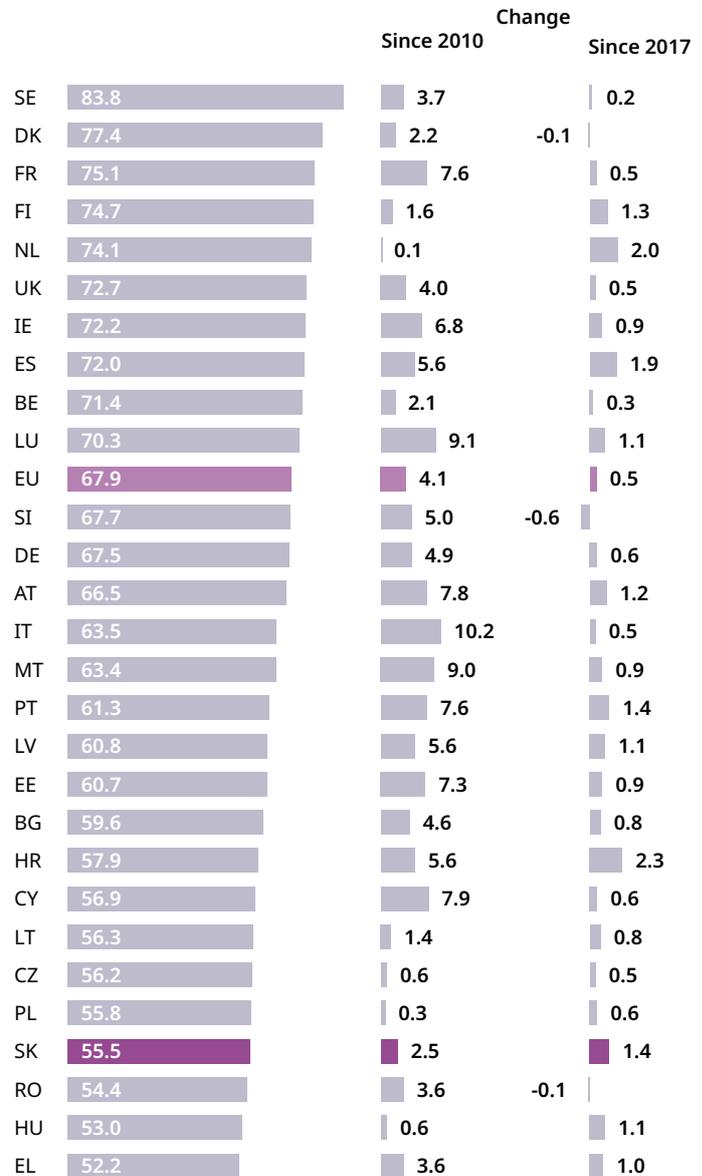


Progress on gender equality in Slovakia since 2010

With 55.5 out of 100 points, Slovakia ranks 25th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Slovakia's score is 12.4 points below the EU's score.

Since 2010, its score has increased by only 2.5 points. Most of this increase (1.4 points) has been achieved since 2017. Slovakia's ranking has dropped by two places since 2010.



Best performance

Slovakia's scores are highest in the domains of health (85.5 points) and money (75.1 points).

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domains of power (29.6 points) and time (46.3 points). In these domains, Slovakia ranks 25th and 26th, respectively.

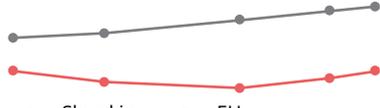
Biggest improvement

Since 2010, Slovakia's scores have improved the most in the domains of time (+ 6.4 points) and money (+ 4.9 points). Since 2017, Slovakia has gained 2.8 points in the domain of power.

Least progress

Progress has stalled in the domains of power (+ 0.1 points) and health (+ 0.7 points). In the domain of power, Slovakia's ranking has dropped by six places.

