

International Women's Day is celebrated annually on the 8th March, highlighting the contributions and achievements made by women.

International Women's Day: 2020

This year's theme is, 'I am Generation Equality: Realising Women's Rights'. The year 2020 is a crucial year for promoting gender equality worldwide, as it marks the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, recognised as the most progressive roadmap for the empowerment of women and girls, around the world.

Gender equality index

Data for 2017 places Malta in the 14th place out of 28 countries, with a gender equality index of more or less 63, nearly five points lower than the European Union average. This index classifies Malta right behind Italy but ahead of Portugal (Chart 1). Malta scores highest when it comes to access to health, being very close to the maximum extent, and lowest in relation to economic power at almost 24 points.

Demography

As at the end of 2018, the total female population stood at 241,723 or 49 per cent of the total population. Around 48 per cent were under the age of 40 while 21 per cent were aged 65 and over. This distribution had been constant since 2016 (Table 1).

Employment and Education

In 2018, total females in employment made up 96,692 or nearly 41 per cent of those employed, an increase of over two percentage points when compared to 2013. On the other hand, males in employment added up to 141,821 or almost 60 per cent of total persons in employment. Unemployed and inactive females stood at 3,509 and 101,872 respectively, with both figures registering lowest numbers in 2018 (Table 2). Inactive females were approximately 24 per cent higher than males (Chart 2).

Employment gender gap registered a year-on-year decrease since 2013. In 2018, the employment rate for females stood at around 62 per cent, 20 percentage points lower than that of males (Table 3). Meanwhile, the gender pay gap for 2018 was nearly 12 per cent, an increase of two percentage points over 2013 (Table 4).

Data shows that between 2013 and 2018 males in managerial positions outnumbered females. Conversely, in all years under review more females than males were in professional occupations (Table 5).

In 2018, females with a tertiary level of education stood at 43,649. A year-on-year increase in both males and females obtaining a tertiary level of education can be noted from 2013 to 2018, while gender difference in persons with a tertiary level of education is minimal across all years under review (Table 6). Tertiary female graduates outnumbered males in all academic years between 2013 and 2018 (Chart 3).

Poverty

Data from EU-SILC 2018 shows that females across all age groups were more prone to being at-risk-of-poverty. Those aged 65 and over were most at risk, around five percentage points higher than their male counterpart. When compared to 2013, females at-risk-of-poverty increased by two percentage points while males registered a marginal increase (Table 7).

Representation in parliament

Under-representation of females in the Maltese parliament is very evident. In 2018, seats in parliament occupied by females stood at nearly 15 per cent. A minimal change could be observed between 2013 and 2018 (Table 8). On the other hand, female representation in the European Parliament was of 50 per cent, at par with Sweden. Finland topped the list, with close to 77 per cent of female representation while Cyprus and Estonia ranked lowest with roughly 17 per cent each (Chart 4).

