

WHO MAKES THE NEWS?



6th
GLOBAL MEDIA
MONITORING
PROJECT





GMMP Monitoring Day: PNG05

Editor

Sarah Macharia

Special contributions

Monika Djerf-Pierre, Karen Ross, Maria Edström and Sandra Lopez

Researchers

GMMP Global Network in 100+ countries
Extra special thanks for persisting during the devastating global Covid-19 pandemic

Copy-editors

Sara Speicher, Philip Lee and Marites Sison

GMMP WACC Secretariat staff and consultants

Special thanks to Gisèle Langendries, Khodeza Hossain, Lilian Ndangam and Rowan Moses.

Research Assistants

Drew-Anne Glennie, Gabrielle Sweeny-Tobin and Sohailia Saywack

Technical Advisory Committee

Amie Joof (Senegal), Azza Kamel (Egypt), Claudia Padovani (Italy), Gitiara Nasreen (Bangladesh), Hilary Nicholson (Jamaica), Jonita Siivonen (Finland), Karen Ross (United Kingdom), Maha Al-Zghary (Palestine), Margaret Sentamu (Uganda), Maximiliano Duenas Guzman (Puerto Rico), Sandra Lopez (Ecuador), Suheir Farraj (Palestine) and Tasneem Ahmar (Pakistan).

Database

Code for Africa (CFA). Special thanks to Justin Arenstein, Clemence Kyara, Jean Githae, Isaiah Ngaruiya, Catherine Gicheru, David Lemayian and Samuel Afolaranmi

Funding partners

UN Women, Free Press Unlimited, WAN-IFRA Women in News, and the Pacific Media Assistance Scheme (PACMAS)

We thank

The GMMP 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 teams who made possible the longitudinal perspective in this report.

Participants at the Women Empowering Communication conference (Bangkok, 1994) whose idea of a global monitoring day gave life to this project.

Design

Brad Collicott bgraphical.com

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Global Media Monitoring Project concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

ISBN: 978-1-7778038-0-3

Licensed under creative commons using an Attribution-NonCommercial –NoDerivs



2.5 deed. Noncommercial. You may not use this work for commercial purposes. No derivative works. You may not alter, transform or build upon this work. For any use or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. Your fair use and other rights are in no way affected by the above.



Table of Contents

Preface	1
Foreword	3
Executive Summary	4
I. The Sample	8
II. News subjects and sources: Progress without revolution	20
General patterns	20
Transnational media	23
Gender and related: Who makes #MeToo news?	25
Women from minority and historically marginalized groups	28
Story scope	32
Functions in the news	32
Trans and gender minorities in the news	33
On news content related to Covid-19	34
Occupations	36
Objectification of women in the news	39
Victims and survivors	40
III. Reporters and presenters : Nudging the glass ceiling upwards	44
General patterns	44
Story allocation by major topic	46
Do more women reporters result in greater gender diversity in sources?	49
IV. News quality from a gender perspective	53
On gender stereotypes	53
Rights-centred journalistic practice	55
Women's centrality in the news	56
Gender (in)equality in the news	59
Does the reporter's gender matter for gender integration in stories?	63
Action Plan 2021-2025	65
Annex 1. References	67
Annex 2. Methodology expanded discussion	69
How the monitoring took place	69
How media bands were created	70
How media weights were created	70
How accuracy was guaranteed	70
Limitations	71
About Code for Africa	71
Credits	71
Annex 3. List of topics	72
Politics and Government	72
Economy	72
Science and Health	72
Social and Legal	73
Crime and Violence	73
Gender and related	73
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	73
Other	73
Annex 4. Participating teams and data sample	74



Annex 5. Data tables	77
1. Gender equality in news media content index (GEM-I). 2020	78
2. Sex of presenters, reporters and news subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news	79
3. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news	82
4. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, by major topic areas	85
5. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, by major occupational groups	88
6. Function of subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news	91
7. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news described as victims.	94
8. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, mentioned by family status	96
9. Subjects & sources quoted directly in newspapers	99
10. Subjects & sources appearing in newspaper photographs	101
11. Presenters and reporters in newspaper, television and radio news.	104
12. Reporters in print, television and radio news, by major topic areas.	107
13. Subject and source selection by sex, by sex of reporter in print, television and radio stories	110
14. This story clearly challenges gender stereotypes. Responses on print, television and radio news	112
15. This story clearly highlights issues of gender equality or inequality. Responses on print, television and radio news	114
16. This story quotes or makes reference to legislation or policy that promotes gender equality or human rights. Responses on print, radio and television news.	116
17. News websites and news media tweets. Sex of reporters and news subjects & sources	118
18. News websites and news media tweets. News subjects & sources, by sex.	121
19. News websites and news media tweets. News subjects & sources in major topic areas, by sex	124
20. News websites. Subjects & sources in major occupational groups, by sex	127
21. News websites - Function of subjects & sources, by sex.	130
22. News websites. Subjects & sources described as victims, by sex	133
23. News websites. Subjects and sources who are quoted directly, by sex	136
24. News websites and news media tweets. Subjects & sources appearing in images and video plug-ins, by sex	139
25. News websites and news media tweets. Reporters in major topic areas, by sex	142
26. News websites and news media tweets. Responses to “This story clearly challenges gender stereotypes”	145
Annex 6. List of coordinators.	147
Annex 7. Technical advisory committee	152
Annex 8. Resources for Journalists	153

List of tables

Table 1. Participating teams 1995 - 2020	9
Table 2. Stories monitored. 2020	10
Table 3. Breakdown of news items by region. 2020	10
Table 4. Is this story related to Covid-19? By major topic, by medium	11
Table 5. Is this story related to Covid-19? Television, by region	11
Table 6. Topics in the news. 2005-2020	13
Table 7. Top 10 news topics on the global monitoring day 29 September 2020	15
Table 8. Topics in newspaper, television and radio news. Regional comparisons. 2020	15
Table 9. Topics on News websites and News media Twitter feeds news. Regional comparisons. 2020	16
Table 10. Key Findings: 1995 – 2020.	17
Table 11. Major topics by space in newspapers. 2020	19
Table 12. Women subjects and sources by medium. 1995-2020	21
Table 13. Overall presence of women in print, radio and television news, by region. 1995-2020	21
Table 14. Overall presence of women in print, radio and television news, by major topic, by GMMP year. 1995-2020	22
Table 15. Women subjects and sources in print, radio and television news, by major topic, by region. 2020	22
Table 16. Overall presence of women in transnational news sites. 2020	23
Table 17. Women subjects and sources in content on news websites and news media tweets, by major topic, by region. 2020	24
Table 18. Gender and related news sample, percent distribution within major topic by media type. 2020	26
Table 19. Reporting on gender-based violence, subjects and sources, % women, by region. 2020	27
Table 20. News subjects and sources from minority and historically marginalized groups. 2020	28
Table 21. Top 10 topics* in which women are most likely to be present in print, television and radio news. 2020	29
Table 22. Women’s presence in news topics in print, television and radio news ...the bottom 10. 2020	30
Table 23. Women as news subjects in different story topics in print, television and radio news. 2020.	30
Table 24. Female news subjects in local, national, regional and international stories in newspapers, television and radio. 1995-2020.	32
Table 25. News subjects and sources. % Women, by function, by medium. 2005-2020.	33
Table 26. Comparing Covid-19-related and non-Covid stories. 2020.	34



Table 27. Subjects and sources in Covid-19 news. % Women, by major topic, by medium. 2020.	35
Table 28. Comparing Covid-19-related and non-Covid stories on Television, Functions of subjects and sources, %Women. 2020.	35
Table 29. Subjects and sources in Covid-19 news. % Women, by function, by medium. 2020.	35
Table 30. Functions of female news subjects, by region. 2020.	36
Table 31. Women's share of occupations according to the news. 2000-2020.	36
Table 32. Top 5 occupations for women and men according to the news. 2020	38
Table 33. Functions of news subjects, by sex, by occupation. 2020.	38
Table 34. Age of news subjects in newspapers, % Women. 2005-2020.	40
Table 35. Victims and survivors in the print, television and radio news, by sex. 2005-2020	41
Table 36. Reporters and presenters. 1995 – 2020	45
Table 37. Female presenters and reporters in print, radio and television news, by region. 2000-2020	45
Table 38. Female reporters in print, radio and television news, by region. 2000-2020.	46
Table 39. Stories by female reporters in traditional mediums, by scope. 1995-2020.	46
Table 40. Stories by female reporters in traditional mediums, by major topics. 2000-2020	47
Table 41. Female reporters in print, television and radio stories, by major topic, by region. 2020.	49
Table 42. Female news subjects, by sex of reporter. Print, television and radio stories, 2000-2020.. . . .	49
Table 43. Female news subjects, by sex of reporter. News websites. 2015-2020.. . . .	50
Table 44. Top 10 news stories most likely to be reported by women. 2020	50
Table 45. Stories least likely to be reported by women...the bottom 10*. 2020	50
Table 46. Topics in the news - Detail by medium for female reporter. 2020	51
Table 47. Stories that clearly challenge gender stereotypes, by major topic. 2005-2020.	54
Table 48. Stories that clearly challenge gender stereotypes, by region, by major topic. 2020.	54
Table 49. Stories that clearly challenge gender stereotypes, by region. 2005-2020.. . . .	54
Table 50. Reference to gender equality/human rights/policy, by major topic. 2015-2020.	55
Table 51. Reference to gender equality, women's rights and/or human rights policy, by region. 2010-2020.	55
Table 52. Reference to gender equality/human rights/policy, by major topic by region. 2020.	56
Table 53. Women's centrality in the news, by major topic. 2000-2020.	56
Table 54. Top 10* topics in which women are most likely to be central. 2020	57
Table 55. Women's centrality...the bottom 10 stories. 2020	57
Table 56. Stories with women as a central focus, percentage by topic –detail. 2020.	58
Table 57. Stories where issues of gender equality or inequality are raised, by region. 2005-2020.	59
Table 58. Stories where gender equality issues are raised, by major topic, by region. 2020.	60
Table 59. Stories where issues of gender equality/inequality are raised by major topic. 2005-2020.	60
Table 60. Top 10 news stories in which gender equality issues are most likely to be raised. 2020	61
Table 61. Raising gender (in)equality issues... the bottom 10 stories. 2020	61
Table 62. Stories where issues of gender equality/inequality are raised by topic-detail. 2020	62
Table 63. Gender difference in reporting: On clearly challenging gender stereotypes. 2010-2020.	63
Table 64. Gender difference in reporting: On gender (in)equality. 2005-2020.	63
Table 65. Gender difference in reporting, by region: On gender (in)equality. 2015-2020	64
Table 66. Gender difference in reporting, by major topic: On rights-based journalism. 2015-2020.	64

List of Figures

Figure 1. Covid-19 density between January 1 and September 30, 2020	12
Figure 2. Indigenous women as a proportion of indigenous peoples in Latin American news	29
Chart 1. GMMP 2020: Comparing health specialists in Covid-19-related news, % women, and doctors in the physical world, % women	37
Figure 3. Age of subjects and sources in print news. Distribution by sex. 2020.	39
Chart 2. Correlating Gender Equality in the News and Level of Democracy	43
Figure 4. Reporters by major topic, by sex. Comparing newspapers and news websites. 2020	47
Figure 5. Female news subjects by sex of reporter. Print, television and radio news. 2020	49





Preface

In *Homo Deus*, Yuval Noah Harari writes about two selves that co-exist in every person: the experiencing-self and the narrating-self.¹ He describes the experiencing-self as a moment-to-moment consciousness, that “remembers nothing, and tells no stories and is seldom consulted when it comes to major decisions”. In contrast, there is the narrating-self, which retrieves memories, tells stories, and makes big decisions. Crucially, the narrating-self “doesn’t aggregate experiences – it averages them.” In short, the narrating-self clings to the familiar and comfortable, seeking points of conformity and least resistance, in order to protect itself in a world of contradiction and confusion.

This immediately raises the question of where an individual obtains the information and knowledge that allows the narrating-self to position itself and to create a worldview. The answer is by no means straightforward. Yet, at any given time, it must be based on an accretion of memories, stories, and data that the individual has encountered socially and culturally. In other words, from childhood (and perhaps before birth) patinas have built up that filter perceptions and understandings, and directly or indirectly influence behaviours and actions, attitudes which unexamined can last a lifetime. Children and young people are likely to be most susceptible to this accumulation of layered meanings, which can often only be altered by broader experience: a change of perspective (crossing a bridge to see the view from the other side), literature that invites self-examination, films that explore life’s greatest questions, and by balanced and unbiased information and news.

What we see, hear, and read in media of all kinds affects individual and collective thinking and action – filtered in turn by the narrating-self. People’s perceptions about life and death, peace and conflict, justice and injustice, and women and men, are coloured – sometimes imperceptibly, sometimes boldly – by what seem to be majority views in a form of socio-cultural conditioning. When millions of people on social media endorse a product or believe obviously

fake news, it is difficult to persuade them otherwise. The media have acquired a power to shape political, social, and cultural norms and beliefs out of all proportion to their function as bearers of information. It is a power that the communication rights movement – of which WACC and its Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) are part – intends to hold to account.

While media depict the realities of society, when it comes to gender relations, they also help construct it by reinforcing misperceptions, imbalances, and perceived differences between women and men. The GMMP is needed precisely because it invites the world’s news media to redress such blatant discrimination. Who is seen and heard in the news? Who writes and produces the news and from what perspectives? How do newsrooms operate? What policies do media outlets follow? How are young journalists taught their craft regarding media ethics and accountability?

Since 1995 and at five yearly intervals, the GMMP has shown that news paints a picture of a world in which women, in proportion to men, are dramatically under-represented and made invisible. A comparison of the results between 1995 and 2015, revealed that change in the gender dimensions of news media was small and slow. Only 24% of news subjects – the people interviewed or whom the news is about – were female. Women’s points of view were less frequently heard in the topics that dominated the news agenda; even in stories that affected women profoundly, such as gender-based violence, the male voice prevailed. When women did make the news, it was primarily as “stars” or “ordinary people”, not as experts, professionals, or figures of authority. While the studies turned up some exemplary gender-balanced and gender-sensitive journalism, overall they demonstrated a glaring deficit in the news media globally: half the world’s population was barely present.

At the same time, we must remember that the news media are only one part of the contemporary information habitat:



those places people see and hear themselves and others. Films, documentaries, novels, reality TV, soap operas, magazines, advertisements, and above all social media platforms jostle for attention in a world bent on portraying and informing itself. How is gender represented in these media and how do they influence each other? Intersectionality has come to be known as a framework for understanding how aspects of people’s political, social, and cultural identities combine to create modes of discrimination and privilege. We may now need to examine intersectionality in the media to reveal their interconnectedness and to consolidate demands for change.

However, one difficulty is that only a meagre proportion of the human and financial resources invested in advancing gender equality goes towards work on gender and media. This area of work has struggled to become a priority (the UN Sustainable Development Goals give it marginal room) and it is currently sliding further into the background. In addition, there is the intractable problem of embedded social and cultural norms that feed into and are fed by media content. It is, of course, extremely difficult to prove the connections, although many among those struggling for gender equality talk about it. And, inevitably, there is the fundamental problem of patriarchy embedded in all institutions, including the media.

The findings of GMMP 2020 reinforce the perception that that there is still a long road ahead to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” (Sustainable Development Goal 5). Identifying strengths, weaknesses, successes, and failures in the ways women and girls appear in the world’s news media is part of a larger, collective endeavour to transform information and communication systems. Only then will Harari’s “narrating-self” find fairness, balance, and equality in news media content.

When that happens, it will be due in no small measure to the long-term dedication of a global team of coordinators inspired and led by Dr Sarah Macharia, and to the determination of a very large team of volunteers worldwide, for whom failure is not only unpalatable, but unthinkable. As the GMMP demonstrates, studying how women and men are represented in the news is important because often what people see is what they believe. And when it comes to gender, rectifying the mistaken assumptions caused by discrimination, misogyny, and patriarchal beliefs can only be done through a clear-sighted reappraisal and revision of news policies and practices.

Philip Lee
WACC General Secretary

Note

1. Yuval Noah Harari (2016). *Homo Deus: A Brief History of Tomorrow*. Signal Books.

GMMP Monitoring Day: (previous page, left to right) Jordan, Nigeria, Serbia, Mali; (below) PNG07_GMMP2020.jpg



Foreword

As countries look to rebuild economies that are greener, more resilient and gender-equal in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, we need more than ever stories that reflect the diversity of women's expertise and perspectives in the global news media. Yet this report reveals that women, especially the most marginalized among them, remain shockingly underrepresented in the media and in global news coverage.

For the past year, the majority of the global news coverage has been dominated by COVID-19, yet the data shows us that women's voices have been yet again largely absent from the conversation. When women are on average 46 per cent of health specialists in reality, but appeared as such in just 27 per cent of coronavirus stories, inaccurate gender stereotypes are reinforced. At a time when a 'shadow pandemic' of violence against women and girls raged around the world, the fact that only 6 out of 100 stories were related to sexual harassment, rape and sexual assault against women risks normalizing gender-based violence.

UN Women is proud to support the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) report, and its strong, evidence-based wake-up call to create change in the media industry. Increasing the representation of women and other gender minorities in news coverage is vital; not only as subjects but as experts and professionals, as well as increasing women's leadership in newsrooms and boardrooms. The media can also play a crucial role by refusing to perpetuate stereotypes, such as those that portray women solely as victims or homemakers. We have seen how fast traditional gender stereotypes are reasserted when crisis strikes, especially at home where decisions about caregiving work are made.

The high-quality data and analysis provided in this report are essential to understanding the problem and making the case for urgent action. By hearing more women's voices in the news as experts and leaders, and by seeing their stories featured centrally in ways that push against simplistic stereotypical gender roles, the media can create the more accurate, inclusive and empowering representation we need as the world rebuilds.

*UN Under-Secretary-General and
Executive Director of UN Women,
Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka*



Executive Summary

The emergence and rapid proliferation of Covid-19 made the 2020 implementation of the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) the most extraordinary since the initiative's inception in 1995. Yet, despite the pandemic, the number of participating countries, media and stories monitored was the highest ever. GMMP 2020 was implemented in 116 countries and covered 30,172 stories published in newspapers, broadcast on radio and television, and disseminated on news websites and via news media tweets.

Twenty-five per cent of stories in the sample carried a coronavirus sub- or principal theme. A tweak in the methodology still made it possible to analyze the stories along the classic GMMP major topic categories of politics & government, economy, science & health, social & legal, crime & violence and celebrity/media/arts & sports. The GMMP 2020 topics' structure carved out a seventh major topic "gender & related", in which to cluster stories specific to sexual harassment, rape, #MeToo and similar gender-specific stories.

All things remaining equal, it will take at least a further 67 years to close the average gender equality gap in traditional news media.

In 2015, the period remaining to full gender equality based on the GEM Index was 72 years, thus the 2020 result signals consistency in the slow cumulative pace of change over time.

Full gender equality on numerical counts, however, is insufficient without improvement in the quality of journalism from a gender perspective.

At the global average level, mainstream news media are currently at the midway point to gender parity in subjects and sources.

Between 2015 and 2020, the needle edged one point forward to 25% in the proportion of subjects and sources who are women. The single point improvement is the first since 2010 and is most visible in broadcast news media.

Despite their three-point decline in the proportion of women subjects and sources since 2015, North American news media remain the best performers worldwide. European news media have made the most significant progress on this indicator since 1995 and Pacific region media in the past five years. Only Africa's media have stagnated as the rest of the regions have improved by three to 12 points across the quarter century.

The proportion of women as subjects and sources in digital news stories also increased one point overall from 2015 to 2020, with a three-point improvement on news websites and a three-point decline in news media tweets.

The overwhelming majority of science/health news was related to Covid-19, the limelight story of 2020. The meteoric climb in this major topic's news value due to the pandemic has been accompanied by a fall in women's voice and visibility in the stories. While the news share of science/health stories was significantly higher in 2020 compared to earlier periods (from 10% in 2005 to 17% currently), women's presence in this topic declined by five points after a steady rise between 2000 and 2015.

Women's overall presence in the news in North America and the Pacific has surpassed the critical 30% threshold in



both digital and legacy media. Africa falls below the global averages across all media types monitored, as do Asia and the Middle East in print and broadcast news.

The only region and topic in which gender parity in subjects and sources has been attained is in North American digital social & legal news.

The Gender Equality in the News Media index (GEM Index or GEM-I) calculates the average gender equality gap based on six GMMP indicators: in people in the news (subjects & sources), in participation as reporters, in voice as experts and as spokespersons, and in presence in economic and in political news. Details on the calculation and individual country scores are indicated in Annex 7 table 1.

Transnational media perform poorly with regard to inclusion of women as subjects and sources.

Women were only 13% of subjects and sources in the television newscast monitored and 21% in the digital news stories and tweets coded from Al Jazeera, BBC News -World, CNN International, France 24, Reuters, RT News, TeleSur and @nytimes. In 2015, women were 15% of the people seen, heard, or read about in transnational digital outlets. While the results have improved, women's invisibility remains even more marked in influential international media that serve formidable audiences.

#MeToo: The pattern of underrepresentation of women even in stories that concern them more spills over in news content on gender-based violence

Stories on gender-based violence (GBV) hardly make the major news of the day and when they do, women and girls are severely underrepresented as subjects and sources. Just 1% of the stories in the total sample were coded under the "gender and related" major topic that includes news on various forms of gender violence against women and girls.

Furthermore, that girls and women are underrepresented in stories about sexual harassment, rape and sexual assault particularly now, during Covid-19 times when such acts have reached epidemic proportions, signals a serious deficit in news media accountability to women. The most severe underrepresentation in GBV stories takes place in newspapers, in which women are just 35% of subjects and sources.

Multiple jeopardy in visibility and voice for minority and historically marginalized women

Teams in 81% of the participating countries took the opportunity provided by GMMP 2020 to collect data on indicators of interest in the national context. A number of these indicators made it possible to unpack the results using intersectional lenses, to understand news media treatment of subjects and sources on the basis of their other identities such as race, religion, class/caste, immigration and disability status.

Comparison of the GMMP findings against physical world statistics indicates that women are underrepresented across all the identity groups. In Latin America for example, only 3% of the people in the news are from Indigenous or tribal groups and of these only one in five is a woman. In the physical world, however, Indigenous peoples are estimated to be at least 8% of the region's population, and women at least one half of the Indigenous population. The results demonstrate women's multiple marginalization based on their subordinate identities in the respective contexts.

The failure to extend the opportunity for more citizens to tell their own stories in their own words, to tell the stories which are important to them and, also, to a broad range of people, compromises the value of the news to its multiple and diverse publics. The failure to represent the diversity of people and opinion present in society not only has implications for public discourse and decision-making, but it also plays a role in eroding trust in news journalism.

Appreciable gains in women's presence as authoritative sources

Women's voice as spokespersons has risen by eight points since 2005, and as experts by seven points in the same period. In recent years numerous initiatives to source women for expert opinion have sprouted around the globe and media organisations are visibly making efforts to diversify their experts' pools, responding to external pressure as well as internal industry efforts to do better. Currently, 24% of expert voices in the news are women, a dramatic rise from 19% five years ago.

In keeping with the historical patterns, women are still more likely to appear in unexceptional roles as personal experience providers (42% in traditional media, 41% in news websites) and popular opinion givers (38% in traditional media, 39% in news websites).

Gender-lens-deficient pandemic news coverage

Overall, women's presence as subjects, sources and journalists in stories related to Covid-19 may be higher than in stories that are not about the pandemic, but the quality of content from a gender perspective is worse. Stories about or regarding a dimension of the coronavirus focus on women four points less than stories not linked to Covid-19, and they are less likely to raise gender equality or inequality issues, or to clearly challenge gender stereotypes. Women are more likely to appear in pandemic stories related to social/legal issues, while the possibility that a story will be about a woman or will carry a woman's voice is slimmest in Covid-19 stories that are also about politics and government.

Gender equality in the world depicted in the news still lags behind gender equality in the physical world.

While understanding and acknowledgement of women's contributions have grown in the lived world, the same would not be said of the news media. An example is provided in pandemic stories: women are 27% of the health specialists appearing in coronavirus stories, far fewer than the 46% world average given in labour force statistics. Of the persons portrayed as homemakers, women are almost seven in 10, similar to the 2015 findings. Similarly, their



ranks among the unemployed as portrayed in news reports, have increased by about eight points in the past five to 20 years. In reality, World Bank modelling of the ILO's sex-disaggregated labour force statistics suggests that unemployment rates have reduced for men by 0.4 points and even more for women by 0.5 points since the year 2000.

Gendered ageism in the news

2020 is the first time that the GMMP investigated the representation of people 80 years and above in the news. 2020 was also the first year of the global Covid-19 pandemic, where old age was considered a common denominator for being at risk. However, people in the oldest age group rarely got attention in the news: only 3% were above 80 years in newspapers, and in television news less than 1% were above 80 years of age. Women 80+ were even more invisible than the men in that age group.

Overall in print news, men who are 50 years and older are very likely to be in the news; 42% of all people in the news belong to this age group. The largest age category for women is 35-49 years, whereas men peak in visibility at 50 to 64 years. Over time in newspapers and on television, women above 50 have become more invisible. Only 3% of all women in the news are between 65-79, compared to 15% of the men.

Following stagnation between 2005 and 2015, women's visibility as reporters has increased by three percentage points overall across print and broadcast news.

Currently, four out of 10 stories in traditional news media are reported by women, compared to 37% since 2005.

In the past two decades, women's newspaper byline credits have increased by 11 points, their visibility in newscasts has increased by 9%, and online, 42% of journalists named in news articles, seen or heard in multimedia clips are women.

A comparison between print and digital newspapers reveals that stories by women reporters are distributed more or less evenly across the major topics online and offline, as those by men are skewed towards the politics & government beat.

The reporter gender gap is exactly the same in Asia, Europe, and Latin America despite variations in the pace of change on this indicator across two decades. Pacific media have progressed slower than the rest of the world, but they are currently the second-best performers after their Caribbean counterparts.



GMMP Monitoring Day: Myanmar



The sex of the reporter matters for the gender dimensions of the story

GMMP findings across time indicate that women reporters are more likely than men to turn to women subjects and sources. In 2015, the results suggested that the gender source selection gap was narrowing, but in the 2020 wave, the gap has more than doubled to reach 7 points. Currently, 31% of the people in traditional news covered by women reporters are female, in contrast to 24% of subjects and sources in stories by men reporters.

There is a consistent 5-7% point gap between women and men reporters on female source selection in all regions except for the Caribbean, where men reporters are almost as likely as their women colleagues to select female sources.

The pattern is repeated on digital news platforms where there is a nine-point gap in gender source selection, with 34% of female sources in stories by women reporters compared to 25% in stories by men reporters.

Story quality from a gender perspective tends to be marginally higher in the output of women journalists, in terms of likelihood to clearly challenge gender stereotypes, to raise gender (in)equality issues and to make reference to legislation or policy that promotes gender equality or human rights.

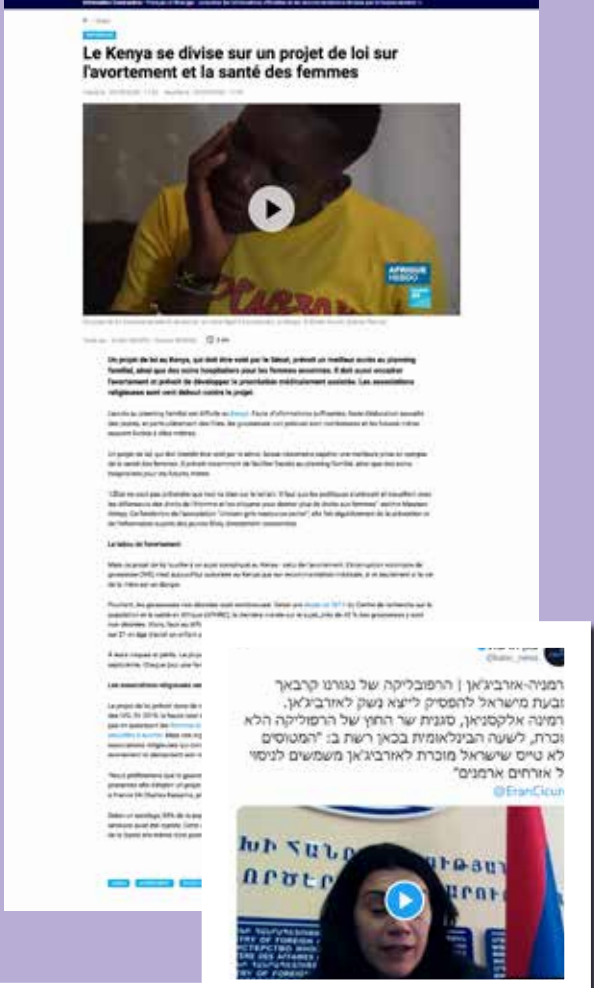
Even with the gender difference, it is important not to lose sight of the overall decline or stagnation across time on these indicators in the output of all journalists, women and men alike.

Patterns of stagnation and decline are consistent across the GMMP measures of the quality of news journalism from a gender perspective.

News stories are as (un)likely to clearly challenge gender stereotypes today as they were 15 years ago.

Between seven to nine out of 10 stories on sexual harassment, rape, other forms of gender violence and specific gender inequality issues reinforce or do nothing to challenge gender stereotypes, with implications for the normalization and continuance of the very injustices that are the focus of the stories.

Fewer than half of gender-related (sexual harassment, rape, other forms of GBV...) stories actually highlight gender (in)equality issues.



Internet News and Tweets on GMMP Monitoring Day (top to bottom): Cuba, France, Isreal, USA.

In this context, we examined various strategies aimed at strengthening and empowering our communications. They include: [to] organise one day at the start of 1995 for the monitoring of all media and use data as the basis for an analysis of where women are.

Excerpt from the Bangkok Declaration, 1994. (1)

Online media contents reproduce the exclusion and ghettoization of women, both within the media product and in the comments and responses of new interactive audiences that become co-authors of the process of promoting and legitimizing misogyny as public discourse; informational-communicational technologies themselves do not alter inequalities, but are positioned within social relations mapped by unequal and unjust economic, cultural and political power relationships of neoliberal, patriarchal and heteronormative domination.

Excerpt from the New York Declaration, 2017. (1)

I. The Sample

By definition and design, the GMMP captures a snapshot of gender on one “ordinary” news day in the world news media. An ordinary news day is one in which the news agenda contains the run-of-the-mill mix of stories, everyday articles on politics, economy, social issues, crime, etc. By the fifth GMMP in 2015, we had concluded that “ordinary” news days cannot be predicted or planned in advance: unexpected events take place that dominate the news, from the Kobe earthquake in 1995, to the Germanwings plane crash in the Alps in 2015. Events during the sixth GMMP in 2020 were even more extraordinary; beginning in late 2019 and intensifying during the year, the world was ravaged by the novel coronavirus Covid-19.

According to Al Jazeera’s the [Listening Post](#) programme “2020 hindsight: The coverage of Covid-19”, the first reports on the virus were carried in media outside China. In early January, the Hong Kong SAR PRC media was already comparing the virus to the SARS outbreak. Acting on information outside People’s Republic of China, Al Jazeera reporters went into China in search of the stories. Chinese state media began airing the stories after the death of Dr. Li Wenliang, the doctor later dubbed a “whistleblower” for raising awareness about the mysterious illness. Towards the end of March, Al Jazeera featured news calling for reliable information amid mixed messages by other news networks oftentimes marred by misinformation. By this time journalists had begun reporting “lockdown style”, from their homes, similar to numerous other professionals working remotely for the most part of 2020 as part of the Covid-19 containment measures. By the end of March, Covid-19 was no longer a lone article in the news, it was *THE* news across local, national and international news media worldwide. Conservative political leaders fuelled attacks on reputable news media outlets, alleging Covid-19

to be fake or hyped news. At the same time, news audiences grew exponentially in 2020, shattering historical records as the public craved information on the pandemic. News ratings went up by 50% in India, 64% of UK viewers were watching more live TV than before the lockdown while evening newscasts in the US reached their highest rating in 20 years.

The sixth GMMP thus offered an opportunity to scrutinize gender in media coverage during a global catastrophe, a time marked by an unprecedented health crisis, and the intensified gender and socio-economic inequalities accompanying the crisis.

GMMP teams in 116 countries (**Table 1**) monitored 30,172 stories published in newspapers, broadcast on radio and television, and disseminated on news websites and via news media tweets (**Table 2**) in 2251 news outlets. In spite of the pandemic, the final number of participating countries, media and stories monitored is the highest since the first edition in 1995. The number of participating nations increased by 63% since 1995 as baseline data were collected for eight countries¹ joining the study for the first time. More than one half of countries in each world region with the exception of the Pacific, the Middle East and Asia are being represented in the current and previous waves.

The number of news items monitored has doubled over the past 25 years and risen by over 8,000 since the 2015 edition. The stories in 2020 were more or less evenly distributed across the traditional mediums overall and in most regions while from the digital sample, almost six out of 10 stories were from news websites. (**Table 3**)

1 Central Africa Republic, The Gambia, Myanmar, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Greenland, Moldova and Iraq





GMMP 2020 Participating Teams

Table 1. Participating teams 1995 - 2020

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Africa	12	11	18	27	32	30
Asia	14	14	11	13	11	16
Caribbean	4	6	6	11	15	12
Europe	21	21	24	32	30	29
Latin America	10	8	11	13	14	15
Middle East	3	4	2	6	6	8
North America	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pacific	5	4	2	5	4	4
TOTAL	71	70	76	109	114	116

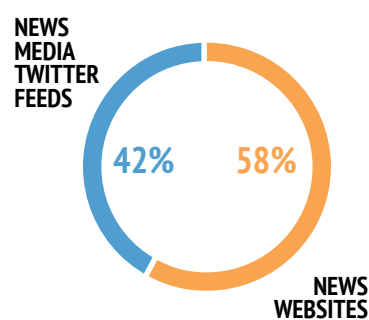
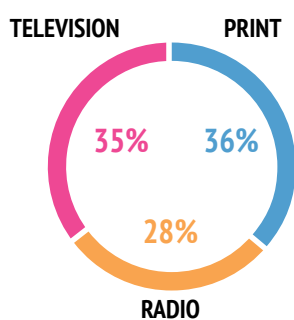
Table 2. Stories monitored. 2020

	Print	Radio	Television	News websites	News media Twitter feeds	TOTAL
Africa	1354	782	794	414	343	3687
Asia	1442	519	1248	1209	533	4951
Caribbean	248	311	261	290	223	1333
Europe	2387	2094	2284	2279	1654	10698
Latin America	889	1371	1603	873	1163	5899
Middle East	403	318	405	565	120	1811
North America	230	128	145	104	79	686
Pacific Islands	246	134	253	183	163	979
Transnational			9	87	32	128
TOTAL	7199	5657	7002	6004	4310	30172

* People's Republic of China Global Television Network (CGTN) Africa, Aljazeera, BBC News -World, CNN World, France 24, Reuters, RT News, TeleSur, @nytimes

Table 3. Breakdown of news items by region. 2020

	TRADITIONAL			DIGITAL	
	Print	Radio	Television	News websites	News Media Twitter
Africa	46%	27%	27%	55%	45%
Asia	45%	16%	39%	69%	31%
Caribbean	30%	38%	32%	57%	43%
Europe	35%	31%	34%	58%	42%
Latin America	23%	35%	41%	43%	57%
Middle East	36%	28%	36%	82%	18%
North America	46%	25%	29%	57%	43%
Pacific Islands	39%	21%	40%	53%	47%
Transnational	0%	0%	100%	88%	13%
OVERALL	36%	28%	35%	58%	42%



Towards the end of the first trimester of the year, the news media agenda was overwhelmed by stories about the pandemic yet by the global monitoring day September 29 the stories had diversified to include the spread of topics observed in pre-Covid-19 years. The GMMP day was scheduled initially for the first quarter of 2020. However, it quickly became clear that proceeding as planned would result in a news sample that would almost entirely be focused on coronavirus stories. The methodology chapter later in this report discusses the stops put in place to ensure a more even – instead of a Covid-heavy – news sample, and overall to mitigate new risks to the project due to the virus.

25% of stories in the total sample carried a coronavirus sub- or principal theme, ranging from 22% of tweets to 27% of radio items. **(Table 4)** The proportion of stories related to Covid-19 varied across regions. On television, the number ranged from four out of 10 stories in North America to only slightly over 1 in 10 in Africa. Between 20 to 30% of televised stories in all other regions covered the pandemic apart from the Middle East with 35% of the telecasts and North America with 40%. The cross-regional variation of Covid-19 stories appears to follow the pattern of infections across the globe **(Figure 1)** but a statistical test would be needed to determine whether a correlation actually exists.

Table 4. Is this story related to Covid-19? By major topic, by medium

	Print	Radio	Television	News websites	News media Twitter feeds
Politics and Government	13%	15%	11%	15%	16%
Economy	30%	31%	31%	32%	26%
Science and Health	62%	71%	67%	66%	60%
Social and Legal	20%	18%	19%	19%	16%
Crime and Violence	5%	3%	6%	5%	4%
Gender & Related	10%	10%	7%	9%	2%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	18%	20%	14%	17%	10%
Other	10%	7%	11%	17%	10%
OVERALL	24%	27%	25%	26%	22%

**22–27% Of Stories in 2020 were
COVID RELATED**

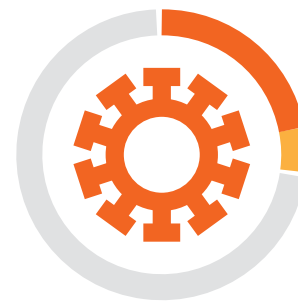
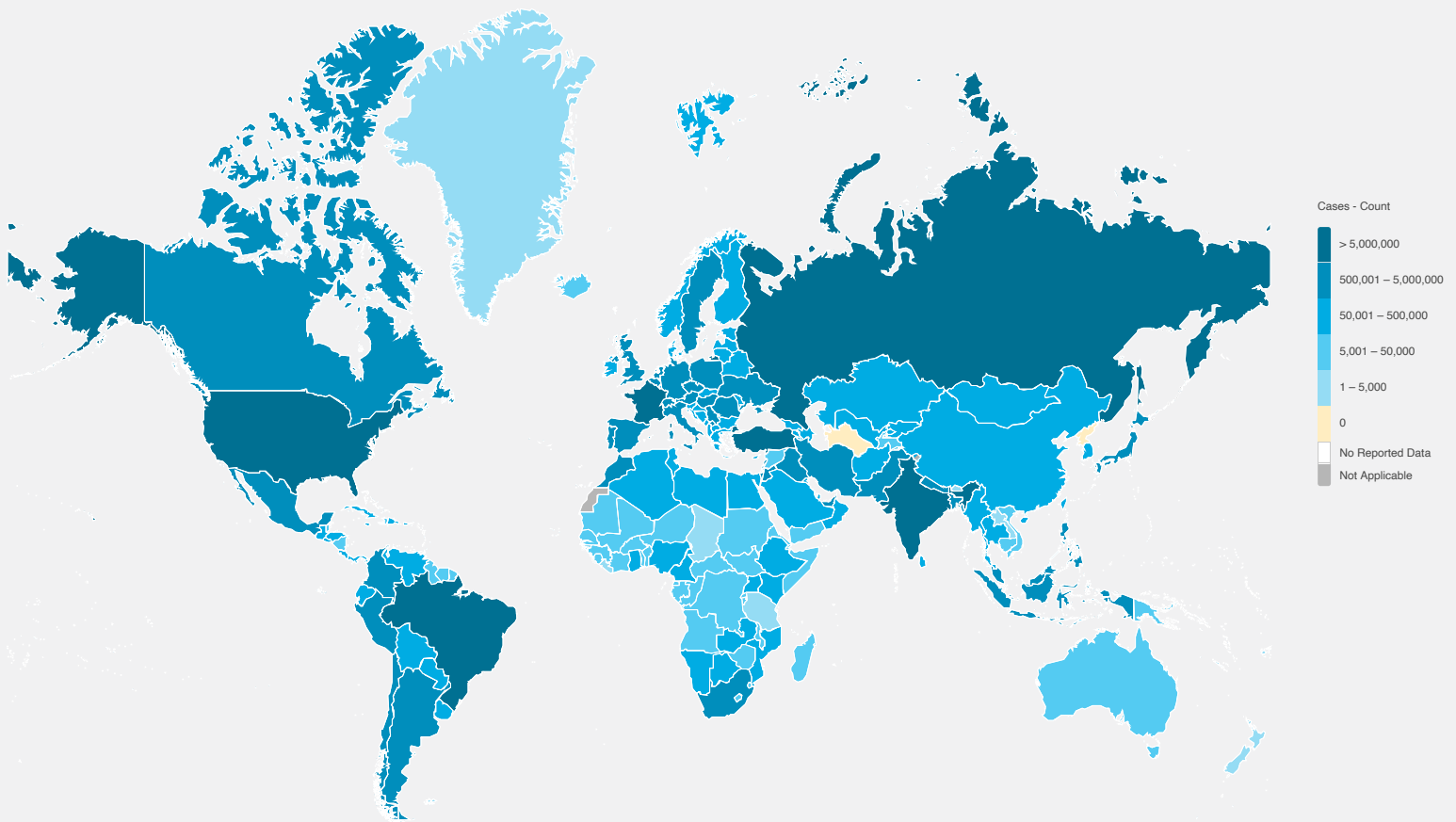


Table 5. Is this story related to Covid-19? Television, by region

	Yes	No		Yes	No
Africa	12%	88%	Latin America	27%	73%
Asia	22%	78%	Middle East	35%	65%
Caribbean	24%	76%	North America	40%	60%
Europe	28%	72%	Pacific Islands	25%	75%
			OVERALL	25%	75%



Figure 1. Covid-19 density between January 1 and September 30, 2020



Data sources

WHO Coronavirus Disease Dashboard <https://covid19.who.int/>. Total number of new cases between January 1 and September 30, 2020
World Development Indicators, the World Bank. Population Total, 2019
Created with Datawrapper

A comparison of stories by major theme reveals a distribution more or less similar to previous years apart from the expected jump in the proportion of stories about science & health. The decision to adjust the coding instruments to capture secondary topics for stories that carried a Covid-19 angle as well worked to ensure that results could be compared with earlier GMMPs. (Table 6) This tweak in the methodology made it possible to analyze the stories along the classic GMMP major topic categories (see annex 3) while avoiding a skew in distribution caused by a pandemic-heavy news agenda. The adjustment as well enabled a re-casting of the stories under two binary categories – Covid-related and non-Covid stories – for a closer assessment.

