

The data for 2023 Index is mostly from 2021.

Progress in gender equality

With 57.9 points out of 100, Czechia ranks 25th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 12.3 points below the score for the EU as a whole.¹

Since 2010, Czechia's score has increased by 2.3 points, mainly due to improvements in the domains of money (+ 5.6 points) and knowledge (+ 4.4 points). Since 2020, Czechia's score has increased by 0.7 points. This can be attributed to increases in the domains of work (+ 1.8 points) and knowledge (+ 0.9 points). Due to Czechia making slower progress than other Member States, the country's ranking in the Index has fallen by two places since 2020, and currently stands in 25th place.

[1] The Gender Equality Index 2023 has been affected by certain changes in EU-wide surveys and through the use of the most up-to-date sources. For the first time, it benefits from EIGE's survey data on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities carried out across the EU in 2022, and from new data from the 2021 EWCTS survey (Eurofound). Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, which came into force from 1 January 2021, also introduced some changes into the EU-LFS. These methodological changes will affect nine indicators included in the domains of work, knowledge and time, together with their respective scores, as well as the overall Index and the analysis of intersecting inequalities using the respective indicators.

An analysis has been carried out of the possible impact that these changes may have had on the Index and on the interpretation of the corresponding time series. Despite the break in time series that the changes entail, the time series analysis can be considered adequate (see Index 2023 report).

		Change since	
		2010	2020
SE	82.2	2.1	-1.7
NL	77.9	3.9	0.6
DK	77.8	2.6	0.0
ES	76.4	10.0	1.8
BE	76.0	6.7	1.8
FR	75.7	8.2	0.6
LU	74.7	13.5	1.2
FI	74.4	1.3	-1.0
IE	73.0	7.6	-1.3
AT	71.2	12.5	2.4
DE	70.8	8.2	2.1
EU	70.2	7.1	1.6
SI	69.4	6.7	1.9
IT	68.2	14.9	3.2
MT	67.8	13.4	2.2
PT	67.4	13.7	4.6
BG	65.1	10.1	4.4
LT	64.1	9.2	3.5
PL	61.9	6.4	4.2
LV	61.5	6.3	0.1
HR	60.7	8.4	0.0
CY	60.7	11.7	3.4
EE	60.2	6.8	-0.8
SK	59.2	6.2	3.2
EL	58.0	9.4	4.6
CZ	57.9	2.3	0.7
HU	57.3	4.9	3.1
RO	56.1	5.3	2.4

Best performance

Czechia's highest ranking is in the domain of money (15th among all Member States), in which the country scores 79.4 points. Since 2020, progress has stalled in this domain (+ 0.4 points), and its position in the ranking has remained the same. Within this domain, the country's best ranking (2nd place) in the sub-domain of economic situation, with a score of 98.3 points. The country's score for this sub-domain has increased (+ 1.2 points) since 2020, moving Czechia up one place in the ranking for this sub-domain. Czechia ranks 18th in the sub-domain of financial resources, with a score of 64.1 points.

Most room for improvement

Czechia's lowest-scoring domain (30.2 points) is that of power, in which the country ranks 25th among the EU Member States. Since 2020, progress in this domain has stalled (+ 0.5 points), and its ranking has remained the same. With a score of 20.0 points, Czechia's greatest room for improvement is in the sub-domain of economic decision-making, in which Czechia ranks 26th in the EU. Gender inequalities are also particularly pronounced in the sub-domain of social decision-making, in which the country scores 31.6 points and ranks 23rd.

Biggest improvement

Since 2020, the biggest improvement in Czechia's scores has been in the domain of work (+ 1.8 points), in which the country has maintained its ranking of 24th place. An improvement of + 3.0 points in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work to 56.8 points has been the key driver of this change. Due to other Member States making faster progress, however, Czechia's ranking has fallen by one place, dropping to last place in the EU.

A step backwards

Since 2020, Czechia's ranking in the domain of time (57.0 points) has fallen by nine places, dropping to 26th place out of all Member States. This change is due to a decrease in score (- 5.8 points) in the sub-domain of social activities to 51.9 points. As a result, Czechia's ranking in this sub-domain has dropped six places, and currently stands at 20th place in the EU. Although the country's score in the sub-domain of care activities (62.8 points) has increased (+ 6.0 points) since 2020, its ranking has fallen four places to last place in the EU.

Convergence

Upward convergence in gender equality describes increasing equality between women and men in the EU, accompanied by a decline in variations between Member States. This means that countries with lower levels of gender equality are catching up with those with the highest levels, thereby reducing disparities across the EU. Analysis of convergence patterns in the Gender Equality Index shows that disparities between Member States decreased over the period 2010–2021, and that **EU countries continue their trend of upward convergence.**

Looking more closely at the performance of each Member State, patterns can be identified that reflect a relative improvement or slipping back in the Gender Equality Index score of each Member State in relation to the EU average.

