European Institute for Gender Equality

Gender Equality Index 2026

France

74.8

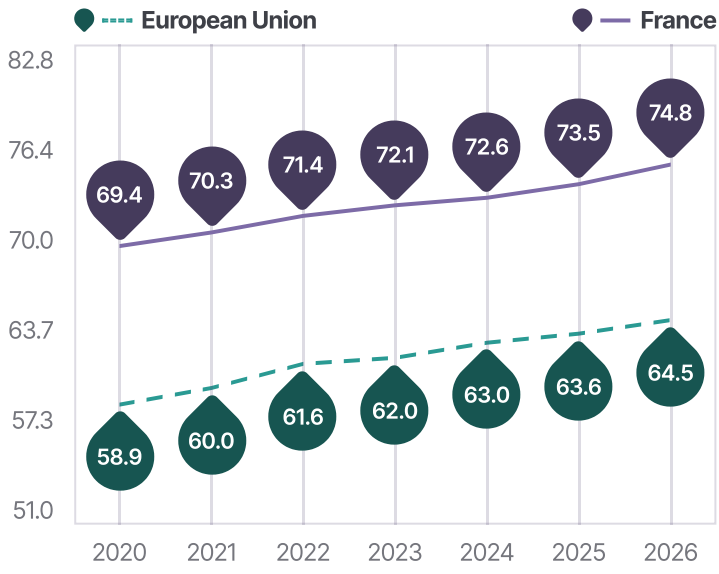
France scores 74.8 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index, ranking 1st in the EU for the first time. The score has increased by 5.4 points since 2020 and by 1.3 points since 2025. The recent improvement is mainly driven by a sharp rise in the domain of power.

France's score has increased faster than the EU average over the previous year. As a result, the gap between France and the EU average has widened.

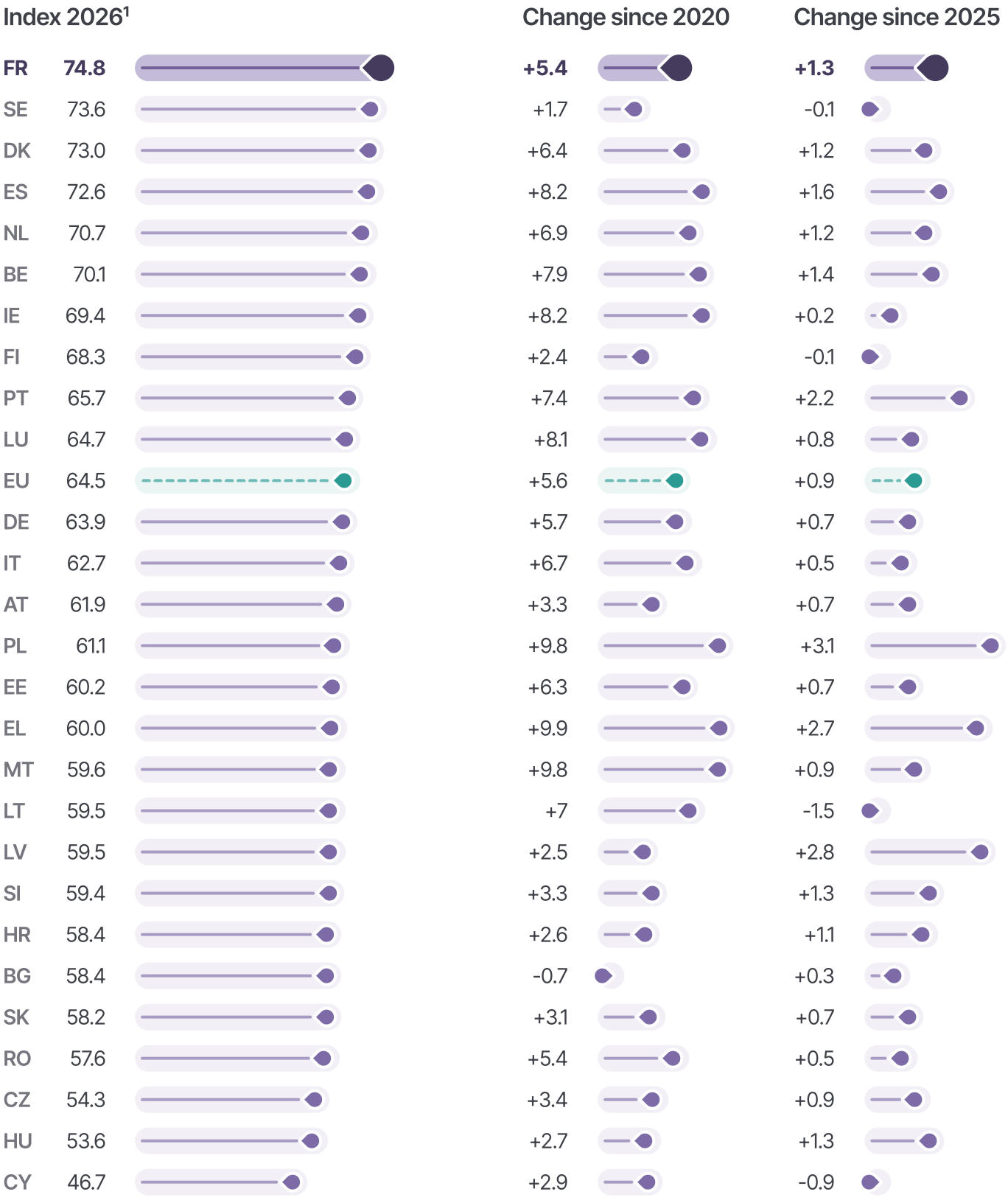
Scores (0-100)