Similar to previous GMMPs (except for 2015²), political stories dominate the news: Currently, close to one in four stories in legacy (Table 6) and a quarter on digital platforms (Table 9) relate to politics and government. Economy, science & health, and social & legal news enjoy comparatively equal share of the news space (17% each in traditional sources, 16-18% on News websites and News media Twitter feeds). Historically, approximately one in 10 stories on the main news pages and in newscasts has been about celebrity and sports, a pattern that continues today.

2 Social & legal news dominated in 2015 due to stories about the Germanwings plane crash in the Alps the day prior to the 2015 GMMP.

Table 6. Topics in the news. 2005-2020

Topic	2005				2010				2015				2020			
	PRINT	RADIO	TV	TOTAL	PRINT	RADIO	TV	TOTAL	PRINT	RADIO	TV	TOTAL	PRINT	RADIO	TV	TOTAL
Politics and Government	27%	23%	23%	25%	32%	28%	26%	28%	26%	22%	21%	24%	25%	25%	21%	24%
Economy	19%	27%	18%	21%	16%	21%	17%	17%	14%	18%	12%	14%	19%	18%	15%	17%
Science and Health	11%	11%	9%	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	6%	8%	8%	14%	18%	18%	17%
Social and Legal	14%	11%	10%	12%	15%	12%	10%	13%	28%	27%	26%	27%	18%	15%	17%	17%
Crime and Violence	20%	17%	22%	20%	19%	18%	22%	20%	12%	14%	15%	13%	11%	10%	13%	12%
Gender & related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	1%	1%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	9%	8%	14%	10%	7%	10%	14%	11%	9%	12%	15%	11%	9%	8%	11%	9%
Other	0	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	4%	4%

The share of crime & violence news, that is, stories on murder, theft, corruption, war, child abuse and similar issues, has declined considerably over time from 20% in 2005 to 13% in 2015 and 12% at present. In 2020 a new category ‘gender & related’ was carved out to filter three types of stories: on sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo, #TimesUp; on other forms of gender violence such as femicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM; and, on inequality between women and men such as the gender pay gap. It was disappointing to find only 1% of stories coded under this new major topic in both legacy and digital media, yet, various sources indicated that gender violence has intensified during the pandemic. Overall, only 6 out of 100 stories are related to sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo, a proportion that flies in the face of reality; gender-based violence acquired a new moniker “the shadow pandemic” as the incidents rose by 30% across the world during the lockdowns imposed to contain the spread of the virus.³ The near absence of coverage of gender-based atrocities committed against girls and women further supports the observation that such acts have been normalized in and through media coverage.

Examples of GBV stories during the global monitoring day

Chile: “You are the rapist”



According to the magazine “Time”, four Chilean women are among the most influential people of 2020. They owe this to their activism against sexual violence and femicide.

<https://www.tagesanzeiger.ch/der-vergewaltiger-bist-du-775392656026>

Ireland: “Teenager who admitted engaging in sexual activity with 14-year old girl banned from making contact with her”



Judge says victim statement shows a “serious and significant downturn in her life”

<https://www.belfastlive.co.uk/news/belfast-news/teenager-who-admitted-engaging-sexual-19010894>

³ <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/issue-brief-covid-19-and-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-infographic-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5348>



India: “Hang the culprits... Bollywood stars demand justice for Hathras gangrape victim”



Taking to Twitter, Akshay Kumar wrote that the incident had left him “angry and frustrated” and also called for the hanging of the rapists.

<https://zeenews.india.com/people/hang-the-culprits-akshay-kumar-farhan-akhtar-and-other-bollywood-stars-demand-justice-for-hathras-gangrape-victim-2313362.html>

Mexico: They investigate sexual abuse of CDMX police-women



The Secretariat confronts the problem in a clear way, recognizes the Citizen Council and rules out that it is a generalized practice within the CDMX corporation

<https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/metropoli/cdmx/investigacion-abuso-sexual-mujeres-policias-de-la-cdmx>

Iceland: “You are disrespecting my daughter”



An advertisement for the carbonated drink Kristal produced by Ölgerðin has provoked a strong reaction in the Facebook group Femínistaspjallið. DV spoke to the mother of the young woman who is in the ad.

<https://www.dv.is/frettir/2020/9/29/modir-ungu-konunnar-kristals-anglysingunni-stigur-fram-thu-ert-ad-litilsvirda-dottur-mina/>

Guyana: Port Kaituma man arrested after caught having sex with dead woman who tested positive for COVID-19



<https://newsroom.gy/2020/09/29/port-kaituma-man-arrested-after-caught-having-sex-with-dead-woman-who-tested-positive-for-covid-19/>

Pakistan: Motorway rape case: Victim woman ready to record statement



<https://twitter.com/92newschannel/status/1310903999441375238?s=20>

India: 19-year-old Dalit woman dies days after brutal gangrape in UP’s Hathras



The 19-year-old Dalit woman, who was raped by four men in Uttar Pradesh’s Hathras district succumbed to her injuries

<https://twitter.com/thenewsminute/status/1310818994580893696>



Stories on domestic politics have habitually been most prominent on the news agenda and 2020 was no different. Due to the intense coverage of Covid-19, it is not surprising that articles on medicine and health rose to the top of the list of most reported news. **(Table 7)** To the extent that comparison is possible⁴, the top 10 sub-topics have remained relatively unchanged since 2005 except for the complete elimination of “environment & nature” from the list and a re-ordering of items on the hierarchy. The lack of variation in the leading sub-topics despite the diversity of issues and events present across the globe demonstrates perhaps fixity in the news media’s prioritization of what stories are most newsworthy. Stories that were least visible in the major news of the global monitoring day were those about gender relations/roles and relationships of women and men, family law/inheritance law/rights, HIV and AIDS, birth control, family relations/single parents and informal work, sub-topics in the bottom 10 on the list, and issues that affect women disproportionately.

Table 7. Top 10 news topics on the global monitoring day 29 September 2020

Rank	Topic description
1	Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...
2	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, disability, medical research, funding (not EBOLA or HIV- AIDS) ...
3	Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes ...
4	Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...
5	Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...
6	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy
7	Violent crime, murder, abduction, kidnapping, assault, drug-related violence ...
8	Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc.
9	Legal system, judicial system, legislation (apart from family, property & inheritance law) ...
10	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence

Table 8. Topics in newspaper, television and radio news. Regional comparisons. 2020

	Africa	Asia	Caribe	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific
Politics and Government	30%	25%	21%	25%	21%	27%	25%	18%
Economy	19%	21%	20%	16%	19%	14%	18%	20%
Science and Health	10%	17%	18%	19%	17%	24%	23%	13%
Social and Legal	23%	17%	20%	15%	17%	15%	17%	20%
Crime and Violence	8%	11%	10%	14%	14%	13%	6%	10%
Gender & Related	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	10%	6%	9%	11%	11%	6%	10%	18%

Politics is the topic carried most in traditional news across all regions except for the Pacific where social & legal stories, and economic news are slightly more prominent. **(Table 8)** Politics, economy and social/legal news are among the top three major topics worldwide apart from in Europe, North America and the Middle East; in these three regions, science/health stories are second to politics in their share of the news space.

The overall distribution of major topics in digital news matches patterns in legacy media, with one in four stories centred on politics/government, and social/legal, science/health and economic stories having more or less

equal share (16-18%) of the news space. **(Table 9)** Africa is notable for the disproportionate focus on political news, accounting for 30% of the main news in traditional mediums and almost 40% of digital stories. In fact, a large proportion of African political stories were coded under the sub-topics “other domestic politics, elections, political process” and “peace, negotiations, treaties”, issues that dominate public discourse on the continent.

⁴ The list of topics has expanded over time to incorporate emerging issues or to increase clarity on the themes covered under the respective themes.



Table 9. Topics on News websites and News media Twitter feeds news. Regional comparisons. 2020

	Africa	Asia	Caribe	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific	TOTAL
Politics and Government	39%	28%	18%	23%	25%	22%	28%	25%	25%
Economy	17%	18%	17%	15%	17%	14%	17%	18%	16%
Science and Health	7%	14%	19%	18%	14%	25%	20%	18%	16%
Social and Legal	21%	17%	21%	17%	17%	17%	16%	15%	18%
Crime and Violence	8%	11%	11%	14%	14%	16%	10%	14%	13%
Gender & Related	0%	2%	4%	1%	4%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	8%	10%	10%	13%	9%	6%	8%	10%	10%

CASE STUDY

Brazil Trans women inmates of the Federal District
CBN – Primeiras Notícias



The story is about the achievement of trans women prisoners in the Federal District. Lasting approximately one and a half minutes, the news presents the case of a trans woman who was serving a sentence in a male penitentiary and won in court the right to be transferred to a female penitentiary. The court decision also favored all trans women who are in prisons in the Federal District (DF).

The article has only an indirect quote from the trans woman who is, in fact, the main subject of the news. Although three more different sources related to the theme were heard, the trans woman is silenced yet she is the main

character and only indirectly quoted. The other sources are: a soundtrack by the president of the LGBT Association commemorating the achievement; an indirect speech by the judge in the case that highlights the importance of respecting diversity; and another indirect citation of the minister's decision which determined that trans women be transferred to women's prisons. The information is largely by the reporter and the two female sources appear in the form of indirect quotes, showing an imbalance of space and visibility.

Even though it is an individual demand of a trans inmate, the court decision favored the entire group of trans women in the area, thus, this in itself is an event that deserved to have been better explored and, therefore, to have had a longer duration within the newscast. The right achieved by this woman represents not only an achievement, but a protection for people who feel vulnerable within a male prison. With that, the story should have added at least one more voice from another trans woman who has also benefited from this decision.

Not even the judge who presided the case is mentioned by her name. The two men (the president of the LGBT Association and the minister of the STF) are identified. Men are prominent in the story, to the detriment of female sources, who do not receive the same treatment. Despite the fact that the story is about an important achievement of trans women, the article features a man as a spokesperson for the LGBT community, and he is the only person interviewed.



Table 10. Key Findings: 1995 – 2020

	1995		2000		2005		2010		2015		2020		%Change (Δ)	
	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M
A. People in the news														
by Medium														
Newspaper, Television, Radio (NRT)	17	83	18	82	21	79	24	76	24	76	25	75	Δ25 yrs (%F)	
Newspapers	16	84	17	83	21	79	24	76	26	74	26	74	+10	
Television	21	79	22	78	22	78	24	76	24	76	26	74	+5	
Radio	15	85	13	87	17	83	22	78	21	79	23	77	+8	
Δ5 yrs (%F)														
News websites and news media tweets									26	74	27	73	+1	
News websites							23	77	25	75	28	72	+3	
News tweets							(pilot)	(pilot)	28	72	26	74	(-2)	
Δ25 yrs (%F)														
by Scope of Story. NRT														
Local	22	78	23	77	27	73	26	74	27	73	29	71	+7	
National	14	86	17	83	19	81	23	77	23	77	25	75	+11	
National/other	17	83	15	85	18	82	20	80						
Sub-regional/regional (1)									24	76	24	76		
International / Foreign	17	83	14	86	20	80	26	74	24	76	21	79	+4	
By Major topic. NRT														
Science & Health	27	73	21	79	22	78	32	68	35	65	30	70	+3	
Social & Legal	19	81	21	79	28	72	30	70	28	72	32	68	+13	
Crime & Violence	21	79	18	82	22	78	24	76	28	72	24	76	+3	
Celebrity, Arts & Sport	24	76	23	77	28	72	26	74	23	77	25	75	+1	
Economy	10	90	18	82	20	80	20	80	21	79	24	76	+14	
Politics & Government	7	93	12	88	14	86	19	81	16	84	20	80	+13	
by Function in Story. NRT														
Personal Experience					31	69	36	64	38	62	42	58	Δ15 yrs (%F)	
Popular Opinion					34	66	44	56	37	63	38	62	+4	
Eye Witness					30	70	29	71	30	70	30	70	0	
Subject					23	77	23	77	26	74	24	76	+1	
Spokesperson					14	86	19	81	20	80	22	78	+8	
Expert					17	83	20	80	19	81	24	76	+7	
by Occupation. NRT														
Homemaker, parent (no other occupation is given)			81	19	75	25	72	28	67	33	68	32	(-7)	
Health worker, social worker, childcare worker			n/a		n/a		n/a		47	53	47	53		
Office or service worker, non-management worker			35	65	40	60	45	55	35	65	42	58	+2	
Unemployed no other occupation given			33	67	19	81	35	65	34	66	42	58	+23	
Activist or worker in civil society org., NGO, trade union			24	76	23	77	34	66	33	67	35	65	+12	
Doctor, dentist, health specialist			n/a		n/a		n/a		30	70	29	71		
Academic expert, lecturer, teacher			n/a		n/a		n/a		23	77	29	71		
Lawyer, judge, magistrate, legal advocate, etc.			n/a		18	82	17	83	22	78	25	75	+7	
Media professional, journalist, film-maker, etc.			n/a		36	64	29	71	21	79	29	71	(-7)	
Tradesperson, artisan, labourer, truck driver, etc.			15	85	23	77	22	78	21	79	21	79	(-2)	
Government employee, public servant, etc.			12	88	17	83	17	83	20	80	22	78	+5	
Government, politician, minister, spokesperson...			10	90	12	88	17	83	18	82	18	82	+6	
Business person, exec, manager, stock broker...					12	88	14	86	16	84	20	80	+8	
Agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry			15	85	13	87	13	87	14	86	24	76	+11	
Science/ technology professional, engineer, etc.			12	88	10	90	10	90	10	90	20	80	+10	
Police, military, para-military, militia, fire officer			4	96	5	95	7	93	8	92	12	88	+7	
Sportsperson, athlete, player, coach, referee			9	91	16	84	11	89	7	93	14	86	(-2)	



	1995		2000		2005		2010		2015		2020		%Change (Δ)	
	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M
														Δ20 yrs
% Portrayed as Victim. NRT	29	10	19	7	19	8	18	8	16	8	14	15	(-5)	+8
% Portrayed as Survivor. NRT					4	8	6	3	8	3	6	7		
% Identified by Family Status. NRT			21	4	17	5	18	5	19	5	14	5	(-7)	+1
% In Newspaper Photographs			25	11	23	16	26	17	30	23	27	24	+2	+13
% Quoted. NRT			33	35	50	50	52	50	61	61	57	55	+24	+20
B. Reporting and Presenting the News														Δ20 yrs
														%F
% Stories presented	51	49	49	51	53	47	49	51	49	51	51	49	+2	
Television			56	44	57	43	52	48	57	43	55	45	-1	
Radio			41	59	49	51	45	55	41	59	46	54	+5	
% Stories reported	28	72	31	69	37	63	37	63	37	63	40	60	+9	
Television			36	64	42	58	44	56	38	62	45	55	+9	
Radio			28	72	45	55	37	63	41	59	37	63	+9	
Newspapers			26	74	29	71	33	67	35	65	37	63	+11	
% Stories reported in digital news											42	58		
News websites											42	58		
News media Twitter feeds											43	57		
% Stories reported, by scope, by sex of reporter. NRT														Δ25 yrs (%F)
Local	33	67	34	66	44	56	40	60	38	62	40	60	+7	
National	24	76	30	70	34	66	38	62	38	62	41	59	+17	
National/other	28	72	33	67	32	68	32	68						
Sub-regional/regional									37	63	40	60		
Foreign / International	28	72	29	71	36	64	37	63	35	65	38	62	+10	
% Stories Reported By Major Topic. NRT														Δ20 yrs (%F)
Celebrity, Arts & Sport			27	73	35	65	38	62	33	67	40	60	+13	
Social & Legal			39	61	40	60	43	57	39	61	44	56	+5	
Crime & Violence			29	71	33	67	35	65	33	67	33	67	+4	
Science & Health			46	54	38	62	44	56	50	50	49	51	+3	
Economy			35	65	43	57	40	60	39	61	41	59	+6	
Politics & Government			26	74	32	68	33	67	31	69	35	65	+9	
% Female news subjects and sources, by sex of reporter. NRT			24	18	25	20	28	22	29	26	31	24	+7	
C. News Content														Δ20 yrs
% Stories with Women as a Central Focus. NRT			10		10		13		10		6		(-4)	
Celebrity, Arts & Sport			16		17		16		14		7		(-9)	
Social & Legal			19		17		17		8		9		(-10)	
Crime & Violence			10		16		16		17		8		(-2)	
Politics & Government			7		8		13		7		5		(-2)	
Science & Health			11		6		11		14		2		(-9)	
Economy			4		3		4		5		2		(-2)	
														Δ15 yrs
% Stories that Challenge Gender Stereotypes. NRT					3		6		4		3		0	
% Stories that Highlight Gender (In)Equality. News websites and tweets											4			
% Stories that Highlight Gender (In)Equality. NRT					4		6		9		7		+3	
% Stories that Highlight Gender (In)Equality. News websites											8			
														Δ10 yrs
% Stories that mention gender equality policies or human/women's rights instruments. NRT							10		9		7		(-3)	



	1995		2000		2005		2010		2015		2020		%Change (Δ)	
	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M	%F	%M
COVID-19 News (All mediums)														
All subjects and sources											28	72		
Experts											26	74		
Doctors, health specialists											27	73		
Reporters											48	52		
Stories that clearly challenge gender stereotypes													2	
Stories that highlight gender inequality issues													5	

Notes

'Sub-regional/regional' category replaced 'national and other' in 2015
 Empty cells mean data collected for the respective indicator

Table 11. Major topics by space in newspapers. 2020

	Full page	½ page	⅓ page	¼ page	Less than ¼ page
Politics and Government	23%	25%	24%	22%	27%
Economy	20%	22%	19%	19%	16%
Science and Health	14%	13%	14%	15%	14%
Social and Legal	20%	16%	20%	19%	16%
Crime and Violence	9%	9%	11%	11%	14%
Gender & Related	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	11%	10%	7%	7%	8%
Other	2%	3%	3%	5%	4%

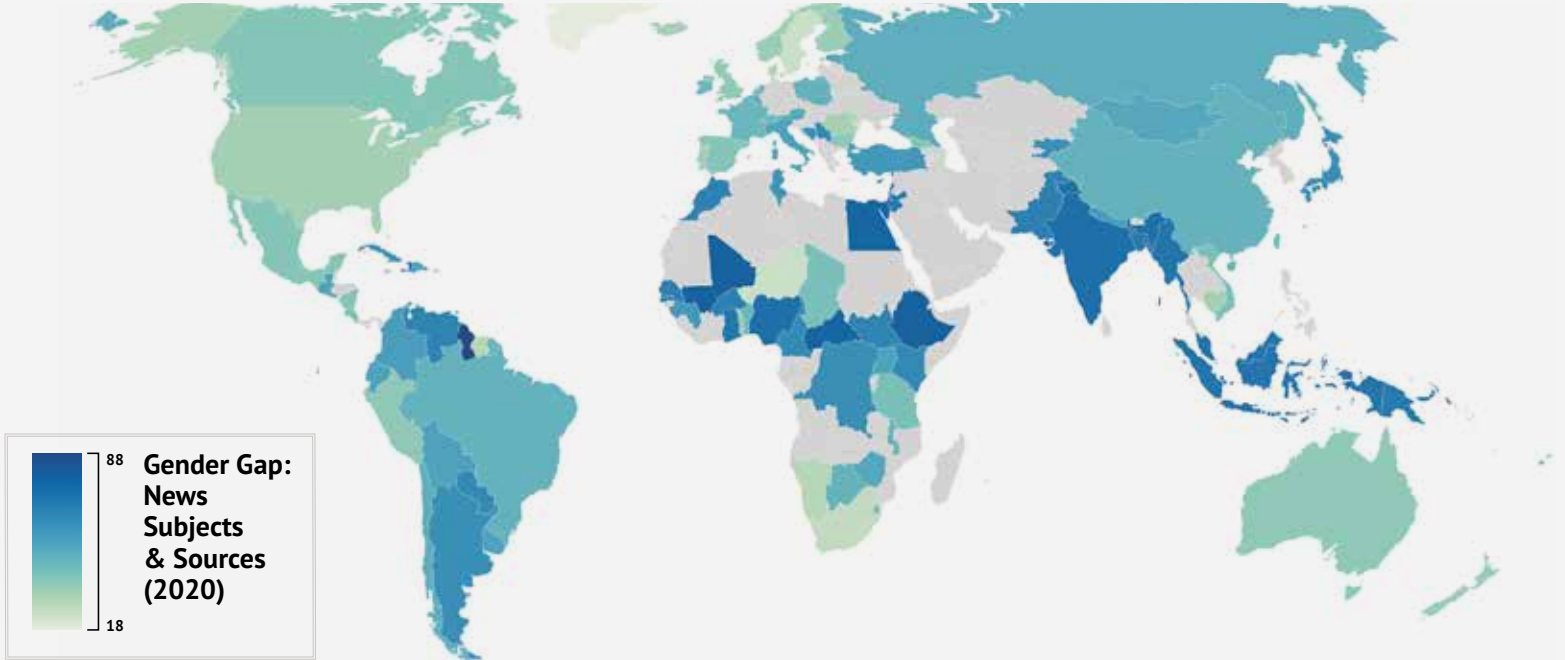
Political stories are more likely to occupy more space on newspaper pages than any other topic, whether an entire page, half, one third or a quarter of the page. **(Table 11)** The greater the news value that newsroom decision-makers attribute to a story, the more likely that it will be given prominence in space and placement in the newspaper, news broadcast or website. Stories considered to be more important are likely to be longer and appear on the front pages, home page or in the initial segments of a newscast. Almost 50% of the stories coded under the 10 least prominent sub-topics that also affect women disproportionately were accorded a quarter or less than a quarter of a print news page.



GMMP Monitoring Day: Dakar



II. News subjects and sources: Progress without revolution



Data Source: GMMP 2020
Created with Datawrapper

General patterns

To quote Wright (2011), to look for “revolution” is to overlook the significance of incremental change. For the first time since 2010, there appears to be a slight upward movement in the proportion of women as sources and subjects in the news, notably in broadcast media. While the overall increase is only one point, it is nevertheless statistically important ($p < .001$) and edges the needle in the right direction half-way to equality. **(Table 12)**

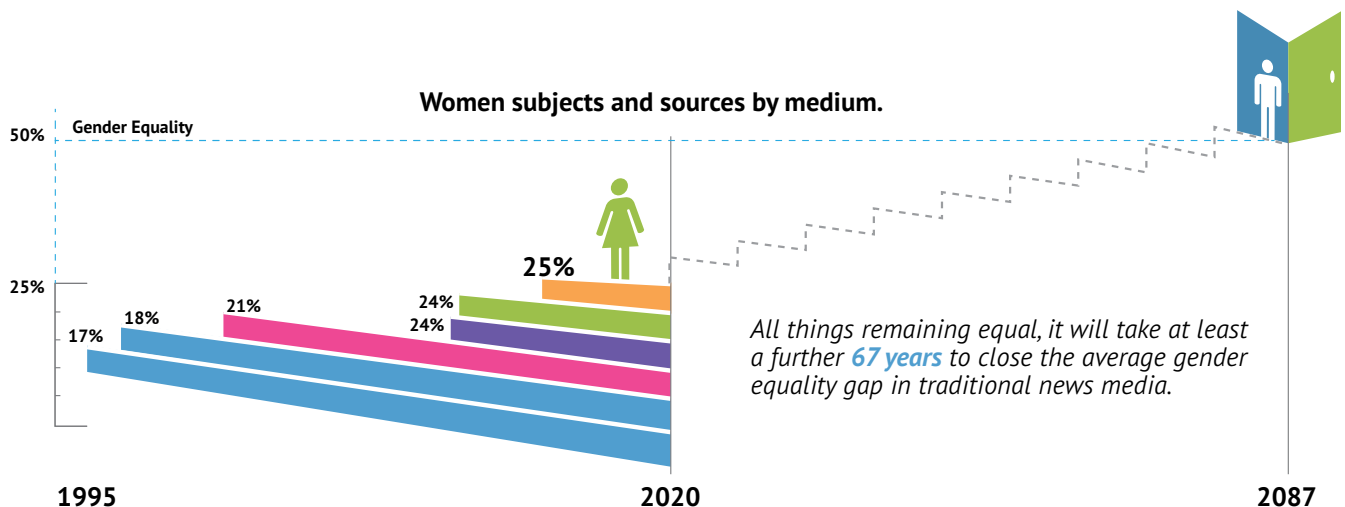


Table 12. Women subjects and sources by medium. 1995-2020

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 25 yrs
NEWSPAPER	16%	17%	21%	24%	26%	26%	+10%
RADIO	15%	13%	17%	22%	21%	23%	+8%
TELEVISION	21%	22%	22%	24%	24%	26%	+5%
Total	17%	18%	21%	24%	24%	25%	+8%

European news media have made the most significant progress on this indicator since 1995 and Pacific region media in the past five years. Only Africa's media on average have stagnated as the rest of the regions have improved by three to 12 points across the quarter century. Despite a three-point decline in the proportion of women subjects and sources since 2015, North American news media remain the best performers worldwide.

Table 13. Overall presence of women in print, radio and television news, by region. 1995-2020

Region	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 25 yrs
Africa	22%	11%	19%	19%	22%	22%	0%
Asia	14%	17%	19%	20%	20%	21%	+7%
Caribbean	22%	24%	25%	25%	29%	27%	+5%
Europe	16%	19%	21%	26%	25%	28%	+12%
Latin America	16%	20%	23%	29%	29%	26%	+10%
Middle East	14%	15%	15%	16%	18%	17%	+3%
North America	27%	25%	26%	28%	36%	33%	+6%
Pacific*	20%	25%	26%	25%	26%	31%	+11%
GLOBAL AVERAGE	17%	18%	21%	24%	24%	25%	+8%

* Sample drawn from four nations which are also the most populous, namely Australia, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and Fiji where over 90% of the region's population reside.

The proportion of women as subjects and sources in digital news stories increased one point as well from 2015 to 2020, with a 3-point improvement on news websites and a mirror 3-point decline in news media tweets. The professional news space on social media is trending towards increased exclusion of women as subjects and sources.

The overwhelming majority of science/health news (66% in traditional medium, 65% in all mediums combined) was related to Covid-19, the limelight story of 2020. Not only did this topic's share of the news space increase considerably (more than doubling since 2015), men's visibility as persons in this set of stories rose as well. It may be assumed that the gender gap widened due to the recorded higher men's virus-related mortality rates thus increasing

the proportion of men as story subjects. However, taking the example of the Web-published science/health news sample, men appeared in the stories overwhelmingly as opinion givers (65%) rather than as persons whom the stories were about (35%), in contrast to women's lower presence as information sources (57%) and higher as subjects (43%).

Consistent with historical patterns, women are still least likely to appear in political stories in traditional (**Table 14**) and digital (Table 17) news outlets. They are fewer than two in 10 of the people in this topic in Africa, Asia and the Middle East offline (Table 15) and online (**Table 17**), and over 30% in the Pacific region across the five media types.



Table 14. Overall presence of women in print, radio and television news, by major topic, by GMMP year. 1995-2020

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 25 years
Politics and Government	7%	12%	14%	19%	16%	20%	+13%
Economy	10%	18%	20%	20%	21%	24%	+14%
Science and Health	27%	21%	22%	32%	35%	30%	+3%
Social and Legal	19%	21%	28%	30%	28%	31%	+12%
Crime and Violence	21%	18%	22%	24%	28%	24%	+3%
Gender & Related						47%*	
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	24%	23%	28%	26%	23%	25%	+1%

*Gender & related N=739, 1% of total sample

Women's overall presence in the news in North America and Pacific has surpassed the critical 30% threshold in both digital and legacy media. On this indicator, Africa falls below the global averages across all media types monitored, as do Asia and the Middle East in print and broadcast news. The Middle East is particularly troubling, with women being fewer than two out of 10 persons seen, heard or read about in traditional news media. The Caribbean region crosses the 30% mark on women as subjects and sources in stories published on news websites and tweeted by news media outlets.

In traditional media, women are more likely to appear as sources and subjects in social/legal, science/health and crime/violence major topics everywhere⁵ in which women are most likely to be featured worldwide except for the Middle East; in this region, the level of women's presence in social/legal news matches that found in celebrity news. Women are at least four out of 10 subjects and sources in Caribbean, North American and Pacific social & legal news. These are stories about education, migration, human rights, riots, activism, family law and similar topics. In Asia, women's voice and visibility in celebrity/sports matches the same in science/health and social/legal news.

Table 15. Women subjects and sources in print, radio and television news, by major topic, by region. 2020

	Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific	OVERALL
Politics and Government	18%	15%	21%	22%	20%	12%	26%	32%	20%
Economy	19%	21%	23%	29%	24%	12%	36%	27%	24%
Science and Health	30%	25%	28%	35%	28%	15%	36%	33%	30%
Social and Legal	23%	24%	42%	34%	34%	23%	45%	40%	31%
Crime and Violence	24%	22%	26%	26%	24%	19%	29%	30%	24%
Gender & Related	66%	31%	67%	58%	51%	75%	50%	58%	*47%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	17%	25%	20%	30%	21%	24%	26%	21%	25%
OVERALL	22%	21%	27%	28%	26%	17%	33%	31%	25%

** 1% of total sample

5 Major topic 'gender & related' is left out of the analysis for reasons of the negligible sample size and the obvious women-focus of the sub-topics which make for an expected over-representation of women as subjects and sources.



There are no more than two women for every 10 people in political stories in traditional and digital news in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Women’s presence in this genre of stories across all mediums is highest in the Pacific region and lowest in the Middle East. Voice and visibility in economic stories are just as dismal in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa across traditional and digital delivery platforms.

The only region and topic in which gender parity in subjects and sources has been attained is in North American digital social & legal news.

Online, social & legal news is among the top three major topics in which women are most likely to be present except for Africa and the Pacific; in Africa, women are more likely to be seen, heard and read about in crime & violence news, next to the science/health major topic. One in three persons in African crime news is a woman although this level of visibility is common more or less to many regions: 33% in the Pacific, Caribbean (32%), North America (31%), the lowest being in the Middle East at 23%. Crime and violence stories here include those on topics such as theft, drugs, corruption, murder and war.

Transnational media

Transnational media performed poorly with regard to inclusion of women as sources and subjects. Women were only 13% of sources and subjects in the television newscast monitored and 21% in the digital news stories and tweets coded from Al Jazeera, BBC News -World, CNN International, France 24, Reuters, RT News, TeleSur, @nytimes. **(Table 16)** Women were 15% of the people in digital transnational stories in the slightly larger sample coded in 2015. Though the results would need to be replicated in a repeat study with a larger sample of stories, they indicate a continuation of the general pattern of women’s invisibility in influential international media that serve formidable audiences, yet fall short of their responsibility to observe the industry and in-house ethics codes, to report fairly and truthfully to the highest professional standards, and to reflect the gender diversity of the audiences they serve.

Table 16. Overall presence of women in transnational news sites. 2020

	Women	Men	n
Site1	20%	80%	45
Site2	17%	83%	18
Site3	29%	71%	48
Site4	13%	87%	53
Site5	33%	67%	33
Site6	25%	75%	12
Site7	23%	77%	26

Interestingly, while the news share of science/health stories was significantly higher in 2020 compared to earlier periods (from 10% in 2005, to 9% in 2010, 8% in 2015 and 17% currently), women’s presence in this topic has declined by five points after a steady rise between 2000 and 2015: **(Table 14)** The meteoric climb in the topic’s news worthiness due to the pandemic has been accompanied by a fall in women’s voice and visibility in the stories.

CASE STUDY

Bolivia Citizens call for a mobilization in repudiation of the sentence of William Kushner.

Item in Radio Panamericana newscast



By generalising the action to ‘citizens’, the story title gives the impression that the entire population or a large part of it is against the sentence of William Kushner who was convicted of femicide. The story implies that the act was not a femicide, but an accident.

Only one woman is interviewed who is a relative of Kushner, acting as “spokesperson” and defender of the aggressor. The people who organized the march should have been interviewed. The point of view of the other party was also necessary and especially due to the accusations made by Kushner’s relative who stated: “It seems that the sentence was written much earlier (...) the audit is key, there must be a higher body that controls what these judges and these lawyers have done”.

The story is topical, however, it has numerous gaps in terms of perspective, the single source that speaks, terminology, and the generalization in the headline.



Canada: Que. nurse fired, coroner to investigate after dying Indigenous woman taunted in hospital



<https://montreal.ctvnews.ca/que-nurse-fired-coroner-to-investigate-af-ter-dying-indigenous-woman-taunted-in-hospital-1.5125145>

Nigeria: “15-year-old girl flees Plateau to escape child marriage, rescued by FIDA Ekit”



<https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/15-years-old-girl-flees-plateau-to-es-cape-child/marriage/2n5f92v>

US: “Barrett’s Life Inspires Conservative Women” by Ruth Graham, (Print) New York Times



The story is clearly about the appeal of Judge Amy Barrett to religiously conservative women. It is a personal as well as partisan political appeal. This gender-specific story positions an angle that lifts up the ideal of womanhood depicted as one of a large family, in this case 7 children (2 among them adopted), with a high professional achievement in law. If it were a male nominee, the number of children or the combination of a large family and professional achievement would not be a gender indicator for success. Usually, the question posed is whether he would stand for planned parenthood or pro-life when it comes to taking a legal stance. While this story lifts up the model of a woman who has defied the saying, “biology is destiny,” such a narrative leaves out other categories that intersect with gender such as health care, medical access, education, child care, and economic security. None of the women interviewed are from a lower socio-economic status. All the interviewees have had access to higher education. Seen only through the prism of religion, reproduction, and profession, the image and representation of women tend to lack nuanced understandings of gender. What would it be to have a news-media world where the portrayal of female success and that of male success were measured by the same metrics! Gender-just metrics!

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/09/29/us/amy-coney-barrett-meets-with-sen-ator-mitch-mcconnell-who-hopes-to-speed-her-confirmation-to-the-supreme-court.html>

Table 17. Women subjects and sources in content on news websites and news media tweets, by major topic, by region. 2020

	Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific	OVERALL
Politics and Government	16%	19%	24%	23%	20%	14%	29%	33%	21%
Economy	22%	20%	18%	27%	24%	13%	32%	28%	23%
Science and Health	46%	30%	38%	32%	32%	19%	39%	40%	31%
Social and Legal	21%	31%	37%	33%	34%	30%	50%	25%	32%
Crime and Violence	33%	25%	32%	25%	28%	23%	31%	33%	27%
Gender & Related	20%	42%	79%	59%	50%	-	54%	57%	*53%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	24%	39%	23%	35%	32%	17%	40%	34%	33%
OVERALL	22%	26%	31%	28%	27%	20%	37%	33%	27%

‘-’ denotes nil stories coded under this topic in the region
 “” 1% of total sample



Gender and related: Who makes #MeToo news?

This major topic carved out for the 2020 GMMP covers three sets of gender-specific stories: on sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo and similar sub-topics; on gender violence such as feminicide, trafficking of women and girls, FGM; and, on inequality between women and men.

The past five years have seen an intensification of feminist activism against violence against women (VAW), as of gender, media and communication scholarship where analysis has largely considered the mainstream media's coverage of the #MeToo movement.⁶ Numerous studies analyze how the news media frame the movement or VAW overall, others critique failures to problematize the seeming exclusionary nature of the movement, yet others centre on journalistic ethics and responsibility in VAW reporting.

Within the literature on framing are those studies analyzing whether VAW is framed as an individual or societal/structural problem (Hernández 2017; Sutherland et al. 2019; Rojas Rajs 2014; Owusu-Addo et al. 2018; Se-la-Shayovitz 2018; O'Boyle and Li 2019; Bloomfield 2019; Nilsson 2019), whether the narrative serves to legitimize or dismiss the movement (Askanius and Hartley, n.d.), and media depiction of #MeToo as a natural force with local manifestations across the globe (Starkey et al. 2019).

In the literature are critical insights on #MeToo coverage that supports “feminism alongside a concurrent de-politicization, an individualizing tendency through a focus on celebrity and the cultural industries, and the centering of the experiences of celebrity female subjects” who are “predominantly white and wealthy” (De Benedictis, Orgad, and Rottenberg 2019). Various other studies problematize the media centeredness on women who are privileged by race and/or class: Baker, Williams, & Rodrigues' (2020) #metoo 2.0 reinforces the gendered sexual violence in the creative sector [Marghitu, 2018. *It's Just art: Auteur Apologism in the Post-Weinstein era?*, *Feminist Media Studies*, 18(93) review of Western coverage of sexual violence in the music industry finds a focus on affluent white women while less than 10% of the reports discussed the techno-legal dimensions of the movement; Tambe's (2018) review of American media coverage finds a focus on white women's stories and pain while in fact, sexual harassment and rape are “a pervasive workplace experience for women of color [...] as the viral reach of the [#MeToo] hashtag around the globe [...] makes clear”. Mishra's (2020) analysis of Indian newspaper reports found a timeline that began with international stories, to stories of Indians living abroad, and later to issues in India largely focussed on celebrities and silent on the struggles of less powerful women. The studies suggest that marginalization of sexual violence survivors based on their race-, class-, and other social identities is common to #MeToo-focused journalism everywhere.

Some studies focus on media practice, the extent to which

⁶ Started in 2007 by African American activist Tarana Burke as a grassroots movement to aid sexual assault survivors in underprivileged communities.

CASE STUDY

Bosnia & Herzegovina Who are the richest women in the world (Ko su najbogatije žene na svijetu)

“All of them inherited a vast part of their wealth from either ancestors or ex-husbands”

Published in Newspaper Dnevni avaz



The article is about three women who are allegedly the richest women in the world. Smiling photos of the three take up one third of the space.

The opening sentence states that none of those women ended up on the list of the richest women or has become one of the richest women in the world due to their work, but because they inherited all the wealth either from their ancestors or their ex-husbands. The story's overall message trivialises and objectifies women by stating that a woman can become rich only if she marries a rich man or is born into a wealthy family.



journalists exercise accountability to their sources; as Foster & Minwalla (2018) argue, “that journalists, editors, and large multi-media conglomerates are failing to consider the risks they expose their sources to when they disregard ethical guidelines [...] speaks to the need to further investigate the economic, political, and institutional contexts in which media organizations openly or tacitly encourage reckless conduct, and to the need for media consumers, themselves, to organize, for media accountability”.

