

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 Croatia, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017, Croatia achieved a score of **53.1 out of 100**, which is 2.8 points higher than in 2005. Croatia's score is approximately 13 points below the EU-28 average. Croatia ranks 24th in the EU-28, two positions lower than in 2005.

In Croatia, scores in all domains increased from 2005 to 2015.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in Croatia. It ranks 21st in the EU-28 for health and is one position higher than in 2005. The sub-domain of access is more gender equal (10th highest score in the European Union) than the sub-domains of status and behaviour. Nevertheless, all scores have improved.

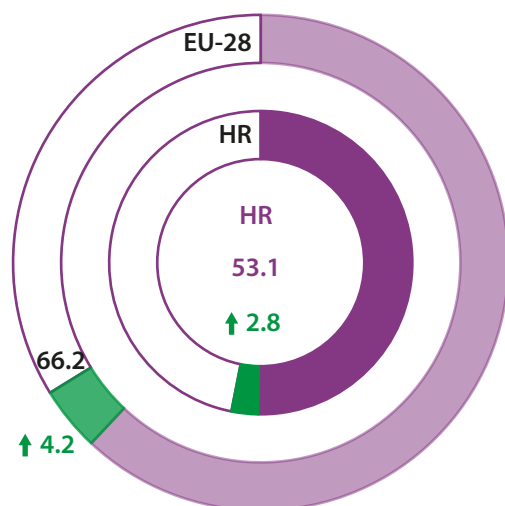
The biggest improvement has taken place in the domain of **knowledge**. The situation has improved, in terms of gender equality, in both of the sub-domains: attainment and participation as well as segregation. Nonetheless, Croatia is among the least well-performing Member States. Segregation remains a major challenge.

Croatia's score has also progressed in the domain of **time**. The situation has improved regarding the gender allocation of time in social activities, in particular. Nevertheless, Croatia's score with regards to caring, educational and housework activities ranks it 27th in the EU-28 for the domain of time.

Gender equality has also improved in the domains of **work** and **money**, albeit to a lesser extent. In relation to the labour market, segregation is persistent, whereas participation has improved.

With regards to money, although the situation has stalled in relation to financial resources, it has slightly improved in terms of distribution of wealth and poverty.

The lowest score in Croatia is in the domain of **power**. This score has increased very slightly and Croatia ranks 21st in the EU-28. Two sub-domains have regressed (political and economic power), while one has progressed significantly (social power).



↑↓ Change in score from 2005 to 2015

(1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Eurostat (Education statistics, EU Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), of Eurofound (European Quality of Life Survey, European Working Conditions Survey), of EIGE's Gender Statistics Database (Women and Men in Decision-Making) and of the Fundamental Rights Agency's Violence Against Women survey. The year of reference is 2015 (2014 for data on intersecting inequalities). The age of the reference population for the indicators is either 15+, 16+ or 18+, depending on the source.

Work

Gender equality in the domain of work has improved.

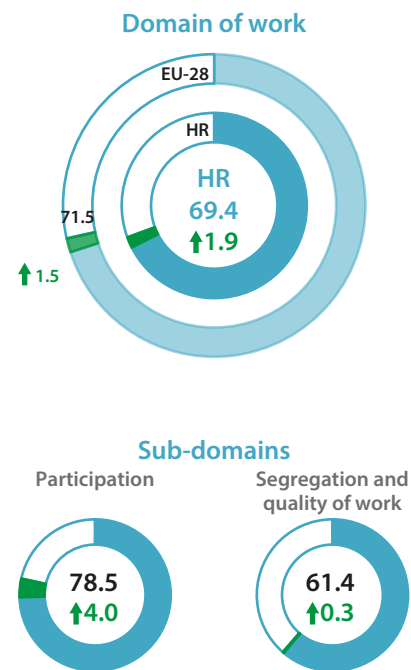
The employment rate (20-64) is 56 % for women versus 65 % for men. The total employment rate is 61 %. Croatia is not far from achieving its national Europe 2020 strategy (EU2020) target (62.9 %).

The gender gap in the employment rate is slightly bigger when the number of hours worked is taken into account. The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate of women is around 38 %, compared to 49 % for men.

