

## Progress in gender equality

The data for 2022 Index is mostly from 2020. The UK is not included.

With 54.2 out of 100 points, Hungary ranks 25th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 14.4 points below the EU's score.

Since 2010, Hungary's score has increased by only 1.8 points, resulting in a drop in ranking by two places. Since 2019, Hungary's score has increased by 0.8 points and its ranking improved by one place. Slight improvements in the domain of power have contributed to this change.

### Best performance

Hungary's ranking is the highest (14th among all Member States) in the domain of health in which it scores 87.3 points. Within this domain, the country performs best in the sub-domain of health behaviour, in which it ranks 11th with a score of 77.0 points.

Hungary's score in the domain of health has been increasing (+ 0.6 points since 2019 and + 1.9 points since 2010), improving its ranking by one place since 2019 and by three places since 2010. These improvements have been driven by an increasing score in the sub-domain of health status (+ 1.1 points since 2019 and + 3.8 points since 2010).

### Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domain of power in which Hungary scores 24.8 points. Although its score has improved more since 2019 than it did since 2010 (+ 1.9 points and + 1.3 points, respectively), Hungary consistently ranks last among all Member States since 2015. Hungary's most room for improvement is in the sub-domain of political decision-making, in which it scores 25.8 points and ranks last.

### Biggest improvement

Hungary's score has improved the most in the domain of money (+ 0.5 points since 2019 and + 3.0 points since 2010). With 73.8 points, Hungary ranks 21st in this domain. Improvements in the sub-domain of financial resources have powered this change (+ 0.6 points since 2019 and + 7.8 points since 2010).

### A step backwards

Since 2019, Hungary's score has worsened in the domain of work by 0.5 points. With 67.5 points, Hungary ranks 21st among all Member States in this domain. Higher levels of gender inequality in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work (– 0.6 points since 2019) are the drivers of this setback. In this sub-domain, Hungary ranks 24th among all Member States.

		Change since	
		2010	2019
SE	83.9	3.8	0.0
DK	77.8	2.6	0.0
NL	77.3	3.3	1.4
FI	75.4	2.3	0.1
FR	75.1	7.6	-0.4
ES	74.6	8.2	0.9
IE	74.3	8.9	1.2
BE	74.2	4.9	1.5
LU	73.5	12.3	1.1
AT	68.8	10.1	0.8
DE	68.7	6.1	0.1
EU	68.6	5.5	0.6
SI	67.5	4.8	-0.1
MT	65.6	11.2	0.6
IT	65.0	11.7	1.2
PT	62.8	9.1	0.6
LV	61.4	6.2	-0.7
EE	61.0	7.6	-0.6
HR	60.7	8.4	1.5
BG	60.7	5.7	0.8
LT	60.6	5.7	2.2
PL	57.7	2.2	1.1
CY	57.3	8.3	0.3
CZ	57.2	1.6	0.5
SK	56.0	3.0	0.0
HU	54.2	1.8	0.8
RO	53.7	2.9	-0.8
EL	53.4	4.8	0.9

## Explore Hungary's Index results

	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Index</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Work</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>
Participation	75.8	76.9	79.6	81.0	81.3	81.1	80.7
Segregation and quality of work	57.5	57.4	56.7	56.0	56.9	57.0	56.4
<b>Money</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.8</b>
Financial resources	51.0	52.5	55.2	55.5	56.2	58.2	58.8
Economic situation	98.3	92.9	90.5	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.6
<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Attainment and participation	59.2	59.6	64.6	63.4	64.1	63.2	63.7
Segregation	50.1	49.5	50.0	51.0	51.5	51.8	51.1
<b>Time</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>
Care activities	68.7	71.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Social activities	42.6	42.6	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4
<b>Power</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Political	16.1	15.9	14.3	15.0	17.8	21.8	25.8
Economic	37.8	31.0	22.1	23.1	23.7	23.0	21.4
Social	21.4	21.5	20.9	25.1	25.8	24.1	27.7
<b>Health</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>87.3</b>
Status	84.2	85.9	85.8	86.6	87.6	86.9	88.0
Behaviour	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	77.0
Access	96.3	96.0	96.5	97.6	97.9	97.6	98.3

### About Index

The Gender Equality Index is a tool that monitors progress in gender equality across the EU over time. It measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health, and it is composed of 31 indicators. The Index uses a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 stands for total inequality and 100 for total 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, dis/ability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women monitors, measures and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

The Gender Equality Index 2022 also includes a thematic focus on the COVID-19 pandemic and care.