Hindes & Fileborn’s (2020) study concluded that the majority of reporting on sexual violence “still perpetuated limited and binary understandings of sexual violence. Much reporting constructed pressure and coercion as the normal and acceptable ‘reality’ of (hetero)sex, failing to acknowledge coercion as potentially harmful and problematic, as well as failing to consider the possibilities for doing consent differently”.

Researchers have put a finger on the disregard of women as sources in VAW media stories, noting the over-reliance on law enforcement officers (Sutherland et al. 2019) therefore, aimed to establish a baseline picture of the extent and nature of reporting of violence against women by the

mainstream Australian news media. Methods: Descriptive and content analysis of media reports on violence against women that were collected over four months in three states of Australia. Reports were from newspapers, broadcast (television and radio, powerful men and third party entities who are not directly involved in the event (Field, Bhat, and Tsvetkov 2019). So, while the movement empowers women to speak out, this empowerment is not translated to voice in media stories about them. In general, there is agreement that story angles, frequency of reporting, information included or omitted count in shaping societal views of violence against women and preventing it.

Just 1% of the stories in the GMMP 2020 sample were coded under the gender and related major topic, distributed across the sub-topics “sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp” (54% in traditional news, 40% on websites, 39% on Twitter), “Other gender violence such as feminicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...” (39%, 54% and 54% respectively), and “Inequality between women and men such as income inequality/gender pay gap” (7%, 5%, 7% for legacy media, news website and news media Twitter content respectively). (Table 18)

Table 18. Gender and related news sample, percent distribution within major topic by media type. 2020

	Print, radio, television	News websites and news media tweets
Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp...	54%	40%
Other gender violence such as feminicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...	39%	55%
Inequality between women and men such as income inequality/gender pay gap...	7%	5%
Total	100%	100%

46% of stories coded under the topic “sexual harassment, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo and similar” were obtained in Asian news, specifically India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. 60% of those coded under “other gender violence, such as feminicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM and similar” were from the Latin American sample. Overall, the largest crop of stories under the broader topic “gender & related” grouping both sub-topics and a third on gender-specific news were from Latin America (40%) followed by Asia (26%), Europe (18%), Caribbean (8%) and Africa (4%).

The underrepresentation of girls and women in stories about sexual harassment, rape and sexual assault particularly now, during Covid-19 times when such acts have reached pandemic proportions⁷, signals the news media’s lack of accountability to and respect for women. This silencing of women continues a pattern detected in the 2005 GMMP which concluded that women did not make the news even in stories that concerned them more.

In print and broadcast news, women were only 4 out of 10 subjects and sources in stories on sexual harassment, 5 in other gender violence articles, and 7 in news specific to gender inequality. Comparing results on print, online and televised stories on various forms of gender violence,

the most severe underrepresentation of women in sexual harassment/rape/#MeToo/sexual assault stories is in newspapers (Table 19); in print, women are 35% of subjects and sources. The mediums perform better in granting visibility to women in stories on other forms of gender violence news such as feminicide and trafficking of girls and women. Further, while boys and men are overwhelmingly the subjects and sources in rape and sexual harassment stories, only 10% of them are portrayed as victims or survivors compared to 58% of women. In stories on other forms of gender violence, 3% of the boys and men present are presented as victims or survivors compared to 24% of the girls and women. In the Latin American monitoring, the question was answered whether the person in the story was identified as a perpetrator; in this region, men were 86% of the people in GBV stories and 100% of those in #MeToo and related news mentioned as perpetrators.

In relation to the accusations against Donald Trump of sexual violence and misogyny, Blumell (2019) found that female sources were more likely to defend survivors and not Trump, while the opposite was true for males. Television media used male sources significantly more than print and online media, while also using female sources less; print media uses male sources significantly more than on-

⁷ A literature review found consistent patterns of rise in gender-based violence during Covid-19 and past pandemics (Mittal and Singh 2020)



line, but there is no significant relationship between their use of female sources. Television had significantly higher levels of Trump defense, while online media had significantly more survivor defense.

However, other scholars have illuminated some of the ways sourcing practices could be improved. Hollings (2020) found that New Zealand’s Stuff’s survivor-led approach to covering #MeToo was effective for both the survivors themselves as well as the journalists covering the cases. Simons and Morgan (2018) reveal through two Australian newspapers that relying on both police who have shifted their views on sexual assault and social media as sources can lead to sexual violence being framed as a societal problem rather than isolated events. However, the authors fear that the lack of violence against women advocates driving the news agenda means that these changes will not be sustained.

The literature reveals that under-representation of women’s voices and unjust portrayal in stories on sexual violence (and other issues specific to women) are not uncommon.

Bridges & Wadham (2020) exploring three categories (1 examined how women in the military were portrayed between 1997 and 2017 in two influential Australian newspapers. Almost 40% of the stories were about “the Skype Affair” in which a male cadet streamed himself having sex with a female cadet. “While discussion of military women in the media spiked [after the crime], their actual voices did not; 75% of articles in both newspapers did not include female sources at all”. The gender of source in gender violence stories matters, as Blumell (2019) found in her analysis of stories in American cable television stations, national newspapers, and the most shared online articles related to the release of a recording of former U.S. President Donald Trump’s conversation about grabbing women by their genitals: “...not only did female sources defend survivors more than male sources, there was a negative relationship with male sources and defending survivors. Conversely, male sources defended Trump significantly, while female sources did not”.

Table 19. Reporting on gender-based violence, subjects and sources, % women, by region. 2020

		News websites	Newspapers	Television
Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp	GLOBAL AVERAGE	44%	35%	42%
	Africa	0%	61%	100%*
	Asia	34%	25%	40%
	Caribbean	50%	-	100%
	Europe	57%	54%	29%
	Latin America	37%	53%	43%
	Middle East	-	75%	-
	North America	50%	-	-
	Pacific Islands	43%	58%	-
Other gender violence such as femicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...	GLOBAL AVERAGE	61%	56%	48%
	Africa	50%	50%	50%
	Asia	33%	40%	100%*
	Caribbean	87%	67%	60%
	Europe	59%	82%	47%
	Latin America	58%	50%	47%
	Pacific Islands	83%	-	-

[∞] denotes nil stories coded in the respective mediums and regions

* less than five people coded



Women from minority and historically marginalized groups

Teams in 81% of the participating countries took the opportunity provided by GMMP 2020's data collection instruments to define up to three special questions of interest in the national context that would allow for unpacking the results using intersectional lenses. The teams integrated a range of indicators pertaining either to the other identities of the persons in the stories, from disability, to race, immigration status, religion, class/caste, sexuality and various others, or to other dimensions of the story such as reference to a specific social justice movement such as Black Lives Matter. In some cases, the issue of interest was shared across countries and teams applied a collaborative approach to define and agree on their special questions. This was the case in the Latin American region where coders responded to the same three questions set collectively by the research leads.

Where the coding found a complete absence of the dimension of interest, the results provide information about the invisibility of the issue on the news agenda. Table 20 shows the grouped results on shared indicators regarding the identities of the people in the stories.

A comparison of the GMMP findings against the physical world statistics suggests that women are underrepresented across all the identity groups. The groups are in them-

selves all underrepresented to different degrees except for racialized groups where the picture is mixed. In the UK sample, coders responded to the question "Is the person from an ethnic minority (not White British) background, either visibly or mentioned in the text?". In the Netherlands, the question was "Is de persoon een persoon van kleur, te zien in beeld of genoemd in de tekst? (Is the person a person of color, as seen in images or mentioned in the text?)." In Malta, coders answered the question "Is the person from an ethnic minority (not Maltese) background, either visible or mentioned in the text?". These questions were answered in the affirmative for 7% of people in British news, 10% in Maltese media and 16% in Dutch news on the global monitoring day. In the Dutch sample the minorities were present to comparable degrees in all major topics and in Malta they were most visible in celebrity/media/sports, and social/legal news. In the UK however, ethnic minorities were 4% to 7% of subjects and sources in all major topics except for crime news where they constituted 14% of the people in the stories. Also in the UK sample, women were 30% of those coded as ethnic minorities and three out of 10 of minorities in crime/violence news.

Table 20. News subjects and sources from minority and historically marginalized groups. 2020

	% all sources and subjects	% women	n
Indigenous, tribal, ancestral peoples (1)	3%	20%	277
Ethnic minorities, racialized groups, persons of colour, religious minorities (2)	7%	28%	279
Persons with disabilities(3)	8%	40%	205
Refugees, immigrants(4)	3%	18%	79

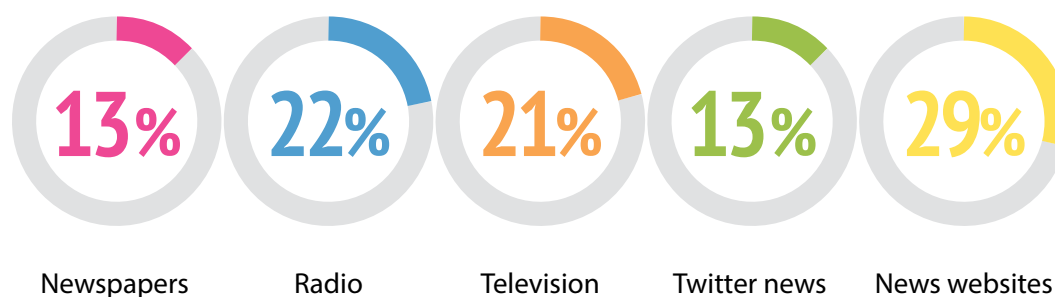
Notes

- 1 Coded in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. In perspective: Indigenous peoples are estimated at 8% of the Latin American regional population ([World Bank](#))
- 2 Coded in England, Ireland, Malta, Netherlands, Niger, Romania, Scotland, Serbia and Wales. In perspective: About 14% of UK's population is non-White ([gov.uk](#)), and 10% to 14% in The Netherlands from non-European ethnic groups ([CIA factbook](#))
- 3 Coded in Cambodia, Portugal, Turkey and the USA. In perspective: The global population living with a disability is estimated to be between 10% ([Disabled World](#)) to 15% ([World Health Organisation](#)). Women have higher rates of disability than men in OECD countries ([Disabled World](#)) and are 75% of the persons with disabilities in low and middle income countries ([Human Rights Watch](#))
- 4 Coded in Cyprus, Israel, Portugal, Romania and Serbia. In perspective. The EU hosts about 10% of all the world's refugees and internally displaced persons ([European Commission](#)), over 50% of who are women ([Migration Data Portal](#)) See resources for media on reporting on refugees and migrants <https://waccglobal.org/resources/migration-reporting/>

These particular data tell us that women are multiply marginalised based on their subordinate identities of gender, race, ability, and legal status in the respective contexts. Where they are visible, they make the news in very specific stories, exemplified by their preponderance in Britain's crime stories or Malta's celebrity news. The data show that people with disabilities are significantly under-represented everywhere they were coded.



Figure 2. Indigenous women as a proportion of indigenous peoples in Latin American news



In Latin America only 3% of the people in the news are from indigenous or tribal groups and of these only one in five is a woman. In the physical world, however, indigenous peoples are estimated to be at least 8% (World Bank, 2015) of the region’s population, at least 50% women. The breakdown by medium (Figure 2) indicates that the women are more likely to be present in stories published on news websites and are least visible in print and Twitter news.

More broadly, the data demonstrate that the marginalisation of women across the news agenda, in legacy media as much as in the newer digital platforms, is not the only problem when it comes to hearing, seeing and reading diverse voices. They demonstrate the importance of taking an intersectional approach when considering whose point of view is privileged by media professionals, since the further away that voice is from the non-disabled male majority, the more silenced it becomes. Thus, the democratic deficit made explicit from the baseline statistics already

discussed in this report in relation to women’s broader (in) visibility in news discourse is further exaggerated when additional elements such as ethnicity, (dis)ability and citizenship status is added to the mix.

Of course, these intersectional data are likely to be considerably under-reported since not all disabilities are visible, not all ethnicities are an observably “minority” in their particular national context. Indeed, the issue of marginalised indigenous voices illustrates the power of political elites to control the news agenda. If we add in a few more personal characteristics such as age, we then start to comprehend the exclusive nature of sources, the narrow optics through which the world is observed. The failure to extend the opportunity for more citizens to tell their own stories in their own words, to tell the stories which are important to them and, also, to a broad range of people, compromises the value of the news to its multiple and diverse publics.

Table 21. Top 10 topics* in which women are most likely to be present in print, television and radio news. 2020

Rank	Topic	Rank	Topic
1	Women’s participation in economic processes (informal work, paid employment, unemployment, unpaid labour)	6	Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance law and rights ...
2	Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...	7	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
3	Women’s movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...	8	Family relations, inter-generational conflict, single parents ...
4	Birth control, fertility, sterilization, amniocentesis, termination of pregnancy ...	9	HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...
5	Other gender violence such as femicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...	10	Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp

*Excluded from this ranking are topics with less than 30 people in the stories, namely: ‘Inequality between women and men’(n=29), ‘Changing gender relations, roles and relationships of women and men inside and outside the home’ (n=27). See the complete list of topics in Table 25.



Table 22. Women's presence in news topics in print, television and radio news ...the bottom 10. 2020

Rank	Topic	Rank	Topic
1	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence	6	Peace, negotiations, treaties... (local, regional, national),
2	Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...	7	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder, etc.
3	EBOLA, treatment, response...	8	Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes, ...
4	National defence, military spending, military training, military parades, internal security ...	9	Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...
5	Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...	10	Other labour issues, strikes, trade unions, negotiations, other employment and unemployment

Table 23. Women as news subjects in different story topics in print, television and radio news. 2020.

Topic	% Women	N
Women's participation in economic processes (informal work, paid employment, unemployment, unpaid labour)	73%	147
Inequality between women and men such as income inequality/gender pay gap,	72%	29
Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...	69%	71
Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...	66%	214
Birth control, fertility, sterilization, amniocentesis, termination of pregnancy ...	66%	61
Changing gender relations, roles and relationships of women and men inside and outside the home ...	59%	27
Other gender violence such as femicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...	54%	253
Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance law and rights ...	53%	57
Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect	48%	361
Family relations, inter-generational conflict, single parents ...	47%	95
HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...	43%	65
Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp	41%	457
Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...	38%	582
Human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gay & lesbian rights, rights of minorities ..	38%	510
Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy	37%	1486
Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid to those in need ...	37%	583
Arts, entertainment, leisure, cinema, theatre, books, dance ...	36%	992
Women politicians, women electoral candidates...	35%	1114
Other stories on social or legal issues (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	32%	557
Consumer issues, consumer protection, regulation, prices, consumer fraud ...	31%	352
Other stories on science or health (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	31%	200
Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, disability, medical research, funding (not EBOLA or HIV- AIDS)...	31%	3139
Climate change, global warming	30%	122
Employment	30%	548
Other epidemics, viruses, contagions, Influenza, BSE, SARS. NOT COVID-19 (For stories related to Covid-19 choose the closest relevant sub-topic)	30%	537
Religion, culture, tradition, cultural controversies, teachings, celebrations, practices ...	29%	382
Other stories on celebrities, arts, media (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	29%	105
Environment, pollution, tourism ...	29%	656



Topic	% Women	N
Migration, refugees, asylum seekers, ethnic conflict, integration, racism, xenophobia ...	28%	321
Informal work, street vending, ...	28%	92
Violent crime, murder, abduction, kidnapping, assault, drug-related violence ...	28%	1823
Other stories on crime and violence (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	27%	353
Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc	27%	1220
Media, including new media (computers, internet), portrayal of women and/or men	26%	198
Use only as a last resort and explain	26%	1353
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Post 2015 agenda, Agenda 2030	25%	68
Science, technology, research, funding, discoveries, developments ...	25%	530
Global partnerships (international trade and finance systems, e.g. WTO, IMF, World Bank, debt) ...	24%	217
Other stories on the economy (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	24%	328
Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drug-dealing, ...	24%	985
Legal system, judicial system, legislation (apart from family, property & inheritance law) ...	23%	1215
Other stories on politics and government (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	23%	742
Other development issues, sustainability,	22%	345
Economic crisis, state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers ...	22%	656
Fake news, mis-information, dis-information, mal-information...	21%	91
Transport, traffic, roads...	20%	578
Rural economy, agriculture, farming practices, agricultural policy, land rights ...	20%	608
Corruption, (including political corruption/malpractice)	20%	1053
Other labour issues, strikes, trade unions, negotiations, other employment and unemployment	19%	365
Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...	19%	6174
Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes,...	18%	1853
Riots, demonstrations, public disorder, etc.	18%	383
Peace, negotiations, treaties...(local, regional, national),	16%	638
Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...	16%	2205
National defence, military spending, military training, military parades, internal security ...	15%	625
EBOLA, treatment, response...	15%	34
Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...	15%	2017
War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence	12%	843

* Raw N and Weighted percentage shown. A low N indicates fewer people in the stories published or broadcast on the respective topic on the global monitoring day. The percentages show the proportion of the people in the stories who are women.



Story scope

The likelihood for women to make the news diminishes as the story's scope broadens from the local to the global (**Table 24**). They are almost three in 10 subjects and sources in local news but only just over two in 10 in foreign/international stories in which their level of voice and visibility has trended downwards since 2010. Women's presence has risen fastest in national news, slowest in international coverage, and at matching paces in the case of local and regional stories.

Table 24. Female news subjects in local, national, regional and international stories in newspapers, television and radio. 1995-2020.

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Local	22%	23%	27%	26%	27%	29%
National	14%	17%	19%	23%	23%	25%
National and other*	17%	15%	18%	20%	n/a	n/a
Sub-regional, Regional	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	26%	24%
Foreign, International	17%	14%	20%	26%	24%	21%
Overall	17%	18%	21%	24%	24%	25%

*Subsumed into the 'sub-regional / regional' grouping since 2015

Functions in the news

As subjects or the people whom the stories are about, the proportion of women has more or less stagnated in traditional mediums since 2005 when this indicator was introduced into the monitoring, from 23% fifteen years ago to 24% presently. (**Table 25**) They are more likely to be subjects in news published on digital platforms, particularly on news websites.

It could be argued that the capacities in which people speak or have voice in the news symbolize the value placed on their opinion. Gender disparities in these roles or functions suggest the worth accorded to people's voices on the basis of gender identity. Women's participation as experts is higher than five years ago, rising from 19% in 2015 to 24% and seven points in 15 years. In recent years numerous initiatives to source women for expert opinion have sprouted around the globe, with the compilation of various directories of women experts⁸ for use by journalists. Media organisations are visibly making efforts to diversify their experts' pools, pressured as well by civil society through, for example, the anti-'Manels' (male only panels) campaigns on social media.

8 See for example Les Expertes, <https://expertes.fr/le-projet/> international directory of women gender experts; Gage directory of women and gender minorities in science, technology, engineering, mathematics and medicine <https://gage.500womenscientists.org>; SheSource by the Women's Media Centre, USA.

CASE STUDY

Macau SAR PRC Japan Airlines embraces gender neutral greetings

Published in Print, in The Macau Post Daily



Summary The story is about the first airline in Japan to scrap the expression “ladies and gentleman” and adopt gender-neutral greetings, as a commitment to tackle gender-based discrimination. It has also pays attention to context on how LGBTQ population in Japan has campaigned for greater recognition from the Government.

Analysis The focus on an issue such as gender-neutral greetings raises attention to how certain expressions can perpetuate the exclusion of people – which in this case goes beyond conveying how it affects men and women, representing instead a commitment not to discriminate based on gender at all.

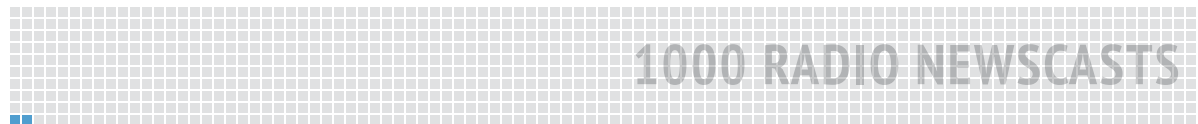


Table 25. News subjects and sources. % Women, by function, by medium. 2005-2020.

Function in news story	2005	2010	2015	2020		
	P/R/T*	P/R/T*	P/R/T*	P/R/T*	News websites	News media Tweets
Subject: the story is about this person, or about something the person has done, said etc.	23%	23%	26%	24%	28%	26%
Spokesperson: the person represents, or speaks on behalf of another person, a group or an organization	14%	19%	20%	22%	25%	19%
Expert or commentator: the person provides additional information, opinion or comment, based on specialist knowledge or expertise	17%	20%	19%	24%	25%	24%
Personal experience: the person provides opinion or comment, based on individual personal experience; the opinion is not necessarily meant to reflect the views of a wider group	31%	36%	38%	42%	41%	41%
Eye witness: the person gives testimony or comment, based on direct observation (e.g. being present at an event)	30%	29%	30%	30%	30%	36%
Popular opinion: the person's opinion is assumed to reflect that of the 'ordinary citizen' (e.g., in a street interview, vox populi etc.); it is implied that the person's point of view is shared by a wider group of people.	34%	44%	37%	38%	39%	21%

*PRT= Newspapers, radio and television news

Trans and gender minorities in the news



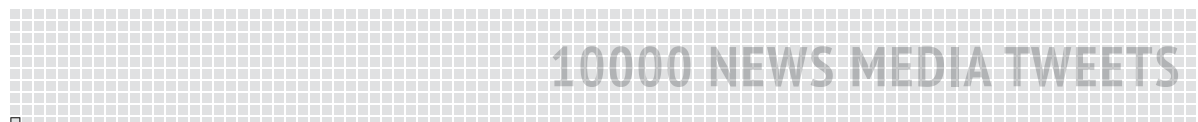
2 in 1000 in radio newscasts



1 in 1000 on television and news websites



7 in 10,000 in print newspapers



5 in 10,000 in news media tweets

Transgender and other gender minorities are 0.2% on radio, 0.1% of those on television and news websites, .07% in print, .05% in news media tweets.



On news content related to Covid-19

Media research on disaster- and pandemic-reporting provides pointers on frameworks to understand content on the global health catastrophe that is Covid-19. Media are crucial for spreading awareness on crises and promoting as well as directing public and state response. Assessment of media content during such times zooms in on two issues: media framing, and treatment of marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Ribeiro et al's (2018) study of 186 articles published between December 2015 and May 2016 at the height of the Zika epidemic revealed a neglect in media of the social-economic aspects of the disease. The analysis found "a dominant 'war' frame supported by two sub-frames: one focused on eradicating the mosquitos and another on controlling microcephaly, placing the burden of prevention on women. This frame gave prominence and legitimacy to certain representations of disease management during the crisis, masking social and gender inequalities". The researchers point out the print media's strong influence on debates taking place on digital media as the issues are reproduced in online press and social media platforms. Indeed, various organisations noted an intensification of social and gender inequalities, including violence against women, during Covid-19.

Critical scholarship on disaster reporting points to the effects on women, marginalized groups and minorities. Hines' (2007) analysis of Indian media coverage of the 2004 Tsunami concluded that overlooking and ignoring gender concerns led to greater marginalization and impact on women. McKinnon, Gorman-Murray, & Dominey-Howes (2017) found a heteronormative bias and reporting that did little to improve knowledge of LGBTI vulnerabilities in disasters in Australia and New Zealand. Tyree & Hill's (2016) metanalysis of more than 30 studies with a media focus on coverage about or including African Americans impacted by Hurricane Katrina reached three conclusions: perpetuation of racist stereotypes, a mirroring of negative international media coverage of disasters, and media's harmful role in the ensuing State and public response. Disaster coverage tends to be gender-blind. As Seager (2006) underscores, the gendered impacts of Hurricane Katrina were out of the media picture in (U.S) local coverage just as in reporting on the Kobe 1995 earthquake and the Southeast Asian Tsunami in 2004.

Women's presence as subjects, sources and journalists in stories related to Covid-19 may be higher than in stories that are not about the pandemic but the quality of content from a gender perspective is worse. **(Table 26)** Stories about or regarding a dimension of the coronavirus focus on women four points less, they are less likely to raise gender equality or inequality issues, or to clearly challenge gender stereotypes.

Table 26. Comparing Covid-19-related and non-Covid stories. 2020.

	Stories related to Covid-19	Non-Covid
Traditional news, subjects & sources. %W	28%	25%
Digital news, subjects & sources. %W	28%	27%
Reporters in print and online news	44%	37%
TV Stories in which women are central	2%	6%
TV Stories that raise issues of gender (in)equality	2%	4%
TV Stories that raise clearly challenge gender stereotypes	2%	3%

Apart from the small sample "gender & related" topic, women are more likely to appear in pandemic stories related to social/legal issues particularly on television where they are 38% of subjects and sources, as well as in news media tweets. **(Table 27)** The possibilities that a story will be about a woman or will carry a woman's voice are slimmest in Covid-19 stories that are also about politics and government.



Table 27. Subjects and sources in Covid-19 news. % Women, by major topic, by medium. 2020.

	Print	Radio	Television	News websites	News media tweets	Overall
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	29%	24%	21%	25%	17%	25%
Crime and Violence	29%	30%	25%	25%	24%	26%
Economy	26%	26%	31%	25%	28%	27%
Gender & Related	63%	75%	59%	70%	50%	66%
Politics and Government	22%	24%	23%	25%	17%	23%
Science and Health	25%	29%	32%	29%	33%	29%
Social and Legal	32%	36%	38%	34%	38%	35%
N	4230	1681	3334	3027	538	3102

On television, the medium whose importance has sky-rocketed during Covid-19 as seen in unprecedented high ratings, women as interviewees are between 5 to 8 points higher in pandemic than non-pandemic news. **(Table 28)** From expert opinion providers to those speaking based on personal experience, women’s presence as sources is greater in pandemic stories and crosses over the gender parity line on radio; in this medium, women are 55% of popular opinion givers and 52% of those providing testimony based on personal experience. **(Table 29)**

Table 28. Comparing Covid-19-related and non-Covid stories on Television, Functions of subjects and sources, %Women. 2020.

	Covid-19 news	Non-Covid
Subject	23%	24%
Spokesperson	26%	21%
Expert or commentator	29%	21%
Personal Experience	45%	37%
Eye Witness	38%	33%
Popular Opinion	44%	37%

Table 29. Subjects and sources in Covid-19 news. % Women, by function, by medium. 2020.

	News websites	Newspapers	Radio	Television	News media Tweets
Subject	27%	26%	23%	23%	25%
Spokesperson	28%	23%	23%	26%	26%
Expert or commentator	23%	24%	31%	29%	35%
Personal Experience	41%	46%	52%	45%	*
Eye Witness	48%	27%	*	38%	*
Popular Opinion	27%	41%	55%	44%	*

*Small sample of people coded under the respective functions and mediums



Table 30. Functions of female news subjects, by region. 2020.

	Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific
Subject	22%	21%	25%	25%	25%	19%	29%	29%
Spokesperson	18%	15%	25%	28%	23%	12%	28%	27%
Expert or commentator	21%	19%	29%	24%	25%	17%	38%	33%
Personal Experience	46%	32%	53%	44%	41%	28%	46%	44%
Eye Witness	19%	25%	48%	36%	35%	3%	23%	50%
Popular Opinion	30%	29%	58%	45%	41%	22%	25%	33%

Occupations

Women are almost seven in 10 of news subjects and sources portrayed as homemakers similar to the 2015 results and their ranks among the unemployed, following the news picture, have increased by about eight points in the past five to 20 years. The news media's depiction of women as part – or not – of the economically active population, seems to follow early narratives in official statistics that presented women as being unengaged in productive life relative to men (cf. Waring, 1988). While understanding and acknowledgement of women's contributions have grown, the same would not be said of the news media.

Taking for example the gender gap in persons appearing as health professionals in stories related to Covid-19 across all mediums, there is a clear wide difference between the physical and the news worlds. (**Chart 1**). Women are 27% of the health specialists appearing in coronavirus stories compared to 46% (global average) in the physical world following statistics from the WHO Global Health Workforce, and the news picture is only weakly correlated to reality ($r^2=.0469$).

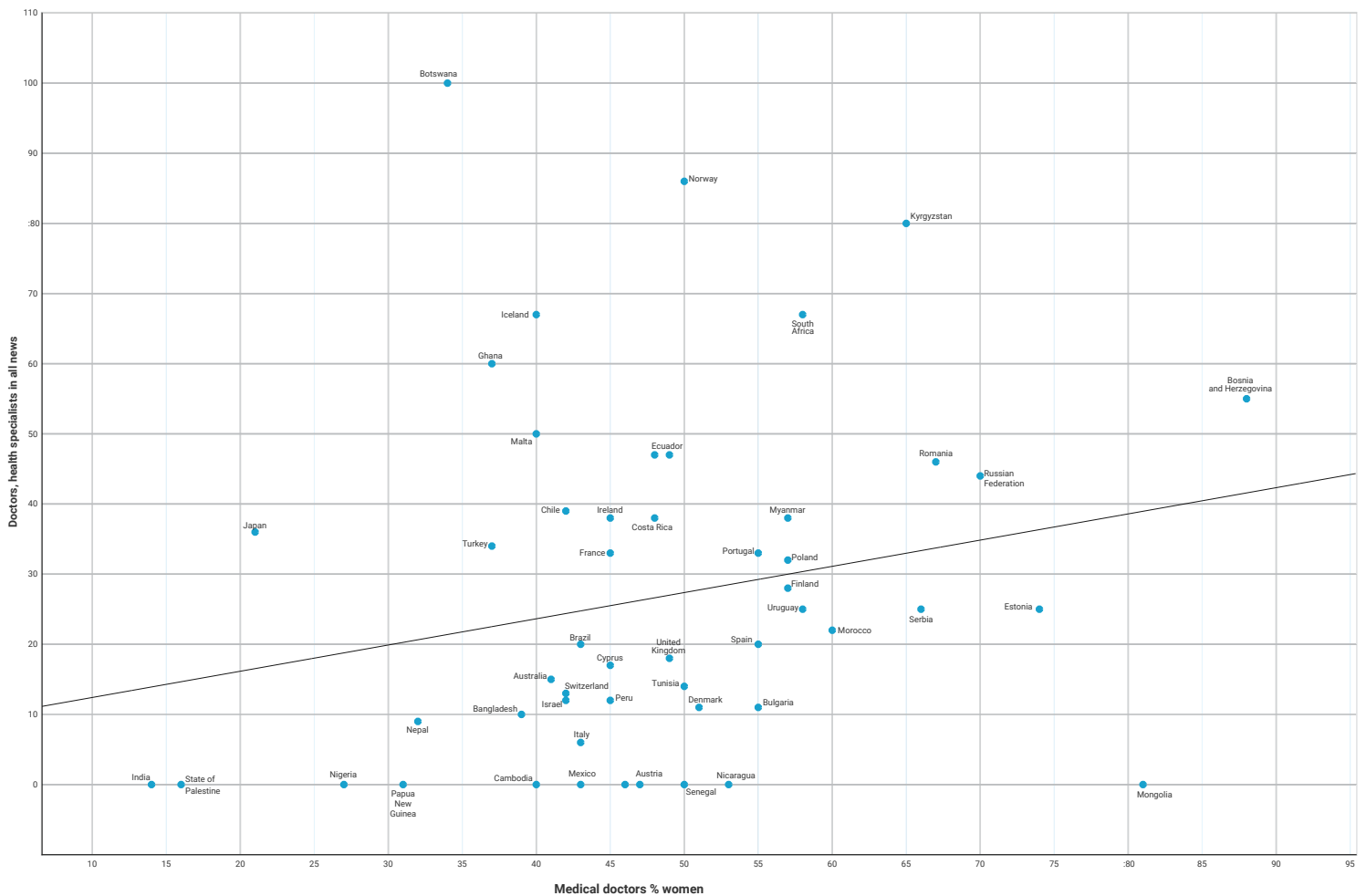
Table 31. Women's share of occupations according to the news. 2000-2020.

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Sex worker	n/a	n/a	39%	50%	95%
Homemaker, parent (male or female) only if no other occupation is given	81%	75%	72%	67%	68%
Child, young person no other occupation given	n/a	44%	46%	34%	54%
Health worker, social worker, childcare worker	n/a	n/a	n/a	47%	47%
Student, pupil, schoolchild	46%	51%	54%	59%	46%
Not stated	n/a	n/a	n/a	45%	43%
Villager or resident no other occupation given	n/a	39%	39%	39%	42%
Office or service worker, non-management worker	35%	40%	45%	35%	42%
Unemployed no other occupation given	33%	19%	35%	34%	42%
Celebrity, artist, actor, writer, singer, TV personality	45%	42%	41%	33%	41%
Retired person, pensioner no other occupation given	35%	33%	35%	35%	40%
Other	44%	42%	41%	38%	39%
Activist or worker in civil society org., NGO, trade union	24%	23%	34%	33%	35%
Doctor, dentist, health specialist	n/a	n/a	n/a	30%	29%
Academic expert, lecturer, teacher	n/a	n/a	n/a	23%	29%
Media professional, journalist, film-maker, etc.	n/a	36%	29%	21%	29%
Lawyer, judge, magistrate, legal advocate, etc.	n/a	18%	17%	22%	25%



	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry	15%	13%	13%	14%	24%
Government employee, public servant, etc.	12%	17%	17%	20%	22%
Tradesperson, artisan, labourer, truck driver, etc.	15%	23%	22%	21%	21%
Business person, exec, manager, stock broker...	n/a	12%	14%	16%	20%
Science/ technology professional, engineer, etc.	12%	10%	10%	10%	20%
Government, politician, minister, spokesperson...	10%	12%	17%	18%	18%
Royalty, monarch, deposed monarch, etc.	n/a	33%	31%	22%	16%
Sportsperson, athlete, player, coach, referee	9%	16%	11%	7%	14%
Police, military, para-military, militia, fire officer	4%	5%	7%	8%	12%
Criminal, suspect no other occupation given	7%	9%	8%	12%	11%
Religious figure, priest, monk, rabbi, mullah, nun	9%	21%	13%	5%	7%

Chart 1. GMMP 2020: Comparing health specialists in Covid-19-related news, % women, and doctors in the physical world, % women



Data sources:

WHO Global Health Workforce Statistics
GMMP 2020



Table 32. Top 5 occupations for women and men according to the news. 2020

WOMEN		MEN	
1	Politician/ member of parliament,(24% of women in the news)	1	Politician/ member of parliament,(35% of men in the news)
2	Government employee, public servant, spokesperson, etc. (14%)	2	Government employee, public servant, spokesperson, etc. (13%)
3	Activist or worker in civil society org., NGO, trade union (10%)	3	Business person, exec, manager, stock broker...(5%)
4	Celebrity, artist, actor, writer, singer, TV personality (6%)	4	Sportsperson, athlete, player, coach, referee (5%)
5	Academic expert, lecturer, teacher (5%)	5	Police, military, para-military, militia, fire officer (4%)

Table 33. Functions of news subjects, by sex, by occupation. 2020.

Subject	Subject		Spokesperson		Expert or commentator		Personal Experience		Eye Witness		Popular Opinion	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Not stated	14%	6%	3%	1%	2%	1%	27%	20%	31%	26%	45%	36%
Royalty, monarch, deposed monarch, etc.	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Politician/ member of parliament, ...	29%	43%	33%	39%	18%	20%	4%	10%	7%	17%	6%	16%
Government employee, public servant, spokesperson, etc.	7%	8%	23%	23%	13%	13%	2%	4%	4%	6%	1%	3%
Police, military, para-military, militia, fire officer	1%	3%	3%	6%	3%	5%	1%	2%	1%	5%	0%	1%
Academic expert, lecturer, teacher	2%	1%	3%	2%	13%	14%	4%	2%	5%	3%	3%	2%
Doctor, dentist, health specialist	1%	1%	3%	2%	13%	10%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Health worker, social worker, childcare worker	2%	0%	2%	1%	4%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Science/ technology professional, engineer, etc.	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Media professional, journalist, film-maker, etc.	2%	2%	2%	1%	5%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Lawyer, judge, magistrate, legal advocate, etc.	4%	3%	4%	4%	8%	8%	0%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%
Business person, exec, manager, stock broker...	3%	4%	6%	7%	5%	7%	3%	6%	3%	3%	0%	3%
Office or service worker, non-management worker	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Tradesperson, artisan, labourer, truck driver, etc.	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	7%	2%	5%	4%	5%
Agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Religious figure, priest, monk, rabbi, mullah, nun	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Activist or worker in civil society org., NGO, trade union	3%	1%	11%	6%	10%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Sex worker	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Celebrity, artist, actor, writer, singer, TV personality	9%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%



Sportsperson, athlete, player, coach, referee	5%	8%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	5%	1%	3%	0%	1%
Student, pupil, schoolchild	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	6%	4%	3%	5%	3%
Homemaker, parent (male or female) only if no other occupation is given e.g. doctor/mother=code 6	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	3%	9%	2%	7%	2%
Child, young person no other occupation given	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	4%	1%	0%	1%
Villager or resident no other occupation given	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	8%	11%	10%	18%	13%
Retired person, pensioner no other occupation given	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Criminal, suspect no other occupation given	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Unemployed no other occupation given	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other only as last resort & explain	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

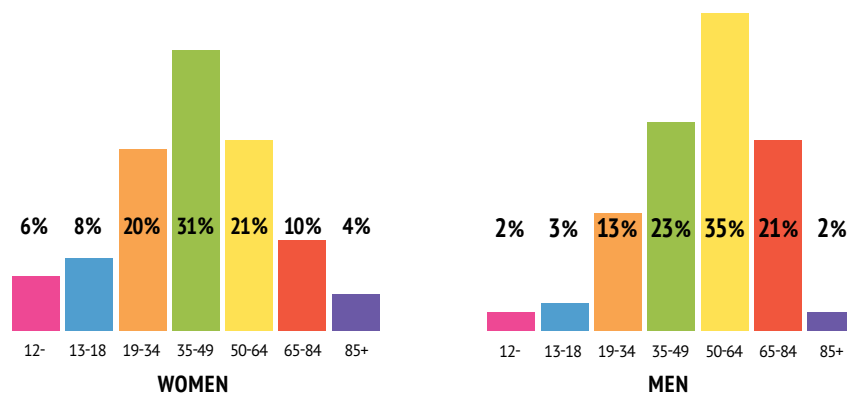
Objectification of women in the news

In 2020, women are still seen, and their physical attributes described more than their voices are heard in the news. A person's age is not always relevant to the story, and images in journalism are included to grab a reader's attention. At the same time, the greater propensity to describe women more than men, and to include their images particularly in various stages of undress, betray a different underlying motive. "When women do show up in the news, it is often as eye candy, thus reinforcing women's value as sources of visual pleasure rather than residing in the content of their views" (Jia et al. 2016), women's images are used to titillate or excite an assumed male audience.

In the GMMP 2020 sample, 37% of women compared to 33% of men appeared in multimedia clips in online news,

and 27% of women in contrast to 24% of men were photographed in print news. Age was not coded for 67% of women and 74% of men in newspapers, replicating patterns in earlier waves of a higher likelihood for women to be described in terms of their age in print news. In newspapers, the age of the person is captured only if it is explicitly mentioned in the story. Women are also more likely to appear or be described by age in television images; 84% of women compared to 82% of men in the broadcasts were coded for age. On television, the person's age is coded if it is specifically cited in the story or the person is visible in an image accompanying the story.

Figure 3. Age of subjects and sources in print news. Distribution by sex. 2020.



In print news, men who are 50 years and older are very likely to be in the news, 42% of all people in the news belong to this category. The largest age group for women in the news is 35-49 years, whereas men peak in visibility from 50 to 64 years of age. (Figure 3)

Men retain media attention until they reach 79 years of age. After 80, women and men are more or less equally present, albeit with men dominating this age group (60% men) (Table 34). Over time in newspapers and on televi-

sion, women above 50 have become more invisible. In 2020, age group 50-64 was only 20% women in newspapers and 19% on television.

Table 34. Age of news subjects in newspapers, % Women. 2005-2020.

	2005	2010	2015	2020
12 and under	21%	41%	41%	55%
13-18	58%	38%	53%	54%
19-34	44%	36%	45%	41%
35-49	42%	33%	45%	37%
50-64	37%	22%	23%	20%
65-79*	24%	43%	42%	17%
80 years or more	**	**	**	40%

* Age group '65 and over' in the 2005-2015 GMMPs

**New category added in 2020. In prior waves persons aged 80 years or more were coded under '65 years or more'

GMMP 2020 confirms the ongoing gendered ageism in the news media that is especially visible in the older age groups. Only 3 percent of all women in the news are found in the age group 65-79, compared to 15 percent of the men.

