European Institute for Gender Equality

Gender Equality Index 2026

Hungary

53.6

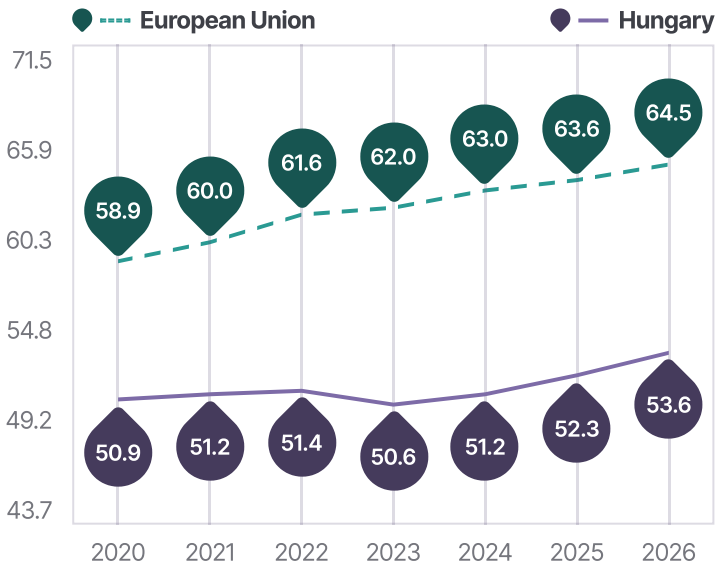
Hungary scores 53.6 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index, ranking 26th in the EU. Since 2020, the score has improved by 2.7 points, and by 1.3 points over the previous year. This recent progress is driven by the domains of knowledge, work and power.

Hungary's score remains well below the EU average, as the EU average has improved at a faster pace. However, over the previous year it has narrowed slightly.

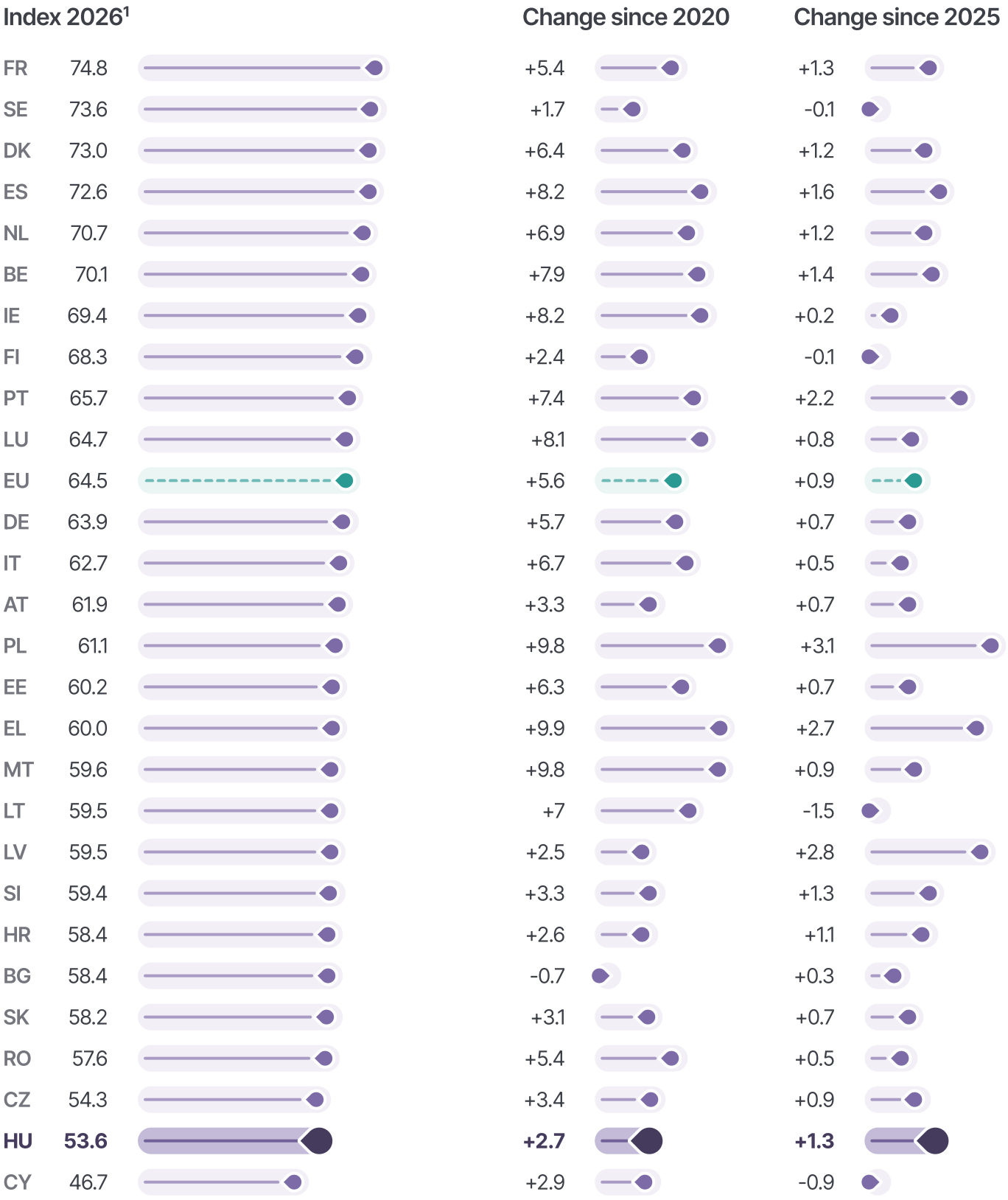
Scores (0-100)

