

With 59.2 out of 100 points, Croatia ranks 19th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 8.8 points below the EU's score. Since 2010, Croatia's score has increased by 6.9 points and its ranking has improved by five places. Since 2018, Croatia's score has increased by 1.3 points, but the country has kept the same ranking. The increase has mainly been driven by improvements in the domains of power and money.

## Best Performance

Croatia's score is the highest in the domain of health in which it scores 83.8 points. The country performs the best in the sub-domain of access to health services, ranking 13th.

Most room for improvement
With a score of 51.8 points, Croatia is ranked second to last in the domain of knowledge among all Member States. The low ranking can be attributed to significant shortcomings in both educational attainment (ranking 24th) and in segregation in education (ranking 23rd).

## Biggest improvement

Croatia's score has improved the most in the domain of power (+ 16.9 points) since 2010. Its ranking has improved from the 20th to the 17th place.

## A step backwards

Since 2010, Croatia's score has made very little progress in the domains of health (+ 2.3 points), knowledge (+ 1.9 points), and time (+ 1.2 points).

| Scores 2019 |  | Change since |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2014 | 2018 |
| SE | 83.9 | 3.8 | 0.1 |
| DK | 77.8 | 2.6 | 0.4 |
| NL | 75.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| FR | 75.5 | 8.0 | 0.4 |
| FI | 75.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| ES | 73.7 | 7.3 | 1.7 |
| IE | 73.1 | 7.7 | 0.9 |
| BE | 72.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| LU | 72.4 | 11.2 | 2.1 |
| DE | 68.6 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| AT | 68.0 | 9.3 | 1.5 |
| EU | 68.0 | 4.9 | 0.6 |
| SI | 67.6 | 4.9 | -0.1 |
| MT | 65.0 | 10.6 | 1.6 |
| IT | 63.8 | 10.5 | 0.3 |
| PT | 62.2 | 8.5 | 0.9 |
| LV | 62.1 | 6.9 | 1.3 |
| EE | 61.6 | 8.2 | 0.9 |
| BG | 59.9 | 4.9 | 0.3 |
| HR | 59.2 | 6.9 | 1.3 |
| LT | 58.4 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| CY | 57.0 | 8.0 | 0.1 |
| CZ | 56.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| PL | 56.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| SK | 56.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 |
| RO | 54.5 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| HU | 53.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| EL | 52.5 | 3.9 | 0.3 |

## Explore Croatia's Index results

|  | 2010 | 2012 | 2015 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Index | 52.3 | 52.6 | 53.1 | 55.6 | 57.9 | 59.2 |

Work
Participation
Segregation and quality of work

## Money

Financial resources
Economic situation

Knowledge
Attainment and participation
Segregation

Time
Care activities
Social activities

Power
Political
Economic
Social

Health
Status
Behaviour
Access
28.4
$40.2 \quad 40.0$
$\begin{array}{lll}24.8 & 22.2 & 19.0\end{array}$
$22.9 \quad 22.9$
81.5
85.1
68.3
93.1
27.3
82.8
85.7
68.3
97.0

97.8
34.8
41.4
45.3
$42.2 \quad 45.1$
46.3
$19.8 \quad 28.6$
37.2
$50.2 \quad 55.1$
54.2

## Explore Croatia's performance by indicator

EU
Women Men Women Men

| Work |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Participation | FTE employment rate (\%) | 41 | 53 | 41 | 57 |
|  | Duration of working life (years) | 31 | 35 | 33 | 38 |
| Segregation and quality of work | Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (\%) | 26 | 6 | 30 | 8 |
|  | Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (\%) | 25 | 29 | 22 | 26 |
|  | Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100) | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 |
| Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial resources | Mean monthly earnings (PPS) <br> Mean equivalised net income (PPS) | $\begin{gathered} 1572 \\ 11654 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1783 \\ 12070 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2333 \\ 19495 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2819 \\ 20420 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Economic situation | At-risk-of-poverty (\%) | 20 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
|  | Income distribution S20/80 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| Knowledge |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attainment and participation | Graduates of tertiary education (\%) | 22 | 19 | 26 | 25 |
|  | People participating in formal or non-formal education (\%) | 10 | 10 | 17 | 16 |
| Segregation | Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (\%) | 35 | 15 | 43 | 21 |
| Time |  |  |  |  |  |
| Care activities | People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (\%) | 35 | 21 | 37 | 25 |
|  | People doing cooking and/or household, every day (\%) | 62 | 12 | 78 | 32 |
| Social activities | Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (\%) | 13 | 19 | 27 | 31 |
|  | Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (\%) | 11 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| Power |  |  |  |  |  |
| Political | Share of ministers (\%) | 28 | 72 | 34 | 66 |
|  | Share of members of parliament (\%) | 31 | 69 | 33 | 67 |
|  | Share of members of regional assemblies (\%) | 28 | 72 | 30 | 70 |
| Economic | Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (\%) | 29 | 71 | 30 | 70 |
|  | Share of board members of central bank (\%) | 22 | 78 | 25 | 75 |
| Social | Share of board members of research funding organisations(\%) | 29 | 71 | 39 | 61 |
|  | Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (\%) | 60 | 40 | 36 | 64 |
|  | Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations(\%) | 11 | 89 | 17 | 83 |
| Health |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status | Self-perceived health, good or very good (\%) | 58 | 63 | 66 | 71 |
|  | Life expectancy at birth (years) | 82 | 76 | 84 | 79 |
|  | Healthy life years at birth (years) | 59 | 56 | 65 | 64 |
| Behaviour | People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (\%) | 72 | 57 | 72 | 52 |
|  | People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (\%) | 21 | 28 | 35 | 40 |
| Access | Population with unmet needs for medical examination (\%) | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
|  | Population with unmet needs for dental examination (\%) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |

## Explore intersecting inequalities

$\left.\begin{array}{l|l|l|l}\hline & & & \begin{array}{c}\text { Gender } \\ \text { Gap } \\ \text { change }\end{array} \\ \text { since } 2015\end{array}\right)$

## A lack of evidence to assess violence against women

No score is given to Croatia in the domain of violence, due to a lack of comparable EUwide data.
During the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions on mobility and increased isolation exposed women to a higher risk of violence committed by an intimate partner. While the full extent of violence during the pandemic is difficult to assess, media and women's organisations have reported a sharp increase in the demand for services for women victims of violence. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed and exacerbated pre-existing gaps in the prevention of violence against women and the provision of adequately funded victim support services.

Eurostat is currently coordinating a survey on gender-based violence in the EU but not all Member States are taking part. EIGE, together with the EU's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), will collect data for the remaining countries to have an EUwide comparable data on violence against women. Data collection will be completed in 2023, and the results will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

## Violence at a glance

## Femicide

In 2018, over 600 women were murdered by an intimate partner, a family member or a relative in 14 EU Member States, according to official reports. In Croatia, one woman was killed by a family member and four women were killed by their partners in 2018.
Source: Eurostat, 2018

## Physical and/or sexual violence

$55 \%$ of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence, experienced it in their own home . 16 \% of lesbian women and $8 \%$ of bisexual women were physically or sexually attacked in the past five years for being LGBTI.
Source: FRA’s Fundamental Rights Survey and LGBTI Survey II, 2019
Harassment
$28 \%$ of women experienced harassment in the past five years, and $19 \%$ in the past 12 months.
$33 \%$ of women with disabilities experienced harassment in the past five years, and 25 s \% in the past 12 months.
Source: FRA's Fundamental Rights Survey, 2019
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## Cyberviolence

$10 \%$ of women were subjected to cyber harassment in the past five years, and $6 \%$ in the past 12 months.
Among women aged $16-29,24 \%$ experienced cyber harassment in the past five years, and $16 \%$ in the past 12 months.
Source: FRA's Fundamental Rights Survey, 2019

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Violence against LGBTI people
$16 \%$ of lesbian women and $18 \%$ of trans people were physically or sexually attacked in the past five years.
Source: FRA's LGBTI Survey II, 2019
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
No data available

## Istanbul Convention:state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Croatia signed the Istanbul Convention in January 2013 and ratified it in June 2018. The treaty entered into force in October 2018.

## Index 2021-thematic focus on health

The Gender Equality Index 2021 focuses on gender inequalities in health. The thematic focus analyses the following aspects of health in the EU:

- health status and mental health • sexual and reproductive health
- heath behaviour
- access to health services
- the COVID-19 pandemic.

| Croatia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Women Men Women Men |  |


| Healthy life years at age 65 (year, 2019) | 5\% | 5\% | 10\% | 10\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (\%, 2019) | 25\% | 29\% | 48\% | 55\% |
| Limitations in usual activities due to health problems at age 65 (\%, 2019) | 74\% | 70\% | 51\% (e) | 44\% (e) |
| Self-rated mental well-being (WHO-5 scale 0-100) (18+, \%, 2016) | 57\% | 57\% | 62\% | 66\% |
| With disabilities | 44\% | 42\% | 50\% | 53\% |
| Without disabilities | 62\% | 61\% | 66\% | 69\% |
| Health behaviour |  |  |  |  |
| Heavy episodic drinking at least once a month (15+, \%, 2014) | 4\% | 19\% | 12\% | 28\% |
| 15-24 | 8\% | 19\% | 20\% | 31\% |
| 25-64 | 4\% | 21\% | 12\% | 30\% |
| 65-74 | 2\% | 15\% | 10\% | 21\% |
| Physical activities outside working time (16+, \%, 2017) | 14\% | 18\% | 42\% (e) | 47\% (e) |
| 16-24 | 25\% | 33\% | 52\% (e) | 62\% (e) |
| 25-64 | 14\% | 17\% | 43\% (e) | 45\% (e) |
| 65-74 | 11\% | 13\% | 43\% (e) | 46\% (e) |
| Access to health services |  |  |  |  |
| Unmet needs for medical examination (16+, \%, 2019) | 4\% | 5\% | 3\% | 3\% |
| Lone parents | 6\% | 11\% | 5\% | 5\% |
| 65+ | 6\% | 7\% | 4\% | 3\% |
| With disabilities | 7\% | 7\% | 7\% | 6\% |
| Difficulties in paying for unexpected medical expenses (+18, \%, 2016) | 34\% | 29\% | 19\% | 17\% |
| Dental care | 45\% | 39\% | 41\% | 35\% |
| Mental hearlth services | 46\% | 36\% | 39\% | 33\% |
| Emergency healthcare | 40\% | 32\% | 26\% | 23\% |
| Other hospital or medical specialist services | 43\% | 37\% | 32\% | 29\% |
| Sexual and Reproductivehealth |  |  |  |  |
| Adolescent birth rate per 1.000 population (1) (15-19, number, 2019) | 9\% | n/a | 11\% | n/a |
| Unmet need for family planning (2) (15-49, \%, 2020) | 5\% | n/a | 5\% | n/a |
| The COVID-19 pandemic |  |  |  |  |
| Excess mortality (3) (population, \%, 2016-2019 vs 2020-2021) | 10\% | 13\% | 14\% | 17\% |

> European Institute for Gender Equality

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## Contact details

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU eige.europa.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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