2020 is also the first time that the GMMP investigated the representation of people 80 years and above in the news. On a global scale we are getting older and healthier, older people now have better life both in terms of biological health and in terms of life satisfaction. This development could have attracted attention in the news but it has not. 2020 was also the first year of the global Covid-19 pandemic, where old age was considered a common denominator for being at risk, but people in the oldest age group rarely got attention in the news; only 3 percent were above 80 years in the newspapers and in television news less than 1 percent were above 80 years of age. Women 80+ were even more invisible than the men in that age group.

Victims and survivors

Women and men are more likely to be described as victims instead of as survivors since this indicators were first measured in 2005. Portrayal as victims has fallen over time for women and risen for men to more or less equalize the proportion by sex of victims in the news. (Table 35) Portrayal as survivors has fallen dramatically for men by 6 points across 15 years (from 8% in 2015 to 2% in 2020) while for women, the proportion has returned to the 2005 level (4%) after a steady rise until 2015.

Currently, most subjects and sources described as victims or survivors— women and men alike – are as a result of accidents, disaster, poverty and disease. The pattern changes for all other victim and survivor categories. The second most prevalent victim- and survivor-type for women is coded under domestic violence, psychological violence, physical assault, marital rape, murder and similar crimes; for men, it is as victims of other crime, robbery, assault, (non-domestic) murder and similar, and as survivors of war, terrorism, vigilantism and state-based violence.

Not surprisingly, women are portrayed as victims or survivors of non-domestic sexual violence, sexual harassment, rape and trafficking much more than men are (Women victims=10%, women survivors= 13%, compared to men victims=2%, men survivors=3%). In Latin America where the study also responded to the question whether the subject or source was identified as a perpetrator of crime, men were 8 out of 10 of those coded as perpetrators and 9 out of 10 in stories specific to gender-related news specific to sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, femicide, trafficking of girls and women and similar stories.



GMMP Monitoring Day: Suriname



Table 35. Victims and survivors in the print, television and radio news, by sex. 2005-2020

Victim	Women				Men			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Accident, natural disaster, poverty, disease, illness ...	32%	31%	40%	23%	36%	32%	35%	30%
Domestic violence, psychological violence, physical assault, marital rape, murder ...	9%	15%	20%	21%	6%	7%	24%	11%
Other victim	14%	19%	14%	16%	10%	14%	11%	16%
Other crime, robbery, assault, murder ...	20%	11%	10%	15%	22%	16%	11%	19%
Non-domestic sexual violence or abuse, sexual harassment, rape, trafficking ...	7%	7%	5%	10%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, age, religion, ability ...	4%	9%	5%	7%	3%	8%	3%	6%
War, terrorism, vigilantism, state-based violence ...	12%	7%	4%	7%	21%	17%	13%	15%
Violation based on religion, tradition, cultural belief, genital mutilation, bride-burning ...	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%
TOTAL PORTRAYED AS VICTIMS	19%	18%	16%	14%	8%	8%	8%	15%

Survivors	Women				Men			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Accident, natural disaster, poverty, disease, illness ...	42%	35%	36%	28%	52%	38%	24%	35%
Domestic violence, psychological violence, physical assault, marital rape, murder ...	6%	13%	27%	20%	4%	4%	39%	9%
Other survivor	15%	13%	11%	15%	10%	13%	10%	13%
Crime, robbery, assault, murder ...	17%	10%	8%	10%	15%	12%	8%	16%
Non-domestic sexual violence or abuse, sexual harassment, rape, trafficking ...	10%	11%	4%	13%	3%	1%	3%	3%
Discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, age, religion ...	*	7%	8%	7%	*	9%	3%	3%
War, terrorism, vigilantism, state-based violence ...	10%	10%	5%	6%	16%	18%	13%	19%
Violation based on religion, tradition, cultural belief, genital mutilation, bride-burning ...	n/a	1%	0%	1%	n/a	5%	1%	2%
TOTAL PORTRAYED AS SURVIVORS	4%	6%	8%	4%	8%	3%	3%	2%



Gender equality in the news, democracy, and the Good Society

Monika Djerf-Pierre

Gender equality in the news media is first and foremost a human rights issue. As such, gender equality in the news is a crucial aspect of media quality that has an intrinsic value in and of itself, regardless of the ‘effects’ that can be linked to its presence or absence. Still, the systematic and persistent lack of gender equality in the news media across the globe is also consequential for other parts of political, economic, and social life.

In their globally appraised book, *The Spirit Level*, authors Wilkinson & Pickett (2009) show that equal societies, in terms of income equality, are indeed better to live in for everyone. Equal societies display lower levels of crime and violence, fewer social problems, better health for all (longer life expectancy, lower levels of mental illness and drug use), as well as higher levels of social trust, happiness, and satisfaction with life. Thus, income equality is an important determinant of a Good Society. The question is if gender equality in the media also, in fact, makes it “better for everyone” and if gender equality in the news matters for societal development and the quality of other social, economic, and political institutions (Djerf-Pierre 2011). Recent comparative research provides systematic empirical evidence for that this really is the case. Looking at countries across the globe, Djerf-Pierre (2020) identifies a positive relationship between the level of gender equality in the news media and the level of democracy as well as the freedom of the press. There is also a strong association between gender equality in the news and women’s general

status in society, measured by composite indices such as the Global Gender Gap Index (published by World Economic Forum) and the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP).

The graph in **Chart 2** shows an example of the positive association between gender equality in the news and democracy by plotting country-level estimates of gender equality in the news media (using data from GMMP 2020) and the level of democracy (using data from V-dem 2020). The pattern displayed in the scatterplot as well as the slope of the fitted line show that countries with higher levels of media gender equality and also have higher levels of democracy. Still, the association is not very strong (correlation coefficient $r=.298$, $p=.003$) and many countries have much higher levels of democracy than are predicted by their GEM-Index score (for example, Japan, Israel, Ghana, Senegal) whereas other countries have much lower levels of democracy than expected from their GEM-Index score (for example, Nicaragua, Central African Republic, Cuba, Chad, and Russian Federation).

Still, establishing an association says very little about the causal direction; if more equality in the news promotes democracy or if democracy is driving the development of gender equality. The relationship is most likely reciprocal as the news media simultaneously reflect and are shaped by the social world. Media content mirrors, and thus reproduces, gender inequalities, while at the same time sometimes challenging and transforming them.

CASE STUDY

Italy Rome, fetuses buried with the name of the mothers without their consent. The anger of a mother.
Media: www.leggo.it (Internet)

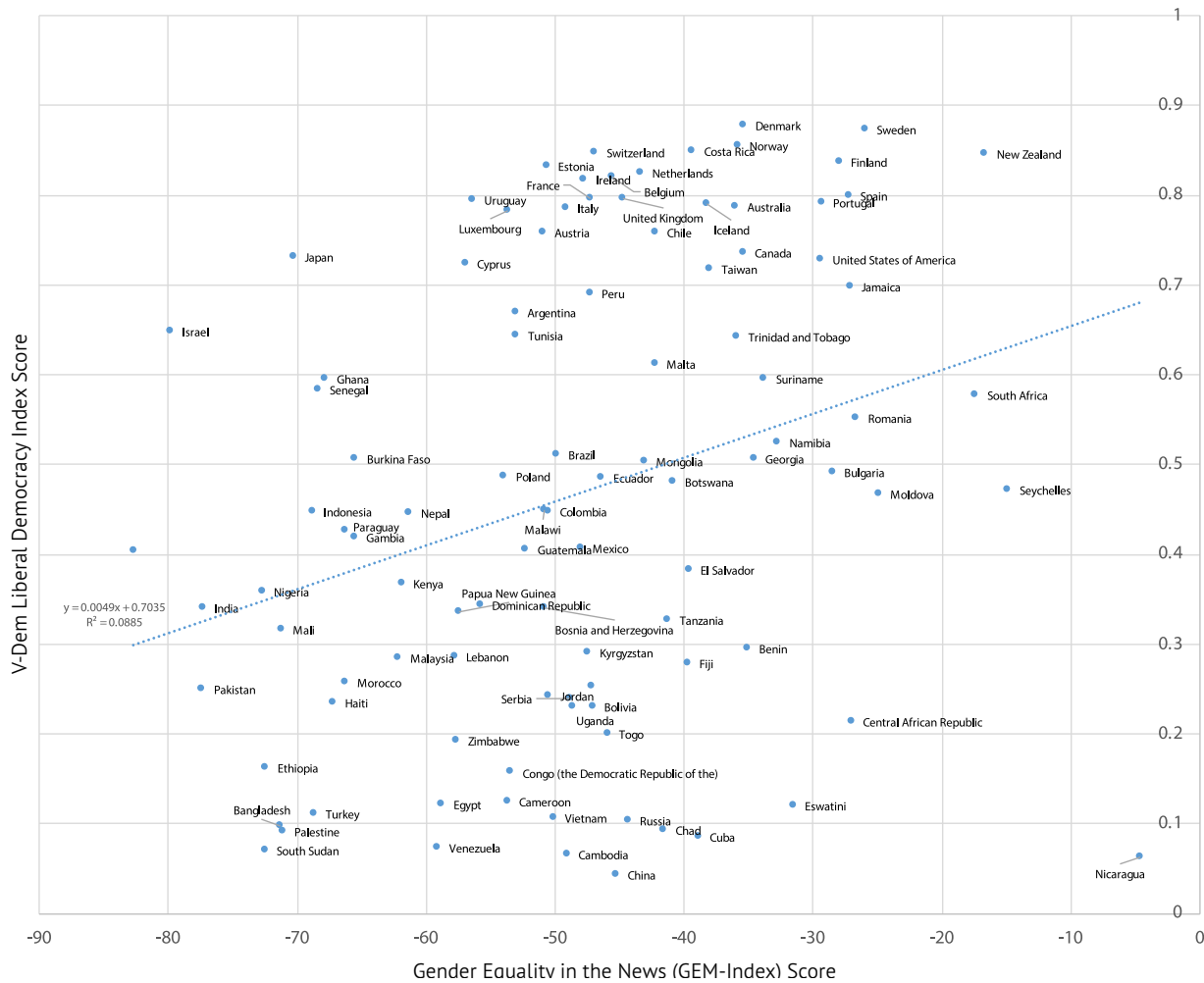
The article denounces the procedures adopted by Italian hospitals to bury aborted fetus following the Catholic rite, affixing a cross on top of the grave and adding the mother’s name. All of this regardless of the mother’s consent or actual religion (or lack thereof) and without her being notified. This happened to the woman speaking in the story: she is upset by this happening to her and her aborted fetus, and by the lack of respect that conservative institutions show for mothers who, for whatever reason, undergo an abortion. The article reports the story and cites some of the victim’s words, framing the episode as a violation of privacy and personal beliefs, since the woman in question isn’t even catholic. The article reports the woman’s point of view in

an objective way without letting out any judgment against her choice to have an abortion, but challenging widespread conservative opinions about gender roles. It sympathizes with the woman even if it does not cite specific sources nor goes into much detail about the reality of women being denied basic rights or being forced into the role of nurturing mothers. All in all, the article presents the woman as upset, angry, but determined to denounce the fact and, possibly, to solve the problem. In doing so, the article challenges stereotypes about women as nurturing mothers.s team completely, and included only male administrators and players as sources. In fact, Newshub paid more attention to the schedule for Australian cricket than the New Zealand women.

Media accountability score: B



Chart 2. Correlating Gender Equality in the News and Level of Democracy



Data sources:

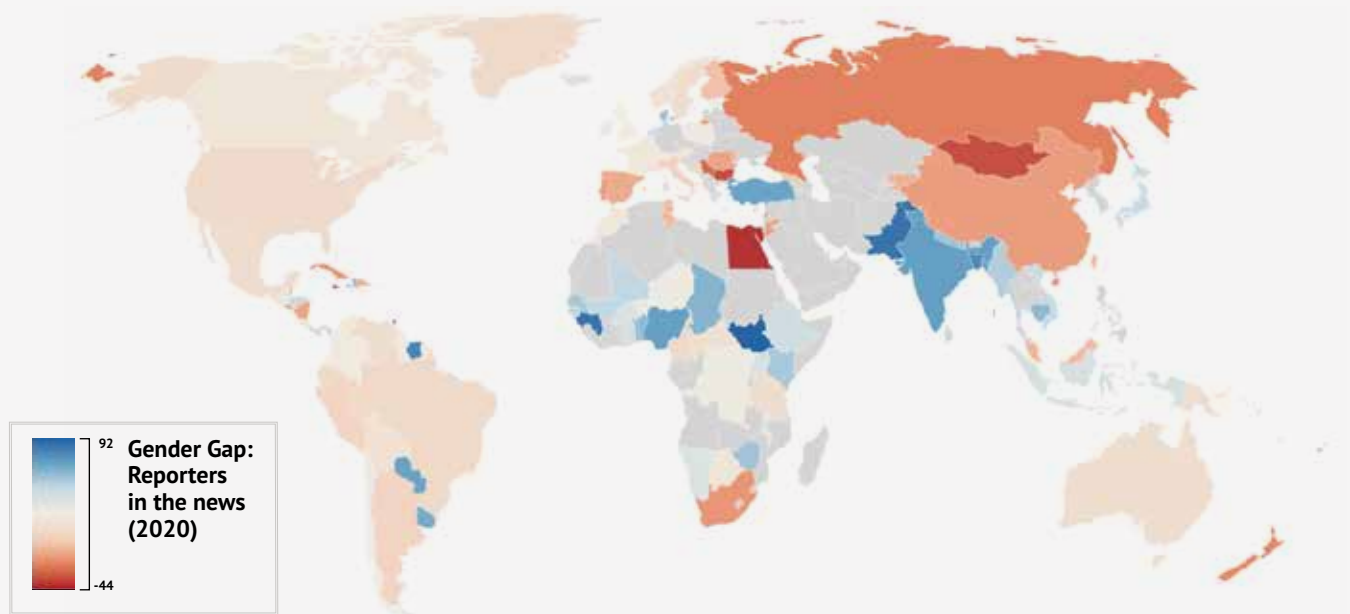
1. Coppedge, Michael, et al. 2021. "V-Dem [Country-Year/Country-Date] Dataset V11.1." Varieties of Democracy Project
2. The GEM-Index is a unitary measure of the level of gender equality in news media content and it is constructed to be theoretically informed, easy to apply and rate, broadly applicable to all forms of news media, and unidimensional and reliable in statistical terms. The index includes six indicators from the GMMP and considers the overall presence of women and men in the news, as well as their visibility and voice in specific gender sensitive roles and topics. The GEM-Index calculates the average gender gap in the news (percentage of women – percentage of men) for the following six indicators: (1) all news subjects or sources (people in the news), (2) reporters, (3) news subjects or sources in economy and business news, (4) news subjects or sources in news about politics and government, (5) spokespersons and (6) experts. The GEM-I can vary between -100 (only men in the news) and + 100 (only women in the news). Zero (0) represents full gender equality and a 50/50 distribution of men and women for all six indicators (see Djerf-Pierre & Edström, 2020 for an extensive description of the construction of the index). The liberal democracy index is retrieved from the V-dem dataset (Coppedge et al. 2021) and it considers the level of electoral democracy combined with the presence of constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, and independent judiciary.

References:

1. Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, Nazifa Alizada, David Altman, et al. 2021. "V-Dem [Country-Year/Country-Date] Dataset V11.1." Varieties of Democracy Project. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21>.
2. Djerf-Pierre, Monika. 2011. "The Difference Engine." *Feminist Media Studies* 11 (1): 43–51. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2011.537026>.
3. 2020. "Explaining Gender Equality in News Content: Modernisation and a Gendered Media Field." In *Comparing Gender and Media Equality across the Globe: A Cross-National Study of the Qualities, Causes, and Consequences of Gender Equality in and through the News Media*, edited by Monika Djerf-Pierre and Maria Edström, 147–189. Gothenburg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg. <https://doi.org/10.48335/9789188855329-4>.
4. Djerf-Pierre, Monika, and Maria Edström. 2020. "The GEM-Index: Constructing a Unitary Measure of Gender Equality in the News." In *Comparing Gender and Media Equality across the Globe: A Cross-National Study of the Qualities, Causes, and Consequences of Gender Equality in and through the News Media*, edited by Monika Djerf-Pierre and Maria Edström, 59–98. Gothenburg: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg. <https://doi.org/10.48335/9789188855329-2>.
5. Wilkinson, Richard, and Kate Pickett. 2009. *The Spirit Level. Why Equality Is Better for Everyone*. London: Penguin Books.



III. Reporters and presenters : Nudging the glass ceiling upwards



Data source: GMMP 2020
Created with Datawrapper.

General patterns

The GMMP documents the sex of news personnel to the extent that they are visible through bylines, heard and seen in broadcast and digital content.

Following stagnation between 2005 and 2015, women's visibility as reporters and journalists has increased by three percentage points overall across print and broadcast news. Since 2000, their newspaper byline credits visibility in newscasts has increased by 9% (**Table 36**) and online, 42% of journalists named in news articles, seen or heard in multimedia clips are women. Looking at presenters and announcers, women's overall presence has improved from their 2000 position, but remain below where they were in 2005.

Table 36. Reporters and presenters. 1995 – 2020

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 20 years
Presenters in radio newscasts	*	41%	49%	45%	41%	46%	+5%
Presenter in television newscasts	*	56%	57%	52%	57%	55%	-1%
OVERALL	51%	49%	53%	49%	49%	51%	+2%
Reporters in newspaper stories	25%	26%	29%	33%	35%	37%	+11%
Reporters in radio newscasts	*	28%	45%	37%	41%	37%	+9%
Reporters in television newscasts	*	36%	42%	44%	38%	45%	+9%
OVERALL	28%	31%	37%	37%	37%	40%	+9%

*Breakdown by respective mediums not available

Despite a slight roll-back in Latin America since the 2015 monitoring, the results suggest that the largest leap forward in women's participation in the news as presenters and reporters has been made in Latin America (+14 points, **Table 37**). The Caribbean region follows with a 10-point increase to cross over the half-way mark, further, only in this region is women's visibility as reporters squarely at parity (**Table 38**).

The Middle East is back to where it started two decades ago on the indicator of the gender gap in stories presented and reported (**Table 37**), at the same time the greatest disparity is in Africa; in Africa as well, just over 3 in 10 sto-

ries are reported by women (**Table 38**), 10 points behind its closest contender - the Asia region.

That women find it easier to find work as presenters and announcers, than reporters and journalists is a pattern of employment which has been documented for decades, arguably as a consequence of an increasing intimisation of journalism for which women are seen as particularly suitable. However, young, attractive women are often paired with older, indifferently attractive men, speaking the soft, human interest news while the more authoritative male voice gives viewers the important headlines (Ross et al. 2018)

Table 37. Female presenters and reporters in print, radio and television news, by region. 2000-2020

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 20years
Africa	36%	41%	34%	42%	39%	+3%
Asia	42%	49%	44%	47%	48%	+6%
Caribbean	41%	41%	34%	45%	51%	+10%
Europe	40%	42%	41%	41%	47%	+7%
Latin America	28%	38%	38%	43%	42%	+14%
Middle East	47%	41%	46%	50%	47%	-
North America	46%	48%	35%	38%	47%	+1%
Pacific	49%	50%	35%	49%	57%	+8%

*1995 data not comparable due to difference in regional groupings

The news reporter gender gap is exactly the same in Asia, Europe, and Latin America despite variations in the pace of change on this indicator across two decades. Pacific media have progressed slower than the rest of the world but they are currently the second-best performers after their Caribbean counterparts and only two points below parity.



Table 38. Female reporters in print, radio and television news, by region. 2000-2020.

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 20 years
Africa	24%	28%	30%	35%	32%	+8%
Asia	31%	37%	37%	31%	41%	+10%
Caribbean	39%	41%	45%	44%	50%	+11%
Europe	34%	34%	35%	37%	41%	+7%
Latin America	27%	44%	43%	41%	41%	+14%
Middle East	34%	35%	34%	38%	46%	+12%
North America	36%	35%	38%	40%	43%	+7%
Pacific	43%	44%	38%	45%	48%	+5%

We saw earlier how the likelihood for women to make the news lessens as the story's scope broadens from the micro to the macro (**Table 24**). Women's presence as reporters of foreign/international stories has been on a general upward trend since 1995. In sub-regional/regional news women's role as reporters has seen a steady rise for a decade now after a 10-year impasse between 2000 and 2010. In local reporting women's participation as reporters is recouping a loss in 2015 to reach a level similar to 10 years ago.

The findings suggest an inverse correlation between both indicators: over time, the gender gap in subjects and sources is increasing in transnational news and becoming narrower in local coverage. Inversely, the gender gap in reporters is decreasing, and more rapidly, as coverage expands into regional and international news. One explanation is that both women and men working at the local level, have more latitude to choose a more diverse range of sources whereas journalists writing about foreign and international events are more likely to go to the usual suspect who will be predominantly men, given that stories about politics dominate both the national and international news agendas and where most senior politicians are men.

Table 39. Stories by female reporters in traditional mediums, by scope. 1995-2020.

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Local	33%	34%	44%	40%	38%	40%
National	24%	30%	34%	38%	38%	41%
National and other*	28%	33%	32%	32%	n/a	n/a
Sub-regional/regional	-	-	-	-	37%	40%
Foreign/International	28%	29%	36%	37%	35%	38%

*Subsumed into the 'sub-regional / regional' grouping since 2015

Story allocation by major topic

A comparison between print and digital newspapers reveals that stories by women reporters are distributed more or less evenly across the major topics in online and offline sources (**Figure 4**) as those by men are skewed towards the politics & government beat. 62% of the web-published newspapers monitored do not have print version, meaning that the similarities seen across platforms is not completely attributable to re-publication of print papers in the digital space; story assignment to online-only journalists

is both similar to patterns of practice in physical newsrooms, as well as intensification of gendered practice in the online space.

Historically, political journalism has had the most severe reporter gender disparity but has now improved to the second-last position, surpassing crime/violence reporting by two points (**Table 40**). Scholars have found political reporting to be a hostile beat for women, particularly online (see Usher, Holcomb, & Littman, 2018) from the GMMP



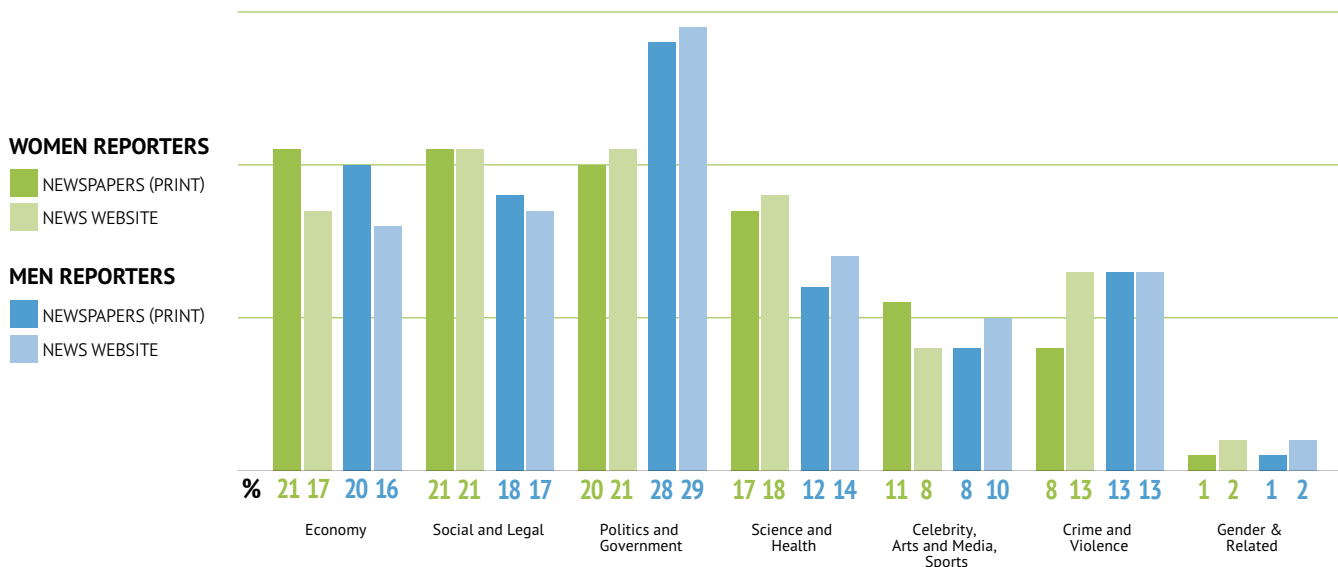
2020 findings, the gender gap in political news coverage is wider on news websites that in newspapers. Nevertheless, we are seeing a noticeable change (+3%) in the proportion of political news reported by women for the first time since 2005. In the Caribbean, Middle East, and Pacific regions, at least 50% of political news are reported by women. Africa

lags behind significantly with only two in 10 stories on politics and government reported by women.

Table 40. Stories by female reporters in traditional mediums, by major topics. 2000-2020

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 20 yrs
Politics and Government	26%	32%	33%	31%	35%	+9%
Economy	35%	43%	40%	39%	41%	+6%
Science and Health	46%	38%	44%	50%	49%	+3%
Social and Legal	39%	40%	43%	39%	44%	+5%
Crime and Violence	29%	33%	35%	33%	33%	+4%
Gender and related	-	-	-	-	42%	-
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	27%	35%	38%	34%	40%	+13%

Figure 4. Reporters by major topic, by sex. Comparing newspapers and news websites. 2020



Women are reporting more social/legal stories now than five years ago, their stories concentrated in three sub-topics: Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy (27% of the women journalists reporting on this topic, all mediums overall); Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc. (14%), and; Legal system, judicial system, legislation (12% of the women journalists).

At the global average level, the gender gap in reporters remains narrowest in the science & health major topic. (Table 40) One half of science stories were reported by women five years ago after a steady improvement since 2010, interestingly, as this topic's salience on the news agenda rose dramatically (from ≤ 10 points in previous years to 17% currently) due to the pandemic, a slight gap has re-appeared. Performance in the regions varies on this topic; in all regions apart from Africa, Europe, and Latin America, women reporters are equally or over-represented.



Interestingly, women reported only 16% of the “gender & related” stories covering gender-based violence stories in Asia, a region that contributed a comparatively significant volume of articles on the topic to the overall sample.

Of the GMMP major topic groupings with the exception of the “gender & related” category, women reporters are most underrepresented in the crime & violence beats in Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. In Africa and Asia, the gender gap is widest in political news coverage while in the Pacific, celebrity, arts, media and sports stories are least likely to be reported by women.

CASE STUDY

Pakistan A mother’s extraordinary protest in Waziristan following the murder of her son



Summary

Set in the town of Wana, once in the eye of the storm during the war with the Taliban, the story revolves around an elderly woman from a nearby village who is protesting to have her kidnapped son recovered from his abductors. The case has largely been ignored by government authorities. The narrative starts at a protest camp outside the Wana Press Club where the woman is pictured. It emerges that four days earlier her son was travelling the main Wana bazaar in a private vehicle but never reached his destination. The woman pleads with law enforcement to start a search for her missing son but instead, a few days later, she is handed his dead body.

Analysis

For a story to come out of Waziristan with near-perfect gender balance in how it was crafted and reported is nothing short of remarkable: Waziristan is among those places in Pakistan where the media has little access and,

as such, reporting out of Waziristan is seldom and complex. It is one of those places that was torn apart by war against the Taliban and it still bears signs of old wounds. It is also one of those places where tribal societies still exist, and the tyranny of patriarchal rules is fairly severe. This story ought to be understood in that context. In terms of headlines, sources and perspectives, the story checks all the right boxes. The headline centres the mother and nothing else. While operating under strict gaze of the state, it does not take any positions on the morality of the situation. Or the absence of law. But when we dive into the story, it makes mention of how patriarchal Waziristan’s society is, how women there are often alienated by rights organizations since they don’t seem to pick up on women’s plight in Waziristan. And quite poignantly, it centres the woman between culture, patriarchy, and a rights framework.

While the narrative revolves around the woman with a grandson in tow, the story has multiple respondents whose direct quotes appear in the story. It is through these voices that it begins to emerge that kidnapping is a rising trend in Waziristan, but while traditional jirgas used to negotiate the recovery of the victim and punishment for the accused, they now seem either disinterested or impotent.

As with many other phenomena in Pakistan, distressed women are a window into a larger social phenomenon that is taking place. The story has the perfect protagonist whose struggle tugs at the audience’s hearts, irrespective of them being women or men. Every development in her life is a window to how society is structured in Waziristan: rising kidnappings but without any writ of the law for the ordinary citizen, for example. Another is the rising number of older generation women becoming heads of households in what were war-torn areas; the story gives plenty of insights to a broader social phenomenon.

Table 41. Female reporters in print, television and radio stories, by major topic, by region. 2020.

	Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific Islands
Politics and Government	21%	34%	55%	37%	40%	50%	43%	52%
Economy	34%	42%	41%	43%	43%	40%	30%	49%
Science and Health	43%	50%	56%	48%	48%	50%	50%	63%
Social and Legal	38%	45%	54%	44%	42%	53%	46%	55%
Crime and Violence	28%	38%	41%	31%	34%	25%	31%	51%
Gender & Related	65%	16%	33%	55%	38%	-	100%	0%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	42%	41%	61%	41%	34%	45%	50%	24%
REGIONAL AVERAGE	32%	41%	50%	41%	41%	46%	43%	48%

Drilling down into the sub-topics which sit beneath the composited main topics, it becomes clear that even though women journalists are writing across a more diverse range of beats than in previous years, there is still a degree of horizontal segregation (see North, 2016) occurring within those beats, so that they are more likely to be writing on

topics which have traditionally been viewed as of particular interest to women (eg feminism, gender equality, human interest, education, childcare, LGBTQ and welfare) and less likely to write stories about so-called male topics such as sport or security.

Do more women reporters result in greater gender diversity in sources?

Journalists may not consciously consider gender an important criterion for source selection (cf. Lobo, Silveirinha, Torres da Silva, & Subtil, 2017) but the GMMP findings across time indicate that women reporters are more likely than men to turn to women. In 2015, the results suggested that the gender source selection gap was narrowing, but in the 2020 wave, the gap has more than doubled to reach 7 points, from only 3% five years ago. Currently, 31% of the people in traditional news covered by women reporters are female, in contrast to 24% of subjects and sources in

stories by men reporters (Table 42). There is a consistent 5-7% point gap between women and men reporters on female source selection in all regions except for the Caribbean where men reporters are almost as likely as their women colleagues to select female sources. (Figure 5) The pattern is repeated on digital news platforms where there is a nine-point gap in gender source selection, with 34% of female sources in stories by women reporters compared to 25% in stories by men reporters. (Table 43)

Table 42. Female news subjects, by sex of reporter. Print, television and radio stories, 2000-2020.

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 20yrs
Female reporters	24%	25%	28%	29%	31%	+7%
Male reporters	18%	20%	22%	26%	24%	+6%

Figure 5. Female news subjects by sex of reporter. Print, television and radio news. 2020

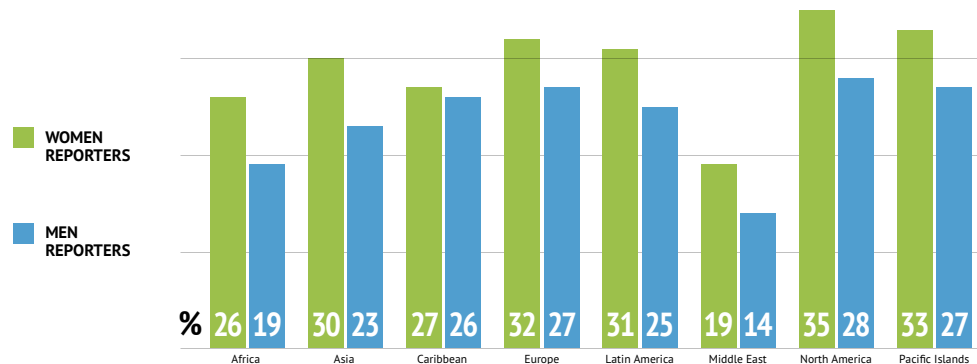


Table 43. Female news subjects, by sex of reporter. News websites. 2015-2020.

	2015	2020	Δ 5yrs
Female reporters	30%	34%	+4%
Male reporters	21%	25%	+4%

Overall the rise in the proportion of stories by women, and the increased propensity to select girls and women as subjects and sources, are promising for gender equality as far as the numerical counts are concerned. At the same time, the news media are working in environments that

are becoming increasingly hostile for women, given the evidence and revisions in projections on the length of time it will take to achieve gender parity in various development sectors. (World Economic Forum 2015)(World Economic Forum 2021) In the year of the 5th GMMP, the forecast estimated 118 years to close the gender gap across health, education, economic opportunity and politics (World Economic Forum, 2015); in the latest report, the length of time to achieve parity has increased to at least 135 years[1] (World Economic Forum, 2021).

[1] The report notes that the increase is driven largely by a decline in the performance of large countries but also underscores the contribution of Covid-19 to raising new barriers and halting progress towards parity.

Table 44. Top 10 news stories most likely to be reported by women. 2020

Rank	Topic
1	Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...
2	Other epidemics, viruses, contagions, Influenza, BSE, SARS.**
3	Informal work, street vending, ...
4	Other stories on science or health
5	Arts, entertainment, leisure, cinema, theatre, books, dance ...
6	Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...
7	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy
8	Human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gay & lesbian rights, rights of minorities ..
9	Media, including new media (computers, internet), portrayal of women and/or men
10	Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid to those in need ...

* Excludes topics that had less than 30 stories captured during the global monitoring day
 ** Stories related to Covid-19 categorized here only if no other sub-topic or secondary theme is found in the story.

Table 45. Stories least likely to be reported by women...the bottom 10*. 2020

Rank	Topic
1	Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...
2	Other stories on crime and violence
3	Peace, negotiations, treaties...(local, regional, national),
4	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence
5	Violent crime, murder, abduction, kidnapping, assault, drug-related violence ...
6	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder, etc.
7	National defence, military spending, military training, military parades, internal security ...
8	Other stories on celebrities, arts, media
9	Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...
10	Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...

*Excludes topics that had less than 30 stories captured during the global monitoring day



Table 46. Topics in the news - Detail by medium for female reporter. 2020

	Print		Radio		Television		Internet		Twitter	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Women politicians, women electoral candidates...	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Peace, negotiations, treaties...(local, regional, national),	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...	12%	15%	10%	11%	9%	11%	11%	13%	10%	13%
Global partnerships (international trade and finance systems, e.g. WTO, IMF, World Bank, debt) ...	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...	3%	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%	6%
National defence, military spending, military training, military parades, internal security ...	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Other stories on politics and government (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes, ...	6%	7%	6%	6%	4%	3%	5%	6%	4%	4%
Economic crisis, state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers ...	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid to those in need ...	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Women's participation in economic processes (informal work, paid employment, unemployment, unpaid labour)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Employment	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Informal work, street vending, ...	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other labour issues, strikes, trade unions, negotiations, other employment and unemployment	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Rural economy, agriculture, farming practices, agricultural policy, land rights ...	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Consumer issues, consumer protection, regulation, prices, consumer fraud ...	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Transport, traffic, roads...	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Other stories on the economy (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Science, technology, research, funding, discoveries, developments ...	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, disability, medical research, funding (not EBOLA or HIV- AIDS) ...	10%	7%	12%	9%	11%	9%	11%	8%	12%	6%
EBOLA, treatment, response...	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other epidemics, viruses, contagions, Influenza, BSE, SARS. NOT COVID-19 (For stories related to Covid-19 choose the closest relevant sub-topic)	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Birth control, fertility, sterilization, amniocentesis, termination of pregnancy ...	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Climate change, global warming	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Environment, pollution, tourism ...	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other stories on science or health (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Post 2015 agenda, Agenda 2030	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Family relations, inter-generational conflict, single parents ...	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



	Print		Radio		Television		Internet		Twitter	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gay & lesbian rights, rights of minorities ...	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Religion, culture, tradition, cultural controversies, teachings, celebrations, practices ...	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Migration, refugees, asylum seekers, ethnic conflict, integration, racism, xenophobia ...	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Other development issues, sustainability,	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy	6%	4%	4%	3%	5%	2%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Changing gender relations, roles and relationships of women and men inside and outside the home ...	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance law and rights ...	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Legal system, judicial system, legislation (apart from family, property & inheritance law) ...	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%	1%
Riots, demonstrations, public disorder, etc.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Other stories on social or legal issues (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drug-dealing, ...	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Corruption, (including political corruption/malpractice)	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%
Violent crime, murder, abduction, kidnapping, assault, drug-related violence ...	3%	5%	1%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%
Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%
Other stories on crime and violence (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other gender violence such as femicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Inequality between women and men such as income inequality/gender pay gap,	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Arts, entertainment, leisure, cinema, theatre, books, dance ...	4%	2%	4%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%
Media, including new media (computers, internet), portrayal of women and/or men	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Fake news, mis-information, dis-information, mal-information...	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...	1%	4%	3%	7%	3%	7%	2%	4%	3%	7%
Other stories on celebrities, arts, media (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Use only as a last resort and explain	2%	3%	6%	5%	3%	4%	1%	2%	2%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



IV. News quality from a gender perspective

- 1) *Respect for the facts and for the right of the public to truth is the first duty of the journalist.*
- 9) *Journalists shall ensure that the dissemination of information or opinion does not contribute to hatred or prejudice and shall do their utmost to avoid facilitating the spread of discrimination on grounds such as geographical, social or ethnic origin, race, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, disability, political and other opinions.*

Global Charter of Ethics for Journalists (2019)[1]

Media ethics bind professional journalists to exercise accountability to audiences, to respect the public's right to fair and balanced portrayal enshrined in international law and industry standards and codes. The Global Charter of Ethics for Journalists underscores the duty of "journalists worthy of the name" to faithfully observe the principles agreed in the industry and reiterated across media in-house policies worldwide. Evidence from numerous media content analysis reveals however that the duty is flouted with impunity when the subject of the story is a woman and worse when she shares a minority or marginalized identity (cf. Galy-Badenas & Gray, 2020).

In the recent past there have been innumerable initiatives to increase gender diversity in newsrooms and sourcing, with some positive results on these indicators. Sadly, the quality of news journalism from a gender perspective has not improved, if the numbers tell us anything, it is that stagnation and decline are consistent across the quality measures and common across regions and major topics at the global level.

On gender stereotypes

News stories are as (un)likely to clearly challenge gender stereotypes today as they were 15 years ago. **(Table 47)** Change across the one and a half decades hovers between -1 and +1 point within the major topics except for celebrity & sports stories that are likely to challenge gender stereotypes two points more today than in 2005. News disseminated through news websites and Twitter fare just or almost as poorly as stories in legacy media.

The poor performance is replicated across regions **(Table 48)** with some variations across major topics. Looking at social/legal news, the topic most likely to challenge gender stereotypes – except for the gender-specific "gender & related" category – Pacific news media are the exemplary performers followed by the Middle East, Latin and North America regions. Interestingly, science & health stories are least likely to clearly challenge gender stereotypes, at a time when this topic has gained unprecedented prominence on the news agenda due to Covid-19. In the Caribbean, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America, only 1% of science/health news clearly challenge gender stereotypes. Between seven to nine out of 10 stories on sexual

harassment, rape, other forms of gender violence and specific gender inequality issues reinforce or do nothing to challenge gender stereotypes, with implications for the normalization and continuance of the very injustices that are the focus of the stories.

Across 15 years, news media in the Pacific region have made the greatest improvement as North American media have moved two points behind the 2005 performance.

(Table 49) At the worldwide average level the status quo is observed; globally, only three percent of stories clearly challenge gender stereotypes, the same proportion found in 2005.



Table 47. Stories that clearly challenge gender stereotypes, by major topic. 2005-2020.

