European Institute for Gender Equality

Gender Equality Index 2026

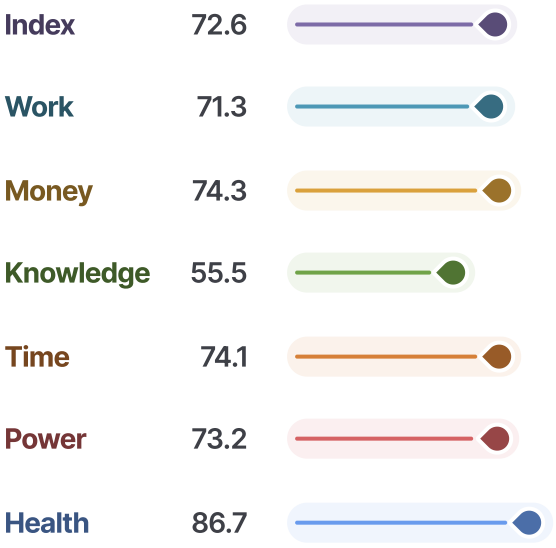
Spain



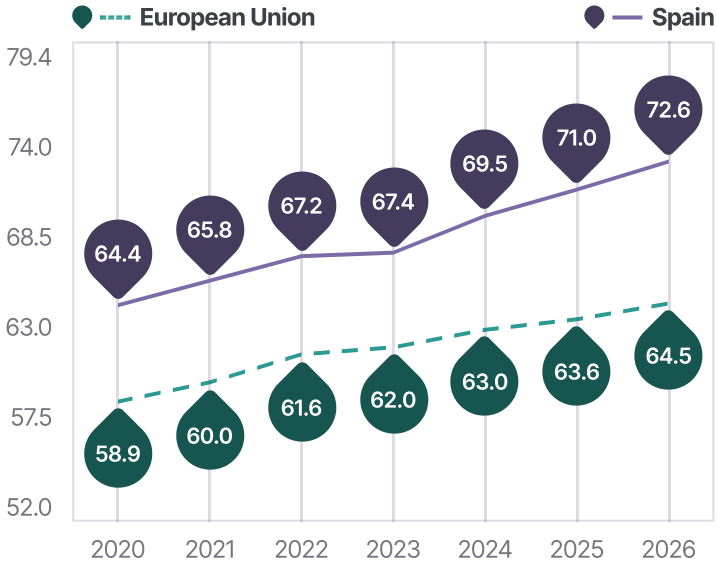
Spain scores 72.6 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index, ranking 4th in the EU. The Gender Equality Index score has increased by 8.2 points since 2020 and by 1.6 points since 2025. This improvement is mainly due to the increase recorded in the domain of power.

Spain has increased its Gender Equality Index score at a pace that has widened the distance from the EU average.