Among women and men in a couple with children, the FTE employment rate for women is 70 %, compared to 82 % for men. The gender gap is wider than for couples without children, where the FTE employment rate is 22 % for women and 24 % for men. The gender gaps are 12 and two percentage points (p.p.), respectively. The FTE employment rate increases as education levels rise. Moreover, the gender gap tends to decrease as levels of education increase.

8 % of women work part-time, compared to 6 % of men. On average, women work 39 hours per week, compared to 40 hours for men. 2 % of working-age women versus 0.1 % of working-age men are either outside the labour market or work part-time due to care responsibilities.

Gender segregation in the labour market is a reality for both women and men. 24 % of women work in education, human health and social work activities (EHW), compared to 5 % of men.



Money

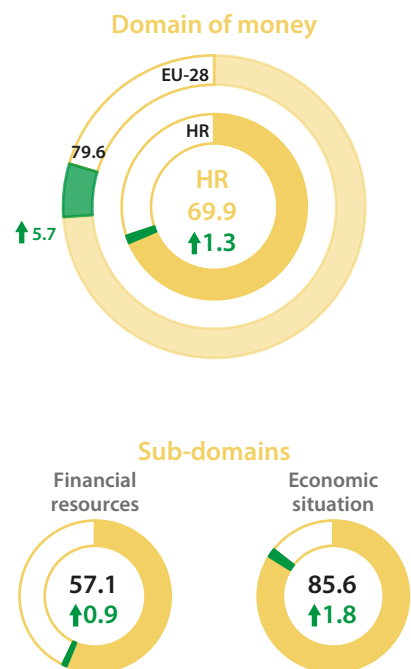
The situation in the domain of money has slightly improved, due mostly to the improvement in the economic situation.

Mean equivalised net income of women and men has increased, although the gender gap was the same in 2010 and 2015 (data is not available from 2005 regarding this indicator).

The population at risk of poverty marginally decreased both for women and for men from 2010-2015. The risk affects women and men with approximately the same intensity (21 % and 19 %, respectively). The risk of poverty decreases as the level of education increases, for both women and men.

Inequalities in income distribution have slightly decreased from 2010-2015.

The gender pay gap is roughly 10 % to the detriment of women (provisional data). In 2012, women had lower pensions than men and the gender gap was 25 %. The EU-28 averages for the gender pay gap and pension gap are 16 % and 38 %, respectively.



Knowledge

The score in the domain of knowledge has increased. Gender equality has improved regarding segregation as well as attainment and participation.

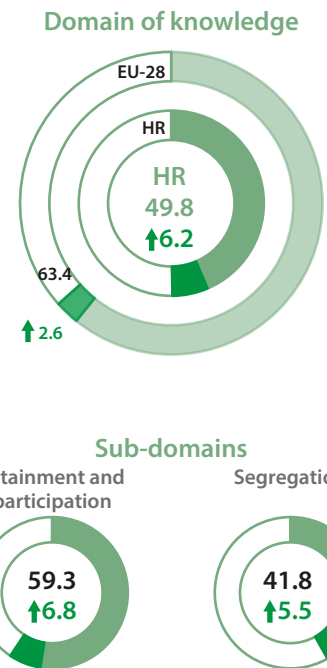
The number of tertiary graduates has increased, mostly among women. 19 % of women and 18 % of men have a tertiary degree. The gap, which in 2005 was to the detriment of women, has been reversed. Up to the age of 49, there are more women than men who have completed tertiary education.

Only 7 % of women with disabilities have attained tertiary education, compared to 20 % of women without disabilities. For men these shares are, respectively, 9 % and 14 %.

Croatia has not met its national EU2020 target to have 35 % of people aged 30-34 obtain tertiary education. The current rate is 31 %.

Women's and men's participation in lifelong learning has slightly increased.

In Croatia, gender segregation in knowledge remains a problematic area. 33 % of women students are concentrated in the fields of education, health and welfare, humanities and arts, compared to 13 % of men.



Time

In the domain of time, Croatia's score has increased. The situation has become more gender equal in both sub-domains, especially regarding social activities.

