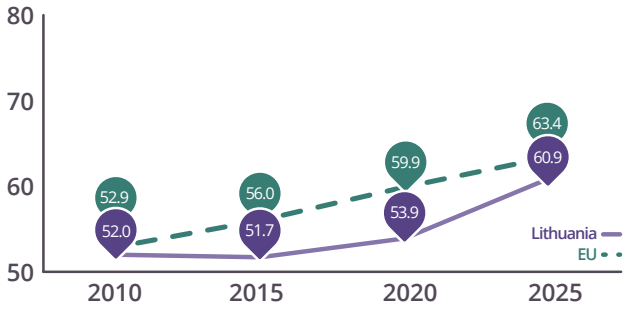
# Gender Equality Index 2025

# Lithuania

European Institute for Gender Equality




Lithuania scores 60.9 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index. Lithuania ranks 14th in the EU. Since 2015, the Gender Equality Index score has increased by 9.2 points. Since 2020 it has increased by 7.0 points. Lithuania has improved its Index score mainly thanks to the improvement in the domain of power and in the domain of money.[1]

Lithuania is improving in gender equality over time yet is performing lower than the EU. The scores show an increasing distance from the EU average.

| | Index 2025 | Change since 2015 | Change since 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| SE | 73.7 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| FR | 73.4 | 9.3 | 3.2 |
| DK | 71.8 | 7.3 | 4.0 |
| ES | 70.9 | 13.2 | 5.2 |
| NL | 69.5 | 9.2 | 4.8 |
| IE | 69.0 | 13.3 | 7.8 |
| BE | 68.5 | 9.5 | 4.9 |
| FI | 68.3 | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| LU | 63.9 | 10.1 | 4.6 |
| PT | 63.4 | 9.1 | 4.3 |
| **EU** | **63.4** | **7.4** | **3.5** |
| DE | 63.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| IT | 61.9 | 9.4 | 3.9 |
| AT | 61.2 | 7.7 | 2.0 |
| **LT** | **60.9** | **9.2** | **7.0** |
| EE | 59.4 | 8.5 | 5.2 |
| MT | 58.9 | 12.8 | 8.6 |
| BG | 58.1 | 1.8 | -0.7 |
| SI | 58.0 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| PL | 57.8 | 7.4 | 5.9 |
| SK | 57.2 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| HR | 57.1 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| EL | 57.0 | 7.3 | 5.7 |
| RO | 57.0 | 7.4 | 5.1 |
| LV | 56.7 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| CZ | 53.2 | 5.3 | 2.8 |
| HU | 51.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| CY | 47.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 |

[1] 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 ranking is determined statistically based on the second decimal place of the Index score.

## Best performance

Lithuania has its **best performance** – among domains in the EU – in the domain of money, with a score of 81.9 points. With this score, Lithuania ranks 6th. This result is given to high scores in financial resources (85.8 points, 5th position) and economic situation (78.1 points, 10th position).

## Most room for improvement

Lithuania has the **most room for improvement** in the domain of health, where it ranks 24th with a score of 79.8 points. Both health status (25th) and health behaviour (20th) hold low positions in the ranking due to lower scores (82.0 and 77.7 points, respectively). However, the domain of power is scoring the lowest (34.6 points, 14th in the EU).

## Biggest improvement

In Lithuania, the **biggest improvement** between 2020 and 2025 occurred in the domain of power, with a score increase of 15.2 points. The improvement is mostly pronounced in economic power (+ 20.9 points) and political power (+ 15.0 points).

## A step backwards

Lithuania records a **step backwards** in the domain of work, which decreased by 1.4 points. This is the result of a slight increase in the labour market (+ 0.3 points since 2020), while segregation and quality of work decreased by 2.4 points.