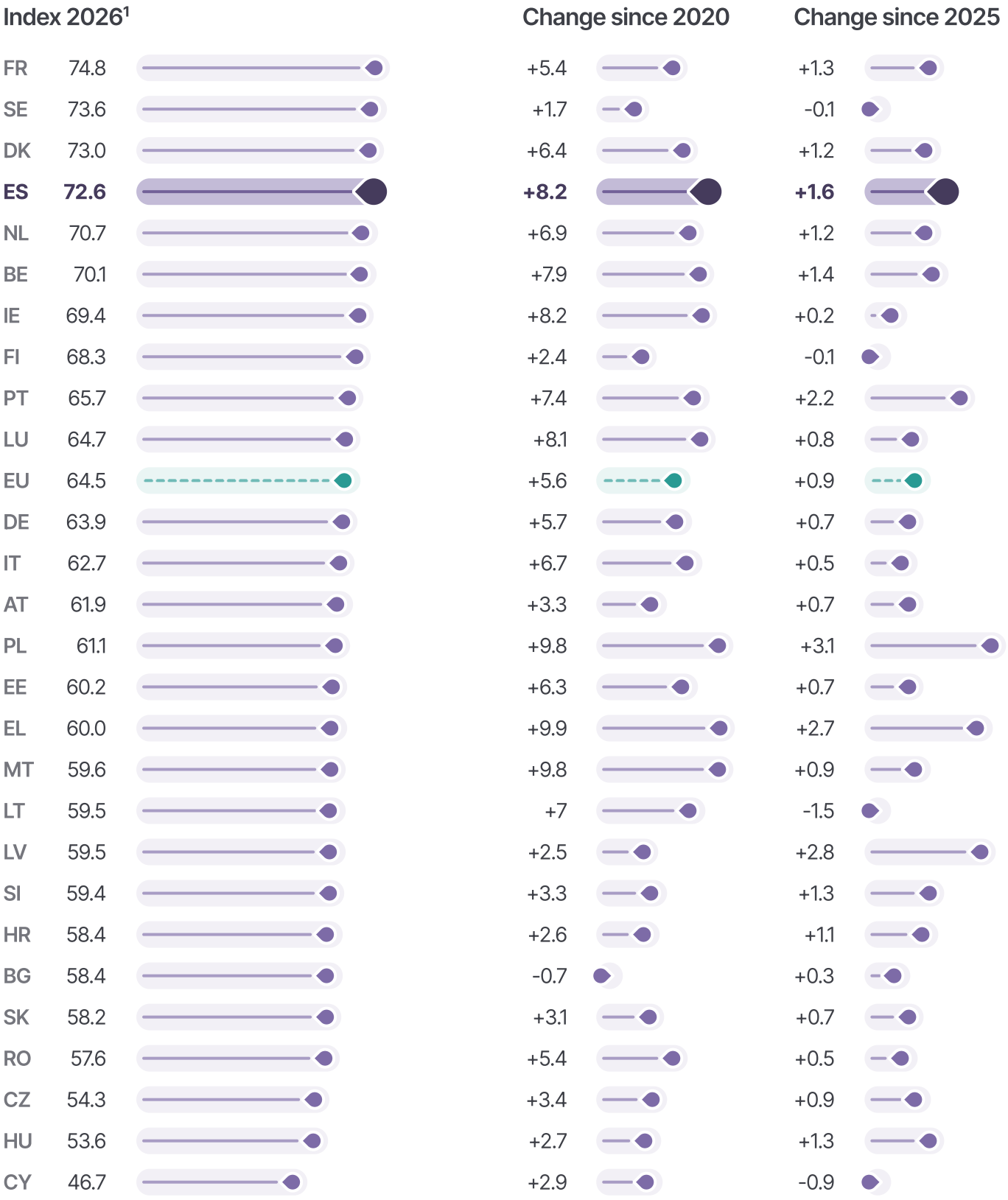
Scores (0-100)



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

Spain has its **best performance** in the domain of power, where it holds 3rd place in the EU, with a score of 73.2 points. This result is given to high scores in the subdomains of political and social power, driven by high levels of women's representation in regional assemblies and among members of highest decision-making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations.

Most room for improvement

The **most room for improvement** for Spain lies in the domain of money, where Spain ranks 20th in the EU with a score of 74.3 points. The lowest score for Spain is recorded in the domain of knowledge (55.5 points, ranking 13th), in which gender segregation in education remains a high hurdle to overcome (39.8 points, holding 17th position).

Biggest improvement

Spain had its **biggest improvement** since 2025 in the domain of power, in which the score has increased by 6.6 points, mainly due to the significant progress in the subdomain of social power (+ 18.7 points).

A step backwards

A **step backwards** has been recorded in the domain of knowledge, where Spain has lost 0.2 points since 2025 and 4.4 points since 2020, driven by the subdomains of attainment and participation decrease (– 1 point and – 8.7 points, respectively).

