

Gender Equality Index 2025

Greece



Greece scores 57.0 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index. Greece holds the 22nd position in the EU. This is due to low performance in the domains of time (26th) and work (21st). The Gender Equality Index score has increased by 7.3 points since 2015 and by 5.7 points since 2020. This increase is mainly due to improvements in the domain of power.¹

Greece is improving in gender equality over time yet is performing lower than the EU. The scores show an increasing distance from the EU average.



¹ The Gender Equality Index has been reviewed in 2025 (see About the Index below). The domain of time is calculated with the 2024 EIGE CARE survey. Index 2025 uses 2024 data for the most part and traces progress from a short-term (2020–2024) and longer-term (2015–2024) perspective. Countries with the same scores have their position in the ranking determined statistically based on the second decimal place of the Index score.

Best performance

Greece achieves its highest rank (7th) among domains in the domain of knowledge, in which it scores 58.7 points. This result is mainly due to the score of 72.3 points in the subdomain of attainment and participation.

Most room for improvement

The **most room for improvement** lies in the domain of time, with a score of 56.0 points, resulting in the 26th position in the EU. This performance is mainly given by care activities, in which Greece ranks 25th in the EU, with a score of 43.9 points. However, Greece records its lowest score in the domain of power (26.2 points, 18th position).

Biggest improvement

Greece records its **biggest improvement** since 2020 in the domain of power, with an increase of 12.0 points. This change comes from increases in both the subdomain of economic power (+ 21.8 points) and the political power subdomain (+ 10.0 points).

A step backwards

A **step backwards** is observed in the domain of knowledge, despite being the best performing domain for Greece. It shows a decline of 4.4 points since 2020, mainly due to the decrease in the subdomain of attainment and participation (– 8.6 points). Moreover, the scores in the domain of work and the domain of health have decreased by 0.5 points since 2020.

Explore Greece's Index results

	2010	2015	2020	2025	Change since 2015	Change since 2020
Index	48.4	49.7	51.3	57.0	7.3	5.7
Work	73.0	63.5	68.4	67.9	4.4	-0.5
Participation	68.3	73.4	73.3	74.0	0.6	0.7
Segregation and quality of work	78.1	54.9	63.8	62.2	7.3	-1.6
Money	66.0	75.2	74.6	76.7	1.5	2.1
Financial resources	68.4	78.1	78.9	81.9	3.8	3.0
Economic situation	63.7	72.4	70.6	71.9	-0.5	1.3
Knowledge	60.0	60.0	63.1	58.7	-1.3	-4.4
Attainment and participation	87.0	82.0	80.9	72.3	-9.7	-8.6
Segregation	41.3	43.9	49.3	47.7	3.8	-1.6
Time	59.2	59.2	56.0	56.0	-3.2	0.0
Care activities	49.0	49.0	43.9	43.9	-5.1	0.0
Social activities	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.6	0.0	0.0
Power	10.9	12.5	14.2	26.2	13.7	12.0
Political	24.3	22.7	20.6	30.6	7.9	10.0
Economic	6.2	10.3	13.5	35.3	25.0	21.8
Social	8.5	8.5	10.3	16.6	8.1	6.3
Health	83.2	83.1	84.3	83.8	0.7	-0.5
Status	88.1	87.7	91.5	90.4	2.7	-1.1
Behaviour	78.6	78.6	77.6	77.6	-1.0	0.0

Explore Greece's performance by indicator

		Greece		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89, 2023) ¹	38	57	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2024)	31	38	35	39
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (% , 15-74, 2024)	16	84	20	81
	Managerial positions (% , 15-74, 2024)	35	65	35	65
	Low paid workers (% , 16+, 2024)	14	7	28	16
Money					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2024)	17815	20329	23000	29960
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2024)	24		25	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64, %, 2024) ²	72	161	70	152
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (% , 16+ employed population, 2024)	12	12	16	13
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 30-34, 2024)	51	38	50	39
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (% , 25-34, 2024)	19	27	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (% , 2023)	75	25	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (% , 2023)	41	59	34	66
Time					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (% , 16-74, 2024)	37	15	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (% , 45-64, 2019)	26	12	20	13
	Housework chores every day (% , 16-74, 2024)	65	28	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (% , 16-74, 2024)	21	31	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (% , 16-74, 2024)	14	18	13	17
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2024)	25	75	35	65
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2024)	23	77	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2024) ³	26	74	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (% , 2024)	27	73	34	66
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (% , 2024)	15	85	23	77
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+, 2024)	76	81	66	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (% , 65+, 2023)	38	44	44	50
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 16+ population, 2019)	76	59	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 16+ population, 2019)	25	32	38	43

EU-LFS, EU-SILC, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), Eurostat health statistics, EIGE's CARE survey, EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID.

