

The data for 2023 Index is mostly from 2021.

Progress in gender equality

With 57.3 points out of 100, Hungary ranks 26th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 12.9 points below the score for the EU as a whole.¹

Since 2010, Hungary's score has increased by 4.9 points, mainly due to improvements in the domain of work (+ 10.5 points). Since 2020, Hungary's overall score has increased by 3.1 points. During this time, Hungary has seen improvements in the domains of work (+ 9.0 points) and time (+ 6.9 points). However, due to other EU countries making faster progress, Hungary's overall ranking has fallen one place since 2020 to 26th.

[1] The Gender Equality Index 2023 has been affected by certain changes in EU-wide surveys and through the use of the most up-to-date sources. For the first time, it benefits from EIGE's survey data on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities carried out across the EU in 2022, and from new data from the 2021 EWCTS survey (Eurofound). Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, which came into force from 1 January 2021, also introduced some changes into the EU-LFS. These methodological changes will affect nine indicators included in the domains of work, knowledge and time, together with their respective scores, as well as the overall Index and the analysis of intersecting inequalities using the respective indicators.

An analysis has been carried out of the possible impact that these changes may have had on the Index and on the interpretation of the corresponding time series. Despite the break in time series that the changes entail, the time series analysis can be considered adequate (see Index 2023 report).

			Change since	
			2010	2020
SE	82.2		2.1	-1.7
NL	77.9		3.9	0.6
DK	77.8		2.6	0.0
ES	76.4		10.0	1.8
BE	76.0		6.7	1.8
FR	75.7		8.2	0.6
LU	74.7		13.5	1.2
FI	74.4		1.3	-1.0
IE	73.0		7.6	-1.3
AT	71.2		12.5	2.4
DE	70.8		8.2	2.1
EU	70.2		7.1	1.6
SI	69.4		6.7	1.9
IT	68.2		14.9	3.2
MT	67.8		13.4	2.2
PT	67.4		13.7	4.6
BG	65.1		10.1	4.4
LT	64.1		9.2	3.5
PL	61.9		6.4	4.2
LV	61.5		6.3	0.1
HR	60.7		8.4	0.0
CY	60.7		11.7	3.4
EE	60.2		6.8	-0.8
SK	59.2		6.2	3.2
EL	58.0		9.4	4.6
CZ	57.9		2.3	0.7
HU	57.3		4.9	3.1
RO	56.1		5.3	2.4

Best performance

Hungary's highest score (87.2 points) is in the domain of health, in which it ranks 14th in the EU. Since 2020, Hungary's ranking in this domain has remained the same, and its corresponding score has remained almost unchanged (– 0.1 points). The country has seen steady scores in the sub-domains of health status (+ 0.4 points) and access to health (– 0.9 points). Health behaviour is Hungary's highest ranking sub-domain within the domain of health, with a rank of 11th.

Most room for improvement

Hungary ranks last among all Member States in the domain of power, with a score of 26.2 points. Since 2020, the country's score has increased by 1.4 points, but its ranking has remained the same due to other Member States making faster progress. With a score of 26.4 points, Hungary's greatest room for improvement is in the sub-domain of political decision-making, in which the country has ranked last since 2010. Gender inequalities are also particularly pronounced in the sub-domain of economic decision-making, in which Hungary scores 20.5 points and has ranked 25th since 2020.

Biggest improvement

Since 2020, the biggest improvement in Hungary's score has been in the domain of work (+ 9.0 points). As a result, the country has risen from 21st to 11th place, the biggest ranking improvement in the EU in this domain. Its improvement in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work (+ 11.3 points) has been the key driver of this change. In this sub-domain, Hungary's ranking has moved up from 24th place to 12th in the EU. Hungary has also improved in the sub-domain of participation (+ 5.7 points), in which it scores 86.4 points and ranks 12th, following an increase by eight places since 2020.

A step backwards

Hungary has dropped from 18th to 21st position in the domain of time, despite an increase of 6.9 points since 2020. This fall in ranking is due to faster progress being made by other Member States, as well as Hungary's slower progress in the sub-domain of care activities (+ 3.7 points) since 2020. In this sub-domain, Hungary fell from 17th to 25th place, which was the country's biggest drop in rankings in any domain or sub-domain.

Convergence

Upward convergence in gender equality describes increasing equality between women and men in the EU, accompanied by a decline in variations between Member States. This means that countries with lower levels of gender equality are catching up with those with the highest levels, thereby reducing disparities across the EU. Analysis of convergence patterns in the Gender Equality Index shows that disparities between Member States decreased over the period 2010–2021, and that **EU countries continue their trend of upward convergence**.