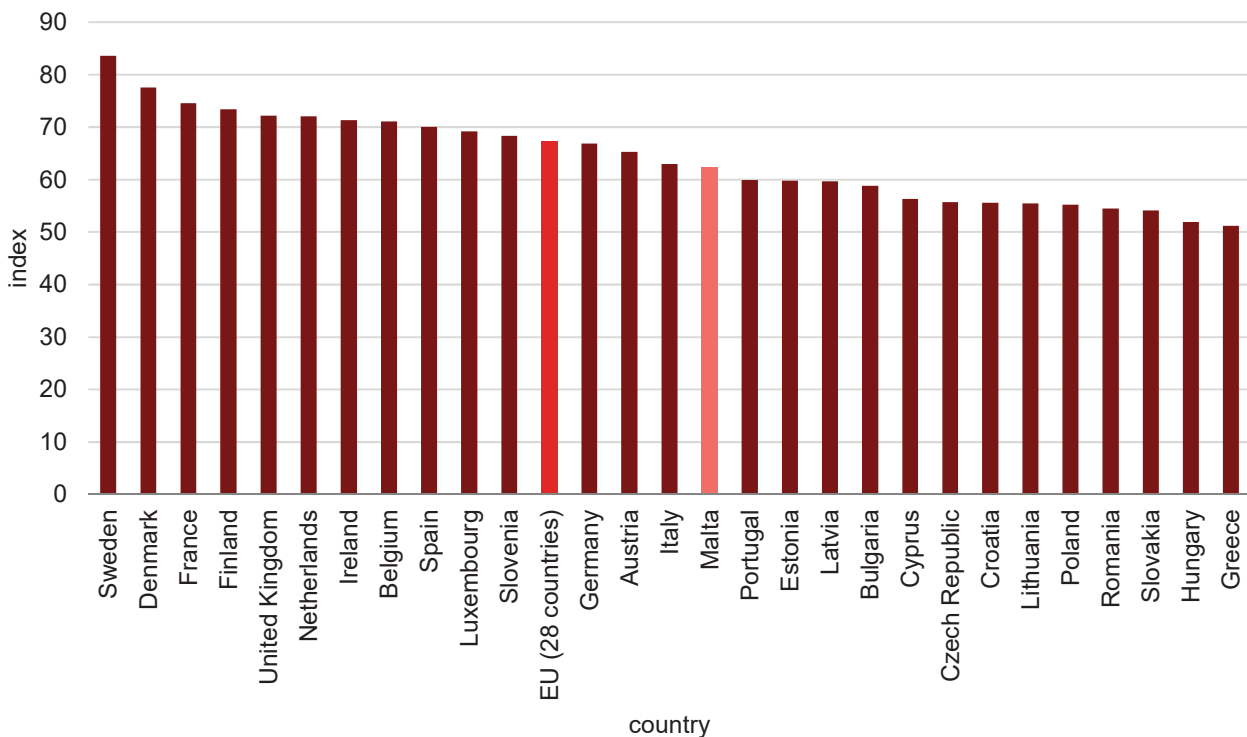
Crime

In 2018, there were four female victims of intentional homicide while 88 females were victims of sexual violence as registered by the Police. Of these 18 were victims of rape, and 70 were victims of sexual assault. With respect to these violent crimes, in 2018, the number of female victims exceeded that of males (Table 9).

Volunteering

Female participation rate in volunteering was slightly lower than that of males in 2018. When compared to 2013, participation rates for both females and males increased by two and nearly three percentage points respectively (Table 10).

Chart 1. Overall gender equality index: 2017



Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

Table 1. Total population by sex and age group at end of year: 2016-2018¹

Age group	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	2016			2017			2018		
0-4	11,848	10,852	22,700	11,946	11,025	22,971	12,177	11,330	23,507
5 - 9	11,224	10,594	21,818	11,516	10,971	22,487	11,710	11,090	22,800
10 - 14	10,597	9,969	20,566	10,698	10,073	20,771	10,997	10,200	21,197
15-19	12,007	11,367	23,374	11,609	11,069	22,678	11,357	10,963	22,320
20-24	16,005	14,569	30,574	16,456	14,670	31,126	17,265	14,792	32,057
25-29	19,111	17,829	36,940	20,878	19,227	40,105	23,017	20,494	43,511
30-34	18,994	17,135	36,129	20,490	18,048	38,538	22,647	19,446	42,093
35-39	17,906	16,314	34,220	19,229	17,360	36,589	20,839	18,271	39,110
40-44	16,143	15,157	31,300	17,364	15,882	33,246	18,656	16,606	35,262
45-49	14,037	13,183	27,220	14,856	13,733	28,589	15,668	14,237	29,905
50-54	14,291	13,879	28,170	14,175	13,612	27,787	14,389	13,568	27,957
55-59	15,656	15,621	31,277	15,685	15,579	31,264	15,721	15,284	31,005
60-64	14,732	14,698	29,430	15,091	14,942	30,033	15,413	15,242	30,655
65-69	14,658	15,263	29,921	14,404	14,898	29,302	14,113	14,536	28,649
70-74	11,007	12,147	23,154	12,514	13,815	26,329	13,447	14,697	28,144
75+	13,447	20,057	33,504	13,688	20,198	33,886	14,420	20,967	35,387
Total	231,663	228,634	460,297	240,599	235,102	475,701	251,836	241,723	493,559

