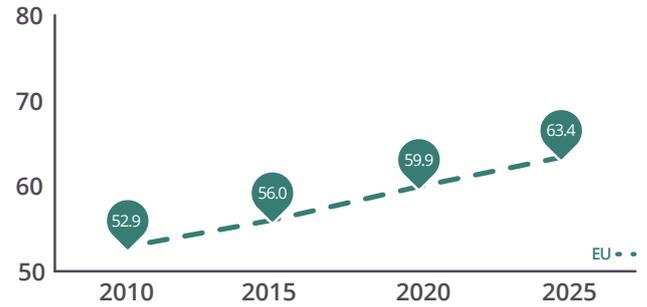


# Gender Equality Index 2025

## European Union



The Gender Equality Index score for the EU is 63.4. With a 10.5-point progress since 2010, gender equality in the EU remains at least another 50 years out of reach. Its score has increased by 7.4 points since 2015, and by 3.5 points since 2020. The increase is mainly due to the improvement in the domain of power (+ 9.0 points), money (+ 2.5) and work (+ 1.6)<sup>1</sup>. The domain of health is scoring the highest among domains (86.2), followed by the domain of money (73.9), and the domain of work (69.3). The domain of power is scoring the lowest among domains (40.5).



<sup>1</sup> The Gender Equality Index has been reviewed in 2025 (see About the Index below). The domain of time is calculated with the 2024 EIGE CARE survey. Index 2025 uses 2024 data for the most part and traces progress from a short-term (2020–2024) and longer-term (2015–2024) perspective. Greece and Romania have the same scores. Their position in the rank is determined statistically based on the second decimal place of the Index score.

# Convergence

## Uneven paths towards gender equality

Between 2010 and 2025, progress in gender equality across the EU varied significantly between Member States, in terms of both the current levels and the pace of improvement. Examining the trends across the EU highlights how Member States are converging towards – or diverging away from – the shared goal of full gender equality. Achieving the EU's objective of upward social convergence – enhancing gender equality within each Member State while enabling less gender-equal Member States to catch up with more advanced ones – would help reduce disparities across the EU.

Analysis of the Gender Equality Index over this period shows that, on average, the EU has made steady progress, accompanied by a reduction in disparities between Member States. Overall, Index scores have converged at an annual rate of 25 %, reflecting a general upward trend. Yet this overall picture masks considerable variation in national trajectories, as not all Member States have progressed at the same pace.

Comparing each country's trend with the overall EU Index score reveals the following Member State patterns:

- **Upward convergence:** Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Finland, Sweden are improving over time, while also reducing their gap from the EU average.
- **Upward divergence:** Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia are improving over time, but their disparities with the EU average are increasing.

While the EU as a whole is moving towards greater gender equality, the path is uneven across Member States. Some Member States are rapidly catching up, others are consolidating their leading positions and a few continue to lag behind, highlighting the ongoing need for targeted policy action to ensure more balanced progress across the Union.

## Best performance

Health remains the top-performing domain in the Index, with a score of 86.2. The domain of health shows stagnated progress, with scores of some Member States falling over the last five years, indicating that health in the EU is beset by chronic gender inequalities.

## Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domain of power (40.5 points). It has the lowest score of all domains but also boasts the most impressive gains in gender equality in the economic sphere. Progress is uneven and mostly achieved by countries implementing ambitious legislation and targets for gender balance in decision-making. Gender equality in the domain of work ranks 3rd among all EU Index domains, with a score of 69.3. Despite the modest 0.4-point annual gain since 2015, it will take at least another 70 years to achieve equality in employment and working life.

## Biggest improvement

The **biggest improvement** occurred in the domain of power, which has improved by 9.0 points since 2020. The main reasons for this change are economic power (+ 11.0 points) and social power (+ 9.2 points). The domain of money ranks 2nd among domains scoring 73.9, with a rise of nearly 5.2 points since 2015. Nevertheless, parity in earnings and pensions will not be seen before another two generations at least.

