European Institute for Gender Equality

Gender Equality Index 2026

Poland

61.1

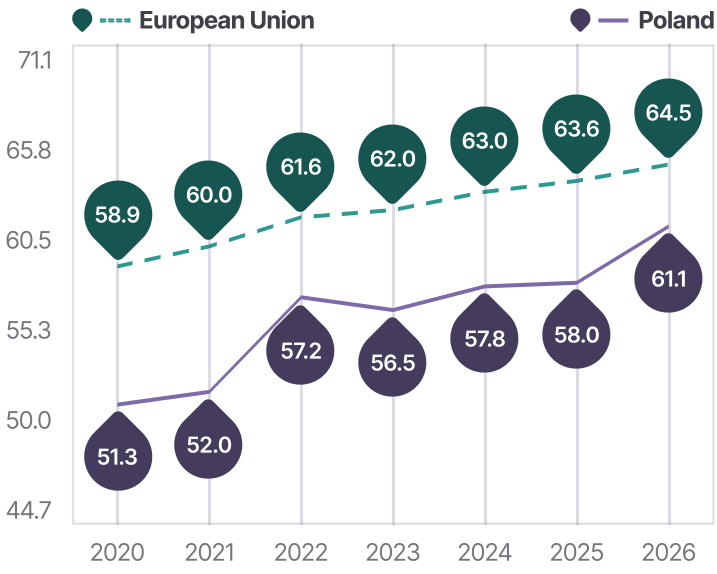
The Gender Equality Index score in Poland is 61.1 points out of 100. Poland holds 14th position in the EU. Since 2020, its Gender Equality Index score has increased by 9.8 points; since 2025, it has improved by 3.1 points, mainly due to the domain of power.

Poland is performing lower than the EU, but it has increased its Gender Equality Index score at a faster pace than the EU average, narrowing the distance.

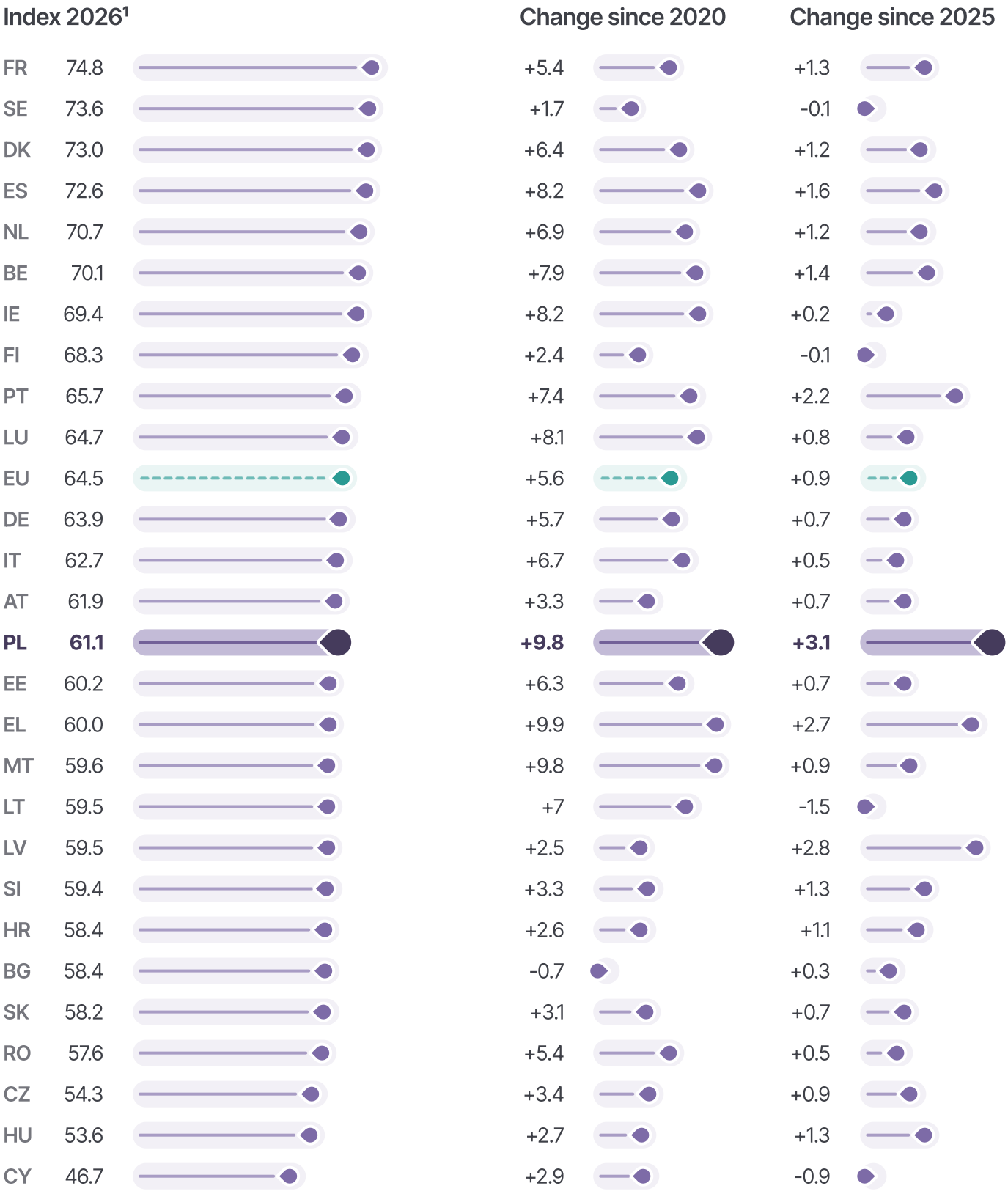
Scores (0-100)

