European Institute for Gender Equality

Gender Equality Index 2026

Cyprus

46.7

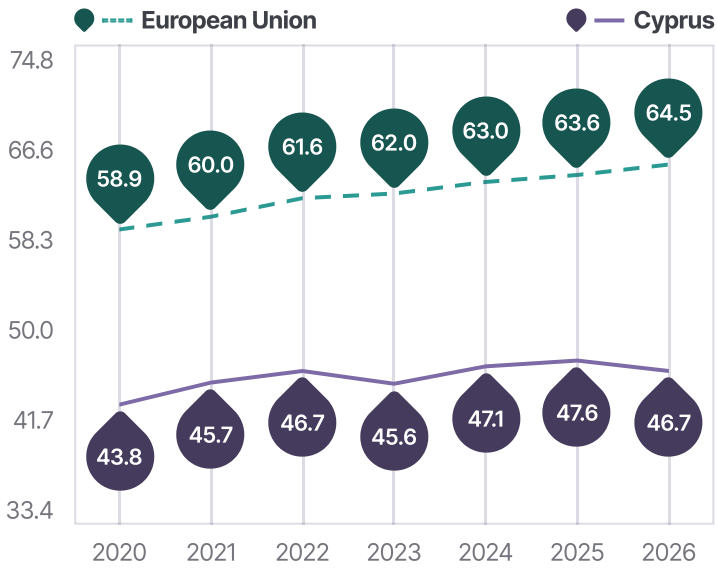
Cyprus scores 46.7 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index. This is the lowest score in the EU. The score has increased by 2.9 points since 2020. However, it has fallen by 0.9 points since 2025. The recent decline is mainly due to lower score in the domains of health, knowledge and power. A small improvement in the domain of money limited the overall decline.

Cyprus has grown more slowly than the EU average. As a result, the distance to the EU average has widened.

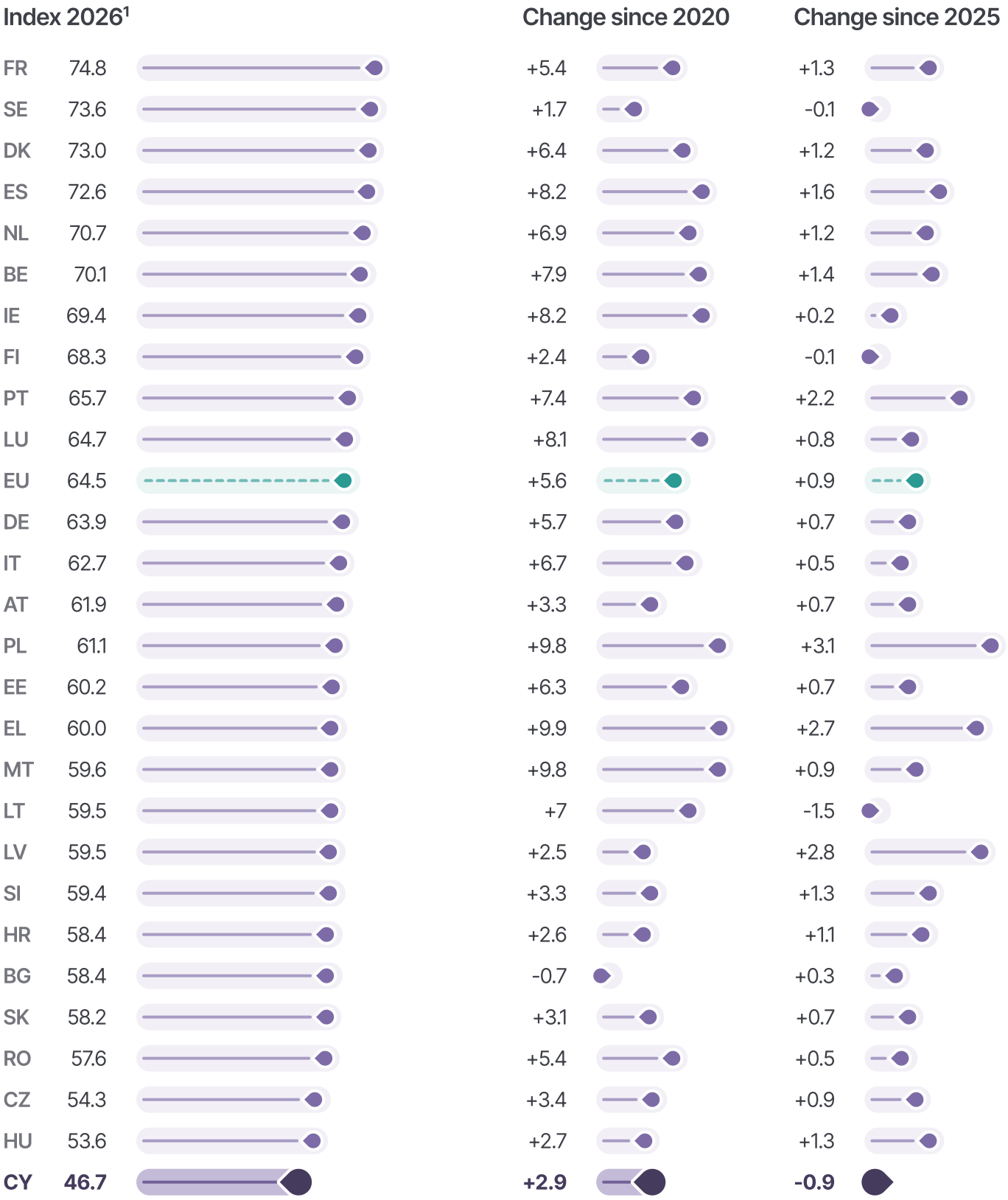
Scores (0-100)

