

The data for 2023 Index is mostly from 2021.

Progress in gender equality

With 71.2 points out of 100, Austria ranks 10th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 1.0 point above the score for the EU as a whole.¹

Since 2010, Austria's score has increased by 12.5 points, mainly due to improvements in the domain of power (+ 27.0 points). Since the last edition of the Index, Austria has maintained its 10th place in the ranking. Since 2020, the country's score has increased by 2.4 points. Improvements in the domains of time (+ 7.2 points) and power (+ 3.7 points) have been the main drivers of this increased score. However, the country has also registered a decrease in score (- 0.8 points) and a drop in the ranking by nine places in the domain of work.

[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

Austria's highest ranking (4th among all Member States) is in the domain of money, in which it scores 88.2 points. Since 2020, Austria's score in this domain has increased slightly by 0.7 points, and its ranking has improved by two places. Within this domain, the country performs best in the sub-domain of financial resources (83.3 points), where it ranks 5th in the EU. In the sub-domain of economic situation, Austria scores 93.4 points and ranks 9th.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities in Austria are strongly pronounced in the domain of power (55.4 points), in which the country ranks 15th. Even though its score has increased 3.7 points since 2020, its place in the ranking has not changed, due to other Member States making faster progress. With a score of 32.0 points, the greatest room for improvement lies in the sub-domain of economic decision-making, in which Austria ranks 20th. In the sub-domain of social decision-making, Austria scores 65.3 points and ranks 10th, following an improvement by four places since 2020.

Biggest improvement

Since 2020, the biggest improvement in Austria's score has been in the domain of time (+ 7.2 points), moving the country's ranking up from the 15th place to the 10th. An improvement in the sub-domain of care activities (+ 14.2 points) has been the key driver of this change. As a result, the country's ranking in this sub-domain has increased by six places, and currently stands in 15th place. In the sub-domain of social activities, Austria's score has increased (+ 1.1 points) since 2020. This has resulted in an improvement of six places in Austria's ranking in this sub-domain, where the country currently stands in 6th place with 60.8 points.

A step backwards

Since 2020, Austria's score has decreased in the domain of work (- 0.8 points), leading to a fall in its ranking of nine places compared with other EU Member States. Austria's present score in the domain of work is 76.4 points, giving it a ranking of 13th. Since 2020, progress towards gender equality has stalled in this domain, primarily due to a decrease in its score in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work (- 1.2 points). In the sub-domain of participation, Austria scores 82.8 points and ranks 20th, following a drop of four places.

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.

Austria is *outperforming* other Member States. Its Gender Equality Index score is above the EU average, and has grown at a faster rate. The gap between the country and the EU has widened over time.

Explore Austria's Index results

	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change since	
	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010	2020
Index	58.7	61.3	63.3	65.3	66.5	68.0	68.8	71.2	12.5	2.4
Work	75.3	75.6	76.1	76.6	76.4	76.8	77.2	76.4	1.1	-0.8
Participation	80.3	80.9	81.4	82.4	82.4	82.7	83.0	82.8	2.5	-0.2
Segregation and quality of work	70.6	70.6	71.2	71.2	70.7	71.4	71.7	70.5	-0.1	-1.2
Money	82.8	83.6	85.9	86.4	86.7	87.7	87.5	88.2	5.4	0.7
Financial resources	74.7	75.8	79.8	81.4	80.9	82.8	82.5	83.3	8.6	0.8
Economic situation	91.8	92.2	92.5	91.7	93.1	92.9	92.8	93.4	1.6	0.6
Knowledge	58.9	59.9	63.2	64.1	63.8	64.3	64.0	65.6	6.7	1.6
Attainment and participation	61.2	61.8	72.0	74.1	73.3	73.6	72.7	75.8	14.6	3.1
Segregation	56.6	58.1	55.5	55.5	55.5	56.2	56.4	56.8	0.2	0.4
Time	56.0	65.3	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	68.4	12.4	7.2
Care activities	44.9	61.0	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	76.9	32.0	14.2
Social activities	69.8	69.8	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	60.8	-9.0	1.1
Power	28.4	30.8	34.9	39.9	44.2	48.2	51.7	55.4	27.0	3.7
Political	60.3	60.3	59.1	61.1	65.9	74.7	78.9	81.6	21.3	2.7
Economic	9.3	11.8	17.4	21.1	24.4	28.0	30.6	32.0	22.7	1.4
Social	40.7	40.8	41.1	49.3	53.7	53.6	57.2	65.3	24.6	8.1
Health	91.1	91.5	91.7	91.7	91.9	91.9	91.3	91.4	0.3	0.1
Status	91.0	91.7	91.3	91.5	91.8	91.9	92.8	93.4	2.4	0.6
Behaviour	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.6	82.2	82.2	-2.4	0.0
Access	98.1	98.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7	1.6	-0.2

