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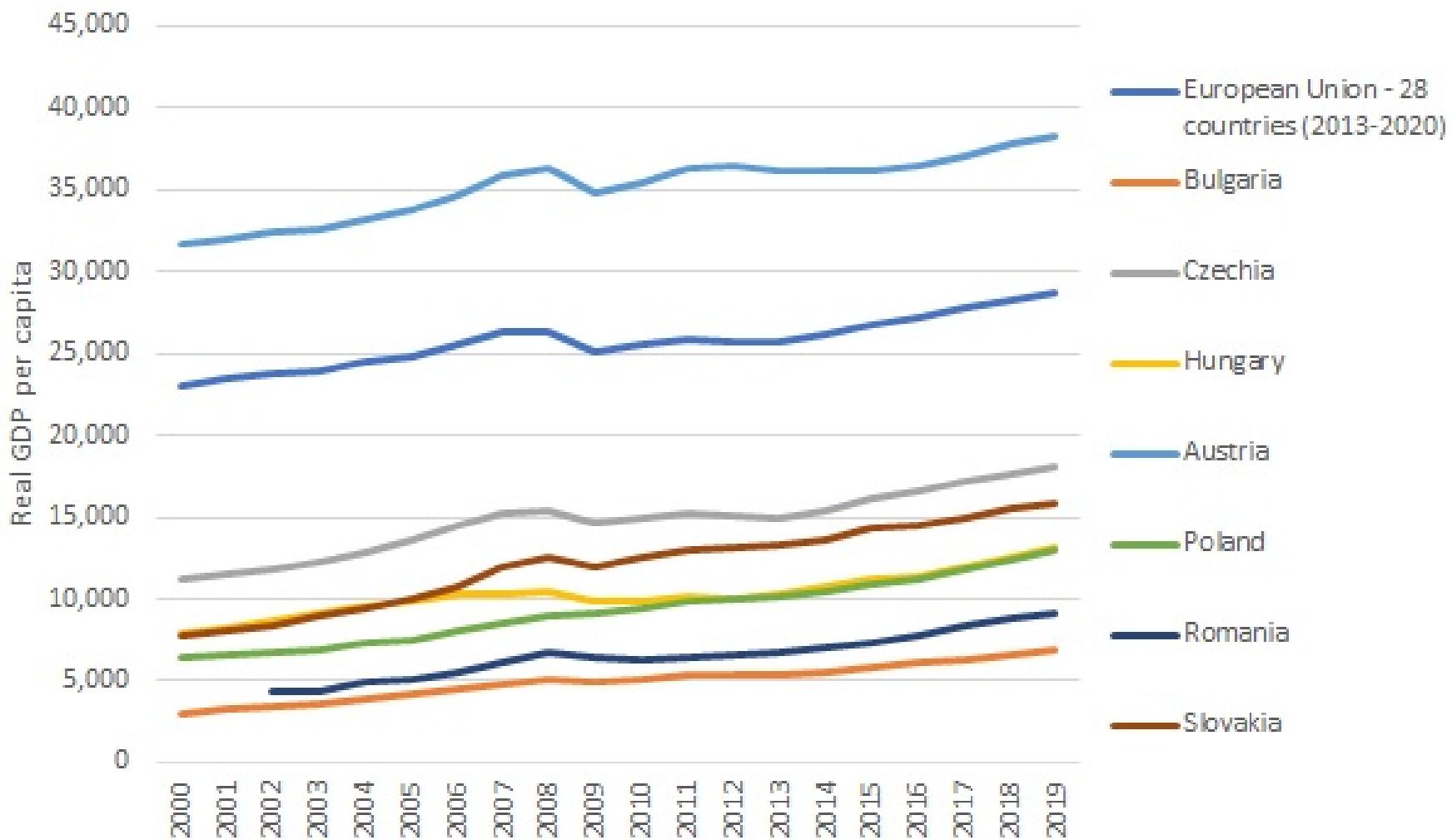
# Gender Pay Gap in Central and Eastern Europe