Looking more closely at the performance of each Member State, patterns can be identified that reflect a relative improvement or slipping back in the Gender Equality Index score of each Member State in relation to the EU average.

Hungary is improving at a **slower pace** than other Member States. Its Gender Equality Index score has improved, but remains consistently and considerably lower than the EU average. The country's progress in gender equality has been slower than other countries, and the gap between Hungary and the EU average has widened over time.

Explore Hungary's Index results

									Change since	
	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010	2020
Index	52.4	51.8	50.8	51.9	53.0	53.4	54.2	57.3	4.9	3.1
Work	66.0	66.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	68.0	67.5	76.5	10.5	9.0
Participation	75.8	76.9	79.6	81.0	81.3	81.1	80.7	86.4	10.6	5.7
Segregation and quality of work	57.5	57.4	56.7	56.0	56.9	57.0	56.4	67.7	10.2	11.3
Money	70.8	69.8	70.7	71.6	72.0	73.3	73.8	74.0	3.2	0.2
Financial resources	51.0	52.5	55.2	55.5	56.2	58.2	58.8	59.1	8.1	0.3
Economic situation	98.3	92.9	90.5	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.6	92.6	-5.7	0.0
Knowledge	54.5	54.3	56.9	56.9	57.4	57.2	57.1	57.9	3.4	0.8
Attainment and participation	59.2	59.6	64.6	63.4	64.1	63.2	63.7	65.0	5.8	1.3
Segregation	50.1	49.5	50.0	51.0	51.5	51.8	51.1	51.5	1.4	0.4
Time	54.1	55.2	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.3	61.2	7.1	6.9
Care activities	68.7	71.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	68.7	0.0	3.7
Social activities	42.6	42.6	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	54.5	11.9	9.1
Power	23.5	21.9	18.7	20.6	22.2	22.9	24.8	26.2	2.7	1.4
Political	16.1	15.9	14.3	15.0	17.8	21.8	25.8	26.4	10.3	0.6
Economic	37.8	31.0	22.1	23.1	23.7	23.0	21.4	20.5	-17.3	-0.9
Social	21.4	21.5	20.9	25.1	25.8	24.1	27.7	33.4	12.0	5.7
Health	85.4	85.9	86.0	86.6	87.0	86.7	87.3	87.2	1.8	-0.1
Status	84.2	85.9	85.8	86.6	87.6	86.9	88.0	88.4	4.2	0.4
Behaviour	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	77.0	77.0	0.2	0.0
Access	96.3	96.0	96.5	97.6	97.9	97.6	98.3	97.4	1.1	-0.9

Explore Hungary's performance by indicator

		Hungary		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*	50	64	42	57
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2021)	34	37	34	38
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2021)	25	6	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (% , 15+ workers, 2021)	36	41	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	64	64	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	1408	1677	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2021)	10940	11413	20261	21221
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)	13	12	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2021)	25	24	20	20
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)	26	22	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2021)	13	13	19	18
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2021)	41	19	43	21
Time					
Care activities	People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	28	19	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	59	23	63	36
Social activities	Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	24	31	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	9	12	11	15
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	7	93	34	66
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	14	86	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2023)**	15	85	30	70
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2023)	11	89	33	67
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2022)	11	89	28	72
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2022)	11	89	41	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2022)	43	57	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2022)	11	89	20	80
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)	62	68	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021)	78	71	83	77
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2021)	64	62	64	63
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	72	57	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	35	39	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	7	5	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	3	2	5	5

