

L-Awtorità tax-Xandir
—MALTA—
Broadcasting Authority Malta

ASSESSMENT OF

Gender Representation

in Current Affairs Programmes

Compiled in August 2020



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MALTA
Broadcasting Authority

**ASSESSMENT OF GENDER REPRESENTATION
IN CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAMMES**

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Introduction

One of the first advisory committees set up by the Broadcasting Authority following the liberalization of the market was the Advisory Committee on Gender Issues (1999) to advise on the introduction and adaptation of guidelines concerning gender issues in programme content; the introduction of equality of opportunity in the granting or renewing of broadcasting licences; and in the preparation of contact lists of a gender-balanced database of experts for use by producers in the area of news and factual programming.

By 2002 the Advisory Committee on Gender Issues had organised, on behalf of the Authority, a two-week training course at Radio Telefis Éireann (RTÉ), Dublin, on Gender Awareness in the Broadcasting Media for fourteen employees of various local stations after the Authority successfully applied for a placement under the Leonardo da Vinci Programme of the European Union. In 2001 for the first time a prize for Gender Awareness in the Broadcasting Media was awarded to the series *Il-Mara fil-Kotba Mqaddsa*, produced and presented by Joyce Guillaumier, on Radju Malta.

On 3rd July 2007 the Authority published its Guidelines on Gender Equality and Gender Portrayal in the Broadcasting Media.

The efforts done by the Broadcasting Authority spurred other national agencies to increase their efforts in all sectors concerning gender – rights, empowerment, equality, violence against women, and the elimination of discrimination and stereotypes – through legal and policy frameworks, research, dialogue, and networking at national, European and international levels.

The Broadcasting Authority thought that it is high time to take stock of gender balance in local broadcast media. The genres of programmes available on local television stations are quite extensive. The checklist included in the Authority's audience assessments lists eleven categories of programmes. However, this exercise focused on current affairs programmes or programmes dealing with events of political or social interest and importance, happening both locally and abroad.

Current affairs programmes are in fact news programmes which give more details about one or more particular news item/s. Such programmes change its format to maintain the viewers' interest while focusing on current topics which would merit national discussion. Such programmes are broadcast to explain significance, the consequences, and the effect of one or more news items on people.

Current affairs programmes can be of two types or both, that is studio programmes and field productions. Studio programmes are prepared in the studios and can take different formats like talks on a particular subject of common interest and utility; discussions which can include a panel/forum and/or audience participated discussion; documentaries which would contain the real words of real persons and the sound of events; interviews which are usually recorded before being broadcast but can also be broadcast live; and archive film, amongst others.

Field production (or outside broadcasts) originate from outside the studio and could include running commentaries depending upon eye witness accounts, both live and/or recorded; vox pops; and reports about any event itself and the impact that is expected on the environment or social life.

These parameters have set out the layout of the data to be collected and analysed accordingly.

Following discussions and directions by the Chief Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Authority, Dr Joanna Spiteri, it was decided that the idea behind the study would be a perfect assignment for a media student from an educational institution during the summer break. The Authority thanks Ms Marianna Calleja, Bachelor of Arts (Hons.) Journalism at MCAST Institute for the Creative Arts who has viewed the programmes and inserted the data collected on each item in an access database.

1. Assessment of Gender Balance – Data Collection

A database was created to monitor gender balance in television programmes. This database was used for the collection of data over a period and/or over a series of programmes. Analysis of data can then be done using other analytical tools.

This database can be easily adapted to the monitoring of radio programmes.

1.1 Entry Form

The Entry Form is the main data entry sheet and it includes all the variables of the database starting from the programme name, date of broadcast, the station on which it was broadcast, broadcast time [as per time code], and duration of the item being analysed within the programme.

One Entry Form was filled for each item in every programme and this was represented by the Record Number [*Rec*] on the top right hand corner. This number is 'automatic' numbering and cannot be edited.

Very often different topics are discussed within each programme. Different Entry Forms were used according to the number of topics. In such cases, the "Programme Name", "Programme Genre", "TV Station", and "Broadcast On" were repeated for each item of the same programme.

To facilitate data-entry, various lists have been prepared beforehand and the appropriate entry was chosen from a drop-down box at each variable's input box. The list in each drop-down box could also be added.

TV Gender Balance EXIT

Programme Name: Programme Genre:

TV Station: Broadcast On: Broadcast Time: Duration:

Item Number: Item Name:

Item Scope: Item Type of:

Item-Topic: Item-Topic "Other"...Specify:

Item-Presentation of:

Anchor 1: Anchor 2: Anchor 3: Reporter: Other Journalist/Commentator:

Gender: Age:

Panel - YES/NO: "YES" [Mark "YES" only]

	Gender	Age	Occupation Occupation "Other" - Specify:	Society Label "Other" - Specify:
Guest 1:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Guest 2:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Guest 3:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Guest 4:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Guest 5:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Guest 6:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

The next group of variables assess the anchors/presenters of each “Item” being broadcast. Each item was given an identifying name based on its main topic and classified by the scope of the item. The scope of the item was limited to: ‘Local’ which refers to a geographical location; ‘National’ when the item concerns the Maltese Islands; ‘National and Other Country/ies’ when the item deals not only with national interests but also involves other countries; and ‘International Only’. Items were then classified by a general topic.

A drop-down list was prepared for the “Type of Item” being discussed as below:

Item C-Topic/Subject of		Item C-Topic/Subject of	
ID	Topic/Subject of Item	ID	Topic/Subject of Item
1	Other [please specify]	24	Infrastructure
2	Do not know	25	Legal/Criminal-Court Cases
3	Politics	26	Legal/Criminal-Executive
4	Political Parties	27	Legal/Criminal-General
5	Political Events/Activities	28	Maritime
6	Political Interviews	29	Media
7	Governmental	30	Ministerial
8	Administration/Authorities	31	NGO's
9	National Budget	32	NGO's-Activities/Actions
10	Immigration	33	NGO's-Protests
11	Unions/Strikes	34	Parliament
12	Agricultural-Husbandry <i>[Farm, animals and management]</i>	35	Peaceful Demonstrations/Protests
13	Agricultural-Land	36	Releases <i>[Press Conferences; Press Releases; Social Activities; Political Activities]</i>
14	Agricultural-Productivity <i>[Soil erosion; biocides; mechanisation; biodiversity]</i>	37	Religious
15	Deaths/Tragedies/Rescues/Accidents	38	Riots
16	Disasters [Natural and non-natural]	39	Science
17	Economy	40	Sports
18	Entertainment/Cultural	41	State <i>[President's; Minister/s'; Ambassador/s]</i>
19	Environmental <i>[Global warming, acid rain, air pollution, urban sprawl, waste disposal, ozone layer depletion, water pollution, climate change]</i>	42	Statistical Reports -Local
20	Health	43	Statistical Reports-International Only
21	Immigration	44	Statistical Reports - Local and International
22	Inaugurations/Launch/Commemorations	45	War/Ceasefires
23	Industry <i>[Employment; Discharge; Rights and Actions; Relations; Conflicts/Disputes]</i>		

A programme may have either one programme anchor or more than one. For our purposes five possibilities have been prepared: one for the main programme anchor; two for subsequent anchor/s for the same item; another one for an additional reporter within the same item who may/may

not participate regularly within the programme series; and finally another input for other journalist/commentator.

For each of these programme producers/anchors two boxes are available for input – gender and age.

In some of the cases, guests are invited to participate sometimes singularly and on occasions as a panel. A maximum of six guests was provided for in the database and each guest was to be analysed by gender [Male; Female; Neutral]; by age group [Not stated; 19yrs and less; 20-34; 35-49; 50-64; and 65+]; by occupation; and by society label as below:

Guest Occupation

ID Occupation

1	Administrator
2	Artist
3	Blue Collar Worker/s
4	Business Owner/Partner
5	Carer
6	Court
7	Diplomat
8	Entertainer
9	Government
10	Health
11	Management/Professional
12	Media People
13	Patient
14	Police and Army
15	Politician
16	President/Country Representative
17	Prostitute
18	Religious Leader
19	Sport player
20	Teacher/Educator
21	Trade Unionist-Employers
22	Trade Unionist-Workers
23	White Collar Worker/s
24	Not Stated
25	Other [please specify]

Guest-Society Label

ID Society Label

1	Activity Co-ordinator
2	Addict/Abuser
3	Consumer
4	Convicted/Prisoner
5	Criminal
6	Demonstrator/Participant of Protest
7	Immigrant
8	Member of the General Public
9	Patient
10	Political Supporter
11	Protestor
12	Sports Supporter
13	Terrorist
14	Victim of Accidents
15	Victim of Crime (Other than sexual)
16	Victim of Natural Disaster
17	Victim of Personal Violence/Abuse (sexual)
18	Victim of War
19	Do Not Know
20	Not a Victim
21	Other [please specify]

2. Gender Issues in Current Affairs Programmes

2.1 Programmes and Number of Items Monitored

A total of 21 Current Affairs programmes broadcast between 1st and 12th October 2018 were monitored for this exercise. Below are the total hours monitored by station and the list of programmes per station:

PROGRAM HOURS AS PER SCHEDULE BY STATION							
	Total	F Living	Net TV	ONE	Smash TV	TVM	
Items monitored	Hrs.	82.3	5.4	19.4	19.8	2.0	35.7
	%	100.00	6.60	23.61	24.08	2.39	43.32
Programme Schedule	Hrs.	95.3	6.0	22.3	28.3	2.0	36.8
	%	100.00	6.29	23.43	29.63	2.10	38.55

LIST OF PROGRAMMES AND ITEMS BY STATION

Net TV			ONE			TVM		
	Broadcast on	Items		Broadcast on	Items		Broadcast on	Items
<i>10Q</i>	04-OCT-2018	16	<i>Arena</i>	10-OCT-2018	10	<i>Dissett</i>	03-OCT-2018	14
<i>Iswed fuq l-Abjad</i>	03-OCT-2018	5		03-OCT-2018	9		10-OCT-2018	13
	10-OCT-2018	2	<i>ONE Breakfast</i>	03-OCT-2018	23	<i>Dot EU</i>	06-OCT-2018	2
<i>NET Live</i>	03-OCT-2018	16		11-OCT-2018	20	<i>Ras Imb Ras</i>	04-OCT-2018	8
	11-OCT-2018	13		08-OCT-2018	15		03-OCT-2018	7
	01-OCT-2018	11		02-OCT-2018	14		02-OCT-2018	6
	02-OCT-2018	9		04-OCT-2018	14		09-OCT-2018	6
	05-OCT-2018	9		01-OCT-2018	13		01-OCT-2018	5
	08-OCT-2018	9		09-OCT-2018	13		11-OCT-2018	5
	04-OCT-2018	6		12-OCT-2018	13		12-OCT-2018	5
	09-OCT-2018	6		10-OCT-2018	12		05-OCT-2018	4
	10-OCT-2018	5		05-OCT-2018	8		10-OCT-2018	4
	12-OCT-2018	3	<i>Pjazza</i>	01-OCT-2018	12		08-OCT-2018	1
<i>Sorsi Nfurmati</i>	10-OCT-2018	4		02-OCT-2018	11	<i>Realtà</i>	01-OCT-2018	13
		114		04-OCT-2018	9		08-OCT-2018	10
				05-OCT-2018	9	<i>TVAM</i>	01-OCT-2018	26
				03-OCT-2018	6		03-OCT-2018	26
F Living				12-OCT-2018	6		02-OCT-2018	24
<i>Attwali</i>	05-OCT-2018	9		10-OCT-2018	5		04-OCT-2018	24
<i>Bidla Pożittiva</i>	01-OCT-2018	4		11-OCT-2018	4		05-OCT-2018	24
	08-OCT-2018	3		08-OCT-2018	3		10-OCT-2018	24
<i>Exodus</i>	05-OCT-2018	7		09-OCT-2018	3		11-OCT-2018	24
<i>Propjeta minn wara l-kwinti</i>	01-OCT-2018	4			232		08-OCT-2018	23
	08-OCT-2018	3					09-OCT-2018	23
<i>X'hemm ġdid</i>	01-OCT-2018	8					12-OCT-2018	22
	08-OCT-2018	5					06-OCT-2018	23
		43				<i>TVAM Weekend</i>	07-OCT-2018	23
						<i>Xarabank</i>	05-OCT-2018	13
Smash TV							12-OCT-2018	12
<i>Parlament tal-Poplu</i>	08-OCT-2018	11				<i>XTRA</i>	04-OCT-2018	24
	01-OCT-2018	7					11-OCT-2018	16
		18						454

A total of 861 items were identified and these were distributed by programme as follows:

LIST OF ITEMS BY PROGRAM BY STATION						
	TOTAL	F Living	Net TV	ONE	Smash TV	TVM
<i>Attwali</i>	9	9				
<i>Bidla Pożittiva</i>	7	7				
<i>Exodus</i>	7	7				
<i>Propjetà minn wara l- kwinti</i>	7	7				
<i>X' hemm Ġdid</i>	13	13				
<i>10Q</i>	16		16			
<i>Iswed fuq l- Abjad</i>	7		7			
<i>NET Live</i>	87		87			
<i>Sorsi Nfurmati</i>	4		4			
<i>Arena</i>	19			19		
<i>ONE Breakfast</i>	145			145		
<i>Pjazza</i>	68			68		
<i>Parlament tal-Poplu</i>	18				18	
<i>Dissett</i>	27					27
<i>Dot EU</i>	2					2
<i>Ras Imb Ras</i>	51					51
<i>Realtà</i>	23					23
<i>TVAM</i>	240					240
<i>TVAM Weekend</i>	46					46
<i>Xarabank</i>	25					25
<i>XTRA</i>	40					40
	861	43	114	232	18	454

2.2 Scope of the Items

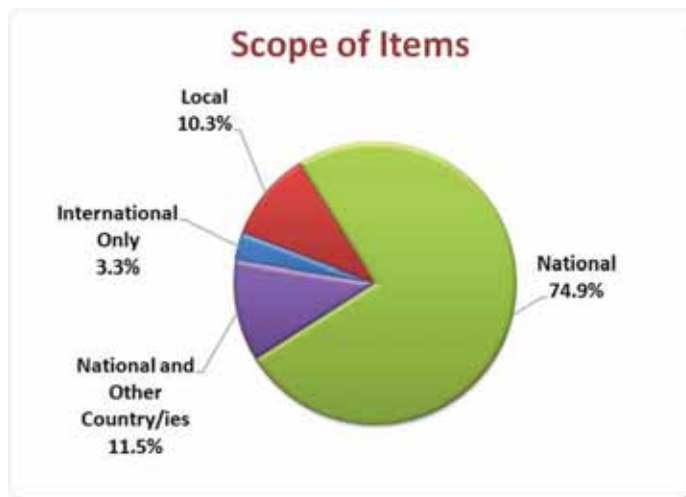
Items was first classified by the scope of the items; namely 'Local' when the item concerns a geographical location, 'National' when the item is a National issue, 'National and Other Country/ies' when the item dealt with issues effecting both local as well as international countries, and 'International Only' when the issues concerned events outside National boundaries.

