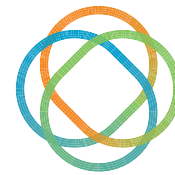


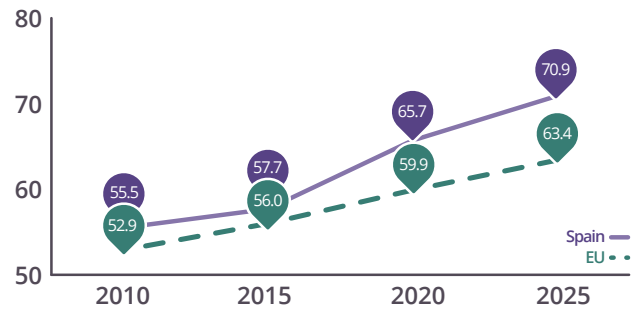
# Gender Equality Index 2025



## Spain



European Institute for Gender Equality



Spain scores 70.9 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index. Spain holds 4th place in the EU. The Gender Equality Index score has increased by 13.2 points since 2015 and by 5.2 points since 2020. This increase is mainly due to improvement in the domain of power.<sup>1</sup>

Spain is improving in gender equality over time and is performing better than the EU. The scores show that the distance from the EU average is increasing.



<sup>1</sup> 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. Greece and Romania have the same scores. Their position in the ranking is determined statistically based on the second decimal place of the Index score.

## Best performance

Spain achieves its highest rank (3rd) among domains in the domain of power, with a score of 66.6 points. This result is given to high scores in all subdomains, particularly in the political and economic decision-making.

## Most room for improvement

Spain has the **most room for improvement** in the domain of money, in which Spain ranks 20th in the EU with a score of 73.3 points. However, Spain has the lowest score in the domain of knowledge (55.7 points, ranking 11th).

## Biggest improvement

The **biggest improvement** since 2020 occurred in the domain of power, with an increase of 22.7 points. This increase is mainly the result of the improvements in the economic power subdomain (+ 28.4 points) and the social power subdomain (+ 28.7 points).

## A step backwards

A **step backwards** has been recorded in the domain of knowledge, which decreased by 3.6 points. Attainment and participation in education and segregation subdomains have lost 6.6 points and 1.8 points respectively since 2020.

# Explore Spain's Index results

	2010	2015	2020	2025	Change since 2015	Change since 2020
<b>Index</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Work</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Participation	75.9	78.8	80.8	83.2	4.4	2.4
Segregation and quality of work	61.1	54.3	58.9	57.9	3.6	-1.0
<b>Money</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Financial resources	70.8	70.2	74.5	75.9	5.7	1.4
Economic situation	63.4	66.1	67.6	70.7	4.6	3.1
<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Attainment and participation	87.2	86.0	85.1	78.5	-7.5	-6.6
Segregation	41.0	40.8	41.3	39.5	-1.3	-1.8
<b>Time</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Care activities	62.1	62.1	68.9	68.9	6.8	0.0
Social activities	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Power</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Political	59.0	58.6	77.2	77.7	19.1	0.5
Economic	10.1	20.4	37.3	65.7	45.3	28.4
Social	14.3	14.3	29.3	58.0	43.7	28.7
<b>Health</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Status	83.8	84.8	87.1	87.2	2.4	0.1
Behaviour	79.8	79.8	85.2	85.2	5.4	0.0

