

The Gender Equality Index 2017 examines the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health). The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States (¹).

Progress in gender equality in Hungary, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017, Hungary achieved a score of **50.8 out of 100**, which is 1.3 points higher than in 2005 but approximately 15 points below the EU-28 average. Hungary is ranked 27th out of the 28 Member States. It has gone down two positions since 2005. Hungary's scores are below the EU-28 averages in all domains.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in Hungary. It ranks 18th in the EU, gaining three positions since 2005. In terms of healthy behaviour, Hungary ranks 12th highest in the European Union — the best score for this country.

The largest improvement has taken place in the domain of **money**, due to an increase of the gender equality in earnings and income. Hungary has the 13th highest score of the EU-28 in the sub-domain of economic situation, which deals with the risk of poverty and distribution of wealth in the population. In this field, however, the situation regressed by three points between 2005 and 2015.

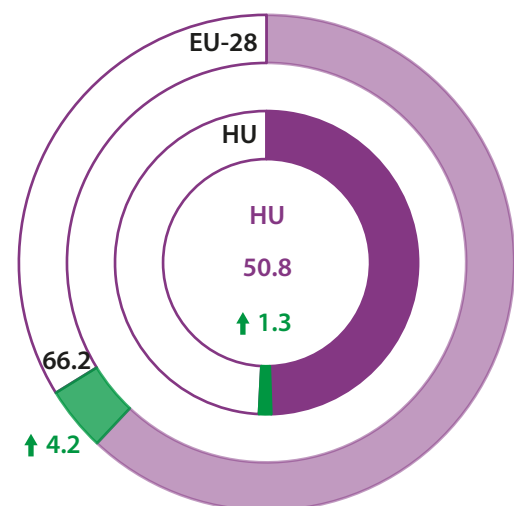
The score in the domain of **knowledge** has stalled. The situation has improved, in terms of gender equality, in the sub-domain of attainment and participation, whereas it has worsened in terms of segregation.

The score in the domain of **work** has progressed slightly since 2005. There is much room for improvement, especially in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work, which ranks 25th out of the 28 Member States.

The greatest challenges are in **power** and **time**, which are Hungary's lowest scoring domains.

Hungary's score for power is the lowest of all the Member States, despite a slight improvement from 2005 to 2015. Only the situation in the sub-domain of economic power is relatively better, with Hungary ranking 21st in the EU-28.

The situation in the domain of time has regressed. The decrease in the score reflects the worsening of gender equality in the time allocated to social and, in particular, care activities.



↑↓ Change in score from 2005 to 2015

(¹) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Eurostat (Education statistics, EU Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), of Eurofound (European Quality of Life Survey, European Working Conditions Survey), of EIGE's Gender Statistics Database (Women and Men in Decision-Making) and of the Fundamental Rights Agency's Violence Against Women survey. The year of reference is 2015 (2014 for data on intersecting inequalities). The age of the reference population for the indicators is either 15+, 16+ or 18+, depending on the source.

Work

Gender equality in the domain of work has slightly improved. Segregation remains a major challenge.

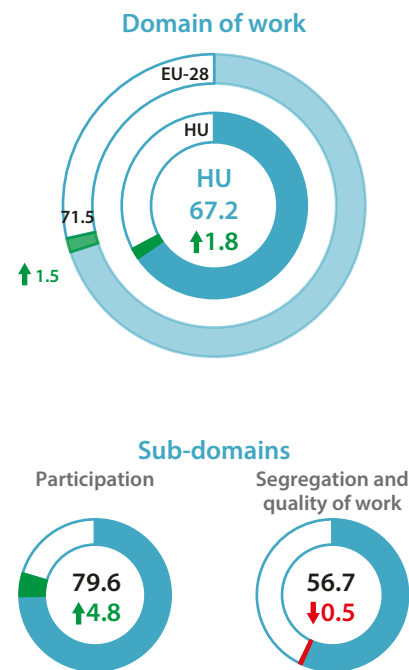
The employment rate (20-64) is 62 % for women versus 76 % for men. The total employment rate is 69 % and Hungary has not reached its national Europe 2020 strategy (EU2020) target (75 %).

The gender gap in the employment rate is similar when the number of hours worked is taken into account. The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate of women is around 43 %, compared to 58 % for men.