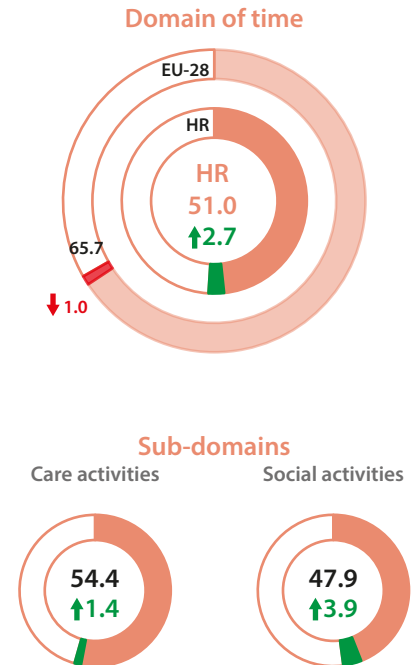
Women take on more responsibilities to care for their family. 35 % of women care for and educate their family members for at least 1 hour per day, compared to 21 % of men. This gender gap has decreased.

Among women and men in a couple with children, however, women are much more involved in daily care activities (75 %) than men (51 %).

62 % of women do cooking and housework every day for at least 1 hour, compared to only 11 % of men. The gender gap is bigger among women and men in a couple with children, with 83 % of women and only 5 % of men doing cooking and housework daily.

Inequality in time-sharing at home extends partially to social activities. Men are more likely than women to participate in sporting, cultural, and leisure activities outside the home (19 % versus 13 %). Conversely, participation in voluntary or charitable activities is marginally higher for women than for men (11 % and 10 %, respectively).

Croatia has not met either of the 'Barcelona targets', which are to have at least 33 % of children below the age of three and 90 % of children between the age of three and school age in childcare. In Croatia, the enrolment rates are 12 % and 53 %, respectively.



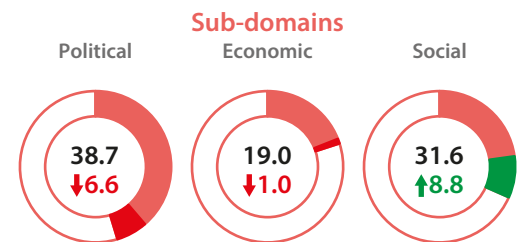
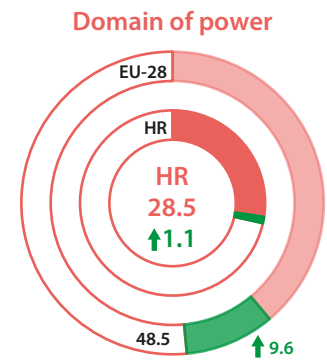
Power

The score in the domain of power has increased marginally. The representation of women in decision-making positions has improved in the area of social power, whereas it has regressed in the areas of political and economic power.

The sub-domain of political power has regressed. The percentage of women members of government decreased from 27 % in 2005 to 16 % in 2015. Gender equality has remained stable in the parliament, however, with women reaching 23 % of seats (22 % in 2005).

The percentage of women on the corporate boards of publicly listed companies has increased, from 14 % in 2005 to 20 % in 2015. At the same time, women have completely disappeared from decision-making positions in the central bank, where they represented 7 % of seats in 2005.

29 % of members of the boards of research funding organisations are women. Women make up approximately 14 % of board members of publicly owned broadcasting organisations. In sport, women comprise just 7 % of members of the highest decision-making bodies of national Olympic sport organisations.



Health

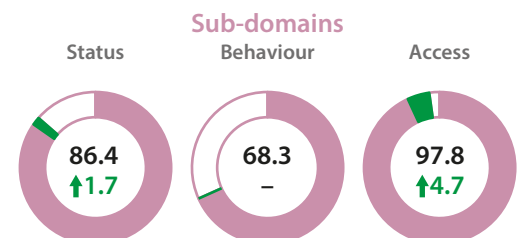
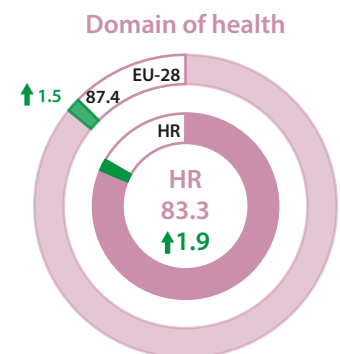
The score in the domain of health has increased, mostly due to the sub-domain of access.

