European Institute for Gender Equality

Gender Equality Index 2026

Slovenia

59.4

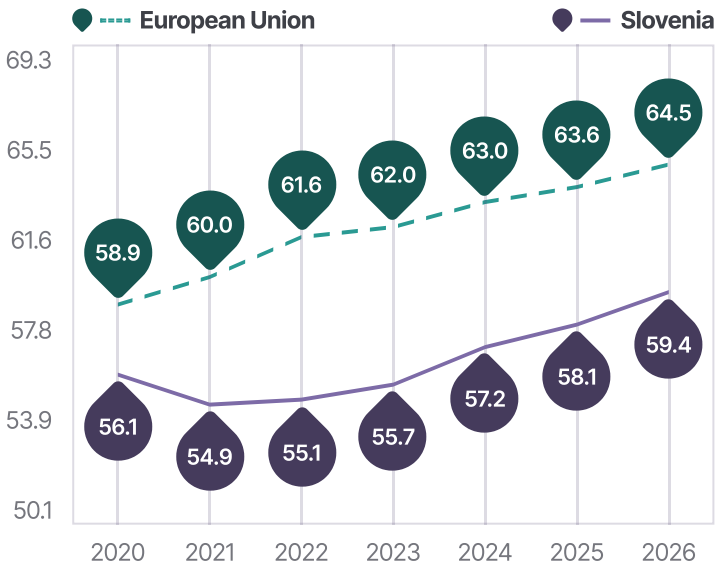
The Gender Equality Index score for Slovenia is 59.4 points out of 100. Slovenia ranks 20th in the EU, and its Gender Equality Index score has increased by 3.3 points since 2020. Since 2025, it has improved by 1.3 points, mainly due to an increase in the domain of power.

Slovenia is improving in gender equality over time, though it remains below the EU average. However, its score has risen more than the EU average since the last edition, narrowing the gap.

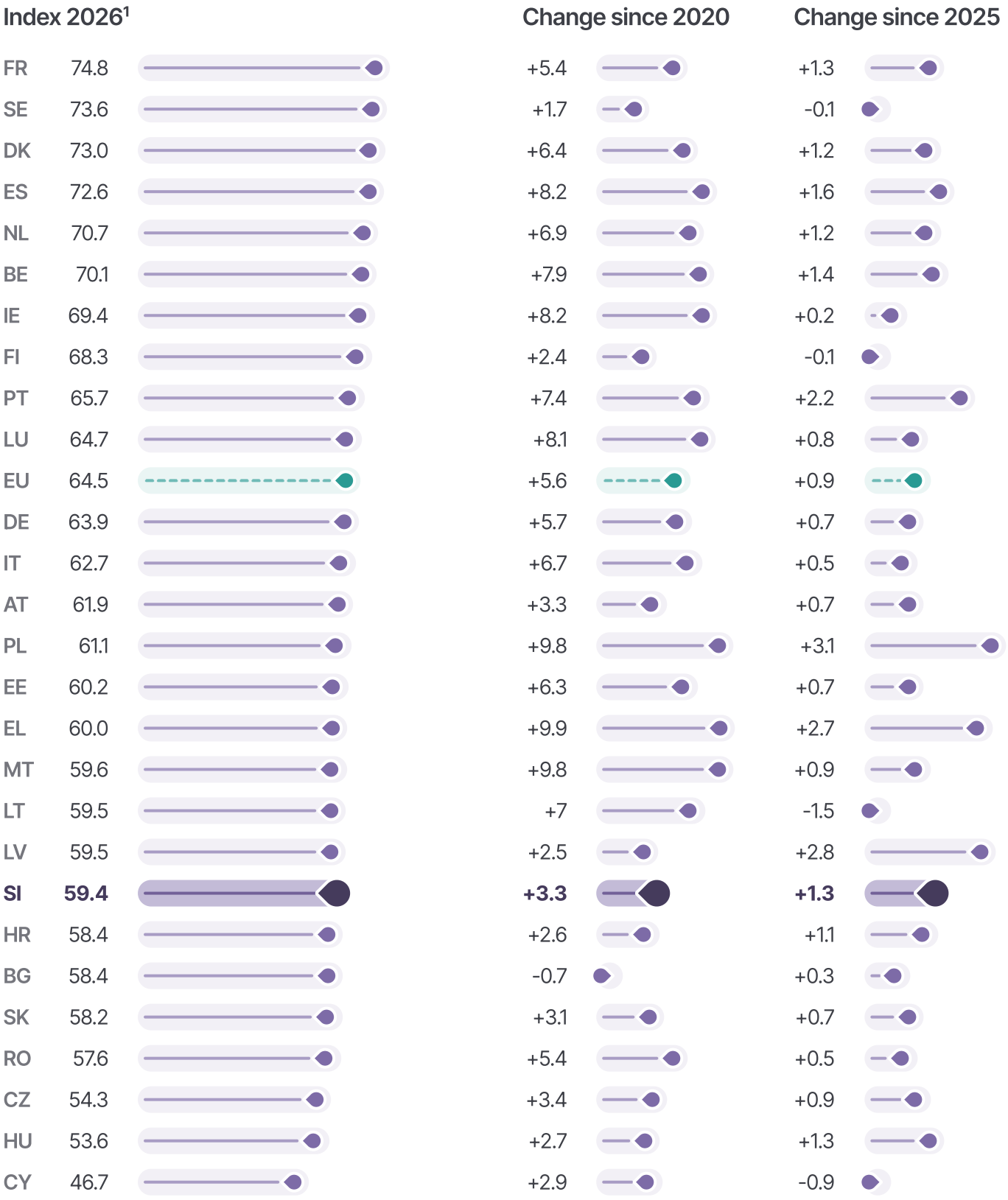
Scores (0-100)