Explore Slovakia's Index results

Scores	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	Trends in scores 2010-2018 Country and EU trends
 1-100	53.0	52.4	52.4	54.1	55.5	
Work	64.8	64.9	65.5	66.5	66.6	
 Participation	79.0	78.8	80.6	82.6	82.7	
 Segregation and quality of work	53.1	53.4	53.2	53.5	53.7	
Money	70.2	72.1	74.0	74.2	75.1	
 Financial resources	51.9	53.9	56.4	56.8	57.1	
 Economic situation	95.1	96.4	97.2	96.9	98.8	
Knowledge	59.5	59.6	60.0	60.4	61.2	
 Attainment and participation	59.1	58.8	58.8	59.7	60.9	
 Segregation	59.9	60.3	61.2	61.1	61.5	
Time	39.9	43.4	46.3	46.3	46.3	
 Care activities	52.7	62.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	
 Social activities	30.2	30.2	37.9	37.9	37.9	
Power	29.5	25.4	23.1	26.8	29.6	
 Political	31.0	28.4	29.0	35.3	36.9	
 Economic	34.1	23.7	14.6	17.9	23.3	
Social	24.3	24.4	29.1	30.4	30.0	
Health	84.8	85.0	85.3	85.8	85.5	
 Status	85.4	86.1	87.4	88.1	87.8	
 Behaviour	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	
Access	97.6	97.5	97.3	98.0	97.4	

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.**

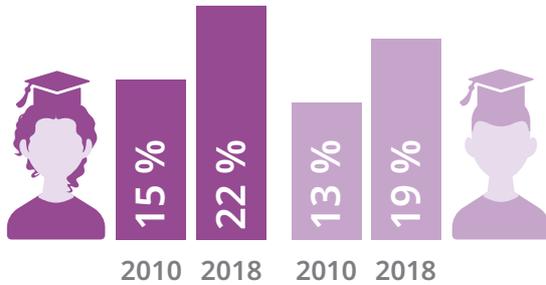
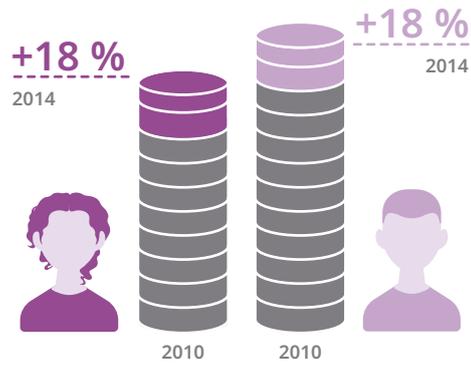
The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and **their subdomains. Two additional domains** are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities 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 increased between 2010 and 2014.



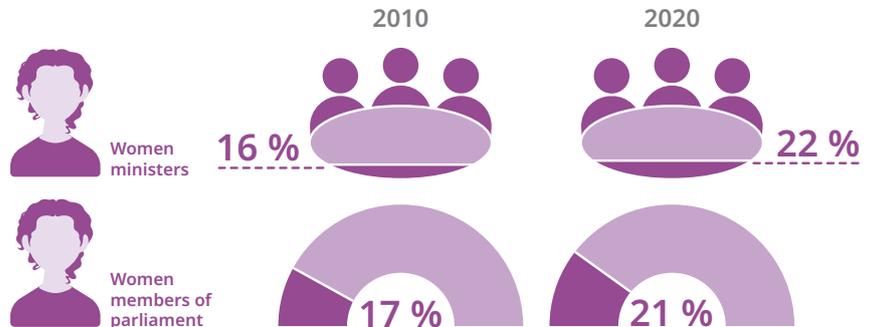
More graduates from tertiary education

Tertiary educational attainment is increasing among both women and men.



Improvement in political decision-making

The shares of women members of parliament and women ministers have increased.



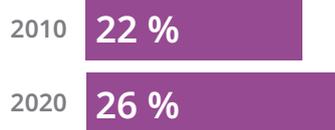
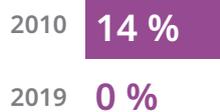
Gender inequalities in earnings persist

Women earn about a fifth less than men. The gender gap in earnings is the highest among foreign-born women and men, with women earning 40% less.



Gender gap in unpaid care work is wide

Women are more likely than men to spend at least 1 hour every day caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities.