As much as 74.9% of the items were about National issues, another 10.3% concerned local issues restricted to a particular locality, 11.5% concerned National and Other Countries, while only 3.3% of the items were of International issues.

In the analysis by station, not all the five television stations monitored covered all the 'scope of the items' – only ONE and TVM did so while the programmes monitored for Net TV and F Living did not have any

'International Only' items. Only one programme of Smash TV was monitored, and this dealt with 'National' issues only.

Only three programmes broadcast during this period covered all the 'scopes': *ONE Breakfast* on ONE, *TVAM* and *TVAM Weekend* on TVM. Another four programmes covered all the scopes except 'International Only' items: *NET Live* on Net TV, *Pjazza* on ONE, and *Ras Imb'Ras* and *XTRA* on TVM.



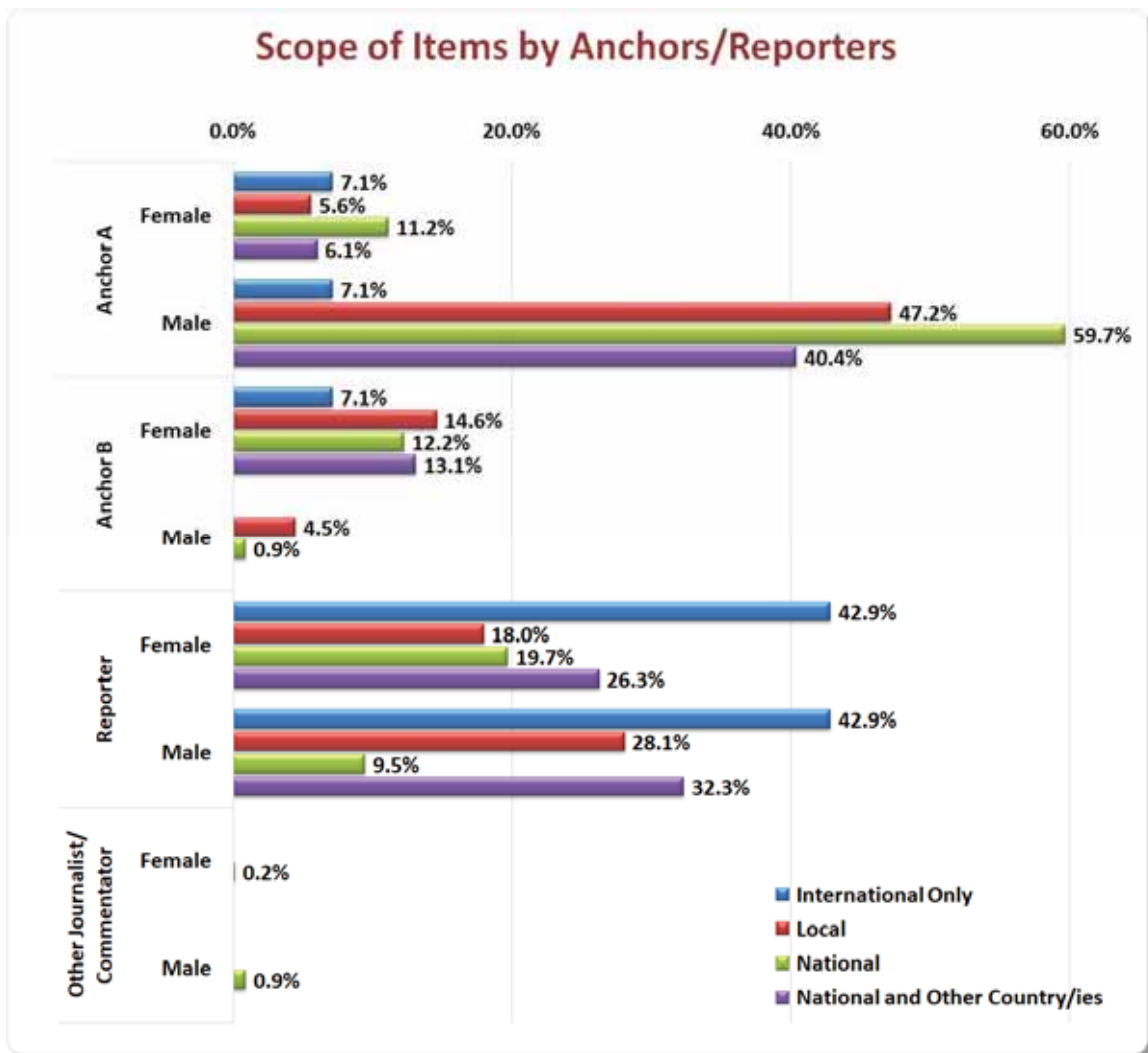
Another three programmes covered only 'Local' and 'National' items [*Bidla Pożittiva* on F. Living, *Sorsi Nfurmati* on Net TV, and *Dissett* on TVM] while another three programmes covered 'National' and 'National and Other Country/ies' [*X'hemm Ġdid* on F Living and *Dot EU* and *Realtà* on TVM].

The other eight programmes dealt with 'National' issues only – three on F Living [*Attwali*, *Exodus*, and *Propjetà minn wara l-kwinti*], two on Net TV [*10Q*, and *Iswed fur l-Abjad*], one on ONE [*Arena*], one on Smash TV [*Parlament tal-Poplu*], and one on TVM [*Xarabank*].

2.2.a Scope of the Item by Gender of Anchor

The presentation of each item was frequently done by more than one anchor. The items which were largely presented by more than one anchor were "National and Other Country/ies" [118.2%] closely followed by "Local" items [118.0%].

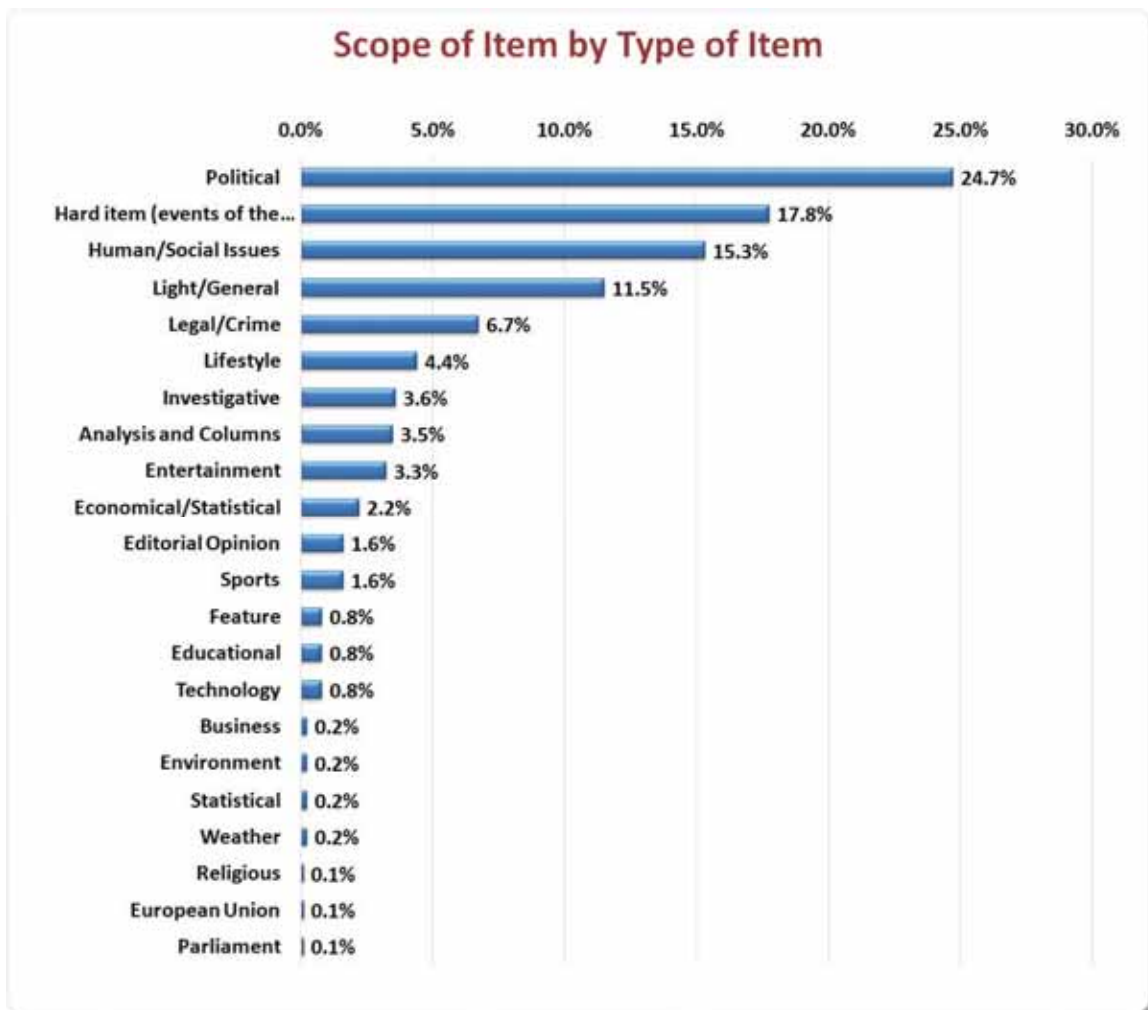
As much as 54.5% of the main anchors ["Anchor A"] were males while only 9.9% were females [1:5.52 males]. There were 12.4% female secondary anchors ["Anchor B] compared to 1.2% male presenters, while female "Reporters" [21.0%] exceeded male "Reporters" [15.1%]. Male "Other Journalists/Commentators" exceeded the female in the ratio of 6:1.



2.3 Type of Item

These items were then classified by the type of item featured as below.

As much as 24.7% of all the items presented were of a *Political* nature. These were followed by *Hard items (events of the day)* (17.8%), *Human/Social Issues* (15.3%); *Light/General* items (11.5%); and *Legal/Crime* issues (6.7%). The rest of the items were less than 5% each.



2.3.a Type of Item by Gender of Anchor

As much as 71.43% of these items were presented by Male Anchors while 43.44% were Female Anchors. Male main anchors [469 items; 54.47%] presented far more items than Female main anchors [85 items; 9.87%] in the ratio of 1 Female anchor to 5.5 Male anchors.

On the other hand, Female secondary anchors [107 items; 12.43%] exceeded Male secondary anchors [10 items; 1.16%] in the ratio of 10.7 Female secondary Anchors to 1 Male secondary anchor.

Similarly, the items presented by Female reporters [181 items; 21.02%] only slightly exceeded the number of items presented by Male Reporters [130 items; 15.1%] and in the ratio of 1.4 Female Reporter to 1 Male Reporter.

TYPE OF ITEM BY GENDER OF ANCHOR

Total Items N	Anchor A		Anchor B		Reporter		Other Journalist/ Commentator		Total Females	Total Males	Total N
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Females	Males	N
213	21	141	8	5	30	20	1		60	166	226
153	9	50	12		60	35			81	85	166
132	15	70	11	1	23	28	1		49	100	149
99	10	66	33		15	5	2		58	73	131
58	5	24	2	2	20	8			27	34	61
38	9	22	19	1	4	3			32	26	58
31		31	2						2	31	33
30	3	9	4		7	16			14	25	39
28	6	15	7	1	2	1	3		15	20	35
19	2	5	3		8	4			13	9	22
14	1	13	1						2	13	15
14	1	3			3	8			4	11	15
7	1	4	1		2	1			4	5	9
7		5			2				2	5	7
7		6	1		1				2	6	8
2		2	2						2	2	4
2	1	1	1			1			2	2	4
2					2				2	0	2
2					2				2	0	2
1		1							0	1	1
1		1							0	1	1
1	1								1	0	1
Total	85	469	107	10	181	130	1	6	374	615	989

Total Items	Anchor A		Anchor B		Reporter		Other Journalist/ Commentator		Total Females	Total Males	Total	
	Row %	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	[Row%]	[Row%]	[Row%]
Political	106.1%	9.86%	66.20%	3.76%	2.35%	14.08%	9.39%	0.47%		26.55%	73.45%	100%
Hard item (events of the day)	108.5%	5.88%	32.68%	7.84%		39.22%	22.88%			48.80%	51.20%	100%
Human/Social Issues	112.9%	11.36%	53.03%	8.33%	0.76%	17.42%	21.21%	0.76%		32.89%	67.11%	100%
Light/General	132.3%	10.10%	66.67%	33.33%		15.15%	5.05%	2.02%		44.27%	55.73%	100%
Legal/Crime	105.2%	8.62%	41.38%	3.45%	3.45%	34.48%	13.79%			44.26%	55.74%	100%
Lifestyle	152.6%	23.68%	57.89%	50.00%	2.63%	10.53%	7.89%			55.17%	44.83%	100%
Investigative	106.5%	0.00%	100.00%	6.45%						6.06%	93.94%	100%
Analysis and Columns	130.0%	10.00%	30.00%	13.33%		23.33%	53.33%			35.90%	64.10%	100%
Entertainment	125.0%	21.43%	53.57%	25.00%	3.57%	7.14%	3.57%	10.71%		42.86%	57.14%	100%
Economical/Statistical	115.8%	10.53%	26.32%	15.79%		42.11%	21.05%			59.09%	40.91%	100%
Editorial Opinion	107.1%	7.14%	92.86%	7.14%						13.33%	86.67%	100%
Sports	107.1%	7.14%	21.43%			21.43%	57.14%			26.67%	73.33%	100%
Feature	128.6%	14.29%	57.14%	14.29%		28.57%	14.29%			44.44%	55.56%	100%
Educational	100.0%		71.43%	0.00%		28.57%				28.57%	71.43%	100%
Technology	114.3%		85.71%	14.29%		14.29%				25.00%	75.00%	100%
Business	200%		100.00%	100.00%						50.00%	50.00%	100%
Environment	200%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%			50.00%			50.00%	50.00%	100%
Statistical	100%					100%				100%		100%
Weather	100%					100%				100%		100%
Religious	100%		100%								100%	100%
European Union	100%		100%								100%	100%
Parliament	100%	100%								100%		100%
Total	114.9%	9.87%	54.47%	12.43%	1.16%	21.02%	15.10%	0.12%	0.70%	37.82%	62.18%	100%
Total Females	43.44%	9.87%		12.43%		21.02%		0.12%				
Total Males	71.43%		54.47%		1.16%		15.10%		0.70%			

There was only one item that was presented by an Other Female Journalist/Commentator [0.12%] compared to six items presented by an Other Male Journalist/Commentator [0.7%] and in the ratio of 1 Female Commentator to 5.8 Male Commentators – see above.