# Explore Lithuania's Index results

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | Change since 2015 | Change since 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Index** | **52.0** | **51.7** | **53.9** | **60.9** | **9.2** | **7.0** |
| **Work** | **79.5** | **75.0** | **75.3** | **73.9** | **-1.1** | **-1.4** |
| Participation | 94.9 | 91.8 | 92.1 | 92.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Segregation and quality of work | 66.5 | 61.3 | 61.5 | 59.1 | -2.2 | -2.4 |
| **Money** | **83.1** | **74.8** | **75.9** | **81.9** | **7.1** | **6.0** |
| Financial resources | 82.4 | 85.9 | 83.6 | 85.8 | -0.1 | 2.2 |
| Economic situation | 83.8 | 65.2 | 69.0 | 78.1 | 12.9 | 9.1 |
| **Knowledge** | **45.7** | **46.5** | **46.3** | **47.4** | **0.9** | **1.1** |
| Attainment and participation | 65.7 | 64.0 | 64.8 | 70.5 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Segregation | 31.8 | 33.9 | 33.1 | 31.9 | -2.0 | -1.2 |
| **Time** | **69.5** | **69.5** | **63.3** | **63.3** | **-6.2** | **0.0** |
| Care activities | 72.6 | 72.6 | 60.3 | 60.3 | -12.3 | 0.0 |
| Social activities | 66.5 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Power** | **13.4** | **15.1** | **19.4** | **34.6** | **19.5** | **15.2** |
| Political | 20.7 | 24.8 | 33.5 | 48.5 | 23.7 | 15.0 |
| Economic | 12.3 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 33.4 | 18.7 | 20.9 |
| Social | 9.5 | 9.5 | 17.6 | 25.6 | 16.1 | 8.0 |
| **Health** | **74.8** | **74.0** | **78.9** | **79.8** | **5.8** | **0.9** |
| Status | 81.6 | 79.8 | 80.1 | 82.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Behaviour | 68.7 | 68.7 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 9.0 | 0.0 |

# Explore Lithuania's performance by indicator

| | | Lithuania | | EU | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| **Work** | | | | | |
| Participation | Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2023)[1] | 55 | 64 | 44 | 59 |
| | Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2024) | 39 | 38 | 35 | 39 |
| Segregation and quality of work | ICT specialists (%, 15-74, 2024) | 18 | 82 | 20 | 81 |
| | Managerial positions (%, 15-74, 2024) | 38 | 62 | 35 | 65 |
| | Low paid workers (%, 16+, 2024)[2] | 28 | 20 | 28 | 16 |
| **Money** | | | | | |
| Financial resources | Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2024)[3] | 23034 | 27563 | 23000 | 29960 |
| | Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2024) | 12 | | 25 | |
| Economic situation | Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2024)[4] | 77 | 135 | 70 | 152 |
| | In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (%, 16+ employed population, 2024)[5] | 13 | 11 | 16 | 13 |
| **Knowledge** | | | | | |
| Attainment and participation | Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2024) | 71 | 53 | 50 | 39 |
| | Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (%, 25-34, 2024) | 16 | 24 | 27 | 34 |
| Segregation | Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (%, 2023) | 81 | 19 | 75 | 25 |
| | Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (%, 2023) | 30 | 70 | 34 | 66 |
| **Time** | | | | | |
| Care activities | Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (%, 16-74, 2024) | 37 | 25 | 41 | 20 |
| | Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (%, 45-64, 2019) | 22 | 13 | 20 | 13 |
| | Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024) | 60 | 33 | 59 | 33 |
| Social activities | Hours spent on leisure activities per week (%, 16-74, 2024) | 32 | 44 | 30 | 43 |
| | Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (%, 16-74, 2024) | 7 | 11 | 13 | 17 |
| **Power** | | | | | |
| Political | Share of ministers (%, 2024) | 44 | 56 | 35 | 65 |
| | Share of members of parliament (%, 2024) | 30 | 70 | 33 | 67 |
| | Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2024)[6] | 32 | 68 | 32 | 68 |
| Economic | Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (%, 2024) | 28 | 72 | 34 | 66 |
| Social | Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (%, 2024) | 23 | 77 | 23 | 77 |
| **Health** | | | | | |
| Status | Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2024) | 45 | 55 | 66 | 71 |
| | Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (%, 65+, 2023) | 37 | 46 | 44 | 50 |
| Behaviour | People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%, 16+ population, 2019) | 82 | 52 | 73 | 56 |
| | People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%, 16+ population, 2019) | 31 | 34 | 38 | 43 |

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

[1] FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week.
[2] LT: provisional data
[3] LT: provisional data
[4] 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. LT: provisional data
[5] LT: provisional data
[6] Share of members in local municipalities for BG, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, MT, SI.

## Women's employment level among the highest in the EU

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate[1] in Lithuania is 55 % for women and 64 % for men. Women in Lithuania have one of the highest employment rates in the EU. The gender gap is minor among couples without children compared to couples with children. The gender gap is much larger among people born outside the country, and among those with medium or low education.

## Women are under-represented in ICT jobs and in managerial roles

In Lithuania, 18 % of information and communications technology (ICT) specialists are women. The share of women in ICT has dropped by 3 percentage points since 2015. Vertical segregation remains high: only 38 % of women hold managerial roles. This figure has decreased over the last decade.

## Inequalities in earnings between women and men decreased

In Lithuania, women living in couples earn on average 77 % of their partner's earnings, while men in couples earn 35 % more than their partners. Over the last decade, these differences decreased. The disparity in earnings ratio is especially large among couples with children. It is also wide among couples with at least one partner with a low education level.