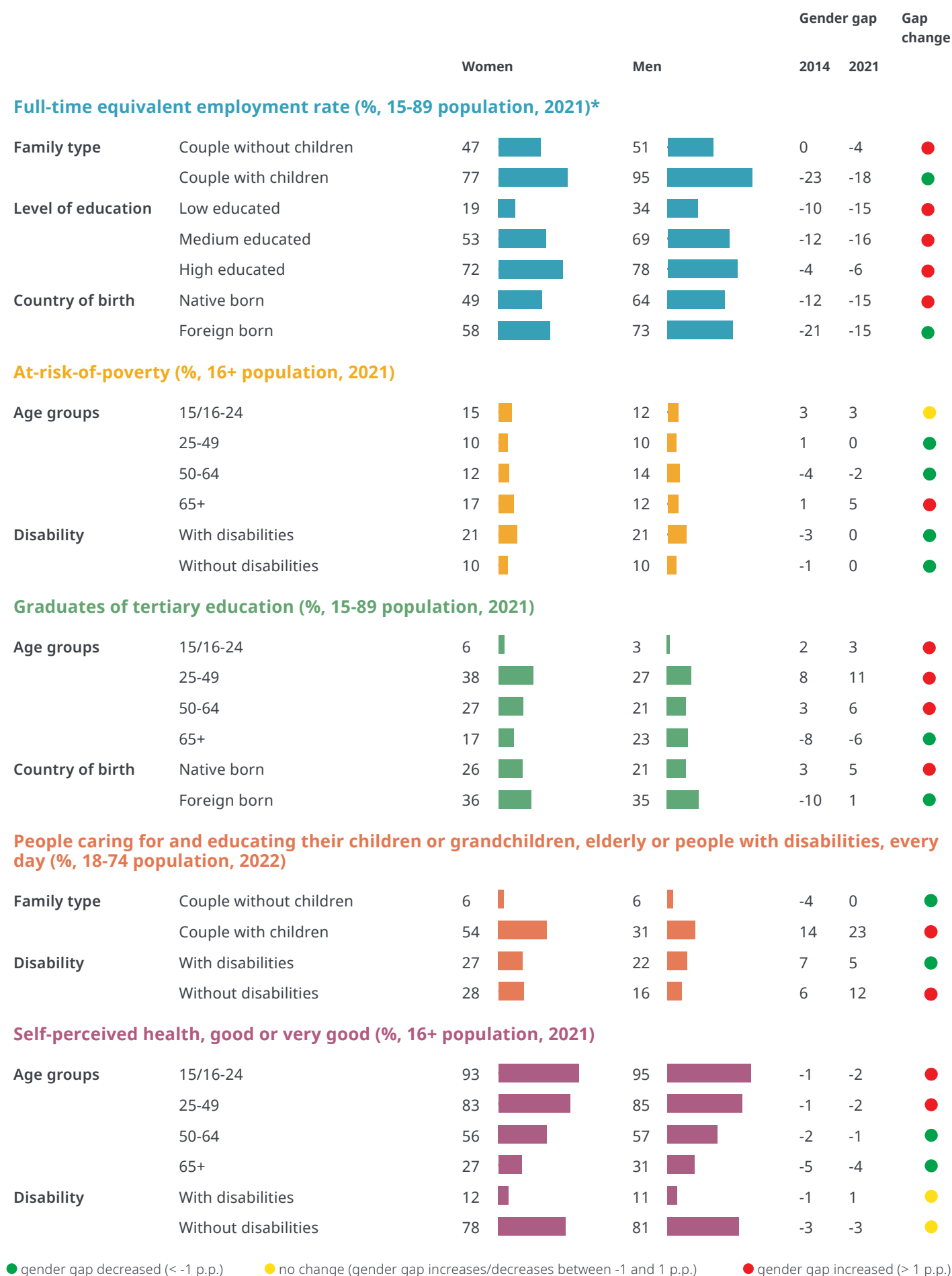
* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** HU: Regional assemblies

*** 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), EIGE (Survey on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities, Women and Men in Decision-Making).

Explore intersecting inequalities



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

Source: Eurostat (European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), EIGE's survey on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities.

Violence

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 2021, 720 women were murdered by an intimate partner, family member or relative in 17 EU Member States, according to official reports. In Hungary, nine women were murdered by an intimate partner, and 10 women were murdered by a family member.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Violence at a glance

Intimate partner violence

No data is available. Data on intimate partner violence will be updated in 2024 using Eurostat data complemented by the survey on violence against women carried out by FRA and EIGE.

Sexual harassment at work

No data is available. Data on sexual harassment at work will be updated in 2024 using Eurostat data complemented by the survey on violence against women carried out by FRA and EIGE.

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 has not yet ratified it. The Convention has not yet entered into force in Hungary.

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

EIGE/FRA survey on violence against women

The Fundamental Rights Agency (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 this year, and the results will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024, with its thematic focus on violence against women.

Thematic focus

The Gender Equality Index 2023 focuses on the socially fair transition of the European Green Deal. Its thematic focus analyses the following aspects:

- **Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation**
- **Energy**
- **Transport**
- **Decision-making**

The data was collected through various surveys, such as the EIGE 2022 survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities, as well as other EU-wide surveys.¹ The EIGE survey focused on gender differences in unpaid care, including links to transport, the environment and personal consumption and behaviour.

