

The data for 2023 Index is mostly from 2021.

Progress in gender equality

With 60.7 points out of 100, Cyprus ranks 21st in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 9.5 points below the score for the EU as a whole.¹

Since 2010, Cyprus's score has increased by 11.7 points, due to improvements in the domains of power (+ 13.8 points) and time (+ 12.5 points). Since 2020, Cyprus's overall Index score has increased by 3.4 points. This can be attributed to increases in the domains of knowledge (+ 7.7 points) and time (+ 7.1 points). Due to making steady progress compared with other Member States, Cyprus has risen from the 22nd place to the 21st place since 2020.

		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

[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).

Best performance

Cyprus's highest ranking (10th among all Member States) is in the domain of knowledge, in which it scores 65.5 points. The country's score in the domain of knowledge has increased by 7.7 points since 2020, which is Cyprus's biggest improvement across all domains during this period. As a result, since 2020, the country has risen from 15th to 10th position in this domain. Within the domain of knowledge, Cyprus performs best in the sub-domain of attainment and participation (78.9 points), in which its ranking has moved up from 13th to 10th place due to an increase in score of 7.3 points. In the sub-domain of segregation, the country scores 54.4 points and ranks 12th in the EU, with an increase in score of 7.7 points since 2020.

Most room for improvement

Cyprus has most room for improvement in the domain of power, in which it scored 29.2 points in this year's edition of the Index. Since 2020, the country has fallen from 24th to 26th place in this domain, which was the lowest ranking for Cyprus in any domain. This was due to stalled progress (- 0.9 points) on the part of Cyprus, compared with faster progress by other Member States. Within the domain of power, Cyprus ranks 25th in the sub-domain of political decision-making, which is its lowest ranking sub-domain. In this sub-domain, Cyprus scores 34.5 points, which is 26.9 points lower than the EU average.

Biggest improvement

Since 2020, Cyprus has improved most in the domain of work (+ 6.6 points), in which the country's ranking has moved up from 18th place to 10th. Improvement in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work has been the key driver of this change (+ 10.4 points). Due to this significant increase, Cyprus's ranking in this sub-domain rose from the 22nd to the 11th. Cyprus has also improved in the sub-domain of participation (+ 1.1 points), in which it scores 86.1 points and ranks 13th in the EU.

A step backwards

With a score of 58.4 points, Cyprus's ranking has decreased in the domain of time since 2020, dropping from the 20th to the 25th place. Despite gaining 7.1 points since 2020, faster progress by other Member States means that Cyprus has been overtaken in the rankings. In the sub-domain of time spent on care activities, the country dropped from 16th place to 21st. Cyprus also fell one place in the sub-domain of time spent on social activities, ranking 22nd in the EU.

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.

Cyprus is catching up. This means that its Gender Equality Index score was initially lower than the EU average, but has grown more quickly over time than other countries, reducing the gap.

Explore Cyprus's Index results

	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change since	
	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010	2020
Index	49.0	50.6	55.1	56.3	56.9	57.0	57.3	60.7	11.7	3.4
Work	70.5	68.9	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.6	69.9	76.5	6.0	6.6
Participation	85.2	83.4	84.7	84.9	86.2	86.0	85.0	86.1	0.9	1.1
Segregation and quality of work	58.3	56.9	59.0	58.8	58.2	57.9	57.5	67.9	9.6	10.4
Money	80.7	81.7	79.2	80.8	81.7	82.6	83.1	83.3	2.6	0.2
Financial resources	74.8	76.4	72.1	72.8	72.8	76.0	75.2	75.5	0.7	0.3
Economic situation	87.1	87.4	87.1	89.7	91.6	89.8	91.7	91.8	4.7	0.1
Knowledge	55.5	58.2	58.5	56.5	56.2	56.0	57.8	65.5	10.0	7.7
Attainment and participation	73.6	73.2	73.3	73.2	73.1	71.1	71.6	78.9	5.3	7.3
Segregation	41.9	46.2	46.6	43.5	43.3	44.1	46.7	54.4	12.5	7.7
Time	45.9	45.9	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	58.4	12.5	7.1
Care activities	52.6	52.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	73.3	20.7	7.6
Social activities	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	46.5	6.5	6.5
Power	15.4	17.4	24.7	28.2	29.8	30.0	30.1	29.2	13.8	-0.9
Political	30.1	30.2	25.8	27.5	29.9	32.3	34.6	34.5	4.4	-0.1
Economic	4.7	6.8	22.6	23.0	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.2	17.5	-0.6
Social	25.9	25.7	25.8	35.6	38.6	36.6	34.6	32.3	6.4	-2.3
Health	86.4	87.1	88.2	88.4	88.0	87.9	87.0	87.1	0.7	0.1
Status	93.7	94.4	95.5	96.1	94.8	94.6	94.8	94.9	1.2	0.1
Behaviour	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	70.2	70.2	-2.8	0.0
Access	94.4	96.0	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.9	99.2	4.8	0.3