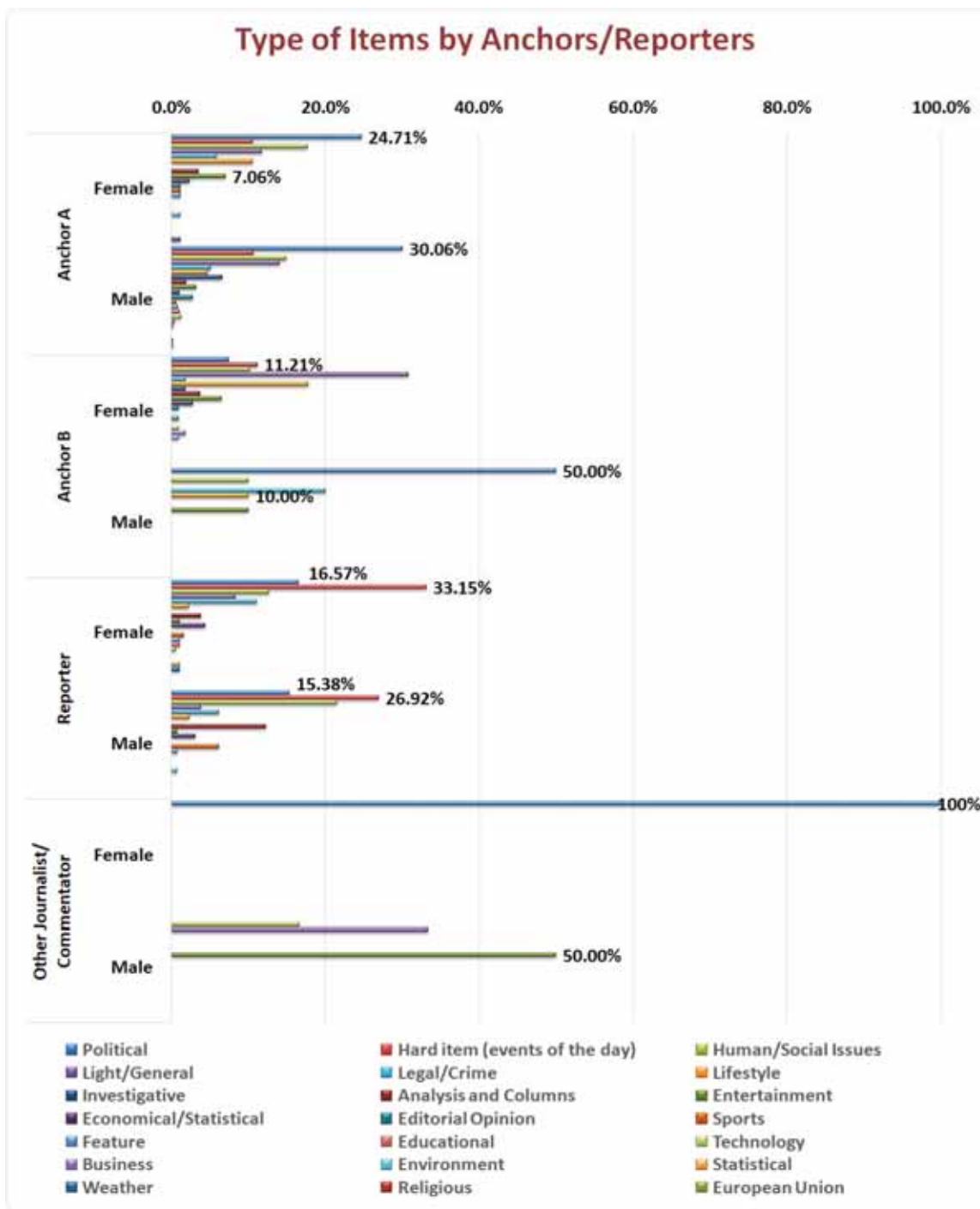
Male main anchors covered more types of items than female anchors not only by numbers but also by percentages – while Male main anchors covered 19 different types of Items, whereas Female main anchors covered 14 types of Items.

Important to note are *political* items [Males 30.06%; Females 24.71%] and *Light/General* items [Males 14.07%; Females 11.76%] where Males exceed Females main Anchors. On the other hand, Female main Anchors exceeded Male anchors in *Human/Social Issues* [Females 17.65%; Males 14.93%], *Lifestyle* [Females 10.59%; Males 4.69%] and *Entertainment* [Females 7.06%; Males 3.02%] amongst others.

As secondary anchors, Female secondary anchors for the same item covered more topics [Females: 15 types of items] than Male secondary anchors [Males: 5 types of items] and exceeded Female secondary anchors in *Political* items [Males 50%; Females 7.48%] and *Legal/Crime* [Males 20.0%; Females 1.87%]. Female secondary anchors exceeded Male anchors in *Light/General* items [Females 30.84%; Males nil], *Hard items (events of the day)* [Females 11.21%; Males nil]; and *Lifestyle* [Females 17.76%; Males 10.0%].

As Reporters there were more Female Reporters [F: 181] than Male Reporters [M: 130] and Female Reporters reported on more different types of Items [F: 15] than Male Reporters [M: 12]. *Hard Items (events of the day)* were reported more by Females (33.15%) than by Male Reporters (26.92%). Similarly for *Political* items [Females 16.57%; Males 15.38%], *Legal/Crime* [Females 11.05%; Males 6.15%], and *Light/General* items [Females 8.29%; Males 3.85%]. There were more Male Reporters than Female Reporters for *Human/Social Issues* [Males 21.54%; Females 12.71%], *Analysis and (Newspaper) Columns* [Males 12.31%; Females 3.87%], and *Sports* [Males 6.15%; Females 1.66%].

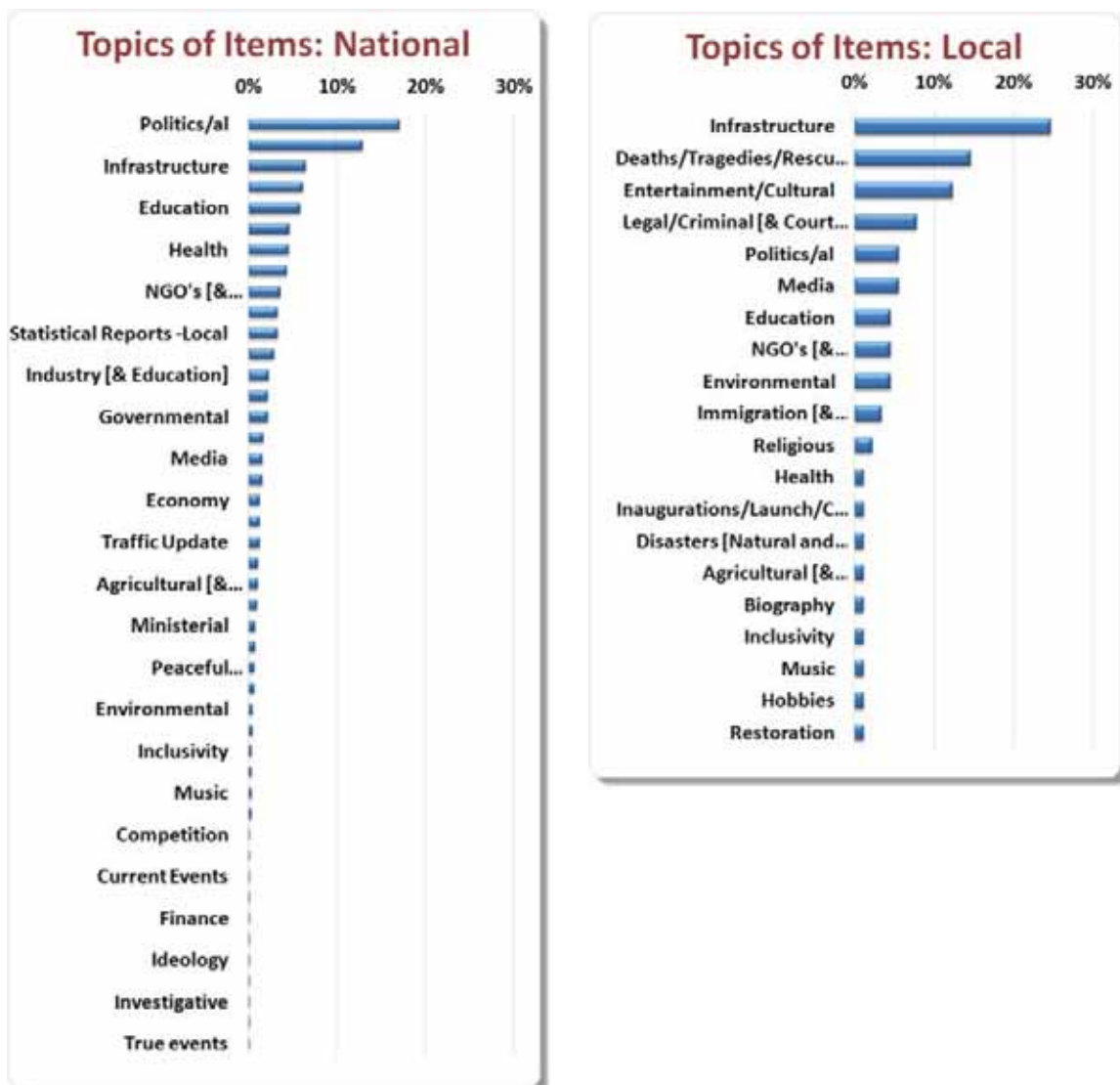
There was only one Female Other Journalist/Commentator while there were 6 Male Other Journalist/ Commentator where half of these [Males 50%; Females nil] reported on *Entertainment* items, a third [Males 33.3%; Females nil] reported *Light/General* items, and another 16.67% Male Other Journalist/Commentator reported on *Human/Social Issues* [Females nil].

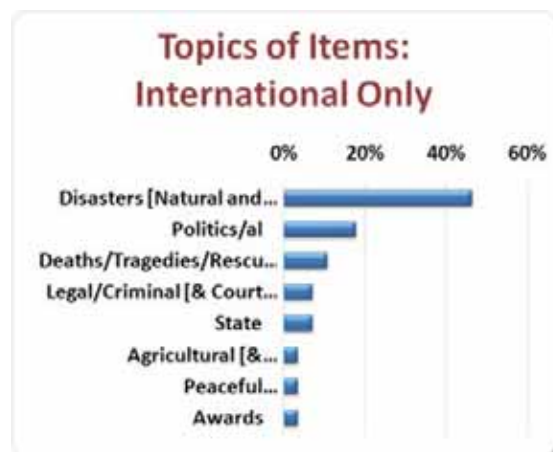
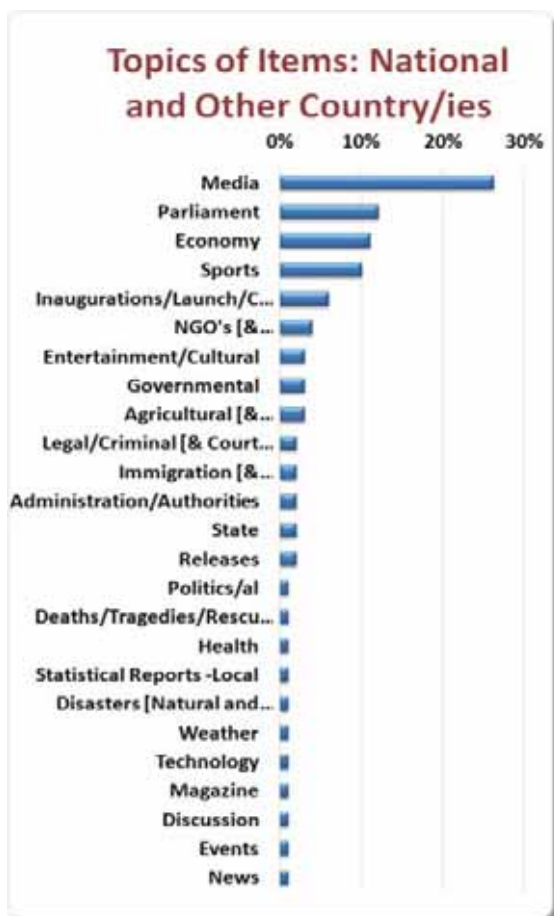


2.4 Topic of Item

The items presented during these programmes were very specific and no item was repeated in a subsequent programme. The topics of these items were classified under generic topics.

As much as 14.05% [121 items] of the items were Politics or of a Political nature, followed by Legal/Criminal [10.92%; 94 items], and Infrastructure [7.43% - 64 items]. Nearly three-quarters of the items [74.91% - 645 items] concerned national issues while another 10.34% [89 items] were of a local nature. Only 11.5% [99 items] of the items concerned both national and international issues while the rest [3.25% - 28 items] were international only issues.





