



The data for 2023 Index is mostly from 2021.

## Progress in gender equality

With 69.4 points out of 100, Slovenia ranks 12th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 0.8 points below the score for the EU a whole. <sup>1</sup>

Since 2010, Slovenia's score has increased by 6.7 points, mainly due to improvements in the domain of power (+ 15.0 points). Since 2020, Slovenia's overall score has risen by 1.9 points, but its ranking has remained the same, in 12th place. Improvements in the domains of knowledge (+ 4.7 points) and power (+ 2.8 points) have been the main drivers of the country's increased overall score. The country has also registered a setback in the score (- 3.6 points) in the domain of time.

[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
<b>EU</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>SI</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
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

Slovenia's highest ranking (7th) is in the domain of time, in which it scores 69.3 points. The country has maintained this position in the ranking since 2020, even though its score for this domain has decreased by 3.6 points. Within the domain of time, Slovenia performs best in the sub-domain of social activities (62.3 points), in which it ranks 4th in the EU. Slovenia's score in this sub-domain has decreased (- 14.1 points) since 2020, but this did not lead to a drop in its ranking.

## Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities in Slovenia are strongly pronounced in the domain of health (86.5 points), in which the country ranks 16th in the EU. Since 2020, Slovenia's progress in this domain has stalled (- 0.4 points) and its ranking has remained the same. The country shows the greatest room for improvement in the sub-domain of access, in which Slovenia scores 96.0 points and ranks 20th. Since 2020, the country's score in this sub-domain has decreased (- 1.8 points), and its ranking has dropped by three places.

## Biggest improvement

Since 2020, Slovenia's biggest improvement in score has been in the domain of knowledge (+ 4.7 points), moving the country's ranking up from 22nd place to 14th in this domain. An improvement in the sub-domain of attainment and participation (+ 10.1 points) has been the key driver of this change. As a result, the country's ranking in this sub-domain has increased by four places, currently standing at 11th place. Meanwhile, Slovenia scores 47.1 points in the sub-domain of segregation and ranks 22nd, a rise of two places since 2020.

## A step backwards

Since 2020, Slovenia's score in the domain of work (75.8 points) has increased by 2.4 points, but its ranking has dropped by one place, moving from 14th to 15th among the EU Member States. The step backwards in ranking in this domain is due to other Member States making faster progress. The country ranks 15th in the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work (65.3 points), following a drop of two places since 2020. In the sub-domain of participation, the country scores 88.0 points and ranks 8th 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.

Slovenia is *flattening*. Its Gender Equality Index score is just about the EU average, but has grown at a slower pace over time. The gap between the country and the EU has narrowed over time.

# Explore Slovenia's Index results

										Change since	
	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010	2020	
<b>Index</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
<b>Work</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
Participation	84.4	83.7	83.5	86.5	86.7	87.2	87.3	88.0	3.6	0.7	
Segregation and quality of work	61.3	60.7	61.7	62.1	61.6	61.1	61.7	65.3	4.0	3.6	
<b>Money</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	
Financial resources	67.3	68.3	69.8	70.0	70.7	71.6	71.8	72.7	5.4	0.9	
Economic situation	95.8	96.7	95.5	97.1	97.4	97.9	98.0	98.3	2.5	0.3	
<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
Attainment and participation	68.4	67.1	67.4	66.9	66.6	67.5	68.2	78.3	9.9	10.1	
Segregation	44.2	45.0	44.9	46.9	46.9	47.4	46.0	47.1	2.9	1.1	
<b>Time</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	
Care activities	64.5	72.3	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5	77.1	12.6	7.6	
Social activities	72.4	72.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	62.3	-10.1	-14.1	
<b>Power</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Political	44.5	46.3	65.4	67.3	64.4	59.2	55.6	56.2	11.7	0.6	
Economic	29.9	56.4	61.5	50.4	44.7	45.1	45.0	53.6	23.7	8.6	
Social	52.3	52.3	55.3	56.2	57.7	55.8	60.5	58.8	6.5	-1.7	
<b>Health</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	
Status	86.3	87.9	89.1	89.4	88.3	90.7	91.3	91.6	5.3	0.3	
Behaviour	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	73.6	73.6	-2.3	0.0	
Access	99.8	99.8	99.8	97.5	97.8	98.2	97.8	96.0	-3.8	-1.8	

