

# Gender Equality Index 2017: Slovakia



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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.<sup>1)</sup>

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

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Slovakia achieved a score of **52.4 out of 100**, which is the same score as in 2005. This score is roughly 18 points below the EU28 average. Slovakia is one of the three EU Member States that has not progressed in terms of gender equality from 2005 to 2015. Slovakia is ranked 20th in the EU and it has not improved.

The greatest equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in Slovakia it ranks 10th in the EU. This situation is relatively better in terms of access to mental and dental services, for which Slovakia ranks 10th in the European Union.

The biggest improvement has taken place in the domain of **money** (not mostly to an increase in gender equality in earnings and income). Slovakia reaches the 2nd highest score of the EU28 in the sub-domain of economic situation which deals with the role of poverty and the distribution of wealth in the population.

The score in the domain of **knowledge** has also progressed. The situation regarding segregation in study more gender equal than in attainment and participation (79th and 25th rank, respectively).

The domain of **work** has stalled. There is much room for improvement, especially in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work, where the score is the lowest of the EU28.

The greatest challenges are in **time and power**. They represent the lowest scores of Slovakia and gender equality in these domains has regressed. Regarding time, the situation has particularly deteriorated in the allocation of care for own children. In power, the decrease is due to the sub-domain of economic power and, more generally, to the disadvantage of women among the board members of the companies.

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



**1)** The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Gender Equality Index, EU Gender Index Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Europe for age of household (European Quality of Life Survey), European Working Conditions Survey, EU Gender Equality Index (Research and Data on Gender-equality) and EU Gender-equality Index of the Institute for Gender Studies (European Institute for Gender Equality). The use of primary or secondary data on non-representative sampling through the website associated with the indicators is either direct or indirect sampling of the sector.

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



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## Downloads



**Gender Equality Index 2017: Slovakia**

EN (PDF, 319.72 KB)



**Index rodovej rovnosti 2017: Slovensko**

SK (PDF, 326.79 KB)

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## Metadata

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