## Statistical Profiles

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## GDP



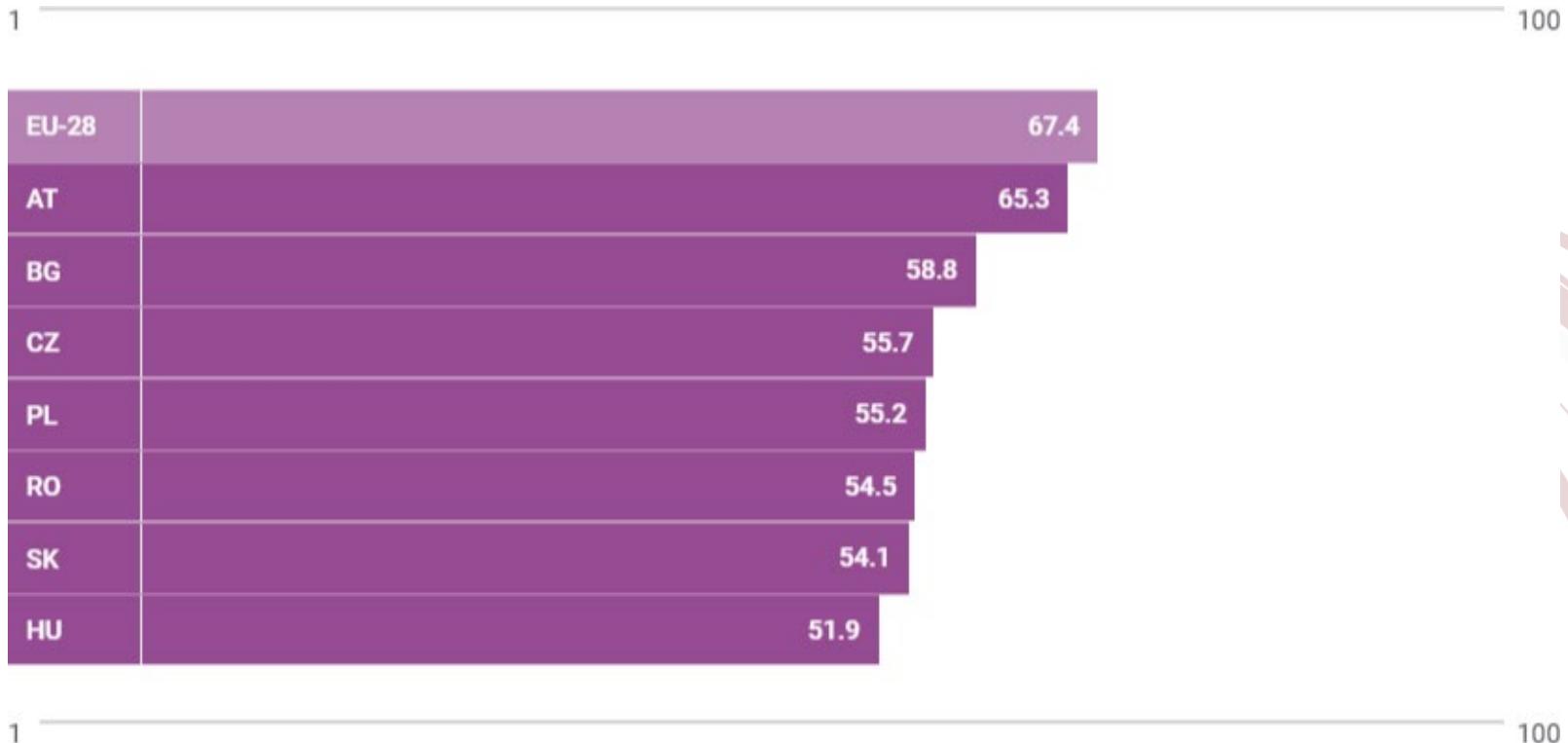
Source: Eurostat, Real GDP per capita [SDG\_08\_10]

Table 1: Unadjusted Gender Pay Gap in Eastern Europe, by sector 2017 (%).

| Country  | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Public sector | Public administration, defence, social security | Education | Human health and social work |
|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|
| Bulgaria | 13.6  | 13.8      | 10.6      | 17.9          | 6.7   | 8.2       | 28                           |
| Czechia  | 21.1  | :         | :         | 20            | 14.1  | 24.4      | 25.7                         |
| Hungary  | 14.2  | 15.6      | 15.6      | 14.3          | 9.3   | 17.2      | 18.7                         |
| Austria  | 19.9  | 9.4       | 9.4       | :             | :   | 23.6      | 11.1                         |
| Poland   | 7.2   | 6.8       | 10.5      | 2.8           | 15.1  | 4.8       | 13.6                         |
| Romania  | 3.5   | :         | :         | 5.4           | 3.3   | 9.4       | 8.5                          |
| Slovakia | 19.8  | 19.0      | 22.2      | 13.5          | 23.2  | 13.9      | 27                           |