¹ FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week.

² Median of the annual earnings expressed as a percentage of a partner's earnings for coupled women and men in employment and in working age.

³ Share of members in local municipalities for BG, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, MT, SI.

Women's employment rates are among the lowest in the EU

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate¹ for women is 38 % and is 57 % for men. The rate for women is one of the lowest in the EU, although it has increased in the last decade. Employment rates are particularly low among couples without children and low educated people. The gender gap is wide within couples with children.

The number of women in managerial positions has risen

In Greece, women account for 16 % of information and communications technology specialists. This percentage has not changed since 2015. Women hold 35 % of management positions, showing an increase of 9 percentage points since 2015.

Disparities in earnings between women and men have widened

Women living in couples earn on average 72 % of their partner's earnings. Men in couples earn 61 % more than their partner. Since 2015, the gender earnings disparity among couples has grown, given by a sharper decline in women's earnings ratio compared with men's. The difference is wider among couples where at least one partner has low education.

Employed women face the same risk of in-work poverty as employed men

In Greece, 12 % of employed women and men in single or single-parent households are at risk of poverty². This is the result of a decline for both genders over the last decade.

Women continue to graduate in tertiary education more than men

In Greece, 51 % of women aged 30–34 have completed tertiary education, compared with 38 % of men. Since 2015, both shares have grown – by 5 percentage points for women and 3 percentage points for men.

Graduated women's presence in scientific disciplines has increased

Three out of four graduates in EHW fields (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities, and the Arts) are women. In STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), women account for 41 % of graduates. The share of women among STEM graduates has increased by 3 percentage points since 2015. It is one of the highest shares of women in the EU.

¹ The FTE employment rate measures working hours comparatively, even though people may work different numbers of hours per week.

² The gender pension gap is the difference between the average gross pension received by men and the average gross pension received by women, expressed as a percentage of men's average pension. It excludes zero pensions and is calculated only for those with at least one positive pension income.

Women devote much more time than men to childcare and housework

In Greece, 37 % of women with children aged 0–11 spend over five hours a day on childcare, compared with 15 % of men. Daily housework is done by 65 % of women and 28 % of men – one of the highest gender gaps in the EU. The disparity is even greater among older people.

On average, one in four political representatives is a woman

Women account for 25 % of senior and junior ministerial positions. This is a result of an increase of 5 percentage points since 2023. Women hold 23 % of parliamentary seats (22 % in 2023), and reach 26 % in regional assemblies, due to an increase of 6 percentage points since 2023.

Greece adopted candidate gender quotas in 2012: at least one third of political parties' candidate lists, both for national and constituency lists, must be filled with candidates of each gender. In March 2019, the quota was increased to **40 % of each gender**.

Women's presence in listed quoted companies remains below the EU average

The proportion of women on the boards of the largest listed companies in Greece is 27 %, up by 1 percentage point since 2023. Despite this increase, the share remains 7 percentage points below the EU average.

In Greece the gender quotas minimum is **25 %** of the total of the members of the Administrative Council of limited liability listed companies.