Among women and men in a couple with children, the FTE employment rate for women is 58 % compared to 81 % for men. The gender gap is much higher compared to that of couples without children (23 percentage points (p.p.) for couples without children and 0.4 p.p. for couples with children). The FTE employment rate increases as education levels rise, and the gender gap in FTE employment is higher among people born abroad than among those born in Hungary.

8 % of women work part-time, compared to 4 % of men. On average, women work 39 hours per week, compared to 41 hours for men. 8 % of working-age women versus 0.4 % of working-age men are either outside the labour market or work part-time due to care responsibilities.

Gender segregation in the labour market is a reality for women and men. Nearly 24 % of women compared to 6 % of men work in education, human health and social work activities (EHW). About five times more men (37 %) than women (8 %) work in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) occupations.



Money

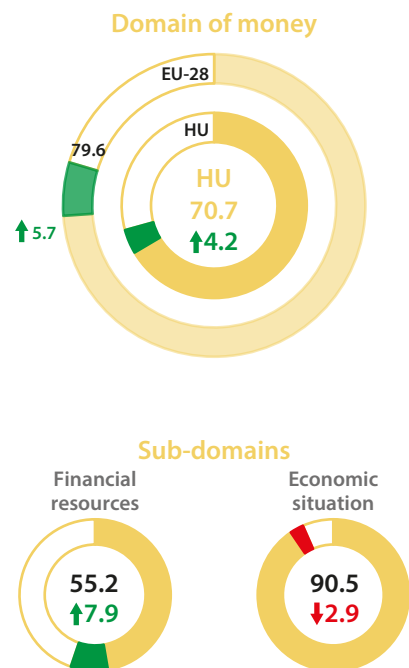
The score in the domain of money has increased. Gender equality has improved in the sub-domain of financial resources, whereas it has regressed regarding economic situation.

Mean monthly earnings of women and men have increased, although the gender gap has not changed significantly. Women earn around 16 % less than men per month.

The gender gap in earnings is higher among women and men in a couple with children and among highly educated people, always to the detriment of women.

The percentage of women and men at risk of poverty has increased. The risk affects women and men with approximately the same intensity (about 13% and 14 %, respectively). 34 % of lone fathers, 31 % of men with a low level of education and 25 % of lone mothers and women with a low level of education are at risk of poverty.

Inequalities in income distribution have increased. The gender pay gap is 14 % to the detriment of women. In 2012, women had lower pensions than men and the gender gap was 15 %. The EU-28 averages regarding the gender pay gap and pensions are 16 % and 38 %, respectively.



Knowledge

The score in the domain of knowledge has stalled. Gender equality has improved regarding attainment and participation, but has regressed concerning segregation.

The number of tertiary graduates has increased significantly, mostly among men. 21 % of women and 18 % of men have a tertiary degree. The gap, to the detriment of men, has increased. Up to the age of 64, there are more women than men who have completed tertiary education.

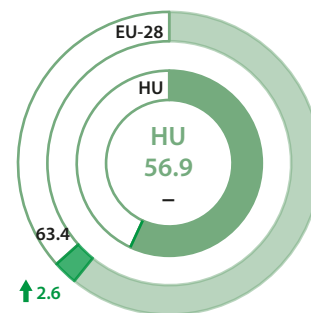
Only 10 % of women with disabilities have attained tertiary education, compared to 26 % of women without disabilities. For men the figures are, respectively, 12 % and 19 %.

Hungary has already met its national EU2020 target to have 34 % of people aged 30-34 obtain tertiary education. The current rate is 34 %.

Women's and men's participation in lifelong learning has increased.

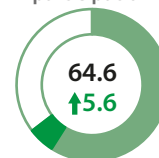
In Hungary, gender segregation in knowledge remains a problematic area. 39 % of women students are concentrated in the fields of education, health and welfare, humanities and arts, compared to only 18 % of men.

Domain of knowledge



Sub-domains

Attainment and participation



Segregation



Time

In the domain of time, the score has decreased. The situation has become more gender unequal, especially in the sub-domain of care activities.

