FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT MALTESE DEVELOPMENT

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES FACING THE WORLD TODAY?

POVERTY
22.4% of the population in Malta is at risk of poverty and social exclusion

HUNGER
In 2015, 13.1% of the population in Malta could not afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
In 2014, Malta had the highest rate of obesity in the EU, with 26% of the adult population (18 years and over) being obese

QUALITY EDUCATION
In 2013, the Early School Leaving Rate in Malta was 20.9%, well above the EU average of 11.9%

GENDER EQUALITY
Following the 2013 general elections, only 12.9% of parliament members are women (IPU, 2016). In 2014, the gender pay gap as difference in hourly wage rates in Malta was 10.6% while the gender pay gap as difference in monthly earnings was 18.4%

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Malta has the lowest level of annual water resources in EU: 185m³ per person (EC, 2017). Fresh water is a scarce natural resource for Malta, due to its high population density and arid climate

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
In 2014, Malta had the second lowest share of renewable energy in the gross final energy consumption

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
As a result of its robust economic performance, Malta’s GDP per capita is projected to reach 97% of the EU average in 2017
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INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Malta ranks 1st for road density out of 141 countries worldwide (WEF, 2015a), and ranks as 85th country out of 141 countries worldwide for quality of roads.

INEQUALITIES
The Gini coefficient (scale from 0 to 100) of equivalised disposable income for Malta is 27.76 (average between 2010 – 2015) (EC, 2017a). In Malta, 8 out of 100 people are living in relative poverty (NSO, 2016). Malta is the EU country with the largest persistence (73.5%) of low education, transmitted from parents to the progeny.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
In 2015, 95% of Maltese population lived in cities (World Bank, 2016). In 2014, 11% of the Maltese population lived in housing with leaking roof/ damp walls/ floors/ foundation or rot in window frames.

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Over 1.2 billion people do not have access to electricity. Without electricity, women and girls spend hours fetching water, clinics cannot store vaccines, and schoolchildren cannot do homework at night.

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION
Hazardous waste generation increased by 36.4% in 2015 as a result of higher amounts of discarded vehicles and chemical wastes (NSO, 2017). The total amount of solid waste generated in 2015 amounted to 1.9 million tonnes, down by 2.4% from 2014.

CLIMATE ACTION
In 2014, Malta had the highest greenhouse gas emissions (in CO2 equivalent, indexed to 1990) of all EU Member States.

LIFE IN THE WATER
Maltese fishing accounts for around 0.03% of the total EU catch.
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LIFE ON LAND
In order to protect its natural heritage, Malta has given legal protection to just over 13% of its land area and 11km2 of its territorial waters (MTEC, 2012). The status of 29% of Maltese habitats and 36% of Maltese species listed in the Habitats Directive is still unknown. In addition, 64% of habitats and 44% of species have an inadequate or bad conservation status.

PEACE & JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS
In 2016, the Maltese Ministry of Foreign Affairs funded twelve development projects overseas. In 2014, Malta scored a “very poor” rating in an aid transparency index ranking 64th out of 68 countries surveyed.