

Progress in gender equality

The data for 2022 Index is mostly from 2020. The UK is not included.

With 56.0 out of 100 points, Slovakia ranks 24th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 12.6 points below the EU's score.

Slovakia's score has increased by 3.0 points since 2010, primarily due to improvements in the domains of power and money. However, its ranking has dropped by two places because of its slower progress compared to other Member States over the same period of time. Since 2019, Slovakia's score and ranking have remained the same due to the lack of significant changes in all domains.

Best performance

Slovakia's score is the highest (85.2 points) in the domain of health, in which the country ranks 18th among all Member States. With a score of 96.7 points, the country performs best in the sub-domain of access to health services (ranking 18th). Since 2019, the country's score (-0.3 points) and its ranking in the domain of health have remained unchanged.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are strongly pronounced in the domain of power (31.4 points), in which Slovakia ranks 23rd. Most room for improvement is in the sub-domain of economic decision-making, in which Slovakia scores 27.6 points (ranking 21st). Since 2010, Slovakia's score in the domain of power has improved by 1.9 points but has fallen five places. Since 2019, the country's score has stalled (+0.7 points) despite progress in the sub-domains of economic (+1.3 points) and social decision-making (+1.0 points).

Biggest improvement

Since 2010, Slovakia's score has improved the most in the domain of time (+6.4 points), but its ranking has been consistently low in the EU, standing at the 25th place. This change is driven by progress in the sub-domains of social and care activities (+7.7 and +3.8 points, respectively). In the sub-domain of social activities, the country's ranking has moved up three places, from the 27th to the 24th place.

A step backwards

Since 2019, Slovakia's score has decreased slightly (-0.7 points) in the domain of knowledge, but its ranking has remained at the 12th place among EU Member States. This change is due to increasing gender inequality in the sub-domain of attainment and participation (-1.4 points).

		Change since	
		2010	2019
SE	83.9	3.8	0.0
DK	77.8	2.6	0.0
NL	77.3	3.3	1.4
FI	75.4	2.3	0.1
FR	75.1	7.6	-0.4
ES	74.6	8.2	0.9
IE	74.3	8.9	1.2
BE	74.2	4.9	1.5
LU	73.5	12.3	1.1
AT	68.8	10.1	0.8
DE	68.7	6.1	0.1
EU	68.6	5.5	0.6
SI	67.5	4.8	-0.1
MT	65.6	11.2	0.6
IT	65.0	11.7	1.2
PT	62.8	9.1	0.6
LV	61.4	6.2	-0.7
EE	61.0	7.6	-0.6
HR	60.7	8.4	1.5
BG	60.7	5.7	0.8
LT	60.6	5.7	2.2
PL	57.7	2.2	1.1
CY	57.3	8.3	0.3
CZ	57.2	1.6	0.5
SK	56.0	3.0	0.0
HU	54.2	1.8	0.8
RO	53.7	2.9	-0.8
EL	53.4	4.8	0.9

Explore Slovakia's Index results

	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Index	53.0	52.4	52.4	54.1	55.5	56.0	56.0
Work	64.8	64.9	65.5	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.5
Participation	79.0	78.8	80.6	82.6	82.7	83.2	82.7
Segregation and quality of work	53.1	53.4	53.2	53.5	53.7	53.7	53.5
Money	70.2	72.1	74.0	74.2	75.1	75.1	74.8
Financial resources	51.9	53.9	56.4	56.8	57.1	57.5	56.8
Economic situation	95.1	96.4	97.2	96.9	98.8	98.2	98.6
Knowledge	59.5	59.6	60.0	60.4	61.2	61.6	60.9
Attainment and participation	59.1	58.8	58.8	59.7	60.9	60.9	59.5
Segregation	59.9	60.3	61.2	61.1	61.5	62.4	62.3
Time	39.9	43.4	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.3
Care activities	52.7	62.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
Social activities	30.2	30.2	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9
Power	29.5	25.4	23.1	26.8	29.6	30.7	31.4
Political	31.0	28.4	29.0	35.3	36.9	37.2	36.8
Economic	34.1	23.7	14.6	17.9	23.3	26.3	27.6
Social	24.3	24.4	29.1	30.4	30.0	29.6	30.6
Health	84.8	85.0	85.3	85.8	85.5	85.5	85.2
Status	85.4	86.1	87.4	88.1	87.8	87.7	87.7
Behaviour	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	72.9
Access	97.6	97.5	97.3	98.0	97.4	97.6	96.7

About Index

The Gender Equality Index is a tool that monitors progress in gender equality across the EU over time. It measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health, and it is composed of 31 indicators. The Index uses a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 stands for total inequality and 100 for total 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, dis/ability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women monitors, measures and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

The Gender Equality Index 2022 also includes a thematic focus on the COVID-19 pandemic and care.