Explore Austria's performance by indicator

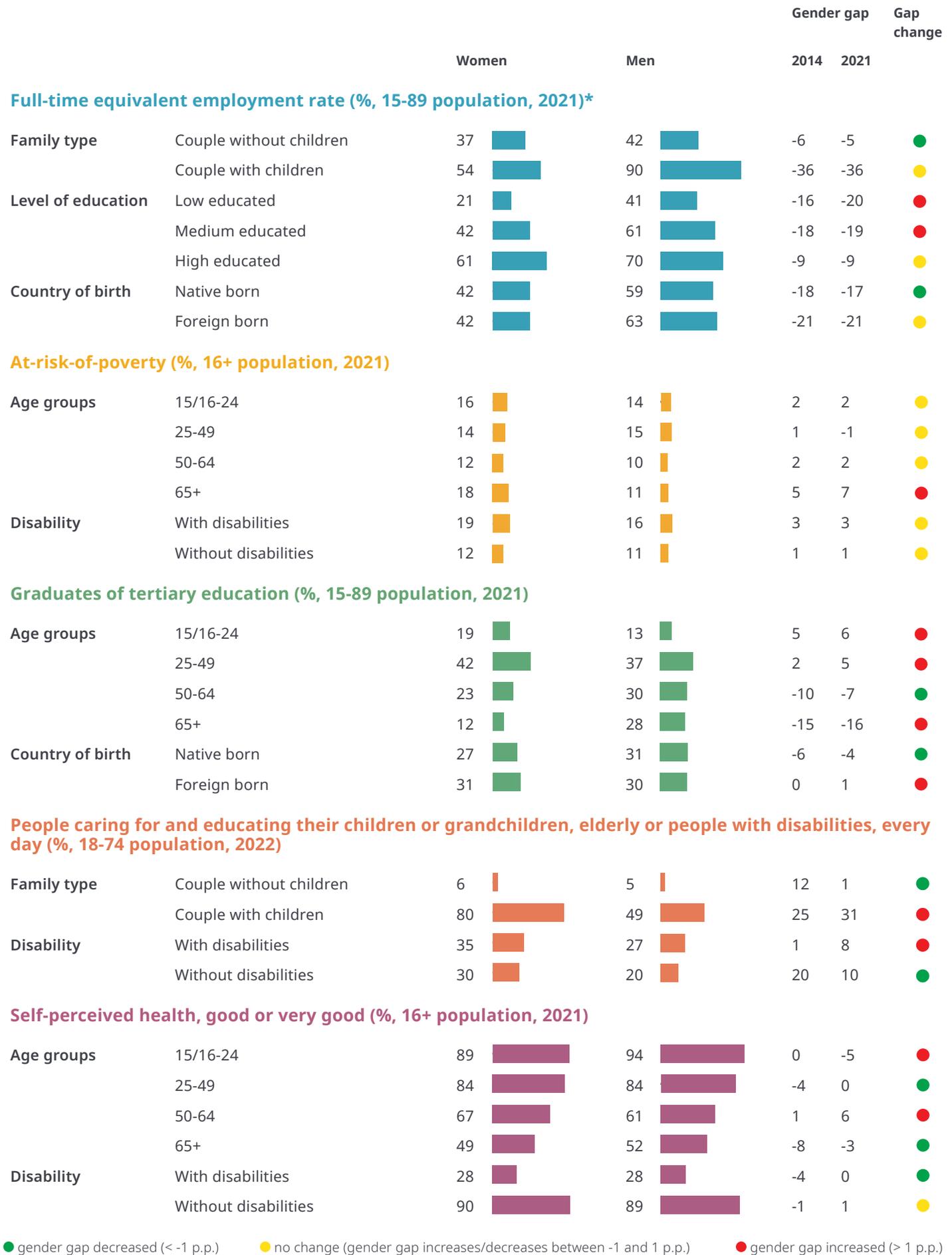
		Austria		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*	42	60	42	57
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2021)	36	40	34	38
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2021)	28	9	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	43	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	64	65	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	2343	3018	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2021)	26909	27797	20261	21221
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)	14	13	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2021)	25	25	20	20
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)	28	31	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2021)	21	19	19	18
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2021)	42	22	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)	32	23	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	61	33	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)	26	33	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	14	20	11	15
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	44	56	34	66
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	42	58	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2023)**	35	65	30	70
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2023)	33	67	33	67
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2022)	0	100	28	72
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2022)	45	55	41	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2022)	60	40	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2022)	15	85	20	80
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)	72	73	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021)	84	79	83	77
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2021)	61	62	64	63
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	71	56	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	44	48	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	1	1	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	1	1	5	5

