


# Gender Equality Index 2015: Malta



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The Gender Equality Index is a unique measurement tool that synthesises the complexity of gender equality into a user-friendly and easy-to-understand measure. Based on the EU policy framework, it assists the monitoring of progress in gender equality across the European Union over time.

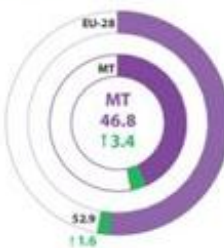
The Gender Equality Index consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (violence and interacting inequalities). The Gender Equality Index assigns scores for Member States between 1 for total inequality and 100 for full equality. It measures gender gaps between women and men as well as takes into account the country context and the different levels of achievement of Member States in various areas. A high overall score reflects both small (or absent) gender gaps and a good situation for all (eg. high involvement of both women and men in employment).

The Gender Equality Index 2015 measures how far (or close) the EU and its Member States were from achieving gender equality in 2005, 2010 and 2012 (1). It provides results for each domain and subdomain. It also presents the first attempt to calculate a composite measure for violence against women.

**Progress in gender equality in Malta since 2005**

With an increase of 3.4 points, Malta reached the score of **46.8 out of 100** in 2012. However, despite this progress, it remains behind the EU-28 average. The greatest challenges remain in the unequal division of time spent in care, domestic tasks and social activities. In this area, the inequalities between women and men increased not only in the distribution of care work, but also in women and men's access to leisure, sporting or voluntary activities, with important consequences on the work-life balance of women. After a significant drop in 2010, in 2012 the number of women in decision-making positions returned to its previous level. No progress is visible over the long term and compelling inequalities remain in the domain of power.

The domain of work shows important signs of progress, with an increase in women's level of full-time employment, although gender gaps remain significant. The domain of money progressed due to an improvement of the overall situation for both women and men in terms of access to financial resources, rather than to a reduction of gender gaps. Progress in the domain of knowledge reflects the improvement of access to education for both women and men in Malta as well as the reduction of gender gaps. The gender equality score in the domain of health is high, showing good gender balance in access to services and overall health status. However, important differences in health-related behaviours of women and men will be added to the Gender Equality Index in the future to provide a more complete picture of gender equality in health.



1) The Gender Equality Index is based on data from Eurostat for the period of 2005 to 2012. It is based on the EU policy framework and incorporates the progress made in the area of gender equality and the overall situation in the area of gender equality. It is based on the EU policy framework and incorporates the progress made in the area of gender equality and the overall situation in the area of gender equality.

This publication summarises the main results of the [Gender Equality Index 2015 for Malta](#). It presents scores for 2005, 2010 and 2012, allowing for an assessment of the progress made in the pursuit of gender equality in Malta over time.

## Downloads



### Gender Equality Index 2015: Malta

EN (PDF, 771.22 KB)

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# Metadata

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