Topic	2005	2010	2015	2020			Δ 15 yrs
	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	News websites	News tweets	Print, radio, television
Politics and Government	3%	5%	3%	2%	4%	2%	-1%
Economy	1%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	+1%
Science and Health	1%	5%	5%	1%	3%	1%	0
Social and Legal	6%	8%	4%	5%	5%	5%	-1%
Crime and Violence	2%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	+1%
Gender & Related				19%	15%	15%	n/a
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	2%	6%	3%	4%	7%	5%	+2%
Other	5%	2%	1%	5%	7%	3%	0
OVERALL	3%	6%	4%	3%	4%	3%	0

Table 48. Stories that clearly challenge gender stereotypes, by region, by major topic. 2020

	Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific	OVERALL
Politics and Government	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Economy	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Science and Health	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%
Social and Legal	5%	3%	3%	3%	7%	8%	7%	9%	5%
Crime and Violence	5%	3%	0%	1%	4%	1%	0%	7%	3%
Gender & Related	22%	21%	9%	30%	14%	*	*	*	19%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%	4%	5%	4%
OVERALL	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	3%	5%	3%

*Too few stories on the topic carried in the major news of the day on the global monitoring day

Table 49. Stories that clearly challenge gender stereotypes, by region. 2005-2020.

Region	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 15yrs
Africa	3%	5%	5%	3%	0
Asia	2%	5%	3%	3%	+1%
Caribbean	3%	5%	8%	2%	-1%
Europe	2%	4%	3%	2%	0
Latin America	3%	13%	5%	4%	+1%
Middle East	3%	4%	2%	4%	+1%
North America	5%	9%	9%	3%	-2%
Pacific	1%	2%	1%	5%	+4%
GLOBAL AVERAGE	3%	6%	4%	3%	0



The GMMP builds the data on the extent to which news journalists are likely to frame stories from a rights perspective by making reference to gender equality, women's and general human rights policy frameworks relevant to the topic. A smaller proportion of stories today make reference to relevant rights instruments, the decline being in stories on politics (-2% points), on science/health (-6%), on crime/violence (-4%) and celebrity/sports news (-3%). **(Table 50)**. The past five years have seen a meteoric improvement in Pacific news content (+8% points) and fall

in news media performance in the Caribbean (-7%) and Africa (-6%) on this indicator. **(Table 51)**

African and North American news media perform best **(Table 52)**, and North American social/legal news particularly with almost one third of stories bearing the rights angle. In five out of the seven regions, only 1-2% of celebrity & sports stories make reference to gender equality and/or women/human rights.

Rights-centred journalistic practice

Table 50. Reference to gender equality/human rights/policy, by major topic. 2015-2020.

Major Topic	2015	2020
Politics and Government	8%	6%
Economy	7%	8%
Science and Health	9%	3%
Social and Legal	12%	14%
Crime and Violence	10%	6%
Gender & Related	n/a	33%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	5%	2%
Other	5%	7%
OVERALL	9%	7%

Table 51. Reference to gender equality, women's rights and/or human rights policy, by region. 2010-2020.

Region	2010	2015	2020
Africa	13%	20%	14%
Asia	8%	8%	7%
Caribbean	9%	19%	12%
Europe	9%	5%	4%
Latin America	5%	7%	7%
Middle East	22%	6%	5%
North America	21%	17%	14%
Pacific	2%	1%	9%
GLOBAL AVERAGE	10%	9%	7%



Table 52. Reference to gender equality/human rights/policy, by major topic by region. 2020.

	Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific Islands
Politics and Government	12%	6%	12%	4%	5%	3%	14%	9%
Economy	16%	9%	9%	4%	7%	4%	17%	6%
Science and Health	11%	3%	6%	2%	3%	1%	2%	5%
Social and Legal	20%	13%	17%	9%	13%	16%	32%	16%
Crime and Violence	13%	5%	17%	3%	6%	6%	13%	12%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	4%	1%	9%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%
OVERALL	14%	7%	12%	4%	7%	5%	14%	9%

For two decades now, the GMMP has monitored the extent to which women make the news in significant ways as the main protagonists in the story. The 2020 edition reveals that women are less likely to feature centrally in the story now than 20 years ago; on this indicator, only six percent of stories have women as a central focus compared to 10% at the start of the millennium. Of the four GMMP gender news quality indicators – the other three being; on the likelihood to clearly challenge gender stereotypes, to make reference to gender equality / rights policy, and to raise issues of gender equality or inequality – it is performance on the “women’s centrality in the news” measure that has declined most sharply across time. The results imply that

women are marginal in stories at the core of the news agenda today more than ever. In two decades, they have lost centrality most in social & legal news (-11 points) followed by celebrity/sports (-9%) and science/health (-9%) stories. Less than 1% of stories about environment, consumer issues and labour/employment were found to focus on women (**Table 56**)

Women’s centrality in the news

Table 53. Women’s centrality in the news, by major topic. 2000-2020.

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Δ 20 yrs
	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television, News websites	Print, radio, television
Politics and Government	7%	8%	13%	7%	5%	-2%
Economy	4%	3%	4%	5%	2%	-2%
Science and Health	11%	6%	11%	14%	2%	-9%
Social and Legal	19%	17%	17%	8%	8%	-11%
Crime and Violence	10%	16%	16%	17%	8%	-2%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	16%	17%	16%	14%	7%	-9%
OVERALL	10%	10%	13%	10%	6%	-4%



Table 54. Top 10* topics in which women are most likely to be central. 2020

Rank	Topic
1	Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...
2	Other gender violence such as femicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...
3	Birth control, fertility, sterilization, amniocentesis, termination of pregnancy ...
4	Women's participation in economic processes (informal work, paid employment, unemployment, unpaid labour)
5	Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp
6	Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...
7	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
8	Women politicians, women electoral candidates...
9	Family relations, inter-generational conflict, single parents ...
10	Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...

*Excludes topics with small samples (<30 stories coded)

Table 55. Women's centrality...the bottom 10 stories. 2020

Rank	Topic
1	HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...
2	Environment, pollution, tourism ...
3	Consumer issues, consumer protection, regulation, prices, consumer fraud ...
4	Transport, traffic, roads...
5	Other labour issues, strikes, trade unions, negotiations, other employment and unemployment
6	Economic crisis, state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers ...
7	Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes,...
8	Other stories on the economy
9	Rural economy, agriculture, farming practices, agricultural policy, land rights ...
10	Other development issues, sustainability,



Table 56. Stories with women as a central focus, percentage by topic –detail. 2020.

Topic	% stories	n
Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...	68%	114
Inequality between women and men such as income inequality/gender pay gap,	65%	17
Other gender violence such as feminicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...	57%	88
Birth control, fertility, sterilization, amniocentesis, termination of pregnancy ...	53%	34
Women's participation in economic processes (informal work, paid employment, unemployment, unpaid labour)	53%	55
Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp	52%	122
Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...	35%	37
Changing gender relations, roles and relationships of women and men inside and outside the home ...	33%	15
Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect	23%	128
Women politicians, women electoral candidates...	22%	384
Family relations, inter-generational conflict, single parents ...	16%	37
Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...	15%	282
Human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gay & lesbian rights, rights of minorities ..	14%	202
Violent crime, murder, abduction, kidnapping, assault, drug-related violence ...	12%	662
Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance law and rights ...	12%	26
EBOLA, treatment, response...	11%	9
Other stories on social or legal issues (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	10%	270
Media, including new media (computers, internet), portrayal of women and/or men	9%	97
Other stories on celebrities, arts, media (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	9%	55
Other stories on crime and violence (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	7%	170
Employment	7%	254
Corruption, (including political corruption/malpractice)	7%	359
Legal system, judicial system, legislation (apart from family, property & inheritance law) ...	6%	532
Arts, entertainment, leisure, cinema, theatre, books, dance ...	6%	425
Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drug-dealing, ...	6%	486
Peace, negotiations, treaties...(local, regional, national),	6%	363
Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy	5%	698
Other stories on politics and government (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	5%	301
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Post 2015 agenda, Agenda 2030	5%	44
Use only as a last resort and explain	5%	774
Informal work, street vending, ...	4%	47
Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...	4%	930
Climate change, global warming	4%	72
Religion, culture, tradition, cultural controversies, teachings, celebrations, practices ...	4%	200
Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid to those in need ...	4%	294
Fake news, mis-information, dis-information, mal-information...	4%	27
Global partnerships (international trade and finance systems, e.g. WTO, IMF, World Bank, debt) ...	4%	138
Riots, demonstrations, public disorder, etc.	4%	223
National defence, military spending, military training, military parades, internal security ...	3%	316
Migration, refugees, asylum seekers, ethnic conflict, integration, racism, xenophobia ...	3%	135
Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...	3%	2203



Topic	% stories	n
Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc	3%	582
Other epidemics, viruses, contagions, Influenza, BSE, SARS. NOT COVID-19 (For stories related to Covid-19 choose the closest relevant sub-topic)	3%	430
Other stories on science or health (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	2%	180
Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, disability, medical research, funding (not EBOLA or HIV- AIDS)...	2%	1804
War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence	2%	487
Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...	2%	987
Science, technology, research, funding, discoveries, developments ...	2%	338
Other development issues, sustainability,	1%	209
Rural economy, agriculture, farming practices, agricultural policy, land rights ...	1%	316
Other stories on the economy (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)	1%	203
Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes,...	1%	1026
Economic crisis, state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers ...	1%	423
Other labour issues, strikes, trade unions, negotiations, other employment and unemployment	0%	201
Transport, traffic, roads...	0%	403
Consumer issues, consumer protection, regulation, prices, consumer fraud ...	0%	214
HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...	0%	32
Environment, pollution, tourism ...	0%	398

Gender (in)equality in the news

Stories that highlight issues concerning equality or inequality between women and men include those that focus directly on an area of inequality. For example, career advancement, wages and salaries, access to resources, or discrimination in relation to rights of various kinds. More stories today raise gender (in)equality issues than 15 years ago albeit two points fewer than in 2015. **(Table 57)** The

proportion of such stories has fallen in Europe (-1 point), stagnated in Latin America, and risen by one to three points in the rest of the world. It is disheartening to see the decline on this measure since 2015 at a time of rising gender inequalities as documented in the current global gender gap report (World Economic Forum, 2021).

Table 57. Stories where issues of gender equality or inequality are raised, by region. 2005-2020.

Region	2005	2010	2015	2020
Africa	4%	5%	20%	7%
Asia	3%	3%	8%	4%
Caribbean	5%	9%	18%	6%
Europe	3%	3%	5%	2%
Latin America	4%	12%	7%	4%
Middle East	1%	4%	6%	3%
North America	5%	10%	17%	7%
Pacific	3%	1%	1%	5%
GLOBAL AVERAGE	4%	6%	9%	7%



Table 58. Stories where gender equality issues are raised, by major topic, by region. 2020.

	Africa	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Latin America	Middle East	North America	Pacific
Politics and Government	12%	6%	12%	4%	5%	3%	14%	9%
Economy	16%	9%	9%	4%	7%	4%	17%	6%
Science and Health	11%	3%	6%	2%	3%	1%	2%	5%
Social and Legal	20%	13%	17%	9%	13%	16%	32%	16%
Crime and Violence	13%	5%	17%	3%	6%	6%	13%	12%
Gender & Related	48%	24%	45%	35%	34%	*	*	*
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

*Too few stories on the topic carried in the major news of the day on the global monitoring day

In Table 58 we note how fewer than half of gender-related (sexual harassment, rape, other forms of GBV...) stories actually highlight gender (in)equality issues. This includes less than a quarter of Asian and just over a third of Latin American stories on these topics, the two regions responsible for contributing the bulk of the sample. Less than 1% of celebrity/arts/sports news across the globe except for the Pacific mention gender inequality concerns while social/legal stories are most likely to do so, perhaps due to their legal elements. Fewer than 1% of stories coded in 14 out of the 58 minor topics highlight gender inequality issues, including items on disaster, the informal economy and climate change. **(Table 62)**

Table 59. Stories where issues of gender equality/inequality are raised by major topic. 2005-2020.

	2005	2010	2015	2020		Δ 15 yrs Print, radio, television
	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	Print, radio, television	News websites	
Politics and Government	3%	3%	8%	6%	9%	+3%
Economy	1%	4%	7%	8%	5%	+7%
Science and Health	2%	7%	9%	3%	4%	+1%
Social and Legal	8%	8%	12%	14%	15%	+6%
Crime and Violence	4%	5%	10%	6%	5%	+2%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	6%	4%	5%	2%	3%	-4%
OVERALL	4%	6%	9%	7%	8%	+3%



Table 60. Top 10 news stories in which gender equality issues are most likely to be raised. 2020

Rank	Topic
1	Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...
2	Legal system, judicial system, legislation (apart from family, property & inheritance law) ...
3	Human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gay & lesbian rights, rights of minorities ..
4	Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes,...
5	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy
6	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, disability, medical research, funding (not EBOLA or HIV- AIDS)...
7	Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...
8	Women politicians, women electoral candidates...
9	Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid to those in need ...
10	Peace, negotiations, treaties...(local, regional, national),

Table 61. Raising gender (in)equality issues... the bottom 10 stories. 2020

Rank	Topic
1	Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...
2	HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...
3	Global partnerships (international trade and finance systems, e.g. WTO, IMF, World Bank, debt) ...
4	Informal work, street vending, ...
5	Climate change, global warming
6	Arts, entertainment, leisure, cinema, theatre, books, dance ...
7	Other stories on science or health
8	Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...
9	Consumer issues, consumer protection, regulation, prices, consumer fraud ...
10	Other stories on celebrities, arts, media



Table 62. Stories where issues of gender equality/inequality are raised by topic-detail. 2020

Topic	% stories	N
Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...	7%	2203
Legal system, judicial system, legislation (apart from family, property & inheritance law) ...	7%	532
Human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gay & lesbian rights, rights of minorities ..	7%	202
Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes,...	5%	1026
Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy	4%	698
Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, disability, medical research, funding (not EBOLA or HIV- AIDS)...	4%	1804
Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...	4%	114
Use only as a last resort and explain	4%	774
Women politicians, women electoral candidates...	4%	384
Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid to those in need ...	3%	294
Peace, negotiations, treaties...(local, regional, national),	3%	363
Violent crime, murder, abduction, kidnapping, assault, drug-related violence ...	3%	662
Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...	3%	987
Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo #TimesUp	3%	122
Other stories on politics and government	2%	301
Rural economy, agriculture, farming practices, agricultural policy, land rights ...	2%	316
Women's participation in economic processes (informal work, paid employment, unemployment, unpaid labour)	2%	55
Migration, refugees, asylum seekers, ethnic conflict, integration, racism, xenophobia ...	2%	135
Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect	2%	128
Other development issues, sustainability,	2%	209
Riots, demonstrations, public disorder, etc.	2%	223
Other gender violence such as feminicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...	2%	88
Employment	2%	254
Other labour issues, strikes, trade unions, negotiations, other employment and unemployment	2%	201
Other stories on social or legal issues	2%	270
Corruption, (including political corruption/malpractice)	2%	359
National defence, military spending, military training, military parades, internal security ...	1%	316
Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drug-dealing, ...	1%	486
Religion, culture, tradition, cultural controversies, teachings, celebrations, practices ...	1%	200
Transport, traffic, roads...	1%	403
War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence	1%	487
Inequality between women and men such as income inequality/gender pay gap,	1%	17
Other stories on crime and violence	1%	170
Media, including new media (computers, internet), portrayal of women and/or men	1%	97
Economic crisis, state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers ...	1%	423
Environment, pollution, tourism ...	1%	398
Other stories on the economy	1%	203
Birth control, fertility, sterilization, amniocentesis, termination of pregnancy ...	1%	34
Changing gender relations, roles and relationships of women and men inside and outside the home ...	1%	15
Family relations, inter-generational conflict, single parents ...	1%	37
Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance law and rights ...	1%	26



Topic	% stories	N
Science, technology, research, funding, discoveries, developments ...	1%	338
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Post 2015 agenda, Agenda 2030	1%	44
Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...	1%	930
Other epidemics, viruses, contagions, Influenza, BSE, SARS. NOT COVID-19	0%	430
Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc	0%	582
Consumer issues, consumer protection, regulation, prices, consumer fraud ...	0%	214
Other stories on celebrities, arts, media	0%	55
Other stories on science or health	0%	180
Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...	0%	282
Global partnerships (international trade and finance systems, e.g. WTO, IMF, World Bank, debt) ...	0%	138
Informal work, street vending, ...	0%	47
Climate change, global warming	0%	72
Arts, entertainment, leisure, cinema, theatre, books, dance ...	0%	425
HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...	0%	32
Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...	0%	37
Fake news, mis-information, dis-information, mal-information...	0%	27
EBOLA, treatment, response...	0%	9

Does the reporter's gender matter for gender integration in stories?

Whether the gender of the reporter matters for the gender quality of stories is an often-debated issue. In 2015 and currently, we have seen a clear gender difference in source selection; there is greater gender diversity of sources in stories by women than in those by men reporters. Story quality from a gender perspective tends to be marginally higher in the output of women journalists, in terms of like-

lihood to clearly challenge gender stereotypes (**Table 63**), to raise gender (in)equality issues (**Table 64**) and to make reference to legislation or policy that promotes gender equality or human rights (**Table 66**). Even with the gender difference, it is important not to lose sight of the overall decline or stagnation across time on these indicators in the output of all journalists, women and men alike.

Table 63. Gender difference in reporting: On clearly challenging gender stereotypes. 2010-2020.

	2010	2015	2020
Women reporters	7%	6%	4%
Men reporters	4%	3%	3%

Table 64. Gender difference in reporting: On gender (in)equality. 2005-2020

	2005	2010	2015	2020
Women reporters	11%	5%	10%	9%
Men reporters	7%	3%	9%	7%



Table 65. Gender difference in reporting, by region: On gender (in)equality. 2015-2020

	2015		2020	
	Women reporters	Men reporters	Women reporters	Men reporters
Africa	23%	20%	16%	11%
Asia	11%	13%	6%	7%
Caribbean	14%	15%	7%	8%
Europe	5%	5%	5%	5%
Latin America	6%	5%	9%	7%
Middle East	11%	6%	9%	4%
North America	25%	10%	22%	14%
Pacific	3%	2%	11%	9%

Table 66. Gender difference in reporting, by major topic: On rights-based journalism. 2015-2020.

	2015		2020	
	Women reporters	Men reporters	Women reporters	Men reporters
Politics and Government	9%	10%	7%	6%
Economy	7%	6%	6%	7%
Science and Health	6%	5%	3%	3%
Social and Legal	13%	11%	14%	11%
Crime and Violence	9%	8%	5%	5%
Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports	4%	4%	2%	2%
OVERALL	9%	8%	7%	6%

[1] "The IFJ Global Charter of Ethics for Journalists was adopted at the 30th IFJ World Congress in Tunis on 12 June 2019. It completes the IFJ Declaration of Principles on the Conduct of Journalists (1954), known as the "Bordeaux Declaration". The Charter is based on major texts of international law, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It contains 16 articles plus a preamble and defines journalists' duties and rights regarding ethics." <https://www.ifj.org/who/rules-and-policy/global-charter-of-ethics-for-journalists.html>



Action Plan 2021-2025

The 2021-2025 Global Action Plan extends actions agreed in 2015 to take into account new challenges that have emerged since the fifth GMMP.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

For media regulation and self-regulation bodies

1. Integrate or strengthen gender equality provisions in media regulatory tools;
2. Integrate provisions on the issue of violence against women and girls in and through all forms of media, with a clear message on sanctions for flouting regulations;
3. Include in media evaluation criteria, gender balance and demonstrated adherence to gender provisions in media law, policy and codes;
4. Impose meaningful fines on media outlets found liable for sex discrimination, sexist content or other actions of non-compliance with the gender provisions in regulation; and,
5. Build capacity of staff responsible for hearing cases on media non-compliance with policy and law.

For media houses

1. Strengthen gender equality dimensions in policy, codes and guidelines, with action plans and clear targets for implementation;
2. Engage with community media organisations and citizens' media networks to advance gender equality in content;
3. Establish gender quotas for senior posts and board positions and monitor progress against targets;
4. Publish gender equality plans and mechanisms for monitoring progress;
5. Publish gender-disaggregated data on job applications, shortlisting and appointment by level; and,
6. Publish gender-disaggregated data on promotions.

For civil society

1. Advocacy for news media accountability to women, minority and marginalized groups:
 - i. Advocate for gender provisions in editorial policies of all media organisations;
 - ii. Urge journalists to improve the gender quality of their output and gender balance in sources;
 - iii. Develop issue-based campaigns with an intersectional lens on discrimination on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, disability, age and other applicable axes;
 - iv. Lobby governments to ensure the media's respect for freedom of expression provisions consistent with commitments in international agreements and where applicable, national laws.



2. Permanent gender-focussed media watch:
 - i. Publicize the GMMP results and plan of action;
 - ii. Monitor impact of the GMMP results on media houses;
 - iii. Actively monitor the media and make use of the complaints mechanisms when gender-related ethics and standards are flouted ;
 - iv. Support journalists and media outlets who demonstrate willingness to increase the participation space for women, minority and marginalized groups in and through media;
 - v. Strengthen alliances with national women’s machineries and work together to regularise media monitoring;
 - vi. Institute media awards to recognize good practice as well to call out media that outputs sexist content. Use the GMMP scorecard to assess media output and make the results public; and,
 - vii. Increase audience awareness by offering critical, gender-focussed media literacy training.
3. Other
 - i. Nurture and strengthen relations with supportive journalists, editors and other news media professionals. Regularly update them on issues, concerns and events for publication in their respective media outlets;
 - ii. Provide media houses with lists of experts available to provide commentary on the topics in which they work. Sign up on experts’ lists where available.

For journalism and media training institutions

1. Capacity building:
 - i. Engage with community media organisations and citizens’ media networks to demonstrate and use the GMMP results in training;
 - ii. Incorporate gender training in journalism education and professional development;
 - iii. Build capacity of news journalists about gender sensitive news reporting; Increase journalists’ understanding of the impacts of biased reporting; and,
- iv. Build journalists’ skills to navigate the structural barriers that impede gender responsive reporting.

For funding agencies

1. Extend meaningful funding to civil society groups working on gender, media and communication.
2. Support the strengthening or establishment of media watch networks.
3. Support media development initiatives that emphasizes accountability to women, minority and marginalized groups in content, media policy and practice.

For researchers

1. Adapt and use the GMMP methodology and tools to expand and deepen knowledge on gender and media.
2. Work with journalists associations and unions to research on gender concerns in the profession.
3. Exploit the [data gathered](#) by the GMMP and others to build and strengthen knowledge on the gender and the media.



References

- Askanius, Tina, and Jannie Møller Hartley. n.d. "Framing Gender Justice: A Comparative Analysis of the Media Coverage of #metoo in Denmark and Sweden." *Nordicom Review* 40 (2): 19–36. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2478/nor-2019-0022>.
- Baker, Andrea, Katrina Williams, and Usha M Rodrigues. 2020. "#metoo 2.0 to #meNOMore: Analysing Western Reporting About Sexual Violence in the Music Industry." *Journalism Practice* 14 (2): 191–207. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2019.1674683>.
- Benedictis, Sara De, Shani Orgad, and Catherine Rottenberg. 2019. "#MeToo, Popular Feminism and the News : A Content Analysis of UK Newspaper Coverage." *European Journal of Cultural Studies* 22 (5–6): 718–38. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1367549419856831>.
- Bloomfield, Emma Frances. 2019. "Rhetorical Constellations and the Inventional/Intersectional Possibilities of #MeToo." *Journal of Communication Inquiry* 43 (4): 394–414. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0196859919866444>.
- Blumell, Lindsey E. 2019. "She Persisted ... and so Did He." *Journalism Studies* 20 (2): 267–86. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2017.1360150>.
- Bridges, Donna, and Ben Wadham. 2020. "Gender under Fire: Portrayals of Military Women in the Australian Print Media." *Feminist Media Studies* 20 (2): 219–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2019.1592208>.
- Field, Anjalie, Gayatri Bhat, and Yulia Tsvetkov. 2019. "Contextual Affective Analysis: A Case Study of People Portrayals in Online #MeToo Stories." *ArXiv:1904.04164v1 [Cs.SI]*. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1904.04164.pdf>.
- Foster, Johanna E, and Sherizaan Minwalla. 2018. "Voices of Yazidi Women: Perceptions of Journalistic Practices in the Reporting on ISIS Sexual Violence." *Women's Studies International Forum* 67: 53–64. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2018.01.007>.
- Hernández, Miriam. 2017. "'Killed Out of Love': A Frame Analysis of Domestic Violence Coverage in Hong Kong." *Violence Against Women* 24 (12): 1454–73. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801217738581>.
- Hindes, Sophie, and Bianca Fileborn. 2020. "'Girl Power Gone Wrong': #MeToo, Aziz Ansari, and Media Reporting of (Grey Area) Sexual Violence." *Feminist Media Studies* 20 (5): 639–56. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2019.1606843>.
- Hines, Revathi I. 2007. "Natural Disasters and Gender Inequalities: The 2004 Tsunami and the Case of India." *Race, Gender & Class* 14 (1/2): 60–68. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41675195>.
- Jia, Sen, Thomas Lansdall-Welfare, Saatviga Sudhahar, Cynthia Carter, and Nello Cristianini. 2016. "Women Are Seen More than Heard in Online Newspapers." *PLoS One* 11 (February): e0148434. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0148434>.
- Lobo, Paula, Maria João Silveirinha, Marisa Torres da Silva, and Filipa Subtil. 2017. "'In Journalism, We Are All Men.'" *Journalism Studies* 18 (9): 1148–66. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2015.1111161>.
- McKinnon, Scott, Andrew Gorman-Murray, and Dale Dominey-Howes. 2017. "Disasters, Queer Narratives, and the News: How Are LGBTI Disaster Experiences Reported by the Mainstream and LGBTI Media?" *Journal of Homosexuality* 64 (1): 122–44. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2016.1172901>.
- Mishra, Suman. 2020. "From #MeToo to #MeTooIndia: News Domestication in Indian English Language Newspapers." *Journalism Studies* 21 (5): 659–77. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2019.1709882>.
- Mittal, Shalini, and Tushar Singh. 2020. "Gender-Based Violence During COVID-19 Pandemic: A Mini-Review ." *Frontiers in Global Women's Health* . <https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fgwh.2020.00004>.
- Nilsson, Gabriella. 2019. "Rape in the News: On Rape Genres in Swedish News Coverage." *Feminist Media Studies* 19 (8): 1178–94. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2018.1513412>.
- North, Louise. 2016. "The Gender of 'Soft' and 'Hard' News." *Journalism Studies* 17 (3): 356–73. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2014.987551>.
- O'Boyle, Jane, and Queenie Jo-Yun Li. 2019. "#MeToo Is Different for College Students: Media Framing of Campus Sexual Assault, Its Causes, and Proposed Solutions." *Newspaper Research Journal* 40 (4): 431–50. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0739532919856127>.
- Owusu-Addo, Ebenezer, Sally B. Owusu-Addo, Ernestina F. Antoh, Yaw A. Sarpong, Kwaku Obeng-Okrah, and Grace K. Annan. 2018. "Ghanaian Media Coverage of Violence against Women and Girls: Implications for Health Promotion." *BMC Women's Health* 18 (1): 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-018-0621-1>.
- Rojas Rajs, María Soledad. 2014. "La Violencia Contra Las Mujeres En Las Noticias En México: El Tratamiento Acrítico y Dispar de Un Grave Problema Social1." *Acta Sociológica* 65: 37–64. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0186-6028\(14\)70236-1](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0186-6028(14)70236-1).
- Ross, Karen, Karen Boyle, Cynthia Carter, and Debbie Ging. 2018. "Women, Men and News." *Journalism Studies* 19 (6): 824–45. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2016.1222884>.
- Seager, Joni. 2006. "Noticing Gender (or Not) in Disasters." *Geoforum* 37: 2–3. [https://www.d.umn.edu/~pfarrell/NaturalHazards/Readings/Seager article.pdf](https://www.d.umn.edu/~pfarrell/NaturalHazards/Readings/Seager%20article.pdf).
- Sela-Shayovitz, Revital. 2018. "'She Knew He Would Murder Her': The Role of the Media in the Reconstruction of Intimate Femicide." *Journal of Comparative Social Work* 13 (1): 11–34. <https://doi.org/10.31265/jcsw.v13i1.157>.



- Starkey, Jesse C, Amy Koerber, Miglena Sternadori, and Bethany Pitchford. 2019. “#MeToo Goes Global: Media Framing of Silence Breakers in Four National Settings.” *Journal of Communication Inquiry* 43 (4): 437–61. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0196859919865254>.
- Sutherland, Georgina, Patricia Easteal, Kate Holland, and Cathy Vaughan. 2019. “Mediated Representations of Violence against Women in the Mainstream News in Australia.” *BMC Public Health* 19 (502). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-6793-2>.
- Tambe, Ashwini. 2018. “Reckoning with the Silences of #MeToo.” *Feminist Studies* 44 (1): 197–202.
- Tyree, Tia, and Marcus Hill. 2016. “Hurricane Katrina 10 Years Later: A Qualitative Meta-Analysis of Communications and Media Studies of New Orleans’ Black Community.” *International Journal of Emergency Management* 12 (January): 304. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJEM.2016.079021>.
- Usher, Nikki, Jesse Holcomb, and Justin Littman. 2018. “Twitter Makes It Worse: Political Journalists, Gendered Echo Chambers, and the Amplification of Gender Bias.” *The International Journal of Press/Politics* 23 (3): 324–44. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1940161218781254>.
- Waring, Marilyn. 1988. *Counting for Nothing : What Men Value & What Women Are Worth / Marilyn Waring*. Wellington, N.Z: Allen & Unwin/Port Nicholson Press.
- World Economic Forum. 2015. “Global Gender Gap Report.” [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/The Global Gender Gap Index 2015.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR2015/The%20Global%20Gender%20Gap%20Index%202015.pdf).
- . 2021. “Global Gender Gap Report.” Geneva. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf.
- Wright, Scott. 2011. “Politics as Usual? Revolution, Normalization and a New Agenda for Online Deliberation.” *New Media & Society* 14 (2): 244–61. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444811410679>.



Methodology expanded discussion

Twenty-five years after the Fourth UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, and in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic, hundreds of volunteers from 116 countries came together on 29 September 2020, to answer the question: *What does a snapshot of gender in one 'ordinary' news day look like?*

From Papua New Guinea to the Cayman Islands, volunteers monitored close to 30,000 news stories from print, broadcast, online and social media platforms, contributing to the world's largest and longest running longitudinal study on gender representation in the media.

There were teams from countries that have been part of the project since the beginning in 1995, teams from nations returning after a long absence such as Russian Federation, and others who represented, for the first time, countries such as the Central African Republic, Myanmar and Iraq.

How the monitoring took place

The global monitoring day scheduled initially for the first quarter of 2020 was postponed due to the upheavals caused by the first Covid-19 wave across the globe. As the monitoring day originally set for April 2020 approached, it became clear that proceeding as planned would result in a news sample that would be almost entirely focused on coronavirus stories.

A new need emerged to address the practicalities of monitoring amidst the lockdowns and curfews imposed to contain the spread of the virus, as the regular sit-down communal coding sessions were now out of the question for most teams. The risks to health and livelihoods, the need to find ways of coping with the new reality would shift the GMMP down on the ladder of priorities for the volunteers, potentially increasing the drop-out rate. These new challenges called for a pause on the plans, to search for solutions, and put in place the tools and resources necessary before monitoring could proceed.

The GMMP technical advisory group and Code for Africa, the platform development team, worked to systematically address the issues. A new monitoring date was set for September, the coding tools were tweaked to capture Covid-19 stories without compromising on the ability to compare results across time, based on story topics, exhaustive audio-visual training resources on how to code in a pandemic were put in place, electronic coding instruments were developed and the teams were re-trained through numerous webinars.

As with previous editions of the GMMP, the initial data capture was conducted offline by volunteer teams across the 116 participating countries. For the 2020 GMMP, a spreadsheet version of the coding sheets was provided, to allow for electronic recording of the observations.

A key characteristic of longitudinal research is the assessment of changes over time in the observed variables. Longitudinal studies in general seek to identify, among others, changes in attitudes, behaviours and societal perceptions.

They also seek to quantify the impact of particular exposures/events on the observed variables, in this case, changes in the representation of women and men in news media. As such, the methods of data collection and analysis must remain consistent over time to accurately capture any systemic changes. Similarly, the methodology and indicators studied have remained relatively stable over the years, to enable historical comparisons.

This is a guide to the research and analysis methodology utilised in the 2020 GMMP.

In the period leading up to the monitoring day, regional and national training sessions were organised to build a uniform understanding of the teams on the methodology and approach to coding. The teams received training on media selection, newscast and article selection, the number of media to code and how to select each country's contextual information.

For the 2020 GMMP, countries could choose from two possible options for the monitoring:

- Full monitoring, whose results provide a comprehensive picture of the status of gender equality dimensions in news media.
- Short monitoring, a shorter version which focuses on the key GMMP indicators, for teams who wish to take part but might be constrained from implementing the full monitoring.

To ensure accuracy in the coding process, each radio and television bulletin was recorded, and copies of digital and print media pieces were collected for reference purposes. Across the different media types (both for full and short monitoring), monitors captured information about the story, its main themes and the people in the story, both as journalists and story subjects. Additionally, three optional special questions, unique to each country, allowed individual countries to analyse issues of national interest. For standardisation purposes, as well as the multilingual nature of this study, all responses were numerically coded from fixed lists.

A concern raised by many teams was the possible homogeneity of news topics as a result of the pandemic, which would affect historical comparisons. To enable comparability with the historical results, we included an additional



question across the five media types, which asked whether the story was related to Covid-19. For such stories, monitors were requested to code the most relevant secondary topic. While global news stories had diversified to pre-pandemic levels by the global monitoring day, the regional analysis demonstrated the significance of this question, particularly for North America and the Middle East, which recorded 37% and 36% of Covid-19 stories respectively.

How media bands were created

The media bands system was introduced in 2005 to ensure a more even spread of data and also serve as each country's reference point on the minimum number of media to monitor. This system was retained for the 2020 GMMP and was developed with the input of the country coordinators.

The participating countries were ranked according to the number of their newspapers, radio and television news stations and then grouped into media bands. For example, a country with 4 radio stations was placed in band 3 and expected to monitor broadcasts from at least 3 radio stations, while a country with 10 radio stations belonged to band 5 and was expected to monitor at least 8 stations. For internet and Twitter news, countries were ranked according to internet penetration rates published by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and also grouped into media bands. Due to demand, an upper limit of the number of media to monitor was removed; teams could monitor as many media as they wished but they needed to observe the minimum recommended.

In selecting the information sources to update on the media bands list, we considered the following:

- **Reputability of the source** - We selected data from organisations/data collection agencies with experience and capability in media data collection.
- **Ease of access and completeness** - To maintain transparency in the media density banding, we selected accessible data sources which can be easily verified by the country and regional coordinators. Additionally, the selected data sources needed to be complete without significant missing data, as these gaps would give a partial view of the media density.
- **Timeliness** - To ensure the number of outlets monitored are an accurate representation of each country's media density, we selected data sources that had been updated at least once since 2015.

The information used to update the media bands, which was supplemented by submissions from national coordinators, was sourced from the following global and regional sources:

International Federation of Audit Bureaux of Certification (IFABC) Certified Media List(2020)

MAVISE Database on audiovisual services in Europe(2020)

IREX's Media Sustainability Index (2019)

NORDICOM Media Statistics(2019)

Reporters Without Borders' Media Ownership Monitor (MOM) (2018 and 2019)

How media weights were created

While the GMMP seeks to understand how gender is represented in media across the world, differences in media access and impact across the participating countries mean that a simple aggregation of the data would lead to biased results. For example, if a country like France submitted data from 100 media, the entries from a smaller country like Fiji would have little, if any, impact on the results. Therefore, the results need to be normalised to ensure that each country's results have the same impact on the global results. Additionally, while two countries may have a similar number of newspapers, their impact, in terms of the number of people who read them, may be significantly different. To address these challenges, GMMP 2020 updated, re-tested and applied the weighting system first developed for the 2005 edition. The weights used to produce all global and regional results are based on: :

- Media circulation, which accounts for the impact of each media type. For print media, published (or reasonable estimate) newspaper readership statistics were used while internet penetration rates were used for digital media;
- Country population size, to account for media reach;

Sampling, to adjust for the number of each medium monitored in relation to the recommended sample size. As with previous GMMPs, a square root system common to transnational research was applied to prevent the introduction of a skew in the results due to wide disparities in population sizes. This ensured that large countries like India with almost 18% of the world's population did not determine the final result, and that data from the smallest countries such as Dominica counted.

How accuracy was guaranteed

The GMMP involved several thousand people across 116 countries from diverse gender and media stakeholder groups, with different research abilities and working in a wide range of languages. For a study of this scale, it was crucial that accuracy was considered at each stage, to maintain the high levels achieved in previous years. Data entry and processing errors can have severe biasing effects on the data analysis, resulting in misrepresentation of the observed variables. To minimise this risk, we leveraged on a variety of automated processes, as well as the extensive media monitoring experience of the country coordinators.

As with the 2020 GMMP, the data capture platform was fully online. The platform was designed to follow the same structure as the coding sheets and included a new language selection feature, allowing participants to access the platform in English, French or Spanish. To minimise the risk of data formatting errors, the platform utilised drop down responses. For example, according to the coding guide, a question on the story's reference to gender and human rights could either have a 'yes' or 'no' response. Any attempt to input another value resulted in a prompt to rectify the response.

The platform also included a feature to detect input errors on dependent questions - those whose responses were dependent on a previous question. For example, the full monitoring version asked whether the story subject was identified as a victim or survivor. If the answer was in the affirmative, then two additional questions would be dis-



played. If the story was saved without these responses, an error notification would alert the monitor to these missing responses. This error notification functionality was also used to alert the monitor if they had omitted responses on any of the mandatory questions. To further minimise data entry errors, we automated the upload process for the spreadsheet versions of the coding sheets.

Even with the various automated data quality checks in place, the quality assurance process relied on the GMMP country coordinators and Code for Africa's team of data

analysts, to verify adherence to the sampling methodology. All inconsistencies were flagged for clarification and updates. In most cases, the submitted coding sheets followed the GMMP methodology and were included in the final analysis. Cases that failed to meet the sampling criteria were excluded from the final analysis, to maintain the reliability of the study. During the data upload process, we regularly generated analysis reports and compared these inputs with the coding sheets.

Limitations

As with any study, great effort was made to ensure accuracy of the data. As observed in previous GMMPs, an exact error of measurement cannot be determined due to the study's magnitude. Conventional error measurement would involve different researchers coding the same story and then calculating a level of error from the differences between the results. Although this was not possible for GMMP, we followed best practice mechanisms to make sure that there were minimal errors in the data capture and analysis generation process.

About Code for Africa

Code for Africa (CfA) is the continent's largest network of civic technology and data journalism labs, with teams in 21 countries. CfA builds digital democracy solutions that give citizens unfettered access to actionable information that empowers them to make informed decisions, and that strengthens civic engagement for improved public governance and accountability. This includes building infrastructure like the continent's largest open data portals at openAFRICA and sourceAFRICA, as well as incubating initiatives as diverse as the africanDRONE network, the PesaCheck fact-checking initiative and the sensors.AFRICA air quality sensor network.

CfA also manages the African Network of Centres for Investigative Reporting (ANCIR), which gives the continent's best muckraking newsrooms the best possible forensic data tools, digital security and whistleblower encryption to help improve their ability to tackle crooked politicians, organised crime and predatory big business. CfA also runs one of Africa's largest skills development initiatives for digital journalists, and seed funds cross-border collaboration.