Index	46.7
Work	65.1
Money	70.3
Knowledge	43.4
Time	54.7
Power	12.7
Health	83.0

Trend (2020 - 2026)



Compare countries



1. The Gender Equality Index has been reviewed in 2025 (see About the Index). For the Index 2026, data corrections and updates to the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) microdata carried out by several National Statistical Institutes affected a number of indicators included in the Index. As a result, the previous editions of the Gender Equality Index have been recalculated, and scores might be slightly different compared to the scores presented in the Index 2025. The Index is calculated every year by using N-1 data, for the overall time series. The Index 2026 is mostly based on 2025 data and traces progress from a short-term (2024–2025) and longer-term (2019–2025) perspective. The domain of time is calculated with the 2024 EIGE CARE survey. Lithuania/Latvia, and Croatia/Bulgaria have the same scores. Their position in the ranking is determined statistically based on the second decimal place of the Index score.

Progress in gender equality

Best performance

Cyprus's **best performance** is in the domain of health, with a score of 83.0 points. Despite being its strongest domain, Cyprus ranks 21st in the EU. The subdomain of health status performs better than health behaviour, ranking 10th with 92.7 points.

Most room for improvement

The **most room for improvement** is in the domain of power, where Cyprus holds last position in the EU with 12.7 points. Economic power also ranks last, with 10.8 points. Political power (19.9 points) and social power (9.5 points) both rank 26th.

The domains of knowledge and time also rank last in the EU. The subdomain of attainment and participation ranks last with 50.1 points, while segregation ranks 22nd with 37.5 points. In the domain of time, care activities ranks last with 42.6 points, while social activities ranks 20th with 70.2 points.

Biggest improvement

Cyprus's **biggest improvement** since 2025 was in the domain of money, up by 0.4 points. This is mainly due to an increase in economic situation (+ 0.6 points).

A step backwards

The domain of health shows a step backwards, falling down by 1.4 points since the last edition of the Index. This is mainly due to a 3.0 point decline in the health status.