## A step backwards

No domain shows a step backwards since the last edition. Nevertheless, the subdomain of health status has slightly decreased by 0.1 points since 2020. The second smallest improvement in the score since 2022 is in the domain of knowledge (+ 0.5 points). Despite progress in educational attainment, gender segregation in subject choices remains deeply entrenched across the EU. Far more young women than men complete tertiary education, but because they are steered into traditionally 'feminised' disciplines, their academic success does not translate into equal opportunities at work or in leadership, nor in equal pay and pensions. Younger women have made the greatest headway in education, but access to higher education is far from equal. Foreign-born graduates and people with disabilities lag behind, though women in these groups still outpace men. With a score of 65.0, the time domain ranks 4th in the Index, a decrease of 0.8 points since 2015. Women still spend considerably more time on unpaid care and domestic work than men, leaving them less time for social and recreational activities.

# Explore EU's Index results

	2010	2015	2020	2025	Change since 2015	Change since 2020
<b>Index</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Work</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Participation	76.7	78.8	80.0	82.1	3.3	2.1
Segregation and quality of work	58.9	53.7	57.2	58.5	4.8	1.3
<b>Money</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Financial resources	66.9	68.2	73.4	76.1	7.9	2.7
Economic situation	66.2	69.2	69.3	71.7	2.5	2.4
<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Attainment and participation	80.9	78.9	78.5	78.7	-0.2	0.2
Segregation	38.3	41.9	41.3	41.8	-0.1	0.5
<b>Time</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Care activities	58.5	58.5	57.1	57.1	-1.4	0.0
Social activities	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Power</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Political	31.0	35.7	42.4	47.3	11.6	4.9
Economic	12.4	25.3	38.4	49.4	24.1	11.0
Social	14.3	14.3	19.2	28.4	14.1	9.2
<b>Health</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Status	87.7	87.9	90.3	90.2	2.3	-0.1
Behaviour	80.7	80.7	82.4	82.4	1.7	0.0

# Explore EU's performance by indicator

		European Union	
		Women	Men
<b>Work</b>			
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89, 2023) <sup>1</sup>	44	59
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2024)	35	39
Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (% , 15-74, 2024)	20	81
	Managerial positions (% , 15-74, 2024)	35	65
	Low paid workers (% , 16+, 2024)	28	16
<b>Money</b>			
Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2024)	23000	29960
	Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2024)		25
Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64, %, 2024) <sup>2</sup>	70	152
	In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (% , 16+ employed population, 2024)	16	13
<b>Knowledge</b>			
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 30-34, 2024)	50	39
	Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (% , 25-34, 2024)	27	34
Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (% , 2023)	75	25
	Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (% , 2023)	34	66
<b>Time</b>			
Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (% , 16-74, 2024)	41	20
	Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (% , 45-64, 2019)	20	13
	Housework chores every day (% , 16-74, 2024)	59	33
Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (% , 16-74, 2024)	30	43
	Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (% , 16-74, 2024)	13	17
<b>Power</b>			
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2024)	35	65
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2024)	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2024) <sup>3</sup>	32	68
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (% , 2024)	34	66
Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (% , 2024)	23	77
<b>Health</b>			
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+, 2024)	66	71
	Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (% , 65+, 2023)	44	50
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 16+ population, 2019)	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 16+ population, 2019)	38	43

EU-LFS, EU-SILC, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), Eurostat health statistics, EIGE's CARE survey, EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID.

<sup>1</sup> FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Share of members in local municipalities for BG, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, MT, SI.

## **Participation in the labour market for women increase, but still lagging behind**

In the EU the full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate<sup>1</sup> stands at 44 % for women and 59 % for men. During the last decade both percentages increased, and the gender gap declined. Employment rates are especially low among people with low education and couples without children. The wider gender differences lie among couples with children, people born outside the EU and people with low levels of education.