Index	74.8
Work	73.1
Money	78.0
Knowledge	61.5
Time	67.6
Power	81.5
Health	87.4

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

France's **best performance** is in the domain of power, where it ranks 1st in the EU, with a score of 81.5 points. The domain of economic power leads the way, ranking 1st (81.0 points), followed closely by social power (86.3 points, 2nd position) and political power (77.4 points, 2nd position).

Most room for improvement

The **most room for improvement** lies in the domain of money, where France holds 16th position in the EU, with a score of 78.0 points. This result is mostly due to financial resources (78.2 points, 18th position).

Biggest improvement

France's **biggest improvement** since 2025 is in the domain of power, which has gained 9.0 points. This is mainly driven by the subdomain of social power, up 27.7 points, following a remarkable progress in women's representation in the highest decision-making bodies of national Olympic sport organisations.

A step backwards

The domain of knowledge shows a **step backwards**, falling by 1 point since 2025. This is mainly due to the subdomain of attainment and participation, down by 2.3 points.

The domain of health also declined by 0.6 points, mainly due to a decline in health status of 1.3 points. The domain of money has recorded a smaller decline of 0.4 points.

Explore France's Index results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Change since 2020	Change since 2025
Index	**69.4**	**70.3**	**71.4**	**72.1**	**72.6**	**73.5**	**74.8**	**5.4**	**1.3**
Work	**69.0**	**69.8**	**71.5**	**72.8**	**72.9**	**73.0**	**73.1**	**4.1**	**0.1**
Participation	85.3	86.1	86.9	87.6	88.0	88.0	88.4	3.1	0.4
Segregation and quality of work	55.8	56.6	58.9	60.5	60.3	60.6	60.4	4.6	-0.2
Money	**75.4**	**76.8**	**76.9**	**76.8**	**77.3**	**78.4**	**78.0**	**2.6**	**-0.4**
Financial resources	74.4	75.1	75.8	75.7	77.1	78.4	78.2	3.8	-0.2
Economic situation	76.5	78.6	78.0	78.0	77.5	78.5	77.8	1.3	-0.7
Knowledge	**57.5**	**58.7**	**57.3**	**58.7**	**60.1**	**62.5**	**61.5**	**4.0**	**-1.0**
Attainment and participation	79.9	84.0	80.4	82.6	83.2	86.8	84.5	4.6	-2.3
Segregation	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.8	43.5	45.1	44.8	3.4	-0.3
Time	**67.6**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Care activities	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	0.0	0.0
Social activities	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	0.0	0.0
Power	**61.3**	**63.0**	**68.3**	**70.0**	**70.7**	**72.5**	**81.5**	**20.2**	**9.0**
Political	74.6	76.4	80.7	77.6	76.2	79.7	77.4	2.8	-2.3
Economic	73.7	74.6	75.0	76.9	77.8	81.7	81.0	7.3	-0.7
Social	42.0	43.8	52.6	57.5	59.5	58.6	86.3	44.3	27.7
Health	**87.7**	**87.7**	**88.2**	**87.4**	**88.1**	**88.0**	**87.4**	**-0.3**	**-0.6**
Status	93.5	93.5	94.5	92.8	94.5	94.2	92.9	-0.6	-1.3
Behaviour	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	0.0	0.0