Explore Cyprus's Index results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Change since 2020	Change since 2025
Index	**43.8**	**45.7**	**46.7**	**45.6**	**47.1**	**47.6**	**46.7**	**2.9**	**-0.9**
Work	**62.4**	**63.0**	**60.7**	**63.8**	**67.0**	**65.5**	**65.1**	**2.7**	**-0.4**
Participation	83.7	81.4	81.1	83.2	85.1	86.3	85.4	1.7	-0.9
Segregation and quality of work	46.6	48.7	45.5	48.9	52.7	49.6	49.7	3.1	0.1
Money	**63.3**	**69.1**	**68.4**	**68.0**	**71.0**	**69.9**	**70.3**	**7.0**	**0.4**
Financial resources	65.8	67.5	70.5	69.2	72.1	70.8	70.9	5.1	0.1
Economic situation	60.9	70.7	66.4	66.8	70.0	69.0	69.6	8.7	0.6
Knowledge	**43.5**	**45.3**	**45.0**	**42.5**	**41.5**	**44.4**	**43.4**	**-0.1**	**-1.0**
Attainment and participation	50.4	55.8	54.1	52.6	49.5	50.1	50.1	-0.3	0.0
Segregation	37.6	36.7	37.4	34.3	34.8	39.4	37.5	-0.1	-1.9
Time	**54.7**	**54.7**	**54.7**	**54.7**	**54.7**	**54.7**	**54.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Care activities	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	0.0	0.0
Social activities	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	0.0	0.0
Power	**10.6**	**11.8**	**13.8**	**11.9**	**13.3**	**13.6**	**12.7**	**2.1**	**-0.9**
Political	18.7	20.1	23.0	18.9	21.3	19.9	19.9	1.2	0.0
Economic	9.1	10.6	11.2	10.3	10.4	11.2	10.8	1.7	-0.4
Social	7.1	7.8	10.1	8.6	10.6	11.4	9.5	2.4	-1.9
Health	**79.8**	**80.4**	**81.6**	**83.2**	**83.0**	**84.4**	**83.0**	**3.2**	**-1.4**
Status	85.6	86.9	89.5	93.0	92.5	95.7	92.7	7.1	-3.0
Behaviour	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	0.0	0.0

Explore Cyprus's performance by indicator

		Cyprus		EU	
Work		Women	Men	Women	Men
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[2]	55	65	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2025)	37	42	35	40
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (%, 15-74, 2025)	20	80	20	81
	Managerial positions (%, 15-74, 2025)	26	74	36	64
	Low paid workers (%, 16+, 2025)	38	24	37	29
Money					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2025)	20639	29127	25525	32079
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2025)	29		24	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2025)[3]	68	152	73	147
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)	16	11	16	13
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2025)	75	57	51	40
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2025)	4	15	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (%, 2024)	80	20	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (%, 2024)	34	66	34	66
Time					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)	43	15	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (%, 45-64, 2019)	9	5	20	13
	Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024)	62	24	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	16	25	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	12	16	13	17
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (%, 2025)	17	83	32	68
	Share of members of parliament (%, 2025)	14	86	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2025)[4]	21	79	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (%, 2025)	10	90	35	65
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (%, 2025)	9	91	26	74
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2025)	75	75	65	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (%, 65+, 2024)	36	42	48	54
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%, 16+ population, 2019)	84	60	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%, 16+ population, 2019)	24	31	38	43

Source: EU-LFS, EU-SILC, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), Eurostat health statistics, EIGE's CARE survey, EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID.

2. FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week
3. Median of the annual earnings expressed as a percentage of a partner's earnings for coupled women and men in employment and in working age
4. Share of members in local municipalities for BG, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, MT, SI

Key highlights

One of the highest levels of employment for women

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate[5] is 55 % for women and 65 % for men. The rate for men has increased by 1 pp since the previous year, and the figure for women is among the highest in the EU. The gender gap is wider among couples with children (21 pp), and people with low or medium levels of education (16 pp and 17 pp).

Few women work as managers or ICT specialists

In ICT (information and communications technology) women represent 20 % of specialists, down 4 pp since the previous year. Women account for 26 % of managers in Cyprus, up 1 pp since the previous year. This is the lowest percentage in the EU.

The gender pension gap is still wide

In Cyprus, the gender pension gap is 29 %, above the EU average of 24 %. It has not changed since the previous year.

In-work poverty is falling among women living alone and single mothers

In Cyprus, 16 % of employed women living alone or as single parents are at risk of poverty, compared with 11 % of men. The figure for women has declined by 2 pp since the previous year, narrowing the gender gap. Among people aged 50–64, the gap is much wider at 16 pp, with women at higher risk.

Tertiary graduation is the highest for women in the EU, while IVET graduation is the lowest

In Cyprus, 75 % of women aged 30–34 completed tertiary education, compared with 57 % of men. The figure for women is the highest in the EU; the figure for men is also among the highest. Both figures have increased by 1 pp since the previous year. On the contrary, 4 % of women aged 25–34 have completed IVET (initial vocational education and training) studies, compared with 15 % of men. The figure for women is the lowest and the figure for men is among the lowest in the EU.

5. The FTE employment rate measures working hours comparatively, even though people may work different numbers of hours per week.