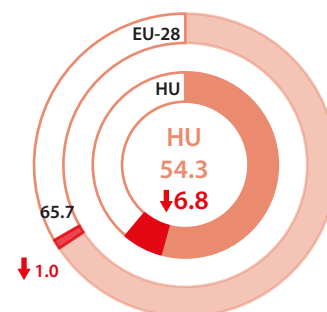
Women take on more responsibilities to care for their family. 30 % of women care for and educate their family members for at least 1 hour per day, compared to 25 % of men. Among women and men in a couple with children, women are more involved in daily care activities (85 %) than men (70 %).

56 % of women do cooking and housework every day for at least 1 hour, compared to only 14 % of men. This gender gap has increased and is even larger among women and men in a couple with children, with 72 % of women and 12 % of men doing cooking and housework daily.

Inequality in time-sharing at home also partially extends to social activities. Women are more likely than men to participate in sporting, cultural, and leisure activities outside the home (17 % versus 13 %). Participation in voluntary or charitable activities is also slightly higher for women than for men (11 % and 9 %, respectively).

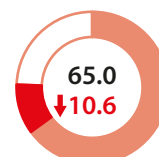
15 % of children under the age of three and 89 % of children between the age of three and school age are enrolled in childcare. Hungary has not met the first 'Barcelona target', which is to have at least 33 % of children below the age of three in childcare. Hungary is very close to reaching the second target of having at least 90 % of children between the age of three and school age in childcare, however, and is above the EU-28 average in this regard.

Domain of time

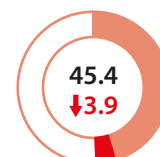


Sub-domains

Care activities



Social activities



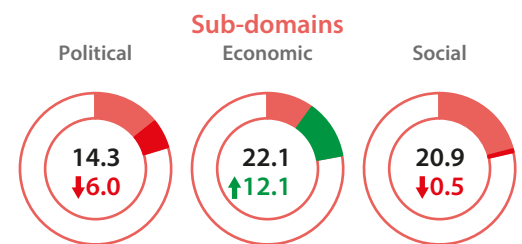
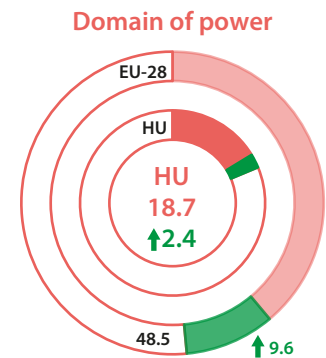
Power

The score in the domain of power has slightly increased, due to the improvement in the representation of women in decision-making positions in the area of economic power. Nonetheless, in the domain of power, Hungary has the lowest score in the EU-28.

The sub-domain of political power has regressed. The percentage of women Members of Parliament remained approximately the same from 2005 to 2015 (9 % versus 10 % of seats). However, gender equality has dramatically decreased among women and men ministers, from 12 % in 2005 to 2 % in 2015.

Publicly listed companies have seen a slight increase in the percentage of women on their corporate boards, from 10 % in 2005 to 13 % in 2015. Moreover, the presence of women has increased in the decision-making positions in the central bank, with 11 % of seats held in 2015 compared to no seats held in 2005.

There are no women members of the boards of research funding organisations. Women make up approximately 24 % of the board members of publicly owned broadcasting organisations. In sport, women comprise just 9 % of members of the highest decision-making bodies of national Olympic sport organisations.



Health

The scores in the domain of health have increased slightly. The improvement in gender equality is seen in status and access, while in behaviour it has stalled.

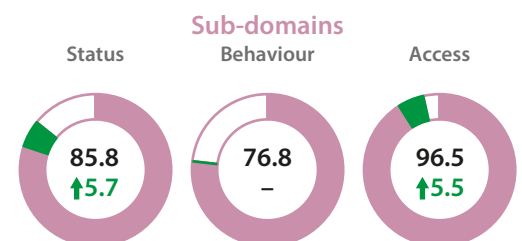
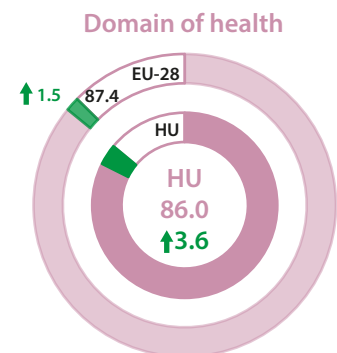
The sub-domain of status measures perceived health, life expectancy and healthy life years. All indicators have improved and the gaps between women and men have narrowed in all three areas.