2.4.a Topic of Item by Gender of Anchor

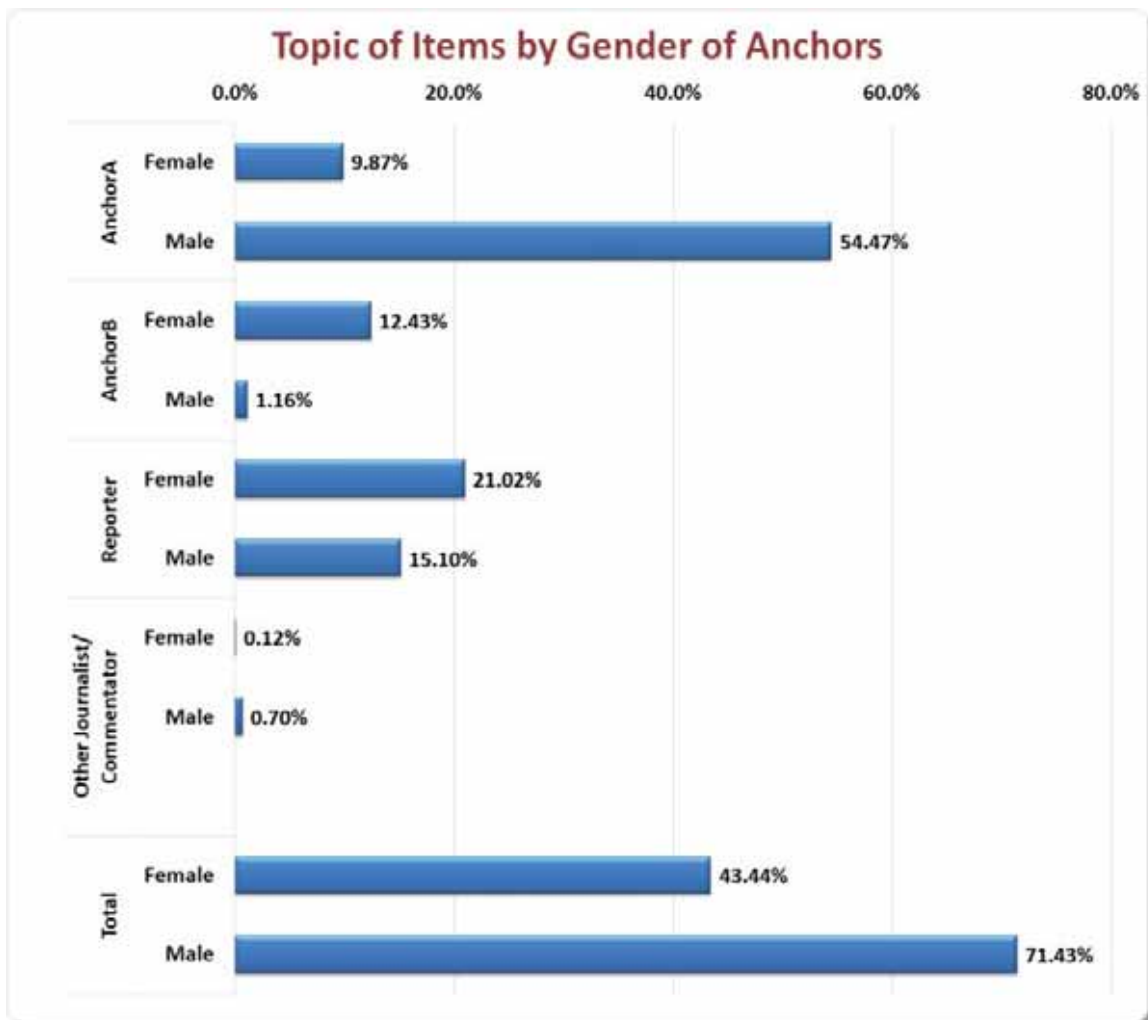
Analysing the topic of items by the gender of anchors, as much as 71.43% of the topics were presented by male anchors/reporters/commentators while only 43.44% were presented by female anchors [1:1.64 males].

Male main anchors [Anchor A Male] presented more items than female main anchors [Anchor A Female] in the ratio of 5.5 items by males [54.47%] to 1 item by female main anchors [9.87%]. While there were 22 different types of topics presented by both Female and Male main Anchors, there were only 3 topics that were presented by Female ONLY main anchors while Male ONLY main anchors presented another 22 different topics.

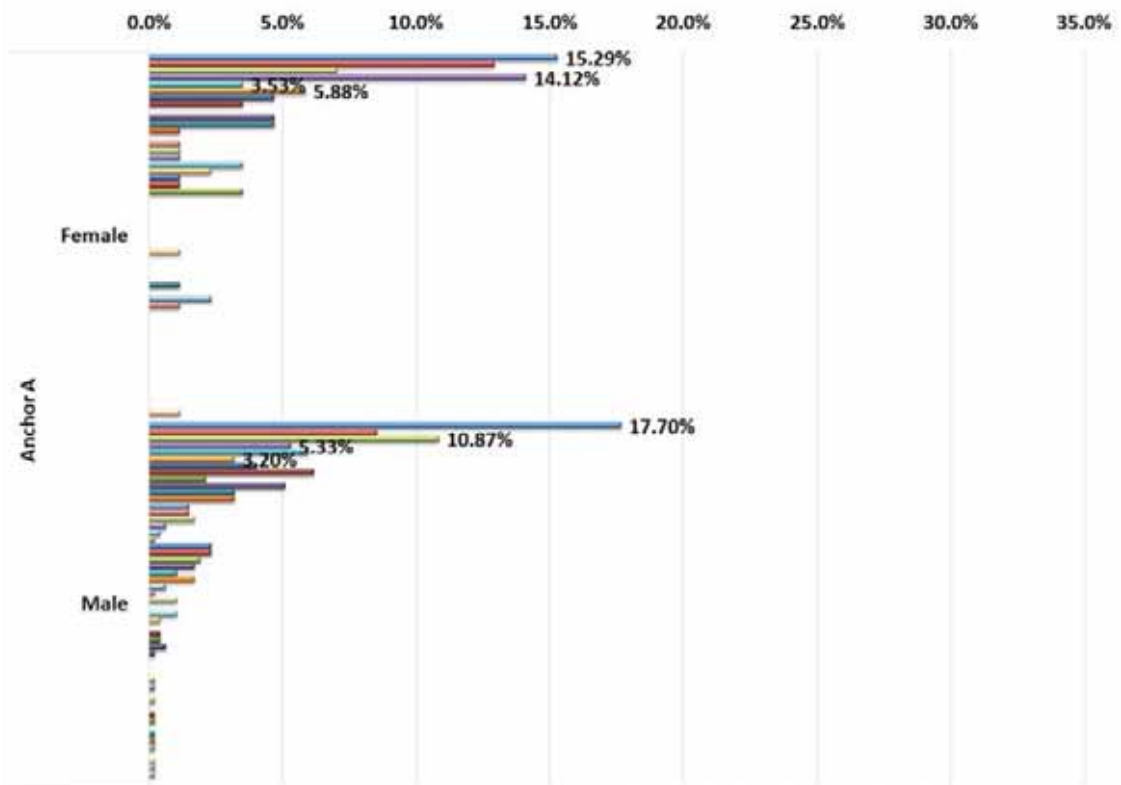
On the other hand, as secondary anchors of the same item [Anchor B] there were five topics that were presented by both Female and Male Anchor B while there were 25 topics that were presented by Female ONLY Anchor B.

Reporters on the item being presented were more gender balanced: 23 different topics were presented by both Male and Female Reporters, 8 topics were presented by Female ONLY Reporters, and 3 topics were presented by Male ONLY Reporters.

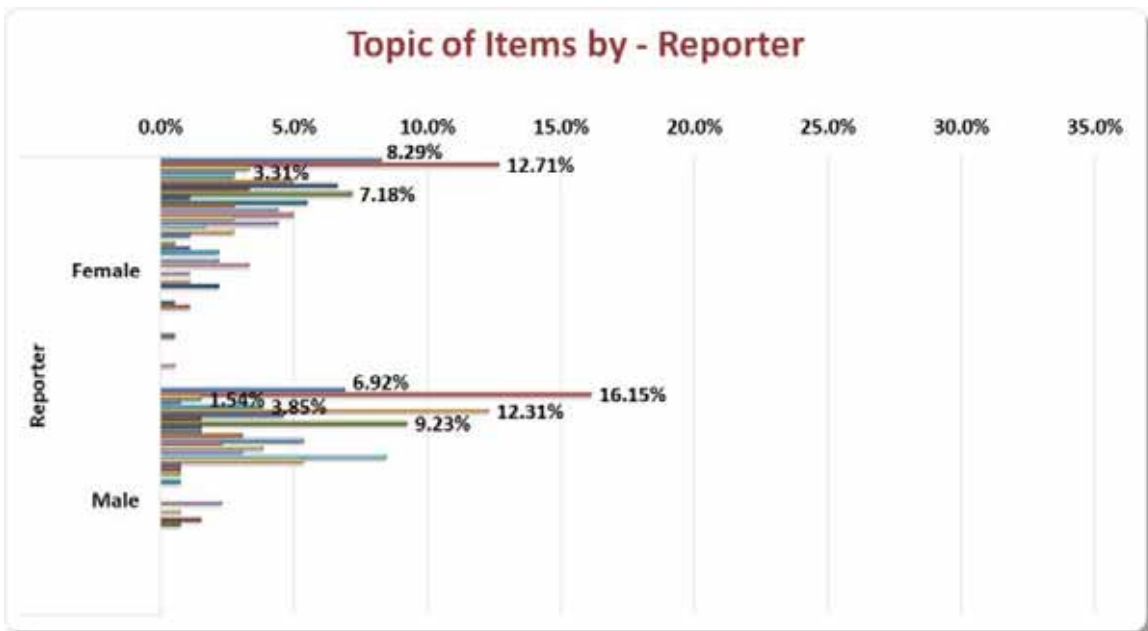
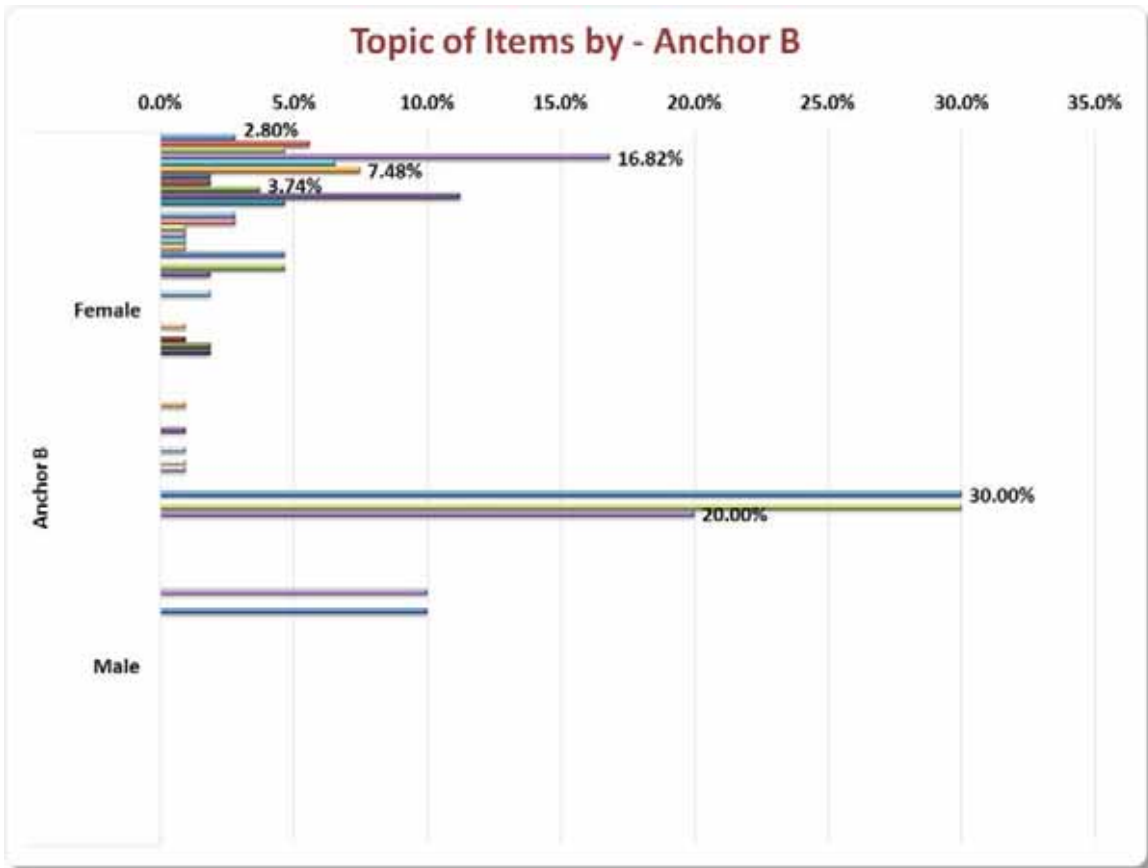
There was only one type of topic that was presented by a Female ONLY Other Journalist/Commentator while there were 4 topics that were presented by Male ONLY Other Journalist/Commentator.

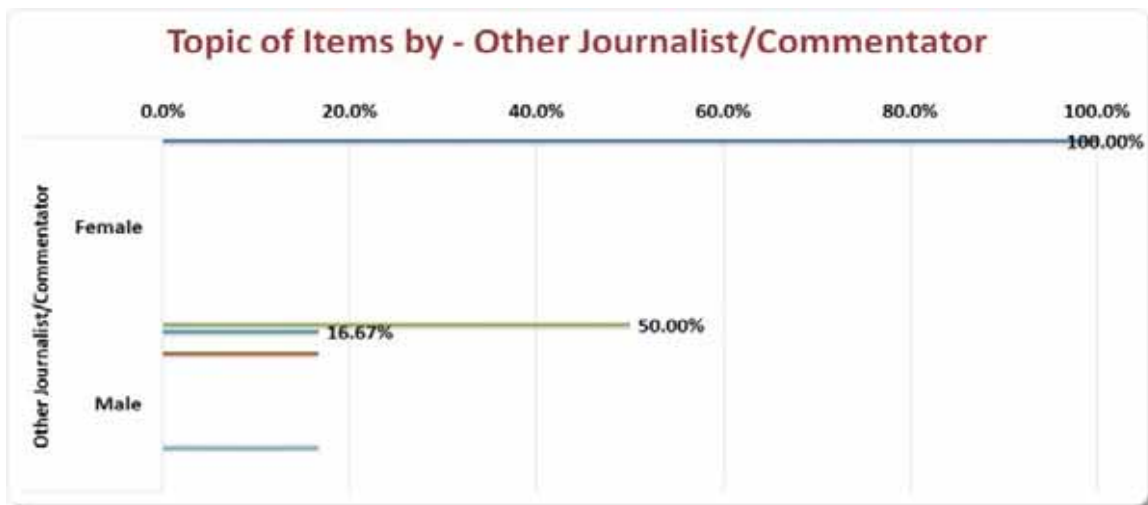


Topic of Items by - Anchor A



- Politics/al
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Parliament
- Deaths/Tragedies/Rescues/Accidents
- NGO's [& Activities/Actions]
- Statistical Reports -Local
- Economy
- Sports
- Industry [& Education]
- Agricultural [& Husbandry/Land/Productivity]
- Religious
- Environmental
- Ministerial
- Science
- State
- Inclusivity
- Music
- Fashion
- Competition
- Current Events
- Events
- Finance
- Identity
- Injustice - Racism
- Language
- Legal/Criminal [& Court Cases/Executive]
- Entertainment/Cultural
- Media
- Unions/Strikes
- Health
- Immigration [& Identity/News]
- Inaugurations/Launch/Commemorations
- Governmental
- Disasters [Natural and non-natural]
- Administration/Authorities
- Maritime
- Traffic Update
- Weather
- Peaceful Demonstrations/Protests
- Technology
- Biography
- Magazine
- Releases
- Awards
- Conference
- Discussion
- Family
- Hobbies
- Ideology
- Investigative
- News





2.5 Item Presentation

There are various means of presenting items to viewers, namely:

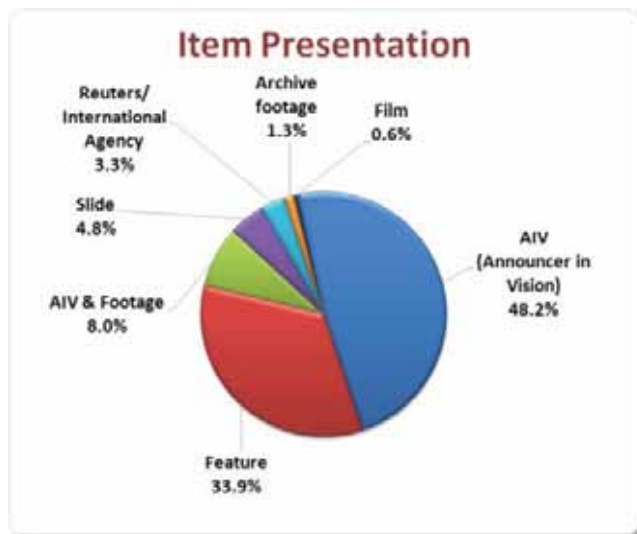
- Film devoted to the treatment of a particular topic;
- Feature where a short film is used during the presentation of the item;
- Archive footage;
- Slide presentation;
- Caption – usually a running caption and/or on screen caption;
- Announcer in vision (AIV) where the main anchor is seen delivering the item on screen;
- AIV including footage; and
- Report by Reuters and/or an International News Agency

As much as 48.2% of the items were presented by the Announcer in Vision (AIV), followed by 33.91% Features, 8.01% AIV and footage, 4.76% with a Slide, 3.25% with Reuters/International Agency reports, 1.28% with Archive Footage, and 0.58% with a film about the item.