Women continue to dominate in EHW studies

In Cyprus, 80 % of graduates in the fields of EHW (education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts) are women (+ 1 pp since the previous year). This is one of the widest shares in the EU. In the STEM field (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), 34 % of graduates are women (– 1 pp since b year).

Wider gender gaps in care and housework, with little time for leisure

In Cyprus, 43 % of women spend more than 35 hours a week caring for children aged 0–11, compared with 15 % of men.

The gender gap is even wider in housework (39 pp). While 62 % of women do tasks such as cooking, cleaning and laundry every day, the figure for men is 24 %.

Leisure activities are low for both women and men. In Cyprus, 16 % of women spend more than 8 hours a week on leisure activities, compared with 25 % of men. These are the lowest figures in the EU for both women and men.

Among the lowest levels of women's representation in politics

Women hold 17 % of ministerial posts in Cyprus and 14 % of seats in parliament; in local municipalities, women hold 21 % of seats. None of these figures has moved since the previous year. These are among the lowest shares in the EU.

> Cyprus does not have gender quotas for parliament.

Low and declining decision-making power for women in both companies and sports organisations

In Cyprus, 10 % of board members of the largest listed companies are women, which has decreased by 1 pp over the the previous year. This share is the lowest in the EU. Similarly, women hold 9 % of seats on the governing bodies of national Olympic sport organisations. It is one of the lowest shares for women in the EU, after a decline of 2 pp since the previous year.

> As of December 2025, in Cyprus the legislation for the transposition of the Directive (EU) 2022/2381 (Gender Balance on Boards Directive) remains in draft form.

Women and men report the same level of health, but healthy years at 65 remain low

In Cyprus, 75 % of both women and men report their health as 'good' or 'very good'. The figure for men has fallen by 1 pp since the previous year.

Women and men aged 65 years and above are expected to live 36 % and 42 % respectively of their remaining life in good health. Both figures are among the lowest in the EU. The level for women has fallen by 3 pp over the the previous year.

Explore intersecting inequalities

Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[6]		Women	Men	Gender gap	Gender gap in 2019	Gap change
Household composition	Couple without children	41	49	-8	-9	🟢
	Couple with children	73	94	-21	-22	🟢
Level of education	Low educated	23	39	-16	-18	🟢
	Medium educated	51	68	-17	-16	🔴
	High educated	74	80	-6	-7	🟢
Country of birth	Native born	52	62	-10	-14	🟢
	Foreign born	62	74	-12	-10	🔴
In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	18	11	7	12	🟢
	Single-parent household	14	6	8	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	13	12	1	14	🟢
	50-64	25	9	16	19	🟢
	65+	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Country of birth	Native born	11	6	5	10	🟢
	Foreign born	28	23	5	31	🟢
Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2024)						
Country of birth	Native born	3	16	-13	-15	🟢
	Foreign born	4	11	-7	-5	🔴
Disability	With disabilities	13	18	-5	-16	🟢
	Without disabilities	5	13	-8	-14	🟢
Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)						
Household composition	Single-parent household	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Couple with children	38	14	24	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	41	18	23	n/a	n/a
	50-64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	52	76	-24	-26	🟢
	Single-parent household	79	78	1	n/a	n/a
	Couple without children	65	58	7	3	🔴
	Couple with children	93	90	3	1	🔴
Age groups	15/16-24	96	93	3	4	🟢
	25-49	92	89	3	-2	🔴
	50-64	75	70	5	-1	🔴
	65+	33	38	-5	-9	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	20	19	1	-1	🟠
	Without disabilities	92	92	0	-2	🟢

Source: Eurostat (European Union Labour Force Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions), EIGE CARE survey.

🟢 gender gap decreased (<= -1 p.p.) 🟠 no change (gender gap increases/decreases between -1 and 1 p.p.) 🔴 gender gap increased (>= 1 p.p.)

6. FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. Family type is based on the relationships between the members of households. Children are only those economically dependent household members (i.e. aged below 18).

Violence against women

Violence against women is one of the additional domains of the Gender Equality Index. The composite indicator on violence against women was calculated on the basis of the EU-GBV survey on violence against women[7].

Due to data limitations the composite measure of violence could not be calculated for Cyprus, but data can be found at indicator level, when available[8].