Index	53.6
Work	75.5
Money	82.3
Knowledge	53.2
Time	64.6
Power	14.3
Health	86.0

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

Hungary's **best performance** is in the domain of money, where it ranks 7th in the EU with 82.3 points. This is driven by the subdomain of financial resources, which ranks 3rd with 87.2 points, mainly due to the narrowest gender gap in median earnings in the EU.

Most room for improvement

Power is the domain with **the most room for improvement**, as Hungary ranks 26th in the EU and scores only 14.3 points. The subdomain of political power ranks last in the EU, with 11.4 points.

Biggest improvement

Knowledge shows the **biggest improvement** since 2025, gaining 3.3 points. This is mainly due to the subdomain of attainment and participation with an increase of 5.4 points, while segregation rose by 1.9 points.

The domain of work has also progressed (+ 2.1 points). The subdomain of segregation and quality of work increased by 3.0 points, and participation by 0.9 points.

A step backwards

The domain of money is the one that took a **step backwards**, losing 4.1 points since 2025. This is caused by the subdomain of economic situation (– 6.1 points), and by financial resources (– 2.0 points).

Explore Hungary's Index results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Change since 2020	Change since 2025
Index	**50.9**	**51.2**	**51.4**	**50.6**	**51.2**	**52.3**	**53.6**	**2.7**	**1.3**
Work	**70.3**	**70.0**	**68.7**	**71.0**	**71.7**	**73.4**	**75.5**	**5.2**	**2.1**
Participation	78.1	77.9	81.1	83.7	84.5	85.3	86.2	8.1	0.9
Segregation and quality of work	63.3	62.9	58.1	60.2	60.9	63.2	66.2	2.9	3.0
Money	**85.3**	**83.8**	**82.2**	**84.9**	**86.9**	**86.4**	**82.3**	**-3.0**	**-4.1**
Financial resources	89.6	89.8	86.7	92.0	89.1	89.2	87.2	-2.4	-2.0
Economic situation	81.3	78.1	77.8	78.4	84.8	83.7	77.6	-3.7	-6.1
Knowledge	**51.6**	**50.0**	**50.1**	**48.7**	**49.1**	**49.9**	**53.2**	**1.6**	**3.3**
Attainment and participation	70.1	68.0	68.0	66.2	66.8	69.6	75.0	4.9	5.4
Segregation	38.0	36.8	36.9	35.9	36.0	35.8	37.7	-0.3	1.9
Time	**64.6**	**64.6**	**64.6**	**64.6**	**64.6**	**64.6**	**64.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Care activities	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	0.0	0.0
Social activities	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	0.0	0.0
Power	**11.4**	**12.3**	**12.9**	**11.5**	**11.7**	**12.9**	**14.3**	**2.9**	**1.4**
Political	12.1	14.6	17.0	13.4	11.7	10.9	11.4	-0.7	0.5
Economic	14.2	11.6	10.2	10.5	10.8	10.6	12.4	-1.8	1.8
Social	8.7	10.8	12.5	10.7	12.8	18.3	20.5	11.8	2.2
Health	**85.5**	**86.2**	**86.1**	**85.8**	**86.4**	**86.3**	**86.0**	**0.5**	**-0.3**
Status	87.3	88.7	88.5	88.0	89.1	88.9	88.3	1.0	-0.6
Behaviour	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	0.0	0.0