## The gender pension gap is one of the smallest in the EU

Men's average gross pension is 12 % higher than women's. This is one of the lowest gender pension gaps in the EU.

## Women are more likely than men to attain tertiary education

In Lithuania, 71 % of women aged 30–34 have completed tertiary education, against 53 % for men. Tertiary education is lower among people born in the country. The gender gap is wider among the foreign-born population.

## Gender segregation in education remains high

Four out of five graduates in the fields of EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities, and the Arts) are women in Lithuania. In contrast, STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) are still dominated by men, who make up more than two out of three graduates in these fields. There has been no major change in the last decade.

## The household activities burden remains on women's shoulders

More women than men do housework chores every day (60 % women, 33 % men). The gender gap is similar for couples with and without children. It is wider among older people than among younger people. Women are also more likely to care for children aged 0–11 for more than five hours a day (37 % women, 25 % men).

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

## Gender disparities slightly decrease in politics

The percentage of women in senior and junior ministerial positions remained stable since 2023 at 44 %. Women hold 30 % of parliamentary seats (29 % in 2023) and 32 % in regional assemblies (31 % in 2023).

Lithuania does not have gender quotas for parliament, nor for listed quoted companies.

## Women's presence in listed companies' boards increased

The proportion of women on the boards of the largest listed companies has reached 28 %. It has increased by 3 percentage points since 2023. However, gender inequalities on this field remain high.

## Slight increase in self-perceived health for both women and men

In 2024, 45 % of women rated their health as 'good' or 'very good', compared with 55 % of men. Since 2020, self-perceived health has slightly improved for both women and men (+ 4 percentage points for women, + 6 percentage points for men). The gender gap has grown, especially for those aged 65 and older. Among people with disabilities, only 3 % of women and 8 % of men reported good health.

Women aged 65 are expected to spend 37 % of their remaining life in good health, compared with 46 % for men. This value has increased for both women and men since 2020.

# Explore intersecting inequalities

| | | Women | Men | Gender gap | Gender gap in 2015 | Gap change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Full-time equivalent employment rate (%, 15-89, 2023)[1]** | | | | | | |
| **Family type** | Couple without children | 50 | 52 | -2 | -3 | ● |
| | Couple with children | 83 | 95 | -12 | -8 | ● |
| **Level of education** | Low educated | 13 | 25 | -12 | -9 | ● |
| | Medium educated | 45 | 63 | -18 | -13 | ● |
| | High educated | 76 | 83 | -7 | -7 | ● |
| **Country of birth** | Native born | 56 | 64 | -8 | -8 | ● |
| | Foreign born | 38 | 59 | -21 | -16 | ● |
| **Median partner earnings ratio (18-64,%, 2024)[2]** | | | | | | |
| **Family type** | Couple without children | 98 | 106 | -8 | -7 | ● |
| | Couple with children | 59 | 171 | -112 | -161 | ● |
| **Age groups** | 25-49 | 67 | 156 | -89 | -120 | ● |
| | 50-64 | 100 | 103 | -3 | -35 | ● |
| **Level of education** | Low educated | 52 | 150 | -98 | -122 | ● |
| | Medium educated | 68 | 126 | -58 | -100 | ● |
| | High educated | 86 | 142 | -56 | -95 | ● |
| **Graduates of tertiary education (%, 30-34, 2024)** | | | | | | |
| **Country of birth** | Native born | 71 | 48 | 23 | 22 | ● |
| | Foreign born | 79 | 81 | -2 | n/a | n/a |
| **Disability** | With disabilities | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Without disabilities | 69 | 54 | 15 | 24 | ● |
| **Housework chores every day (%, 16-74, 2024)** | | | | | | |
| **Family type** | Single | 44 | 37 | 7 | n/a | n/a |
| | Lone parent | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Couple without children | 56 | 25 | 31 | n/a | n/a |
| | Couple with children | 74 | 40 | 34 | n/a | n/a |
| **Age groups** | 15/16-24 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | 25-49 | 58 | 35 | 23 | n/a | n/a |
| | 50-64 | 66 | 27 | 39 | n/a | n/a |
| | 65+ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| **Self-perceived health, good or very good (%, 16+, 2024)** | | | | | | |
| **Age groups** | 15/16-24 | 88 | 91 | -3 | 3 | ● |
| | 25-49 | 76 | 75 | 1 | -5 | ● |
| | 50-64 | 36 | 37 | -1 | -7 | ● |
| | 65+ | 11 | 17 | -6 | -3 | ● |
| **Disability** | With disabilities | 3 | 8 | -5 | -2 | ● |
| | Without disabilities | 60 | 67 | -7 | -9 | ● |

● 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.