Source: Eurostat, the Gender pay gap in unadjusted form by NACE Rev. 2 activity - the Structure of earnings survey methodology [earn\_gr\_gpgr2]

# Gender Equality Index Score



# Clustering

Table 2: The overall unadjusted Gender Pay Gap in CEE (in %, 2002 – 2012).

| Country   | 2002 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Continuation of the pre-crisis reduction of the gender pay gap</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Austria   |      | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 24   | 23.7 | 23.4 |
| Slovakia  | 27.7 | 25.8 | 23.6 | 20.9 | 21.9 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 21.5 |
| <b>Reversing the pre-crisis widening of the gender pay gap</b>        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Czechia   | 22.1 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 26.2 | 25.9 | 21.6 | 22.6 | 22   |
| Poland  | 7.5  | 7.5  | 14.9 | 11.4 | 8    | 4.5  | 5.5  | 6.4  |
| <b>Reversal of pre-crisis decrease</b>                                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Bulgaria  | 18.9 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 13   | 13   | 14.7 |
| <b>Continuation or acceleration of the gender pay gap</b>             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Hungary   | 19.1 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 18   | 20.1 |
| Romania   | 16   | 7.8  | 12.5 | 8.5  | 7.4  | 8.8  | 11   | 9.7  |

Source: based on the Smith, M. and Villa, P. (2015) EU-Strategien zur Geschlechter und Lohngleichstellung und die Auswirkungen der Wirtschaftskrise, WSI Mitteilungen. Source of data: Eurostat, Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, Structure of earnings survey methodology [earn\_gr\_gppr2].