Credits

Lead Technologist : Clemence Kyara

Backend technologist : Isaiah Ngaruiya

Data Analysts : Tricia Govindasamy, Mercy Karagi, Zahara Tunda, Emma Kisa and Jean Githae

Special thanks : Catherine Gicheru, David Lemayian, Samuel Afolaranmi and Yazmin Jumaali



List of topics

Politics and Government

1. Women politicians, women electoral candidates,...
2. Peace, negotiations, treaties...(local, regional, national),
3. Other domestic politics/government (local, regional, national), elections, speeches, the political process ...
4. Global partnerships (international trade and finance systems, e.g. WTO, IMF, World Bank, debt) ...
5. Foreign/international politics, relations with other countries, negotiations, treaties, UN peacekeeping ...
6. National defence, military spending, military training, military parades, internal security ...
7. Other stories on politics and government (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)

Economy

8. Economic policies, strategies, modules, indicators, stock markets, taxes,...
9. Economic crisis, state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers ...
10. Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid to those in need ...
11. Women's participation in economic processes (informal work, paid employment, unemployment, unpaid labour)
12. Employment
13. Informal work, street vending, ...
14. Other labour issues, strikes, trade unions, negotiations, other employment and unemployment
15. Rural economy, agriculture, farming practices, agricultural policy, land rights ...
16. Consumer issues, consumer protection, regulation, prices, consumer fraud ...
17. Transport, traffic, roads
18. Other stories on the economy (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)

Science and Health

19. Science, technology, research, funding, discoveries, developments ...
20. Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, disability, medical research, funding (not EBOLA or HIV-AIDS)...
21. EBOLA, treatment, response...
22. HIV and AIDS, incidence, policy, treatment, people affected ...
23. Other epidemics, viruses, contagions, Influenza, BSE, SARS. NOT COVID-19 (For stories related to Covid-19 choose the closest relevant sub-topic) ...
24. Birth control, fertility, sterilization, amniocentesis, termination of pregnancy ...
25. Climate change, global warming
26. Environment, pollution, tourism ...
27. Other stories on science or health (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)



Social and Legal

28. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Post 2015 agenda, Agenda 2030
29. Family relations, inter-generational conflict, single parents ...
30. Human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gay & lesbian rights, rights of minorities ..
31. Religion, culture, tradition, cultural controversies, teachings, celebrations, practices ...
32. Migration, refugees, asylum seekers, ethnic conflict, integration, racism, xenophobia ...
33. Other development issues, sustainability,
34. Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy
35. Women's movement, feminist activism, events, demonstrations, gender equality advocacy ...
36. Changing gender relations, roles and relationships of women and men inside and outside the home ...
37. Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance law and rights ...
38. Legal system, judicial system, legislation (apart from family, property & inheritance law) ...
39. Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc
40. Riots, demonstrations, public disorder, etc
41. Other stories on social or legal issues (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)

Crime and Violence

42. Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drug-dealing, ...
43. Corruption, (including political corruption/malpractice)
44. Violent crime, murder, abduction, kidnapping, assault, drug-related violence ...
45. Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
46. War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence
47. Other stories on crime and violence (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)

Gender and related

48. Sexual harassment against women, rape, sexual assault, #MeToo, #TimesUp
49. Other gender violence such as femicide, trafficking of girls and women, FGM...
50. Inequality between women and men such as income inequality/gender pay gap,

Celebrity, Arts and Media, Sports

51. Celebrity news, births, marriages, deaths, obituaries, famous people, royalty ...
52. Arts, entertainment, leisure, cinema, theatre, books, dance ...
53. Media, including new media (computers, internet), portrayal of women and/or men
54. Fake news, mis-information, dis-information, mal-information...
55. Beauty contests, models, fashion, beauty aids, cosmetic surgery ...
56. Sports, events, players, facilities, training, policies, funding ...
57. Other stories on celebrities, arts, media (specify the topic in 'Comments' section of coding sheet)

Other

58. Use only as a last resort and explain



Annex 4

Participating teams and data sample

	News website stories	Newspaper stories	Radio stories	Television stories	News Media Tweets
Antigua and Barbuda		4	14	3	
Argentina	53	95	87	38	168
Australia	99	140	73	166	92
Austria	87	29	18	17	
Bangladesh	23	144	23	62	
Belgium	54	75	36	89	67
Benin		33	25	9	
Bolivia	69	59	85	295	83
Bosnia and Herzegovina	87	70	49	67	14
Botswana		31	32	1	18
Brazil	64	65	66	106	70
Bulgaria	27	23	15	26	8
Burkina Faso	20	63	58	43	
Cambodia		26	3	12	
Cameroon	30	49	32	51	11
Canada	63	103	109	103	65
Cayman Islands		24	12	4	
Central African Republic		9	13		
Chad	6	9	7	22	10
Chile	44	87	101	87	
China	711	368	186	388	188
Mainland China (PRC)	479	102	91	136	93
Macao SAR (PRC)	43	80	25	32	
Hong Kong SAR (PRC)	84	102	54	38	95
Taiwan Province of China	105	84	16	182	
Colombia	42	37	103		25
Congo	1	4	3	1	
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	15	26	111	24	
Costa Rica	100	65	62	109	77
Cuba	52	19	50	37	47
Cyprus	14	48	29	123	16
Denmark	74	79	61	24	
Dominica	3	8	12		
Dominican Republic	48	49	12	24	24
Ecuador	73	50	29	119	71
Egypt	124	63	59	32	
El Salvador	25	21	35	43	30



	News website stories	Newspaper stories	Radio stories	Television stories	News Media Tweets
Estonia		31	50	34	
Ethiopia	10	29	9	78	
Eswatini		140	4		
Fiji	25	29	25	13	
Finland	95	112	28	35	95
France	62	96	294	67	139
Gabon		14			
Gambia	1	26	2	6	4
Georgia		58	459	167	
Ghana	97	192	180	165	209
Greenland	24	44	26	7	
Grenada		13	11	20	
Guatemala	74	61	99	61	96
Guinea	1	14		4	
Guyana	10	11	6	12	
Haiti	28	4	83	20	19
Iceland	91	27	30	23	
India	96	273	56	157	153
Indonesia	12	23		44	
Iraq		1		8	
Ireland	47	81	37	40	60
Israel	76	36	23	45	44
Italy	106	107	57	56	146
Jamaica	35	39	40	47	35
Japan	14	45		72	47
Jordan	116	105	59	122	
Kenya	13	65	15	25	
Kyrgyzstan	73	72	36	50	
Lebanon	72	21	23	36	76
Luxembourg	62	53	29	14	42
Malawi	11	53	51	42	
Malaysia	81	97	37	147	29
Mali	7	88	24	17	10
Malta	119	109	20	56	98
Mexico	136	122	272	191	287
Moldova	60	17	59	112	61
Mongolia	48	48	31	54	30
Morocco	61	48	32	45	
Myanmar	25	39	21	36	
Namibia		36		5	
Nepal	64	166	103	72	29
Netherlands	43	73	23	25	37



	News website stories	Newspaper stories	Radio stories	Television stories	News Media Tweets
New Zealand	47	53	22	39	71
Nicaragua	18	13	41	41	
Niger	12	12	7	17	
Nigeria	73	76	36	67	59
Norway	38	78	57	45	68
Pakistan	54	117	12	143	57
Palestine	53	53	27	36	
Papua New Guinea	12	24	14	35	
Paraguay	29	70	52	46	35
Peru	60	60	86	180	
Poland	61	55	118	147	65
Portugal	64	54	32	99	80
Puerto Rico	77	35	23	47	74
Romania	168	96	66	109	10
Russian Federation	175	82			
Senegal	36	11	15	16	
Serbia	68	56	42	98	40
Seychelles	6	21		8	
Sierra Leone		3	3	1	
South Africa	16	80	18	35	
South Sudan		20	15	13	
Spain	77	81	93	222	90
Suriname	37	6	42	30	15
Sweden	77	142	30	42	
Switzerland	165	212	56	58	162
Tanzania	6	89	38	63	22
Togo	17	28	40	21	
Trinidad and Tobago		36	6	17	9
Tunisia	63	76	95	81	
Turkey	147	128	216	337	188
Uganda		43	33	38	
United Kingdom	177	271	64	145	168
United States of America	41	127	19	42	14
Uruguay	36	44	158	160	104
Venezuela	50	40	95	127	117
Vietnam	8	24	11	11	
Zambia	11	12	4	9	
Zimbabwe	25	78	7	13	



Data tables

1. Gender equality in news media content index (GEM-I). 2020
2. Sex of presenters, reporters and news subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news
3. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news
4. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, by major topic areas
5. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, by major occupational groups
6. Function of subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news
7. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news described as victims
8. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, mentioned by family status
9. Subjects & sources quoted directly in newspapers
10. Subjects & sources appearing in newspaper photographs
11. Presenters and reporters in newspaper, television and radio news
12. Reporters in print, television and radio news, by major topic areas
13. Subject and source selection by sex, by sex of reporter in print, television and radio stories
14. This story clearly challenges gender stereotypes. Responses on print, television and radio news
15. This story clearly highlights issues of gender equality or inequality. Responses on print, television and radio news
16. This story quotes or makes reference to legislation or policy that promotes gender equality or human rights. Responses on print, radio and television news.
17. News websites and news media tweets. Sex of reporters and news subjects & sources
18. News websites and news media tweets. News subjects & sources, by sex
19. News websites and news media tweets. News subjects & sources in major topic areas, by sex
20. News websites. Subjects & sources in major occupational groups, by sex
21. News websites. Function of subjects & sources, by sex
22. News websites. Subjects & sources described as victims, by sex
23. News websites. Subjects and sources who are quoted directly, by sex
24. News websites and news media tweets. Subjects & sources appearing in images and video plug-ins, by sex
25. News websites and news media tweets. Reporters in major topic areas, by sex
26. News websites and news media tweets. Responses to “This story clearly challenges gender stereotypes”



1. Gender equality in news media content index (GEM-I). 2020

The GEM-Index is a unitary measure of the level of gender equality in news media content and it is constructed to be theoretically informed, easy to apply and rate, broadly applicable to all forms of news media, and unidimensional and reliable in statistical terms. The index includes six indicators from the GMMP and considers the overall presence of women and men in the news, as well as their visibility and voice in specific gender sensitive roles and topics. The GEM-Index calculates the average gender gap in the news (percentage of women – percentage of men) for the following six indicators: (1) all news subjects or sources ('people in the news'), (2) reporters, (3) news subjects or sources in economy and business news, (4) news subjects or sources in news about politics and government, (5) spokespersons and (6) experts. The GEM-I can vary between -100 (only men in the news) and + 100 (only women in the news). Zero (0) represents full gender equality and a 50/50 distribution of men and women for all six indicators (see Djerf-Pierre & Edström, 2020 for an extensive description of the construction of the index).

	GEM-I		GEM-I
Argentina	-53.063	Gambia	-65.553
Australia	-36.007	Georgia	-34.607
Austria	-50.953	Ghana	-67.836
Bangladesh	-71.337	Greenland	-14.625
Belgium	-45.572	Grenada	-30.029
Benin	-35.089	Guatemala	-52.267
Bolivia	-47.104	Guyana	-82.721
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-50.808	Haiti	-67.207
Botswana	-40.842	Hong Kong SAR (PRC)	-47.182
Brazil	-49.878	Iceland	-38.190
Bulgaria	-28.482	India	-77.355
Burkina Faso	-65.502	Indonesia	-68.860
Cambodia	-49.098	Ireland	-47.764
Cameroon	-53.701	Israel	-79.829
Canada	-35.415	Italy	-49.197
Cayman Islands	-13.506	Jamaica	-27.139
Central African Republic	-27.022	Japan	-70.320
Chad	-41.554	Jordan	-50.488
Chile	-42.225	Kenya	-61.911
Mainland China (PRC)	-45.278	Kyrgyzstan	-47.445
Colombia	-50.534	Lebanon	-57.808
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	-53.419	Luxembourg	-53.640
Costa Rica	-39.342	Macao SAR (PRC)	-46.297
Cuba	-38.906	Malawi	-50.867
Cyprus	-56.960	Malaysia	-62.137
Denmark	-35.371	Mali	-71.249
Dominican Republic	-55.805	Malta	-42.261
Ecuador	-46.391	Mexico	-48.014
Egypt	-58.781	Moldova	-24.913
El Salvador	-39.636	Mongolia	-43.074
Estonia	-50.679	Morocco	-66.260
Eswatini	-31.539	Myanmar	-56.921
Ethiopia	-72.433	Namibia	-32.732
Fiji	-39.720	Nepal	-61.309
Finland	-27.975	Netherlands	-43.379
France	-47.239	New Zealand	-16.653



	GEM-I
Nicaragua	-4.598
Nigeria	-72.729
Norway	-35.833
Pakistan	-77.370
Palestine	-71.131
Papua New Guinea	-57.410
Paraguay	-66.246
Peru	-47.303
Poland	-53.942
Portugal	-29.349
Puerto Rico	-25.040
Romania	-26.632
Russian Federation	-44.336
Senegal	-68.394
Serbia	-48.891
Seychelles	-14.878
South Africa	-17.386
South Sudan	-72.513

	GEM-I
Spain	-27.235
Suriname	-33.772
Sweden	-25.961
Switzerland	-46.908
Taiwan Province of China	-37.985
Tanzania	-41.241
Togo	-45.949
Trinidad and Tobago	-35.918
Tunisia	-52.999
Turkey	-68.697
Uganda	-48.649
United Kingdom	-44.707
United States of America	-29.391
Uruguay	-56.410
Venezuela	-59.130
Vietnam	-50.153
Zimbabwe	-57.665

2. Sex of presenters, reporters and news subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news

APPENDIX 5-2	PRESENTER				REPORTER				SUBJECTS & SOURCES			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	44%	7	56%	9	100%	5	0%	0	17%	4	83%	19
Argentina	37%	56	63%	96	48%	50	52%	55	20%	128	80%	510
Australia	67%	165	33%	82	44%	107	56%	134	32%	371	68%	805
Austria	74%	28	26%	10	40%	21	60%	31	25%	26	75%	79
Bangladesh	74%	64	26%	23	11%	10	89%	82	16%	100	84%	510
Belgium	44%	63	56%	79	36%	42	64%	74	26%	113	74%	321
Benin	44%	17	56%	22	20%	9	80%	36	28%	40	72%	104
Bolivia	48%	140	52%	150	42%	107	58%	146	24%	179	76%	558
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98%	112	2%	2	47%	42	53%	47	20%	81	80%	334
Botswana	48%	14	52%	15	41%	13	59%	19	27%	14	73%	38
Brazil	50%	110	50%	108	46%	96	54%	111	27%	197	73%	526
Bulgaria	20%	6	80%	24	67%	18	33%	9	32%	27	68%	57
Burkina Faso	44%	46	56%	59	32%	53	68%	114	17%	57	83%	284
Cambodia	50%	6	50%	6	20%	6	80%	24	34%	27	66%	52
Cameroon	26%	21	74%	60	46%	46	54%	54	19%	49	81%	211
Canada	52%	93	48%	85	41%	90	59%	130	31%	213	69%	482
Cayman Islands	100%	16	0%	0	55%	6	45%	5	40%	26	60%	39
Central African Republic	22%	2	78%	7	43%	10	57%	13	12%	4	88%	29
Chad	0%	0	0%	0	19%	7	81%	29	30%	11	70%	26
Chile	37%	52	63%	87	37%	61	63%	105	26%	221	74%	641
People's Republic of China	53%	116	47%	102	57%	72	43%	55	27%	85	73%	225
Colombia	23%	12	77%	40	39%	33	61%	52	23%	57	77%	196



APPENDIX 5-2	PRESENTER				REPORTER				SUBJECTS & SOURCES			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Congo	100%	4	0%	0	67%	2	33%	1	100%	8	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	46%	30	54%	35	37%	34	63%	58	20%	36	80%	144
Costa Rica	44%	84	56%	105	41%	70	59%	99	30%	140	70%	325
Cuba	40%	24	60%	36	59%	36	41%	25	21%	50	79%	183
Cyprus	41%	65	59%	92	51%	77	49%	74	21%	92	79%	354
Denmark	53%	41	47%	37	21%	16	79%	59	35%	108	65%	201
Dominica	0%	0	100%	12	100%	2	0%	0	33%	6	67%	12
Dominican Republic	59%	22	41%	15	54%	27	46%	23	24%	44	76%	138
Ecuador	21%	27	79%	99	45%	50	55%	61	24%	125	76%	403
Egypt	34%	33	66%	65	70%	21	30%	9	12%	27	88%	190
El Salvador	24%	13	76%	41	56%	25	44%	20	25%	51	75%	157
Estonia	44%	21	56%	27	36%	20	64%	35	25%	31	75%	93
Eswatini	100%	4	0%	0	52%	48	48%	44	27%	24	73%	64
Ethiopia	34%	35	66%	67	28%	19	72%	48	11%	16	89%	124
Fiji	34%	13	66%	25	54%	29	46%	25	28%	29	72%	73
Finland	22%	14	78%	50	52%	70	48%	64	33%	122	67%	246
France	39%	197	61%	306	40%	86	60%	128	28%	316	72%	832
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	33%	2	67%	4	55%	6	45%	5
Gambia	0%	0	100%	8	29%	9	71%	22	14%	6	86%	38
Georgia	75%	452	25%	147	51%	28	49%	27	31%	179	69%	406
Ghana	51%	179	49%	172	30%	92	70%	214	15%	147	85%	811
Greenland	2%	1	98%	53	46%	28	54%	33	41%	39	59%	55
Grenada	67%	10	33%	5	60%	6	40%	4	37%	28	63%	48
Guatemala	46%	75	54%	89	35%	56	65%	104	24%	77	76%	241
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	7%	1	93%	14	22%	5	78%	18
Guyana	0%	0	100%	14	36%	4	64%	7	6%	3	94%	44
Haiti	22%	12	78%	43	18%	12	82%	54	16%	49	84%	256
Hong Kong SAR PRC	56%	22	44%	17	47%	44	53%	49	25%	98	75%	295
Iceland	30%	15	70%	35	33%	20	67%	40	34%	36	66%	71
India	48%	105	52%	115	15%	12	85%	70	14%	133	86%	800
Indonesia	52%	23	48%	21	31%	11	69%	25	15%	30	85%	169
Iraq	50%	1	50%	1	25%	1	75%	3	50%	4	50%	4
Ireland	39%	30	61%	46	36%	45	64%	80	28%	75	72%	196
Israel	54%	45	46%	38	25%	21	75%	63	13%	37	88%	259
Italy	43%	42	57%	55	49%	84	51%	89	24%	127	76%	399
Jamaica	79%	69	21%	18	67%	26	33%	13	33%	72	67%	145
Japan	46%	56	54%	67	27%	18	73%	49	20%	55	80%	221
Jordan	60%	109	40%	74	57%	49	43%	37	16%	74	84%	381
Kenya	67%	14	33%	7	23%	37	77%	125	19%	44	81%	192
Kyrgyzstan	66%	49	34%	25	54%	27	46%	23	20%	35	80%	143
Lebanon	83%	30	17%	6	59%	17	41%	12	16%	25	84%	134
Luxembourg	33%	15	67%	31	26%	11	74%	31	20%	42	80%	163
Macao	34%	16	66%	31	54%	33	46%	28	29%	58	71%	143
Malawi	47%	45	53%	50	34%	32	66%	63	27%	72	73%	199
Malaysia	42%	98	58%	138	53%	35	47%	31	15%	87	85%	477
Mali	74%	17	26%	6	26%	17	74%	49	11%	33	89%	269
Malta	44%	15	56%	19	25%	37	75%	113	28%	160	72%	408
Mexico	48%	194	52%	213	44%	120	56%	151	31%	294	69%	658
Moldova	52%	106	48%	97	55%	22	45%	18	35%	130	65%	238
Mongolia	36%	31	64%	55	67%	57	33%	28	25%	67	75%	202
Morocco	28%	29	72%	76	43%	30	57%	40	17%	48	83%	227



APPENDIX 5-2	PRESENTER				REPORTER				SUBJECTS & SOURCES			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Myanmar	81%	48	19%	11	24%	12	76%	38	15%	20	85%	113
Namibia	0%	0	100%	1	33%	13	68%	27	36%	30	64%	54
Nepal	38%	59	62%	96	22%	23	78%	81	23%	194	77%	636
Netherlands	0%	0	100%	5	29%	23	71%	55	29%	115	71%	280
New Zealand	84%	31	16%	6	60%	44	40%	29	33%	72	67%	144
Nicaragua	41%	22	59%	32	56%	23	44%	18	31%	29	69%	64
Niger	0%	0	0%	0	37%	13	63%	22	38%	11	62%	18
Nigeria	54%	55	46%	46	15%	20	85%	115	14%	64	86%	396
Norway	66%	71	34%	37	42%	74	58%	104	33%	150	67%	307
Pakistan	58%	105	42%	75	7%	5	93%	65	17%	122	83%	583
Palestine	7%	4	93%	53	29%	10	71%	25	16%	34	84%	185
Papua New Guinea	100%	15	0%	0	44%	18	56%	23	16%	10	84%	54
Paraguay	51%	54	49%	51	16%	7	84%	36	19%	53	81%	231
Peru	60%	170	40%	115	48%	89	52%	96	32%	204	68%	427
Poland	44%	122	56%	158	37%	75	63%	126	27%	234	73%	639
Portugal	27%	35	73%	96	57%	77	43%	59	34%	126	66%	243
Puerto Rico	41%	28	59%	40	57%	33	43%	25	35%	97	65%	177
Romania	62%	117	38%	71	56%	118	44%	91	34%	257	66%	491
Russian Federation	0%	0	0%	0	61%	48	39%	31	26%	60	74%	173
Senegal	0%	0	100%	7	23%	9	77%	30	17%	21	83%	105
Serbia	64%	96	36%	55	64%	47	36%	27	19%	80	81%	348
Seychelles	100%	5	0%	0	71%	10	29%	4	26%	9	74%	25
Sierra Leone	75%	3	25%	1	50%	2	50%	2	73%	11	27%	4
South Africa	62%	28	38%	17	58%	57	42%	42	37%	89	63%	154
South Sudan	61%	17	39%	11	4%	1	96%	24	18%	16	82%	75
Spain	70%	234	30%	99	55%	166	45%	136	31%	353	69%	791
Suriname	44%	28	56%	36	10%	2	90%	18	36%	30	64%	53
Sweden	77%	60	23%	18	44%	92	56%	115	38%	234	63%	390
Switzerland	55%	65	45%	53	37%	102	63%	171	28%	274	72%	701
Taiwan Province of China	81%	167	19%	38	53%	229	47%	202	29%	216	71%	526
Tanzania	59%	58	41%	41	44%	46	56%	58	30%	100	70%	238
Togo	38%	19	62%	31	20%	7	80%	28	33%	60	67%	120
Trinidad and Tobago	100%	22	0%	0	72%	23	28%	9	28%	37	72%	94
Tunisia	58%	97	42%	71	53%	51	47%	45	21%	98	79%	367
Turkey	44%	246	56%	307	16%	66	84%	353	22%	270	78%	980
Uganda	63%	45	37%	26	31%	22	69%	48	24%	132	76%	408
United Kingdom	54%	91	46%	76	39%	149	61%	234	32%	310	68%	667
United States of America	56%	37	44%	29	45%	85	55%	103	34%	288	66%	548
Uruguay	29%	107	71%	257	17%	26	83%	129	24%	224	76%	721
Venezuela	55%	102	45%	85	44%	35	56%	45	18%	64	82%	285
Vietnam	28%	7	72%	18	27%	8	73%	22	30%	49	70%	112
Zambia	75%	3	25%	1	40%	6	60%	9	84%	21	16%	4
Zimbabwe	35%	7	65%	13	22%	17	78%	60	25%	77	75%	237



3. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news

APPENDIX 5-3	PRESENTER				REPORTER				SUBJECTS & SOURCES			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	100%	6	14%	2	86%	12	67%	2	33%	1
Argentina	18%	69	82%	305	19%	32	81%	135	28%	27	72%	70
Australia	36%	239	64%	419	19%	17	81%	71	27%	115	73%	315
Austria	28%	18	72%	47	12%	2	88%	15	26%	6	74%	17
Bangladesh	15%	68	85%	383	32%	6	68%	13	19%	26	81%	114
Belgium	28%	59	72%	153	20%	11	80%	45	26%	43	74%	123
Benin	25%	19	75%	56	35%	17	65%	31	19%	4	81%	17
Bolivia	19%	30	81%	132	21%	26	79%	97	27%	123	73%	329
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29%	32	71%	80	21%	25	79%	95	13%	24	87%	159
Botswana	31%	8	69%	18	24%	6	76%	19	0%	0	100%	1
Brazil	27%	81	73%	217	26%	35	74%	102	28%	81	72%	207
Bulgaria	36%	10	64%	18	60%	3	40%	2	27%	14	73%	37
Burkina Faso	21%	34	79%	125	15%	15	85%	83	10%	8	90%	76
Cambodia	31%	20	69%	44	33%	2	67%	4	56%	5	44%	4
Cameroon	20%	20	80%	79	30%	12	70%	28	14%	17	86%	104
Canada	30%	109	70%	251	19%	30	81%	125	41%	74	59%	106
Cayman Islands	42%	20	58%	28	21%	3	79%	11	100%	3	0%	0
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	16	24%	4	76%	13	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	11%	1	89%	8	17%	1	83%	5	41%	9	59%	13
Chile	34%	77	66%	150	17%	39	83%	192	26%	105	74%	299
People's Republic of China	26%	16	74%	45	25%	16	75%	48	29%	53	71%	132
Colombia	25%	29	75%	87	20%	28	80%	109	0%	0	0%	0
Congo	100%	4	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	15%	3	85%	17	21%	31	79%	116	15%	2	85%	11
Costa Rica	27%	57	73%	151	31%	27	69%	60	33%	56	67%	114
Cuba	19%	12	81%	50	36%	25	64%	44	13%	13	87%	89
Cyprus	23%	36	77%	120	3%	1	97%	31	21%	55	79%	203
Denmark	33%	57	67%	114	39%	27	61%	43	35%	24	65%	44
Dominica	57%	4	43%	3	18%	2	82%	9	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	21%	28	79%	104	0%	0	100%	12	42%	16	58%	22
Ecuador	26%	43	74%	125	22%	15	78%	52	23%	67	77%	226
Egypt	15%	18	85%	105	9%	5	91%	48	10%	4	90%	37
El Salvador	20%	13	80%	51	24%	14	76%	44	28%	24	72%	62
Estonia	14%	8	86%	48	26%	7	74%	20	39%	16	61%	25
Eswatini	27%	23	73%	61	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	18%	7	83%	33	0%	0	100%	9	10%	9	90%	82
Fiji	39%	20	61%	31	19%	6	81%	25	15%	3	85%	17
Finland	31%	86	69%	195	49%	17	51%	18	37%	19	63%	33
France	29%	113	71%	277	25%	146	75%	435	32%	57	68%	120
Gabon	55%	6	45%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	12%	3	88%	23	20%	1	80%	4	15%	2	85%	11
Georgia	15%	9	85%	50	31%	63	69%	142	33%	107	67%	214
Ghana	15%	45	85%	258	9%	28	91%	267	21%	74	79%	286



APPENDIX 5-3	PRESENTER				REPORTER				SUBJECTS & SOURCES			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Greenland	47%	26	53%	29	32%	9	68%	19	36%	4	64%	7
Grenada	33%	8	67%	16	15%	2	85%	11	46%	18	54%	21
Guatemala	24%	28	76%	91	24%	35	76%	108	25%	14	75%	42
Guinea	22%	2	78%	7	0%	0	0%	0	21%	3	79%	11
Guyana	7%	2	93%	26	20%	1	80%	4	0%	0	100%	14
Haiti	13%	1	88%	7	14%	34	86%	216	30%	14	70%	33
Hong Kong SAR PRC	17%	47	83%	235	45%	31	55%	38	48%	20	52%	22
Iceland	40%	12	60%	18	22%	8	78%	28	39%	16	61%	25
India	15%	88	85%	505	5%	3	95%	61	15%	42	85%	234
Indonesia	16%	25	84%	135	0%	0	0%	0	13%	5	87%	34
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	50%	4	50%	4
Ireland	29%	46	71%	115	26%	11	74%	31	26%	18	74%	50
Israel	16%	25	84%	127	5%	1	95%	18	9%	11	91%	114
Italy	24%	81	76%	262	32%	23	68%	49	21%	23	79%	88
Jamaica	44%	38	56%	49	33%	18	67%	37	21%	16	79%	59
Japan	18%	20	82%	90	0%	0	0%	0	21%	35	79%	131
Jordan	32%	61	68%	130	8%	4	92%	49	4%	9	96%	202
Kenya	19%	37	81%	154	11%	2	89%	16	19%	5	81%	22
Kyrgyzstan	11%	8	89%	65	22%	5	78%	18	27%	22	73%	60
Lebanon	7%	3	93%	42	19%	6	81%	26	20%	16	80%	66
Luxembourg	20%	24	80%	98	21%	11	79%	41	23%	7	77%	24
Macao	24%	30	76%	96	29%	10	71%	24	44%	18	56%	23
Malawi	32%	41	68%	87	15%	11	85%	62	29%	20	71%	50
Malaysia	19%	51	81%	214	6%	2	94%	29	13%	34	87%	234
Mali	10%	20	90%	179	12%	8	88%	60	14%	5	86%	30
Malta	29%	120	71%	297	31%	11	69%	24	25%	29	75%	87
Mexico	28%	81	72%	205	31%	121	69%	273	34%	92	66%	180
Moldova	43%	15	57%	20	29%	20	71%	50	36%	95	64%	168
Mongolia	21%	24	79%	88	28%	11	72%	28	27%	32	73%	86
Morocco	16%	20	84%	104	13%	7	87%	48	22%	21	78%	75
Myanmar	18%	7	83%	33	21%	8	79%	30	9%	5	91%	50
Namibia	37%	30	63%	51	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3
Nepal	27%	155	73%	425	12%	12	88%	89	18%	27	82%	122
Netherlands	30%	99	70%	232	14%	2	86%	12	28%	14	72%	36
New Zealand	42%	47	58%	66	18%	4	82%	18	26%	21	74%	60
Nicaragua	9%	1	91%	10	27%	11	73%	30	41%	17	59%	24
Niger	33%	1	67%	2	56%	5	44%	4	29%	5	71%	12
Nigeria	11%	25	89%	199	11%	7	89%	57	19%	32	81%	140
Norway	28%	69	72%	177	36%	28	64%	49	40%	53	60%	81
Pakistan	17%	67	83%	317	7%	1	93%	14	18%	54	82%	252
Palestine	11%	11	89%	90	24%	13	76%	41	16%	10	84%	54
Papua New Guinea	13%	2	87%	13	23%	3	77%	10	14%	5	86%	31
Paraguay	14%	19	86%	120	24%	16	76%	52	23%	18	77%	59
Peru	23%	36	77%	123	23%	24	77%	81	39%	144	61%	223
Poland	22%	29	78%	100	39%	50	61%	79	25%	155	75%	460
Portugal	36%	44	64%	77	31%	11	69%	25	33%	71	67%	141



APPENDIX 5-3	PRESENTER				REPORTER				SUBJECTS & SOURCES			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Puerto Rico	35%	64	65%	121	36%	9	64%	16	38%	24	63%	40
Romania	26%	76	74%	217	36%	45	64%	79	41%	136	59%	195
Russian Federation	26%	60	74%	173	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	13%	7	87%	45	7%	2	93%	25	26%	12	74%	35
Serbia	17%	30	83%	150	24%	15	76%	48	19%	35	81%	150
Seychelles	21%	5	79%	19	0%	0	0%	0	40%	4	60%	6
Sierra Leone	83%	5	17%	1	75%	6	25%	2	0%	0	100%	1
South Africa	34%	50	66%	95	74%	17	26%	6	29%	22	71%	53
South Sudan	23%	10	77%	33	9%	2	91%	21	16%	4	84%	21
Spain	21%	71	79%	274	32%	77	68%	160	36%	205	64%	357
Suriname	0%	0	100%	3	25%	6	75%	18	43%	24	57%	32
Sweden	37%	187	63%	315	38%	15	62%	24	39%	32	61%	51
Switzerland	28%	213	72%	543	27%	21	73%	57	28%	40	72%	101
Taiwan Province of China	16%	28	84%	145	32%	7	68%	15	33%	181	67%	366
Tanzania	26%	36	74%	101	37%	22	63%	38	30%	42	70%	99
Togo	31%	17	69%	37	25%	18	75%	53	45%	25	55%	30
Trinidad and Tobago	27%	28	73%	77	50%	4	50%	4	28%	5	72%	13
Tunisia	21%	35	79%	128	29%	38	71%	95	15%	25	85%	144
Turkey	26%	68	74%	196	16%	47	84%	238	22%	155	78%	546
Uganda	24%	69	76%	216	26%	24	74%	69	24%	39	76%	123
United Kingdom	32%	197	68%	413	21%	9	79%	34	32%	104	68%	220
United States of America	35%	260	65%	487	32%	8	68%	17	31%	20	69%	44
Uruguay	31%	101	69%	226	17%	58	83%	288	24%	65	76%	207
Venezuela	22%	13	78%	46	18%	15	82%	69	17%	36	83%	170
Vietnam	39%	36	61%	57	23%	8	77%	27	15%	5	85%	28
Zambia	92%	11	8%	1	67%	4	33%	2	86%	6	14%	1
Zimbabwe	22%	60	78%	209	43%	3	57%	4	37%	14	63%	24



4. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, by major topic areas

APPENDIX 5-4	POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT				ECONOMY				SCIENCE AND HEALTH				SOCIAL AND LEGAL				CRIME AND VIOLENCE				GENDER & RELATED				CELEBRITY, ARTS AND MEDIA, SPORTS				OTHER			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Antigua and Barbuda	67%	2	33%	1	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	10	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	15%	21	85%	117	16%	25	84%	132	18%	9	82%	42	25%	38	75%	115	21%	20	79%	74	56%	5	44%	4	28%	10	72%	26	0%	0	0%	0
Australia	32%	69	68%	144	24%	55	76%	173	32%	30	68%	63	46%	112	54%	129	35%	42	65%	79	58%	7	42%	5	21%	54	79%	205	22%	2	78%	7
Austria	21%	5	79%	19	28%	10	72%	26	40%	4	60%	6	17%	2	83%	10	24%	4	76%	13	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	100%	3
Bangladesh	23%	19	77%	63	21%	14	79%	52	25%	18	75%	53	9%	9	91%	94	11%	15	89%	123	14%	15	86%	94	28%	10	72%	26	0%	0	100%	5
Belgium	23%	18	77%	60	39%	7	61%	11	33%	12	67%	24	47%	14	53%	16	32%	14	68%	30	71%	5	29%	2	23%	8	77%	27	0%	0	100%	4
Benin	50%	1	50%	1	57%	4	43%	3	0%	0	100%	4	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	26%	33	74%	94
Bolivia	18%	48	82%	212	27%	31	73%	83	31%	34	69%	76	22%	19	78%	66	24%	15	76%	47	39%	16	61%	25	20%	11	80%	43	45%	5	55%	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14%	21	86%	132	24%	16	76%	52	42%	30	58%	41	8%	1	92%	12	8%	6	92%	66	0%	0	0%	0	18%	7	82%	31	0%	0	0%	0
Botswana	16%	3	84%	16	20%	2	80%	8	67%	2	33%	1	50%	4	50%	4	17%	1	83%	5	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	2
Brazil	20%	40	80%	158	16%	23	84%	124	35%	38	65%	71	48%	54	52%	59	23%	24	77%	80	47%	8	53%	9	19%	5	81%	21	56%	5	44%	4
Bulgaria	28%	7	72%	18	33%	3	67%	6	9%	1	91%	10	41%	7	59%	10	33%	5	67%	10	67%	2	33%	1	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Burkina Faso	10%	11	90%	104	5%	2	95%	38	27%	17	73%	45	24%	19	76%	59	0%	0	100%	1	100%	4	0%	0	10%	4	90%	37	0%	0	0%	0
Cambodia	24%	4	76%	13	17%	1	83%	5	48%	10	52%	11	47%	9	53%	10	13%	2	87%	13	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Cameroon	14%	7	86%	44	21%	13	79%	48	44%	8	56%	10	19%	15	81%	62	67%	2	33%	1	0%	0	0%	0	9%	3	91%	29	6%	1	94%	17
Canada	19%	37	81%	156	38%	29	62%	48	41%	81	59%	116	47%	34	53%	38	25%	13	75%	38	0%	0	0%	0	18%	18	82%	82	20%	1	80%	4
Cayman Islands	50%	1	50%	1	36%	4	64%	7	56%	10	44%	8	50%	8	50%	8	10%	1	90%	9	0%	0	0%	0	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	100%	2
Central African Republic	13%	4	87%	26	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	18%	2	82%	9	29%	2	71%	5	57%	4	43%	3	43%	3	57%	4	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Chile	23%	30	77%	99	37%	63	63%	109	29%	27	71%	65	33%	65	68%	135	10%	13	90%	119	50%	2	50%	2	16%	21	84%	112	0%	0	0%	0
People's Republic of China	10%	5	90%	46	23%	21	77%	71	40%	19	60%	29	30%	25	70%	58	10%	1	90%	9	0%	0	0%	0	54%	14	46%	12	0%	0	0%	0
Colombia	14%	9	86%	55	25%	10	75%	30	15%	5	85%	28	26%	10	74%	28	26%	9	74%	25	88%	7	13%	1	19%	7	81%	29	0%	0	0%	0
Congo	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	17%	5	83%	25	33%	1	67%	2	11%	1	89%	8	23%	3	77%	10	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	21%	26	79%	95
Costa Rica	24%	15	76%	48	29%	31	71%	76	35%	19	65%	35	32%	30	68%	64	30%	29	70%	69	43%	15	57%	20	0%	0	100%	9	20%	1	80%	4
Cuba	22%	15	78%	54	15%	5	85%	29	30%	17	70%	39	42%	5	58%	7	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	11%	7	89%	54	0%	0	0%	0
Cyprus	11%	22	89%	176	13%	3	88%	21	32%	26	68%	56	50%	7	50%	7	20%	18	80%	74	75%	3	25%	1	42%	11	58%	15	33%	2	67%	4
Denmark	36%	32	64%	57	41%	19	59%	27	32%	20	68%	43	38%	18	63%	30	27%	13	73%	35	56%	5	44%	4	17%	1	83%	5	0%	0	0%	0
Dominica	50%	2	50%	2	17%	1	83%	5	0%	0	100%	1	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	3%	1	97%	28	18%	12	82%	53	21%	3	79%	11	38%	18	62%	29	40%	4	60%	6	50%	1	50%	1	30%	3	70%	7	40%	2	60%	3
Ecuador	17%	13	83%	64	20%	19	80%	74	44%	22	56%	28	44%	11	56%	14	23%	48	77%	160	50%	3	50%	3	13%	9	87%	60	0%	0	0%	0
Egypt	15%	10	85%	56	4%	1	96%	22	2%	1	98%	51	30%	13	70%	30	9%	2	91%	21	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	10	0%	0	0%	0
El Salvador	23%	8	77%	27	29%	19	71%	47	23%	3	77%	10	37%	11	63%	19	14%	5	86%	31	21%	5	79%	19	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0
Estonia	25%	3	75%	9	29%	12	71%	29	45%	5	55%	6	7%	2	93%	25	18%	2	82%	9	0%	0	0%	0	32%	7	68%	15	0%	0	0%	0
Eswatini	50%	5	50%	5	17%	2	83%	10	100%	2	0%	0	23%	7	77%	24	33%	5	67%	10	0%	0	0%	0	17%	3	83%	15	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	10%	3	90%	27	11%	4	89%	31	6%	1	94%	17	22%	6	78%	21	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	12	14%	2	86%	12
Fiji	13%	2	88%	14	33%	6	67%	12	43%	3	57%	4	33%	13	68%	27	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	0%	0	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	100%	5
Finland	32%	36	68%	76	38%	23	62%	37	38%	20	62%	33	35%	22	65%	40	20%	10	80%	41	0%	0	0%	0	37%	11	63%	19	0%	0	0%	0
France	22%	69	78%	251	20%	42	80%	171	37%	45	63%	76	32%	48	68%	101	41%	54	59%	78	50%	13	50%	13	23%	40	77%	137	50%	5	50%	5



