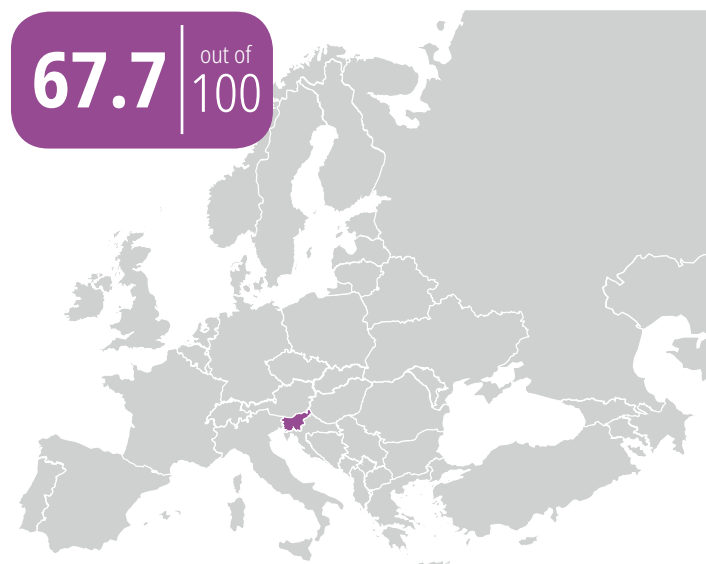


Gender Equality Index 2020

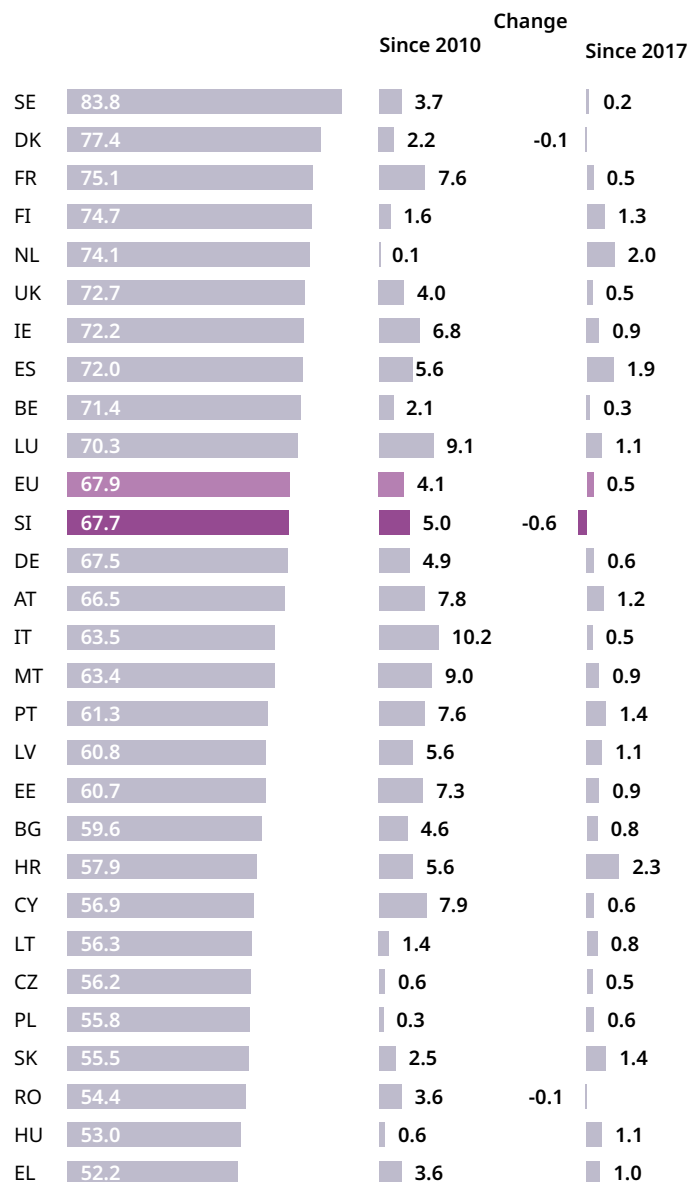
SLOVENIA



Progress on gender equality in Slovenia since 2010

With 67.7 out of 100 points, Slovenia ranks 11th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Slovenia's score is 0.2 points below the EU's score.

Since 2010, its score has increased by 5.0 points, although it has slightly decreased since 2017 (- 0.6 points). The country's ranking has dropped by one place since 2010.