Index	59.4
Work	75.0
Money	85.8
Knowledge	44.8
Time	63.4
Power	27.7
Health	86.1

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

The **best performance** for Slovenia is in the domain of money, where it maintains the first position in the EU with 85.8 points, ranking 2nd in both financial resources and economic situation (88.8 points and 82.9 points, respectively). This is mainly the result of a narrow gender pension gap and relatively small gender differences in median earnings between partners.

Most room for improvement

Slovenia has the **most room for improvement** in the domain of knowledge, with a score of 44.8 points, ranking 26th in the EU. Both subdomains show similar results: attainment and participation scores 55.8 points and ranks 26th, while segregation in education scores 36.0 points and ranks 24th.

However, the lowest score appears in the domain of power, where Slovenia achieves 27.7 points and the 18th position. This result is mainly due to social power, in which Slovenia records 10.2 points, holding 25th position.

Biggest improvement

The **biggest improvement** stands in the domain of power, which has increased by 3.1 points since 2025, mostly due to a relevant improvement of economic power (+ 8.3 points since 2025), reflecting a growing presence of women among members of boards in the largest quoted companies.

A step backwards

Slovenia shows **a step backwards** in the domain of money (– 0.7 points), as a result of slight decrease in both financial resources and economic situation. A small fallback also occurred in the domain of health (–0.5 points), due to a decline of 1.1 points in health status. The domain of knowledge has decreased by 0.2 points, following a drop in attainment and participation (– 1.0 points).