APPENDIX 5-4	POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT				ECONOMY				SCIENCE AND HEALTH				SOCIAL AND LEGAL				CRIME AND VIOLENCE				GENDER & RELATED				CELEBRITY, ARTS AND MEDIA, SPORTS				OTHER			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Gabon	100%	3	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	1	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0		
Gambia	17%	3	83%	15	14%	1	86%	6	33%	1	67%	2	9%	1	91%	10	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	2		
Georgia	27%	87	73%	239	15%	2	85%	11	56%	35	44%	28	33%	40	67%	81	24%	14	76%	44	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0		
Ghana	15%	54	85%	297	9%	13	91%	129	29%	35	71%	86	14%	36	86%	224	5%	1	95%	19	0%	0	0%	0	13%	8	88%	56	0%	0		
Greenland	36%	9	64%	16	19%	3	81%	13	46%	11	54%	13	73%	8	27%	3	0%	0	100%	6	50%	4	50%	4	100%	3	0%	0	100%	1		
Grenada	35%	6	65%	11	42%	10	58%	14	0%	0	100%	3	39%	9	61%	14	33%	3	67%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0		
Guatemala	17%	16	83%	76	19%	6	81%	26	22%	7	78%	25	21%	12	79%	45	34%	30	66%	58	83%	5	17%	1	9%	1	91%	10	0%	0		
Guinea	14%	2	86%	12	0%	0	100%	5	0%	0	0%	0	75%	3	25%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0		
Guyana	9%	1	91%	10	0%	0	100%	17	0%	0	100%	2	14%	1	86%	6	10%	1	90%	9	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0		
Haiti	9%	12	91%	122	23%	8	77%	27	14%	3	86%	19	17%	7	83%	35	24%	14	76%	44	100%	1	0%	0	33%	4	67%	8	0%	0		
Hong Kong SAR PRC	22%	39	78%	135	23%	16	77%	54	27%	7	73%	19	29%	21	71%	51	26%	10	74%	29	0%	0	0%	0	42%	5	58%	7	0%	0		
Iceland	11%	2	89%	16	47%	17	53%	19	41%	7	59%	10	50%	7	50%	7	0%	0	100%	8	100%	1	0%	0	15%	2	85%	11	0%	0		
India	11%	36	89%	295	12%	17	88%	124	14%	12	86%	71	17%	23	83%	113	15%	24	85%	137	32%	9	68%	19	25%	7	75%	21	20%	5		
Indonesia	3%	1	97%	28	10%	2	90%	19	16%	3	84%	16	16%	15	84%	81	23%	6	77%	20	0%	0	100%	2	67%	2	33%	1	67%	2		
Iraq	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0		
Ireland	24%	15	76%	47	21%	11	79%	41	20%	12	80%	49	32%	10	68%	21	27%	7	73%	19	0%	0	0%	0	49%	18	51%	19	100%	2		
Israel	12%	12	88%	92	0%	0	100%	3	9%	9	91%	94	11%	5	89%	41	21%	6	79%	22	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	42%	5	58%	7		
Italy	25%	26	75%	79	14%	13	86%	83	11%	8	89%	63	40%	33	60%	49	31%	35	69%	78	0%	0	0%	0	21%	12	79%	45	0%	0		
Jamaica	23%	12	77%	41	31%	11	69%	24	28%	11	72%	28	57%	31	43%	23	19%	5	81%	21	0%	0	0%	0	20%	2	80%	8	0%	0		
Japan	8%	7	92%	79	18%	15	82%	69	47%	7	53%	8	41%	7	59%	10	27%	12	73%	33	75%	3	25%	1	16%	4	84%	21	0%	0		
Jordan	16%	24	84%	128	26%	9	74%	26	11%	12	89%	95	24%	15	76%	47	6%	3	94%	51	0%	0	0%	0	24%	11	76%	34	0%	0		
Kenya	16%	14	84%	71	21%	9	79%	34	27%	3	73%	8	25%	15	75%	44	4%	1	96%	24	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	7	33%	2		
Kyrgyzstan	11%	10	89%	79	10%	3	90%	26	43%	15	57%	20	29%	2	71%	5	24%	4	76%	13	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0		
Lebanon	11%	7	89%	59	5%	1	95%	20	20%	3	80%	12	28%	9	72%	23	12%	2	88%	15	0%	0	0%	0	38%	3	63%	5	0%	0		
Luxembourg	20%	19	80%	77	20%	2	80%	8	27%	8	73%	22	27%	4	73%	11	12%	4	88%	30	0%	0	100%	1	22%	4	78%	14	100%	1		
Macao	19%	7	81%	30	19%	6	81%	25	40%	21	60%	31	33%	12	67%	24	30%	8	70%	19	0%	0	0%	0	22%	4	78%	14	0%	0		
Malawi	0%	0	100%	4	35%	6	65%	11	0%	0	100%	5	39%	7	61%	11	50%	5	50%	5	0%	0	100%	1	16%	4	84%	21	26%	50		
Malaysia	3%	4	97%	150	20%	15	80%	61	12%	8	88%	57	24%	12	76%	37	27%	35	73%	95	0%	0	0%	0	11%	8	89%	67	33%	5		
Mali	6%	12	94%	187	12%	3	88%	22	20%	2	80%	8	19%	6	81%	26	33%	7	67%	14	0%	0	0%	0	17%	1	83%	5	22%	2		
Malta	14%	13	86%	82	45%	15	55%	18	66%	23	34%	12	39%	45	61%	71	23%	18	78%	62	100%	1	0%	0	21%	41	79%	157	40%	4		
Mexico	13%	26	87%	167	18%	14	82%	63	15%	12	85%	69	46%	132	54%	156	23%	24	77%	79	64%	43	36%	24	29%	41	71%	100	100%	2		
Moldova	29%	34	71%	82	34%	11	66%	21	46%	31	54%	36	47%	22	53%	25	25%	7	75%	21	0%	0	0%	0	40%	4	60%	6	31%	21		
Mongolia	17%	10	83%	50	24%	11	76%	34	54%	26	46%	22	19%	16	81%	68	20%	3	80%	12	0%	0	0%	0	6%	1	94%	16	0%	0		
Morocco	6%	6	94%	90	6%	2	94%	33	26%	12	74%	35	21%	7	79%	26	13%	4	87%	27	0%	0	0%	0	52%	16	48%	15	50%	1		
Myanmar	0%	0	100%	8	17%	4	83%	19	18%	14	82%	63	17%	2	83%	10	0%	0	100%	12	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1		
Namibia	54%	7	46%	6	20%	4	80%	16	33%	1	67%	2	43%	9	57%	12	33%	3	67%	6	0%	0	0%	0	33%	6	67%	12	0%	0		
Nepal	10%	17	90%	145	26%	42	74%	120	10%	12	90%	103	33%	75	67%	152	28%	17	72%	43	43%	19	57%	25	19%	9	81%	38	23%	3		
Netherlands	26%	34	74%	96	31%	24	69%	53	25%	8	75%	24	28%	9	72%	23	19%	7	81%	30	0%	0	0%	0	39%	33	61%	52	0%	0		
New Zealand	40%	21	60%	31	47%	16	53%	18	41%	12	59%	17	29%	13	71%	32	9%	2	91%	20	0%	0	0%	0	24%	8	76%	26	0%	0		
Nicaragua	0%	0	100%	2	100%	2	0%	0	67%	2	33%	1	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	30%	25		
Niger	33%	5	67%	10	25%	1	75%	3	100%	1	0%	0	43%	3	57%	4	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0		



APPENDIX 5-4	POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT				ECONOMY				SCIENCE AND HEALTH				SOCIAL AND LEGAL				CRIME AND VIOLENCE				GENDER & RELATED				CELEBRITY, ARTS AND MEDIA, SPORTS				OTHER			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Nigeria	16%	18	84%	95	9%	13	91%	134	29%	6	71%	15	13%	11	87%	71	15%	11	85%	60	50%	3	50%	3	10%	2	90%	18	0%	0	0%	0
Norway	31%	30	69%	67	29%	35	71%	85	39%	41	61%	64	58%	21	42%	15	24%	11	76%	35	0%	0	0%	0	24%	12	76%	39	0%	0	100%	2
Pakistan	13%	49	87%	329	3%	1	97%	35	9%	2	91%	20	13%	10	87%	68	28%	29	72%	76	45%	29	55%	36	10%	2	90%	19	0%	0	0%	0
Palestine	9%	5	91%	48	8%	4	92%	45	18%	4	82%	18	22%	2	78%	7	20%	16	80%	66	75%	3	25%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Papua New Guinea	21%	3	79%	11	17%	1	83%	5	14%	2	86%	12	13%	3	88%	21	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0
Paraguay	11%	5	89%	41	21%	11	79%	41	15%	9	85%	52	20%	10	80%	40	21%	10	79%	38	67%	2	33%	1	25%	3	75%	9	25%	3	75%	9
Peru	8%	6	92%	69	29%	27	71%	65	30%	25	70%	57	44%	29	56%	37	32%	62	68%	129	54%	13	46%	11	42%	42	58%	59	0%	0	0%	0
Poland	14%	37	86%	232	20%	18	80%	71	32%	49	68%	102	28%	40	72%	101	37%	74	63%	126	0%	0	100%	4	84%	16	16%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Portugal	27%	20	73%	54	40%	27	60%	41	32%	31	68%	65	52%	27	48%	25	41%	17	59%	24	0%	0	0%	0	11%	4	89%	34	0%	0	0%	0
Puerto Rico	32%	27	68%	57	25%	2	75%	6	21%	9	79%	33	65%	22	35%	12	47%	9	53%	10	65%	15	35%	8	20%	12	80%	47	20%	1	80%	4
Romania	26%	97	74%	276	37%	16	63%	27	46%	29	54%	34	43%	37	57%	49	26%	8	74%	23	60%	3	40%	2	46%	67	54%	80	0%	0	0%	0
Russian Federation	12%	9	88%	67	23%	10	77%	34	47%	8	53%	9	31%	19	69%	42	42%	5	58%	7	0%	0	0%	0	39%	9	61%	14	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	14%	3	86%	18	16%	3	84%	16	22%	2	78%	7	18%	11	82%	50	10%	1	90%	9	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	17%	1	83%	5
Serbia	16%	15	84%	80	28%	13	72%	34	34%	18	66%	35	13%	7	87%	46	9%	12	91%	115	67%	2	33%	1	26%	13	74%	37	0%	0	0%	0
Seychelles	14%	2	86%	12	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0	40%	2	60%	3	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	4	50%	3	50%	3
Sierra Leone	86%	6	14%	1	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	46%	11	54%	13	42%	19	58%	26	35%	6	65%	11	31%	11	69%	25	43%	24	57%	32	61%	11	39%	7	17%	5	83%	25	12%	2	88%	15
South Sudan	10%	3	90%	26	27%	8	73%	22	14%	1	86%	6	17%	3	83%	15	14%	1	86%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	20%	50	80%	194	43%	61	57%	80	42%	93	58%	129	37%	32	63%	54	26%	32	74%	89	82%	28	18%	6	7%	8	93%	100	26%	49	74%	139
Suriname	38%	9	63%	15	34%	10	66%	19	25%	1	75%	3	53%	8	47%	7	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0	0%	0	40%	2	60%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Sweden	34%	30	66%	57	47%	60	53%	67	44%	34	56%	44	30%	50	70%	116	24%	19	76%	59	80%	4	20%	1	49%	37	51%	39	0%	0	100%	7
Switzerland	24%	85	76%	276	22%	36	78%	126	25%	21	75%	63	37%	50	63%	85	26%	11	74%	31	75%	3	25%	1	36%	66	64%	119	100%	2	0%	0
Taiwan Province of China	28%	83	72%	217	32%	44	68%	95	25%	18	75%	53	32%	26	68%	56	26%	23	74%	67	25%	1	75%	3	39%	21	61%	33	0%	0	100%	2
Tanzania	21%	16	79%	59	40%	31	60%	46	38%	9	63%	15	30%	26	70%	60	17%	1	83%	5	0%	0	0%	0	24%	8	76%	26	25%	9	75%	27
Togo	46%	33	54%	38	23%	5	77%	17	21%	4	79%	15	10%	2	90%	19	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6	39%	16	61%	25
Trinidad and Tobago	36%	5	64%	9	13%	2	88%	14	43%	9	57%	12	30%	3	70%	7	31%	11	69%	25	0%	0	0%	0	20%	6	80%	24	25%	1	75%	3
Tunisia	9%	8	91%	86	19%	8	81%	34	26%	28	74%	81	25%	25	75%	74	39%	20	61%	31	0%	0	0%	0	13%	9	87%	61	0%	0	0%	0
Turkey	10%	16	90%	152	19%	18	81%	78	29%	52	71%	129	22%	46	78%	161	23%	76	77%	257	32%	9	68%	19	34%	21	66%	41	18%	32	82%	143
Uganda	19%	50	81%	214	24%	12	76%	37	41%	18	59%	26	33%	38	67%	78	23%	9	77%	30	50%	1	50%	1	15%	4	85%	22	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	19%	4	81%	17	21%	8	79%	31	41%	19	59%	27	41%	9	59%	13	18%	3	82%	14	100%	1	0%	0	27%	8	73%	22	40%	4	60%	6
United States of America	30%	102	70%	236	35%	36	65%	67	25%	22	75%	65	45%	85	55%	105	33%	15	67%	30	50%	1	50%	1	38%	27	62%	44	0%	0	0%	0
Uruguay	27%	138	73%	378	12%	6	88%	45	46%	19	54%	22	29%	12	71%	30	26%	48	74%	137	0%	0	0%	0	1%	1	99%	109	0%	0	0%	0
Venezuela	17%	33	83%	158	13%	4	87%	27	27%	12	73%	32	13%	5	88%	35	18%	3	82%	14	50%	2	50%	2	28%	5	72%	13	0%	0	100%	4
Vietnam	21%	5	79%	19	29%	9	71%	22	16%	3	84%	16	30%	15	70%	35	42%	5	58%	7	67%	2	33%	1	67%	4	33%	2	38%	6	63%	10
Zambia	100%	7	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	67%	2	33%	1	100%	4	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	67%	2	33%	1	33%	1	67%	2
Zimbabwe	19%	12	81%	52	9%	4	91%	43	38%	8	62%	13	26%	23	74%	67	25%	16	75%	48	100%	1	0%	0	48%	13	52%	14	0%	0	0%	0



6. Function of subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news

APPENDIX 5-6	DO NOT KNOW				SUBJECT				SPOKESPERSON				EXPERT OR COMMENTATOR				PERSONAL EXPERIENCE				EYE WITNESS				POPULAR OPINION				OTHER						
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male				
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	0%	0	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	100%	11	0%	0	100%	3	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0			
Argentina	14%	10	86%	61	21%	67	79%	257	21%	20	79%	76	21%	11	79%	41	33%	8	67%	16	36%	4	64%	7	33%	3	67%	6	10%	5	90%	44			
Australia	0%	0	0%	0	28%	161	72%	405	26%	62	74%	179	34%	74	66%	145	50%	60	50%	59	57%	4	43%	3	35%	6	65%	11	57%	4	43%	3			
Austria	0%	0	0%	0	27%	10	73%	27	28%	11	73%	29	6%	1	94%	16	14%	1	86%	6	0%	0	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0			
Bangladesh	100%	1	0%	0	28%	57	72%	150	5%	10	95%	183	9%	12	91%	119	25%	14	75%	43	0%	0	100%	3	20%	3	80%	12	100%	3	0%	0			
Belgium - French and Flemish	50%	1	50%	1	24%	57	76%	182	28%	23	72%	60	11%	5	89%	39	35%	12	65%	22	50%	7	50%	7	38%	5	62%	8	100%	1	0%	0			
Benin	0%	0	100%	2	20%	3	80%	12	24%	9	76%	29	16%	5	84%	26	45%	18	55%	22	28%	5	72%	13	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
Bolivia	17%	5	83%	24	22%	44	78%	156	21%	65	79%	238	25%	19	75%	57	33%	13	67%	26	30%	9	70%	21	42%	23	58%	32	25%	1	75%	3			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0%	0	100%	1	11%	15	89%	117	23%	8	77%	27	21%	44	79%	168	42%	13	58%	18	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	21%	3	79%	11	24%	7	76%	22	50%	4	50%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0			
Brazil	43%	9	57%	12	24%	64	76%	206	16%	24	84%	127	25%	27	75%	81	59%	44	41%	31	43%	6	57%	8	29%	5	71%	12	27%	18	73%	48			
Bulgaria	0%	0	100%	1	38%	18	63%	30	25%	3	75%	9	29%	5	71%	12	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
Burkina Faso	0%	0	100%	2	16%	28	84%	145	19%	16	81%	68	21%	6	79%	22	0%	0	100%	2	13%	6	88%	42	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	0%	0			
Cambodia	0%	0	0%	0	29%	5	71%	12	25%	4	75%	12	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	67%	2			
Cameroon	13%	6	88%	42	15%	13	85%	72	18%	14	82%	63	21%	5	79%	19	25%	1	75%	3	30%	3	70%	7	58%	7	42%	5	0%	0	0%	0			
Canada	0%	0	0%	0	27%	104	73%	278	30%	37	70%	85	35%	48	65%	89	43%	20	57%	27	67%	2	33%	1	0%	0	100%	2	100%	2	0%	0			
Cayman Islands	0%	0	0%	0	25%	4	75%	12	45%	19	55%	23	33%	1	67%	2	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1			
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	5	13%	3	87%	20	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0			
Chad	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	29%	10	71%	24	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
Chile	22%	2	78%	7	26%	63	74%	180	22%	79	78%	277	29%	28	71%	69	32%	25	68%	53	0%	0	100%	7	45%	22	55%	27	11%	2	89%	17			
People's Republic of China	100%	2	0%	0	32%	24	68%	51	20%	24	80%	94	27%	13	73%	35	39%	19	61%	30	22%	2	78%	7	0%	0	100%	2	14%	1	86%	6			
Colombia	0%	0	100%	5	24%	29	76%	92	26%	14	74%	39	22%	11	78%	40	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	100%	11	29%	2	71%	5	0%	0	0%	0			
Congo	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0			
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	17%	1	83%	5	26%	9	74%	26	14%	8	86%	49	19%	3	81%	13	29%	5	71%	12	13%	1	88%	7	33%	6	67%	12	11%	2	89%	16			
Costa Rica	44%	8	56%	10	29%	34	71%	85	27%	39	73%	106	31%	36	69%	81	61%	11	39%	7	42%	10	58%	14	9%	2	91%	21	0%	0	100%	1			
Cuba	0%	0	100%	1	15%	16	85%	94	22%	16	78%	57	44%	8	56%	10	29%	2	71%	5	0%	0	0%	0	50%	2	50%	2	30%	6	70%	14			
Cyprus	0%	0	0%	0	19%	66	81%	274	14%	5	86%	31	20%	8	80%	32	45%	9	55%	11	33%	3	67%	6	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
Denmark	0%	0	0%	0	29%	4	71%	10	36%	57	64%	103	25%	22	75%	67	58%	21	42%	15	0%	0	0%	0	40%	4	60%	6	0%	0	0%	0			
Dominica	0%	0	0%	0	33%	2	67%	4	38%	3	63%	5	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0			
Dominican Republic	0%	0	100%	2	14%	8	86%	48	20%	10	80%	40	13%	3	88%	21	100%	2	0%	0	40%	6	60%	9	58%	7	42%	5	38%	8	62%	13			
Ecuador	0%	0	0%	0	20%	71	80%	276	28%	21	72%	53	26%	14	74%	39	33%	6	67%	12	8%	1	92%	12	52%	12	48%	11	0%	0	0%	0			
Egypt	0%	0	0%	0	12%	9	88%	66	11%	11	89%	89	11%	3	89%	25	40%	4	60%	6	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
El Salvador	15%	2	85%	11	17%	9	83%	43	30%	11	70%	26	20%	11	80%	45	17%	2	83%	10	67%	4	33%	2	60%	6	40%	4	27%	6	73%	16			
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	21%	5	79%	19	9%	2	91%	21	24%	13	76%	42	55%	11	45%	9	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
Eswatini	0%	0	100%	2	24%	8	76%	26	29%	12	71%	29	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0			
Ethiopia	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	15	14%	8	86%	50	8%	3	92%	36	40%	2	60%	3	17%	1	83%	5	9%	1	91%	10	25%	1	75%	3			
Fiji	100%	1	0%	0	25%	10	75%	30	22%	8	78%	29	31%	5	69%	11	67%	2	33%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1			
Finland	50%	1	50%	1	25%	29	75%	89	34%	49	66%	96	26%	14	74%	39	56%	19	44%	15	50%	2	50%	2	64%	7	36%	4	100%	1	0%	0			



APPENDIX 5-6	DO NOT KNOW				SUBJECT				SPOKESPERSON				EXPERT OR COMMENTATOR				PERSONAL EXPERIENCE				EYE WITNESS				POPULAR OPINION				OTHER				
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	
France	25%	2	75%	6	27%	153	73%	411	25%	54	75%	163	24%	41	76%	127	46%	32	54%	37	39%	29	61%	45	15%	4	85%	23	5%	1	95%	20	
Gabon	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	50%	2	50%	2	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	
Gambia	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1	75%	3	12%	3	88%	23	18%	2	82%	9	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	
Georgia	67%	2	33%	1	30%	65	70%	152	26%	66	74%	187	47%	20	53%	23	40%	10	60%	15	47%	9	53%	10	31%	4	69%	9	67%	2	33%	1	
Ghana	0%	0	0%	0	18%	39	82%	180	13%	74	87%	494	14%	10	86%	64	46%	12	54%	14	0%	0	100%	19	24%	12	76%	38	0%	0	0%	0	
Greenland	0%	0	100%	1	42%	5	58%	7	39%	23	61%	36	75%	3	25%	1	50%	5	50%	5	0%	0	100%	2	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	0%	0	
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	34%	11	66%	21	36%	13	64%	23	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	67%	4	33%	2	
Guatemala	50%	1	50%	1	23%	39	77%	128	14%	10	86%	63	34%	14	66%	27	20%	3	80%	12	50%	5	50%	5	50%	2	50%	2	40%	2	60%	3	
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	31%	4	69%	9	0%	0	100%	3	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6	
Guyana	0%	0	0%	0	13%	3	87%	20	0%	0	100%	16	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	
Haiti	8%	1	92%	11	25%	9	75%	27	19%	15	81%	64	13%	4	87%	26	100%	3	0%	0	70%	7	30%	3	50%	1	50%	1	7%	9	93%	121	
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	0%	0	24%	40	76%	127	23%	27	77%	90	18%	15	82%	69	71%	10	29%	4	0%	0	100%	1	67%	6	33%	3	0%	0	0%	0	
Iceland	0%	0	0%	0	18%	5	82%	23	42%	26	58%	36	18%	2	82%	9	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	
India	19%	3	81%	13	18%	97	82%	446	8%	19	92%	220	8%	4	92%	45	27%	6	73%	16	0%	0	100%	19	8%	3	93%	37	20%	1	80%	4	
Indonesia	0%	0	100%	1	10%	5	90%	43	11%	11	89%	92	24%	7	76%	22	50%	2	50%	2	30%	3	70%	7	33%	1	67%	2	100%	1	0%	0	
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	43%	3	57%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Ireland	0%	0	0%	0	31%	34	69%	74	17%	14	83%	68	31%	15	69%	34	42%	10	58%	14	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	2	
Israel	0%	0	0%	0	13%	27	87%	174	0%	0	100%	6	11%	7	89%	54	19%	3	81%	13	0%	0	100%	8	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	
Italy	29%	2	71%	5	24%	73	76%	232	30%	34	70%	81	12%	9	88%	67	33%	3	67%	6	0%	0	100%	4	63%	5	38%	3	50%	1	50%	1	
Jamaica	0%	0	0%	0	32%	25	68%	53	21%	16	79%	59	43%	13	57%	17	55%	17	45%	14	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Japan	50%	3	50%	3	18%	19	82%	85	4%	3	96%	77	13%	1	88%	7	29%	16	71%	39	0%	0	0%	0	50%	10	50%	10	100%	3	0%	0	
Jordan	0%	0	100%	5	20%	29	80%	113	14%	23	86%	141	20%	17	80%	69	13%	2	88%	14	3%	1	97%	32	0%	0	100%	7	100%	1	0%	0	
Kenya	0%	0	0%	0	7%	5	93%	62	18%	13	82%	58	17%	7	83%	34	38%	12	63%	20	29%	7	71%	17	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Kyrgyzstan	17%	1	83%	5	16%	11	84%	58	21%	11	79%	42	42%	5	58%	7	20%	7	80%	28	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	
Lebanon	0%	0	0%	0	14%	14	86%	84	13%	4	87%	26	24%	4	76%	13	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	5	40%	2	60%	3	0%	0	0%	0	
Luxembourg	33%	1	67%	2	15%	13	85%	75	33%	15	67%	31	20%	3	80%	12	17%	1	83%	5	19%	6	81%	26	60%	3	40%	2	0%	0	100%	10	
Macao	0%	0	0%	0	22%	16	78%	58	27%	23	73%	61	13%	2	88%	14	68%	13	32%	6	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	
Malawi	0%	0	0%	0	25%	18	75%	54	19%	20	81%	88	33%	22	67%	44	36%	4	64%	7	40%	2	60%	3	33%	1	67%	2	83%	5	17%	1	
Malaysia	0%	0	100%	1	15%	49	85%	278	13%	21	87%	140	10%	4	90%	37	43%	9	57%	12	33%	2	67%	4	29%	2	71%	5	0%	0	0%	0	
Mali	9%	9	91%	91	10%	8	90%	74	12%	3	88%	23	20%	6	80%	24	17%	2	83%	10	8%	2	92%	23	8%	1	92%	12	18%	2	82%	9	
Malta	60%	3	40%	2	24%	80	76%	260	25%	17	75%	50	36%	33	64%	59	59%	16	41%	11	42%	5	58%	7	50%	3	50%	3	17%	3	83%	15	
Mexico	33%	3	67%	6	31%	209	69%	457	31%	56	69%	123	18%	5	82%	23	42%	5	58%	7	43%	3	57%	4	83%	5	17%	1	18%	8	82%	37	
Moldova	63%	5	38%	3	27%	29	73%	80	31%	20	69%	44	40%	32	60%	48	42%	31	58%	42	37%	7	63%	12	40%	4	60%	6	40%	2	60%	3	
Mongolia	7%	1	93%	13	19%	20	81%	84	7%	1	93%	14	31%	27	69%	60	45%	14	55%	17	33%	1	67%	2	20%	3	80%	12	0%	0	0%	0	
Morocco	9%	4	91%	42	25%	27	75%	80	5%	4	95%	69	18%	3	82%	14	46%	6	54%	7	0%	0	100%	4	50%	1	50%	1	23%	3	77%	10	
Myanmar	25%	1	75%	3	5%	2	95%	40	23%	13	77%	44	50%	1	50%	1	21%	3	79%	11	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	10	0%	0	100%	4	
Namibia	75%	3	25%	1	29%	7	71%	17	37%	11	63%	19	23%	3	77%	10	50%	5	50%	5	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	
Nepal	18%	11	82%	49	27%	95	73%	251	14%	21	86%	125	20%	18	80%	73	22%	20	78%	69	24%	4	76%	13	31%	15	69%	34	31%	9	69%	20	
Netherlands	38%	3	63%	5	25%	49	75%	148	33%	18	67%	37	21%	14	79%	52	41%	11	59%	16	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	7	58%	14	42%	10	
New Zealand	0%	0	0%	0	36%	25	64%	45	35%	27	65%	51	34%	11	66%	21	27%	9	73%	24	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Nicaragua	0%	0	0%	0	17%	5	83%	24	32%	10	68%	21	67%	6	33%	3	50%	1	50%	1	42%	5	58%	7	25%	2	75%	6	0%	0	100%	2	



APPENDIX 5-6	DO NOT KNOW				SUBJECT				SPOKESPERSON				EXPERT OR COMMENTATOR				PERSONAL EXPERIENCE				EYE WITNESS				POPULAR OPINION				OTHER			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Niger	0%	0	0%	0	21%	3	79%	11	67%	6	33%	3	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nigeria	9%	2	91%	21	13%	21	87%	142	11%	13	89%	102	17%	25	83%	122	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	3	50%	1	50%	1
Norway	0%	0	0%	0	29%	30	71%	74	29%	63	71%	151	29%	18	71%	45	48%	16	52%	17	50%	1	50%	1	56%	22	44%	17	0%	0	100%	2
Pakistan	29%	2	71%	5	18%	90	82%	423	16%	19	84%	102	12%	3	88%	22	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	15%	5	85%	28	75%	3	25%	1
Palestine	0%	0	0%	0	22%	13	78%	46	12%	11	88%	84	13%	6	87%	39	27%	4	73%	11	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Papua New Guinea	50%	1	50%	1	19%	4	81%	17	18%	3	82%	14	13%	1	88%	7	0%	0	100%	6	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	2
Paraguay	12%	4	88%	29	19%	20	81%	85	24%	16	76%	51	10%	5	90%	43	31%	5	69%	11	0%	0	100%	2	38%	3	63%	5	0%	0	100%	2
Peru	42%	10	58%	14	32%	104	68%	217	22%	25	78%	88	18%	16	82%	72	59%	13	41%	9	56%	23	44%	18	69%	9	31%	4	57%	4	43%	3
Poland	40%	2	60%	3	27%	43	73%	115	19%	43	81%	180	21%	68	79%	259	38%	23	62%	38	63%	30	38%	18	50%	25	50%	25	0%	0	100%	1
Portugal	57%	4	43%	3	27%	39	73%	105	31%	38	69%	86	24%	5	76%	16	55%	35	45%	29	67%	2	33%	1	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Puerto Rico	50%	4	50%	4	32%	39	68%	84	33%	16	67%	32	42%	16	58%	22	25%	2	75%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	41%	20	59%	29
Romania	100%	1	0%	0	30%	153	70%	350	29%	16	71%	40	38%	27	63%	45	52%	32	48%	30	47%	7	53%	8	53%	19	47%	17	100%	2	0%	0
Russian Federation	0%	0	100%	5	23%	17	77%	57	24%	11	76%	35	22%	11	78%	39	38%	11	62%	18	50%	7	50%	7	11%	1	89%	8	33%	2	67%	4
Senegal	33%	1	67%	2	18%	15	82%	70	13%	1	88%	7	13%	3	88%	21	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1
Serbia	0%	0	100%	1	18%	58	82%	260	14%	3	86%	19	14%	8	86%	49	46%	6	54%	7	14%	1	86%	6	44%	4	56%	5	0%	0	0%	0
Seychelles	0%	0	100%	1	22%	4	78%	14	18%	2	82%	9	75%	3	25%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	67%	4	33%	2	67%	2	33%	1	50%	1	50%	1	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	0%	0	100%	5	41%	22	59%	32	33%	36	67%	73	33%	14	67%	29	57%	16	43%	12	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	18%	3	82%	14	19%	8	81%	35	5%	1	95%	18	67%	2	33%	1	100%	1	0%	0	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	2
Spain	25%	7	75%	21	22%	112	78%	402	34%	76	66%	146	34%	30	66%	57	50%	63	50%	62	29%	12	71%	29	50%	44	50%	44	24%	9	76%	29
Suriname	0%	0	100%	1	22%	5	78%	18	31%	11	69%	25	50%	4	50%	4	67%	2	33%	1	0%	0	100%	1	88%	7	13%	1	0%	0	100%	2
Sweden	0%	0	100%	2	42%	66	58%	90	37%	103	63%	173	21%	15	79%	56	46%	37	54%	43	20%	1	80%	4	50%	3	50%	3	27%	7	73%	19
Switzerland	0%	0	0%	0	28%	143	72%	368	28%	47	72%	122	20%	35	80%	138	41%	42	59%	60	50%	4	50%	4	100%	1	0%	0	17%	1	83%	5
Taiwan Province of China	50%	1	50%	1	29%	81	71%	197	25%	45	75%	136	20%	31	80%	127	34%	11	66%	21	40%	4	60%	6	53%	28	47%	25	54%	15	46%	13
Tanzania	100%	1	0%	0	32%	34	68%	71	18%	17	82%	75	22%	15	78%	52	68%	15	32%	7	0%	0	100%	1	36%	18	64%	32	0%	0	0%	0
Togo	29%	4	71%	10	49%	19	51%	20	22%	10	78%	35	17%	4	83%	19	33%	1	67%	2	67%	2	33%	1	50%	12	50%	12	29%	6	71%	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	38%	15	63%	25	24%	11	76%	35	20%	5	80%	20	50%	2	50%	2	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2
Tunisia	33%	7	67%	14	21%	62	79%	235	13%	10	87%	66	26%	6	74%	17	32%	6	68%	13	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	0%	0	25%	6	75%	18
Turkey	19%	4	81%	17	24%	140	76%	442	10%	21	90%	196	19%	24	81%	105	32%	47	68%	98	20%	20	80%	82	39%	7	61%	11	22%	7	78%	25
Uganda	50%	1	50%	1	24%	116	76%	359	8%	2	92%	24	47%	8	53%	9	33%	2	67%	4	33%	2	67%	4	14%	1	86%	6	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	100%	1	0%	0	30%	84	70%	196	30%	79	70%	183	26%	60	74%	175	45%	56	55%	68	55%	6	45%	5	44%	22	56%	28	13%	1	88%	7
United States of America	50%	2	50%	2	31%	124	69%	274	26%	34	74%	95	41%	72	59%	105	48%	52	52%	56	10%	1	90%	9	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	0%	0
Uruguay	38%	3	63%	5	23%	134	77%	439	24%	11	76%	35	28%	17	72%	44	62%	8	38%	5	38%	3	63%	5	0%	0	0%	0	20%	48	80%	188
Venezuela	38%	6	63%	10	17%	27	83%	130	19%	25	81%	105	11%	2	89%	16	0%	0	100%	5	0%	0	100%	10	27%	3	73%	8	50%	1	50%	1
Vietnam	100%	2	0%	0	36%	14	64%	25	16%	3	84%	16	27%	15	73%	41	29%	4	71%	10	42%	8	58%	11	18%	2	82%	9	100%	1	0%	0
Zambia	0%	0	100%	1	88%	15	12%	2	100%	1	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zimbabwe	20%	1	80%	4	23%	41	77%	137	20%	21	80%	85	33%	1	67%	2	63%	12	37%	7	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



7. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news described as victims

APPENDIX 5-7	VICTIM				NOT A VICTIM			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	100%	1	0%	0	14%	3	86%	19
Argentina	25%	7	75%	21	20%	123	80%	487
Australia	50%	60	50%	60	31%	344	69%	765
Austria	100%	2	0%	0	23%	24	77%	79
Bangladesh	27%	11	73%	30	16%	93	84%	484
Belgium - French and Flemish	54%	14	46%	12	24%	99	76%	308
Benin	0%	0	0%	0	28%	40	72%	104
Bolivia	42%	11	58%	15	24%	170	76%	547
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0%	0	100%	8	20%	81	80%	324
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	27%	14	73%	38
Brazil	63%	19	37%	11	26%	179	74%	517
Bulgaria	56%	5	44%	4	29%	22	71%	53
Burkina Faso	0%	0	0%	0	17%	57	83%	284
Cambodia	27%	4	73%	11	29%	9	71%	22
Cameroon	38%	3	63%	5	18%	47	82%	208
Canada	43%	3	57%	4	31%	213	69%	480
Cayman Islands	0%	0	0%	0	40%	26	60%	39
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	2	12%	4	88%	29
Chad	50%	1	50%	1	30%	11	70%	26
Chile	15%	5	85%	28	26%	215	74%	619
People's Republic of China	44%	4	56%	5	27%	83	73%	220
Colombia	69%	9	31%	4	22%	54	78%	189
Congo	100%	2	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	42%	5	58%	7	18%	29	82%	128
Costa Rica	72%	21	28%	8	28%	122	72%	316
Cuba	0%	0	0%	0	21%	50	79%	183
Cyprus	56%	5	44%	4	20%	91	80%	353
Denmark	67%	6	33%	3	34%	101	66%	198
Dominica	0%	0	0%	0	33%	6	67%	12
Dominican Republic	88%	7	13%	1	23%	41	77%	137
Ecuador	39%	11	61%	17	23%	116	77%	389
Egypt	14%	1	86%	6	12%	26	88%	184
El Salvador	45%	10	55%	12	23%	44	77%	147
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Eswatini	0%	0	100%	2	27%	22	73%	60
Ethiopia	0%	0	100%	9	11%	15	89%	123
Fiji	0%	0	0%	0	28%	29	72%	73
Finland	33%	4	67%	8	33%	118	67%	238
France	63%	35	38%	21	26%	293	74%	816
Gabon	0%	0	100%	2	60%	6	40%	4
Gambia	0%	0	100%	3	15%	6	85%	35
Georgia	33%	3	67%	6	30%	175	70%	403
Ghana	5%	3	95%	60	16%	147	84%	771



APPENDIX 5-7

	VICTIM				NOT A VICTIM			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Greenland	0%	0	0%	0	41%	39	59%	55
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	38%	28	62%	46
Guatemala	46%	18	54%	21	22%	63	78%	220
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	22%	5	78%	18
Guyana	0%	0	100%	5	10%	3	90%	28
Haiti	33%	6	67%	12	16%	45	84%	240
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Iceland	0%	0	100%	1	34%	36	66%	70
India	48%	27	52%	29	13%	116	87%	779
Indonesia	25%	2	75%	6	15%	29	85%	164
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	67%	6	33%	3	27%	73	73%	196
Israel	60%	6	40%	4	12%	35	88%	258
Italy	67%	28	33%	14	22%	107	78%	388
Jamaica	32%	8	68%	17	33%	62	67%	124
Japan	69%	11	31%	5	18%	47	82%	217
Jordan	8%	2	92%	22	16%	72	84%	366
Kenya	29%	5	71%	12	19%	43	81%	182
Kyrgyzstan	60%	3	40%	2	19%	33	81%	142
Lebanon	100%	2	0%	0	15%	23	85%	133
Luxembourg	0%	0	100%	3	21%	42	79%	159
Macao	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Malawi	0%	0	0%	0	27%	72	73%	199
Malaysia	50%	8	50%	8	15%	80	85%	471
Mali	50%	10	50%	10	9%	25	91%	247
Malta	53%	29	47%	26	26%	137	74%	389
Mexico	63%	46	37%	27	29%	254	71%	636
Moldova	56%	14	44%	11	34%	122	66%	232
Mongolia	67%	4	33%	2	25%	67	75%	200
Morocco	44%	7	56%	9	16%	43	84%	222
Myanmar	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	57%	46	43%	35	22%	167	78%	606
Netherlands	0%	0	0%	0	32%	105	68%	225
New Zealand	43%	9	57%	12	34%	67	67%	133
Nicaragua	100%	2	0%	0	30%	28	70%	64
Niger	100%	1	0%	0	17%	1	83%	5
Nigeria	33%	5	67%	10	13%	61	87%	393
Norway	45%	9	55%	11	32%	146	68%	305
Pakistan	43%	15	57%	20	16%	108	84%	566
Palestine	10%	2	90%	19	16%	32	84%	163
Papua New Guinea	33%	1	67%	2	20%	2	80%	8
Paraguay	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Peru	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1
Poland	46%	17	54%	20	27%	226	73%	616
Portugal	50%	6	50%	6	34%	121	66%	239



APPENDIX 5-7	VICTIM				NOT A VICTIM			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Puerto Rico	79%	15	21%	4	33%	84	67%	173
Romania	53%	21	48%	19	33%	238	67%	477
Russian Federation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	33%	1	67%	2	17%	21	83%	101
Serbia	14%	3	86%	19	19%	79	81%	338
Seychelles	0%	0	0%	0	26%	9	74%	25
Sierra Leone	80%	4	20%	1	83%	5	17%	1
South Africa	80%	4	20%	1	37%	89	63%	152
South Sudan	100%	3	0%	0	17%	15	83%	75
Spain	61%	40	39%	26	30%	336	70%	766
Suriname	0%	0	100%	2	35%	28	65%	52
Sweden	42%	19	58%	26	37%	224	63%	381
Switzerland	52%	27	48%	25	28%	262	72%	690
Taiwan Province of China	26%	12	74%	35	29%	204	71%	495
Tanzania	36%	9	64%	16	29%	95	71%	231
Togo	67%	4	33%	2	33%	53	67%	107
Trinidad and Tobago	50%	7	50%	7	25%	26	75%	78
Tunisia	55%	43	45%	35	14%	53	86%	329
Turkey	31%	94	69%	209	19%	209	81%	874
Uganda	43%	17	58%	23	23%	116	77%	384
United Kingdom	48%	29	52%	31	31%	284	69%	640
United States of America	46%	46	54%	54	34%	275	66%	537
Uruguay	38%	16	62%	26	23%	212	77%	704
Venezuela	24%	4	76%	13	17%	49	83%	245
Vietnam	40%	4	60%	6	30%	49	70%	112
Zambia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zimbabwe	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0

8. Subjects & sources in newspaper, television and radio news, mentioned by family status

APPENDIX 5-8	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	100%	1	0%	0	14%	3	86%	19
Argentina	57%	28	43%	21	17%	99	83%	488
Australia	56%	101	44%	80	27%	270	73%	725
Austria	60%	3	40%	2	23%	23	77%	77
Bangladesh	64%	32	36%	18	12%	68	88%	492
Belgium	50%	8	50%	8	25%	104	75%	312
Benin	100%	2	0%	0	27%	38	73%	104
Bolivia	56%	25	44%	20	22%	154	78%	538



