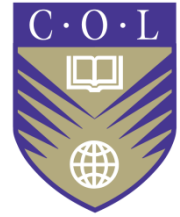


Gender Profile: Malta



General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 32,021
Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 30,432

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 173,443
Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 176,759

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 3.59

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 7.3
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 6.2

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2010) (WHO, 2014b): 99.8%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 0.1%
Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 0.1%

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 79
Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 83

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2005) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 97.46%
Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2005) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 99.11%

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2005) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 91.19%
Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2005) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 93.50%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education: NA
Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education: NA

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 84.57%
Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 88.13%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 35.63%
Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 46.95%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 57.4%

Students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19.9%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 81.5%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 63.3%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 33.1%

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (UN Statistical Commission, 2010): 66%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 34%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 97%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 94%

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 9%

Human Rights

Girls married before 15: NA

Females married between 15 and 19: NA

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 16%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime: NA

* * *

Gender Gaps

Health

- Abortion is illegal in Malta.

- The most recently available data on the adolescent birth rate in Malta indicate 20 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 (UNFPA, 2013, p. 102).

Education

- A 2012 report (Said, 2012) indicated that in 2011, 68.6% of women aged 15 to 64 had only a lower secondary level of education, while only 14.1% in that same age group had attained a tertiary level of education. The author asserts that “[t]his in part may explain the low participation rate of Maltese women in the labour market”; in 2011, the female activity rate was only 44.1%, the lowest among EU small member states (Laiviera, 2013).

Economic

- Eurostat figures from 2011 showed that Malta had the European Union’s lowest level of female participation in the labour market, at 44.1%; this compares with, for example, 77.7% for Sweden and 73.1% for the Netherlands (Said, 2012, p. 3).
- According to the Maltese government in 2015, Malta has one of the smallest gender pay gaps in the European Union, at 6.1%. Notably, however, women professionals in Malta earn 19,000 euros annually, compared with their male counterparts’ average of 24,000 euros (Barry, 2015).

Decision-Making

- Extremely low levels of childcare facilities discourage many women from engaging in the demands of public office. One female MP noted in 2012: “there isn’t even a nursery or adequate child facilities for a mother MP to bring along her child if needs be”. In Malta more generally, government investment in childcare facilities and afterschool care is 0.2% of GDP, “one of the lowest in the EU” (Dalli, 2012).

Human Rights

- According to Malta’s National Statistics Office, in 2012, 77% of reports filed to police by survivors of domestic violence were women. “Domestic violence was defined as abuse by a household member that could include a brother, uncle or father. So the men who reported abuse could have been abused by a male relative” (Calleja, 2013).
- The 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report by the U.S. Department of State noted that Malta in 2013 reduced by 70% its budget to combat trafficking, despite the fact that Malta is “a source and destination country for women and children subjected to sex trafficking (US Department of State, 2014, p. 266).

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