

Gender Equality Index 2017: Slovenia



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The Gender Equality Index 2017 assesses 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 Slovenia, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017, Slovenia achieved a score of **66.4 out of 100**, which is about eight points higher than its score for 2005. The score is approximately two points above the EU-28. Slovenia ranks 10th in the European Union in its business position.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in Slovenia, with 100 in the EU-28 health. The situation is relatively better in terms of access to medical and dental services, an area which holds the 5th highest score in the group.

The biggest improvement has taken place in the domain of **power**. All the indicators in the sub-domain of political power have significantly increased, along with the share of women on the board of the central bank, one of the elements of economic power. Slovenia's score for electoral power is the second highest in the EU-28.

Slovenia's score in the domain of **money** has also improved, although in a lesser extent. Gender equality has improved in relation to the distribution of earnings and income. Slovenia has obtained the third highest score of EU-28 in the sub-domain of economic inequality, which deals with the role of women and the distribution of wealth throughout the population.

Slovenia's score in the domains of **work and time** has not progressed while in the domain of **work**, this is the issue of equality in all the sub-domains, in the domain of time this indicator has slightly improved with regards to the allocation of time for care activities, but has deteriorated in relation to social activities. Nevertheless, Slovenia's score in the sub-domain of social activities is the 4th highest in the European Union.

The domain of **knowledge** remains Slovenia's lowest score, although the sub-domain of integration has improved slightly. It remains a major challenge area (Slovenia ranks 25th in the European Union) from.



4.2 Change in score from 2005 to 2015

(1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Gender Equality Index, EU Gender Mainstreaming Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Europe for days of knowledge (European Quality of Life Survey, European Working Conditions Survey), EU Gender Equality Index (Violence and Sex in Context) (Survey on the role of non-indigenous people against violence against women), The use of parental leave (DASH for data on non-indigenous people) (Survey of the employment conditions for non-indigenous in other EU-28) and the knowledge of the sector.

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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.

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Gender Equality Index 2017: Slovenia

EN (PDF, 320.02 KB)



Indeks enakosti spolov za leto 2017: Slovenija

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