Life expectancy has increased for women and decreased for men. Women on average live 6 years longer than men. When it comes to healthy life years, the gender gap reduces to about 2 years, with women expected to live 57 healthy life years compared to 55 for men.

56 % of women and 61 % of men assess their health as 'good' or 'very good'. These levels of satisfaction are higher than in 2005, and increase with levels of education. Among people with a low level of education, men have a higher self-perception of their health than women; among highly educated people, women have higher self-perceived health.

The increase in the sub-domain of access is a reflection of the increase in the levels of medical and dental needs met among women and men, as well as the narrowing of the gender gaps.

43 % of men smoke or drink excessively, compared to 27 % of women. At the same time, more men than women engage in healthy behaviour (physical activities and/or consuming fruit and vegetables).

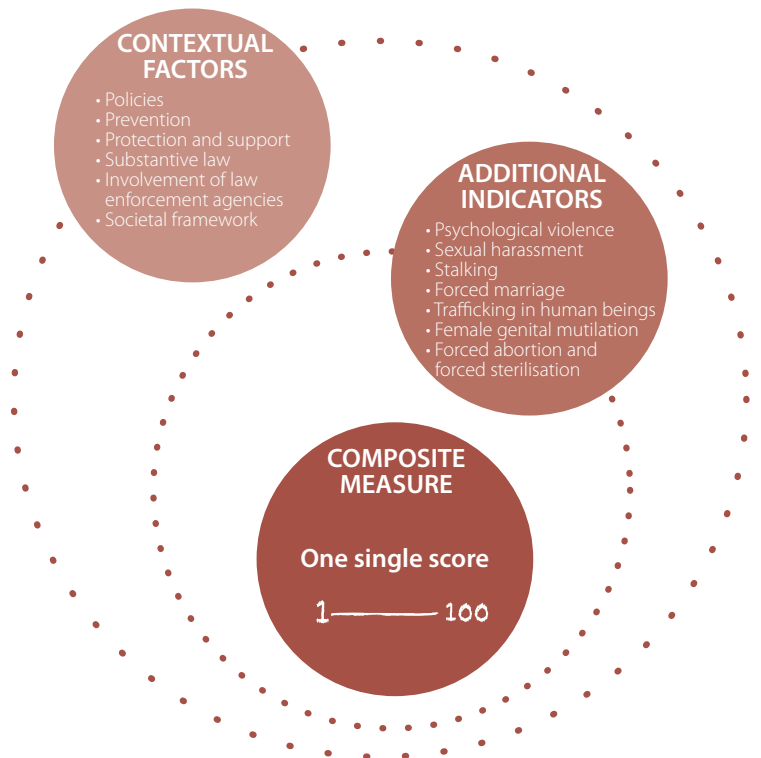


Violence

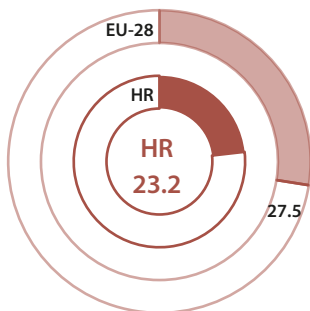
Violence against women is included in the Gender Equality Index as a satellite domain. This means that the scores of the domain of violence do not have an impact on the final score of the Gender Equality Index. From a statistical perspective, the domain of violence does not measure gaps between women and men as core domains do. Rather, it measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. Unlike other domains, the overall objective is not to reduce the gaps of violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.

A high score in the Gender Equality Index means a country is close to achieving a gender-equal society. However, in the domain of violence, the higher the score, the more serious the phenomenon of violence against women in the country is. On a scale of 1 to 100, 1 represents a situation where violence is non-existent and 100 represents a situation where violence against women is extremely common, highly severe and not disclosed. The best-performing country is therefore the one with the lowest score.

Measurement framework of the domain of violence



Domain of violence



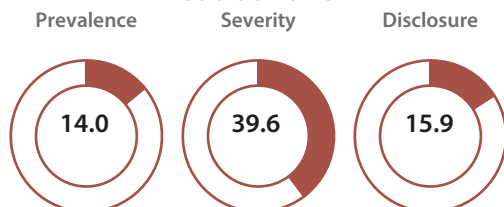
Croatia's score for the domain of violence is 23.2, which is about four points below the EU average of 27.5.