Life expectancy has increased for both women and men. Women on average live nearly 7 years longer than men. When it comes to healthy life years, however, the gender gap reduces to 2 years.

53 % of women and 60 % of men assess their health as 'good' or 'very good'. The level of satisfaction about one's health increases with level of education; the gender gap is wider among people with a low level of education than among those with a medium or high level of education.

The increase in the sub-domain of access is a reflection of the increase of the levels of medical and dental needs met among women and men, and of the narrowing of the gender gaps.

41 % of men smoke or drink excessively, compared to around 24 % of women. At the same time, slightly more men than women engage in healthy behaviour (physical activities and/or consuming fruit and vegetables).

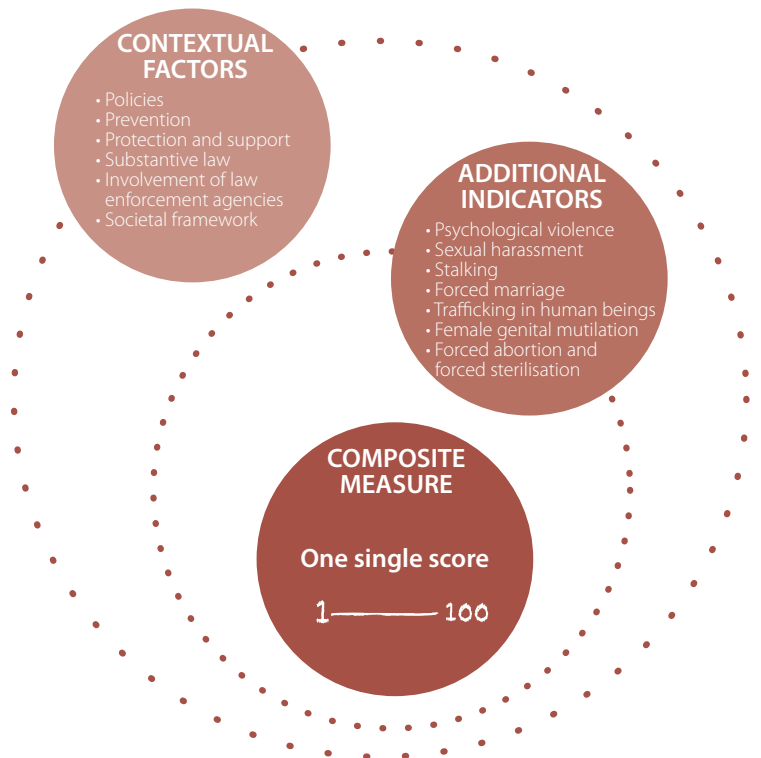


Violence

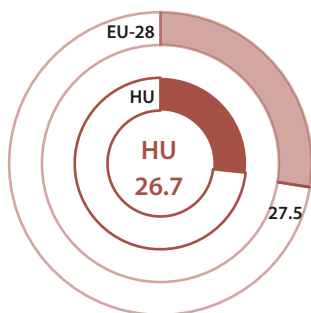
Violence against women is included in the Gender Equality Index as a satellite domain. This means that the scores of the domain of violence do not have an impact on the final score of the Gender Equality Index. From a statistical perspective, the domain of violence does not measure gaps between women and men as core domains do. Rather, it measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. Unlike other domains, the overall objective is not to reduce the gaps of violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.

A high score in the Gender Equality Index means a country is close to achieving a gender-equal society. However, in the domain of violence, the higher the score, the more serious the phenomenon of violence against women in the country is. On a scale of 1 to 100, 1 represents a situation where violence is non-existent and 100 represents a situation where violence against women is extremely common, highly severe and not disclosed. The best-performing country is therefore the one with the lowest score.

Measurement framework of the domain of violence



Domain of violence



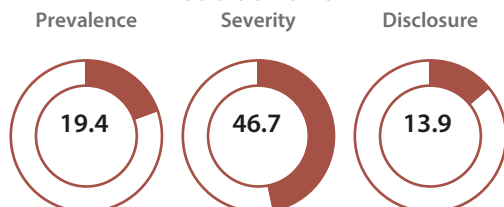
Hungary's score for the domain of violence is 26.7, which is in line with the EU average of 27.5.