Best performance

Slovenia's scores are highest in the domains of health (86.9 points) and money (83.0 points). Its highest ranking is in the domain of time, where it ranks 7th.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domains of power (55.0 points) and knowledge (55.9 points). In these domains, Slovenia ranks 12th and 21st in the EU, respectively.

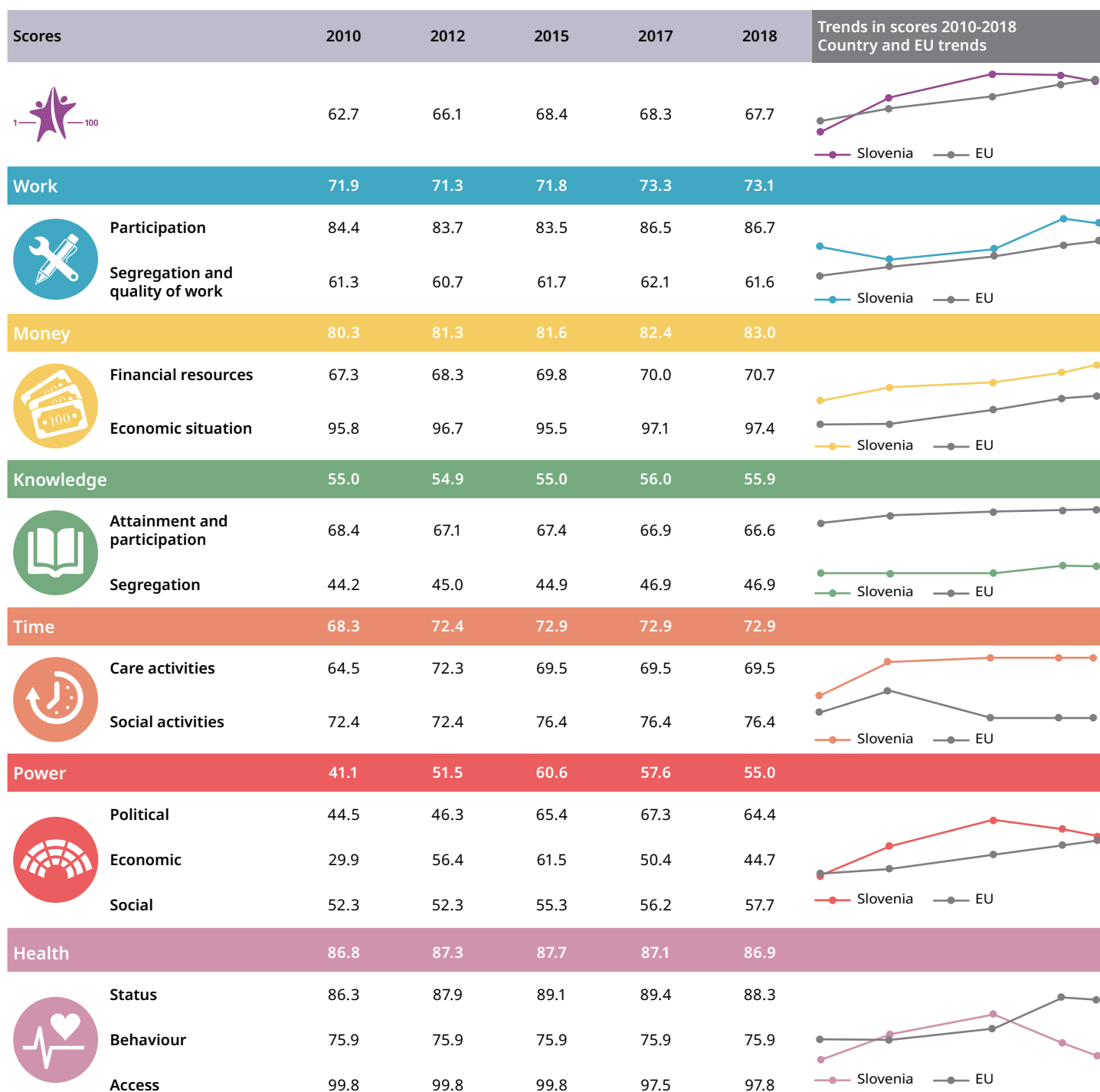
Biggest improvement

Since 2010, Slovenia has made its biggest improvement in the domain of power (+ 13.9 points), but it has lost 2.6 points and dropped one place in the ranking since 2017.

Least progress

Since 2010, progress has stalled in the domains of health (+ 0.1 points) and knowledge (+ 0.9 points). In these domains, Slovenia's rankings have dropped by four and three places, respectively.

