

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 23rd in the EU, which represents a drop of six positions 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 maternal 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 level. Gender equality has generally improved in the allocation of time for social activities. However, the score for time in the private domain in the Czech Republic.

Gender equality in the domain of **work** has stalled since 2005. There is little progress especially in the sub-domains of segregation and quality of work, 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 below 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 (gender equality in employment), Council Directive 2006/48/EC (maternity protection), Council Directive 2006/52/EC (access to maternal services), Council Directive 2006/53/EC (dental services), Council Directive 2006/54/EC (gender equality in pay), Council Directive 2006/54/EC (gender equality in working conditions), Council Directive 2006/54/EC (gender equality in social security) and of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1256/2009 (gender equality in social security). The age of the reference population for the index is under 65. See also the methodology on page 10.

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