Czechia is improving at a **slower pace** than other Member States. Its Gender Equality Index score has improved, but remains consistently and significantly lower than the EU average. Czechia's progress in gender equality has been slower, and the gap between the country and the EU average has widened over time.

Explore Czechia's Index results

										Change since	
	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010	2020	
Index	55.6	56.7	53.6	55.7	56.2	56.7	57.2	57.9	2.3	0.7	
Work	64.9	65.3	66.1	67.0	67.0	67.4	67.1	68.9	4.0	1.8	
Participation	78.9	79.9	81.8	83.5	84.3	84.5	83.5	83.6	4.7	0.1	
Segregation and quality of work	53.3	53.3	53.5	53.7	53.3	53.8	53.8	56.8	3.5	3.0	
Money	73.8	74.0	75.9	76.7	76.8	78.9	79.0	79.4	5.6	0.4	
Financial resources	55.1	55.8	58.8	59.8	60.4	63.8	64.2	64.1	9.0	-0.1	
Economic situation	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.2	97.6	97.5	97.1	98.3	-0.4	1.2	
Knowledge	55.4	57.7	57.3	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.9	59.8	4.4	0.9	
Attainment and participation	61.4	66.3	66.9	69.9	67.7	66.4	65.3	66.5	5.1	1.2	
Segregation	50.0	50.2	49.2	49.8	50.3	51.6	53.1	53.8	3.8	0.7	
Time	53.8	55.5	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.0	3.2	-0.3	
Care activities	55.8	59.4	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	62.8	7.0	6.0	
Social activities	51.9	51.9	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7	51.9	0.0	-5.8	
Power	31.0	32.0	22.6	26.1	27.7	28.1	29.7	30.2	-0.8	0.5	
Political	30.7	31.7	36.6	37.8	40.0	43.2	45.4	43.4	12.7	-2.0	
Economic	27.4	29.0	9.2	13.6	16.4	17.1	19.1	20.0	-7.4	0.9	
Social	35.6	35.6	34.2	34.3	32.5	30.1	30.2	31.6	-4.0	1.4	
Health	85.7	85.7	86.0	86.3	86.3	86.3	84.8	84.8	-0.9	0.0	
Status	89.1	89.0	89.6	90.0	90.0	89.9	89.9	89.8	0.7	-0.1	
Behaviour	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	68.6	68.6	-3.7	0.0	
Access	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.7	98.9	98.9	99.1	98.9	1.0	-0.2	

Explore Czechia's performance by indicator

		Czechia		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*	48	66	42	57
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2021)	33	39	34	38
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2021)	27	6	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (% , 15+ workers, 2021)	18	28	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	61	65	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	1463	1845	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2021)	15222	16212	20261	21221
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)	10	6	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2021)	29	30	20	20
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)	22	20	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2021)	14	14	19	18
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2021)	47	21	43	21
Time					
Care activities	People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	34	19	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	58	20	63	36
Social activities	Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	23	28	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	7	8	11	15
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	12	88	34	66
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	23	77	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2023)**	22	78	30	70
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2023)	21	79	33	67
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2022)	0	100	28	72
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2022)	30	70	41	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2022)	13	87	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2022)	8	92	20	80
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)	65	70	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021)	81	74	83	77
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2021)	63	61	64	63
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	70	50	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	27	33	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	3	2	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	2	2	5	5

