



## Progress in gender equality

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

With 74.3 out of 100 points, Ireland ranks seventh in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 5.7 points above the EU's score.

Since 2010, Ireland's score has increased by 8.9 points, mainly due to significant improvements in the domain of power (+ 24.5 points). The country's speed of progress has been above the EU average of 5.5 points, resulting in an increase in ranking by one spot. Since 2019, Ireland's score has increased by 1.2 points, which was mostly driven by improvements in the domains of health (+ 3.7 points) and power (+ 3.3 points).

### Best performance

Ireland ranks second among all Member States in the domain of health in which it scores 95.0 points. Within this domain, the country ranks first in the sub-domain of status in which it has been outperforming other Member States since 2010. Ireland scores highest in the sub-domain of access (98.7 points). However, compared to other Member States, Ireland only ranks ninth.

### Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are strongly pronounced in the domain of power (61.7 points). Although Ireland's overall score is 4.4 points above the EU average, improvements are needed in the sub-domain of political decision-making, in which the country scores 48.8 points and ranks 18th.

### Biggest improvement

Since 2019, Ireland's score has improved the most in the domain of health (+ 3.7 points), which is one of the largest increases compared to other Member States. These changes were driven by improvements in the sub-domain of behaviour (+ 10.7 points), in which Ireland scores 89.7 points, consequently rising in ranking from the 8th to the 4th place.

### A step backwards

Since 2019, Ireland's score has slightly decreased in the domain of money (- 0.3 points). Compared to other domains, the country has shown the least improvement in this domain since 2010, resulting in a ranking drop of one place, from the 3rd to the 4th place. The lowest score (82.3 points) is in the sub-domain of financial resources, which has increased by only + 1.2 points since 2010.

		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 Ireland's Index results

	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Index</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>
<b>Work</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>
Participation	77.4	77.3	78.3	81.7	82.4	82.8	82.5
Segregation and quality of work	69.8	70.2	69.7	69.8	69.9	70.6	70.9
<b>Money</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>87.5</b>
Financial resources	81.1	80.7	81.0	81.7	83.3	82.6	82.3
Economic situation	90.2	88.2	88.6	89.5	89.8	93.3	93.1
<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>
Attainment and participation	72.7	74.0	74.1	77.8	79.3	80.2	79.7
Segregation	58.6	62.0	59.6	57.6	57.2	56.7	58.2
<b>Time</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>
Care activities	69.9	81.6	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2
Social activities	71.8	71.8	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1
<b>Power</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>61.7</b>
Political	32.9	37.0	39.8	44.1	45.3	47.0	48.8
Economic	21.7	25.4	39.9	46.4	50.0	55.6	62.9
Social	72.1	71.7	72.4	74.5	76.8	76.1	76.5
<b>Health</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>95.0</b>
Status	96.5	96.5	96.8	97.1	97.6	97.7	96.8
Behaviour	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	89.7
Access	98.0	97.0	97.3	97.9	98.8	98.6	98.7

### 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 Ireland's performance by indicator

		Ireland		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Work</b>					
<b>Participation</b>	FTE employment rate (%)*	44	60	41	57
	Duration of working life (years)	34	40	33	38
<b>Segregation and quality of work</b>	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (%)	35	9	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (%)	37	43	22	26
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100)	65	64	62	63
<b>Money</b>					
<b>Financial resources</b>	Mean monthly earnings (PPS)	2597	3084	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS)	22781	23521	20010	21013
<b>Economic situation</b>	At-risk-of-poverty (%)	14	13	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80	25	24	20	20
<b>Knowledge</b>					
<b>Attainment and participation</b>	Graduates of tertiary education (%)	41	36	27	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education (%)	20	18	16	15
<b>Segregation</b>	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (%)	49	24	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 (%)	44	31	37	25
	People doing cooking and/or household, every day (%)	89	48	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 (%)	40	48	27	31
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (%)	15	18	12	11
<b>Power</b>					
<b>Political</b>	Share of ministers (%)	25	74	33	66
	Share of members of parliament (%)	27	72	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies (%)	25	74	29	70
<b>Economic</b>	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (%)	33	66	31	68
	Share of board members of central bank (%)	40	60	26	73
<b>Social</b>	Share of board members of research funding organisations (%)	45	54	40	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (%)	50	50	36	63
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (%)	22	77	20	79
<b>Health</b>					
<b>Status</b>	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)	83	84	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	84	81	83	78
	Healthy life years at birth (years)	67	65	65	64
<b>Behaviour</b>	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%)**	69	59	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%)	56	55	38	43
<b>Access</b>	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (%)	3	2	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (%)	2	2	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	39	49	-10	-5	●
	Couple with children	60	85	-25	-19	●
<b>Level of education</b>	Low educated	11	30	-19	-15	●
	Medium educated	41	63	-22	-14	●
	High educated	67	79	-12	-8	●
<b>Country of birth</b>	Native born	43	57	-14	-9	●
	Foreign born	50	69	-19	-14	●
<b>At-risk-of-poverty (%)</b>						
<b>Age groups</b>	15/16-24	14	15	-1	0	●
	25-49	13	9	4	2	●
	50-64	13	16	-3	0	●
	65+	20	14	6	3	●
<b>Disability</b>	Without disabilities	12	10	2	2	●
	With disabilities	23	22	1	-3	●
<b>Graduates of tertiary education (%)</b>						
<b>Age groups</b>	15/16-24	15	12	3	4	●
	25-49	60	52	8	8	●
	50-64	39	35	4	3	●
	65+	21	21	0	-1	●
<b>Country of birth</b>	Native born	38	33	5	5	●
	Foreign born	54	50	4	4	●
<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	17	8	9	9	●
	Couple with children	92	78	14	14	●
<b>Disability</b>	Without disabilities	45	31	14	14	●
	With disabilities	36	27	9	9	●
<b>Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)</b>						
<b>Age groups</b>	15/16-24	95	93	2	-1	●
	25-49	88	90	-2	-2	●
	50-64	75	78	-3	1	●
	65+	69	67	2	-2	●
<b>Disability</b>	Without disabilities	95	95	0	0	●
	With disabilities	36	39	-3	0	●