Index	61.1
Work	76.0
Money	82.3
Knowledge	50.1
Time	68.7
Power	28.8
Health	85.4

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

Poland has its **best performance** in the domain of money, where it holds 6th place in the EU, with a score of 82.3 points. This result reflects high scores in the subdomains of financial resources (85.2 points, 6th) and economic situation (79.4 points, 7th). Poland also performs well in the domain of work, specifically in the subdomain of segregation and quality of work (69.5 points, ranking 5th), driven by a comparatively high share of women among managers.

Most room for improvement

The **most room for improvement** for Poland lies in the domain of knowledge, where the country ranks 22nd in the EU with a score of 50.1 points. Both subdomains lag: attainment and participation rank 21st (65.8 points) and gender segregation in education ranks 20th (38.2 points).

Biggest improvement

Poland had its **biggest improvement** since 2025 in the domain of power, in which the score has increased by 7.2 points due to a significant rise in the subdomain of social power (+ 7.6 points), together with gains in the subdomain of economic power (+ 6.5 points).

A step backwards

A **step backwards** has been recorded in the domain of knowledge, where Poland has lost 0.8 points since 2025 because of a decline in the subdomain of segregation (– 1.5 points).

Explore Poland's Index results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Change since 2020	Change since 2025
Index	**51.3**	**52.0**	**57.2**	**56.5**	**57.8**	**58.0**	**61.1**	**9.8**	**3.1**
Work	**73.9**	**74.4**	**75.0**	**75.6**	**76.1**	**75.7**	**76.0**	**2.1**	**0.3**
Participation	79.0	78.6	79.6	80.8	81.7	82.5	83.0	4.0	0.5
Segregation and quality of work	69.2	70.5	70.7	70.8	70.8	69.4	69.5	0.3	0.1
Money	**74.6**	**75.9**	**79.6**	**80.5**	**80.2**	**81.4**	**82.3**	**7.7**	**0.9**
Financial resources	79.3	80.4	83.6	86.0	83.7	86.9	85.2	5.9	-1.7
Economic situation	70.1	71.7	75.7	75.3	76.9	76.3	79.4	9.3	3.1
Knowledge	**54.2**	**53.3**	**54.4**	**53.3**	**51.7**	**50.9**	**50.1**	**-4.1**	**-0.8**
Attainment and participation	64.2	62.7	65.5	64.7	63.6	65.2	65.8	1.6	0.6
Segregation	45.8	45.3	45.1	44.0	42.1	39.7	38.2	-7.6	-1.5
Time	**68.7**	**68.7**	**68.7**	**68.7**	**68.7**	**68.7**	**68.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Care activities	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	0.0	0.0
Social activities	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	0.0	0.0
Power	**12.0**	**12.6**	**19.8**	**18.4**	**21.4**	**21.6**	**28.8**	**16.8**	**7.2**
Political	29.3	31.3	30.7	30.2	30.8	37.2	40.0	10.7	2.8
Economic	25.4	26.9	28.8	30.0	33.3	27.9	34.4	9.0	6.5
Social	2.3	2.4	8.8	6.9	9.6	9.7	17.3	15.0	7.6
Health	**84.3**	**85.3**	**85.1**	**85.2**	**85.0**	**85.4**	**85.4**	**1.1**	**0.0**
Status	87.2	89.3	88.9	89.1	88.7	89.6	89.5	2.3	-0.1
Behaviour	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	0.0	0.0