## **Vertical and horizontal segregation in the labour market persist**

Occupational segregation and far fewer women in leadership roles also continue to shape the gender employment gap. One out of five information and communications technology (ICT) specialists is a woman, while more than one out of three managerial positions is held by a woman. Both figures have increased over the past decade.

## **The gender pension gap narrowed**

Women's lower working time and earning potential build up over time and lead to a 25 % gender pension gap in the EU. The gap has declined by 8 percentage points since 2015.

## **Equality in earnings ratio among couples increased**

Women living in couples earn on average 70 % of their partner's earnings. On the contrary, men in couples earn 52 % more than their partner. However, since 2015 the gender disparity has decreased, meaning the earnings ratio of women and men show a more equal picture in 2020. The difference is wider among low educated people and couples with children.

## **Wider gender gap in tertiary graduates among those born in the EU than people born abroad**

The Europe 2020 strategy set a target of at least 40 % of 30–34-year-olds with tertiary qualifications by 2020. Women's contribution to this goal has been paramount for success. In 2024, 50 % of women of this age had a tertiary education in the EU, 11 percentage points higher than men. In the last decade, the share of women increased more than men's, resulting in a wider gender gap. The gender disparity is bigger among people born inside the EU than people born abroad.

## **Attainment in IVET is still lower for women than for men, and decreasing for both in the last decade**

IVET (initial vocational education and training) provides skills relevant for the whole economy, and it plays a vital role in key sectors such as engineering and manufacturing. In recent years, IVET's importance has grown significantly in the face of complex challenges, including labour shortages in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) and ICT in the transition to green and digital economies. Some 27 % of women compared with 34 % of men aged 25–34 have successfully completed IVET studies as their highest level of educational attainment. The share of people aged 25–34 having completed IVET decreased among both women and men during the last decade.

---

<sup>1</sup> The FTE employment rate measures working hours comparatively, even though people may work different numbers of hours per week.

## Segregation in education did not record relevant changes

In tertiary education, there is a pronounced gender imbalance among graduates in different STEM fields, and education, health and welfare (EHW) subjects. The share of women among graduates in EHW fields (Education, Health and Welfare), Humanities and the Arts is 75 %, while the share of women among STEM graduates is 34 %. As in the past decade there have not been significant changes; the gender segregation in education persists.

## Distribution of domestic tasks remains with room for improvement

In the EU, 41 % of mothers with children aged 0–11 spend more than five hours a day on childcare, compared with 20 % of fathers. Unpaid domestic work is unevenly distributed across societies with nearly 2 in 3 women in the EU doing household chores (cooking, cleaning, laundry) every day while 1 in 3 men do the same. The gender gap is wider among couples with children and becomes even more pronounced with increasing age.

## Women in power are still under-represented

The 2024 European parliamentary elections marked a turning point for gender representation, as women's presence in the European Parliament declined for the first time in decades. Women now make up 39 % of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), a drop of 2 percentage points compared with 2019.

The EU average for women's presence in national governments has remained stable at 35 % since 2023. The lowest share of women in government is recorded in Hungary, where women do not hold any ministerial positions; on the other hand, the highest share is in Finland (62 %). There are 14 Member States with a higher portion of women in government than the EU average<sup>2</sup>.

Eleven Member States have quotas for national elections and some also for European elections: **Belgium and France (both 50 %)**; **Greece, Spain, Croatia, Luxembourg and Portugal (both 40 %)**; **Poland (35 %)**; **Ireland (40 % for national elections, none for European elections)**; **Italy (40 % for national elections, 50 % for European elections)**; **Slovenia (35 % for national elections, 40 % for European elections)**.

On average, in the EU the share of women in national parliaments is 33 %, with no change since 2023. Hungary and Cyprus have the lowest portion of women in parliament – 14 % – while Finland has the biggest (47 %). There are 13 Member States with a higher portion of women in parliament than the EU average<sup>3</sup>.

