3 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Malta

The maternal mortality ratio in Malta has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 3. Maternal mortality in Malta is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.


11 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Malta in 2020

In Malta, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.


103.3% of girls and 107.6% of boys complete lower secondary school in Malta as of 2020 data

Girls and boys in Malta have a very high completion rate of lower secondary school. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>High income</td>
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</tbody>
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Adult literacy in Malta is higher among women than among men (2021)

In Malta, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

<table>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td></td>
<td>95.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Malta, the labor force participation rate among females is 54.5% and among males is 71.8% for 2022.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in Malta.

Vulnerable employment for females has worsened in Malta since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 6.8% and among men is 14.5% in Malta for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Malta compared to the average rate in Middle East & North Africa.


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
Data is not available for Malta for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).

Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.

More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Malta falls in the second quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)


In 2017, 97% of women and 97.8% of men in Malta had an account

The female rate in Malta is higher than both Middle East & North Africa and the high-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
In Malta, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

- **Intimate partner violence**: 17%

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
27.8% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Malta

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Malta has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in high-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in Malta is higher than Middle East & North Africa but lower than the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

Data is not available for Malta for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)