- In Cyprus, 36 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is 5 pp higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In Cyprus, 76 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This rate is the highest in the EU-27.
- In Cyprus, 26 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone.
- Cyberbullying affects girls and boys at similar rates. Among 13-year-olds, 17 % of girls and 16 % of boys reported cyberbullying. At age 15, 12 % of girls and 15 % of boys reported it[9].
- In Cyprus, 13 % of women who have ever worked have experienced sexual harassment at work via social networks or messaging apps[10].

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.

7. The calculations of the composite measure in 2024 differ in several ways from the calculations carried out in 2017 due to slight differences in methodologies between the FRA EU wide survey on violence against women of 2012 and the EU-GBV survey (wave 2021). For more details, see EIGE (2025). Gender Equality Index 2024: Tackling violence against women, tackling gender inequalities. Publications Office.
8. More information can be found in the report 'Gender Equality Index 2024, Tackling violence against women, tackling gender inequalities'.
9. Based on HBSC study data browser (findings from the 2021–2022 HBSC Survey)
10. Based on EU-GBV Survey (2021 wave)

Violence against women

Physical and/or sexual violence	Cyprus Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**36**	**31 e**
18-29	42	35 e
30-44	36	35 e
45-64	38	31 e
65-74	24	24 e
severe limitations	48 u	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	36	30 e
some	38	40 e
some or severe	42	41 e
no limitations	36	28 e
intimate partner violence	30	18 e
non-partner violence	15	20 e
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**5 u**	**3 e**

Femicide	Cyprus Women	EU Women
Women victims of intentional homicide by current or former partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2024) [11]	**:**	**0.4**
family member	:	0.4
current or former partner	:	:

Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation	Cyprus Women	EU Women
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**76**	**57 e**
intimate partner violence	81	72 e
non-partner violence	55	37 e
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**:**	**37 e**
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence from one or several types of perpetrators (non-partner, current partner or former partner) (%, 18-74, 2021)	**23**	**31 e**

Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else	Cyprus Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (%, 18-74, 2021)	**26**	**31 e**
intimate partner violence	27	31 e
non-partner violence	33	38 e

11. Data for the EU and for RO not disagregated by perpetrators. Data for Finland from 2023.

Cyberviolence	Cyprus Women	Cyprus Men	EU Women	EU Men
13-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [12]	17	16	19 e	16 e
15-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [13]	12	15	15 e	14 e
	Women		Women	
Ever-working women who have experienced sexual harassment at work via social network and messages (%, 18-74, 2022)	13		7 e	

Source:
- EU-GBV survey on violence against women (Statistics | Eurostat (europa.eu))
- Italy, the data based on Victimisation survey 2022-2023 (Le molestie: vittime e contesto – Anno 2022-2023 – Istat); women aged 18-70.
- Femicide, Eurostat (crim_hom_vrel)
- HBSC study data browser (findings from the 2021–2022 HBSC Survey)

Legend:
- EU: EIGE's estimation
- u: low reliability (estimate is based on 20 to 49 sample observations or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%)
- d: definition differs
- e: estimated
- : not available

12. EU: EIGE estimation, unweighted average of the 27 Member States BE: unweighted average of Flemish Belgium and French Belgium data.
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Parental leave

The Gender Equality Index 2026 focuses on parental leave as a key policy tool for promoting gender equality, supporting families and promoting children's well-being. Well-designed parental leave can help parents reconcile work and family life, support a more equal division of care responsibilities and strengthen participation in the labour market. It also supports children's early development by enabling parents to spend time with them during the first years of life. Although parental leave is available in all EU Member States, rules on access and benefits vary considerably[14].

The analysis looks at who is eligible for parental leave and its related benefits.

Employed women are more likely to be ineligible for parental leave and its related benefits than employed men

Among employed people in Cyprus, 7 % of women and 4 % of men are not eligible for statutory parental leave. Unmet employment conditions account for all cases of exclusion. The percentage of employed population not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits is 6 % for women, and 3 % for men.

Women are more likely than men to be excluded from parental leave benefits in the overall population

Among the overall population in Cyprus, 31 % of women and 24 % of men are not eligible for parental leave benefits. For 86 % of women and 89 % of men, this is because they are unemployed or inactive. The remaining share for both is due to unmet employment conditions.

A four-year gap separates well-paid leave from guaranteed childcare in Cyprus

In Cyprus, four years separate the end of well-paid parental leave and the point at which a childcare place is guaranteed, leaving families without either well-paid leave or assured access to formal childcare during this period.