Focus 2023: The European Green Deal

Women and men in Hungary feel less personal responsibility for tackling climate change than their counterparts elsewhere in the EU

When asked, in 2018, whether they felt a personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change, 35 % of women and 30 % of men in Hungary said they did. This is significantly lower than the EU average of 62 % for women and 61 % for men. Women and men in Hungary had the second-lowest feeling of personal responsibility for reducing climate change across the EU.

People with low education in Hungary are struggling to pay their utility bills

Around 17 % of women and 24 % of men with low education in Hungary were in arrears on their utility bills in 2021. These figures are considerably higher than the EU average for women (9 %) and men (10 %). Similarly, women (10 %) and men (14 %) with disabilities also struggled to keep up with their utility bill payments. More lone mothers (8 %) than lone fathers (3 %) reported being unable to keep their homes adequately warm in 2021.

Women are highly underrepresented in Hungary among decision-making positions regarding the environment and climate change

In 2022, Hungary had the smallest share across all Member States of women employed as senior administrators in national ministries dealing within environment and climate change (11 %). This is significantly lower than the EU average share of women of 44 %. In the same year, only 22 % of members of parliamentary committees dealing with the environment and climate change were women.

[1] The following sources were used: the EIGE survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities; the European Social Survey; Eurostat-LFS; EU-SILC; education statistics; and the EIGE's WiDM.

Green Deal in Hungary

	Hungary		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation				
Personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change (% , 15+, 2018)	35	30	62	61
Avoiding animal products (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	26	20	31	23
Sometimes	44	36	43	41
Never	30	44	26	36
Avoiding plastic single-use products (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	42	38	49	42
Sometimes	49	51	44	46
Never	9	11	7	11
Choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare activities (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	49	50	51	49
Sometimes	43	44	41	41
Never	7	6	8	10
Choosing friendly options in housework activities daily (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	49	41	59	53
Sometimes	44	50	35	39
Never	7	9	6	8
Tertiary graduates in natural sciences and technologies (% , 15+, 2021)				
Natural sciences and technologies	32	68	36	64
Natural sciences	52	48	56	44
Technologies	28	72	28	72
Energy				
People unable to keep the home adequately warm (% , +16, 2021)				
65+	7	5	8	6
Low educational attainment	12	13	12	12
Single	8	8	10	9
Lone parents	8	3	12	11
Non-EU migrants	2	0	12	13
People with disabilities	9	10	12	11
People with arrears on utility bills (% , +16, 2021)				
16-24	11	11	8	9
Low educational attainment	17	24	9	10
Single	8	8	10	9
Lone parents	8	3	12	11
Non-EU migrants	2	9	11	12
People with disabilities	10	14	8	9
Employed in the energy sector (% , +15, 2022)	28	72	24	76
Transport				
People opting for low carbon-emission modes of transport (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	50	46	42	41
Sometimes	33	39	39	41
Never	17	14	19	18
People using the car as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	47	56	66	70
People using public transportation as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	44	40	32	29
People using walking as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	46	41	46	43
Employed in the transport sector (% , 15+, 2022)	25	75	22	78
Decision-making				
Senior administrators in national ministries dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	89	11	56	44
Members of parliamentary committees dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	78	22	70	30

Source: EIGE Survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities, European Social Survey, Eurostat LFS, EU-SILC, Education statistics, EIGE Women and Men in Decision-Making.

About Index

The Gender Equality Index is a tool for monitoring 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 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 2023 also includes a thematic focus on the socially fair transition of the European Green Deal.

This year's edition of the Index includes a long-awaited update to the domain of time using the EIGE survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities.

EIGE's survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities

This EIGE survey focuses on gender differences in unpaid care in order to better understand how they impact the job opportunities, work-life balance, leisure and social activities of women and men. The survey aims to fill current data gaps and improve the capacity of the Gender Equality Index to capture changes in the domain of time in a more conceptually sound, coherent and regular way. The findings from this EIGE survey will contribute to monitoring the European Care Strategy and the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, as reducing the gender gap in care is a key objective of these strategies. The survey was carried out during the summer of 2022, and involved over 60,000 respondents aged 16-74 across the 27 EU Member States.

European Institute for Gender Equality

We are an independent centre and the primary source for information on gender equality in the European Union. We contribute to making the European Union become a Union of Equality, where women and men, girls and boys in all their diversity are free to pursue their chosen path in life, have equal opportunities to thrive, and can equally participate in and lead our societies.

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