Explore Slovenia's Index results

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Change since 2020	Change since 2025
Index	**56.1**	**54.9**	**55.1**	**55.7**	**57.2**	**58.1**	**59.4**	**3.3**	**1.3**
Work	**76.8**	**76.3**	**72.3**	**73.5**	**73.2**	**74.0**	**75.0**	**-1.8**	**1.0**
Participation	86.9	87.9	88.0	87.9	87.4	87.7	88.0	1.1	0.3
Segregation and quality of work	67.8	66.2	59.5	61.5	61.2	62.4	63.8	-4.0	1.4
Money	**83.3**	**84.3**	**84.2**	**85.1**	**86.1**	**86.5**	**85.8**	**2.5**	**-0.7**
Financial resources	85.0	86.0	88.6	89.0	88.2	89.6	88.8	3.8	-0.8
Economic situation	81.7	82.7	80.1	81.3	84.0	83.4	82.9	1.2	-0.5
Knowledge	**48.3**	**47.6**	**46.3**	**46.3**	**45.7**	**45.0**	**44.8**	**-3.5**	**-0.2**
Attainment and participation	61.0	63.0	59.4	61.0	58.6	56.8	55.8	-5.2	-1.0
Segregation	38.2	35.9	36.1	35.2	35.6	35.6	36.0	-2.2	0.4
Time	**63.4**	**63.4**	**63.4**	**63.4**	**63.4**	**63.4**	**63.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Care activities	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	0.0	0.0
Social activities	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	0.0	0.0
Power	**20.1**	**17.9**	**18.8**	**19.6**	**22.6**	**24.6**	**27.7**	**7.6**	**3.1**
Political	42.9	36.6	36.7	43.8	52.9	54.3	51.4	8.5	-2.9
Economic	34.8	28.4	28.1	31.0	29.4	32.4	40.7	5.9	8.3
Social	5.4	5.5	6.4	5.6	7.4	8.4	10.2	4.8	1.8
Health	**82.8**	**83.6**	**87.0**	**85.7**	**86.8**	**86.6**	**86.1**	**3.3**	**-0.5**
Status	85.7	87.3	94.6	91.9	94.1	93.8	92.7	7.0	-1.1
Behaviour	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0

Explore Slovenia's performance by indicator

Work		Slovenia Women	Slovenia Men	EU Women	EU Men
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2024)[2]	49	60	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2025)	36	38	35	40
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (%, 15-74, 2025)	19	81	20	81
	Managerial positions (%, 15-74, 2025)	36	64	36	64
	Low paid workers (%, 16+, 2025)	26	23	37	29
Money					
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2025)	27252	31099	25525	32079
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2025)	10		24	
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2025)[3]	86	125	73	147
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)	18	20	16	13
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2025)	58	30	51	40
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2025)	32	53	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (%, 2024)	79	21	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (%, 2024)	33	67	34	66
Time					
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024)	46	21	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (%, 45-64, 2019)	20	14	20	13
	Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024)	66	34	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	26	39	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (%, 16-74, 2024)	14	17	13	17
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (%, 2025)	37	63	32	68
	Share of members of parliament (%, 2025)	30	70	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2025)[4]	34	66	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (%, 2025)	29	71	35	65
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (%, 2025)	9	91	26	74
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2025)	61	66	65	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (%, 65+, 2024)	57	61	48	54
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%, 16+ population, 2019)	68	54	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%, 16+ population, 2019)	31	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

Employment rates remain above the EU levels

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate[5] is 49 % for women and 60 % for men. Both figures have not changed since the previous year and remain above the EU averages (44 % for women, 59 % for men). The levels are particularly low among women with low levels of education, while the gender gap is widest among people born outside the country.

Slovenia has one of the narrowest gender gaps in working life duration

Women in Slovenia have an average working life of 36 years, compared to 38 years for men. This is one of the smallest gender gaps in the EU.

Women are still under-represented in ICT and managerial positions

Women account for 19 % of ICT (information and communications technology) specialists in Slovenia, with no changes since the previous year. Among managers, the share of women has reached 36 % after an increase of 2 pp since the previous year.

The gender pension gap remains one of the smallest in the EU

The gender pension gap in Slovenia is 10 %, well below the EU average (24 %). This represents one of the smallest gaps in the EU and has remained stable since the previous year.