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

** AT: 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



● 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

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 Austria 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 Austria, 26 women were murdered by a family member. No data is available for the number of women murdered by an intimate partner.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Violence at a glance

Intimate partner violence

In Austria, 38 % of women who have ever been in a relationship have experienced violence by an intimate partner during their adult life. In total, 17 % have experienced physical violence (including threats) or sexual violence, while 37 % have experienced psychological violence. Around 6 % have experienced intimate partner violence during the last 12 months, while 14 % have experienced it in the last five years.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Sexual harassment at work

In Austria, around 1 in 4 women who have ever worked have experienced sexual harassment at work. Up to 3 % of women have experienced sexual harassment at work during the last 12 months, while 10 % have experienced it in the last 5 years.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

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. Austria signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in November 2013. The treaty entered into force in Austria in August 2014.

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. This 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 in Austria exhibit a higher tendency to regularly opt for environmentally friendly choices, compared with men

In 2022, 53 % of women in Austria, compared with 46 % of men, regularly avoided plastic and/or single-use products. These shares are both higher than the EU average (49 % and 42 %, respectively). Considerably more women (65 %) than men (56 %) regularly reported choosing environmentally friendly options for housework activities. Around 36 % of women reported regularly avoiding animal products, compared with 28 % of men.

Women were notably underrepresented among tertiary graduates in the fields of natural sciences and technologies in Austria

In Austria, the share of women among tertiary graduates (ISCED levels 5 and 6) in natural sciences and technologies was 31 % in 2021. This imbalance is more marked than in the EU as a whole, where women represent 36 % of graduates in this field.

There was a substantial lack of representation of women in the EU energy and transport sectors in Austria, and in decision-making roles

In 2022, only 23 % of workers in the energy sector in Austria were women. Similarly, women accounted for just 24 % of workers in the transport sector. Within national ministries responsible for environment and climate change, only 34 % of the senior administrators employed were women, in contrast to the higher EU average of 44%. In 2022, women constituted only 24 % of decision-makers in parliamentary committees focusing on the environment and climate change, which is lower than the EU average of 30 %.

[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 Austria

	Austria		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation				
Personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change (% ,15+, 2018)	62	64	62	61
Avoiding animal products (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	36	28	31	23
Sometimes	43	44	43	41
Never	20	28	26	36
Avoiding plastic single-use products (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	53	46	49	42
Sometimes	43	47	44	46
Never	5	7	7	11
Choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare activities (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	51	44	51	49
Sometimes	46	50	41	41
Never	3	6	8	10
Choosing friendly options in housework activities daily (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	65	56	59	53
Sometimes	33	39	35	39
Never	3	5	6	8
Tertiary graduates in natural sciences and technologies (% ,15+, 2021)				
Natural sciences and technologies	31	69	36	64
Natural sciences	51	49	56	44
Technologies	25	75	28	72
Energy				
People unable to keep the home adequately warm (% ,+16, 2021)				
65+	2	1	8	6
Low educational attainment	3	3	12	12
Single	4	2	10	9
Lone parents	5	8	12	11
Non-EU migrants	4	4	12	13
People with disabilities	3	3	12	11
People with arrears on utility bills (% ,+16, 2021)				
16-24	3	5	8	9
Low educational attainment	3	5	9	10
Single	4	2	10	9
Lone parents	5	8	12	11
Non-EU migrants	6	7	11	12
People with disabilities	3	3	8	9
Employed in the energy sector (% ,+15, 2022)				
	23	77	24	76
Transport				
People opting for low carbon-emission modes of transport (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	45	47	42	41
Sometimes	39	39	39	41
Never	16	14	19	18
People using the car as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)				
	68	65	66	70
People using public transportation as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)				
	34	37	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)				
	24	76	22	78
Decision-making				
Senior administrators in national ministries dealing with environment and climate change (% ,2022)				
	66	34	56	44
Members of parliamentary committees dealing with environment and climate change (% ,2022)				
	76	24	70	30

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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