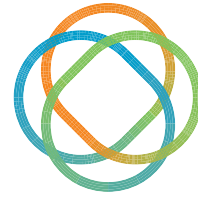


Slovakia



European Institute for
Gender Equality

Gender Equality Index 2024



Index
59.9

The data for 2024 Index is mostly from 2022.

Progress in gender equality

With 59.9 points out of 100, Slovakia ranks 22nd in the EU on the Gender Equality Index 2024. Slovakia's score is 11.1 points below the EU score¹.

Since 2021, Slovakia has gained one position in the ranking and increased its score by 0.7 points. The improvement was mainly driven by the domain of knowledge (+ 3.9 points). Since 2010, Slovakia's score has increased by 6.9 points, mainly due to improvements in the domain of time (+ 21.1 points).

		Change since		
		2010		2021
SE	82,0	1,9		-0,2
DK	78,8	3,6		1,0
NL	78,8	4,8		0,9
ES	76,7	10,3		0,3
BE	76,1	6,8		0,1
FR	76,1	8,6		0,4
LU	75,4	14,2		0,7
FI	74,5	1,4		0,1
IE	73,4	8,0		0,4
DE	72,0	9,4		1,2
AT	71,7	13,0		0,5
EU	71,0	7,9	 	0,8
SI	70,1	7,4		0,7
MT	70,1	15,7		2,3
IT	69,2	15,9		1,0
PT	68,6	14,9		1,2
LT	65,8	10,9		1,7
BG	64,5	9,5		-0,6
PL	63,4	7,9		1,5
LV	62,6	7,4		1,1
CY	60,9	11,9		0,2
EE	60,8	7,4		0,6
SK	59,9	6,9	 	0,7
CZ	59,9	4,3		2,0
HR	59,7	7,4		-1,0
EL	59,3	10,7		1,3
HU	57,8	5,4		0,5
RO	57,5	6,7		1,4

Note: Index 2024 uses 2022 data for the most part and traces progress from a short-term (2021-2022) and longer-term (2010-2022) perspective.

[1] In Index 2024, four pairs of countries share the same score (DK/NL, BE/FR, SI/MT, SK/CZ). Their position in the rank is determined statistically, by the second decimal place of the Index score.

Best performance

Slovakia's highest position is in the knowledge domain (11th among all Member States), with a score of 66 points. Within this domain, the country's highest position (4th) is in the sub-domain of segregation (62.1 points), while the highest score is in the achievement and participation sub-domain (70.2 points).

Most room for improvement

Slovakia has the lowest score in the power domain with 30.4 points, ranking 25th among the EU Member States. The sub-domain with the most room for improvement in terms of score is economic decision-making, where Slovakia ranks 23rd in the EU with a score of 26.3. The social decision-making sub-domain is particularly low in ranking, where Slovakia ranks 26th with a score of 28.6 points.

Biggest improvement

In Slovakia, the most significant progress in terms of score since 2021 has been in the knowledge sub-domain, with an increase of 3.9 points, moving the country up one place in the ranking. The improvement in the achievement and participation sub-domain, with an increase of 7.9 points, resulted in the country's ranking in this sub-domain rising from 23rd to 18th.

A step backwards

Between 2021 and 2022, Slovakia experienced a slight decrease of 0.7 points in the domain of power. This led to a significant drop in its ranking, falling three places to 25th. The lack of progress can be attributed to declines in the sub-domains of economic power (- 1.2 points) and social power (- 1 point), resulting in Slovakia dropping one place in each sub-domain. Despite an increase of 0.5 points in the political power sub-domain, Slovakia still lost one position in the ranking due to faster progress in other Member States.

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 2010–2022, 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 average².

Slovakia 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. Progress in gender equality has been slower than in other Member States, and the gap between Slovakia and the EU has widened over time.

[2] Convergence analysis is based on the EU unweighted average, which differs from the EU's Gender Equality score (weighted EU average).