Women's presence in sport slightly increased

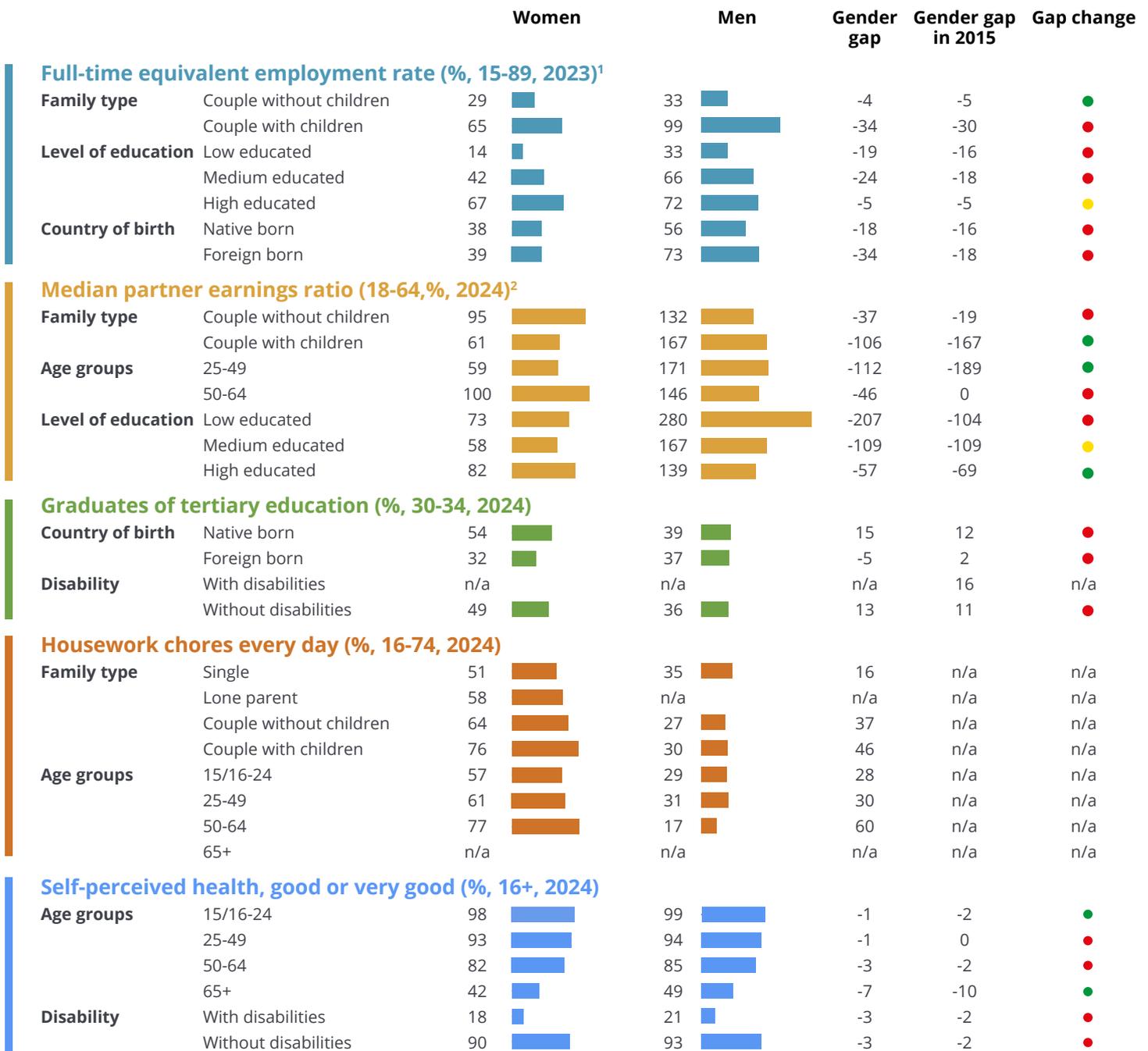
In the 10 most popular national Olympic sports organisations, women hold 15 % of seats in the highest decision-making bodies. This has increased by 3 percentage points since 2023.

Healthy life years expectancy increased both for women and men

In Greece, 76 % of women rated their health as 'good' or 'very good', compared to 81 % of men. Since 2020, self-perceived health has slightly decreased for women (by 1 percentage point) and slightly increased for men (by 1 percentage point).

Women aged 65 are expected to spend 38 % of their remaining life in good health, compared to 44 % for men. This share has increased for both women and men since 2020.

Explore intersecting inequalities



● gender gap decreased (< -1 p.p.) ● no change (gender gap increases/decreases between -1 and 1 p.p.) ● gender gap increased (> 1 p.p.)

Eurostat (European Union Labour Force Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions), EIGE CARE survey.

¹ FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. Family type is based on the relationships between the members of households. Children are only those economically dependent household members (i.e. aged below 18).

² Median of the annual earnings expressed as a percentage of a partner's earnings for coupled women and men in employment and in working age.

Violence against women

Violence against women is one of the additional domains of the Gender Equality Index. The 2024 edition of the composite indicator on violence against women is calculated on the basis of the EU-GBV survey on violence against women. The 2024 composite measure scores are not fully comparable with scores calculated in 2017.

Greece's score for the domain of violence is 24.6 points, which is lower than the EU average.¹

The score for the subdomain of prevalence is 20.8 points, the subdomain of severity is 36.6 points and the subdomain of disclosure is 16.5 points.

- In Greece, 37 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since the age of 15. This is 6 percentage points higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- Some 52 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.
- Around 16 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone. On a par with Poland, this rate is the lowest in the EU-27.

The **Istanbul Convention** is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women, and domestic violence.

Greece signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in June 2018. The Convention entered into force in Greece in October 2018.

The European Council approved the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention on 1 June 2023.

¹ More information can be found in the report 'Gender Equality Index 2024. Tackling violence against women, tackling gender inequalities'.