# Explore Spain's performance by indicator

		Spain		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Work</b>					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89, 2023) <sup>1</sup>	43	57	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2024)	35	38	35	39
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (% , 15-74, 2024)	20	80	20	81
	Managerial positions (% , 15-74, 2024)	34	66	35	65
	Low paid workers (% , 16+, 2024)	29	16	28	16
<b>Money</b>					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2024)	21516	26553	23000	29960
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2024)	29		25	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64, %, 2024) <sup>2</sup>	72	148	70	152
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (% , 16+ employed population, 2024)	20	13	16	13
<b>Knowledge</b>					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 30-34, 2024)	57	47	50	39
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (% , 25-34, 2024)	9	12	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (% , 2023)	72	28	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (% , 2023)	27	73	34	66
<b>Time</b>					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (% , 16-74, 2024)	56	29	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (% , 45-64, 2019)	45	40	20	13
	Housework chores every day (% , 16-74, 2024)	59	39	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (% , 16-74, 2024)	35	47	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (% , 16-74, 2024)	12	14	13	17
<b>Power</b>					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2024)	45	55	35	65
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2024)	44	56	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2024) <sup>3</sup>	47	53	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (% , 2024)	41	59	34	66
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (% , 2024)	38	62	23	77
<b>Health</b>					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+, 2024)	67	73	66	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (% , 65+, 2023)	43	52	44	50
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 16+ population, 2019)	79	69	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 16+ population, 2019)	38	47	38	43

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

## Women's employment levels remain with room for improvement

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate<sup>1</sup> is 43 % for women and 57 % for men. This is one of the lowest FTE employment rates for women in the EU. The gender gap in FTE employment rate is particularly pronounced among mothers and fathers in couples, low educated people and people born outside the country.

## Vertical and horizontal segregation in the labour market are still concerning in Spain

Women account for 20 % of information and communications technology specialists in Spain. One woman out of three is holding a managerial position. There have been no significant changes in the last decade.

## Women's work in more precarious conditions compared to men

In Spain, considerably more women than men (29 % versus 16 %) are low-paid workers (earning two thirds or less of the national median employee income). However, this is the result of a decrease of 7 percentage points for women and a decline of 5 percentage points for men since 2015.

## Inequalities in earnings between women and men persist

In Spain, women living in couples earn on average the 72 % of their partner's earnings, while men living in couples earn 48 % more than their partners. Although a sizeable disparity, it marks an improvement since 2015, when men earned 65 % more than their partners. Differences in earnings ratio are especially pronounced among couples with children, or where at least one of the two partners has a low level of education.

## Women are more likely to have tertiary education than men

In Spain, 57 % of women aged 30–34 completed tertiary education. This portion now outnumbers men (47 %). Both shares increased in the last decade (+ 10 percentage points for women, + 12 percentage points for men). Tertiary education is lower among the foreign-born, while the gender gap is higher among persons with disabilities.

## Gender segregation in education remains pronounced

Almost three out of four graduates in the fields of EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities, and the Arts) are women in Spain. About three out of four graduates in the STEM field (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) are men. The share of women among STEM graduates slightly decreased during the last decade.

---

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

## There are still significant disparities between men and women in the distribution of care and household activities

Women continue to carry out most of the caregiving and domestic activities. For instance, the percentage of women with children in the age 0–11 involved in childcare activity more than five hours per day is 56 %, while for men it is 29 %. Moreover, women bear a greater burden of household chores every day (59 % women, 39 % men) across all ages and types of households.

## Gender equality almost achieved in parliament

The percentage of women in senior and junior ministerial positions is 45 % and has decreased from 48 % in 2023. However, women hold 44 % of parliamentary seats. Women's representation in regional assemblies is 47 %.

Spain has introduced legal quotas for electoral candidates, requiring at **least 40 % representation of the under-represented gender in each election.**

## Women's presence in listed companies' boards increased

The proportion of women on the boards of the largest listed companies has reached 41 %, an increase of 3 percentage points since 2023. It is 7 percentage points above the EU average.