# Explore Slovenia's performance by indicator

		Slovenia		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Work</b>					
<b>Participation</b>	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*	49	59	42	57
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2021)	35	37	34	38
<b>Segregation and quality of work</b>	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2021)	31	7	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (% , 15+ workers, 2021)	31	38	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	60	61	62	63
<b>Money</b>					
<b>Financial resources</b>	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	1847	2084	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2021)	18690	19204	20261	21221
<b>Economic situation</b>	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)	13	11	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2021)	30	30	20	20
<b>Knowledge</b>					
<b>Attainment and participation</b>	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)	36	28	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2021)	26	23	19	18
<b>Segregation</b>	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2021)	42	17	43	21
<b>Time</b>					
<b>Care activities</b>	People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	26	24	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	69	29	63	36
<b>Social activities</b>	Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	30	36	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	11	11	11	15
<b>Power</b>					
<b>Political</b>	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	37	63	34	66
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	31	69	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2022)**	32	68	30	70
<b>Economic</b>	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2023)	22	78	33	67
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2022)	50	50	28	72
<b>Social</b>	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2022)	57	43	41	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2022)	36	64	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2022)	5	95	20	80
<b>Health</b>					
<b>Status</b>	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)	67	72	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021)	84	78	83	77
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2021)	67	64	64	63
<b>Behaviour</b>	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	68	54	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	31	39	38	43
<b>Access</b>	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	7	5	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	8	7	5	5

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

\*\* SI: Local municipalities

\*\*\* 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		Gap change
		Women	Men	2014	2021	
<b>Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*</b>						
Family type	Couple without children	32	30	-1	2	●
	Couple with children	84	95	-11	-11	●
Level of education	Low educated	13	26	-13	-13	●
	Medium educated	44	59	-13	-15	●
	High educated	75	76	-2	-1	●
Country of birth	Native born	49	59	-11	-10	●
	Foreign born	43	56	-18	-13	●
<b>At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)</b>						
Age groups	15/16-24	11	10	1	1	●
	25-49	9	9	0	0	●
	50-64	13	14	-2	-1	●
	65+	21	13	11	8	●
Disability	With disabilities	28	24	5	4	●
	Without disabilities	14	12	2	2	●
<b>Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)</b>						
Age groups	15/16-24	9	7	4	2	●
	25-49	58	37	14	21	●
	50-64	33	27	4	6	●
	65+	18	23	-9	-5	●
Country of birth	Native born	37	29	6	8	●
	Foreign born	21	18	0	3	●
<b>People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)</b>						
Family type	Couple without children	9	7	2	2	●
	Couple with children	53	41	-3	12	●
Disability	With disabilities	25	23	-2	2	●
	Without disabilities	27	24	10	3	●
<b>Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)</b>						
Age groups	15/16-24	94	92	-1	2	●
	25-49	84	83	-3	1	●
	50-64	56	59	-3	-3	●
	65+	37	45	-9	-8	●
Disability	With disabilities	17	23	-7	-6	●
	Without disabilities	78	81	-7	-3	●

● 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 Slovenia 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 Slovenia, one woman was murdered by an intimate partner, and five women were murdered by a family member.

**Source:** Eurostat, 2021

## Violence at a glance

### Intimate partner violence

In Slovenia, 28 % of women who have ever been in a relationship have experienced violence by an intimate partner during their adult life. In total, 13 % have experienced physical violence (including threats) or sexual violence, while 26 % have experienced psychological violence. Around 5 % have experienced intimate partner violence during the last 12 months, while 11 % have experienced it in the last 5 years.

**Source:** Eurostat, 2021

### Sexual harassment at work

In Slovenia, around 1 in 3 women who have ever worked have experienced sexual harassment at work. Up to 7 % of women have experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, while 15 % have experienced it in the last 5 years.

**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. Slovenia signed the Istanbul Convention in September 2011, and ratified it in February 2015. The treaty entered into force in Slovenia in June 2015.