Slovenia has one of the lowest disparities in earnings ratio among couples

Women living in couples earn on average the 86 % of their partners' earnings, among the highest level for women in the EU. On the other hand, men in couples earn 25 % more than their partner. This is one of the smallest differences in the EU.

While the levels of in-work poverty for people living in single-adult and single-parent households are high, the gender gap is small

In Slovenia, 18 % of employed women living alone are at risk of poverty, compared with 20 % of men. These levels are high, but the gender gap is one of the smallest in the EU. Since the previous year, the figures increased (+ 1 pp, + 3 pp, respectively). The gender gap is widest among people born outside the country (22 pp, to men's disadvantage). Women are at higher risk in single-parent households, while men are at higher risk in single-adult households.

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

Gender disparities both among tertiary and IVET graduates in Slovenia are the widest in the EU

In Slovenia, both tertiary and IVET (initial vocational education and training) graduation rates show the widest gender gaps in the EU: 58 % of women aged 30–34 are tertiary graduates, against 30 % of men (– 1 pp since the previous year), while 32 % of women aged 25–34 are IVET graduates (+ 1 pp since the previous year), compared to 53 % of men.

Gender segregation in education remains high

Women make up 79 % of graduates in EHW fields (education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts), a slight decline since the previous year (– 1 pp). By contrast, women account for 33 % of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) graduates.

Women disproportionately carry out more childcare and housework duties

In Slovenia, 46 % of women spend more than 35 hours a week caring for children aged 0–11, compared with 21 % of men.

For daily housework (cooking, cleaning, laundry), 66 % of women do it every day, against just 34 % of men – one of the widest gender disparities in the EU.

Women's representation among ministers is declining

Women account for 37 % of ministerial positions (– 3 pp since the previous year), 30 % of parliamentary seats and 34 % of members of local municipalities. Representation has remained stable in parliament and local municipalities.

> Slovenia has introduced legal quotas for electoral candidates in the parliament, requiring that **no gender shall be represented by less than 35 % of the total number of female and male candidates on the list.**

Women's presence in economic power positions is growing, but remains low

The percentage of women on the boards of the largest listed companies has increased by 5 pp since the previous Index, reaching 29 %. However, women only account for 9 % (+ 1 pp since the previous year) of members of the highest decision-making body of the national Olympic sport organisations – one of the lowest levels in the EU.

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

Self-perceived health is declining, while healthy life years at 65 are increasing

In Slovenia, 61 % of women and 66 % of men reported their health as 'good' or 'very good' (– 2 pp and – 3 pp since the previous year, respectively), among the lowest levels in the EU for both genders. The lowest levels of self-perceived health are reported by people with disabilities and elderly individuals.

At the same time, women and men aged 65 are expected to live 57 % and 61 % respectively of their remaining life in good health. Figures for both genders have risen since the previous year (+ 1 pp for women, + 3 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	34	33	1	3	🟢
	Couple with children	87	97	-10	-11	🟢
Level of education	Low educated	15	30	-15	-13	🔴
	Medium educated	48	63	-15	-14	🔴
	High educated	77	78	-1	-1	🟠
Country of birth	Native born	50	59	-9	-10	🟢
	Foreign born	46	67	-21	-19	🔴

In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2025)						
Household composition	Single-adult household	16	21	-5	-7	🟢
	Single-parent household	23	17	6	3	🔴
Age groups	15/16-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	22	21	1	-3	🟢
	50-64	12	19	-7	-7	🟠
	65+	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Country of birth	Native born	20	20	0	-1	🟢
	Foreign born	1	23	-22	-17	🔴

Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2024)						
Country of birth	Native born	28	50	-22	-19	🔴
	Foreign born	49	70	-21	-31	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	54	51	3	-14	🟢
	Without disabilities	26	37	-11	-16	🟢

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	48	24	24	n/a	n/a
Age groups	15/16-24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	25-49	45	21	24	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	43	60	-17	-21	🟢
	Single-parent household	60	59	1	-3	🟢
	Couple without children	51	52	-1	4	🟢
	Couple with children	79	81	-2	-3	🟢
Age groups	15/16-24	88	89	-1	-3	🟢
	25-49	77	79	-2	-2	🟠
	50-64	55	57	-2	-2	🟠
	65+	34	40	-6	-10	🟢
Disability	With disabilities	13	16	-3	-6	🟢
	Without disabilities	73	76	-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.)