Inequalities in economic decision-making are increasing

There are no women members on the board of the central bank. The share of women on the boards of the largest publicly listed companies has increased only slightly.



Explore Slovakia's performance by indicator

Indicators			Slovakia		EU	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
Work						
	Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15 +, %, 2018)	47	63	42	57
		Duration of working life (15 +, years, 2018)	32	37	34	39
	Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15 +, %, 2018)	28	5	31	8
		Flexibility (15 +, %, 2015)	11	15	23	27
		Career Prospects Index (15 +, points, 0-100, 2015)	66	67	63	64
Money						
	Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16 +, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	1 210	1 527	2 249	2 809
		Mean yearly household net income** (16 +, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	11 370	11 685	17 860	18 668
	Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16 +, %, 2018)	11	10	17	16
		Income distribution (16 +, %, 2018)	34	34	20	19
Knowledge						
	Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15 +, %, 2018)	22	19	26	25
		Participation in lifelong learning (15 +, %, 2018)	11	11	17	16
	Segregation	Segregation in education (15 +, %, 2017)	49	25	43	21
Time						
	Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18 +, %, 2016)	35	19	38	25
		Cooking and/or housework every day (18 +, %, 2016)	60	16	79	34
	Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15 +, %, 2015)	11	20	28	32
		Voluntary or charitable activities (15 +, %, 2015)	9	6	12	11
Power						
	Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	22	78	32	68
		Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	21	79	32	68
		Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	14	86	29	71
	Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	26	74	29	71
		Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	0	100	25	75
	Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	15	85	38	62
		Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	22	78	37	63
		Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	8	92	17	83
Health						
	Status	People in good health (16 +, %, 2018)	63	71	67	72
		Life expectancy (years, 2018)	81	74	84	78
		Healthy life years (years, 2018)	57	56	64	63
	Behaviour	Smoking and drinking** (16 +, %, 2014)	24	47	28	48
		Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables** (16 +, %, 2014)	33	40	36	40
	Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16 +, %, 2018)	6	6	4	3
Unmet need for dental examination (16 +, %, 2018)		4	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.
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.

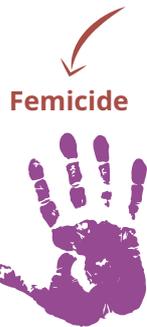
Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gaps in violence between women and men,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

4 women killed by their partner
No data available on women killed
by a family member

Source: Eurostat

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



No data available



Cyberviolence

6 % 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. Slovakia signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 but is yet to ratify it.



Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

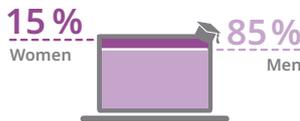
The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- 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.

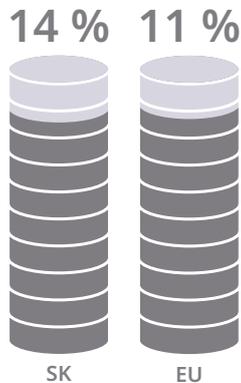
Internet daily users among those with a low level of formal education



ICT graduates



Gender pay gap in ICT



Main indicators	Slovakia		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16–74, %, 2019)	75	77	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16–74, %, 2019)	27	27	31	36
<i>Information skills</i>	69	71	71	71
<i>Communications skills</i>	66	65	67	66
<i>Problem-solving skills</i>	58	60	56	63
<i>Software skills</i>	32	32	39	44
Training to improve digital skills (16–74, %, 2018)	23	25	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (% , 2018)	15	85	20	80
ICT specialists (15 +, %, 2019)	13	87	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25–64, %, 2019)	17	83	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16–74, %, 2018)				
<i>Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.</i>	30	32	37	42
<i>Used other computerised equipment</i>	3	5	8	13
<i>Exchanged emails</i>	25	28	32	36
<i>Created or edited electronic documents</i>	18	18	24	28
<i>Used social media</i>	7	7	9	11
<i>Used applications to receive tasks or instructions</i>	9	11	10	14
<i>Used occupation-specific software</i>	9	11	19	24
<i>Developed or maintained IT systems or software</i>	0 (n)	2	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20–64, %, 2018)	3	4	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)		14		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.

n: not significant.

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.

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