Violence against women

	Greece Women	EU Women
Physical and/or sexual violence		
1 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)	37	31 e
18-29	43	35 e
30-44	42	35 e
45-64	36	31 e
65-74	24	24 e
severe limitations	45	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	36	30 e
some	45	40 e
some or severe	45	41 e
no limitations	35	28 e
intimate partner violence	22	18 e
non-partner violence	25	20 e
2 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)	4	3 e
Femicide		
3 Women victims of intentional homicide by intimate partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2022)	0.41	:
family member	0.21	:
current or former partner	0.21	:
Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation		
4 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)	52	57 e
intimate partner violence	65	72 e
non-partner violence	33	37 e
5 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)	25	37 e
6 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence from one or several types of perpetrators (non-partner, current partner or former partner) (% , 18-74, 2021)	31	31 e
Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else		
7 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (% , 18-74, 2021)	16	31 e
intimate partner violence	19	31 e
non-partner violence	19	38 e

EU-GBV survey on violence against women (Statistics | Eurostat (europa.eu))

Italy, the data based on Victimisation survey 2022-2023 (Le molestie: vittime e contesto – Anno 2022-2023 – Istat); women aged 18-70.

Femicide, Eurostat (crim_hom_vrel)

e: EIGE's estimation

u: low reliability (estimate is based on 20 to 49 sample observations or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%)

d: definition differs

: not available

Gender stereotypes in Greece

The Gender Equality Index 2025 present data on gender stereotypes across the EU and key findings alongside public perceptions of gender roles in each domain. The data shows how deeply engrained gender norms continue to influence our daily lives, choices and opportunities.

	Greece		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Gender stereotypes				
1 Men earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	53	68	36	45
2 If childcare services are not available, mothers should stay at home with the child and fathers should prioritise their job (% , 16-74, 2024) <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	39	44	33	42
3 A man's most important role is to earn money (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	51	57	40	45
4 Women should make most of the decisions on how to run a household (% , 16-74, 2024) <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	45	47	36	38
5 A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl (% , 15+, 2017/22)¹ <i>Disagree or strongly disagree</i>	92	89	92	88
6 Women and men are treated in the same way at school / university (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Agree</i>	82	85	66	69
7 It is good for family wellbeing when fathers and mothers equally share parental leave (% , 16-74, 2024) <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	88	81	82	78
8 Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	54	52	49	48
9 Men are more ambitious than women in politics (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	58	67	46	48
10 Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	69	54	65	61
11 Men are better treated by medical staff (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Agree</i>	15	10	22	16
12 Women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Agree</i>	81	84	67	70
13 A man controlling his wife's finance is acceptable (% , 18+, 2024) <i>Acceptable</i>	48	64	26	46
14 If women share intimate pictures of themselves with someone, they are at least partially responsible if the image is shared online without their consent (% , 18+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	43	43	42	45

Special Eurobarometer 545 on Gender Stereotypes
EIGE' CARE survey II
2017-2022 European Value Study 5, World Value Survey 7
Flash Eurobarometer 544 on Gender Stereotypes - Violence against women

e: EIGE's estimation

u: low reliability (estimate is based on 20 to 49 sample observations or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%)

d: definition differs

: not available

EIGE's calculations, based on microdata

¹ 23 European countries out of 27 answered the question.

Most men believe that men's work is more demanding than women's

In Greece, over two thirds of men believe that men's work is more demanding than women's, a view shared by more than half of women. Agreement with this belief increases with age.

Women's soft skills are valued in leadership

More than two out of three women say that characteristics often attributed to women are relevant for being good leaders. More than half of men agree.

It is acceptable for a husband to control his wife's finances

In Greece, 64 % of men believe it is acceptable for a man to control his wife's money, compared to 48 % of women. These percentages are far above the EU levels. This view is higher among older people.

About the Index

The Gender Equality Index, first launched in 2013, has become a cornerstone of gender monitoring in the European Union. More than a decade has passed since its first release and during this time, it has served as a valuable tool for benchmarking progress, identifying persistent gaps and supporting evidence-based policymaking across Member States. In 2025, the Index underwent a comprehensive review to strengthen its alignment with current EU policy priorities, integrate new data and update its methodology.

The Gender Equality Index measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and is composed of 27 indicators. Scores range from 0 to 100, where 0 reflects complete gender inequality and 100 represents full equality.

Two additional domains are included in the Index, but do not impact a country's final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, disability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women measures, monitors and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

Given the changes introduced to the Index, the entire time series has been reconstructed, applying the updated methodology to past years to ensure full comparability over time. Each indicator has been recalculated annually using the most recent data available for that specific year. As a result, the Index time series have been updated and the time series published up to 2024 will no longer be used. This revision preserves the accuracy of historical data while allowing consistent trend analysis under the new methodology.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their effort 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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