¹ Based on the November 2011 Census

Source: Population, Migration and Crime Statistics, NSO

Table 2. Persons aged 15 years and over by sex and labour status: 2013-2018

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		Number of persons					
Males	Employed	112,217	116,495	121,162	126,088	132,440	141,821
	Unemployed	7,278	7,586	6,871	5,765	5,278	5,550
	Inactive	58,451	59,122	60,722	61,701	62,571	62,605
	Total	177,946	183,203	188,755	193,554	200,289	209,976
Females	Employed	69,397	74,376	77,160	82,044	88,049	96,692
	Unemployed	4,532	4,000	4,389	4,466	3,906	3,509
	Inactive	105,556	104,663	105,677	104,854	104,402	101,872
	Total	179,485	183,039	187,226	191,364	196,357	202,073
Total	Employed	181,614	190,871	198,322	208,132	220,489	238,513
	Unemployed	11,810	11,586	11,260	10,231	9,184	9,059
	Inactive	164,007	163,785	166,399	166,555	166,973	164,477
	Total	357,431	366,242	375,981	384,918	396,646	412,049
		%					
Males	Employed	63.1	63.6	64.2	65.1	66.1	67.5
	Unemployed	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.6
	Inactive	32.8	32.3	32.2	31.9	31.2	29.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females	Employed	38.7	40.6	41.2	42.9	44.8	47.9
	Unemployed	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.7
	Inactive	58.8	57.2	56.4	54.8	53.2	50.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Employed	50.8	52.1	52.7	54.1	55.6	57.9
	Unemployed	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.2
	Inactive	45.9	44.7	44.3	43.3	42.1	39.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Annual Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chart 2. Inactive persons by sex: 2018

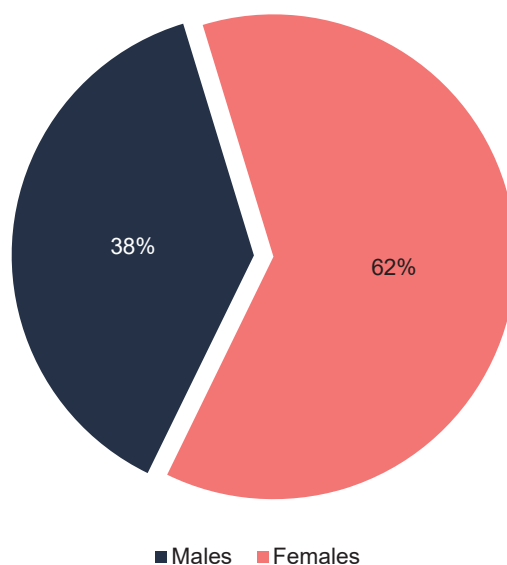
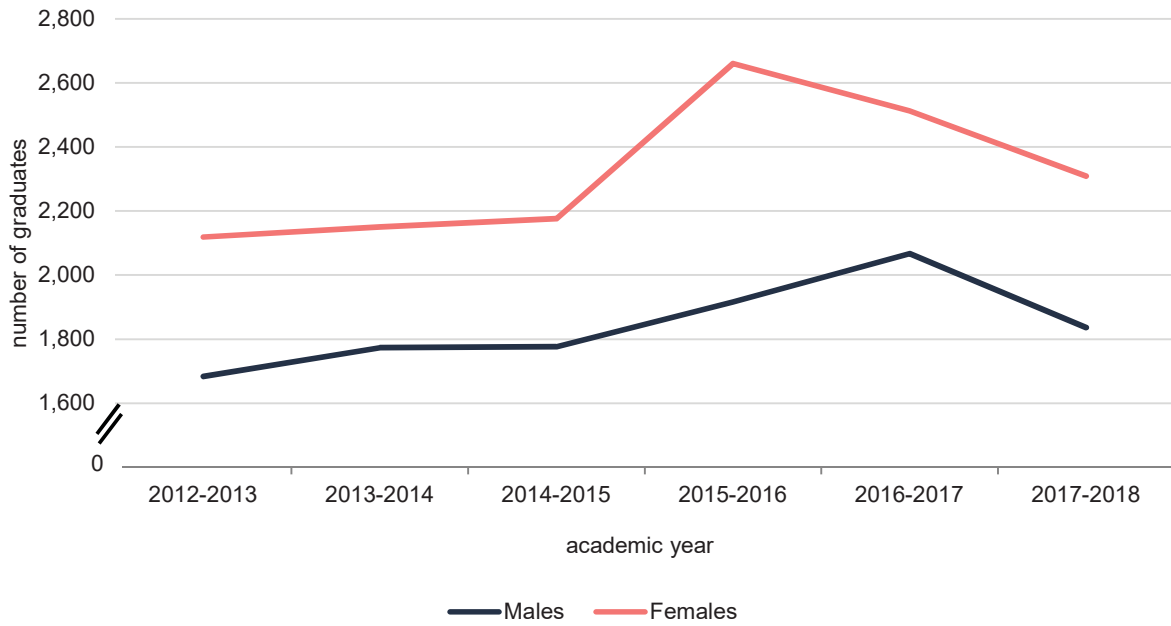