14. The analysis uses a static microsimulation to estimate how many potential parents would be eligible for parental leave across the EU. Country-specific eligibility rules are applied to representative survey data. The analysis covers people aged 20–49 and focuses on formal eligibility rather than actual take-up. It distinguishes between eligibility for job-protected parental leave (the statutory right to take time away from work while keeping a job) and eligibility for parental leave benefits (the financial compensation received during that leave). In countries where the eligibility conditions for leave and benefits are identical, the two measures produce the same results. However, where eligibility criteria differ, benefit eligibility is often broader than leave eligibility, as entitlement to financial support may extend to individuals who are not in employment. To reflect these differences, eligibility rates were simulated separately for the employed population (leave entitlement) and for the overall population (benefit entitlement). It uses 2024 data from the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). For more details, see Gender Equality Index 2026: Making parental leave work (EIGE, 2026).

Parental leave

Parental leave	Cyprus Women	Cyprus Men	EU Women	EU Men
1. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave (%, 20-49, 2024) [15]	**7**	**4**	**8**	**11**
2. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave by reason for ineligibility (%, 20-49, 2024)				
Self-employment	0	0	71	76
Unmet employment conditions	100	100	20	16
Unmet residency requirement	0	0	8	8
3. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits (%, 20-49, 2024)	**6**	**3**	**4**	**4**
4. Women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits (%, 20-49, 2024) [16]	**31**	**24**	**18**	**13**
5. Women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits by reason for ineligibility, (%, 20-49, 2024) [17]				
Unemployement or inactivity	86	89	:	:
Self-employment	0	0	:	:
Unmet employment conditions	14	11	:	:
Unmet residency requirement	0	0	:	:
6. Recipients/users of publicly-administered parental leave benefits or publicly-administered paid parental leave (%, 2023) [18]	:	:	:	:
	Gap		**Gap**	
7. Gap between well-paid childcare leave and ECEC place guarantee (years, 2024/2025) [19]	**4**		:	

Source: • EU-LFS, EU-SILC • OECD Family Database • Eurydice

Legend:
- Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5: the analysis uses a static microsimulation to estimate how many potential parents would be eligible for job-protected parental leave (the statutory right to take time away from work while keeping one's job) and eligibility for parental leave benefits (the financial compensation received during that leave).
- Indicators 2, 5, 6: figures rounded to whole numbers, sum may not add up to 100 %
- : not available

15. Sweden applies a one-year residency requirement for EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA nationals, which was simulated but resulted in extremely small numbers, rounded to zero (0).

16. Sweden applies a one-year residency requirement for EU/EEA and non-EU/EEA nationals, which was simulated but resulted in extremely small numbers, rounded to zero (0).

17. 'EU-27' average excluded due to the results being unrepresentative as the figure covers only the subset of Member States with a non-negligible ineligible population to decompose by reason, excluding countries with near-full eligibility and unmet employment conditions and unmet residency requirements will be conflated.

18. DK, SE and PT do not make a distinction between the different leaves, therefore their numbers also include users of maternity and paternity leave. For BE and CZ, data is an average of users/recipients in each month of the given year. For LU, data refer to recipients of the first (right after birth) and second parental leave (before 6th birthday). For EE, data refer to recipients of shared parental benefits (jagatav vanemahüvitis). For FI, data refer to recipients of the sharable parental allowance plus the paternity allowance after the parental allowance period. For DE, data include both recipients of 'Elterngeld' and 'ElterngeldPlus'. PL and FI latest data for 2021; DK latest data for 2022. Data is not available for other countries.

19. Well-paid leave' is defined as leave compensated with an earnings-related payment equivalent to 66 % of earnings or above. The measure combines maternity, paternity, and parental leave, and reflects the continuous well-paid period achievable from birth if leave is taken full-time, in one uninterrupted period, by one or both parents in sequence.

About the Index

The Gender Equality Index, first launched in 2013, has become a cornerstone of gender monitoring in the European Union. In 2025, the Index underwent a comprehensive review to strengthen its alignment with current EU policy priorities, integrate new data and update its methodology.

The Gender Equality Index measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and is composed of 27 indicators. Scores range from 0 to 100, where 0 reflects complete gender inequality and 100 represents full 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, disability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women measures, monitors and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

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