Explore Slovakia's Index results

	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change since	
										2010	2021
Index	53.0	52.4	52.4	54.1	55.5	56.0	56.0	59.2	59.9	6.9	0.7
Work	64.8	64.9	65.5	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.5	71.9	72.5	7.7	0.6
Participation	79.0	78.8	80.6	82.6	82.7	83.2	82.7	87.4	88.6	9.6	1.2
Segregation and quality of work	53.1	53.4	53.2	53.5	53.7	53.7	53.5	59.1	59.4	6.3	0.3
Money	70.2	72.1	74.0	74.2	75.1	75.1	74.8	74.2	74.5	4.3	0.3
Financial resources	51.9	53.9	56.4	56.8	57.1	57.5	56.8	55.9	56.5	4.6	0.6
Economic situation	95.1	96.4	97.2	96.9	98.8	98.2	98.6	98.4	98.1	3.0	-0.3
Knowledge	59.5	59.6	60.0	60.4	61.2	61.6	60.9	62.1	66.0	6.5	3.9
Attainment and participation	59.1	58.8	58.8	59.7	60.9	60.9	59.5	62.3	70.2	11.1	7.9
Segregation	59.9	60.3	61.2	61.1	61.5	62.4	62.3	61.9	62.1	2.2	0.2
Time	39.9	43.4	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.3	61.0	61.0	21.1	0.0
Care activities	52.7	62.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	69.3	69.3	16.6	0.0
Social activities	30.2	30.2	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	53.7	53.7	23.5	0.0
Power	29.5	25.4	23.1	26.8	29.6	30.7	31.4	31.1	30.4	0.9	-0.7
Political	31.0	28.4	29.0	35.3	36.9	37.2	36.8	36.8	37.3	6.3	0.5
Economic	34.1	23.7	14.6	17.9	23.3	26.3	27.6	27.5	26.3	-7.8	-1.2
Social	24.3	24.4	29.1	30.4	30.0	29.6	30.6	29.6	28.6	4.3	-1.0
Health	84.8	85.0	85.3	85.8	85.5	85.5	85.2	85.1	85.5	0.7	0.4
Status	85.4	86.1	87.4	88.1	87.8	87.7	87.7	87.3	88.2	2.8	0.9
Behaviour	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	72.9	72.9	72.9	-0.2	0.0
Access	97.6	97.5	97.3	98.0	97.4	97.6	96.7	96.9	97.4	-0.2	0.5

Explore Slovakia's performance by indicator

		Slovakia		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2022)*	53	64	44	58
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2022)	34	36	34	39
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2022)	28	5	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (% , 15+ workers, 2021)	20	28	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	66	67	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	1285	1628	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2022)	10284	10517	20859	21967
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2022)	13	12	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2022)	33	34	21	21
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2022)	27	21	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2022)	19	19	20	19
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2022)	51	26	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)	37	24	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	53	23	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)	24	29	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	8	9	11	15
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2024)	14	86	35	65
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2024)	23	77	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2024)**	17	83	31	69
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2024)	26	74	34	66
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2023)	0	100	29	71
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2023)	8	92	43	57
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2023)	17	83	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2023)	16	84	22	78
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2022)	63	69	65	70
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2022)	81	74	83	78
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2022)	58	57	63	62
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	76	56	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	31	41	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2022)	7	6	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2022)	4	4	5	5

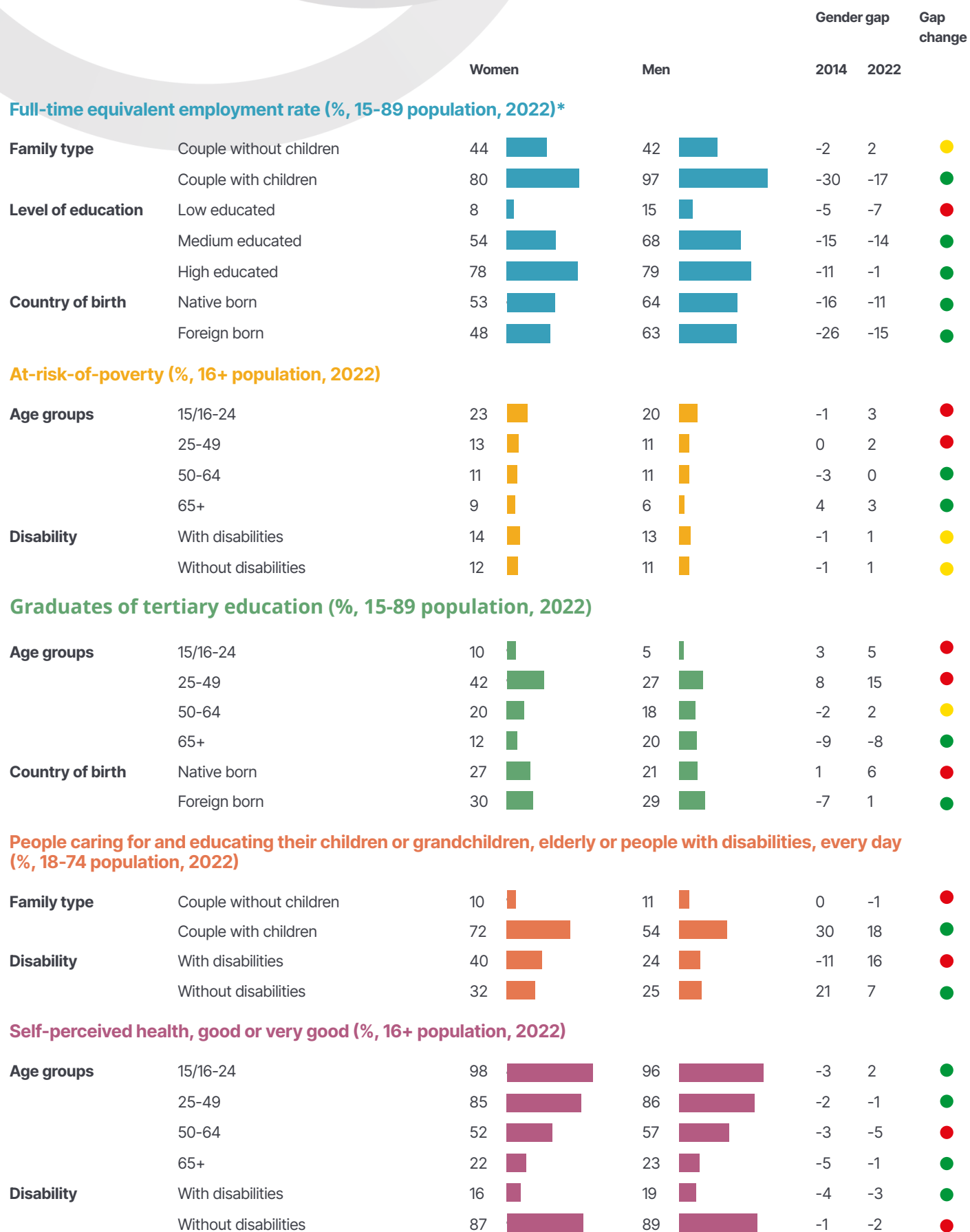
* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** SK: 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. Family type is based on the relationships between the members of households. Children are only those economically dependent household members (i.e. aged below 18).