Chart 3. Number of graduates by academic year and sex



Source: Tourism and Education Statistics, NSO

Table 3. Employment rates and employment gender gap: 2013-2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males	75.1	75.7	77.0	78.9	80.1	81.5
Females	48.8	51.5	52.6	55.0	57.6	61.5
Employment gender gap (p.p)	26.3	24.2	24.4	23.9	22.5	20.0

Source: Annual Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Table 4. Gender pay gap: 2013-2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gender pay gap	9.7	10.6	10.4	11.0	12.2	11.7

Source: Annual Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Table 5. Employed persons in managerial and professional occupations by sex: 2013-2018

Year	Managers						Professionals					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Number of persons	% of total employed males	Number of persons	% of total employed females	Number of persons	% of total employed	Number of persons	% of total employed males	Number of persons	% of total employed females	Number of persons	% of total employed
2013	12,695	11.3	5,035	7.3	17,730	9.8	15,660	14.0	14,682	21.2	30,342	16.7
2014	14,178	12.2	5,060	6.8	19,238	10.1	15,840	13.6	14,950	20.1	30,790	16.1
2015	13,808	11.4	5,025	6.5	18,833	9.5	16,010	13.2	16,752	21.7	32,762	16.5
2016	14,860	11.8	5,650	6.9	20,510	9.9	16,928	13.4	18,209	22.2	35,137	16.9
2017	16,145	12.2	6,492	7.4	22,637	10.3	19,856	15.0	18,648	21.2	38,504	17.5
2018	17,694	12.5	7,196	7.4	24,890	10.4	21,969	15.5	21,414	22.1	43,383	18.2

Source: Annual Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Table 6. Number of persons aged 15 years and over with a tertiary level of education by sex: 2013-2018

Sex	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Number of persons	% of total population (15+)	Number of persons	% of total population (15+)	Number of persons	% of total population (15+)	Number of persons	% of total population (15+)	Number of persons	% of total population (15+)	Number of persons	% of total population (15+)
Males	27,743	15.6	31,150	17.0	31,902	16.9	34,023	17.6	38,891	19.4	44,137	21.0
Females	29,026	16.2	30,940	16.9	33,737	18.0	35,220	18.4	37,486	19.1	43,649	21.6
Total	56,769	15.9	62,090	17.0	65,639	17.5	69,243	18.0	76,377	19.3	87,786	21.3

Source: Annual Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Table 7. Percentage share of persons at-risk-of-poverty by age group and sex: 2013-2018

Age group	Sex	Percentage share of persons who are at-risk-of-poverty					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Under 18	Total	24.5	24.6	23.4	20.9	21.2	21.4
18-64	Males	12.5	12.2	12.9	13.3	12.5	12.1
	Females	14.5	13.9	14.0	13.3	13.9	14.4
	Total	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.3
65 and over	Males	15.9	17.2	21.0	22.5	23.1	22.9
	Females	14.2	16.9	21.6	25.2	26.4	27.5
	Total	14.9	17.0	21.3	23.9	24.9	25.4
All ages	Males	15.4	15.7	16.3	16.5	16.1	15.6
	Females	16.1	16.0	16.9	16.5	17.3	18.1
	Total	15.8	15.8	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.8