The European average of the proportion of women in regional assemblies or local municipalities is 32 % – an increase of 1 percentage point since 2023. Hungary records the lowest level (16 %), and France has the highest (50 %). There are 12 Member States with a bigger share of women in regional assemblies or local municipalities than the EU average<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> FI, BE, FR, DE, SE, AT, ES, NL, LT, EE, LV, SI, PT, BG.

<sup>3</sup> FI, SE, DK, ES, BE, AT, NL, FR, DE, PT, LU, HR, IT.

<sup>4</sup> FR, DK, SE, FI, ES, BE, NL, AT, PT, SI, DE, LT.

## Women's presence in quoted companies calls for improvement in many EU countries

Across the EU, women hold 34 % of board positions in the largest listed companies, the same level as in 2023. The lowest shares are found in Hungary and Cyprus, where women make up 11 % of board members. At the other end of the scale, France leads with 47 %. In total, 12 Member States record a higher share of women on quoted company boards than the EU average<sup>5</sup>.

Nine Member States implement legislative gender quotas applicable to the boards of quoted companies: **France, Italy and Spain (40 %); Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal (33 %); Germany and Austria (30 %); Greece (25 %).**

## Women are still underrepresented in in sport organisations

In the EU, women make up 23 % of members in the highest decision-making bodies of the most popular national Olympic sport organisations, an increase of 1 percentage point since 2023. The lowest share is found in Slovenia at 8 %, while Sweden has the highest level with 51 %. In total, nine Member States record a higher share of women in these organisations than the EU average<sup>6</sup>.

## Healthy life years expectancy has declined across the EU

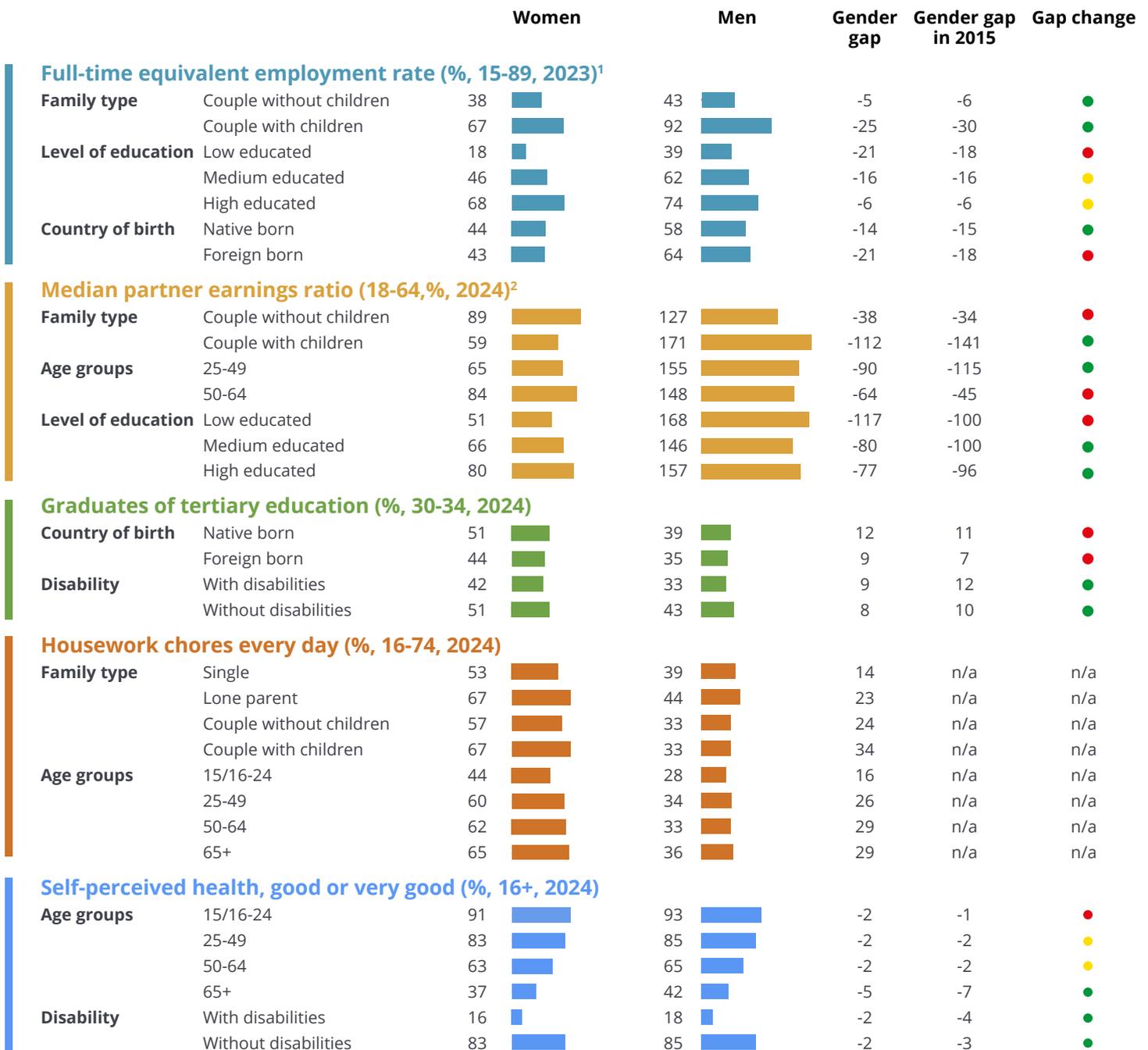
In the EU, 66 % of women rated their health as 'good' or 'very good', compared to 71 % of men. Since 2020, self-perceived health has slightly decreased for both women and men (- 1 percentage point each).