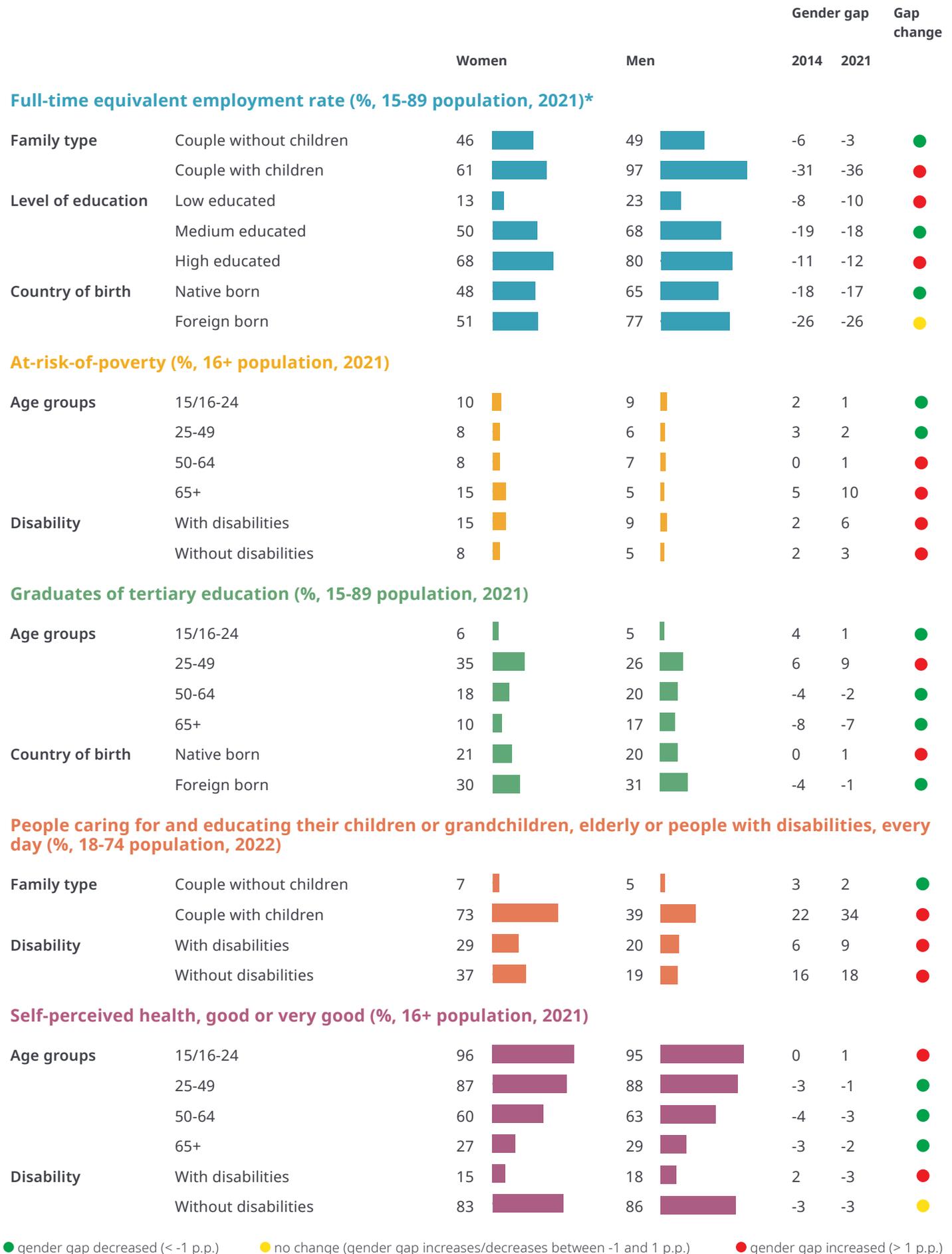
* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** CZ: Regional assemblies

*** EU: EIGE estimation

Source: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), EIGE (Survey on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities, Women and Men in Decision-Making).

Explore intersecting inequalities



● gender gap decreased (< -1 p.p.)

● no change (gender gap increases/decreases between -1 and 1 p.p.)

● gender gap increased (> 1 p.p.)

* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

Source: Eurostat (European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), EIGE's survey on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities.

Violence

A lack of evidence to assess violence against women

No score is given to Czechia in the domain of violence, due to a lack of comparable EU-wide data.

Femicide

In 2021, 720 women were murdered by an intimate partner, family member or relative in 17 EU Member States, according to official reports. In Czechia, seven women were murdered by an intimate partner, and five women were murdered by a family member.

Violence at a glance

Intimate partner violence

No data is available. Data on intimate partner violence will be updated in 2024 using Eurostat data complemented by the survey on violence against women carried out by FRA and EIGE.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Sexual harassment at work

No data is available. Data on sexual harassment at work will be updated in 2024 using Eurostat data complemented by the survey on violence against women carried out by FRA and EIGE.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence. Czechia signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2016, but has not yet ratified it. The Convention has not yet entered into force in Czechia.

The European Council approved the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention on 1 June 2023.

EIGE/FRA survey on violence against women

The Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) will carry out a survey on violence against women (VAW II) in eight EU Member States (CZ, DE, IE, CY, LU, HU, RO, SE), which will complement the Eurostat-led data collection on gender-based violence and other forms of interpersonal violence (EU-GBV) in the remaining countries. The use of a unified methodology will ensure the availability of comparable data across all EU Member States. Data collection will be completed this year, and the results will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024, with its thematic focus on violence against women.

Thematic focus

The Gender Equality Index 2023 focuses on the socially fair transition of the European Green Deal. Its thematic focus analyses the following aspects:

- **Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation**
- **Energy**
- **Transport**
- **Decision-making**

The data was collected through various surveys, such as the EIGE 2022 survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities, as well as other EU-wide surveys.¹ The EIGE survey focused on gender differences in unpaid care, including links to transport, the environment and personal consumption and behaviour.

