


Gender Equality Index 2017: Malta



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The Gender Equality Index 2017 assesses the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health). The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States.¹⁾

Progress in gender equality in Malta, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Malta achieved a score of **60.3 out of 100**, which is 9.1 points higher than in 2005. Malta's score is approximately 40 points below the EU28 average. Malta ranks 13th in the EU28, which is the same position as in 2005.

The greatest increase in the domain of **health** is the highest in Malta. It ranks 13th in the EU, gaining two positions since 2005. Malta is among the best performing Member States in the EU28 in all sub-domains.

The biggest improvement has taken place in the domain of **money** due to a relative increase in gender equality in earnings and in care. Despite the fact that Malta's score regarding economic situation varied from 2005 to 2015, in the sub-domain Malta secured the 7th highest score in EU28.

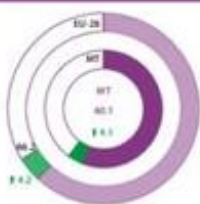
Gender equality in the domain of **work** has also progressed. Nevertheless, there is much room for improvement in the sub-domain of participation for which Malta ranks 27th in the EU28. Generally Malta's score for the sub-domain of segregation is the 20th highest in the European Union.

The score in the domain of **knowledge** has slightly increased. The situation has improved in terms of gender equality in the sub-domain of education and participation, although it has remained in relation to employment. Nevertheless, the score in this sub-domain remains the highest in the EU28, indicating that segregation may not be a major challenge for Malta.

Regarding the allocation of **time**, Malta has become more gender equal in relation to an active role, whereas it has progressed slightly in terms of social activities. As a result, the domain score has slightly increased.

The lowest score in Malta is in the domain of **power**. The score has varied and ranks 23rd in the EU28. Two sub-domains have slightly improved (political and economic power) and only one has relatively worsened (social power).

14 Change in score from 2005 to 2015



1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Eurostat (European statistical office), the Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Income and Living Conditions, the Survey of Health, Education and Income, the Survey of Consumer Expenditure, the Survey of the Gender Equality Database (Women and Men in Decision-Making) and of the Household, Income, Labour Dynamics in Europe (HILDA). The year of reference is 2010 unless for data on intersecting inequalities. The age of the reference population for the indicator is either 15, 16, or 18, depending on the indicator.

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Gender Equality Index 2017: Malta

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L-Indiċi tal-Ugwaljanza bejn is-Sessi 2017: Malta

MT (PDF, 331.25 KB)

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