotypes affect men's behaviour in multiple ways.
- There is a negative impact on their mental and physical health throughout their life course.

## What does your life look like?

Enter your gender and country of birth to see how your life could turn out.

As a **Man** ▾

from  **France** ▾



② \* Note: The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages. Example: A rate was 10% and it increased to 12%, then it increased by 2 percentage points. Source: Eurostat, Statistics explained.

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