- 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

---

## A lack of evidence to assess violence against women

No score is given to Ireland 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. Ireland does not provide comparable data on intentional homicide.

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. Ireland signed the Istanbul Convention in November 2015 and ratified it in March 2019. The treaty entered into force in July 2019.

## 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

---

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 Ireland

Ireland EU  
Women Men Women Men

## Childcare

### Caring for children/grandchildren 0-11 every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)

Less than 1 hour	14	19	10	14
Between 1 and 4 hours	46	51	50	65
More than 4 hours	39	30	40	21

### Caring for children/grandchildren 12-17 every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)

Less than 1 hour	19	16	22	23
Between 1 and 4 hours	49	61	58	63
More than 4 hours	32	24	20	14

### Relying on external support for children 0-17 by type of support (% , 20–64, 2021)

Daycare centre/school (also if with reduced offer/online format)	32	49	42	51
After-school programme(s) and other extracurricular activities	27	41	41	49
Nanny or babysitter	22	34	22	31
Nurse or social worker	16	25	20	28
Grandparents or other relatives	36	46	46	54
Other adults (neighbours, friends, parents from child's school or daycare)	24	35	32	39

### Caring for children/grandchildren 0-11 and participating in social and individual activities (% , 20–64, 2021)

Never	21	13	13	7
1-2 times a week	17	9	13	9
3 times a week or more	62	79	74	84

### Distribution of care and supervision for children (aged 0-11) (% , 20-64, EU, 2021)

Completely or mostly my partner	13	33	13	31
About equal or both together	21	43	32	44
Completely or mostly me	66	23	52	23
Mainly another person	1	1	2	2

## Long-term care

### Long-term caring (% , 20–64, 2021)

	28	32	30	31
--	----	----	----	----

### Long-term caring every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)

Less than 1 hour	21	18	20	21
Between 1 and 4 hours	49	56	62	60
More than 4 hours	31	26	18	19

### Rely on external support by use of external support (% , 20-64, 2021)

Residential long-term care facilities/ institutions	48	60	39	57
Daycare centre	48	56	39	55
Home-based personal care workers	51	57	43	58
Domestic cleaners and helpers	50	45	45	58
Nurse and/or health care assistants	38	60	41	57
Social worker	44	50	36	52
Relatives, neighbours, friends	58	70	65	72

### Long-term caring and participating in social and individual activities (% , 20–64, 2021)

Never	8	12	9	6
1-2 times a week	11	6	12	8
3 times a week or more	81	82	79	86

## Housework

### Undertaking housework tasks every day (% , 20–64, 2021)

Less than 1 hour	8	16	11	18
Between 1 and 4 hours	62	71	69	70
More than 4 hours	29	13	20	12

### Distribution of housework chores within the household (% , 20-64, EU, 2021)

Completely or mostly my partner	8	29	11	39
About equal or both together	24	48	22	40
Completely or mostly me	67	22	66	20
Mainly another person	0	1	1	2

## Flexible working arrangement

### Change in your working time arrangements (% , 20–64, 2021)

You chose to reduce your working time to take care of your children and/or other relatives	7	17	8	10
You chose to change your working time in order to take care of your children and/or other relatives	11	24	12	18
You chose to reduce your working time and/or change your working schedule for reason other than care	10	9	7	10
Your employer reduced your working time	10	11	10	10
Your working time increased	11	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.

© European Institute for Gender Equality, 2022. This factsheet was developed in cooperation with PPMI. Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

European Institute for Gender Equality  
Gedimino pr. 16  
LT- 01103 Vilnius  
LITHUANIA

## Contact details

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

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

[twitter.com/eurogender](https://twitter.com/eurogender) 

[youtube.com/user/eurogender](https://youtube.com/user/eurogender) 

[eige.sec@eige.europa.eu](mailto:eige.sec@eige.europa.eu) 

+370 52157444 

[eurogender.eige.europa.eu](http://eurogender.eige.europa.eu) 