


Gender Equality Index 2017: Hungary


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The Gender Equality Index 2017 assesses the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health). The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States (1).

Progress in gender equality in Hungary, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Hungary achieved a score of **50.8 out of 100**, which is 4.3 points higher than in 2005, but approximately 15 points below the EU28 average. Hungary is ranked 27th out of the 28 Member States. It has gone down two positions since 2005. Hungary's score is below the EU28 average in all domains.

The gender equality scores in the domain of **health** is the highest in Hungary. It ranks 10th in the EU, gaining three positions since 2005. In some of health sub-domains Hungary ranks 12th highest in the European Union – the best score for this country.

The largest improvement has taken place in the domain of **money**, due to an increase of the gender equality in earnings and income. Hungary has the 10th highest score of the EU28 in the sub-domain of economic status, which deals with the role of poverty and distribution of wealth in the population in the field. However, the situation worsened by three points between 2005 and 2015.


The score in the domain of **knowledge** has declined. The situation has worsened in terms of gender equality in the sub-domain of attainment and participation, whereas other sub-domains in terms of aggregation.

The score in the domain of **work** has progressed slightly since 2005. There is much scope for improvement especially in the sub-domains of employment and quality of work, which ranks 25th out of the 28 Member States.

The greatest challenges are in **power** and **time**, which are Hungary's lowest scoring domains.

Hungary's score for **power** is the lowest of all the Member States, despite a slight improvement from 2005 to 2015. Only the situation in the sub-domain of economic power is relatively better, with Hungary ranking 20th in the EU28.

The situation in the domain of **time** has worsened. The decrease in the score refers to the worsening of gender equality in the time allocated to unpaid work, in particular care at home.



14 Change in score from 2005 to 2015

1. The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Eurostat (Education, Equality, Labour Force Survey, Income and Expenditure Survey, EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey, Survey of Individual Income, Quality of Working Life Survey, European Working Conditions Survey, EU's Gender Equality Database (EQUIS) and data on Income Inequality) and of the Hungarian Agency for Gender Equality (Hungary's National Gender Equality Institute) for the year of reference 2015 (2016 for data on intersecting inequalities). The age of the interview population for the indicator Gender Equality Index is 16+ depending on the source.

The Gender Equality Index 2017 examines the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health).

The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States.

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Gender Equality Index 2017: Hungary

EN (PDF, 320.73 KB)



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HU (PDF, 330.87 KB)

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