In Croatia, 21 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at least once since the age of 15. In EU-28 the average is 33 %.

15 % of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone. This rate is slightly higher than the estimated European Union average (13 %).

At the societal level, violence against women costs Croatia an estimated EUR 1.9 billion per year through lost economic output, service utilisation and personal costs ⁽²⁾.

Sub-domains

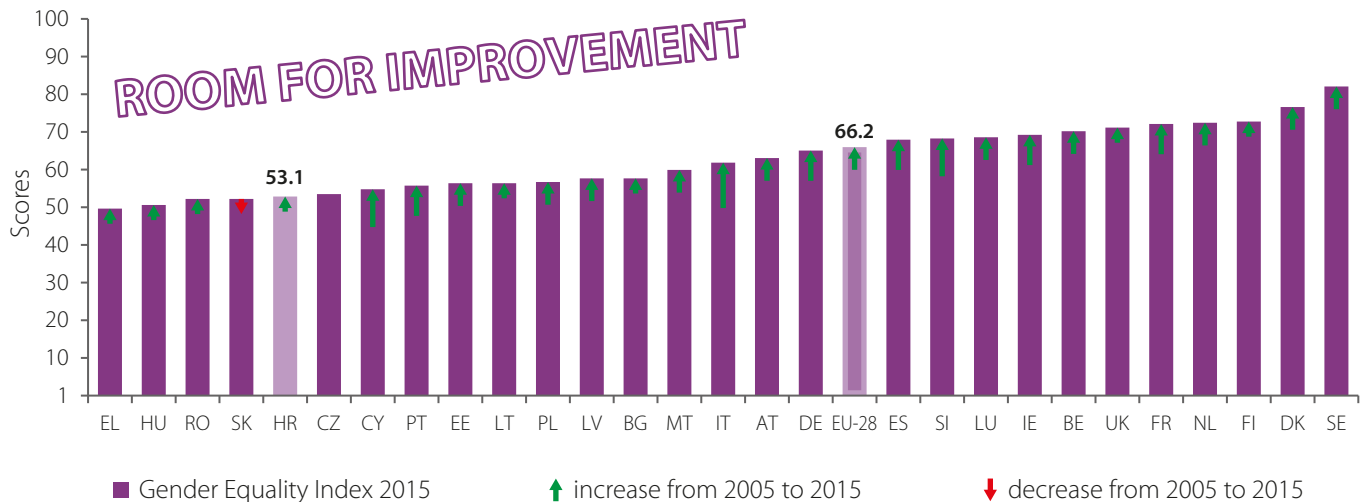


The domain of violence is made up of three sub-domains: **prevalence**, which measures how often violence against women occurs; **severity**, which measures the health consequences of violence; and **disclosure**, which measures the reporting of violence.

⁽²⁾ This is an exercise done at EU level to estimate the costs of the three major dimensions: services, lost economic output and pain and suffering of the victims. The estimates were extrapolated to the EU from a United Kingdom case study, based on population size. EIGE, *Estimating the costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2014, p. 142 (available at: <http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/MH0414745EN2.pdf>).

Unique features and benefits of the Gender Equality Index 2017

Results show that Croatia's Gender Equality Index score is below the EU-28 average, leaving considerable room for improvement, especially in the domain of power. In order to reach full gender equality, a more targeted and holistic approach to gender equality is needed.



The Gender Equality Index:

- monitors progress in gender equality across the EU and over time;
- supports decision-makers in assessing how far Member States are from reaching gender equality;
- shows the different outcomes of EU and national policies for women and men;
- allows for meaningful gender analysis and comparison between different policy areas;
- supports the development and implementation of gender equality policies and legislation;
- increases awareness among decision-makers and the public of progress and challenges in implementing gender equality policies;
- highlights data gaps and calls for harmonised and comparable data that are sex disaggregated and available for all Member States.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index 2017

- Main report (2017)
- Main findings (2017)
- A snail's pace towards gender equality: factsheet (2017)
- Methodological report (2017)
- Measurement framework of violence against women (2017)
- Intersecting inequalities (forthcoming)

Explore the Gender Equality Index and the full data for Croatia at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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