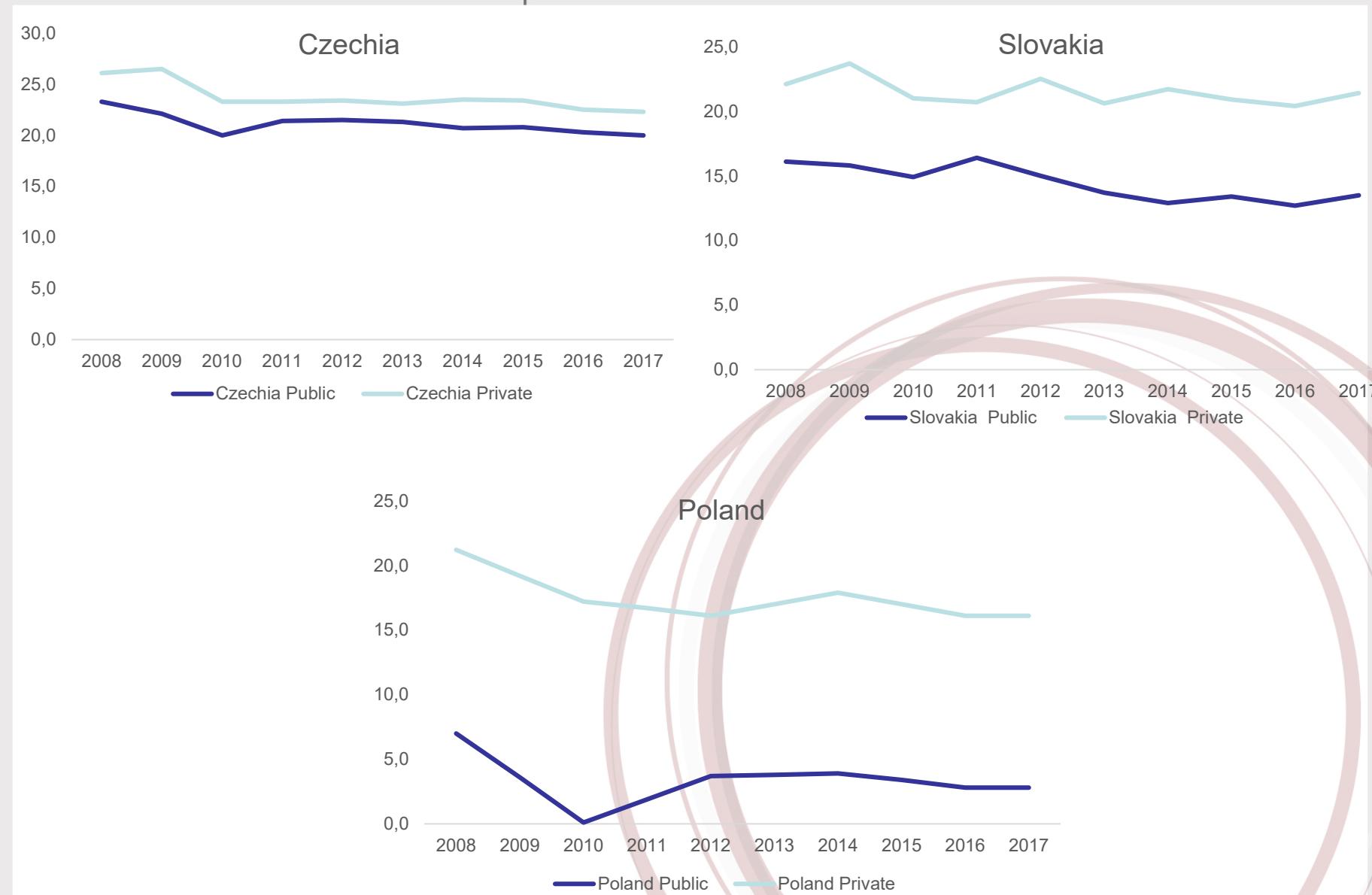
# Public vs Private

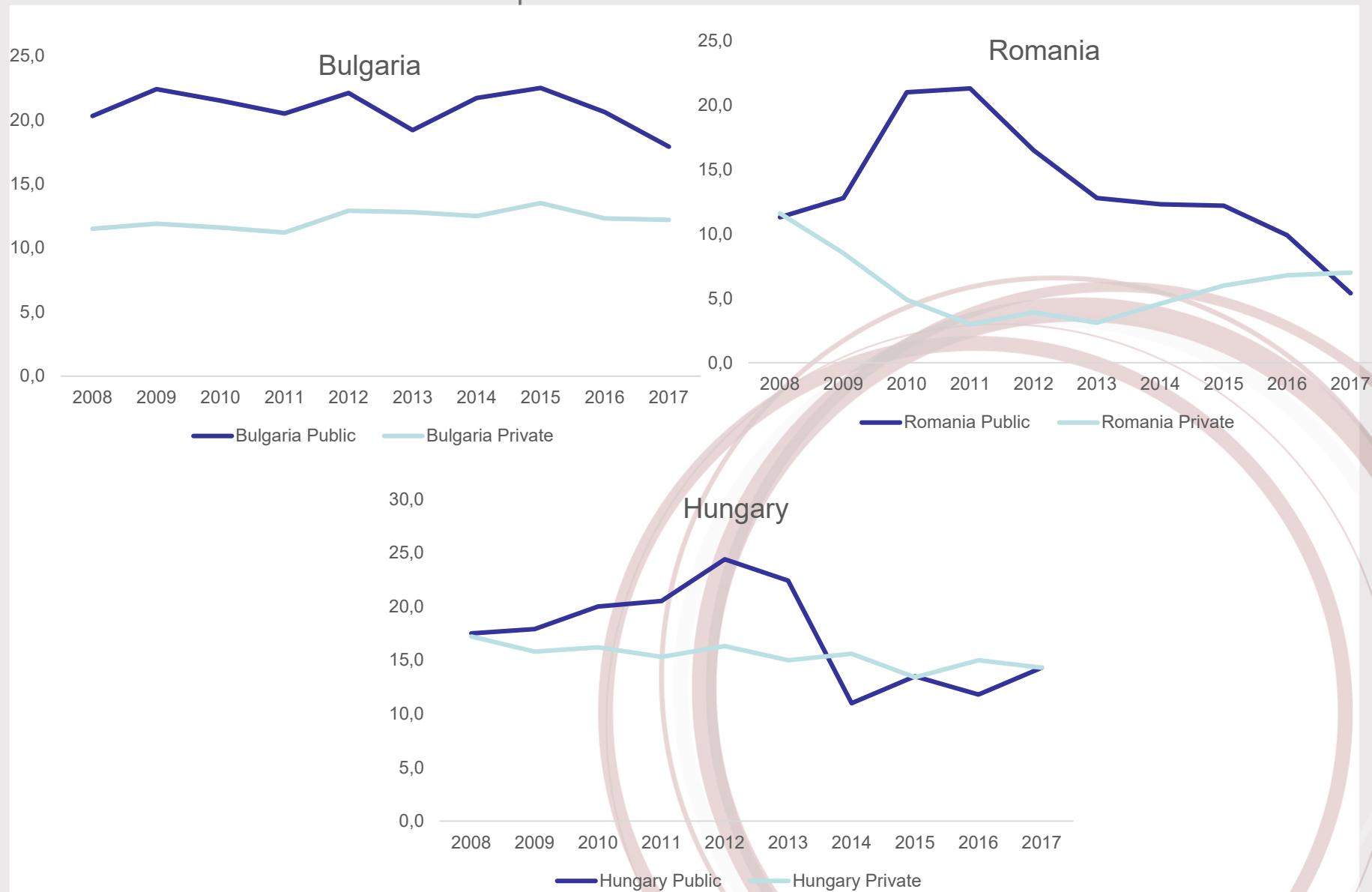
Table 3: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form by type of ownership of the economic activity (%).

