

# Gender Equality Index 2017: Croatia



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The Gender Equality Index 2017 assesses the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health). The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States (1).

**Progress in gender equality in Croatia, 2005-2015**

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Croatia achieved a score of **58.8 out of 100**, which is 23 points higher than in 2005. Croatia's score is approximately 13 points below the EU-28 average. Croatia ranks 29th in the EU-28, two positions lower than in 2005.

In Croatia, scores in all domains increased from 2005 to 2015.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in Croatia (it ranks 17th in the EU-28 for health) and is one position higher than in 2005. The sub-domain of access to a general practitioner (GP) has the highest score in the European Union, but the sub-domains of state and tobacco tobacco smoking, all scores have improved.

The biggest improvement has taken place in the domain of **knowledge**. The statistical gap improved in terms of gender equality in both of the sub-domains attainment and participation as well as employment. Nevertheless, Croatia is among the least well-performing Member States. Segregation remains a major challenge.

Croatia's score has also improved in the domain of **time**. The situation has improved regarding the gender allocation of time in social activities, in particular, housework. Croatia's score also improved in caring, educational and household activities, which is 27th in the EU-28 for the domain of time.

Gender equality has also improved in the domains of **work** and **money**, albeit to a lesser extent. In relation to the labour market, segregation in professions, whereas part-time has improved.

With regards to money, although the situation has tended to worsen in financial resources, it has slightly improved in terms of distribution of wealth and poverty.

The lowest score in Croatia is in the domain of **power**. The score has increased only slightly and Croatia ranks 21st in the EU-28. Two sub-domains have improved (political and economic power), while one has deteriorated (gender parity in top of boards).



**23.8** Change in score from 2005 to 2015

1. The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Eurostat (Education, labour force, labour force, income, health, violence against women, violence against women and violence against women), Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (Quality of Life Survey), European Monitoring Centre for Change (Survey of Women's Gender Equality) (Attainment and Participation) and the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (Quality of Life Survey). The year of reference is 2005 unless otherwise indicated. The age of the interview population for the violence against women is 18+. The gender parity score is based on the data of Eurostat (Education, labour force, labour force, income, health, violence against women, violence against women and violence against women).

The Gender Equality Index 2017 examines the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health).

The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States.

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### Gender Equality Index 2017: Croatia

EN (PDF, 319.51 KB)



### Indeks ravnopravnosti spolova 2017.: Hrvatska

HR (PDF, 320.4 KB)

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