Explore Spain's Index results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Change since 2020	Change since 2025
Index	**64.4**	**65.8**	**67.2**	**67.4**	**69.5**	**71.0**	**72.6**	**8.2**	**1.6**
Work	**68.1**	**69.4**	**68.7**	**68.9**	**69.9**	**70.1**	**71.3**	**3.2**	**1.2**
Participation	79.7	80.6	81.4	81.9	82.4	83.2	84.4	4.7	1.2
Segregation and quality of work	58.3	59.8	57.9	58.0	59.2	59.0	60.2	1.9	1.2
Money	**69.5**	**71.1**	**70.4**	**71.6**	**73.1**	**73.5**	**74.3**	**4.8**	**0.8**
Financial resources	73.2	74.4	74.2	74.9	76.7	75.8	77.3	4.1	1.5
Economic situation	66.0	68.0	66.8	68.4	69.7	71.3	71.5	5.5	0.2
Knowledge	**59.9**	**58.9**	**59.1**	**57.7**	**57.6**	**55.7**	**55.5**	**-4.4**	**-0.2**
Attainment and participation	86.2	85.1	84.4	81.9	80.7	78.5	77.5	-8.7	-1.0
Segregation	41.7	40.8	41.3	40.7	41.1	39.5	39.8	-1.9	0.3
Time	**74.1**	**74.1**	**74.1**	**74.1**	**74.1**	**74.1**	**74.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Care activities	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	0.0	0.0
Social activities	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	0.0	0.0
Power	**40.3**	**43.9**	**50.4**	**51.1**	**58.4**	**66.6**	**73.2**	**32.9**	**6.6**
Political	81.0	77.2	76.8	76.1	79.9	77.7	76.1	-4.9	-1.6
Economic	32.4	37.3	43.8	51.3	58.9	65.7	67.1	34.7	1.4
Social	24.9	29.3	38.0	34.2	42.4	58.0	76.7	51.8	18.7
Health	**86.2**	**86.3**	**86.1**	**85.5**	**86.0**	**86.2**	**86.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**
Status	87.2	87.4	87.1	85.9	86.9	87.2	88.3	1.1	1.1
Behaviour	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	0.0	0.0

Explore Spain's performance by indicator

		Spain		EU	
Work		Women	Men	Women	Men
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[2]	44	57	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2025)	35	39	35	40
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (%, 15-74, 2025)	20	81	20	81
	Managerial positions (%, 15-74, 2025)	36	64	36	64
	Low paid workers (%, 16+, 2025)	38	29	37	29
Money					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2025)	22567	27584	25525	32079
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2025)	27		24	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2025)[3]	73	146	73	147
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)	19	13	16	13
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2025)	58	45	51	40
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2025)	9	11	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (%, 2024)	72	28	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (%, 2024)	27	73	34	66
Time					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)	56	29	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (%, 45-64, 2019)	45	40	20	13
	Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024)	59	39	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	35	47	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	12	14	13	17
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (%, 2025)	42	58	32	68
	Share of members of parliament (%, 2025)	43	57	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2025)[4]	48	52	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (%, 2025)	42	58	35	65
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (%, 2025)	45	55	26	74
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2025)	67	73	65	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (%, 65+, 2024)	53	63	48	54
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%, 16+ population, 2019)	79	69	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%, 16+ population, 2019)	38	47	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

Women's employment levels are increasing

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate[5] is 44 % for women and 57 % for men. Despite a large gender gap, the difference has narrowed due to improvements in women's levels (+ 1 pp since the previous year). However, the gender gap is still pronounced among couples with children (24 pp), people with low levels of education (21 pp) and people born abroad (19 pp). The shortest distance between women and men lies among people with high levels of education (4 pp).

Women's representation among managers is growing, but it has stagnated among ICT workers

In Spain, women account for 20 % of ICT (information and communications technology) specialists. This figure has not changed since the previous year. In addition, women cover 36 % of managerial positions. Although gender equality is still a long way ahead, this proportion has increased by 2 pp since the previous year.

The gender pension gap is steadily narrowing

The gender pension gap in Spain has decreased by 2 pp compared with the previous year, reaching 27 %. However, this level stands above the EU average of 24 %.

Almost one in five employed women living in single-adult or single-parent households are at risk of poverty

Spain has one of the highest gender differences among workers at risk of poverty living in single-adult or single-parent households, where women reach 19 % and men 13 %. However, the level of women at risk of poverty in these circumstances decreased by 1 pp over the previous year. The gender gap and the rates of in-work poverty are still high both for single parents, aged 25–49 and people born outside the country.