# Explore Hungary's performance by indicator

		Hungary		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Work</b>					
<b>Participation</b>	FTE employment rate (%)*	45	63	41	57
	Duration of working life (years)	31	37	33	38
<b>Segregation and quality of work</b>	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (%)	26	6	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (%)	16	13	22	26
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100)	64	64	62	63
<b>Money</b>					
<b>Financial resources</b>	Mean monthly earnings (PPS)	1408	1677	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS)	10740	11251	20010	21013
<b>Economic situation</b>	At-risk-of-poverty (%)	13	13	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80	25	23	20	20
<b>Knowledge</b>					
<b>Attainment and participation</b>	Graduates of tertiary education (%)	24	20	27	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education (%)	13	12	16	15
<b>Segregation</b>	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (%)	41	19	43	21
<b>Time</b>					
<b>Care activities</b>	People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%)	30	24	37	25
	People doing cooking and/or household, every day (%)	56	14	78	32
<b>Social activities</b>	Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (%)	17	13	27	31
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (%)	11	9	12	11
<b>Power</b>					
<b>Political</b>	Share of ministers (%)	14	85	33	66
	Share of members of parliament (%)	13	86	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies (%)	14	85	29	70
<b>Economic</b>	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (%)	10	89	31	68
	Share of board members of central bank (%)	11	88	26	73
<b>Social</b>	Share of board members of research funding organisations (%)	0	100	40	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (%)	42	57	36	63
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (%)	12	87	20	79
<b>Health</b>					
<b>Status</b>	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)	59	66	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	79	72	83	78
	Healthy life years at birth (years)	64	62	65	64
<b>Behaviour</b>	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%)**	72	57	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%)	35	39	38	43
<b>Access</b>	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (%)	4	5	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (%)	3	3	5	5

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

\*\* EU: EIGE estimation

**Source:** Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making).

# Explore intersecting inequalities

		Women	Men	Gender gap in 2020 (p.p)	Gender gap in 2014 (p.p)	Gap change 2014 - 2020
<b>FTE employment rate (%)*</b>						
<b>Family type</b>	Couple without children	45	49	-4	0	●
	Couple with children	63	93	-30	-23	●
<b>Level of education</b>	Low educated	18	33	-15	-10	●
	Medium educated	49	69	-20	-12	●
	High educated	65	75	-10	-4	●
<b>Country of birth</b>	Native born	45	63	-18	-12	●
	Foreign born	49	67	-18	-21	●
<b>At-risk-of-poverty (%)</b>						
<b>Age groups</b>	15/16-24	13	11	2	3	●
	25-49	9	9	0	1	●
	50-64	14	15	-1	-4	●
	65+	15	15	0	1	●
<b>Disability</b>	Without disabilities	10	10	0	-1	●
	With disabilities	19	20	-1	-3	●
<b>Graduates of tertiary education (%)</b>						
<b>Age groups</b>	15/16-24	6	2	4	2	●
	25-49	35	26	9	8	●
	50-64	24	18	6	3	●
	65+	16	23	-7	-8	●
<b>Country of birth</b>	Native born	24	20	4	3	●
	Foreign born	36	34	2	-10	●
<b>People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%)**</b>						
<b>Family type</b>	Couple without children	4	8	-4	-4	●
	Couple with children	84	70	14	14	●
<b>Disability</b>	Without disabilities	32	26	6	6	●
	With disabilities	24	17	7	7	●
<b>Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)</b>						
<b>Age groups</b>	15/16-24	92	95	-3	-1	●
	25-49	80	84	-4	-1	●
	50-64	55	53	2	-2	●
	65+	21	25	-4	-5	●
<b>Disability</b>	Without disabilities	76	79	-3	-3	●
	With disabilities	9	10	-1	-1	●

● gender gap decreased (< -1 p.p.)

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

● gender gap increased (> 1 p.p.)

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

\*\* Gap change since 2014 not shown because there are no new data

**Source:** Source: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making).

# Violence

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## A lack of evidence to assess violence against women

No score is given to Hungary in the domain of violence, due to a lack of comparable EU-wide data.

## Femicide

In 2020, 788 women were murdered by an intimate partner, a family member or a relative in 17 EU Member States, according to official reports. In Hungary, 18 women were killed by their partners and 11 women were killed a family member in 2020.

Source: Eurostat, 2020

## Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence. Hungary signed the Istanbul Convention in March 2014 but is yet to ratify it.

## EIGE/FRA survey

The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) will carry out a survey on violence against women (VAW II) in eight EU Member States (CZ, DE, IE, CY, LU, HU, RO, SE), which will complement the Eurostat-led data collection on gender-based violence and other forms of interpersonal violence (EU-GBV) in the remaining countries. The use of a unified methodology will ensure the availability of comparable data across all EU Member States. Data collection will be completed in 2023, and the results will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024 and its thematic focus on violence against women.