In Hungary, 28 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at least once since the age of 15. In the EU-28 the average is 33 %.

13 % of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone. This is in line with the EU average.

At the societal level, violence against women costs Hungary an estimated EUR 4.4 billion per year through lost economic output, service utilisation and personal costs ⁽²⁾.

Sub-domains

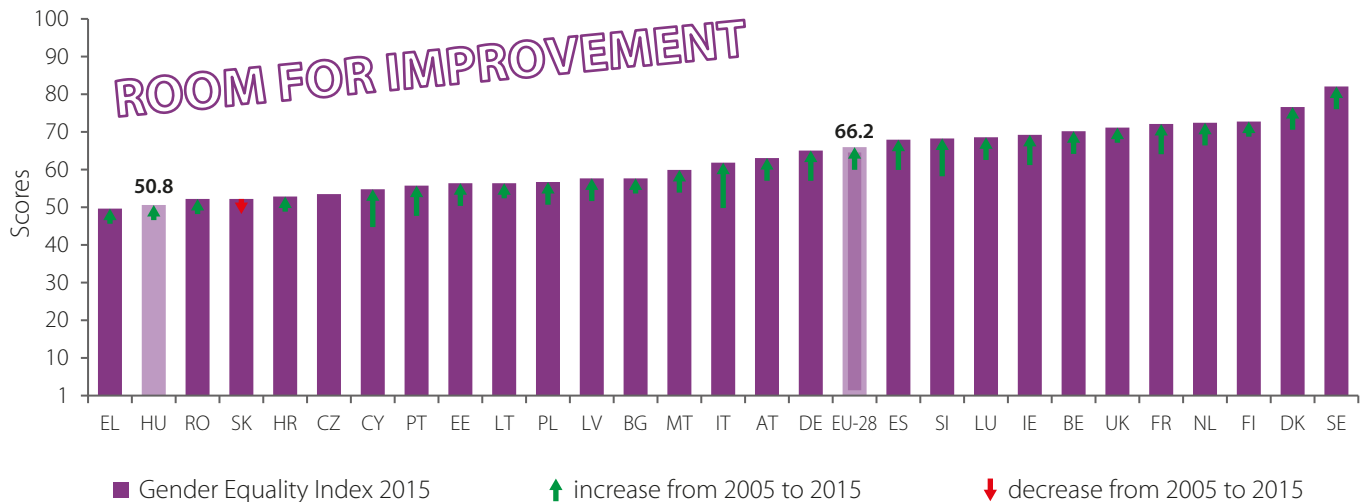


The domain of violence is made up of three sub-domains: **prevalence**, which measures how often violence against women occurs; **severity**, which measures the health consequences of violence; and **disclosure**, which measures the reporting of violence.

⁽²⁾ This is an exercise done at EU level to estimate the costs of the three major dimensions: services, lost economic output and pain and suffering of the victims. The estimates were extrapolated to the EU from a United Kingdom case study, based on population size. EIGE, *Estimating the costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2014, p. 142 (available at: <http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/MH0414745EN2.pdf>).

Unique features and benefits of the Gender Equality Index 2017

Results show that Hungary's Gender Equality Index score is below the EU-28 average, leaving considerable room for improvement, especially in the domains of power and time. In order to reach full gender equality, a more targeted and holistic approach to gender equality is needed.



The Gender Equality Index:

- monitors progress in gender equality across the EU and over time;
- supports decision-makers in assessing how far Member States are from reaching gender equality;
- shows the different outcomes of EU and national policies for women and men;
- allows for meaningful gender analysis and comparison between different policy areas;
- supports the development and implementation of gender equality policies and legislation;
- increases awareness among decision-makers and the public of progress and challenges in implementing gender equality policies;
- highlights data gaps and calls for harmonised and comparable data that are sex disaggregated and available for all Member States.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index 2017

- Main report (2017)
- Main findings (2017)
- A snail's pace towards gender equality: factsheet (2017)
- Methodological report (2017)
- Measurement framework of violence against women (2017)
- Intersecting inequalities (forthcoming)

Explore the Gender Equality Index and the full data for Hungary at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-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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