Focus 2023: The European Green Deal

Women in Czechia are more likely than men to feel responsible for tackling climate change

In 2018, 23 % of women and 22 % of men in Czechia felt personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change, which is considerably lower than the EU average (62 % and 61 %, respectively). In 2022, more women (48 %) than men (41 %) reported regularly choosing environmentally friendly options in housework activities, such as recycling and using eco-friendly cleaning products. In comparison, the EU averages were 59 % for women and 53 % for men.

Women in Czechia show a greater preference for environmentally friendly modes of transportation, compared with both men and their EU counterparts

In 2022, 41 % of women in Czechia, compared with 34 % of men, regularly opted for low carbon emission modes of transport such as cycling, public transport and car-pooling, instead of their personal car. Similarly, more women (51 %) than men (42 %) reported using public transport as one of their three main means of transportation during a typical week. In comparison, the average figures for the EU were 32 % for women and 29 % for men.

The energy and transport sectors and decision-making positions suffer from significant underrepresentation of women

In 2022, women comprised 18 % of workers in the energy sector in Czechia. Similarly, women accounted for 24 % of workers in the transport sector. In 2022, only 26 % of senior administrative staff within national ministries dealing with the environment and climate change were women, which is notably lower than the EU average of 44 %. Women constituted just 20 % of decision-making roles within parliamentary committees dealing with the environment and climate change, compared with the EU average of 30 %.

[1] The following sources were used: the EIGE survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities; the European Social Survey; Eurostat-LFS; EU-SILC; education statistics; and the EIGE's WiDM.

Green Deal in Czechia

	Czechia		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation				
Personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change (% ,15+, 2018)	23	22	62	61
Avoiding animal products (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	16	12	31	23
Sometimes	43	39	43	41
Never	41	49	26	36
Avoiding plastic single-use products (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	27	23	49	42
Sometimes	58	56	44	46
Never	14	21	7	11
Choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare activities (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	26	26	51	49
Sometimes	61	58	41	41
Never	13	16	8	10
Choosing friendly options in housework activities daily (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	48	41	59	53
Sometimes	43	49	35	39
Never	9	10	6	8
Tertiary graduates in natural sciences and technologies (% ,15+, 2021)*				
Natural sciences and technologies	41	59	36	64
Natural sciences	63	37	56	44
Technologies	34	66	28	72
Energy				
People unable to keep the home adequately warm (% ,+16, 2021)				
65+	3	2	8	6
Low educational attainment	5	4	12	12
Single	4	4	10	9
Lone parents	6	4	12	11
Non-EU migrants	4	6	12	13
People with disabilities	4	3	12	11
People with arrears on utility bills (% ,+16, 2021)				
16-24	2	2	8	9
Low educational attainment	3	4	9	10
Single	4	4	10	9
Lone parents	6	4	12	11
Non-EU migrants	1	0	11	12
People with disabilities	2	2	8	9
Employed in the energy sector (% ,+15, 2022)	18	82	24	76
Transport				
People opting for low carbon-emission modes of transport (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	41	34	42	41
Sometimes	40	46	39	41
Never	20	20	19	18
People using the car as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)	60	70	66	70
People using public transportation as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)	51	42	32	29
People using walking as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)	64	58	46	43
Employed in the transport sector (% ,15+, 2022)	24	76	22	78
Decision-making				
Senior administrators in national ministries dealing with environment and climate change (% ,2022)	74	26	56	44
Members of parliamentary committees dealing with environment and climate change (% ,2022)	80	20	70	30

* CZ, 2020

Source: EIGE Survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities, European Social Survey, Eurostat LFS, EU-SILC, Education statistics, EIGE Women and Men in Decision-Making.

About Index

The Gender Equality Index is a tool for monitoring progress in gender equality across the EU over time. It measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and is composed of 31 indicators. The Index uses a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 stands for total inequality and 100 for total equality.

Two additional domains are included in the Index, but do not impact a country's final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, dis/ability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women monitors, measures and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

The Gender Equality Index 2023 also includes a thematic focus on the socially fair transition of the European Green Deal.

This year's edition of the Index includes a long-awaited update to the domain of time using the EIGE survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities.

EIGE's survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities

This EIGE survey focuses on gender differences in unpaid care in order to better understand how they impact the job opportunities, work-life balance, leisure and social activities of women and men. The survey aims to fill current data gaps and improve the capacity of the Gender Equality Index to capture changes in the domain of time in a more conceptually sound, coherent and regular way. The findings from this EIGE survey will contribute to monitoring the European Care Strategy and the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, as reducing the gender gap in care is a key objective of these strategies. The survey was carried out during the summer of 2022, and involved over 60,000 respondents aged 16-74 across the 27 EU Member States.

European Institute for Gender Equality

We are an independent centre and the primary source for information on gender equality in the European Union. We contribute to making the European Union become a Union of Equality, where women and men, girls and boys in all their diversity are free to pursue their chosen path in life, have equal opportunities to thrive, and can equally participate in and lead our societies.

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