| Country  | Ownership | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bulgaria | Public    | 20.3 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 20.5 | 22.1 | 19.2 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 17.9 |
|          | Private   | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 |
| Czechia  | Public    | 23.3 | 22.1 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 20.0 |
|          | Private   | 26.1 | 26.5 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 22.3 |
| Hungary  | Public    | 17.5 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 24.4 | 22.4 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 14.3 |
|          | Private   | 17.2 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 14.3 |
| Austria  | Public    | :    | :    | 19.6 | :    | :    | :    | 20.1 | :    | :    | :    |
|          | Private   | :    | :    | 24.6 | :    | :    | :    | 22.6 | :    | :    | :    |
| Poland   | Public    | 7.0  | 3.6  | 0.1  | 1.9  | 3.7  | 3.8  | 3.9  | 3.4  | 2.8  | 2.8  |
|          | Private   | 21.2 | 19.2 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 16.1 |
| Romania  | Public    | 11.3 | 12.8 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 16.5 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 9.9  | 5.4  |
|          | Private   | 11.6 | 8.5  | 4.9  | 3.0  | 3.9  | 3.1  | 4.6  | 6.0  | 6.8  | 7.0  |
| Slovakia | Public    | 16.1 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 13.5 |
|          | Private   | 22.1 | 23.7 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 21.4 |

Source: Eurostat, Gender pay gap in unadjusted form by type of ownership of the economic activity - NACE Rev. 2 activity (B-S except O), structure of earnings survey methodology (earn\_gr\_gpgr2ct)

Note: ":" data not available.





# Full-time vs Part-time

Table 4: Overall Gender Pay Gap in unadjusted form by full-time and part-time employment (%)

| Country  | FT/PT     | 2008  | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------|-----------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bulgaria | Full-time | 12.9  | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 13.8 |
|          | Part-time | -11.6 | -2.6 | -4.7 | -5.1 | 0.5  | 0.1  | 4.1  | 1.2  | 6.9  | 10.6 |
| Czechia  | Full-time | :     | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
|          | Part-time | :     | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Hungary  | Full-time | 19    | 18.2 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 21.9 | 20.3 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 15   | 15.6 |
|          | Part-time | 15    | 13.5 | 9.1  | 13.3 | 10.4 | 9.4  | 9.2  | 5.2  | 10.8 | 9.4  |
| Austria  | Full-time | :     | :    | 21.6 | :    | :    | :    | 20.6 | :    | :    | :    |
|          | Part-time | :     | :    | 17.6 | :    | :    | :    | 12.9 | :    | :    | :    |
| Poland   | Full-time | 11.6  | 8.1  | 4.5  | 5.4  | 6.2  | 6.9  | 7.5  | 7.2  | 6.8  | 6.8  |
|          | Part-time | 9.0   | 8.9  | 8.7  | 11.1 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Romania  | Full-time | :     | :    | 8.9  | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
|          | Part-time | :     | :    | -7.1 | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Slovakia | Full-time | 20.5  | 21.3 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 19.0 |
|          | Part-time | 17.4  | 24.2 | 25.7 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 16.9 | 22.2 |

Source: NACE Rev. 2 activity (B-S except O), structure of earnings survey methodology (earn\_gr\_gpgr2ct).