International items were mostly presented [96.43%] through a report by Reuters and/or an International Agency whereas only 3.57% were presented by an AIV (Announcer in Vision).

On the other hand, National items were mostly presented by an AIV [53.8%] while Local items were mostly presented by a Feature [51.69%].

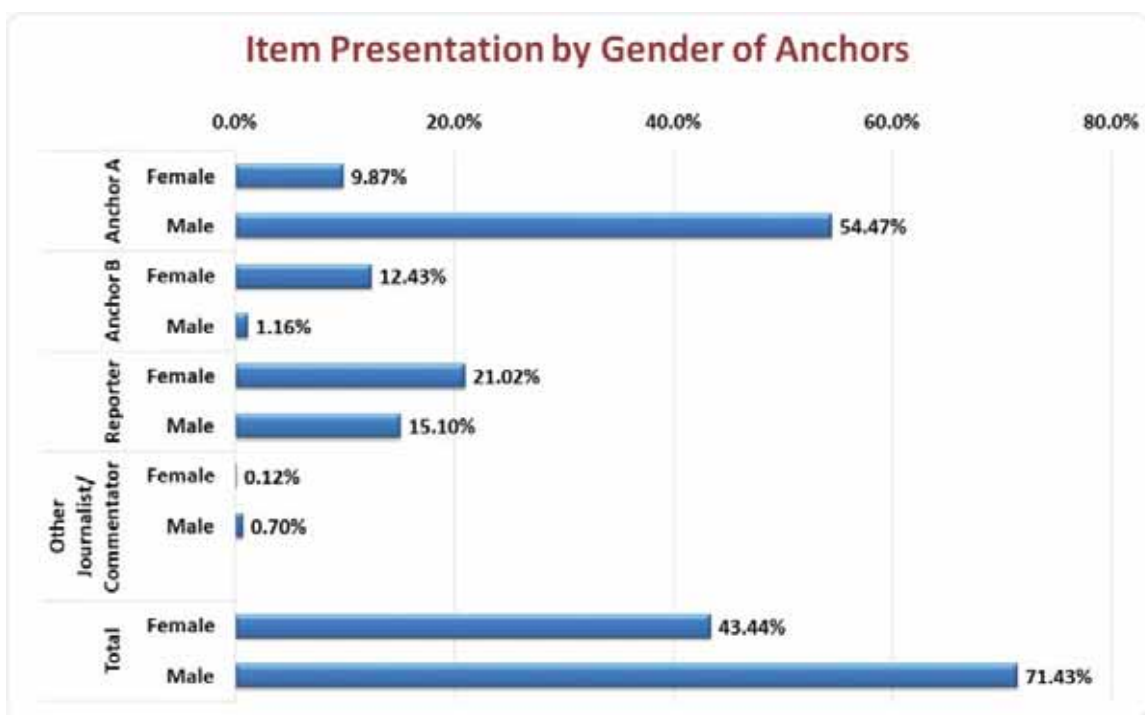
Items dealing with National and Other Country/ies were more evenly dispersed between the different forms of presentation with 30.30% AIVs, 28.28% Features, 23.23% Slides, and 17.17% AIVs & Footage.



Archive footage and Film were only used for National only items and for Local Items.

2.5.a Item Presentation by Gender of Anchor

Some of the items were presented by more than one anchor [114.87%]. Total male anchors [71.43%] exceeded female presenters [43.44%] in the ratio of 1.64 males to 1 female presenter. Main announcers (Anchor A) were in the ratio of 5.5 males [54.47%] to one female [9.87%] while secondary announcers (Anchor B) were in the ratio of 10.7 females [12.43%] to one male [1.16%].



Reporters were more gender balanced with females [21.02%] slightly exceeding males [15.10%] in the ratio of 1.4:1. Other journalists/commentators were mainly male [0.07%; female: 0.12%] in the ratio of 1 male to 5.8 females.

Male main anchors featured in all the types of presentations while female main anchors did not feature in slide presentations, archive footage or film. On the other hand, while male secondary anchors featured only in AIVs, female secondary anchors featured in all the types of presentations. Outside reporters were more gender balanced with female reporters covering all the types of presentations while male reporters did not do so with film presentations.

ITEM PRESENTATION BY GENDER OF ANCHOR [COUNT & COL%]

	Total [N]			Anchor A			Anchor B			Reporter			Other			Anchor A			Anchor B			Reporter			Other		
	F	M		F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F
AIV	415	61	337	72	10	5	9	4		48.20	71.76	71.86	67.29	100	2.76	6.92	66.67		14.70	81.20	17.35	2.41	1.20	2.17	0.96		
Feature	292	16	54	13	145	83	2			33.91	18.82	11.51	12.15	80.11	63.85	33.33			5.48	18.49	4.45		49.66	28.42	0.68		
AIV & Footage	69	6	59	16	1	4				8.01	7.06	12.58	14.95	0.55	3.08				8.70	85.51	23.19		1.45	5.80			
Slide	41	10	2	15	17					4.76	2.13	1.87		8.29	13.08				24.39	4.88			36.59	41.46			
Reuters/int. Agency	28	2	2	2	12	13				3.25	2.35	0.43	1.87	6.63	10.00				7.14	7.14	7.14		42.86	46.43			
Archive footage	11	4	1	2	4					1.28	0.85	0.93		1.10	3.08				36.36	9.09			18.18	36.36			
Film	5	3	1	1	0	1				0.58	0.64	0.93		0.55	100				60.00	20.00			20.00				
Total	861	85	469	107	181	130	1	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	9.87	54.47	12.43	21.02	15.10	0.12	0.70	54.47	1.16

Total Females 43.44%

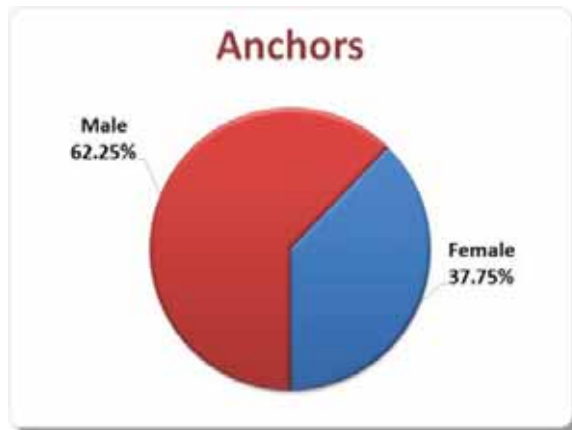
Total Males 71.43%

ITEM PRESENTATION BY TOTAL ANCHORS

	Total [N]			Anchor A			Anchor B			Reporter			Other			Total Females			Total Males			Total N			Total Males [Col%]			Total Females [Col%]			Total N [Col%]			Total Males [Row%]			Total Females [Row%]			Total [Row%]		
	F	M		F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F	F	M	F			
AIV	415	61	337	72	10	5	9	4		138	360	498				498			58.54%	22.60%	10.24%	58.54%	22.60%	10.24%	50.35%	31.65%	8.70%	50.35%	31.65%	8.70%	72.29%	44.41%	73.26%	72.29%	44.41%	73.26%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Feature	292	16	54	13	145	83	2			174	139	313				313			22.60%	10.24%	4.39%	22.60%	10.24%	4.39%	31.65%	8.70%	4.45%	31.65%	8.70%	4.45%	44.41%	73.26%	61.36%	44.41%	73.26%	61.36%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AIV & Footage	69	6	59	16	1	4				23	63	86				86			6.15%	4.55%	2.44%	6.15%	4.55%	2.44%	8.70%	4.45%	3.13%	8.70%	4.45%	3.13%	73.26%	48.39%	51.61%	73.26%	48.39%	51.61%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slide	41	10	2	15	17					17	27	44				44			4.28%	1.30%	0.80%	4.28%	1.30%	0.80%	4.45%	1.11%	0.61%	4.45%	1.11%	0.61%	61.36%	50.00%	50.00%	61.36%	50.00%	50.00%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reuters/int. Agency	28	2	2	2	12	13				16	15	31				31			2.44%	1.30%	0.80%	2.44%	1.30%	0.80%	3.13%	0.61%	0.61%	3.13%	0.61%	0.61%	48.39%	72.73%	72.73%	48.39%	72.73%	72.73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Archive footage	11	4	1	2	4					3	8	11				11			0.80%	0.49%	0.49%	0.80%	0.49%	0.49%	1.11%	0.61%	0.61%	1.11%	0.61%	0.61%	50.00%	62.18%	62.18%	50.00%	62.18%	62.18%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Film	5	3	1	1	0	1				3	3	6				6			0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	50.00%	62.18%	62.18%	50.00%	62.18%	62.18%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	861	85	469	107	181	130	1	6	100	374	615	989	100%	100%	100%	989	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50.35%	31.65%	8.70%	50.35%	31.65%	8.70%	72.29%	44.41%	73.26%	72.29%	44.41%	73.26%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3. Anchors, Reporters, and Other Journalists/ Commentators

As much as 62.25% of the anchors were males while only 37.75% were females – in the ratio of 1 female to 1.6 males.



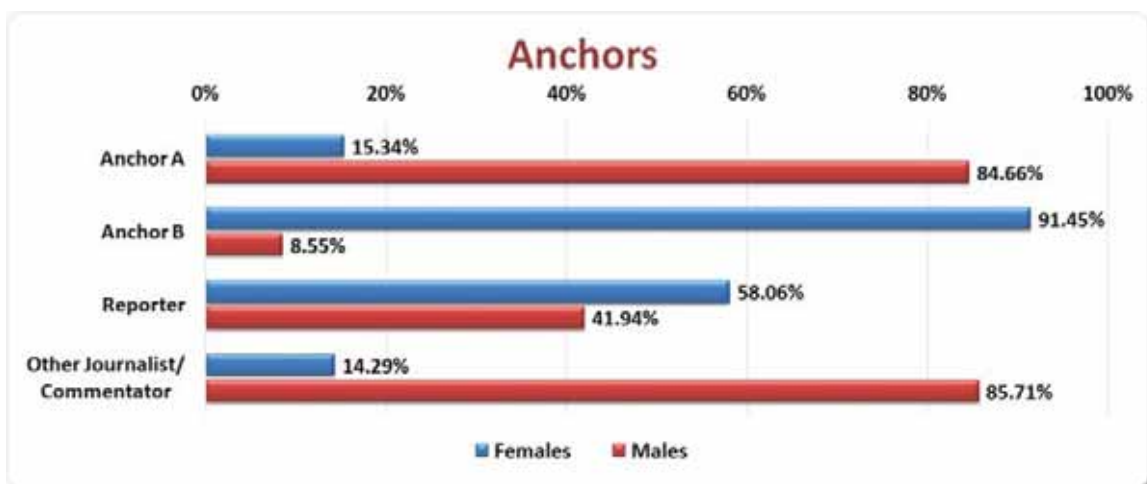
The ratio of females to males was lowest amongst main anchors 1:5.5 [females 15.34%; males: 84.66%] – the ratio for other journalists/ commentators was slightly lower but the counts were minimal.

On the other hand, female secondary anchors exceeded males in the ratio of 10.7:1 male [females 91.45%; males 8.55%].

ANCHORS BY GENDER

	Total			Total			Total		
	[N]	Females	Males	Col%	Females	Males	Row%	Females	Males
Anchor A	554	85	469	56.07%	22.79%	76.26%	100%	15.34%	84.66%
Anchor B	117	107	10	11.84%	28.69%	1.63%	100%	91.45%	8.55%
Reporter	310	180	130	31.38%	48.26%	21.14%	100%	58.06%	41.94%
Other Journalists/...	7	1	6	0.71%	0.27%	0.98%	100%	14.29%	85.71%
	988	373	615	100%	100%	100%	100%	37.75%	62.25%

Female reporters [58.06%] were slightly higher than male reporters [41.91%] in the ratio of 1.4:1male.