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].

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

- In Slovenia, 23 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is 8 pp lower than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In Slovenia, 52 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.
- In Slovenia, 31 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone.
- In 2024, 0.47 women out of 100 000 inhabitants were victims of intentional homicide by current or former partner (0.38) or a family member (0.09).
- In Slovenia, girls report cyberbullying slightly more often than boys at both ages. Among 13-year-olds, 21 % of girls reported cyberbullying, compared with 20 % of boys. At age 15, the figures were 19 % and 18 %, respectively[9].
- In Slovenia, 12 % of women who have ever worked have experienced sexual harassment at work via social networks or messaging apps[10].

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

Slovenia signed the Istanbul Convention in September 2011 and ratified it in February 2015. The treaty entered into force in Slovenia in June 2015.

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

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

Violence against women

Physical and/or sexual violence	Slovenia Women	EU Women
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**23**	**31 e**
18-29	25	35 e
30-44	24	35 e
45-64	23	31 e
65-74	17 u	24 e
severe limitations	:	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	23	30 e
some	31 u	40 e
some or severe	29 u	41 e
no limitations	22	28 e
intimate partner violence	13	18 e
non-partner violence	16	20 e
Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)	**2 u**	**3 e**

Femicide	Slovenia Women	EU Women
Women victims of intentional homicide by current or former partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2024) [11]	**0.47**	**0.4**
family member	0.09	0.4
current or former partner	0.38	:

Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation	Slovenia Women	EU Women
Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)	**52**	**57 e**
intimate partner violence	67	72 e
non-partner violence	35	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)	**36**	**31 e**

Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else	Slovenia 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**	**31 e**
intimate partner violence	36	31 e
non-partner violence	35	38 e

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

Cyberviolence	Slovenia Women	Slovenia Men	EU Women	EU Men
13-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [12]	21	20	19 e	16 e
15-year-olds who have been cyberbullied at least once or twice in the past couple of months (%, 2022) [13]	19	18	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

12. EU: EIGE estimation, unweighted average of the 27 Member States BE: unweighted average of Flemish Belgium and French Belgium data.
13. 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[14].

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 Slovenia are all equally covered by job-protected parental leave and parental leave benefits.

In the overall population, women are slightly more likely than men to be excluded from parental leave benefits

Among the overall population, 14 % of women and 11 % of men are not eligible for parental leave benefits, a gap of 3 pp. Unmet employment conditions account for the exclusion in all cases, for both women and men.

There is no gap between well-paid leave and guaranteed childcare in Slovenia

In Slovenia, families move directly from well-paid parental leave into guaranteed access to early childhood education and care, with no gap between the two.

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

Parental leave

Parental leave	Slovenia Women	Slovenia Men	EU Women	EU Men
1. Employed women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave (%, 20-49, 2024) [15]	**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) [16]	**14**	**11**	**18**	**13**
5. Women and men not eligible for statutory parental leave benefits by reason for ineligibility, (%, 20-49, 2024) [17]				
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) [18]	:	:	:	:
	Gap		**Gap**	
7. Gap between well-paid childcare leave and ECEC place guarantee (years, 2024/2025) [19]	**0**		:	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

About the Index

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

The Gender Equality Index measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and is composed of 27 indicators. Scores range from 0 to 100, where 0 reflects complete gender inequality and 100 represents full equality.

Two additional domains are included in the Index, but do not impact a country's final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, disability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women measures, monitors and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

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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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