Explore Hungary's performance by indicator

Work		Hungary Women	Hungary Men	EU Women	EU Men
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[2]	52	65	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2025)	36	39	35	40
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (%, 15-74, 2025)	15	85	20	81
	Managerial positions (%, 15-74, 2025)	42	58	36	64
	Low paid workers (%, 16+, 2025)	28	27	37	29
Money					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2025)	15698	17230	25525	32079
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2025)	17		24	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2025)[3]	78	136	73	147
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)	15	13	16	13
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2025)	39	28	51	40
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2025)	36	47	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (%, 2024)	75	25	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (%, 2024)	29	71	34	66
Time					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)	47	22	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (%, 45-64, 2019)	13	8	20	13
	Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024)	48	21	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	29	40	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	10	12	13	17
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (%, 2025)	n/a	100	32	68
	Share of members of parliament (%, 2025)	16	84	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2025)[4]	16	84	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (%, 2025)	12	88	35	65
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (%, 2025)	18	82	26	74
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2025)	61	68	65	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (%, 65+, 2024)	42	49	48	54
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%, 16+ population, 2019)	72	57	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%, 16+ population, 2019)	35	39	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

The gender gap in employment is widest among people with low levels of education

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate[5] stands at 52 % for women and 65 % for men, both unchanged since the previous year. The rate for men is among the highest in the EU. The gender gap reaches 17 pp among people with low levels of education. It narrows as education levels rise.

Few women work as ICT specialists, but many hold managerial positions

Women make up 15 % of ICT (information and communications technology) specialists, unchanged since the previous year. This results in one of the lowest shares in the EU. Among managers, women account for 42 % (+ 1 pp since the previous year), one of the highest shares in the EU.

Median earnings are the lowest in the EU, with a small gender gap

Median annual[6] earnings are at 15,698 PPS for women and 17,230 PPS for men. Both figures are the lowest in the EU and slightly changed since the previous year. The resulting gender gap is the narrowest in the EU.

The gender pension gap has widened

The gender pension gap has increased by 7 pp since the previous year, reaching 17 %, but it remains below the EU average of 24 %.

The earnings disparity between partners has widened sharply

Women's earnings amount to 78 % of their partner's income in couples (– 11 pp since the previous year). Men in couples earn 36 % more than their partner (+ 12 pp). The disparity between the two stands at 58 pp, 23 pp wider than a year ago, but it is still narrower than the EU figure of 74 pp.

In-work poverty is higher for women, except in single-parent households

Among employed people living in single-adult or single-parent households, 15 % of women and 13 % of men are at risk of poverty. The rate for women fell by 1 pp since the previous year, while that for men rose by 1 pp. The pattern reverses in single-parent households, where 22 % of women are at risk against 32 % of men.

5. The FTE employment rate measures working hours comparatively, even though people may work different numbers of hours per week.
6. Median annual earnings of the 18–64 population in employment, computed as the median of gross employee cash or near cash income, gross non-cash employee income and cash benefits from self-employment.

Tertiary graduates are among the fewest in the EU, while IVET graduates increase

Among people aged 30–34, 39 % of women and 28 % of men are tertiary graduates. The percentage fell by 2 pp for women and did not change for men since the previous year. Both levels are among the lowest in the EU. Among people aged 25–34, 36 % of women (+ 5 pp since the previous year) and 47 % of men (+ 3 pp since the previous year) are IVET (initial vocational education and training) graduates. Both levels are well above the EU averages. The gender gap among IVET graduates reaches 14 pp among people born inside the country.

Women dominate EHW graduates but are scarce among STEM graduates

Women are 75 % of EHW (education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts) graduates, down 1 pp since the previous year. Their share among STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) graduates is 29 % (+ 1 pp), one of the lowest levels in the EU.

Wide gender gaps in childcare and housework, with the EU's lowest share of men doing daily housework

Women outnumber men by a wide margin among people caring for children aged 0–11 for more than 35 hours a week (47 % against 22 %, respectively). Both genders stand above the EU averages (41 % and 20 %, respectively).

Among people aged 45–64, 13 % of women and 8 % of men provide long-term care for more than 20 hours a week.

Daily housework chores are done by 48 % of women and 21 % of men. The 27 pp gap is close to the EU gap (26 pp), while the level for men is the lowest in the EU.

Women are fully absent from ministerial positions

Hungary has no women ministers, as was the case the previous year. It is the only EU country in this situation. In parliament, women hold 16 % of seats (+ 2 pp since the previous year), among the lowest shares in the EU. In regional assemblies, their share is also 16 %, the lowest in the EU, without changes since the previous year.

> Hungary does not have gender quotas for parliament.

Women hold few board seats in Hungary's largest listed companies

Women account for 12 % of board members in the largest listed companies (+ 1 pp since the previous year), one of the lowest shares in the EU. In the highest decision-making bodies of national Olympic sport organisations, they hold 18 % of seats (+ 1 pp), below the EU average of 26 %.