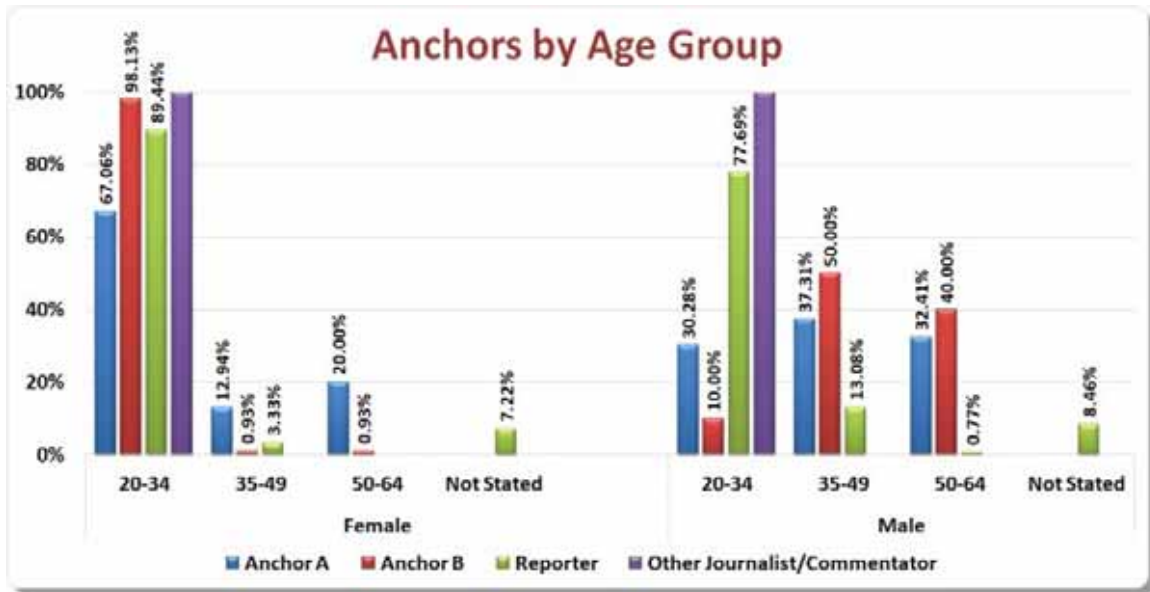
Anchors were classified under three age groups [20-34 year olds, 35-49, and 50-64] and when the presenter/ reporter was not visible these were classified as “not stated”.

When analysing anchors by age-groups the selection of anchors by gender is even more sectarian. The number of male main anchors is evenly distributed by age with about ±33% within each age group. On the other hand, more than two-thirds [67.06%] of female main anchors are between 20-34 years old, 20% are between 50-64 years old, and 12.94% are between 35-49 years old.

Similarly, for secondary anchors (Anchor B) – while 50% of all male secondary anchors are between 35-49 years old, followed by those in the 50-64 year olds [40.0%], followed by 20-34 year olds [10.0%]. As much as 98.13% of all female secondary anchors were 20-34 year olds, and only 18.6% for both the other age groups.

In the case of Reporters, there were no female reporters over the age of 50 years with most of the female reporters being between 20-34 years old [89.44%] while the rest [3.33%] were between 35-49 years old. Male reporters was slightly less – both in total numbers [females: 180; males: 130] as well as a percentage where 77.69% of all male reporters were between 20-34 years old, 13.08% between 35-49 years old, and 0.77% between 50-64 years old.

All other journalists/commentators were between 20-34 years old for both female and male journalists.



	Total F&M	Total F	Female				Male				Total M
			20-34	35-49	50-64	Not Stated	20-34	35-49	50-64	Not Stated	
AnchorA	554	85	57	11	17		142	175	152		469
AnchorB	117	107	105	1	1		1	5	4		10
Reporter	310	180	161	6	0	13	101	17	1	11	130
Other Jour...	7	1	1				6				6
Total	988	373	324	18	18	13	250	197	157	11	615

	Total F&M Col%	Total Col%	Female				Male				Total Col%
			20-34	35-49	50-64	Not Stated	20-34	35-49	50-64	Not Stated	
AnchorA	56.07%	22.79%	17.59%	61.11%	94.44%		56.80%	88.83%	96.82%		76.26%
AnchorB	11.84%	28.69%	32.41%	5.56%	5.56%		0.40%	2.54%	2.55%		1.63%
Reporter	31.38%	48.26%	49.69%	33.33%		100%	40.40%	8.63%	0.64%	100%	21.14%
Other Jour...	0.71%	0.27%	0.31%				2.40%				0.98%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Total Row%		Total Row%	Female				Male				Total Row%
	F	M		20-34	35-49	50-64	Not Stated	20-34	35-49	50-64	Not Stated	
AnchorA	15.34%	84.66%	100%	67.06%	12.94%	20.00%		30.28%	37.31%	32.41%		100%
AnchorB	91.45%	8.55%	100%	98.13%	0.93%	0.93%		10.00%	50.00%	40.00%		100%
Reporter	58.06%	41.94%	100%	89.44%	3.33%		7.22%	77.69%	13.08%	0.77%	8.46%	100%
Other Jour....	14.29%	85.71%	100%	100%				100%				100%
Total	37.75%	62.25%	100%	86.86%	4.83%	4.83%	3.49%	40.65%	32.03%	25.53%	1.79%	100%

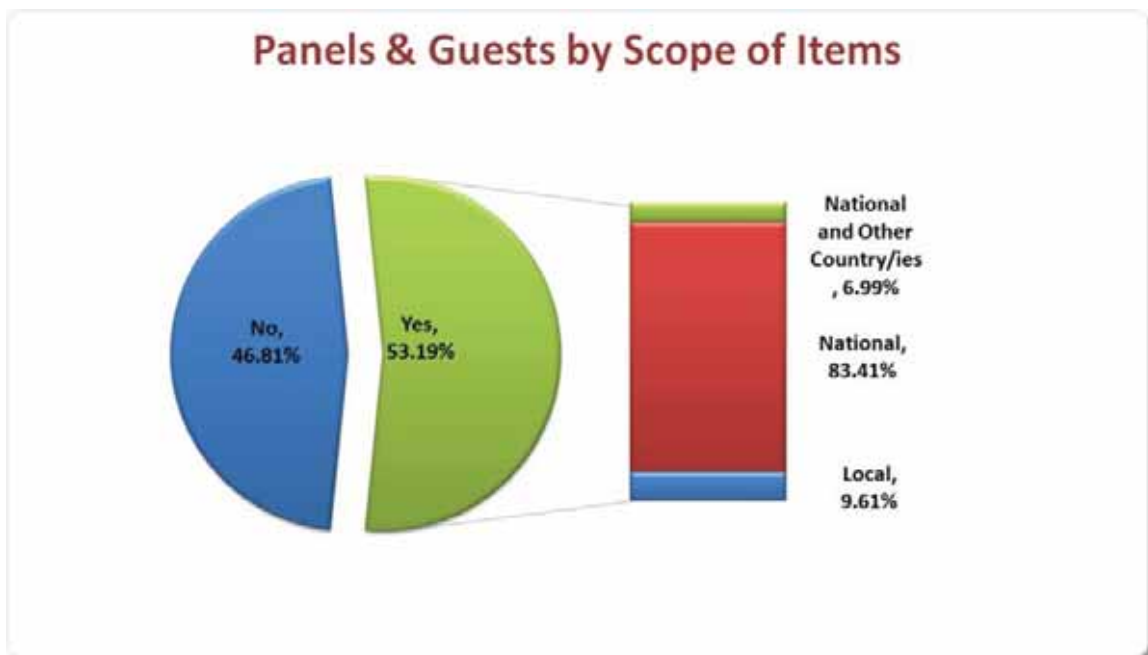
4. Guests and Panels

Guests were very often invited during these programmes. As much as 53.19% of the items included one or more guests. Guests sometimes formed a panel while on other occasions the guests were experts in that particular item and were presented in turn for the same item.

As much as 83.41% of these panels and guests were invited during items dealing with National issues, another 9.61% of these guests were for Local items, while the rest [6.99%] were for National and Other Country/ies issues. This is based on the total number of cases reported [861 cases] and not on the total number of guests involved.

PANELS & GUESTS BY SCOPE OF ITEM

	Total [N]	International Only	Local	National	National and Other Country/ies	Total [Col%]	International Only	Local	National	National and Other Country/ies	Total [Row%]	International Only	Local	National	National and Other Country/ies
Yes	458	0	44	382	32	53.19%	0.00%	49.44%	59.22%	32.32%	100%	0.00%	9.61%	83.41%	6.99%
No	403	28	45	263	67	46.81%	100%	50.56%	40.78%	67.68%	100%	6.95%	11.17%	65.26%	16.63%
Total	861	28	89	645	99	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3.25%	10.34%	74.91%	11.50%



4.1 Guests and Panels by Gender

Out of the 861 items presented as much as 53.19% [458 items] included one or more guests for their presentation while the rest [403 items: 46.81%] were only presented by the anchor/s, reporters, and/or other journalists.

In fact, a total of 716 guests were invited for these 458 items with as much as 82% [81.70%] male guests while only 18% [18.30%] were female guests. Of concern was an item with six guests who were all male participants.

Predominant male guests were the norm. Of all the one-guest items as much as 82.82% were males while only 17.18% were female participants.

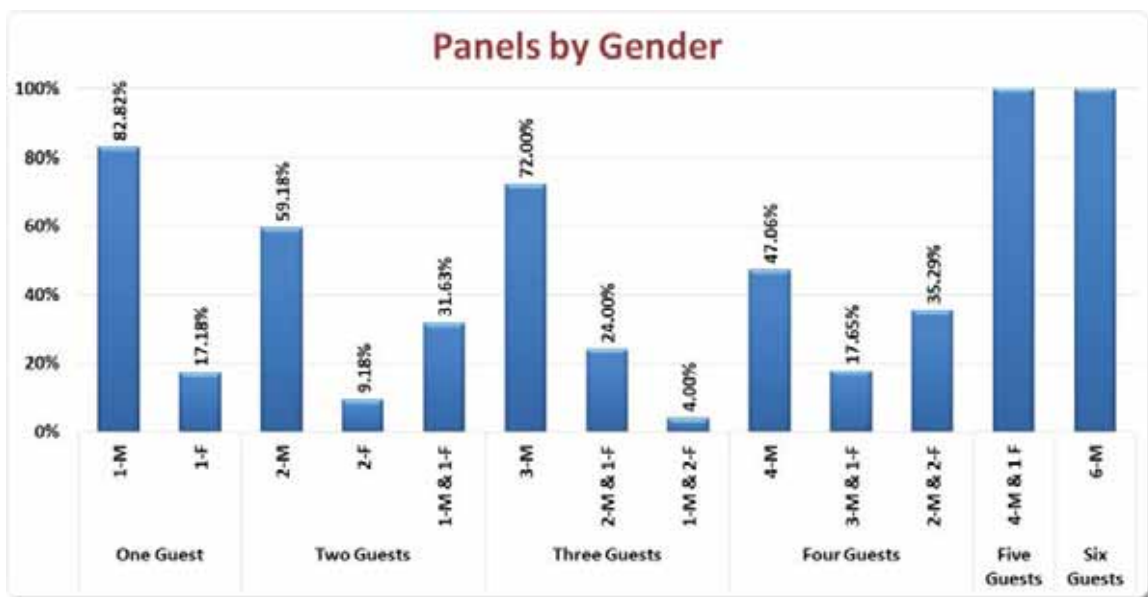
Where two guests were invited, 59.18% were males, less than a third [31.63%] were gender balanced, while only 9.18% consisted of two female guests.

In 3-guests per item, 72.0% were all male panels with another 24% where there were 2 males and 1 female, while only 4% were 2 females and 1 male participant.

In 4-guests items only 35.39% were gender balanced with 2 males and 2 females while the rest were male biased with 47.06% being 4-male panel and 17.54% being 3-male and 1-female panel.

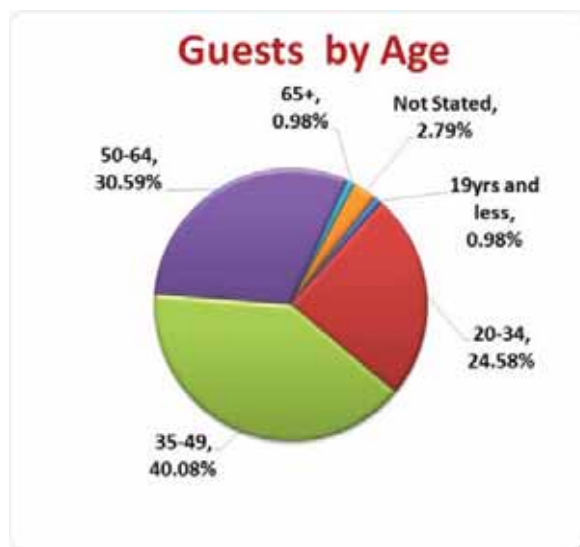
The only 5-guest item had only 1 female to 4 male participants while the 6-guest item consisted of all 6 male participants.

PANELS BY GENDER						
		%	Total [N]	Males	Females	Items [N]
1-Guest	1-M	82.82%	241	241		241
	1-F	17.18%	50		50	50
		100%				291
2-Guests	2-M	59.18%	116	116		58
	2-F	9.18%	18		18	9
	1-M & 1-F	31.63%	62	31	31	31
		100%				98
3-Guests	3-M	72.00%	108	108		36
	2-M & 1-F	24.00%	36	24	12	12
	1-M & 2-F	4.00%	6	2	4	2
		100%				50
4-Guests	4-M	47.06%	32	32		8
	3-M & 1-F	17.65%	12	9	3	4
	2-M & 2-F	35.29%	24	12	12	6
		100%				18
5-Guests	4-M & 1 F	100%	5	4	1	1
6-Guests	6-M	100%	6	6		1
			716	585	131	459



4.2 Guests by Age and Gender

Nearly a quarter of all guests [24.58%] were between 20-34 years old, as much as 40.08% were between 35-49 years old, just less than a third [30.59%] were 50-64 years old, while less than 1% were 19 years and less [0.98%] and 65+ years old [0.98%].



Analysed by gender and age, differences are quite crystal – female guests are younger in age than their male counterpart. The largest percentage of female guests were in the 20-34 years

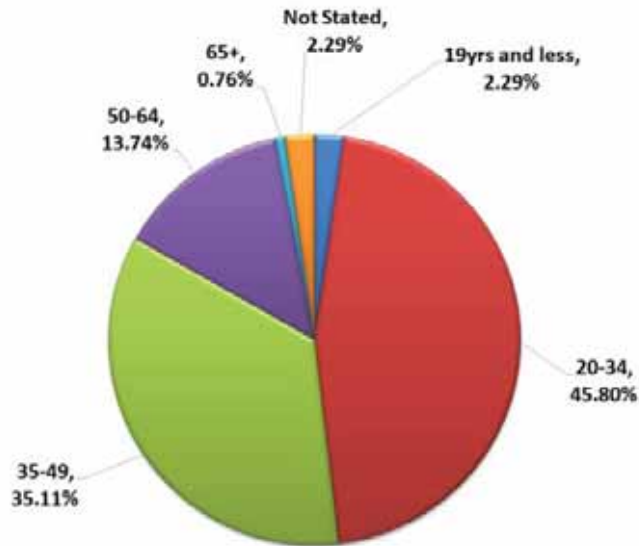
age group [45.80%; Males: 19.83%] followed by 35-49 year olds [35.11%; Males: 41.20%] and by 50-64 year olds [13.74%; Males: 34.36%].

Males, on the other hand, tend to be older with the highest group being 35-49 year olds [41.20%] followed by 50-64 year olds [34.36%] and 20-34 year olds [19.83%].