Explore Slovenia's Index results



About the Index

Each year, we score the EU Member States and the EU as a whole to see how far they are from reaching gender equality. The Index uses **a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 is for total inequality and 100 is for total equality**.

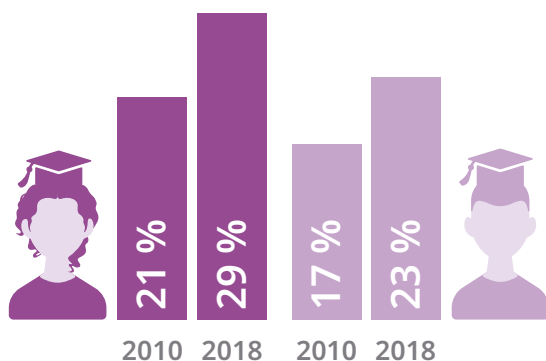
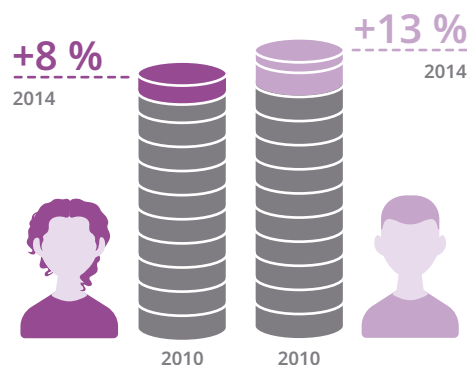
The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and **their subdomains**. **Two additional domains** are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, (dis)ability, country of birth, education and family type. The domain of violence against women measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. The Index is composed of **31 indicators**. The Gender Equality Index 2020 also includes **a thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work**.

Key highlights



Financial situation improved for both women and men

The mean monthly earnings of both women and men have increased since 2010.



More graduates from tertiary education

Tertiary educational attainment has increased in Slovenia for both women and men.



Moving towards gender balance in parliament

The share of women parliamentarians has almost doubled.



Women members of parliament



Gender inequalities in earnings worsen

The gender gap in mean monthly earnings has almost doubled.



Uneven concentration of women and men in education is a persistent problem

More women than men are studying education, health and welfare, or humanities and the arts.



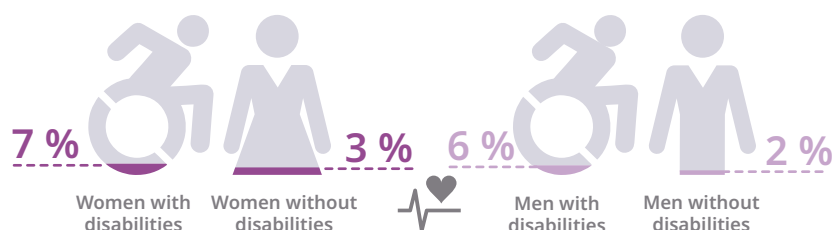
41 %



17 %



Unmet needs for medical care









Decline in access to adequate healthcare services

Higher shares of women and men report an unmet need for medical examination. Women and men with disabilities are more likely to report an unmet need for medical care than women and men without disabilities.



Explore Slovenia's performance by indicator

Indicators			Slovenia		EU	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
Work						
	Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15 +, %, 2018)	48	60	42	57
		Duration of working life (15 +, years, 2018)	35	37	34	39
	Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15 +, %, 2018)	27	6	31	8
		Flexibility (15 +, %, 2015)	25	32	23	27
		Career Prospects Index (15 +, points, 0–100, 2015)	60	62	63	64
Money						
	Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16 +, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	1 845	2 021	2 249	2 809
		Mean yearly household net income** (16 +, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	16 580	17 172	17 860	18 668
	Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16 +, %, 2018)	14	13	17	16
		Income distribution (16 +, %, 2018)	29	29	20	19
Knowledge						
	Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15 +, %, 2018)	29	23	26	25
		Participation in lifelong learning (15 +, %, 2018)	18	15	17	16
	Segregation	Segregation in education*** (15 +, %, 2017)	41	17	43	21
Time						
	Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18 +, %, 2016)	35	28	38	25
		Cooking and/or housework every day (18 +, %, 2016)	81	27	79	34
	Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15 +, %, 2015)	41	43	28	32
		Voluntary or charitable activities (15 +, %, 2015)	18	22	12	11
Power						
	Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	26	74	32	68
		Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	21	79	32	68
		Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	32	68	29	71
	Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	22	78	29	71
		Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	20	80	25	75
	Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	43	57	38	62
		Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	45	55	37	63
		Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	5	95	17	83
Health						
	Status	People in good health (16 +, %, 2018)	62	69	67	72
		Life expectancy (years, 2018)	84	79	84	78
		Healthy life years (years, 2018)	55	56	64	63
	Behaviour	Smoking and drinking** (16 +, %, 2014)	28	46	28	48
		Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables** (16 +, %, 2014)	37	46	36	40
	Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16 +, %, 2018)	4	3	4	3
		Unmet need for dental examination (16 +, %, 2018)	5	5	4	4

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making). *FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. **EU: non-weighted average; ***Data for Slovenia refers to 2016 and does not include masters or equivalent (n/a).

Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>



Violence

Why is there no score for the violence domain?

There is no new data to update the score for violence, which is why no figure is given. Eurostat is currently coordinating an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence, with results expected in 2023. EIGE will launch a second round of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide in 2022. Both data sources will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gaps in violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.



Data gaps mask the true scale of violence.

The EU needs comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable data to develop effective policies that combat violence against women.

Violence at a glance

Femicide



3 women killed by a family member
3 women killed by their partner

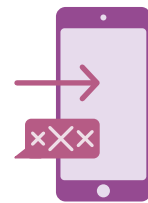
Source: Eurostat

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



No data available

Cyberviolence



2 % of women experienced online harassment

Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey



During the COVID-19 lockdowns, women in violent relationships were stuck at home and exposed to their abuser for long periods of time, putting them at greater risk of domestic violence. Even without a pandemic, women face the greatest danger from people they know.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on 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 June 2015.



Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

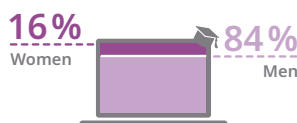
The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- use and development of digital skills and technologies;
- digital transformation of the world of work (segregation, working conditions, work-life balance);
- broader consequences of digitalisation for human rights, violence against women, and caring activities.

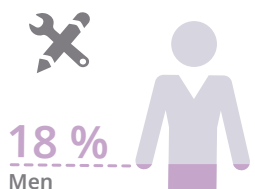
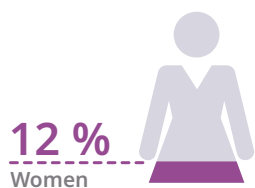
Internet daily users among those with low formal education



ICT specialists



Used other computerised equipment at work



Main indicators	Slovenia		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16–74, %, 2019)	73	76	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16–74, %, 2019)	32	30	31	36
Information skills	69	69	71	71
Communications skills	59	58	67	66
Problem-solving skills	52	53	56	63
Software skills	44	41	39	44
Training to improve digital skills (16–74, %, 2018)	26	27	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (%, 2018)	16	84	20	80
ICT specialists (15 +, %, 2019)	19	81	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25–64, %, 2019)	26	74	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16–74, %, 2018)				
Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.	39	38	37	42
Used other computerised equipment	12	18	8	13
Exchanged emails	33	32	32	36
Created or edited electronic documents	30	25	24	28
Used social media	9	7	9	11
Used applications to receive tasks or instructions	12	13	10	14
Used occupation-specific software	18	20	19	24
Developed or maintained IT systems or software	7	8	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20–64, %, 2018)	8 (d)	5 (d)	17	5
Working time arrangements among ICT specialists (20–64, %, 2015, national-level data not available)	In the EU, 21 % of women and 22 % of men entirely determined their working hours themselves, compared with 13 % of women and 18 % of men in other occupations			
Gender pay gap in ICT (%, 2014)	7		11	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, digital economy and society statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey).

s: Eurostat estimate.

d: definition differs (ICT workers do not include service managers).

Some areas of concern (e.g. platform work and artificial intelligence) are not covered by the indicators owing to a lack of EU-wide comparable data.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index 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.

© European Institute for Gender Equality, 2020

This factsheet was developed in cooperation with PPMI.

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Contact details

<http://eige.europa.eu/>
facebook.com/eige.europa.eu
twitter.com/eurogender
youtube.com/user/eurogender
eige.sec@eige.europa.eu
+370 52157444
<https://eurogender.eige.europa.eu/>



European Institute for Gender Equality
Gedimino pr. 16
LT-01103 Vilnius
LITHUANIA



Publications Office
of the European Union

Print: ISBN 978-92-9482-513-1
PDF: ISBN 978-92-9482-511-7 2600-1780

doi:10.2839/310704 MH-AG-20-013-EN-C
doi:10.2839/019687 MH-AG-20-013-EN-N