

Gender Equality Index 2015: Slovakia



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The Gender Equality Index is a unique measurement tool that synthesises the complexity of gender equality into a user-friendly and easy-to-understand measure. Based on the EU policy framework, it assists the monitoring of progress in gender equality across the European Union over time.

The Gender Equality Index consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (violence and interacting inequalities). The Gender Equality Index assigns scores for Member States between 1 for total inequality and 100 for full equality. It measures gender gaps between women and men as well as takes into account the country context and the different levels of achievement of Member States in various areas. A high overall score reflects both small (or absent) gender gaps and a good situation for all (e.g. high involvement of both women and men in employment).

The Gender Equality Index 2015 measures how far (or close) the EU and its Member States were from achieving gender equality in 2005, 2010 and 2012 (1). It provides results for each domain and sub-domain. It also presents the first attempt to calculate a composite measure for violence against women.

Progress in gender equality in Slovakia since 2005

With a score of **36.5** out of 100 and a decrease of five points, Slovakia faces additional challenges in comparison with the EU-28 average. Under-representation of women in the domain of power has increased, especially in the economic sphere. The unequal division of time dedicated to childcare and domestic activities between women and men persists while the time devoted by the whole population to leisure and voluntary activities decreased, with important consequences on work-life balance.

Significant progress is visible in the domain of money, with a considerable increase in earnings. This increase is relatively higher among women. Nevertheless, gender gaps remain significant in this domain as well as in the domain of work. Gender equality in education also remains a great challenge. Despite visible progress in educational attainment, participation in lifelong learning dropped for the entire population. This is reflected by a decreased score in the domain of knowledge. The gender equality score in the domain of health is high, showing good gender balance in access to services and overall health status. However, important differences in the health-related behaviours of women and men will be added to the Gender Equality Index in the future to provide a more complete picture of gender equality in health.



1) The Gender Equality Index is calculated according to the Gender Equality Index (GEI) methodology. The GEI is a composite index of six domains: work, money, knowledge, time, power and health. The GEI is calculated as the average of the scores in each domain. The GEI is calculated as the average of the scores in each domain. The GEI is calculated as the average of the scores in each domain.

This publication summarises the main results of the Gender Equality Index 2015 for Slovakia. It presents scores for 2005, 2010 and 2012, allowing for an assessment of the progress made in the pursuit of gender equality in Slovakia over time. This publication summarises the main results of the Gender Equality Index 2015 for Slovakia. It presents scores for 2005, 2010 and 2012, allowing for an assessment of the progress made in the pursuit of gender equality in Slovakia over time.

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Gender Equality Index 2015: Slovakia

EN (PDF, 481.49 KB)



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