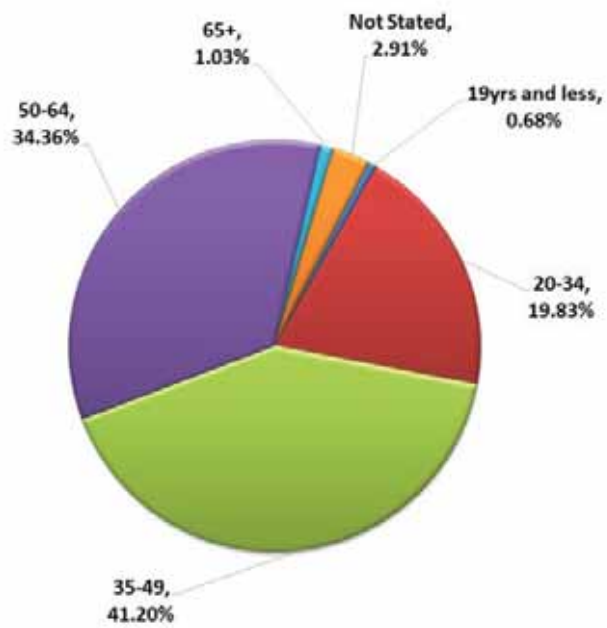
GUESTS BY AGE

	Total	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated
1-Guest	458	6	111	179	145	7	10
2-Guests	167	1	50	65	47		4
3-Guests	69		12	27	27		3
4-Guests	19		3	15			1
5-Guests	2			1			1
6-Guests	1						1
	716	7	176	287	219	7	20
Col%	Total	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated
1-Guest	63.97%	85.71%	63.07%	62.37%	66.21%	100%	50.00%
2-Guests	23.32%	14.29%	28.41%	22.65%	21.46%		20.00%
3-Guests	9.64%		6.82%	9.41%	12.33%		15.00%
4-Guests	2.65%		1.70%	5.23%			5.00%
5-Guests	0.28%			0.35%			5.00%
6-Guests	0.14%						5.00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Row%	Total	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated
1-Guest	100%	1.31%	24.24%	39.08%	31.66%	1.53%	2.18%
2-Guests	100%	0.60%	29.94%	38.92%	28.14%		2.40%
3-Guests	100%		17.39%	39.13%	39.13%		4.35%
4-Guests	100%		15.79%	78.95%			5.26%
5-Guests	100%			50.00%			50.00%
6-Guests	100%						100%
	100%	0.98%	24.58%	40.08%	30.59%	0.98%	2.79%

Female Guests



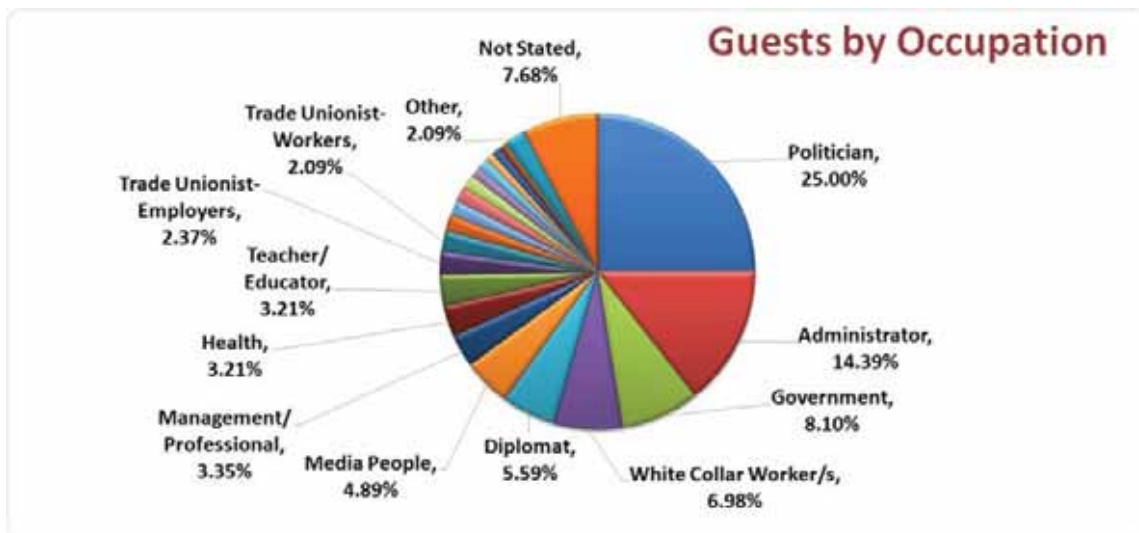
Male Guests



PANELS BY GENDER AND AGE														
Items	Total M&F	Females						Males						
		19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total Males
291	291	1	30	12	5	2	50	27	118	85	6	5	241	
98	196	2	26	17	4		49	4	33	56		2	147	
50	150		2	5	8	1	16	25	46	59		4	134	
17	68		2	11	1	1	15	10	42	1			53	
1	5		1				1	2	2				4	
1	6						1						6	
458	716	3	60	46	18	3	131	4	116	241	6	17	585	
Col%	Col%	Female						Male						
1-Guest	1-Guest	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total Males
63.54%	40.64%	33.33%	50.00%	26.09%	27.78%	66.67%	38.17%	23.28%	48.96%	42.29%	100%	100%	29.41%	41.20%
21.40%	27.37%	66.67%	43.33%	36.96%	22.22%		37.40%	100%	44.83%	13.69%	27.86%		11.76%	25.13%
10.92%	20.95%		3.33%	10.87%	44.44%	33.33%	12.21%		21.55%	19.09%	29.35%		23.53%	22.91%
3.71%	9.50%		3.33%	23.91%	5.56%	100%	11.45%	8.62%	17.43%	0.50%			9.06%	9.06%
0.22%	0.70%		2.17%				0.76%	1.72%	0.83%				35.29%	0.68%
0.22%	0.84%													1.03%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Row %	Total F M	Female						Male						
1-Guest	1-Guest	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	19yrs and less	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Not Stated	Total Males
17.18%	82.82%	2.00%	60.00%	24.00%	10.00%	4.00%	100%	11.20%	48.96%	35.27%	2.49%	2.07%	2.07%	100%
25.00%	75.00%	4.08%	53.06%	34.69%	8.16%		100%	2.72%	35.37%	22.45%	38.10%		1.36%	100%
10.67%	89.33%		12.50%	31.25%	50.00%	6.25%	100%	18.66%	34.33%	44.03%			2.99%	100%
22.06%	77.94%		13.33%	73.33%	6.67%	6.67%	100%	18.87%	79.25%	1.89%			100%	100%
20.00%	80.00%		100%				100%	50.00%	50.00%				100%	100%
18.30%	81.70%	2.29%	45.80%	35.11%	13.74%	0.76%	100%	0.68%	19.83%	41.20%	34.36%	1.03%	2.91%	100%

4.3 Guests by Occupation and Gender

Guests were analysed by occupation.



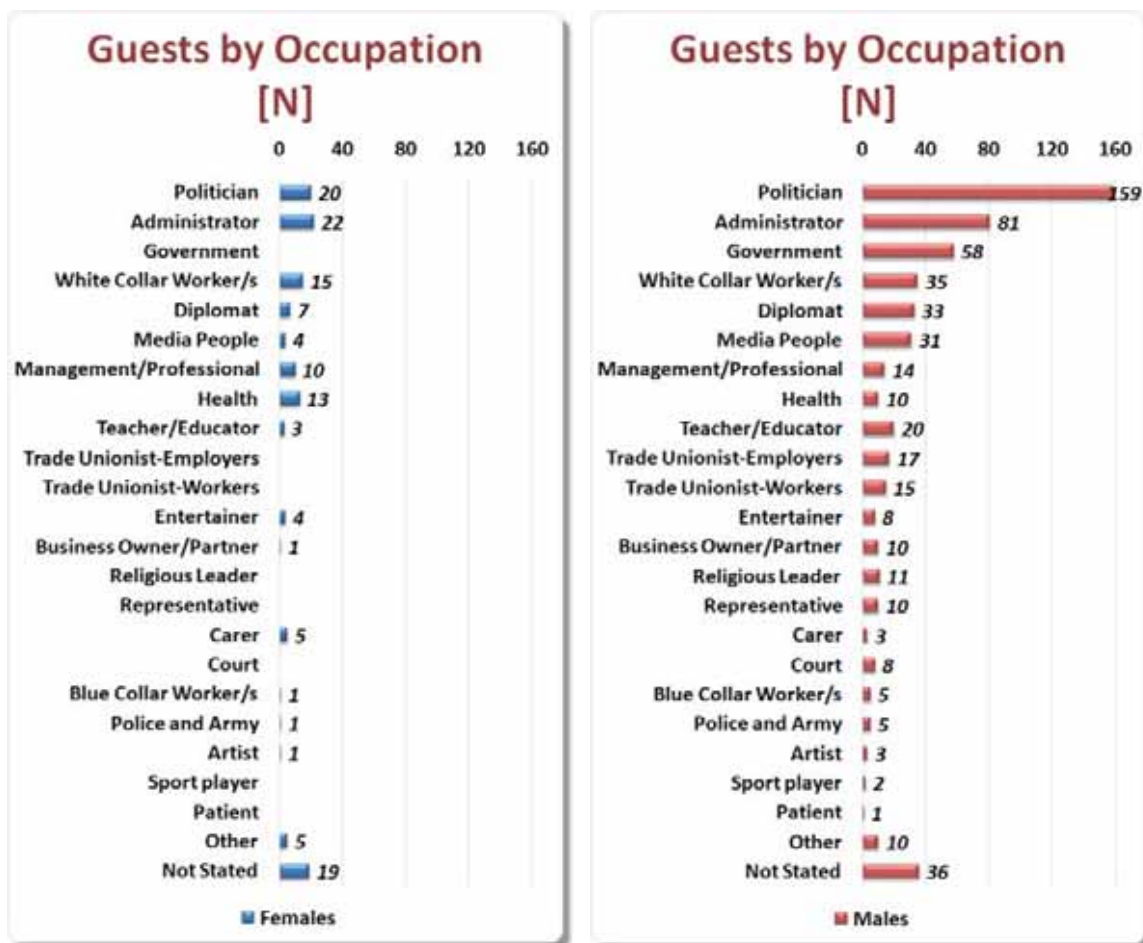
Although a quarter [25%] of the participants were politicians this is acceptable due to the nature of the programmes that were monitored. However, the range of occupations of the guests was quite extensive.

The next highest percent of participants were Administrators [14.39%] and Government officials [8.1%].

Although little can be said about the balance in guests by topics; of note is that the percent of representatives from –Employers’ Associations [2.37%] is closely followed by those from Trade-Unionist-Workers [2.09%].

GUESTS BY OCCUPATION

	Total [%]
Politician	25.00%
Administrator	14.39%
Government	8.10%
White Collar Worker/s	6.98%
Diplomat	5.59%
Media People	4.89%
Management/Professional	3.35%
Health	3.21%
Teacher/Educator	3.21%
Trade Unionist-Employers’	2.37%
Trade Unionist-Workers	2.09%
Entertainer	1.68%
Business Owner/Partner	1.54%
Religious Leader	1.54%
Representative	1.40%
Carer	1.12%
Court	1.12%
Blue Collar Worker/s	0.84%
Police and Army	0.84%
Artist	0.56%
Sport player	0.28%
Patient	0.14%
Other	2.09%
Not Stated	7.68%
Total	100%



All-male guests by occupation included Government representatives [8.1%], Trade Unionist-Employers [2.37%], Trade Unionist-Workers [2.09%], Religious Leader [1.54%], Representative [1.40%], Court representative [1.12%], Sport player [0.28%], and Patient [0.14%].

Analysing occupation of guests by gender, reveal that the divide persists and comparing the total percentage of each category, the relationship between female to male guests is highest amongst Business Owner/Partner [1Female:10Males] followed by Politicians [1F:7.95M], Media People [1F:7.75M], Teacher/Educator [1F:6.67M], Blue Collar Worker/s and Police & Army [both 1F:5M], Diplomats [1F:4.71M], Administrators [1F:3.68M], Artists [1F:3M], White Collar Worker/s [1F:2.33M], Entertainers [1F:2M], and Management [1F:1.4M].

Only female Health workers [1.3F:1M] and Female Carers [1.67F:1M] exceeded their male counterparts.

Analysed by the number of guests invited for each item, females were invited in the ratio of 1:4.82 males in single guest items. In two-guest items this ratio fell to 1:3 males but those to 1:8.38 males in items where 3 guests were invited. In items where four guests were used by the presenter, the ratio fell to 1:3.53 males, in the 5-guest item the ratio was 1:4 males, while the 6-guest item was an all male item. Overall, the items making use of guests, the ratio was 1:4.47 males.

Excluding cases where the occupation of the participant was not stated, in single guest items there were 4 categories where females exceeded males: Diplomats [1:0.83 Males], Entertainers [1:0.5 Males], Carers [1:0.5 Males] and Others [1:2 Males]. There were ten types of occupations where only males were ever invited to the programmes while the rest [9 occupations] the ratio ranged from 1:19 males [White Collar Worker/s] to 1:67 males [Health].

In 2-guest items females exceeded male participants in only White Collar Worker/s [1:0.83 males] while male participants exceed females in 7 occupations ranging from 1:9 males in Teacher/Educator to 1:1.75 in Administrator. There were 10 job appointments with all male participants.

In 3-guest items females exceeded male participants in Management/Professional [1:0.25 males], Teacher/ Educator [1:0.5 males] while one item was completely female participants [Carer]. There were 9 items which were all male participants while in three job descriptions males exceeded females in the ratio of 1:32 males as Politicians, 1:24 as Administrators, and 1:2 as White Collar Worker/s. Blue collar worker/s were evenly balanced.

In 4-guest items two occupations were all female [Health and Other], 6 occupations were all Male, while male White Collar Worker/s exceeded females in the ratio of 1:1.29 males. In the 5-guest item males exceeded females in the ratio of 1:4 males while the 6-guest item was an all male item.

Of note is that Government employees [58 guests] were always male participants – no females were ever present for these programmes. Other

all male categories included Trade Unionist-Employers and Workers, Religious Leaders, Representatives, Court, Sport players, and Patient.

Overall, females only exceed males in Health [1:0.77 males] and as Carers [1:0.6 males]. Males exceeded females with the highest being as Business Owner/Partner [1:10 males] followed by Politicians [1:7.95 males] where this ratio was even far higher in the cases of 3-guest items which reached the ratio of 1:32 males.

