

Malta

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	31,978	30,361	2017
Total population over 15	174,838	178,019	2017
<i>* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017</i>			

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	9	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	3.5	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	6.90	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	5.90	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	100	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	No Data	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	78	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	82.8	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	98.84%	99.5%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	92.53%	95.89%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	94.57%	99.72%	2013
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	91.7%	98.1%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	40.26%	55.17%	2012

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 57.4%
- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19.9%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 81.5%

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- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 63.3%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 33.1%

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 66.1%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 38.5%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 98.28%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 13

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): 15%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): 4%

Gender and Development Trends in Malta

Health

A Gender Equality Index developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) indicates that Malta is approaching the halfway mark towards equality between women and men. The country scored 46.8 out of 100 on EIGE's 2015 Index, giving it a rank of 16, when compared to the other 28 EU Member States (EIGE, 2015).

Though the score is based on six core areas (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health), Malta's health score ranked it the highest amongst EU Members (EIGE, 2015).

Education

According to Malta's National Statistics Office (NSO), 5.1% more students enrolled in tertiary education during the year 2014/15, with female students exceeding males overall (NSO, 2016). Female students outnumbered males at all levels, with the exception of

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doctoral level, and accounted for 55.9% of total students in tertiary education. Women increased by 6.9%, while men increased by 2.8% over the previous academic year (NSO, 2016, p. 2).

Economy

The female participation rate in the labour market, at 52.1% in 2014, remains one of the lowest in the EU (Central Bank of Malta, 2015).

To increase women's participation in the workplace, the Government of Malta has introduced measures, including "back-to-work fiscal incentives for women, new income tax computations, an increase in maternity and adoption leave, tax credits for self-employed and exemptions of means-testing for income earned by women working part-time" (Central Bank of Malta, 2016, p. 22).

Governance

Malta ranked lowest among the EU 27-member states in 2013, in relation to women's representation in Parliament. In 2014, 9 out of the 70 members forming the Maltese parliament (13%) were female (Cutajar, 2014).

Human Rights

In April 2015, the Maltese Parliament adopted a Bill to introduce a quick, transparent and accessible gender recognition procedure, based on self-determination. Under the Bill, individuals may determine their gender identity without undergoing medical tests, and may maintain a right to privacy in doing so (Dittrich, 2017).

Malta SDG Progress Profile

- Malta is currently ranked 32nd for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 27th.
- Malta has ranked 33rd in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 14.4 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 98.3 (SDG threshold met)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 95.1 (significant challenges remain)

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SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 12.9 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 91.9 (significant challenges remain)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 61.5 (significant challenges remain)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 30 (significant challenges remain)

According to a 2015 report published by the Government of Malta and the National Commission for Sustainable Development (NCSD), one of the key foci for the Maltese Government under the SDGs, is to “attract more women into the labour force in view of their relatively lower rate of participation.” (NCSD, 2015, p. 35).

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