> As of December 2025, Hungary has not reported any forthcoming measures for the transposition of the Directive (EU) 2022/2381 (Gender Balance on Boards Directive).

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	49	53	-4	-3	🔴
	Couple with children	82	95	-13	-33	🟢
Level of education	Low educated	20	37	-17	-15	🔴
	Medium educated	53	68	-15	-19	🟢
	High educated	74	77	-3	-9	🟢
Country of birth	Native born	52	65	-13	-18	🟢
	Foreign born	56	70	-14	-16	🟢
In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	11	11	0	3	🟢
	Single-parent household	22	32	-10	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	18	14	4	2	🔴
	50-64	13	13	0	-5	🟢
	65+	6	7	-1	n/a	n/a
Country of birth	Native born	15	13	2	-2	🟠
	Foreign born	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2024)						
Country of birth	Native born	31	45	-14	-14	🟠
	Foreign born	15	17	-2	-8	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	27	28	-1	3	🟢
	Without disabilities	28	41	-13	-19	🟢
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	52	23	29	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	48	23	25	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	36	59	-23	-16	🔴
	Single-parent household	81	75	6	-1	🔴
	Couple without children	55	50	5	3	🔴
	Couple with children	85	82	3	-1	🔴
Age groups	15/16-24	95	94	1	1	🟠
	25-49	84	84	0	-5	🟢
	50-64	60	61	-1	-1	🟠
	65+	23	29	-6	-7	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	11	12	-1	-1	🟠
	Without disabilities	79	82	-3	-4	🟢

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].

Hungary's score for the domain of violence is 37.8 points, which is higher than the EU average[9].

The score for the subdomain of prevalence is 27.8 points, the subdomain of severity is 42.5 points and for the subdomain of disclosure it is 42.9 points.

- In Hungary, 49 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since the age of 15. This is 18 pp higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In Hungary, 56 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.
- In Hungary, 42 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone.
- In 2024, 0.40 women out of 100 000 inhabitants were victims of intentional homicide by a current or former partner (0.22), or a family member (0.18).
- Hungary reports high levels of cyberbullying. At age 13, 26 % of girls and 20 % of boys report being cyberbullied. At age 15, the figures decrease to 22 % for girls and 16 % for boys[10].
- In Hungary, 12 % 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.

Hungary signed the Istanbul Convention in March 2014 but has not yet ratified it. The Convention has not yet entered into force in Hungary.

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	Hungary Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**49**	**31 e**
18-29	39	35 e
30-44	50	35 e
45-64	54	31 e
65-74	46	24 e
severe limitations	:	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	49	30 e
some	53	40 e
some or severe	51	41 e
no limitations	49	28 e
intimate partner violence	41	18 e
non-partner violence	19	20 e
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**5**	**3 e**

Femicide	Hungary Women	EU Women
Women victims of intentional homicide by current or former partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2024) [12]	**0.4**	**0.4**
family member	0.18	0.4
current or former partner	0.22	:

Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation	Hungary Women	EU Women
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**56**	**57 e**
intimate partner violence	59	72 e
non-partner violence	38	37 e
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**45 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)	**25**	**31 e**

Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else	Hungary Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (%, 18-74, 2021)	**42**	**31 e**
intimate partner violence	43	31 e
non-partner violence	49	38 e

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

Cyberviolence	Hungary Women	Hungary 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]	26	20	19 e	16 e
15-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [14]	22	16	15 e	14 e
	Women		Women	
Ever-working women who have experienced sexual harassment at work via social network and messages (%, 18-74, 2022)	12		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.
14. EU: EIGE estimation, unweighted average of the 27 Member States BE: unweighted average of Flemish Belgium and French Belgium data.

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 more likely than employed men to be excluded from statutory parental leave

Among employed people, 18 % of women and 15 % of men are not eligible for statutory parental leave. Self-employment is the main reason, for 71 % of women and 84 % of men, followed by unmet employment conditions (29 % and 16 %, respectively). No employed woman or man is excluded from parental leave benefits.

No one is excluded from parental leave benefits in the overall population

Looking at the overall population in Hungary, no woman or man is excluded from parental leave benefits.

Hungary leaves a one-year gap between well-paid leave and guaranteed childcare

Well-paid parental leave ends one year before a childcare place is guaranteed.

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	Hungary Women	Hungary Men	EU Women	EU Men
1. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave (%, 20-49, 2024) [16]	**18**	**15**	**8**	**11**
2. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave by reason for ineligibility (%, 20-49, 2024)				
Self-employment	71	84	71	76
Unmet employment conditions	29	16	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]	**0**	**0**	**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	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]	**1**		:	

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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