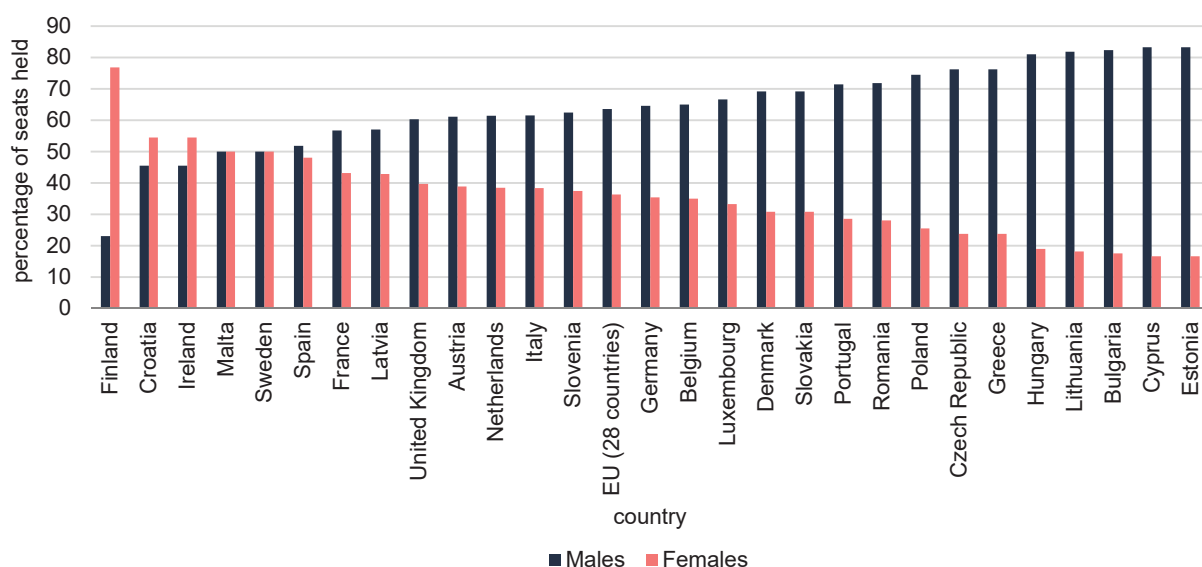
Source: EU-SILC 2013-2018

Table 8. Representatives in the Maltese parliament by sex: 2013-2018

Gender	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Number of persons					
Males	59	60	60	62	57	57
Females	10	9	9	9	10	10
Total	69	69	69	70	67	67

Source: Maltese Parliament

Chart 4. Representatives in the European parliament by country and sex: 2018



Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

Table 9. Number of violent crime victims by sex: 2015-2018

Crime category	Number of victims			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Intentional Homicide	4	5	9	7
Males	2	3	8	3
Females	2	2	1	4
Sexual Violence¹	103	92	79	97
Males	14	13	7	9
Females	89	79	72	88
<i>Of which,</i>				
Rape	23	27	19	18
Males	-	1	-	-
Females	23	26	19	18
Sexual Assault	80	65	60	79
Males	14	12	7	9
Females	66	53	53	70

¹ Includes sexually related offences with the exception of indecent exposure offences as registered in the National Police System

Source: Police General Headquarters - Statistics Section

Table 10. Participation rates for volunteering (aged 16+) by age group and sex: 2013-2018

Age group	Sex	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		Number of persons	% of total	Number of persons	% of total	Number of persons	% of total	Number of persons	% of total	Number of persons	% of total	Number of persons	% of total
Under 18	Total	:	:	[669]	[7.0]	:	:	:	:	[1,562]	[17.9]	[1,257]	[13.8]
18-64	Males	11,024	8.1	12,183	8.8	12,712	9.0	14,078	9.6	15,326	10.3	17,216	11.0
	Females	11,337	8.5	11,393	8.5	12,707	9.4	12,360	8.9	13,136	9.3	15,134	10.4
	Total	22,361	8.3	23,575	8.7	25,418	9.2	26,437	9.3	28,461	9.8	32,350	10.7
65 and over	Males	3,001	10.0	2,716	8.5	3,321	9.9	4,087	11.5	4,860	13.0	5,011	13.0
	Females	3,745	10.4	4,359	11.5	4,804	12.2	4,893	11.9	5,084	11.9	5,189	11.7
	Total	6,746	10.2	7,075	10.1	8,125	11.1	8,980	11.7	9,944	12.4	10,200	12.3
All ages	Males	14,276	8.4	15,216	8.7	16,385	9.1	18,431	9.9	20,862	10.9	22,564	11.3
	Females	15,424	8.9	16,104	9.2	17,911	10.0	17,835	9.7	19,106	10.2	21,243	10.9
	Total	29,700	8.6	31,320	8.9	34,296	9.5	36,266	9.8	39,967	10.5	43,807	11.1

Notes:

: Data not published due to unreliable survey estimates as a result of:

- Less than 20 reporting households; or
- The non-response for the item concerned exceeds 50%

[] Figures to be used with caution: figures between 20 and 49 reporting households or with non-response for the item concerned that exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%

Totals may not add up due to incomplete data or missing values

Source: EU-SILC 2013-2018

Methodological Notes

1. The **Gender Equality Index** is developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and is a tool to measure the progress of gender equality in the EU. It measures how far (or close) the EU and its Member States are from achieving a gender-equal society. The measurement used produces a score that ranges between 1 and 100, where 100 stands for the best situation with no gender gaps combined with the highest level of achievement. This index gives more visibility to areas that need improvement and ultimately supports policy makers to design more effective gender equality measures. The data for 2019 Index is from 2017.