Explore Slovakia's performance by indicator

		Slovakia		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	FTE employment rate (%)*	46	62	41	57
	Duration of working life (years)	32	36	33	38
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (%)	28	5	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (%)	11	15	22	26
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100)	66	67	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS)	1285	1628	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS)	10504	10795	20010	21013
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (%)	11	10	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80	33	32	20	20
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (%)	24	19	27	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education (%)	10	10	16	15
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (%)	51	26	43	21
Time					
Care activities	People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%)	35	19	37	25
	People doing cooking and/or household, every day (%)	60	16	78	32
Social activities	Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (%)	11	20	27	31
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (%)	9	6	12	11
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (%)	22	77	33	66
	Share of members of parliament (%)	21	78	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies (%)	13	86	29	70
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (%)	28	71	31	68
	Share of board members of central bank (%)	0	100	26	73
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (%)	15	84	40	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (%)	22	77	36	63
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (%)	13	87	20	79
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)	62	69	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years)	80	74	83	78
	Healthy life years at birth (years)	57	56	65	64
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%)**	76	56	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%)	31	41	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (%)	8	7	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (%)	5	5	5	5

* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** EU: EIGE estimation

Source: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making).

Explore intersecting inequalities

		Women	Men	Gender gap in 2020 (p.p)	Gender gap in 2014 (p.p)	Gap change 2014 - 2020
FTE employment rate (%)*						
Family type	Couple without children	41	39	2	-2	●
	Couple with children	64	92	-28	-30	●
Level of education	Low educated	7	16	-9	-5	●
	Medium educated	50	66	-16	-15	●
	High educated	67	76	-9	-11	●
Country of birth	Native born	46	62	-16	-16	●
	Foreign born	45	59	-14	-26	●
At-risk-of-poverty (%)						
Age groups	15/16-24	14	14	0	-1	●
	25-49	11	10	1	0	●
	50-64	9	10	-1	-3	●
	65+	11	7	4	4	●
Disability	Without disabilities	9	9	0	-1	●
	With disabilities	14	12	2	-1	●
Graduates of tertiary education (%)						
Age groups	15/16-24	10	5	5	3	●
	25-49	39	24	15	8	●
	50-64	19	17	2	-2	●
	65+	11	18	-7	-9	●
Country of birth	Native born	24	19	5	1	●
	Foreign born	31	36	-5	-7	●
People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%)**						
Family type	Couple without children	8	8	0	0	●
	Couple with children	77	47	30	30	●
Disability	Without disabilities	37	16	21	21	●
	With disabilities	29	40	-11	-11	●
Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)						
Age groups	15/16-24	95	96	-1	-3	●
	25-49	83	85	-2	-2	●
	50-64	51	56	-5	-3	●
	65+	24	27	-3	-5	●
Disability	Without disabilities	87	90	-3	-1	●
	With disabilities	16	17	-1	-4	●

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

* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** Gap change since 2014 not shown because there are no new data

Source: Source: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making).

Violence

A lack of evidence to assess violence against women

No score is given to Slovakia in the domain of violence, due to a lack of comparable EU-wide data.

Femicide

In 2020, over 788 women were murdered by an intimate partner, a family member or a relative in 17 EU Member States, according to official reports. In Slovakia, no women were reported to have been killed by a family member or by an intimate partner in 2020.

Source: Eurostat, 2020

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence. Slovakia signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 but is yet to ratify it.

EIGE/FRA survey

The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) will carry out a survey on violence against women (VAW II) in eight EU Member States (CZ, DE, IE, CY, LU, HU, RO, SE), which will complement the Eurostat-led data collection on gender-based violence and other forms of interpersonal violence (EU-GBV) in the remaining countries. The use of a unified methodology will ensure the availability of comparable data across all EU Member States. Data collection will be completed in 2023, and the results will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024 and its thematic focus on violence against women.