Explore Poland's performance by indicator

Work		Poland Women	Poland Men	EU Women	EU Men
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[2]	49	63	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2025)	34	38	35	40
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (%, 15-74, 2025)	17	83	20	81
	Managerial positions (%, 15-74, 2025)	43	57	36	64
	Low paid workers (%, 16+, 2025)	28	29	37	29
Money					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2025)	22731	25777	25525	32079
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2025)	18		24	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2025)[3]	78	128	73	147
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)	10	11	16	13
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2025)	57	40	51	40
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2025)	27	43	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (%, 2024)	82	18	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (%, 2024)	39	61	34	66
Time					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)	54	25	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (%, 45-64, 2019)	26	23	20	13
	Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024)	58	33	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	26	38	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	11	14	13	17
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (%, 2025)	30	70	32	68
	Share of members of parliament (%, 2025)	29	71	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2025)[4]	32	68	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (%, 2025)	27	73	35	65
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (%, 2025)	16	84	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)	48	54	48	54
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%, 16+ population, 2019)	76	56	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%, 16+ population, 2019)	24	27	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 employment gap is widest among people with medium levels of education and foreign-born workers

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate[5] is 49 % for women and 63 % for men (– 1 pp over the previous year), a gap of 14 pp. The gender disparity is widest among people with medium levels of education (23 pp) and people born abroad (23 pp), followed by couples with children (20 pp). It is narrowest among couples without children (6 pp).

Women hold one of the highest shares of managerial positions in the EU, but remain scarce among ICT specialists

In Poland, women hold 43 % of managerial positions, one of the highest shares in the EU (+ 1 pp since the previous year). By contrast, women account for 17 % of ICT (information and communications technology) specialists, one of the lowest shares in the EU, following a decrease of 1 pp since the previous year.

Poland's gender pension gap is below the EU average, but has widened

The gender pension gap in Poland is 18 %, below the EU average of 24 %. However, it has widened by 3 pp compared with the previous year.

In-work poverty risk is among the lowest in the EU for single women, with or without children

In Poland, 10 % of employed women and 11 % of employed men living in single-adult or single-parent households are at risk of poverty. The rate for women is among the lowest in the EU.

Among single-parent households, 20 % of women are at risk of poverty, compared with 15 % of men. Among single-adult households, the pattern is reversed: 7 % of women are at risk of poverty, compared with 11 % of men. The gender gap is particularly wide for people born outside the country (18 pp) to the disadvantage of women.

Women have higher tertiary education levels, while men have higher IVET levels

In Poland, 57 % of women aged 30–34 have completed tertiary education, compared with 40 % of men. The figure for men has increased by 1 pp since the previous year.

For IVET (initial vocational education and training), 27 % of women aged 25–34 have completed IVET studies, compared with 43 % of men. Both figures have increased by 1 pp since the previous year.

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

Poland has one of the highest shares of women among EHW and STEM graduates in the EU

Women account for 82 % of graduates in EHW (education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts) fields and 39 % of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) graduates. Both shares are among the highest for women in the EU.

Wide gender gap in childcare, but small gender difference in long-term care

In Poland, 54 % of women spend more than 35 hours a week caring for children aged 0–11 (among the highest in the EU), compared with 25 % of men. Among heterosexual couples, the figures are 58 % for women and 24 % for men, while among same-sex couples, the gender gap is narrower: 24 % for women and 23 % for men[6].

The gender difference in long-term care is one of the smallest in the EU. Among people aged 45–64, 26 % of women and 23 % of men spend more than 20 hours a week on long-term care.

Women's representation is increasing across government and regional assemblies

Women hold 30 % of senior and junior ministerial positions in Poland, an increase of 1 pp since the previous year. The share of women in the national parliament remained stable at 29 % over the previous year. In regional assemblies the share of women has increased by 3 pp since the previous year, to 32 %.

> Poland has introduced gender quotas for parliament requiring that the number of female and male candidates cannot be less than 35 % of all candidates on the list.

Women's presence on company boards and in sport leadership is rising

The percentage of women on the boards of the largest listed companies in Poland has reached 27 %, an increase of 4 pp since the previous year, though still below the EU average (35 %).

Women's representation in the highest decision-making body of the national Olympic sport organisations has grown, reaching 16 % after an increase of 6 pp over the previous year. However, it remains one of the lowest shares in the EU.