RATIO BY GENDER AND OCCUPATIONS PER GROUP

	Total		1-Guest		2-Guest		3-Guest		4-Guest		5-Guest		6-Guest	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Politician	20	159	8	70	11	29	1	32	28					
Administrator	22	81	9	30	12	21	1	24	6					
Government	58		33		14		11							
White Collar Worker/s	15	35	1	19	6	5	1	2	7	9	1.29			
Diplomat	7	33	6	5	1	6	16	6						
Media People	4	31	1	9	3	12	10							
Management/Professional	10	14	6	11	2		4	1						
Health	13	10	3	5	5	5	1		5					
Teacher/Educator	3	20		10	1	9	2	1						
Trade Unionist-Employers	17		8		8		1							
Trade Unionist-Workers	15		4		10		1							
Entertainer	4	8	4	2	4		2							
Business Owner/Partner	1	10	1		6		6				1	4	4.00	
Religious Leader	11		5		1		3		2					
Representative	10		10				10							
Carer	5	3	2	1	1		3		1					
Court	8		8		1		1							
Blue Collar Worker/s	1	5	1		2		1							
Police and Army	1	5	1		1		3		1					
Artist	1	3	1	3	3		3.00							
Sport player	2		1		1		1							
Patient	1		1		1		1							
Other	5	10	1	2	3	8	3	8	1					
Not Stated	19	36	8	7	6	5	3	18	2					6
	131	585	50	241	49	147	16	134	15	53	3.53	1	4	4.00

All Male
 All Female
 Females exceed Males
 XX

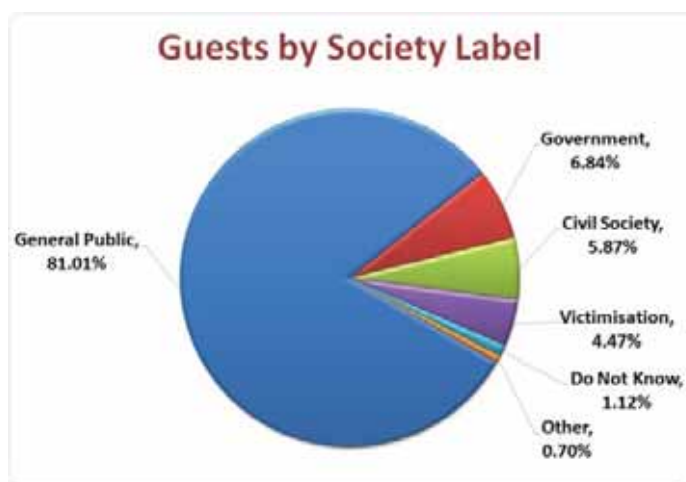
4.4 Guests by Society Label and Gender

Guests were analysed by what was termed as Society Label – not in social terms, as such labels are considered as being a form of prejudice and discrimination, but on occupation and/or representation.

As much as 81.01% of the guests were members of the general public, 6.84% were from people involved in Government and Order, 5.87% were from Civil Society, 4.47% were speakers on Victimization, 1.12% could not be classified and 0.70% was Others.

Analysed by gender, there were more male Members of the General Public [82.59%] than females from the General Public [17.41%] in the ratio of 1:4.64 males.

A group of guests were grouped together and labelled Government [6.84%]. These included the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, Government Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries as well as other Government representatives including



Court experts, Lawyers, and demonstrators. In this Group only 14.29% were females while 85.71% were males and in the ratio of 1:6 males. Female participants were only found as political supporters [1:3 males] and demonstrators/participants of protests [all females]. Excluding these, all the other participants in this Group were male guests – including Government representatives.

Another group of participants were grouped under Civil Society [5.87%]. This group included religious leaders, industry leaders, consultants, supporters, and members of NGO's. The gender rate of this group was lower than those listed under Government and in the ratio of 1:3.2 males. This group included a female Board Director [1:1 male], a female Chief

Executive [1:2 males], a female student [1:1 male], and 7 female activity co-ordinators [1:1.8].

The third criteria were grouped under Victimization [4.47%] - the re-traumatisation of an assault, abuse, or rape victim through the responses of individuals, institutions, and practitioners. Again, the participants were mostly male 81.25%, with 18.75% females and in the ratio of 1:4.33 males. The largest section of this group were victims of personal violence/abuse (sexual) [40.63%] and victims of crime (other than sexual) [6.25%] who were all male participants.

While relatives of the victim [25.0%] were all males, the Mother of Victim [3.13%] and relatives of the accused [6.25%] were all females.

GUESTS BY SOCIETY LABEL		
	Total	
	[%]	n
Member of the General Public	81.01%	580
Prime Minister	0.56%	4
Minister	0.56%	4
Ministry Representative	0.14%	1
Parliamentary Secretary	0.14%	1
Opposition-Leader	2.23%	16
Mayor	0.56%	4
Representative	0.14%	1
Political Supporter	0.56%	4
Demonstrator/Participant of Protest	0.84%	6
Court	0.84%	6
Lawyer/Legal Matters	0.28%	2
	6.84%	49
Religious Leaders	0.14%	1
President/Vice Workers' Union	0.42%	3
Director of Board	0.28%	2
Chief Executive/Officer	0.42%	3
Chairman Executive	0.14%	1
Consultant	0.84%	6
President-Band Club	0.14%	1
Activity Co-ordinator	2.79%	20
Activist	0.28%	2
Sports Supporter	0.14%	1
Student	0.28%	2
	5.87%	42
Victim of Personal Violence/Abuse (sexual)	1.82%	13
Victim of Crime (Other than sexual)	0.28%	2
Not a Victim	0.14%	1
Relative of the victim	1.12%	8
Relative of the accused	0.28%	2
Survivor-Cancer	0.14%	1
Counsellor	0.14%	1
Youth Worker	0.14%	1
Child	0.14%	1
Mother of Victim	0.14%	1
Patient	0.14%	1
	4.47%	32
Do Not Know	1.12%	8
Other	0.70%	5
	100%	716

5. Summary of Findings

A total of 21 programmes broadcast between 1st and 12th October 2018 from five leading television stations were selected for analysis on gender balance. The programmes were all current affairs programmes broadcast at prime-time on TVM, ONE, Net TV, F Living and Smash.

The analysis of the data collected focused on two areas: the presentation of the programmes themselves, and the involvement of outsiders in each item.

The programmes were analysed according to the scope, type and topic of the items compared to the gender and age of the anchor, reporter, and/or other journalist/commentator of the item presented. The involvement of guests was analysed by the number of guests used per item (ranging from one guest to a case of 5 and 6 guests on the same item), the occupation and a society label of the guests by gender and age.

A total of 861 items were identified during 95.3hrs of broadcasts.

Scope of the Items

Items in programmes were first grouped according to the overall objective – whether it concerns an item of local and/or national interest and whether or not this has an international influence.

- As much as 74.9% of these items dealt with National items, 11.5% with National and Other Country/ies, 3.3% concerned only International issues, while 10.3% concerned localised issues concerning identifiable communities.

Types of Items

Items were labelled according to different comprehensive programme genres such as political, hard items detailing the events of the day, editorial opinion, and whether:

- Male main anchors covered more types of items [19 types] than female anchors [14 types];
- Females only exceeded males in two types of items: Lifestyle with 1:1.23 females in 38 items and in Economical/Statistical items with 1:1.44 females in 19 items;
- Only three items were presented by females only: Statistics [2 items], Weather [2 items], and Parliament [1 item];
- There were only two items which were presented by males only: one item each on Religion and European Union;
- Males exceeded females most in Investigative [1:15.5 males on 31 items], Editorial Opinion [1:6.5 females on 14 items], Technology [1:3 females on 7 items], Political [1:2.77 females on 213 items], Sports [1:2.75 females on 14 items], Educational [1:2.5 females on 7 items], and Social Issues [1:2.04 females on 132 items];
- On the rest eight items, the ratio between males to females was greater than 1:1 but less than 1:2.

Topic of Items

The topics of the items were very extensive as no item was repeated and/or followed up in a subsequent programme.

- As much as 14.05% [121 items] of the items were Politics or of a Political nature, followed by Legal/Criminal [10.92%; 94 items], and Infrastructure [7.43%, 64 items];
- Total male main anchors presented more items than female main anchors in the ratio of 1:5.5 males;
- *Main Anchors*: While there were 22 topics presented by both female and male main anchors, there were another 22 topics which were presented by male anchors only and 3 topics were presented by females only [Fashion, Awards, and True Events];
- *Secondary Anchors*: There were 25 topics presented by female secondary anchors which there were only 5 items presented by both female and male secondary anchors;
- *Reporters*: 23 topics were presented by both male and female reporters, 8 topics by female reporters only and 3 items by male reporters only;

- *Other Journalists/Commentator:* There were 4 topics presented by male only commentators and 1 item presented by a female only journalist/commentator.

Item Presentation

Seven modes have been identified for the way in which items were presented – the most common being AIV (Announcer in Vision) [48.20%], followed by a Feature [33.91%], AIV & Footage [8.01%], Slides [4.76%], Reuters International Agency Report [3.24%], Archive Footage [1.28%], and Film [0.58%]. Total Male anchors, reporters and journalists [71.43%] exceed female anchors [43.44%] – in the ratio of 1:1.64males.

Anchors, Reporters, and Other Journalists/Commentators

For the presentation of these items quite often more than one anchor was used especially in the case of outside reporting and filming. Taking all the anchors (primary and secondary), reporters and journalists/commentators used male anchors [62.25%] exceeded female anchors [37.75%] – in the ratio of 1:1.65 males.

- *Main Anchors: Male anchors exceeded female anchors– in the ratio of 1:5.5 males;*
- *Secondary Anchors: Females exceeded male anchors – in the ratio of 1:10.7 females;*
- *Reporters: Females exceeded male reporters – in the ratio of 1:1.39 females;*
- *Other Journalists/Commentators: Males exceeded females – in the ratio of 1:1.6 males.*

Analysing anchors by age groups the use of anchors by gender is even more sectarian:

- *Main Anchors:* The number of male main anchors is evenly distributed by age with about $\pm 33\%$ within each age Group [20-34; 35-49; 50-64 years old]. On the other hand, more than two-thirds [67.06%] of female main anchors are between 20-34 years

old, 20% are between 50-64 years old, and 12.94% are between 35-49 years old.

- *Secondary Anchors:* While 50% of all male secondary anchors are between 35-49 years old followed by those in the 50-64 year olds [40.0%] and by 20-34 year olds [10.0%], as much as 98.13% of all female secondary anchors were 20-34 year olds, and only 18.6% for both the other age groups.
- *Reporters:* There were no female reporters over the age of 50 years with most of the female reporters being between 20-34 years old [89.44%] while the rest [3.33%] were between 35-49 years old. Male reporters were slightly less – both in total numbers [females: 180; males: 130] as well as a percentage where 77.69% of all male reporters were between 20-34 years old, 13.08% between 35-49 years old, and 0.77% between 50-64 years old.
- *Other Journalists/Commentators:* These were all between 20-34 years old for both female and male journalists.

Guests and Panels

- As much as 53.2% of the items [458 items] included one or more quests for their presentation – the rest [46.8%; 403 items] were presented by the anchor/s, reporters, and/or other journalists;
- Overall, a total of 716 guests were invited where 81.7% were males and 18.3% were females – in the ratio of 1:4.47males.

Number of guests per item:

- *1-Guest Items:* 82.82% were males and 17.18% were females;
- *2-Guest Items:* 59.18% consisted of 2-male panels, 31.63% were gender balanced, and 9.18% consisted of 2-female guests;
- *3-Guest Items:* 72.0% were all male panels, 24% were 2-males and 1-female, and 4% were 2-females and 1-male;
- *4-Guest Items:* 35.39% were gender balanced, 17.65% were 3-male and 1-female panel, and 47.06% had 4-male guests in each item;

- *5-Guest Items:* the only 5-guest item consisted of 1-female and 4-male participants;
- *6-Guest Item:* the only 6-guest item was an all-male participants item.

Guests by Gender and Age:

Nearly a quarter of all guests [24.58%] were between 20-34 years old, as much as 40.08% were between 35-49 years old, just less than a third [30.59%] were 50-59 years old, while less than 1% were 19 years and less [0.98%] and 65+ years old [0.98%].

Analysed by gender and age differences are quite clear – female guests are younger in age than their male counterpart. The largest percent of female guests were in the 20-34 years age Group [F:45.8%; M:19.83%], followed by 35-49 year olds [F:35.11%; M:41.20%], and by 50-64 year olds [13.74%; M:34.36%].

Guests by Occupation and Gender:

Guests were analysed by occupation. Although a quarter [25%] of the participants were politicians this is acceptable due to the nature of the programmes that were monitored. However, the range of occupations was quite extensive. The next highest percent of participants were Administrators [14.39%] and Government Officials [8.1%].

The relationship between female to male guests is highest amongst Business Owner/Partner [1:10 males] followed by Politicians [1:7.95 males], Media People [1:7.75 males], Teacher/Educator [1:6.67 males], Blue Collar Worker/s and Police & Army [both 1:5 males], Diplomats [1:4.71 males], Administrators [1:3.68 males], Artists [1:3males], White Collar Worker/s [1:2.33 males], Entertainers [1:2 males], and Management [1:1.4 males].

All-male guests by occupation included Government representatives [8.1%], Trade Unionist-Employers [2.37%], Trade Unionist-Workers [2.09%], Religious Leader [1.54%], Representative [1.40%], Court representative [1.12%], Sport player [0.28%], and Patient [0.14%].

Guests by Society Label and Gender:

Guests were analysed by what was termed as Society Label – as much as 81.01% of the guests were members of the general public, 6.84% were from people involved in Government and Order, and 5.87% were from the Civil Society, 4.47% were speakers on Victimisation.

- *Government:* 85.71% were males and 14.29% were females – in the ratio of 1:6 males. Females were only registered as political supporters [in the ratio of 1:3 males] and as demonstrators/participants of protests [all females].
- *Civil Society:* 76.19% were males and 23.81% were females – in the ratio of 1:3.2 males. This group included a female Board Director [1:1 male], a female Chief Executive [1:2 males], a female student [1:1 male], and 7 female activity co-ordinators [1:1.8 males].
- *Victimisation:* 81.25% were males and 18.75% were females – in the ratio of 1:4.33 males. The largest section of this group was victims of personal violence/abuse (sexual) [40.63%] and victims of crime (other than sexual) [6.25%] who were all male participants. While relative of the victim [25.0%] were all males, relatives of the accused [6.25%] were all females.

Concluding remarks

These above results were somewhat expected, but not to this extent. In broadcast media the presentation of females always had higher standards than that of males where “character” was sometimes more acceptable on males than on females.

But then the ratios above make a well defined statement – Broadcast media is male oriented, females take a second role. And this is not only held by broadcasters but also by the public in general.

August 2020

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