

Gender Equality Index 2017: Czech Republic



Gender Equality Index 2017: Czech Republic

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 (1).

Progress in gender equality in the Czech Republic, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017, the Czech Republic achieved a score of **53.4 out of 100**, which matches its 2005 score. This score is nearly 11 points below the EU-28 average. The Czech Republic is one of three EU Member States that did not progress in terms of gender equality between 2005 and 2015. The Czech Republic ranks 2nd in the EU which represents a step of improvement since 2005. The scores in all domains are below the EU-28 average.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in the Czech Republic, which ranks 17th in the EU for this domain. The score for access to medical and dental services is the 6th highest in the EU.

The biggest improvement has taken place in the domain of **time**, which has progressed at EU-28 level. Gender equality has particularly improved in the allocation of time for social activities. However, the score for time is still below the EU-28 average.

Gender equality in the domain of **work** has stalled since 2005. There is a lack for improvements especially in the sub-domain of equal pay for work of equal value, for which the Czech Republic ranks 27th in the EU-28.

The smallest factor in the domain of **money**. The Czech Republic has the highest score in the EU-28 regarding gender equality in terms of the risk of poverty and social exclusion. The Czech Republic has gained two positions in the domain of money to reach the 16th position.

The score in the domain of **knowledge** has increased but still lags behind in the overall contribution of women and men in certain study fields.

The lowest score is in the domain of **power**, which has regressed due to under-representation of women in the economic sphere. It also ranks lowest in the Czech Republic for the lowest score in the EU-28.

14 Change in score from 2005 to 2015



1. The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Council Directive 2006/54/EC on equal treatment in employment, Council Directive 2006/48/EC on access to credit for equal opportunities of natural persons, Council Directive 2006/49/EC on the taking-up and pursuit of the activity of insurance undertakings, Council Directive 2006/53/EC on the taking-up and pursuit of the activity of investment services, Council Directive 2006/54/EC on equal treatment in employment, Council Directive 2006/48/EC on access to credit for equal opportunities of natural persons, Council Directive 2006/49/EC on the taking-up and pursuit of the activity of insurance undertakings, Council Directive 2006/53/EC on the taking-up and pursuit of the activity of investment services. The age of the interview population for the index is under 75, 16-74, 16-74 and 16-74.

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.

Read more

[Explore your country's scores on the Gender Equality Index online platform](#)



[Read about the scores of other EU Member States](#)



[Read the report "Gender Equality Index 2017: Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005-2015"](#)



Downloads

 [Gender Equality Index 2017: Czech Republic](#)
EN (PDF, 319.65 KB)

 [Index rovnosti žen a mužů 2017: Česká republika](#)
CS (PDF, 326.42 KB)

Metadata

COUNTRY: Czechia

AREAS: Gender Equality Index 2017 country factsheets, Gender Equality Index

AUTHOR: EIGE

PUBLISHER: EIGE

ISBN: 978-92-9470-497-9

DOI: 10.2839/444924