Explore Cyprus's performance by indicator

		Cyprus		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*	50	63	42	57
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2021)	34	41	34	38
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2021)	20	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)	43	48	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	53	51	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	1941	2303	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2021)	21473	22389	20261	21221
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)	15	12	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2021)	23	24	20	20
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)	40	35	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2021)	16	16	19	18
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2021)	47	21	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)	41	28	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	70	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)	19	27	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	6	6	11	15
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	25	75	34	66
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	14	86	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2022)**	15	85	30	70
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2023)	12	88	33	67
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2022)	13	88	28	72
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2022)	25	75	41	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2022)	11	89	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2022)	8	92	20	80
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)	76	78	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021)	83	79	83	77
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2021)	67	65	64	63
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	84	60	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	24	31	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	1	0	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	3	3	5	5

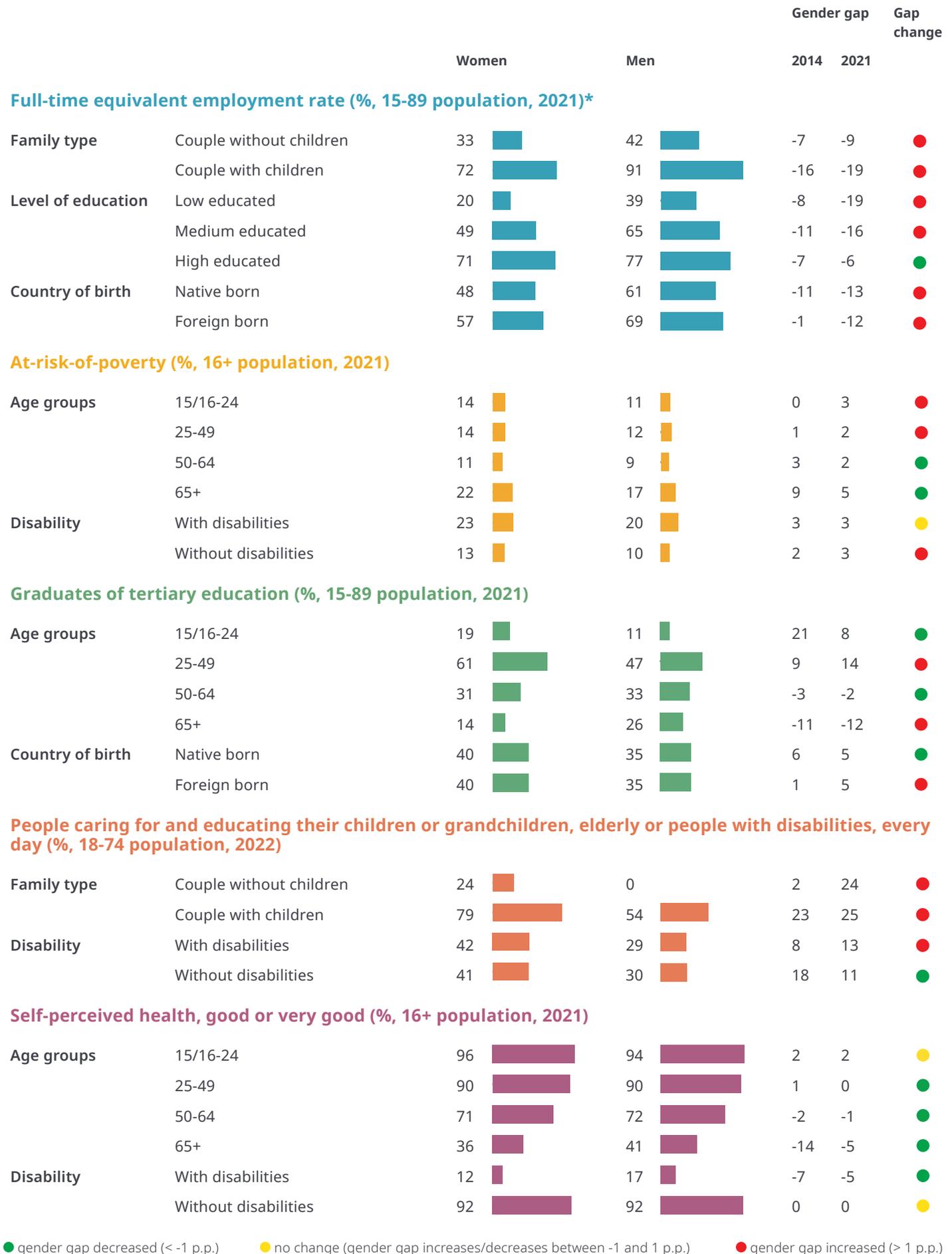
* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** CY: Local municipalities