Explore France's performance by indicator

Work		France Women	France Men	EU Women	EU Men
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[2]	45	55	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2025)	36	39	35	40
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (%, 15-74, 2025)	20	80	20	81
	Managerial positions (%, 15-74, 2025)	39	61	36	64
	Low paid workers (%, 16+, 2025)	36	28	37	29
Money					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2025)	27228	32830	25525	32079
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2025)	27		24	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2025)[3]	82	131	73	147
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)	18	13	16	13
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2025)	59	51	51	40
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2025)	24	29	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)	34	66	34	66
Time					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)	21	13	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (%, 45-64, 2019)	8	5	20	13
	Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024)	61	40	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	27	38	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	15	22	13	17
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (%, 2025)	50	50	32	68
	Share of members of parliament (%, 2025)	37	63	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2025)[4]	49	51	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (%, 2025)	47	53	35	65
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (%, 2025)	48	52	26	74
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2025)	62	68	65	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (%, 65+, 2024)	49	52	48	54
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%, 16+ population, 2019)	72	55	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%, 16+ population, 2019)	38	43	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 smallest gender disparities in employment in the EU

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate[5] is 45 % for women and 55 % for men. The figure for men has increased by 1 pp since the previous year, while the figure for women is unchanged. The gender gap remains one of the lowest in the EU, and the gap is wider among couples with children (17 pp) and people born abroad (16 pp). It also narrows as education levels rise.

Women remain under-represented in ICT, while their presence in management declines

Women's share among ICT (information and communications technology) specialists has risen to 20 % (+ 1 pp since the previous year), though ICT remains heavily male-dominated. Women hold 39 % of managerial positions in France, down by 1 pp since the previous year.

The gender pension gap remains unchanged

The gender pension gap in France remains at 27 %, above the EU average of 24 %.

Among the lowest gender disparities in partner's earnings ratio

Women in couples earn on average 82 % of their partner's earnings. Men living in couples earn 31 % more than their partner (– 1 pp since the previous year). This is one of the lowest gender differences in the EU.

In-work poverty is rising for women in single-adult and single-parent households

In France, 18 % of employed women living in single-adult or single-parent households are at risk of poverty, compared with 13 % of men (+ 2 pp and + 1 pp since the previous year). The figure for women is among the highest in the EU, and the gender gap is also one of the widest in the EU. The gap widens to 18 pp among people aged 16–24 and among those born outside the country.

Tertiary graduation is growing, while vocational training is losing ground

In France, 59 % of women aged 30–34 are tertiary graduates (+ 3 pp since the previous year), compared with 51 % of men (+ 2 pp). Meanwhile, 24 % of women aged 25–34 and 29 % of men are IVET (initial vocational education and training) graduates (– 2 pp and – 1 pp over the past year, respectively), both below the EU averages of 27 % and 34 %.

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

Gender segregation across fields of study remains firmly in place

Women make up 72 % of EHW (education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts) graduates (– 1 pp since the previous year) and 34 % of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) graduates in France. France's share of women EHW graduates is among the lowest in the EU, and the gender gap of 45 pp points to comparatively less segregation in this field than in most Member States.

France shows different patterns in care from the rest of the EU

In France, 21 % of women and 13 % of men care for children aged 0–11 for more than 35 hours a week. Both figures are among the lowest levels in the EU. Among women, the figure is higher for those in heterosexual couples with children (25 %) than for those in same-sex couples with children (12 %)[6].

Long-term care follows a similar pattern, as 8 % of women people aged 45–64 and 5 % of men provide more than 20 hours of care a week. Again, these are among the lowest levels in the EU.

Daily housework chores remain more common, with 61 % of women and 40 % of men doing them every day. Both percentages are higher than the EU levels (59 % and 33 %, respectively).

France leads the EU in women's representation in regional assemblies

Women account for 50 % of ministers in France. Despite a decline of 1 pp since the previous year, this is one of the highest shares in the EU. Women's representation in parliament remained unchanged over the previous year at 37 % of seats. In regional assemblies, women account for 49 % of members. Although a slight decrease of 1 pp since the previous year, this is the highest share in the EU.

> In France the gender quotas target in parliament is 50 %.

The highest proportion of women on company boards, and a significant increase in sports organisations

Women hold 47 % of board seats among the largest listed companies in France, the highest share in the EU. In the highest decision-making bodies of national Olympic sport organisations, women's representation jumped from 39 % to 48 % in a single year, one of the sharpest rises recorded in the EU (+ 9 pp).

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

Self-perceived health has eased back slightly for both women and men

In France, 62 % of women and 68 % of men rate their health as 'good' or 'very good', after a decline of 2 pp and 1 pp since the previous year, respectively.

Women aged 65 and over can expect to spend 49 % of their remaining life in good health, against 52 % for men. Both figures have edged down since the previous year (– 2 pp and – 1 pp, respectively).

6. EIGE's estimation based on the variable gender identity. The sample size allowed reliable estimations only for a few countries and the EU.