Index 2022 - thematic focus on COVID-19

The Gender Equality Index 2022 focuses on socio-economic consequences resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The thematic focus analyses the following aspects:

- Childcare
- Long-term care
- Housework
- Flexible working arrangement

The data was gathered using a survey that was carried out in all EU Member States between June and July 2021. Both the survey design and data collection timeframe ensured a comprehensive coverage of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact. The survey was conducted using an international web panel with a quota sampling method based on a stratification approach^[1]. It targeted the general population, aged between 20 and 64 years. Representative quotas were designed based on 2020 Eurostat population statistics. Post-stratification weighting was carried out to adjust for differences between the sample and population distribution in key variables and to ensure the sample accurately reflected the socio-demographic structure of the target population.

[1] The data was collected via a web survey using the international panel platform CINT as a main resource. CINT is an international platform that brings together several international panels, reaching more than 100 million registered panellists across more than 150 countries. To fulfil the required sampling in small countries, additional panel providers (IPSOS, TOLUNA, KANTAR) were engaged, which allowed for the same profiling requirements of the respondents and GDPR compliance.

COVID-19 in Slovakia

Slovakia EU
Women Men Women Men

	Slovakia Women	Slovakia Men	EU Women	EU Men
Childcare				
Caring for children/grandchildren 0-11 every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)				
Less than 1 hour	12	8	10	14
Between 1 and 4 hours	44	61	50	65
More than 4 hours	43	31	40	21
Caring for children/grandchildren 12-17 every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)				
Less than 1 hour	36	28	22	23
Between 1 and 4 hours	50	62	58	63
More than 4 hours	13	10	20	14
Relying on external support for children 0-17 by type of support (% , 20–64, 2021)				
Daycare centre/school (also if with reduced offer/online format)	45	46	42	51
After-school programme(s) and other extracurricular activities	42	41	41	49
Nanny or babysitter	19	24	22	31
Nurse or social worker	17	19	20	28
Grandparents or other relatives	51	50	46	54
Other adults (neighbours, friends, parents from child's school or daycare)	32	24	32	39
Caring for children/grandchildren 0-11 and participating in social and individual activities (% , 20–64, 2021)				
Never	15	11	13	7
1-2 times a week	23	17	13	9
3 times a week or more	62	72	74	84
Distribution of care and supervision for children (aged 0-11) (% , 20-64, EU, 2021)				
Completely or mostly my partner	6	38	13	31
About equal or both together	35	43	32	44
Completely or mostly me	57	16	52	23
Mainly another person	2	4	2	2
Long-term care				
Long-term caring (% , 20–64, 2021)				
	31	25	30	31
Long-term caring every day during the pandemic (% , 20–64, 2021)				
Less than 1 hour	26	23	20	21
Between 1 and 4 hours	55	54	62	60
More than 4 hours	19	23	18	19
Rely on external support by use of external support (% , 20-64, 2021)				
Residential long-term care facilities/ institutions	34	47	39	57
Daycare centre	46	49	39	55
Home-based personal care workers	40	44	43	58
Domestic cleaners and helpers	35	39	45	58
Nurse and/or health care assistants	35	41	41	57
Social worker	33	39	36	52
Relatives, neighbours, friends	61	69	65	72
Long-term caring and participating in social and individual activities (% , 20–64, 2021)				
Never	12	10	9	6
1-2 times a week	11	15	12	8
3 times a week or more	77	76	79	86
Housework				
Undertaking housework tasks every day (% , 20–64, 2021)				
Less than 1 hour	8	21	11	18
Between 1 and 4 hours	75	70	69	70
More than 4 hours	17	8	20	12
Distribution of housework chores within the household (% , 20-64, EU, 2021)				
Completely or mostly my partner	12	55	11	39
About equal or both together	25	34	22	40
Completely or mostly me	63	11	66	20
Mainly another person	0	0	1	2
Flexible working arrangement				
Change in your working time arrangements (% , 20–64, 2021)				
You chose to reduce your working time to take care of your children and/or other relatives	6	5	8	10
You chose to change your working time in order to take care of your children and/or other relatives	12	13	12	18
You chose to reduce your working time and/or change your working schedule for reason other than care	4	5	7	10
Your employer reduced your working time	12	6	10	10
Your working time increased	6	4	7	6

Source: EIGE's survey on gender equality and socio-economic consequences of COVID-19



European Institute
for Gender Equality

Explore the 2022 Index

European Institute for Gender Equality

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.

© European Institute for Gender Equality, 2022. This factsheet was developed in cooperation with PPMI. Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

European Institute for Gender Equality
Gedimino pr. 16
LT- 01103 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

Contact details


eige.europa.eu 

facebook.com/eige.europa.eu 

twitter.com/eurogender 

youtube.com/user/eurogender 

eige.sec@eige.europa.eu 

+370 52157444 

eurogender.eige.europa.eu 