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.

Key highlights

Participation in the labour market increased both for women and men

Since 2021, the full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate³ has increased from 51 % to 53 % for women and from 62 % to 64 % for men. This resulted in a stagnation of the gender gap, which remained stable at 12 percentage points (pp). This gender gap is lower than the EU average of 15 pp. In 2022, only 8 % of women and 15 % of men with a low level of education were employed, based on FTE rates. The largest gender gap is among single persons, with single women being 30 pp less likely to be employed than single men.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate increased more for men than for women

Between 2021 and 2022, the at-risk-of-poverty rate increased by 1 pp for women (13 % in 2022) and by 2 pp for men (12 % in 2022). This lowered the gender gap from 2 pp to 1 pp. Those at most risk of poverty in Slovakia in 2022 were single mothers (41 %) and single fathers (58 %), with a gender gap of 17 pp to the disadvantage of men.

The share of tertiary graduates increased for both women and men

Since 2021, the share of tertiary graduates has increased for women (from 26 % to 27 %) and for men (from 20 % to 21 %). Despite these increases, the gender gap remained unchanged. The largest gender gap in 2022 was for couples with children, where women were more likely to have graduated (49 %) than men (35 %), a difference of 14 pp.

Men have taken on more caring responsibilities

Since 2016, both women and men have taken on more caring responsibilities, reaching 37 % for women and 24 % for men in 2022. The share of men increased more (5 pp) than that of women (2 pp). This led to a decrease in the gender gap, from 16 pp in 2016 to 13 pp in 2022. The largest gender gap was for couples with children (18 pp).

Women's representation in regional assemblies has increased

Between 2023 and 2024, women's representation in government fell by 4 pp to 14 % of senior and junior ministers (21 pp below the EU average). Women's representation in the national parliament remains low, increasing by 1 pp since 2023 to 23 %. There has been an improvement in regional assemblies, where women's representation has increased by 3 pp to 17 %. There are no quotas for legislative candidates in Slovakia, only voluntary quotas.

Women are still under-represented in economic decision-making

Since 2023, the proportion of women on the boards of the largest listed companies in Slovakia has increased by 1 pp, reaching 26 % in 2024. This is 9 pp below the EU average. Furthermore, in 2023, there are no women on the board of the central bank. In 2023 there were two other Member States that only had men on the boards of their central banks. Slovakia has no mandatory national gender quotas for listed companies.

[3] The FTE employment rate measures working hours comparatively, even though people may work different numbers of hours per week.

Increased share of women on sports boards, but remains low in social decision-making

Although the representation of women on the boards of public broadcasting organisations fell by 5 pp between 2022 and 2023 to 17 % (21 pp below the EU average), there was an increase in the representation of women in the highest decision-making body of the 10 most popular national Olympic organisations, from 11 % to 16 %. However, this percentage is still one of the lowest among the Member States and is 6 pp below the EU average. The share of women on the boards of research funding organisations remained low at 8 %, 35 % below the EU average in 2023.

The gender gap in self-perceived health remained stable

From 2021 to 2022, the share of women and men reporting their health as 'good' or 'very good' increased by 1 pp for both women and men. In 2022, 63 % of women and 69 % of men reported being in good health, and the gender gap remained at 6 pp. The largest gap was for those with low levels of education, with a difference of 23 pp; 45 % of women and 68 % of men reported being in good health.

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 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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