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 and men in Slovenia exhibit lower levels of climate change responsibility compared with their counterparts in other Member States**

In Slovenia, fewer women (48 %) and men (49 %) felt responsible for reducing climate change than the average across the EU (62 % and 61 %, respectively) in 2018. Women in Slovenia displayed a stronger inclination than men towards environmentally friendly choices. In 2022, more women (57 %) than men (51 %) reported regularly choosing environmentally friendly options in housework activities.

### **Women and men with low education struggled most to pay for energy bills in Slovenia**

Even before the full impact of the ongoing energy crisis, many people in the EU were struggling to pay for energy and heating. In 2021, 10 % of women with low education in Slovenia had arrears on utility bills, compared with 15 % of men with low education. A similar struggle was reported by non-EU migrant women and men, with 12 % of women and 9 % of men in this category reporting that they faced arrears on utility bills.

### **Women are underrepresented in Slovenia's energy and transport sectors, as well as in decision-making, compared with the EU average**

In 2022, women comprised just 15 % of the workforce in the energy sector in Slovenia, compared with 24 % on average across the EU. Similarly, women accounted for just 20 % of workers in the transport sector. In 2022, only 13 % of decision-makers in parliamentary committees focusing on the environment and climate change were women – a considerably lower share than 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 Slovenia

	Slovenia		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation</b>				
Personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change (% , 15+, 2018)	48	49	62	61
<b>Avoiding animal products (% , 16-74, 2022)</b>				
Regularly	20	20	31	23
Sometimes	49	41	43	41
Never	31	38	26	36
<b>Avoiding plastic single-use products (% , 16-74, 2022)</b>				
Regularly	42	39	49	42
Sometimes	50	48	44	46
Never	8	13	7	11
<b>Choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare activities (% , 16-74, 2022)</b>				
Regularly	39	43	51	49
Sometimes	55	50	41	41
Never	6	6	8	10
<b>Choosing friendly options in housework activities daily (% , 16-74, 2022)</b>				
Regularly	57	51	59	53
Sometimes	41	43	35	39
Never	3	5	6	8
<b>Tertiary graduates in natural sciences and technologies (% , 15+, 2021)</b>				
Natural sciences and technologies	35	65	36	64
Natural sciences	63	37	56	44
Technologies	27	73	28	72
<b>Energy</b>				
<b>People unable to keep the home adequately warm (% , +16, 2021)</b>				
65+	2	2	8	6
Low educational attainment	4	3	12	12
Single	4	5	10	9
Lone parents	3	2	12	11
Non-EU migrants	4	4	12	13
People with disabilities	4	4	12	11
<b>People with arrears on utility bills (% , +16, 2021)</b>				
16-24	10	12	8	9
Low educational attainment	10	15	9	10
Single	4	5	10	9
Lone parents	3	2	12	11
Non-EU migrants	12	9	11	12
People with disabilities	12	11	8	9
Employed in the energy sector (% , +15, 2022)	15	85	24	76
<b>Transport</b>				
<b>People opting for low carbon-emission modes of transport (% , 16-74, 2022)</b>				
Regularly	35	33	42	41
Sometimes	50	45	39	41
Never	16	22	19	18
People using the car as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	78	79	66	70
People using public transportation as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	27	21	32	29
People using walking as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	42	42	46	43
Employed in the transport sector (% , 15+, 2022)	20	80	22	78
<b>Decision-making</b>				
Senior administrators in national ministries dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	35	65	56	44
Members of parliamentary committees dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	87	13	70	30

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.

© European Institute for Gender Equality, 2023  
Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

European Institute for Gender Equality  
Gedimino pr. 16  
LT01103  
Vilnius  
LITHUANIA  
Tel. +370 52157444  
Email: [eige.sec@eige.europa.eu](mailto:eige.sec@eige.europa.eu)

### Contact details

- ✈ [eige.europa.eu](http://eige.europa.eu)
- f [facebook.com/eige.europa.eu](https://facebook.com/eige.europa.eu)
- 🐦 [twitter.com/eige\\_eu](https://twitter.com/eige_eu)
- 📺 [youtube.com/user/eurogender](https://youtube.com/user/eurogender)
- @ [eige.sec@eige.europa.eu](mailto:eige.sec@eige.europa.eu)
- ☎ +370 52157444