Tertiary education is rising among women, while IVET is declining

In Spain, 58 % of women aged 30–34 have completed tertiary education, compared with 45 % of men. For IVET (initial vocational education and training), 9 % of women aged 25–34 have completed IVET studies, following a decline in recent years. This is the lowest percentage for women in the EU. The figure for men remains at 11 %, also 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.

Gender segregation in education remains significant

In Spain, 72 % of EHW (education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts) graduates are women, while among the STEM field (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) they account for 27 %. These figures have not changed from the previous year. The gender difference among STEM graduates in Spain is the widest in the EU.

Women in Spain spend more time on care activities than women anywhere else in the EU

In Spain, 56 % of women spend more than 35 hours a week on childcare, in comparison with 29 % of men. This is the highest level for women in the EU.

At the same time, 45 % of women spend more than 20 hours per week on long-term care, while for men it reached 40 %. Although the gender gap is relatively small compared with other countries, these are the highest levels for both women and men in the EU.

Women's representation declines in government and parliament, but rises in regional assemblies

Women hold 42 % of senior and junior ministerial positions, down by 3 pp since the previous year. Women also account for 43 % of members of the national parliament, down by 1 pp. By contrast, they account for 48 % of members of regional assemblies, up by 1 pp.

> Spain has introduced legal quotas for electoral candidates, requiring at least 40 % representation of the under-represented gender in parliamentary elections.

Women's social and economic representation have both increased

The percentage of women on the boards of the largest listed companies has reached 42 %, after an increase of 1 pp over the previous year.

A relevant improvement has been achieved in the highest decision-making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations, where women hold 45 % of the seats after an increase of 7 pp since the previous year.

> As of December 2025, Spain has notified complete transposition of the Directive (EU) 2022/2381 (Gender Balance on Boards Directive) into national law.

Self-perceived health is stagnating while healthy life years at 65 is improving

In Spain, 67 % of women and 73 % of men reported their health as 'good' or 'very good'; both levels have not changed over the previous year.

However, women and men aged 65 years and above are expected to live 53 % and 63 % respectively of their remaining life in good health. Figures for both genders have increased since the previous year (+ 10 pp for women, + 11 pp for men).

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	36	41	-5	-8	🟢
	Couple with children	68	92	-24	-29	🟢
Level of education	Low educated	23	44	-21	-22	🟢
	Medium educated	45	58	-13	-17	🟢
	High educated	70	74	-4	-9	🟢
Country of birth	Native born	43	55	-12	-15	🟢
	Foreign born	48	67	-19	-23	🟢

In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	15	12	3	2	🔴
	Single-parent household	30	25	5	0	🔴
Age groups	15/16-24	69	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	20	13	7	4	🔴
	50-64	16	13	3	5	🟢
	65+	15	16	-1	n/a	n/a
Country of birth	Native born	16	10	6	5	🔴
	Foreign born	30	24	6	-6	🟠

Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2024)						
Country of birth	Native born	10	13	-3	-1	🔴
	Foreign born	9	13	-4	2	🔴
Disability	With disabilities	10	8	2	4	🟢
	Without disabilities	9	9	0	-2	🟢

Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)						
Household composition	Single-parent household	72	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Couple with children	58	31	27	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	59	30	29	n/a	n/a
	50-64	43	32	11	n/a	n/a

Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	54	67	-13	-14	🟢
	Single-parent household	69	75	-6	2	🔴
	Couple without children	62	64	-2	0	🔴
	Couple with children	80	81	-1	0	🔴
Age groups	15/16-24	92	95	-3	-2	🔴
	25-49	80	84	-4	-2	🔴
	50-64	63	66	-3	-1	🔴
	65+	43	49	-6	-8	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	16	19	-3	-4	🟢
	Without disabilities	83	86	-3	-1	🔴

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 based on the EU-GBV survey on violence against women[7].

Spain's score for the domain of violence is 25.8 points out of 100[8].

The score for the subdomain of prevalence is 16.1 points, the subdomain of severity is 36.8 points and the subdomain of disclosure is 24.6 points[9].