Explore intersecting inequalities

Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[7]		Women	Men	Gender gap	Gender gap in 2019	Gap change
Household composition	Couple without children	37	39	-2	-3	🟢
	Couple with children	73	90	-17	-20	🟢
Level of education	Low educated	16	30	-14	-14	🟠
	Medium educated	45	56	-11	-10	🔴
	High educated	68	72	-4	-4	🟠
Country of birth	Native born	47	55	-8	-9	🟢
	Foreign born	37	53	-16	-16	🟠
In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	15	12	3	0	🔴
	Single-parent household	24	20	4	7	🟢
Age groups	15/16-24	38	20	18	-6	🔴
	25-49	18	13	5	3	🔴
	50-64	16	12	4	6	🟢
	65+	19	7	12	n/a	n/a
Country of birth	Native born	16	12	4	3	🔴
	Foreign born	34	16	18	5	🔴
Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2024)						
Country of birth	Native born	28	31	-3	-7	🟢
	Foreign born	16	20	-4	-4	🟠
Disability	With disabilities	33	31	2	-13	🟢
	Without disabilities	21	29	-8	-11	🟢
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	24	12	12	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	24	16	8	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	50	59	-9	-11	🟢
	Single-parent household	58	70	-12	-7	🔴
	Couple without children	59	59	0	0	🟠
	Couple with children	75	78	-3	1	🔴
Age groups	15/16-24	85	90	-5	-3	🔴
	25-49	72	80	-8	-2	🔴
	50-64	56	60	-4	-2	🔴
	65+	44	44	0	-3	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	20	23	-3	-2	🔴
	Without disabilities	79	81	-2	-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.)

7. 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[8].

Due to data limitations the composite measure of violence could not be calculated for France, but data can be found at indicator level, when available[9].

- In France, 35 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is 4 pp higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In France, 38 % of women have experienced violence from one or several types of perpetrators (non-partner, current partner or former partner). This result is 7 pp higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In 2024, 0.39 women out of 100 000 inhabitants were victims of intentional homicide by a current or former partner (0.27), or a family member (0.12).
- Girls report cyberbullying more often than boys in France. Among 13-year-olds, 15 % of girls reported cyberbullying, compared with 8 % of boys. At age 15, the figures decreased to 12 % and 5 % respectively[10].
- In France, 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.

France signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in July 2014. The treaty entered into force in France in November 2014.

The European Council approved the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention on 1 June 2023.

8. 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.
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	France Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**35**	**31 e**
18-29	42	35 e
30-44	41	35 e
45-64	32	31 e
65-74	22	24 e
severe limitations	42	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	34	30 e
some	40	40 e
some or severe	40	41 e
no limitations	33	28 e
intimate partner violence	18	18 e
non-partner violence	26	20 e
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**3**	**3 e**

Femicide	France Women	EU Women
Women victims of intentional homicide by current or former partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2024) [12]	**0.39**	**0.4**
family member	0.12	0.4
current or former partner	0.27	:

Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation	France Women	EU Women
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	:	**57 e**
intimate partner violence	77	72 e
non-partner violence	:	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)	**38**	**31 e**

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

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

Cyberviolence	France Women	France Men	EU Women	EU Men
13-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [13]	15	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]	12	5	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.

Employed women are less likely to be ineligible for parental leave than employed men

Among employed people in France, 19 % of women and 21 % of men are not eligible for statutory parental leave. Self-employment accounts for 49 % of women's exclusion and 63 % of men's. Unmet employment conditions account for the rest, 51 % for women and 37 % for men. Moreover, 13 % of women and 12 % of men are not eligible for parental leave benefits.

Exclusion from parental leave benefits is wider in the overall population

Looking at the overall population in France, 33 % of women and 25 % of men are not eligible for parental leave benefits. For both women and men, unmet employment conditions account for the exclusion in all cases.

A three-year gap separates well-paid leave from guaranteed childcare in France

In France, families face a three-year gap between the end of well-paid parental leave and the point at which a childcare place is guaranteed, leaving them without either well-paid leave or assured access to formal childcare during this period.

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	France Women	France Men	EU Women	EU Men
1. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave (%, 20-49, 2024) [16]	**19**	**21**	**8**	**11**
2. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave by reason for ineligibility (%, 20-49, 2024)				
Self-employment	49	63	71	76
Unmet employment conditions	51	37	20	16
Unmet residency requirement	0	0	8	8
3. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits (%, 20-49, 2024)	**13**	**12**	**4**	**4**
4. Women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits (%, 20-49, 2024) [17]	**33**	**25**	**18**	**13**
5. Women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits by reason for ineligibility, (%, 20-49, 2024) [18]				
Unemployement or inactivity	0	0	:	:
Self-employment	0	0	:	:
Unmet employment conditions	100	100	:	:
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]	**3**		:	

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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