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

Self-perceived health is among the lowest in the EU, but healthy life years at 65 are improving

In Poland, 61 % of women and 68 % of men report their health as 'good' or 'very good'. The figure for women is among the lowest in the EU. Since the previous year, the figure has fallen by 1 pp for women and risen by 1 pp for men.

At age 65, women are expected to spend 48 % of their remaining life in good health, compared with 54 % for men. Both figures have increased by 3 pp since the previous year.

6. EIGE's estimation based on the variable gender identity. The sample size allowed reliable estimations for only 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	42	48	-6	-8	🟢
	Couple with children	77	97	-20	-25	🟢
Level of education	Low educated	8	20	-12	-15	🟢
	Medium educated	41	64	-23	-24	🟢
	High educated	77	84	-7	-8	🟢
Country of birth	Native born	48	63	-15	-17	🟢
	Foreign born	58	81	-23	-25	🟢
In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	7	11	-4	-7	🟢
	Single-parent household	20	15	5	7	🟢
Age groups	15/16-24	23	26	-3	11	🟢
	25-49	9	8	1	-3	🟢
	50-64	12	19	-7	-11	🟢
	65+	2	5	-3	-7	🟢
Country of birth	Native born	9	11	-2	-5	🟢
	Foreign born	23	5	18	n/a	n/a
Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2024)						
Country of birth	Native born	26	42	-16	-17	🟢
	Foreign born	25	40	-15	-18	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	36	33	3	-13	🟢
	Without disabilities	25	43	-18	-15	🔴
Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)						
Household composition	Single-parent household	63	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Couple with children	54	25	29	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	55	25	30	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	41	56	-15	-14	🔴
	Single-parent household	75	63	12	2	🔴
	Couple without children	56	55	1	0	🔴
	Couple with children	85	87	-2	0	🔴
Age groups	15/16-24	93	94	-1	-4	🟢
	25-49	83	85	-2	-1	🔴
	50-64	59	61	-2	-1	🔴
	65+	27	33	-6	-6	🟠
Disability	With disabilities	12	12	0	-1	🟢
	Without disabilities	78	83	-5	-5	🟠

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 based on the EU-GBV survey on violence against women[8].

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

- In Poland, 17 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is 14 pp lower than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In Poland, 16 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone. On a par with Greece, this rate is the lowest in the EU-27.
- Cyberbullying affects girls more than boys at age 13 (28 % compared with 25 %), but the pattern reverses by age 15, when boys report it more often than girls (23 % compared with 20 %, respectively)[10].
- In Poland, 2 % 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.

Poland signed the Istanbul Convention in December 2012 and ratified it in April 2015. The Convention entered into force in Poland in August 2015.

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	Poland Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**17**	**31 e**
18-29	16	35 e
30-44	18	35 e
45-64	18	31 e
65-74	15	24 e
severe limitations	23 u	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	17	30 e
some	24	40 e
some or severe	24	41 e
no limitations	16	28 e
intimate partner violence	11	18 e
non-partner violence	8	20 e
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	:	**3 e**

Femicide	Poland 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**
family member	:	0.4
current or former partner	:	:

Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation	Poland 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	79	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)	**15**	**31 e**

Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else	Poland Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (%, 18-74, 2021)	**16**	**31 e**
intimate partner violence	16	31 e
non-partner violence	20	38 e

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

Cyberviolence	Poland Women	Poland 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]	28	25	19 e	16 e
15-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [14]	20	23	15 e	14 e
	Women		Women	
Ever-working women who have experienced sexual harassment at work via social network and messages (%, 18-74, 2022)	2		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 less likely than employed men to be excluded from statutory parental leave

Among employed people in Poland, 11 % of women and 22 % of men are not eligible for statutory parental leave. Exclusion is entirely due to the self-employment condition for both genders. However, all employed women and men are entitled to parental leave-related benefits.

In the overall population, all women and men in Poland are eligible for parental leave benefits

In Poland, no women or men in the overall population are excluded from parental leave benefits.

Parental leave benefits in Poland are used almost exclusively by women

Among recipients of publicly administered parental leave benefits or paid parental leave, 95 % are women.

Families are left without well-paid leave or formal childcare for two years

In Poland, well-paid parental leave ends two years before childcare is guaranteed. During these two years, families have neither well-paid leave nor guaranteed childcare.

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	Poland Women	Poland Men	EU Women	EU Men
1. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave (%, 20-49, 2024) [16]	**11**	**22**	**8**	**11**
2. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave by reason for ineligibility (%, 20-49, 2024)				
Self-employment	100	100	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]	**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]	**95**	**5**	**:**	**:**
	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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