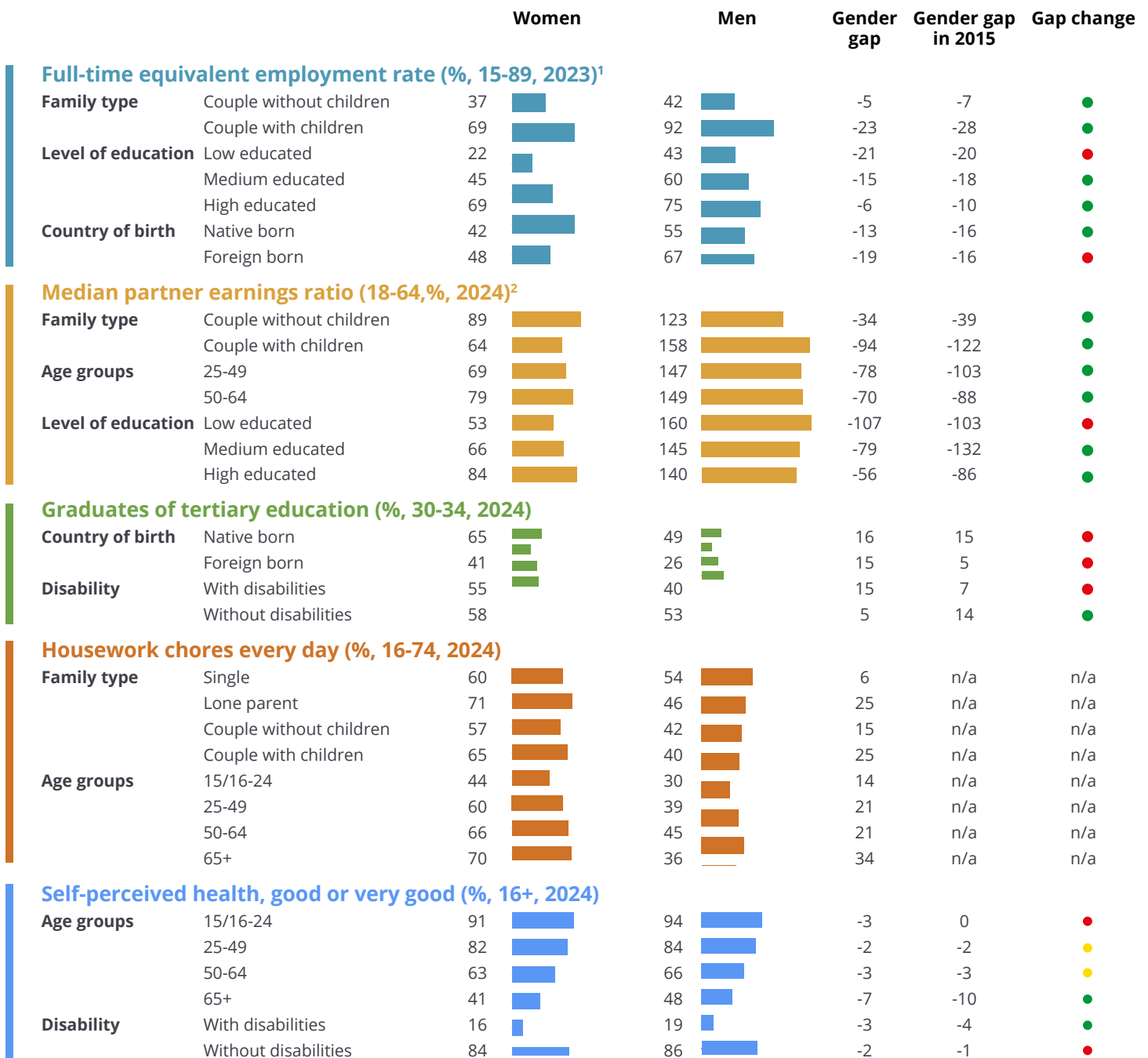
In Spain the gender quotas target is **40 % in listed companies.**

## Decline in self-perceived health for both women and men

In 2024, 67 % of women reported their health as 'good' or 'very good', compared with 73 % of men, and the gender gap increased. Since 2020, levels of self-perceived health have reduced slightly for both women and men (– 3 percentage points for both). Larger gender gaps were observed among the elderly. Only 16 % of women with disabilities and 19 % of men reported good health.