- In Spain, 28 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since the age of 15. This is 3 pp lower than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In Spain, 51 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.
- In Spain, 24 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone.
- In 2025, 0.31 women out of 100 000 inhabitants were victims of intentional homicide by a current or former partner (0.20) or a family member (0.11).
- Girls report cyberbullying more often than boys in Spain. Among 13-year-olds, 12 % of girls reported cyberbullying, compared with 8 % of boys. At age 15, the figures were 7 % and 3 %, respectively[10].
- In Spain, 6 % of women who have ever worked have experienced sexual harassment at work via social networks or messaging apps[11].

The **Istanbul Convention** is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence.

Spain signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in April 2014. The treaty entered into force in Spain in August 2014.

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. Using a scale of 1 to 100, the metric highlights the situation of Member States against two extremes, with 1 representing a situation in which violence is non-existent, and 100 representing the complete opposite situation, in which violence against women is extremely common, highly severe and not disclosed.
9. More information can be found in the report 'Gender Equality Index 2024. Tackling violence against women, tackling gender inequalities'.
10. Based on HBSC study data browser (findings from the 2021–2022 HBSC Survey)
11. Based on EU-GBV Survey (2021 wave)

Violence against women

Physical and/or sexual violence	Spain Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**28**	**31 e**
18-29	38	35 e
30-44	35	35 e
45-64	25	31 e
65-74	14	24 e
severe limitations	50	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	28	30 e
some	38	40 e
some or severe	40	41 e
no limitations	26	28 e
intimate partner violence	14	18 e
non-partner violence	20	20 e
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**2**	**3 e**

Femicide	Spain Women	EU Women
Women victims of intentional homicide by current or former partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2024) [12]	**0.31**	**0.4**
family member	0.11	0.4
current or former partner	0.2	:

Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation	Spain Women	EU Women
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**51**	**57 e**
intimate partner violence	76	72 e
non-partner violence	29	37 e
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**27 u**	**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)	**31**	**31 e**

Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else	Spain Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (%, 18-74, 2021)	**24**	**31 e**
intimate partner violence	24	31 e
non-partner violence	31	38 e

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

Cyberviolence	Spain		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
13-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [13]	12	8	19 e	16 e
15-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [14]	7	3	15 e	14 e
	Women		Women	
Ever-working women who have experienced sexual harassment at work via social network and messages (%, 18-74, 2022)	6		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

13. 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[15].

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

All women and men in employment are equally eligible for parental leave and related benefits

Employed women and men in Spain are all equally covered by job-protected parental leave and parental leave benefits.

Women are more likely than men to miss out on parental leave benefits

Looking at the overall population, 20 % of women are not eligible for parental leave benefits, compared with 13 % of men. Unemployment or inactivity is the main reason, affecting 98 % of both women and men. Self-employment accounts for the remaining 2 % in each case. In contrast, neither employment conditions nor residency requirements affect eligibility.

Families face a two-year gap before childcare is guaranteed

In Spain, two years separate the end of well-paid childcare leave and the start of guaranteed place for early childhood education and care. During this gap, families may neither have well-paid childcare leave nor childcare place guarantee.

15. 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	Spain Women	Spain Men	EU Women	EU Men
1. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave (%, 20-49, 2024) [16]	**0**	**0**	**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	0	0	20	16
Unmet residency requirement	0	0	8	8
3. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits (%, 20-49, 2024)	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**
4. Women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits (%, 20-49, 2024) [17]	**20**	**13**	**18**	**13**
5. Women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits by reason for ineligibility, (%, 20-49, 2024) [18]				
Unemployement or inactivity	98	98	:	:
Self-employment	2	2	:	:
Unmet employment conditions	0	0	:	:
Unmet residency requirement	0	0	:	:
6. Recipients/users of publicly-administered parental leave benefits or publicly-administered paid parental leave (%, 2023) [19]	:	:	:	:
	Gap		**Gap**	
7. Gap between well-paid childcare leave and ECEC place guarantee (years, 2024/2025) [20]	**2**		:	

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

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. 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).

18. '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.

19. 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.

20. 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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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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