2. Annual Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Tertiary level of education

- comprising persons with qualifications ranging from Higher National Diploma to Doctorate level. In the context of the ISCED 2011 classification, 'tertiary' refers to ISCED 5 to 8.

Employed persons: all persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, were in one of the following categories:

- **paid employment:** includes those who during the reference week worked for at least one hour for a wage or salary, in cash or in kind.
- **were employed but absent from work:** due to sick leave, bad weather, were undergoing training or education, did not work due to a labour dispute, were on maternity or parental leave, did not work due to slack work for technical or economic reasons, were absent from work for a period of less than 3 months, or were not working because on layoff and receiving at least 50 per cent of the salary/wage.
- **self-employed:** covers persons who run a trade or business, rather than working as an employee for someone else. A person is self-employed if s/he is a sole proprietor or a partner working in a business.
- **unpaid family workers:** refers to people who worked without pay in a family business or farm. Excluded from this definition are housewives.

Employment rate: persons in employment (15-64 years) as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64 years).

Employment gender gap: the difference in employment rates between males and females (15-64 years) in percentage points.

Inactive persons: all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployed persons: all persons above 15 years of age who, during the reference week, satisfied the following criteria:

- **without work**
- **actively seeking work during the previous 4 weeks:** example of active job search include contacting Jobsplus, applying directly with an employer, contacting a private employment agency, inserting or answering to an advert in a newspaper.
- **currently available for work:** available to start work within 2 weeks of the reference week.

Gender Pay Gap: The unadjusted gender pay gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees.

Classification:

<https://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCO 2008>

<https://nso.gov.mt/metadata/classificationdetails.aspx?id=ISCED%202011>

3. European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)

Income reference period

The income reference year of the SILC survey is one calendar year prior to the survey year. For example the income for SILC 2018 is referring to the income of 2017.

Concepts and definitions:

- The **total disposable income** of a household is calculated by deducting:
 - regular inter-household cash transfers paid;
 - tax on income; and,
 - social insurance contributions.

from the total gross household income.

- **Equivalent household size** is calculated according to the “modified OECD” equivalence scale which gives:
 - a weight of 1.0 to the first adult;
 - a weight of 0.5 to any other household member aged 14+;
 - a weight of 0.3 to each child.

The resulting figure, which is the sum of these weights, is attributed to each member of the household.

- **Equivalised disposable income (referred to also as national equivalised income)** is defined as the household’s total disposable income divided by its “equivalent household size”, to take account of the size and composition of the household, and is attributed to each household member. For example, a household with two adults and two children aged less than 14, would have an equivalised household size of $(1+0.5+0.3+0.3) = 2.1$. If the total disposable income earned by the household is €20,000, then the household equivalised income would result in $(€20,000/2.1) = €9,523$.
- The **at-risk-of-poverty threshold** is also referred to as the at-risk-of-poverty line or, simply, the poverty line. This is equivalent to 60 per cent of the median national equivalised income of persons living in private households.
- The at-risk-of-poverty rate refers to the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

Sources and Methods:

https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Sources_and_Methods/Unit_C1/Living_Conditions_and_Culture_Statistics/Pages/Statistics-on-Income-and-Living-Conditions.aspx

Other notes:

- Sample used for the SILC survey was extracted from a database based on the Census of Population and Housing 2011.

4. Crime Statistics

Sources:

- **Police General Headquarters** - Statistics Section: the main source of statistics on law enforcement and criminal reports.

Definitions:

- **National Police System (NPS):** The NPS is the police incident reporting system which is used in the compilation of statistics on the number of offences reported with the Malta Police Force and covers the whole geographical region of Malta, Gozo and Comino.
- **Homicide:** A person shall be guilty of wilful homicide if, maliciously, with intent to kill another person or to put the life of such other person in manifest jeopardy, has caused the death of such other person. Attempted cases of wilful homicide are not included.
- **Sexual violence:** Includes sexually related offences with the exception of indecent exposure offences.

5. - Volunteering refers to any voluntary work carried out within:

- an organisation, such as an NGO, a Union or a pressure group;
- other institution such as schools or church;
- or any informal voluntary work such as helping a neighbour.