# Index 2022 - thematic focus on COVID-19

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The Gender Equality Index 2022 focuses on socio-economic consequences resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The thematic focus analyses the following aspects:

- Childcare
- Long-term care
- Housework
- Flexible working arrangement

The data was gathered using a survey that was carried out in all EU Member States between June and July 2021. Both the survey design and data collection timeframe ensured a comprehensive coverage of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact. The survey was conducted using an international web panel with a quota sampling method based on a stratification approach<sup>[1]</sup>. It targeted the general population, aged between 20 and 64 years. Representative quotas were designed based on 2020 Eurostat population statistics. Post-stratification weighting was carried out to adjust for differences between the sample and population distribution in key variables and to ensure the sample accurately reflected the socio-demographic structure of the target population.

[1] The data was collected via a web survey using the international panel platform CINT as a main resource. CINT is an international platform that brings together several international panels, reaching more than 100 million registered panellists across more than 150 countries. To fulfil the required sampling in small countries, additional panel providers (IPSOS, TOLUNA, KANTAR) were engaged, which allowed for the same profiling requirements of the respondents and GDPR compliance.

# COVID-19 in Hungary

Hungary EU  
Women Men Women Men

<b>Childcare</b>				
<b>Caring for children/grandchildren 0-11 every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
Less than 1 hour	11	11	10	14
Between 1 and 4 hours	50	67	50	65
More than 4 hours	39	22	40	21
<b>Caring for children/grandchildren 12-17 every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
Less than 1 hour	18	19	22	23
Between 1 and 4 hours	69	66	58	63
More than 4 hours	13	15	20	14
<b>Relying on external support for children 0-17 by type of support (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
Daycare centre/school (also if with reduced offer/online format)	35	52	42	51
After-school programme(s) and other extracurricular activities	37	50	41	49
Nanny or babysitter	12	27	22	31
Nurse or social worker	14	22	20	28
Grandparents or other relatives	50	54	46	54
Other adults (neighbours, friends, parents from child's school or daycare)	26	35	32	39
<b>Caring for children/grandchildren 0-11 and participating in social and individual activities (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
Never	24	9	13	7
1-2 times a week	10	7	13	9
3 times a week or more	66	84	74	84
<b>Distribution of care and supervision for children (aged 0-11) (% , 20-64, EU, 2021)</b>				
Completely or mostly my partner	8	33	13	31
About equal or both together	33	45	32	44
Completely or mostly me	54	20	52	23
Mainly another person	6	2	2	2
<b>Long-term care</b>				
<b>Long-term caring (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
	21	27	30	31
<b>Long-term caring every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
Less than 1 hour	20	13	20	21
Between 1 and 4 hours	61	68	62	60
More than 4 hours	19	19	18	19
<b>Rely on external support by use of external support (% , 20-64, 2021)</b>				
Residential long-term care facilities/ institutions	15	46	39	57
Daycare centre	11	49	39	55
Home-based personal care workers	24	42	43	58
Domestic cleaners and helpers	25	44	45	58
Nurse and/or health care assistants	23	42	41	57
Social worker	14	40	36	52
Relatives, neighbours, friends	46	69	65	72
<b>Long-term caring and participating in social and individual activities (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
Never	20	10	9	6
1-2 times a week	28	10	12	8
3 times a week or more	52	80	79	86
<b>Housework</b>				
<b>Undertaking housework tasks every day (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
Less than 1 hour	6	15	11	18
Between 1 and 4 hours	78	76	69	70
More than 4 hours	16	9	20	12
<b>Distribution of housework chores within the household (% , 20-64, EU, 2021)</b>				
Completely or mostly my partner	10	42	11	39
About equal or both together	23	46	22	40
Completely or mostly me	66	11	66	20
Mainly another person	2	1	1	2
<b>Flexible working arrangement</b>				
<b>Change in your working time arrangements (% , 20–64, 2021)</b>				
You chose to reduce your working time to take care of your children and/or other relatives	6	5	8	10
You chose to change your working time in order to take care of your children and/or other relatives	8	15	12	18
You chose to reduce your working time and/or change your working schedule for reason other than care	7	9	7	10
Your employer reduced your working time	9	10	10	10
Your working time increased	8	6	7	6

Source: EIGE's survey on gender equality and socio-economic consequences of COVID-19



European Institute  
for Gender Equality

Explore the 2022 Index

## European Institute for Gender Equality

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