Women aged 65 are expected to spend 44 % of their remaining life in good health, compared to 50 % for men. This share has decreased for both women and men since 2020 (- 4 percentage points for women, - 5 percentage points for men).

<sup>5</sup> FR, IT, DK, NL, ES, IE, DE, FI, BE, SE, PT, AT.

<sup>6</sup> SE, IE, FR, ES, NL, FI, IT, DK, LU.

# Explore intersecting inequalities



● gender gap decreased (< -1 p.p.)    ● no change (gender gap increases/decreases between -1 and 1 p.p.)    ● gender gap increased (> 1 p.p.)

Eurostat (European Union Labour Force Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions), EIGE CARE survey.

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

# Violence against women

Violence against women is one of the additional domains of the Gender Equality Index. The 2024 edition of the composite indicator on violence against women is calculated on the basis of the EU-GBV survey on violence against women. The 2024 composite measure scores are not fully comparable with scores calculated in 2017.

Due to data limitations, the composite measure of violence could be calculated for 12 EU MS only<sup>1</sup> but data can be found at indicator level, when available, for all 27 EU MS<sup>2</sup>.

The EU-12 score for the domain of violence is 31.9 points. The score for the subdomain of prevalence is 18.2 points, for the subdomain of severity it is 44.0 points and for the subdomain of disclosure it is 33.5 points.

- In the EU-27, 31 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since the age of 15.
- Some 57 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.
- Around 31 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone.

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

In 2017, the EU signed the Istanbul Convention. After six years of discussions, the EU formally acceded to the Istanbul Convention in June 2023. The EU's accession is a strong symbolic commitment and paves the way to improve the legal situation for victims of violence.

While all Member States have signed the Convention, challenges related to its ratification persist in Bulgaria, Czechia, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovakia. Latvia was the most recent country to ratify the Convention, in 2024.

<sup>1</sup> BE, BG, DE, EE, EL, ES, LV, HU, AT, RO, FI, SE.

<sup>2</sup> More information can be found in the report 'Gender Equality Index 2024. Tackling violence against women, tackling gender inequalities'.