In Spain, women aged 65 years are expected to live 43 % of their remaining life in good health, while for men the percentage is 52 %. This data has decreased both for 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

Spain's score for the domain of violence is 25.8 points.

The score for the subdomain of prevalence is 16.1 points, the subdomain of severity is 36.8 points and the subdomain of disclosure is 24.6 points.<sup>1</sup>

- In Spain, 28 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since the age of 15. This is 3 percentage points lower than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- Some 51 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.
- Around 24 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone.

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

Spain signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in April 2014. The treaty entered into force in Spain in August 2014.

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

---

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

# Violence against women

	Spain Women	EU Women
<b>Physical and/or sexual violence</b>		
<b>1 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	28	31 e
18-29	38	35 e
30-44	35	35 e
45-64	25	31 e
65-74	14	24 e
severe limitations	50	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	28	30 e
some	38	40 e
some or severe	40	41 e
no limitations	26	28 e
intimate partner violence	14	18 e
non-partner violence	20	20 e
<b>2 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	2	3 e
<b>Femicide</b>		
<b>3 Women victims of intentional homicide by intimate partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2022)</b>	0.33	:
family member	0.11	:
current or former partner	0.22	:
<b>Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation</b>		
<b>4 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	51	57 e
intimate partner violence	76	72 e
non-partner violence	29	37 e
<b>5 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	27 u	37 e
<b>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)</b>	31	31 e
<b>Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else</b>		
<b>7 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	24	31 e
intimate partner violence	24	31 e
non-partner violence	31	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 Spain

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.

	Spain		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Gender stereotypes</b>				
<b>1 Men earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	32	36	36	45
<b>2 If childcare services are not available, mothers should stay at home with the child and fathers should prioritise their job (% , 16-74, 2024)</b> <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	18	27	33	42
<b>3 A man's most important role is to earn money (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	25	27	40	45
<b>4 Women should make most of the decisions on how to run a household (% , 16-74, 2024)</b> <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	17	25	36	38
<b>5 A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl (% , 15+, 2017/22)<sup>1</sup></b> <i>Disagree or strongly disagree</i>	95	96	92	88
<b>6 Women and men are treated in the same way at school / university (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Agree</i>	76	80	66	69
<b>7 It is good for family wellbeing when fathers and mothers equally share parental leave (% , 16-74, 2024)</b> <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	85	84	82	78
<b>8 Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	46	40	49	48
<b>9 Men are more ambitious than women in politics (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	51	41	46	48
<b>10 Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	61	59	65	61
<b>11 Men are better treated by medical staff (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Agree</i>	13	7	22	16
<b>12 Women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff (% , 15+, 2024)</b> <i>Agree</i>	81	81	67	70
<b>13 A man controlling his wife's finance is acceptable (% , 18+, 2024)</b> <i>Acceptable</i>	16	35	26	46
<b>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)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	31	35	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

<sup>1</sup> 23 European countries out of 27 answered the question.

## **Mothers should stay at home while men should prioritise their job**

In Spain, more than one in four men believes that if childcare services are not available, mothers should stay at home with the children and fathers should prioritise their job, compared to less than one in five of women.

## **Women should make most of the decisions about the house**

In Spain, 17 % of women and 25 % of men believe that a woman should make most of the decisions about how to run the household. Although the figures are below the EU average, the gender gap is relevant.

## **Many more men than women accept that a man can control his wife's finances**

In Spain, 35 % of men believe it is acceptable for a man to control his wife's money, compared to 16 % of women. These percentages tend to be higher among younger people (age 18–24), and 36 % of women and 46 % of men think it is acceptable.

# 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.

## European Institute for Gender Equality

EIGE Gedimino pr. 16  
LT-01103 Vilnius  
LITHUANIA

[eige.europa.eu](https://eige.europa.eu)

Follow us



An EU Agency



Publications Office  
of the European Union