: not available

# Women-dominated sectors

Table 6: Percentage on women employed in the sub-sectors of the public sector in 2017.

| Sub-sectors     | Public administration and defence; compulsory social security |                      | Education                         |                      | Human health and social work activities |                      |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Country/WSTATUS | Employed persons (total–thousand)                             | Employed females (%) | Employed persons (total–thousand) | Employed females (%) | Employed persons (total–thousand)       | Employed females (%) |
| Bulgaria        | 217.3   | 48.27%               | 166.4                             | 79.39%               | 165.7                                   | 77.31%               |
| Czechia         | 340   | 49.24%               | 345.7                             | 77.06%               | 378.7                                   | 81.01%               |
| Hungary         | 445.10  | 51.79%               | 324.20                            | 75.48%               | 293.20                                  | 82.54%               |
| Austria         | 296.1   | 47.21%               | 286.8                             | 72.73%               | 452                                     | 77.10%               |
| Poland          | 1,118.70  | 51.17%               | 1,234.50                          | 78.66%               | 965.80                                  | 82.50%               |
| Romania         | 437.3   | 38.10%               | 378.1                             | 77.07%               | 421.7                                   | 80.39%               |
| Slovakia        | 220.3   | 53.29%               | 186                               | 79.52%               | 191.7                                   | 85.86%               |

Source: Authors' elaboration on Eurostat [lfsa\_17csna data] (status "employed")

# GPG in sub-sectors

Table 5: GPG in unadjusted form in sub-sectors of Public Sector (%)

| Country  | Sub-Sector                                      | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bulgaria | Public administration, defence, social security | 10.8 | 13   | 12.5 | 9.5  | 9.2  | 3.7  | 5.2  | 6.3  | 4.9  | 6.7  |
|          | Education                                       | 11.9 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 11.3 | 8.2  |
|          | Human health and social work                    | 30.2 | 30.5 | 27.2 | 25.3 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 31.7 | 30.2 | 28.0 |
| Czechia  | Public administration, defence, social security | 18.1 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 14.1 |
|          | Education                                       | 25.4 | 24.8 | 21.7 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 24.4 |
|          | Human health and social work                    | 25.6 | 27.1 | 25.6 | 27.7 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 27.2 | 27.8 | 26.8 | 25.7 |
| Hungary  | Public administration, defence, social security | 15.1 | 7    | 3.7  | 3.9  | -1.7 | -0.8 | 3.6  | 4    | 14   | 9.3  |
|          | Education                                       | 20.6 | 18.9 | 20.7 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 36.0 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 14   | 17.2 |
|          | Human health and social work                    | 18.6 | 17.0 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 19   |
| Austria  | Public administration, defence, social security | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
|          | Education                                       | :    | :    | 27.8 | :    | :    | :    | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 23.6 |
|          | Human health and social work                    | :    | :    | 12.0 | :    | :    | :    | 12.8 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 11.1 |
| Poland   | Public administration, defence, social security | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.1 |
|          | Education                                       | 4.6  | 2.8  | 1.0  | 1.3  | 1.6  | 3.4  | 5.1  | 4.9  | 4.8  | 4.8  |
|          | Human health and social work                    | 22.8 | 20.3 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Romania  | Public administration, defence, social security | -2.1 | 3.7  | -0.2 | 2.0  | 0.2  | 0.2  | -1.1 | 0.6  | 0.3  | 3.3  |
|          | Education                                       | 16.9 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 7.9  | 7.3  | 3.3  | 2.2  | 9.8  | 9.4  |
|          | Human health and social work                    | 9.4  | 11.3 | 8.6  | 9.1  | 6.6  | 9.3  | 8.9  | 6.8  | 7.4  | 8.5  |
| Slovakia | Public administration, defence, social security | 19.6 | 21.2 | 23.2 | 18.9 | 20.9 | 18.1 | 21.4 | 22.9 | 19.7 | 23.2 |
|          | Education                                       | 10.7 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 13.9 |
|          | Human health and social work                    | 17.4 | 17.5 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 24.6 | 26.2 | 24.1 | 27.0 |

Source: NACE Rev. 2 activity - structure of earnings survey methodology (earn\_gr\_gpg2).



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