

DRŽAVNI ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU  
REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE  
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**INTERESTING FACTS**

Zagreb, 30 November 2017

# Women and Men in Croatia

On the occasion of this year's European Statistics Day, marked by all countries in the European Union on 20 October, the Eurostat has prepared the publication "The life of women and men in Europe – A statistical portrait". The publication compares the daily life of women and men in European countries. These statistical data are very important to provide decision-makers with a better insight into the differences between women and men and to enable them to better plan the social policies that are crucial to the development of countries. The following paragraphs give some of the most interesting statistical similarities and differences between men and women in Croatia.

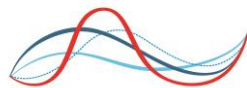
## ***Women get married earlier than men***

There are significant differences between women and men in Croatia when it comes to important milestones in life, such as starting work, leaving the parental home, getting married, having children, retiring and life expectancy. It is interesting that women start searching their first job at the age of 25 on average, while men start searching their first job at the age of 21. When it comes to independent life, women in Croatia leave their parental home at the age of 29.7 on average, as compared to men, who leave their parental home 3.5 years later. Men also get married later, as much as 2.8 years later than women, who get married for the first time at the average age of 27.9 and give birth to their first child at the age of 28.3.

Retirement is also one of the important milestones in the life of women and men. Women in Croatia on average retire at the age of 56, whereas men retire at the age of 60.1. It should be noted that a significant difference between women and men is observed in life expectancy. While men live 74.4 years on average, women live 6.1 years longer. Although men most often perceive their health as good or very good, according to 2014 data, men most often die of cancer, as much as 474.3 per 100 000 men, as compared to women, who most often die of heart diseases, 260.5 per 100 000 women.

## ***There are 7.2% more women in Croatia***

As a consequence of longer life expectancy of women, the statistics also show that there are more women than men in Croatia. In 2016, there were 107.2 women per 100 men (7.2%



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more). However, when observing people in the age group up to 17, there were 5.4% more men than women, while in the age group 65 and over, there were 51.2% more women. As much as 2.6% of women aged between 25 and 49 live alone with children, while for men, this percentage is much lower and it amounts to 0.5%. When observing the age group 65 and over, it is noticeable that more women (36.0%) than men (14.4%) live alone.

### ***Lower proportion of men with a high education level***

According to 2016 data, 65.0% of men in Croatia completed secondary school, while only 20.3% of them completed high education, which is 5.3% less than the number of women who completed the aforementioned level of education. However, the employment rate for women in the age group 15 – 64 was nevertheless 9 percentage points lower than for men, and in 2016, it amounted to 52.4%.

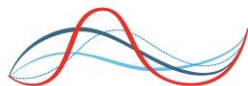
Furthermore, the employment rate for women and men was different depending on the number of children and it is noticeable that the difference in the employment rate for men and women grows as the number of children grows. Thus, the employment rate for women with one child amounted to 65.0%, while for men with one child, it was 8.6 percentage points higher. When it comes to women with three and more children, it amounted to 56.6%, which is as much as 21.9 percentage points lower than for men. In addition, 2.7% more women had a part-time job.

### ***Women in Croatia have a lower gross hourly pay***

Looking at women and men holding managerial positions in Croatia, it is evident that, according to 2016 data, Croatia is not falling behind the European average. Of the total number of managers in Croatia, 70% are men. The consequence of the above-mentioned ratio is the gender pay gap. According to 2014 data, women in Croatia thus had 10.4% lower gross hourly pay than men. It is interesting that men in all of the observed professions had a higher mean value of hourly pay.

### ***Women read more than men***

Observing the cultural habits and social relations, except in the part referring to visiting live sports events, women take precedence over men. In 2013, 15% more women than men read books and 17.2% of women in 2015 enjoyed getting together with friends, which is 2.8% more than men. Women also went to the cinema more often in that year, 16.2% of them,



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which is 1.2% more than men, and they also visited cultural sites to a larger extent. The greatest difference between men and women was recorded with regard to visiting live sports events, which were attended by 10.4% more men than women in 2014.

When it comes to the Internet habits, 71.0% of women aged between 16 and 74 use the Internet for social networks, which is 4% more than men, while 91.0% of men use the Internet for reading the news, which is 1% more than women. Furthermore, online shopping is also less frequent among women than men. While women more frequently use the Internet to shop clothes and sports equipment as well as household goods, men use the Internet mostly to buy electronic equipment, films and music, to organise a trip and accommodation as well as to buy tickets for events.