*** 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 Cyprus 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. Cyprus does not provide comparable data on femicide.

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. Cyprus signed the Istanbul Convention in June 2015, and ratified it in November 2017. The Convention entered into force in Cyprus in March 2018.

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 in Cyprus opt for environmentally friendly options more often than men

In 2022, 39 % of women and 27 % of men in Cyprus reported regularly choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare; for example, by avoiding single-use items, buying second-hand goods and educating the children under their care about environmental issues. Similarly, women were more likely than men to avoid plastic and/or single-use products in 2022 (42 % and 30 %, respectively). Around 59 % of women in Cyprus, compared with 48 % of men, reported regularly choosing environmentally friendly options in housework activities, such as recycling and using eco-friendly cleaning products.

Lone parents and people with low educational attainment faced challenges prior to the ongoing energy crisis

In 2021, higher percentages of both women and men in Cyprus reported struggling with the rising costs of energy, compared with the EU averages. Lone mothers (46 %) and women with low educational attainment (25 %) reported being unable to keep their homes adequately warm. Similarly, lone fathers (32 %) and men with low levels of education (28 %) in Cyprus struggled to keep their homes warm. A high percentage of women (28 %) and men (26 %) with disabilities, as well as women (26 %) and men (28 %) with non-EU migrant backgrounds, were also unable to keep their homes adequately warm. In both cases, these percentages were considerably higher than the EU average, and among the highest in the EU.

Women are more likely to use a car, and less likely to use public transport, than in any other EU country

In 2022, women and men in Cyprus were the least likely in the EU to use public transport as one of their three main means of transport (5 % and 6 %, respectively), which is notably lower than the EU averages (32 % and 29 %, respectively). In the same year, 95 % of women and 94 % of men reported using a car as one of their three main means of transport, which is considerably higher than the EU average (66 % and 70 %, respectively).

[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 Cyprus

	Cyprus		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation				
Personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change (% , 15+, 2018)	n/a	n/a	62	61
Avoiding animal products (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	22	17	31	23
Sometimes	45	42	43	41
Never	33	41	26	36
Avoiding plastic single-use products (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	42	30	49	42
Sometimes	51	56	44	46
Never	7	15	7	11
Choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare activities (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	39	27	51	49
Sometimes	50	55	41	41
Never	10	18	8	10
Choosing friendly options in housework activities daily (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	59	48	59	53
Sometimes	35	47	35	39
Never	6	6	6	8
Tertiary graduates in natural sciences and technologies (% , 15+, 2021)				
Natural sciences and technologies	35	65	36	64
Natural sciences	67	33	56	44
Technologies	26	74	28	72
Energy				
People unable to keep the home adequately warm (% , +16, 2021)				
65+	14	12	8	6
Low educational attainment	25	28	12	12
Single	18	18	10	9
Lone parents	46	32	12	11
Non-EU migrants	26	28	12	13
People with disabilities	28	26	12	11
People with arrears on utility bills (% , +16, 2021)				
16-24	12	11	8	9
Low educational attainment	10	13	9	10
Single	18	18	10	9
Lone parents	46	32	12	11
Non-EU migrants	10	10	11	12
People with disabilities	13	11	8	9
Employed in the energy sector (% , +15, 2022)*	19	81	24	76
Transport				
People opting for low carbon-emission modes of transport (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	9	19	42	41
Sometimes	53	45	39	41
Never	38	36	19	18
People using the car as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	95	94	66	70
People using public transportation as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	5	6	32	29
People using walking as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	35	36	46	43
Employed in the transport sector (% , 15+, 2022)	36	64	22	78
Decision-making				
Senior administrators in national ministries dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	75	25	56	44
Members of parliamentary committees dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	88	12	70	30

* Low reliability

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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