[1] 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).
[2] 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 not be calculated for Lithuania, but data can be found at indicator level, when available. [1]

- In Lithuania, 25 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is 6 percentage points lower than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- Some 58 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.
- Around 28 % 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.

Lithuania signed the Istanbul Convention in June 2013 but has not yet ratified it. The Convention has not yet entered into force in Lithuania.

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

[1] More information can be found in the report 'Gender Equality Index 2024. Tackling violence against women, tackling gender inequalities'.

# Violence against women

| | | Lithuania | EU |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Women | Women |
| **Physical and/or sexual violence** | | | |
| **1** | **Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)** | 25 | 31 e |
| | *18-29* | 21 | 35 e |
| | *30-44* | 25 | 35 e |
| | *45-64* | 27 | 31 e |
| | *65-74* | 26 | 24 e |
| | *severe limitations* | 34 u | 46 e |
| | *limited but not severely or not limited at all* | 26 | 30 e |
| | *some* | 35 | 40 e |
| | *some or severe* | 35 | 41 e |
| | *no limitations* | 24 | 28 e |
| | *intimate partner violence* | 17 | 18 e |
| | *non-partner violence* | 14 | 20 e |
| **2** | **Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)** | 1 u | 3 e |
| **Femicide** | | | |
| **3** | **Women victims of intentional homicide by intimate partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2022)** | 1.2 | : |
| | *family member* | 0.67 | : |
| | *current or former partner* | 0.53 | : |
| **Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation** | | | |
| **4** | **Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (%, 18-74, 2021)** | 58 | 57 e |
| | *intimate partner violence* | 72 | 72 e |
| | *non-partner violence* | 37 | 37 e |
| **5** | **Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (%, 18-74, 2021)** | : | 37 e |
| **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)** | 22 | 31 e |
| **Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else** | | | |
| **7** | **Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (%, 18-74, 2021)** | 28 | 31 e |
| | *intimate partner violence* | 27 | 31 e |
| | *non-partner violence* | 37 | 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 Lithuania

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.

| | | Lithuania | | EU | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| **Gender stereotypes** | | | | | |
| 1 | **Men earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Tend to agree or totally agree* | 50 | 65 | 36 | 45 |
| 2 | **If childcare services are not available, mothers should stay at home with the child and fathers should prioritise their job (%, 16-74, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Agree or strongly agree* | 44 | 40 | 33 | 42 |
| 3 | **A man's most important role is to earn money (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Tend to agree or totally agree* | 53 | 61 | 40 | 45 |
| 4 | **Women should make most of the decisions on how to run a household (%, 16-74, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Agree or strongly agree* | 38 | 35 | 36 | 38 |
| 5 | **A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl (%, 15+, 2017/22)[1]** | | | | |
| | *Disagree or strongly disagree* | 88 | 73 | 92 | 88 |
| 6 | **Women and men are treated in the same way at school / university (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Agree* | 74 | 81 | 66 | 69 |
| 7 | **It is good for family wellbeing when fathers and mothers equally share parental leave (%, 16-74, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Agree or strongly agree* | 80 | 73 | 82 | 78 |
| 8 | **Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Tend to agree or totally agree* | 53 | 61 | 49 | 48 |
| 9 | **Men are more ambitious than women in politics (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Tend to agree or totally agree* | 45 | 53 | 46 | 48 |
| 10 | **Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Tend to agree or totally agree* | 65 | 56 | 65 | 61 |
| 11 | **Men are better treated by medical staff (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Agree* | 14 | 4 | 22 | 16 |
| 12 | **Women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff (%, 15+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Agree* | 76 | 83 | 67 | 70 |
| 13 | **A man controlling his wife's finance is acceptable (%, 18+, 2024)** | | | | |
| | *Acceptable* | 22 | 40 | 26 | 46 |
| 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)** | | | | |
| | *Tend to agree or totally agree* | 68 | 71 | 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

[1] 23 European countries out of 27 answered the question.

## Perceptions of the earning gap differ between women and men

In Lithuania, 50 % of women think that men earn more because their jobs are more demanding, against 65 % for me. For both genders, the perceptions are above the EU levels.

## Traditional views on men's roles remain widespread in Lithuania

Around 53 % of women and 61 % of men believe that the most important role of a man is to earn money. This belief is particularly strong among people aged 65 or over (68 % women, 70 % men).

## Victim-blaming attitudes towards women's online privacy are common in Lithuania

In Lithuania, 68 % of women and 71 % of men believe that a woman is partially responsible if her intimate images are shared with someone else without her consent. Lithuania's percentages are among the highest in the EU. People of older generations are more likely to agree with this stereotype.

# 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.

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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 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.

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