# Violence against women

EU  
Women

## Physical and/or sexual violence

<b>1 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	31 e
18-29	35 e
30-44	35 e
45-64	31 e
65-74	24 e
severe limitations	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	30 e
some	40 e
some or severe	41 e
no limitations	28 e
intimate partner violence	18 e
non-partner violence	20 e
<b>2 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	3 e

## Femicide

<b>3 Women victims of intentional homicide by intimate partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2022)</b>	:
family member	:
current or former partner	:

## Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation

<b>4 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	57 e
intimate partner violence	72 e
non-partner violence	37 e
<b>5 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	37 e
<b>6 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)</b>	31 e

## Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else

<b>7 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (% , 18-74, 2021)</b>	31 e
intimate partner violence	31 e
non-partner violence	38 e

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)

e: 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

: not available

# Gender stereotypes in European Union

The Gender Equality Index 2025 present data on gender stereotypes across the EU and key findings alongside public perceptions of gender roles in each domain. The data shows how deeply engrained gender norms continue to influence our daily lives, choices and opportunities.

	EU	
	Women	Men
<b>Gender stereotypes</b>		
<b>1 Men earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	36	45
<b>2 If childcare services are not available, mothers should stay at home with the child and fathers should prioritise their job (% , 16-74 , 2024)</b> <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	33	42
<b>3 A man's most important role is to earn money (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	40	45
<b>4 Women should make most of the decisions on how to run a household (% , 16-74 , 2024)</b> <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	36	38
<b>5 A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl (% , 15+ , 2017/22)<sup>1</sup></b> <i>Disagree or strongly disagree</i>	92	88
<b>6 Women and men are treated in the same way at school / university (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Agree</i>	66	69
<b>7 It is good for family wellbeing when fathers and mothers equally share parental leave (% , 16-74 , 2024)</b> <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	82	78
<b>8 Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	49	48
<b>9 Men are more ambitious than women in politics (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	46	48
<b>10 Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	65	61
<b>11 Men are better treated by medical staff (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Agree</i>	22	16
<b>12 Women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff (% , 15+ , 2024)</b> <i>Agree</i>	67	70
<b>13 A man controlling his wife's finance is acceptable (% , 18+ , 2024)</b> <i>Acceptable</i>	26	46
<b>14 If women share intimate pictures of themselves with someone, they are at least partially responsible if the image is shared online without their consent (% , 18+ , 2024)</b> <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	42	45

Special Eurobarometer 545 on Gender Stereotypes  
 EIGE' CARE survey II  
 2017-2022 European Value Study 5, World Value Survey 7  
 Flash Eurobarometer 544 on Gender Stereotypes - Violence against women

e: 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

: not available

EIGE's calculations, based on microdata

<sup>1</sup> 23 European countries out of 27 answered the question.

## **Many believe that men earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding**

More than one in three women believe that men earn more because their jobs are more demanding. Among men, this view is held by over two in five.

## **The view that without childcare, mothers are expected to stay at home while fathers focus on work remains prevalent**

Across the EU one out of three women thinks that if childcare services are not available mothers should stay home with children while the father should prioritise their job. More than two out of five men agree with this thought.

## **Many people find it acceptable that a man controls his wife's finances**

About one in four women and nearly half of men consider acceptable for a man to control his wife's finances, a view especially common among younger generations.

# About the Index

The Gender Equality Index, first launched in 2013, has become a cornerstone of gender monitoring in the European Union. More than a decade has passed since its first release and during this time, it has served as a valuable tool for benchmarking progress, identifying persistent gaps and supporting evidence-based policymaking across Member States. 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.

Given the changes introduced to the Index, the entire time series has been reconstructed, applying the updated methodology to past years to ensure full comparability over time. Each indicator has been recalculated annually using the most recent data available for that specific year. As a result, the Index time series have been updated and the time series published up to 2024 will no longer be used. This revision preserves the accuracy of historical data while allowing consistent trend analysis under the new methodology.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their effort 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.

## European Institute for Gender Equality

EIGE Gedimino pr. 16  
LT-01103 Vilnius  
LITHUANIA

[eige.europa.eu](https://eige.europa.eu)

Follow us



An EU Agency



Publications Office  
of the European Union