APPENDIX 5-8

	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42%	10	58%	14	18%	71	82%	320
Botswana	45%	5	55%	6	22%	9	78%	32
Brazil	52%	44	48%	40	24%	153	76%	486
Bulgaria	83%	5	17%	1	28%	22	72%	56
Burkina Faso	40%	2	60%	3	16%	55	84%	281
Cambodia	50%	3	50%	3	23%	6	77%	20
Cameroon	25%	3	75%	9	19%	46	81%	202
Canada	56%	33	44%	26	28%	180	72%	456
Cayman Islands	0%	0	100%	1	41%	26	59%	38
Central African Republic	100%	1	0%	0	9%	3	91%	29
Chad	50%	1	50%	1	29%	10	71%	25
Chile	50%	15	50%	15	25%	205	75%	619
People's Republic of China	39%	9	61%	14	26%	76	74%	211
Colombia	75%	6	25%	2	21%	51	79%	194
Congo	0%	0	0%	0	100%	7	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	35%	7	65%	13	17%	26	83%	126
Costa Rica	57%	17	43%	13	28%	123	72%	312
Cuba	39%	13	61%	20	19%	37	82%	163
Cyprus	35%	8	65%	15	20%	84	80%	339
Denmark	57%	4	43%	3	34%	103	66%	198
Dominica	0%	0	0%	0	33%	6	67%	12
Dominican Republic	100%	4	0%	0	22%	39	78%	138
Ecuador	65%	11	35%	6	22%	114	78%	397
Egypt	0%	0	100%	1	13%	27	87%	188
El Salvador	57%	4	43%	3	24%	47	77%	153
Estonia	67%	2	33%	1	22%	26	78%	90
Eswatini	75%	3	25%	1	26%	21	74%	60
Ethiopia	0%	0	100%	3	12%	16	88%	121
Fiji	67%	8	33%	4	23%	21	77%	69
Finland	62%	13	38%	8	31%	109	69%	238
France	60%	40	40%	27	26%	276	74%	805
Gabon	100%	1	0%	0	50%	5	50%	5
Gambia	0%	0	0%	0	14%	6	86%	38
Georgia	100%	1	0%	0	30%	176	70%	403
Ghana	78%	7	22%	2	15%	140	85%	807
Greenland	100%	1	0%	0	41%	38	59%	54
Grenada	0%	0	100%	2	38%	28	62%	46
Guatemala	52%	17	48%	16	21%	59	79%	222
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	22%	5	78%	18
Guyana	0%	0	0%	0	8%	3	92%	35
Haiti	57%	4	43%	3	15%	45	85%	248
Hong Kong SAR PRC	100%	7	0%	0	23%	90	77%	295
Iceland	100%	2	0%	0	32%	33	68%	71
India	36%	31	64%	54	12%	102	88%	746
Indonesia	56%	5	44%	4	13%	25	87%	165
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	50%	4	50%	4
Ireland	52%	11	48%	10	26%	64	74%	186
Israel	44%	12	56%	15	9%	25	91%	244
Italy	66%	27	34%	14	21%	100	79%	385
Jamaica	55%	16	45%	13	29%	55	71%	132
Japan	64%	16	36%	9	16%	39	84%	212
Jordan	45%	10	55%	12	15%	64	85%	368



APPENDIX 5-8

	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Kenya	40%	4	60%	6	18%	40	82%	186
Kyrgyzstan	0%	0	100%	1	20%	35	80%	142
Lebanon	0%	0	0%	0	16%	25	84%	132
Luxembourg	33%	5	67%	10	19%	37	81%	153
Macao	71%	5	29%	2	27%	53	73%	141
Malawi	43%	3	57%	4	26%	69	74%	195
Malaysia	47%	24	53%	27	12%	63	88%	450
Mali	63%	5	38%	3	10%	28	90%	253
Malta	51%	23	49%	22	26%	137	74%	386
Mexico	43%	18	57%	24	30%	275	70%	631
Moldova	59%	16	41%	11	33%	112	67%	227
Mongolia	64%	9	36%	5	23%	58	77%	197
Morocco	50%	4	50%	4	16%	44	84%	223
Myanmar	33%	1	67%	2	15%	19	85%	111
Namibia	38%	3	63%	5	36%	27	64%	49
Nepal	52%	12	48%	11	23%	180	78%	620
Netherlands	65%	15	35%	8	27%	98	73%	271
New Zealand	50%	5	50%	5	33%	67	67%	139
Nicaragua	50%	2	50%	2	30%	27	70%	62
Niger	0%	0	100%	1	38%	9	63%	15
Nigeria	33%	3	67%	6	14%	61	86%	389
Norway	58%	15	42%	11	31%	135	69%	296
Pakistan	53%	49	47%	44	12%	73	88%	538
Palestine	25%	1	75%	3	15%	33	85%	182
Papua New Guinea	0%	0	100%	5	18%	10	82%	47
Paraguay	50%	5	50%	5	18%	48	82%	225
Peru	58%	32	42%	23	30%	172	70%	404
Poland	48%	26	52%	28	25%	208	75%	610
Portugal	71%	24	29%	10	31%	102	69%	232
Puerto Rico	60%	9	40%	6	34%	88	66%	171
Romania	49%	58	51%	60	31%	198	69%	431
Russian Federation	46%	12	54%	14	23%	48	77%	159
Senegal	25%	1	75%	3	17%	20	83%	101
Serbia	29%	7	71%	17	18%	73	82%	331
Seychelles	0%	0	0%	0	26%	9	74%	25
Sierra Leone	100%	1	0%	0	71%	10	29%	4
South Africa	62%	18	38%	11	33%	70	67%	143
South Sudan	100%	2	0%	0	15%	13	85%	75
Spain	59%	23	41%	16	30%	329	70%	770
Suriname	33%	2	67%	4	36%	27	64%	49
Sweden	51%	24	49%	23	36%	210	64%	367
Switzerland	49%	39	51%	41	26%	235	74%	660
Taiwan Province of China	39%	16	61%	25	29%	200	71%	501
Tanzania	72%	13	28%	5	27%	87	73%	233
Togo	33%	1	67%	2	34%	55	66%	106
Trinidad and Tobago	50%	9	50%	9	25%	28	75%	82
Tunisia	33%	3	67%	6	21%	92	79%	354
Turkey	43%	87	57%	117	17%	183	83%	863
Uganda	50%	13	50%	13	23%	117	77%	390
United Kingdom	50%	70	50%	70	29%	240	71%	597
United States of America	32%	35	68%	75	35%	253	65%	473
Uruguay	34%	30	66%	57	23%	194	77%	664



APPENDIX 5-8

	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Venezuela	73%	8	27%	3	17%	56	83%	282
Vietnam	50%	13	50%	13	27%	36	73%	98
Zambia	86%	6	14%	1	83%	15	17%	3
Zimbabwe	50%	3	50%	3	24%	74	76%	234

9. Subjects & sources quoted directly in newspapers

APPENDIX 5-9	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	20%	24	80%	99	16%	37	84%	196
Australia	35%	120	65%	226	38%	119	62%	193
Austria	31%	11	69%	25	24%	7	76%	22
Bangladesh	11%	32	89%	259	23%	36	78%	124
Belgium	27%	26	73%	70	28%	33	72%	83
Benin	30%	14	70%	32	17%	5	83%	24
Bolivia	25%	25	75%	77	8%	5	92%	54
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31%	23	69%	52	25%	9	75%	27
Botswana	33%	6	67%	12	25%	2	75%	6
Brazil	28%	44	73%	116	27%	37	73%	100
Bulgaria	10%	1	90%	9	47%	8	53%	9
Burkina Faso	22%	34	78%	122	0%	0	100%	1
Cambodia	11%	1	89%	8	22%	2	78%	7
Cameroon	17%	15	83%	72	42%	5	58%	7
Canada	27%	59	73%	160	35%	50	65%	91
Cayman Islands	48%	16	52%	17	27%	4	73%	11
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	12	0%	0	100%	4
Chad	11%	1	89%	8	0%	0	0%	0
Chile	38%	74	62%	123	10%	3	90%	26
People's Republic of China	29%	15	71%	37	11%	1	89%	8
Colombia	20%	10	80%	40	29%	19	71%	47
Congo	100%	3	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	18%	3	82%	14	0%	0	100%	1
Costa Rica	25%	34	75%	101	32%	23	68%	50
Cuba	18%	7	82%	32	22%	5	78%	18
Cyprus	20%	11	80%	44	25%	25	75%	76
Denmark	33%	54	67%	111	50%	3	50%	3
Dominica	67%	2	33%	1	50%	2	50%	2
Dominican Republic	20%	11	80%	43	22%	17	78%	61
Ecuador	26%	34	74%	97	25%	9	75%	27
Egypt	18%	7	82%	31	13%	11	87%	74
El Salvador	20%	10	80%	39	21%	3	79%	11
Estonia	17%	6	83%	29	10%	2	90%	19
Eswatini	22%	12	78%	42	36%	9	64%	16
Ethiopia	19%	6	81%	25	11%	1	89%	8



APPENDIX 5-9	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Fiji	52%	15	48%	14	23%	5	77%	17
Finland	31%	45	69%	98	30%	41	70%	97
France	29%	66	71%	158	28%	47	72%	119
Gabon	50%	5	50%	5	100%	1	0%	0
Gambia	18%	2	82%	9	7%	1	93%	14
Georgia	13%	5	87%	34	24%	4	76%	13
Ghana	12%	19	88%	136	18%	26	82%	120
Greenland	47%	26	53%	29	0%	0	0%	0
Grenada	100%	2	0%	0	27%	6	73%	16
Guatemala	26%	19	74%	54	20%	9	80%	37
Guinea	25%	2	75%	6	0%	0	100%	1
Guyana	0%	0	100%	8	20%	2	80%	8
Haiti	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2
Hong Kong SAR PRC	12%	8	88%	60	18%	39	82%	175
Iceland	44%	12	56%	15	0%	0	100%	3
India	11%	29	89%	242	18%	59	82%	263
Indonesia	16%	19	84%	97	14%	6	86%	38
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	26%	30	74%	86	36%	16	64%	29
Israel	12%	8	88%	57	20%	17	80%	70
Italy	26%	42	74%	122	22%	39	78%	139
Jamaica	49%	30	51%	31	29%	7	71%	17
Japan	16%	12	84%	62	22%	8	78%	28
Jordan	40%	26	60%	39	28%	35	72%	91
Kenya	19%	21	81%	87	19%	16	81%	67
Kyrgyzstan	4%	1	96%	25	15%	7	85%	40
Lebanon	6%	2	94%	31	8%	1	92%	11
Luxembourg	20%	17	80%	70	20%	7	80%	28
Macao	20%	16	80%	64	30%	14	70%	32
Malawi	32%	29	68%	61	32%	12	68%	26
Malaysia	19%	21	81%	89	19%	30	81%	125
Mali	13%	19	87%	122	2%	1	98%	48
Malta	32%	34	68%	72	28%	86	72%	225
Mexico	31%	40	69%	91	27%	41	73%	113
Moldova	30%	7	70%	16	64%	7	36%	4
Mongolia	24%	17	76%	54	18%	7	82%	31
Morocco	16%	20	84%	103	0%	0	100%	1
Myanmar	23%	7	77%	23	0%	0	100%	10
Namibia	35%	22	65%	41	44%	8	56%	10
Nepal	18%	27	82%	126	30%	127	70%	292
Netherlands	22%	34	78%	119	37%	65	63%	111
New Zealand	41%	29	59%	42	43%	18	57%	24
Nicaragua	0%	0	0%	0	9%	1	91%	10
Niger	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Nigeria	9%	8	91%	78	13%	17	87%	115
Norway	30%	63	70%	148	17%	6	83%	29
Pakistan	17%	29	83%	141	18%	37	82%	172
Palestine	6%	3	94%	50	17%	8	83%	40
Papua New Guinea	13%	2	87%	13	0%	0	0%	0
Paraguay	15%	14	85%	80	11%	5	89%	40
Peru	24%	18	76%	57	23%	18	77%	61
Poland	21%	17	79%	63	24%	12	76%	37



APPENDIX 5-9	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Portugal	42%	36	58%	50	18%	6	82%	27
Puerto Rico	38%	20	62%	32	33%	44	67%	89
Romania	35%	27	65%	51	22%	47	78%	165
Russian Federation	33%	45	67%	93	16%	15	84%	80
Senegal	16%	7	84%	38	0%	0	0%	0
Serbia	18%	16	82%	71	15%	14	85%	78
Seychelles	31%	4	69%	9	0%	0	100%	6
Sierra Leone	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1
South Africa	37%	47	63%	80	17%	3	83%	15
South Sudan	25%	10	75%	30	0%	0	100%	3
Spain	22%	30	78%	104	20%	40	80%	161
Suriname	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3
Sweden	40%	135	60%	204	32%	52	68%	111
Switzerland	26%	114	74%	325	31%	99	69%	218
Taiwan Province of China	16%	10	84%	53	16%	18	84%	92
Tanzania	28%	35	72%	92	10%	1	90%	9
Togo	33%	15	67%	30	0%	0	100%	2
Trinidad and Tobago	22%	15	78%	52	35%	12	65%	22
Tunisia	26%	7	74%	20	20%	26	80%	102
Turkey	24%	33	76%	104	28%	35	72%	92
Uganda	29%	21	71%	51	23%	48	77%	160
United Kingdom	35%	172	65%	321	21%	25	79%	92
United States of America	37%	168	63%	285	31%	92	69%	202
Uruguay	36%	73	64%	131	23%	28	77%	95
Venezuela	25%	6	75%	18	20%	7	80%	28
Vietnam	42%	32	58%	45	25%	4	75%	12
Zambia	83%	5	17%	1	100%	6	0%	0
Zimbabwe	21%	22	79%	85	23%	38	77%	124

10. Subjects & sources appearing in newspaper photographs

APPENDIX 5-10	YES				NO				DO NOT KNOW			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	15%	6	85%	33	19%	62	81%	268	20%	1	80%	4
Australia	40%	71	60%	107	35%	166	65%	310	50%	2	50%	2
Austria	33%	4	67%	8	26%	14	74%	39	0%	0	0%	0
Bangladesh	17%	10	83%	50	15%	57	85%	333	0%	0	0%	0
Belgium	19%	9	81%	39	30%	50	70%	114	0%	0	0%	0
Benin	14%	3	86%	19	27%	8	73%	22	35%	8	65%	15
Bolivia	7%	3	93%	38	21%	24	79%	88	50%	1	50%	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29%	12	71%	29	22%	13	78%	45	54%	7	46%	6
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Brazil	16%	8	84%	43	30%	70	70%	164	23%	3	77%	10
Bulgaria	37%	7	63%	12	33%	3	67%	6	0%	0	0%	0



APPENDIX 5-10	YES				NO				DO NOT KNOW			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Burkina Faso	20%	20	80%	80	32%	13	68%	28	6%	1	94%	17
Cambodia	16%	3	84%	16	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Cameroon	30%	9	70%	21	14%	9	86%	57	67%	2	33%	1
Canada	25%	2	75%	6	33%	15	67%	30	0%	0	0%	0
Cayman Islands	55%	11	45%	9	36%	9	64%	16	0%	0	100%	3
Central African Republic	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	16	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	0%	0	100%	1	14%	1	86%	6	0%	0	0%	0
Chile	58%	42	42%	30	22%	34	78%	119	100%	1	0%	0
People's Republic of China	31%	8	69%	18	22%	7	78%	25	33%	1	67%	2
Colombia	18%	3	82%	14	27%	26	73%	72	0%	0	100%	1
Congo	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	18%	2	82%	9	14%	1	86%	6	0%	0	0%	0
Costa Rica	25%	17	75%	51	28%	39	72%	99	50%	1	50%	1
Cuba	25%	4	75%	12	17%	8	83%	38	0%	0	0%	0
Cyprus	0%	0	100%	25	27%	36	73%	95	0%	0	0%	0
Denmark	34%	10	66%	19	33%	47	67%	95	0%	0	0%	0
Dominica	80%	4	20%	1	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	18%	8	82%	36	25%	20	75%	61	0%	0	100%	7
Ecuador	23%	7	77%	23	26%	34	74%	98	33%	2	67%	4
Egypt	4%	1	96%	25	18%	17	82%	80	0%	0	0%	0
El Salvador	27%	3	73%	8	18%	9	82%	42	50%	1	50%	1
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Eswatini	34%	11	66%	21	23%	11	77%	36	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	25%	1	75%	3	17%	6	83%	30	0%	0	0%	0
Fiji	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Finland	31%	14	69%	31	31%	72	69%	164	0%	0	0%	0
France	39%	31	61%	49	26%	79	74%	227	100%	3	0%	0
Gabon	63%	5	38%	3	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	6%	1	94%	17	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	100%	2
Georgia	18%	6	82%	27	12%	3	88%	22	0%	0	0%	0
Ghana	17%	25	83%	119	13%	20	87%	139	0%	0	0%	0
Greenland	48%	13	52%	14	46%	13	54%	15	0%	0	0%	0
Grenada	29%	2	71%	5	20%	2	80%	8	100%	2	0%	0
Guatemala	17%	10	83%	49	29%	17	71%	42	100%	1	0%	0
Guinea	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	3
Guyana	8%	1	92%	12	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Haiti	0%	0	0%	0	13%	1	88%	7	0%	0	0%	0
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Iceland	40%	4	60%	6	42%	8	58%	11	0%	0	100%	1
India	17%	20	83%	100	15%	67	85%	377	3%	1	97%	28
Indonesia	29%	2	71%	5	12%	9	88%	65	0%	0	0%	0
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	28%	17	72%	43	29%	29	71%	71	0%	0	0%	0
Israel	33%	7	67%	14	13%	17	87%	111	50%	1	50%	1
Italy	24%	16	76%	51	24%	65	76%	205	0%	0	100%	6
Jamaica	41%	12	59%	17	44%	24	56%	31	0%	0	0%	0
Japan	33%	10	67%	20	13%	10	87%	68	0%	0	0%	0
Jordan	41%	13	59%	19	30%	48	70%	111	0%	0	0%	0
Kenya	19%	7	81%	30	20%	30	80%	122	0%	0	100%	1
Kyrgyzstan	11%	2	89%	16	11%	6	89%	49	0%	0	0%	0
Lebanon	0%	0	100%	9	8%	3	92%	33	0%	0	0%	0
Luxembourg	11%	2	89%	16	22%	22	78%	79	0%	0	100%	3
Macao	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



APPENDIX 5-10	YES				NO				DO NOT KNOW			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Malawi	42%	24	58%	33	23%	16	77%	54	100%	1	0%	0
Malaysia	21%	22	79%	82	18%	29	82%	129	0%	0	0%	0
Mali	5%	3	95%	56	12%	16	88%	121	33%	1	67%	2
Malta	30%	19	70%	44	29%	96	71%	234	21%	5	79%	19
Mexico	19%	17	81%	73	32%	60	68%	130	67%	4	33%	2
Moldova	38%	3	63%	5	48%	12	52%	13	0%	0	100%	2
Mongolia	0%	0	100%	25	28%	24	72%	61	0%	0	0%	0
Morocco	24%	4	76%	13	16%	15	84%	81	9%	1	91%	10
Myanmar	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	47%	21	53%	24	24%	108	76%	340	34%	16	66%	31
Netherlands	83%	5	17%	1	43%	29	57%	39	0%	0	0%	0
New Zealand	50%	10	50%	10	40%	36	60%	53	33%	1	67%	2
Nicaragua	0%	0	0%	0	9%	1	91%	10	0%	0	0%	0
Niger	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nigeria	15%	2	85%	11	12%	23	89%	177	0%	0	100%	11
Norway	37%	37	63%	64	22%	32	78%	112	0%	0	0%	0
Pakistan	18%	11	82%	49	17%	56	83%	268	0%	0	0%	0
Palestine	36%	4	64%	7	10%	6	90%	55	0%	0	0%	0
Papua New Guinea	0%	0	100%	8	29%	2	71%	5	0%	0	0%	0
Paraguay	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Peru	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Poland	38%	13	62%	21	16%	15	84%	78	0%	0	0%	0
Portugal	35%	14	65%	26	36%	27	64%	49	60%	3	40%	2
Puerto Rico	37%	15	63%	26	34%	49	66%	95	0%	0	0%	0
Romania	30%	33	70%	76	23%	43	77%	141	0%	0	0%	0
Russian Federation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	0%	0	100%	16	23%	6	77%	20	0%	0	0%	0
Serbia	15%	12	85%	67	18%	18	82%	83	0%	0	0%	0
Seychelles	27%	4	73%	11	11%	1	89%	8	0%	0	0%	0
Sierra Leone	100%	2	0%	0	75%	3	25%	1	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	38%	11	62%	18	34%	38	66%	75	0%	0	0%	0
South Sudan	20%	4	80%	16	26%	6	74%	17	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	14%	8	86%	49	22%	58	78%	208	0%	0	100%	1
Suriname	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Sweden	47%	85	53%	96	32%	102	68%	218	0%	0	0%	0
Switzerland	33%	59	67%	118	27%	152	73%	421	40%	2	60%	3
Taiwan Province of China	18%	5	82%	23	16%	23	84%	122	0%	0	0%	0
Tanzania	13%	4	87%	26	28%	28	72%	72	0%	0	0%	0
Togo	44%	8	56%	10	21%	5	79%	19	67%	2	33%	1
Trinidad and Tobago	38%	10	62%	16	25%	17	75%	50	0%	0	0%	0
Tunisia	4%	2	96%	51	30%	33	70%	77	0%	0	0%	0
Turkey	31%	51	69%	113	17%	14	83%	67	27%	3	73%	8
Uganda	19%	7	81%	30	25%	62	75%	186	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	40%	73	60%	111	29%	124	71%	300	0%	0	0%	0
United States of America	36%	41	64%	72	34%	216	66%	411	0%	0	0%	0
Uruguay	49%	18	51%	19	29%	82	71%	204	50%	1	50%	1
Venezuela	33%	2	67%	4	21%	11	79%	42	0%	0	0%	0
Vietnam	35%	7	65%	13	40%	29	60%	44	0%	0	0%	0
Zambia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zimbabwe	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



11. Presenters and reporters in newspaper, television and radio news

APPENDIX 5-11	PRINT				RADIO								TELEVISION							
	Reporter				Presenter				Reporter				Presenter				Reporter			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	100%	3	0%	0	54%	7	46%	6	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	43%	23	57%	30	30%	30	70%	71	54%	14	46%	12	51%	26	49%	25	50%	13	50%	13
Australia	44%	66	56%	83	42%	31	58%	42	100%	3	0%	0	77%	134	23%	40	43%	38	57%	51
Austria	33%	6	67%	12	76%	13	24%	4	13%	2	87%	13	71%	15	29%	6	68%	13	32%	6
Bangladesh	5%	3	95%	53	65%	15	35%	8	0%	0	100%	2	77%	49	23%	15	21%	7	79%	27
Belgium	37%	15	63%	26	65%	31	35%	17	27%	3	73%	8	34%	32	66%	62	38%	24	63%	40
Benin	24%	8	76%	25	27%	8	73%	22	20%	1	80%	4	100%	9	0%	0	0%	0	100%	7
Bolivia	30%	10	70%	23	26%	16	74%	46	48%	20	52%	22	54%	124	46%	104	43%	77	57%	101
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30%	7	70%	16	100%	47	0%	0	39%	13	61%	20	97%	65	3%	2	67%	22	33%	11
Botswana	43%	12	57%	16	50%	14	50%	14	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Brazil	49%	42	51%	44	40%	25	60%	38	49%	22	51%	23	55%	85	45%	70	42%	32	58%	44
Bulgaria	57%	4	43%	3	33%	5	67%	10	0%	0	0%	0	7%	1	93%	14	70%	14	30%	6
Burkina Faso	33%	22	67%	44	38%	23	62%	37	39%	20	61%	31	51%	23	49%	22	22%	11	78%	39
Cambodia	25%	6	75%	18	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	40%	4	60%	6	0%	0	100%	5
Cameroon	35%	16	65%	30	54%	19	46%	16	78%	7	22%	2	4%	2	96%	44	51%	23	49%	22
Canada	37%	40	63%	68	34%	31	66%	59	31%	21	69%	47	70%	62	30%	26	66%	29	34%	15
Cayman Islands	38%	3	63%	5	100%	12	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	13	22%	2	78%	7	100%	10	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	29%	2	71%	5	0%	0	0%	0	29%	2	71%	5	0%	0	0%	0	14%	3	86%	19
Chile	36%	13	64%	23	38%	46	62%	76	33%	20	67%	41	35%	6	65%	11	41%	28	59%	41
People's Republic of China	38%	22	62%	36	52%	39	48%	36	61%	14	39%	9	54%	77	46%	66	78%	36	22%	10
Colombia	33%	6	67%	12	23%	12	77%	40	40%	27	60%	40	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Congo	67%	2	33%	1	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0%	0	100%	14	45%	23	55%	28	47%	29	53%	33	50%	7	50%	7	31%	5	69%	11
Costa Rica	43%	29	57%	39	49%	32	51%	33	43%	18	57%	24	42%	52	58%	72	39%	23	61%	36
Cuba	59%	13	41%	9	45%	15	55%	18	59%	16	41%	11	33%	9	67%	18	58%	7	42%	5
Cyprus	42%	14	58%	19	20%	6	80%	24	0%	0	0%	0	46%	59	54%	68	53%	63	47%	55
Denmark	18%	12	82%	56	56%	32	44%	25	50%	2	50%	2	43%	9	57%	12	67%	2	33%	1
Dominica	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	12	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	65%	26	35%	14	0%	0	100%	11	0%	0	100%	3	85%	22	15%	4	14%	1	86%	6
Ecuador	55%	11	45%	9	3%	1	97%	33	86%	6	14%	1	28%	26	72%	66	39%	33	61%	51
Egypt	78%	18	22%	5	41%	25	59%	36	0%	0	100%	1	22%	8	78%	29	50%	3	50%	3
El Salvador	48%	10	52%	11	27%	7	73%	19	50%	4	50%	4	21%	6	79%	22	69%	11	31%	5
Estonia	55%	11	45%	9	30%	11	70%	26	17%	2	83%	10	91%	10	9%	1	30%	7	70%	16
Eswatini	52%	48	48%	44	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	22%	5	78%	18	56%	5	44%	4	33%	1	67%	2	32%	30	68%	63	32%	13	68%	28
Fiji	62%	16	38%	10	32%	8	68%	17	48%	10	52%	11	38%	5	62%	8	43%	3	57%	4
Finland	57%	59	43%	44	21%	6	79%	22	31%	4	69%	9	22%	8	78%	28	39%	7	61%	11
France	42%	37	58%	52	35%	141	65%	258	37%	31	63%	52	54%	56	46%	48	43%	18	57%	24
Gabon	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	28%	7	72%	18	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6	33%	2	67%	4
Georgia	61%	17	39%	11	76%	349	24%	109	0%	0	0%	0	73%	103	27%	38	41%	11	59%	16
Ghana	19%	23	81%	100	42%	76	58%	106	15%	11	85%	64	61%	103	39%	66	54%	58	46%	50
Greenland	41%	17	59%	24	0%	0	100%	53	50%	7	50%	7	100%	1	0%	0	67%	4	33%	2
Grenada	25%	1	75%	3	50%	1	50%	1	100%	1	0%	0	69%	9	31%	4	80%	4	20%	1
Guatemala	39%	19	61%	30	45%	47	55%	57	35%	29	65%	55	47%	28	53%	32	30%	8	70%	19
Guinea	0%	0	100%	11	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1	75%	3
Guyana	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	8	38%	3	63%	5



	PRINT				RADIO								TELEVISION							
	Reporter				Presenter				Reporter				Presenter				Reporter			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Haiti	0%	0	100%	4	22%	11	78%	40	18%	9	82%	42	25%	1	75%	3	27%	3	73%	8
Hong Kong SAR PRC	38%	15	63%	25	35%	7	65%	13	47%	16	53%	18	79%	15	21%	4	68%	13	32%	6
Iceland	24%	5	76%	16	0%	0	100%	28	14%	3	86%	18	68%	15	32%	7	67%	12	33%	6
India	13%	7	88%	49	21%	12	79%	45	0%	0	100%	2	57%	93	43%	70	21%	5	79%	19
Indonesia	29%	10	71%	25	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	52%	23	48%	21	100%	1	0%	0
Iraq	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	3
Ireland	39%	29	61%	45	8%	3	92%	33	14%	3	86%	19	68%	27	33%	13	45%	13	55%	16
Israel	15%	7	85%	40	26%	6	74%	17	80%	4	20%	1	65%	39	35%	21	31%	10	69%	22
Italy	45%	49	55%	59	21%	9	79%	33	67%	10	33%	5	60%	33	40%	22	50%	25	50%	25
Jamaica	64%	14	36%	8	79%	34	21%	9	0%	0	0%	0	80%	35	20%	9	71%	12	29%	5
Japan	20%	9	80%	36	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	46%	56	54%	67	41%	9	59%	13
Jordan	78%	43	22%	12	39%	24	61%	37	0%	0	100%	1	70%	85	30%	37	20%	6	80%	24
Kenya	22%	31	78%	112	93%	14	7%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6	32%	6	68%	13
Kyrgyzstan	39%	9	61%	14	58%	21	42%	15	0%	0	0%	0	74%	28	26%	10	67%	18	33%	9
Lebanon	20%	1	80%	4	95%	19	5%	1	67%	2	33%	1	69%	11	31%	5	67%	14	33%	7
Luxembourg	25%	7	75%	21	43%	15	57%	20	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	11	36%	4	64%	7
Macao	44%	14	56%	18	56%	14	44%	11	78%	7	22%	2	9%	2	91%	20	60%	12	40%	8
Malawi	23%	10	77%	33	63%	32	37%	19	43%	13	57%	17	30%	13	70%	31	41%	9	59%	13
Malaysia	52%	22	48%	20	41%	15	59%	22	0%	0	0%	0	42%	83	58%	116	54%	13	46%	11
Mali	14%	6	86%	36	57%	8	43%	6	50%	6	50%	6	100%	9	0%	0	42%	5	58%	7
Malta	17%	17	83%	82	40%	8	60%	12	56%	5	44%	4	50%	7	50%	7	36%	15	64%	27
Mexico	44%	45	56%	58	46%	104	54%	120	48%	51	52%	55	49%	90	51%	93	39%	24	61%	38
Moldova	27%	4	73%	11	34%	20	66%	38	100%	4	0%	0	59%	86	41%	59	67%	14	33%	7
Mongolia	67%	18	33%	9	23%	7	77%	24	63%	5	38%	3	44%	24	56%	31	68%	34	32%	16
Morocco	36%	13	64%	23	43%	19	57%	25	50%	4	50%	4	16%	10	84%	51	50%	13	50%	13
Myanmar	7%	2	93%	26	100%	14	0%	0	44%	4	56%	5	76%	34	24%	11	46%	6	54%	7
Namibia	33%	12	67%	24	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	25%	1	75%	3
Nepal	20%	12	80%	47	21%	21	79%	79	46%	6	54%	7	69%	38	31%	17	16%	5	84%	27
Netherlands	29%	19	71%	47	0%	0	100%	1	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	4	30%	3	70%	7
New Zealand	59%	24	41%	17	100%	22	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	60%	9	40%	6	60%	18	40%	12
Nicaragua	38%	5	62%	8	21%	8	79%	31	0%	0	100%	2	93%	14	7%	1	69%	18	31%	8
Niger	27%	3	73%	8	0%	0	0%	0	29%	2	71%	5	0%	0	0%	0	47%	8	53%	9
Nigeria	7%	7	93%	88	37%	13	63%	22	29%	2	71%	5	64%	42	36%	24	33%	11	67%	22
Norway	38%	40	62%	65	59%	33	41%	23	45%	14	55%	17	73%	38	27%	14	48%	20	52%	22
Pakistan	0%	0	100%	31	58%	7	42%	5	0%	0	100%	1	58%	98	42%	70	13%	5	87%	33
Palestine	30%	3	70%	7	4%	1	96%	25	67%	2	33%	1	10%	3	90%	28	23%	5	77%	17
Papua New Guinea	33%	4	67%	8	100%	3	0%	0	50%	3	50%	3	100%	12	0%	0	48%	11	52%	12
Paraguay	0%	0	100%	3	35%	15	65%	28	19%	3	81%	13	63%	39	37%	23	17%	4	83%	20
Peru	32%	10	68%	21	47%	49	53%	56	36%	12	64%	21	67%	121	33%	59	55%	67	45%	54
Poland	32%	12	68%	26	48%	68	52%	74	26%	11	74%	32	39%	54	61%	84	43%	52	57%	68
Portugal	56%	30	44%	24	16%	5	84%	27	57%	4	43%	3	30%	30	70%	69	57%	43	43%	32
Puerto Rico	73%	22	27%	8	10%	2	90%	19	40%	4	60%	6	55%	26	45%	21	39%	7	61%	11
Romania	60%	59	40%	39	72%	49	28%	19	50%	8	50%	8	57%	68	43%	52	54%	51	46%	44
Russian Federation	61%	48	39%	31	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	18%	2	82%	9	0%	0	100%	7	27%	3	73%	8	0%	0	0%	0	24%	4	76%	13
Serbia	65%	11	35%	6	67%	34	33%	17	54%	7	46%	6	62%	62	38%	38	66%	29	34%	15
Seychelles	64%	7	36%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	5	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0
Sierra Leone	33%	1	67%	2	67%	2	33%	1	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	50%	35	50%	35	47%	7	53%	8	100%	6	0%	0	70%	21	30%	9	70%	16	30%	7
South Sudan	0%	0	100%	20	27%	4	73%	11	25%	1	75%	3	100%	13	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1
Spain	31%	25	69%	55	69%	67	31%	30	56%	45	44%	35	71%	167	29%	69	68%	96	32%	46



APPENDIX 5-11

	PRINT				RADIO								TELEVISION							
	Reporter				Presenter				Reporter				Presenter				Reporter			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Suriname	25%	1	75%	3	14%	5	86%	32	0%	0	100%	5	85%	23	15%	4	9%	1	91%	10
Sweden	43%	66	57%	89	87%	27	13%	4	47%	7	53%	8	70%	33	30%	14	51%	19	49%	18
Switzerland	39%	76	61%	121	54%	31	46%	26	37%	13	63%	22	56%	34	44%	27	32%	13	68%	28
Taiwan Province of China	47%	52	53%	58	48%	11	52%	12	0%	0	100%	1	86%	156	14%	26	55%	177	45%	143
Tanzania	41%	20	59%	29	48%	20	52%	22	0%	0	100%	2	67%	38	33%	19	49%	26	51%	27
Togo	13%	2	87%	13	49%	17	51%	18	8%	1	92%	12	13%	2	87%	13	57%	4	43%	3
Trinidad and Tobago	68%	17	32%	8	100%	6	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	16	0%	0	86%	6	14%	1
Tunisia	43%	18	57%	24	49%	47	51%	48	67%	6	33%	3	68%	50	32%	23	60%	27	40%	18
Turkey	30%	20	70%	46	56%	131	44%	105	8%	10	92%	115	36%	115	64%	202	16%	36	84%	192
Uganda	23%	9	77%	30	64%	21	36%	12	0%	0	0%	0	63%	24	37%	14	42%	13	58%	18
United Kingdom	36%	86	64%	153	77%	36	23%	11	28%	12	72%	31	46%	55	54%	65	50%	51	50%	50
United States of America	43%	69	57%	90	29%	6	71%	15	67%	4	33%	2	69%	31	31%	14	52%	12	48%	11
Uruguay	14%	1	86%	6	25%	50	75%	151	0%	0	100%	58	35%	57	65%	106	28%	25	72%	65
Venezuela	50%	2	50%	2	59%	58	41%	40	39%	9	61%	14	49%	44	51%	45	45%	24	55%	29
Vietnam	47%	8	53%	9	29%	4	71%	10	0%	0	100%	3	27%	3	73%	8	0%	0	100%	10
Zambia	50%	4	50%	4	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	2	100%	2	0%	0	40%	2	60%	3
Zimbabwe	23%	15	77%	51	100%	7	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	13	18%	2	82%	9



APPENDIX 5-12

	POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT				ECONOMY				SCIENCE AND HEALTH				SOCIAL AND LEGAL				CRIME AND VIOLENCE				GENDER & RELATED				CELEBRITY, ARTS AND MEDIA, SPORTS				OTHER			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Suriname	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	11	50%	1	50%	1	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0		
Sweden	45%	13	55%	16	45%	20	55%	24	48%	15	52%	16	49%	26	51%	27	28%	7	72%	18	100%	2	0%	0	45%	9	55%	11	0%	0	100%	3
Switzerland	42%	38	58%	52	28%	17	72%	43	34%	11	66%	21	45%	15	55%	18	31%	4	69%	9	100%	2	0%	0	36%	15	64%	27	0%	0	100%	1
Taiwan Province of China	43%	64	57%	86	57%	60	43%	45	64%	29	36%	16	60%	33	40%	22	51%	24	49%	23	100%	1	0%	0	63%	17	37%	10	100%	1	0%	0
Tanzania	41%	11	59%	16	57%	13	43%	10	33%	2	67%	4	48%	11	52%	12	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	36%	5	64%	9	13%	1	88%	7
Togo	0%	0	100%	10	0%	0	100%	4	100%	2	0%	0	40%	2	60%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	23%	3	77%	10
Trinidad and Tobago	86%	6	14%	1	83%	5	17%	1	100%	2	0%	0	67%	2	33%	1	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	78%	7	22%	2	0%	0	100%	2
Tunisia	38%	8	62%	13	31%	4	69%	9	85%	22	15%	4	33%	4	67%	8	50%	4	50%	4	0%	0	0%	0	56%	9	44%	7	0%	0	0%	0
Turkey	8%	4	92%	45	24%	8	76%	26	18%	12	82%	54	16%	15	84%	79	12%	14	88%	100	0%	0	100%	6	26%	6	74%	17	21%	7	79%	26
Uganda	28%	8	72%	21	36%	5	64%	9	20%	1	80%	4	47%	7	53%	8	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	54%	7	46%	6	26%	5	74%	14	33%	6	67%	12	44%	4	56%	5	60%	9	40%	6	100%	1	0%	0	53%	8	47%	7	60%	3	40%	2
United States of America	45%	33	55%	41	48%	10	52%	11	32%	9	68%	19	50%	21	50%	21	54%	7	46%	6	100%	1	0%	0	44%	4	56%	5	0%	0	0%	0
Uruguay	20%	9	80%	36	40%	4	60%	6	11%	2	89%	17	27%	6	73%	16	14%	5	86%	31	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	23	0%	0	0%	0
Venezuela	58%	15	42%	11	50%	8	50%	8	47%	8	53%	9	15%	2	85%	11	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	67%	2	33%	1	0%	0	100%	3
Vietnam	0%	0	100%	6	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	5	55%	6	45%	5	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	
Zambia	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	67%	2	50%	2	50%	2	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1
Zimbabwe	13%	1	88%	7	29%	5	71%	12	67%	4	33%	2	17%	4	83%	20	0%	0	100%	14	50%	1	50%	1	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	0%	0



13. Subject and source selection by sex, by sex of reporter in print, television and radio stories

SEX OF REPORTER SEX OF SUBJECT/SOURCE	FEMALE				MALE			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	100%	7	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	25%	97	75%	285	22%	125	78%	437
Australia	33%	246	67%	504	28%	204	72%	516
Austria	26%	21	74%	61	25%	18	75%	53
Bangladesh	16%	19	84%	100	9%	28	91%	288
Belgium	27%	79	73%	213	26%	102	75%	298
Benin	35%	18	65%	33	27%	25	73%	66
Bolivia	29%	203	71%	509	25%	106	75%	325
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18%	60	82%	269	16%	21	84%	107
Botswana	33%	4	67%	8	27%	4	73%	11
Brazil	29%	187	71%	454	24%	155	76%	479
Bulgaria	35%	18	65%	34	29%	12	71%	29
Burkina Faso	21%	49	79%	182	16%	65	84%	335
Cambodia	38%	5	62%	8	37%	28	63%	47
Cameroon	19%	37	81%	153	15%	45	85%	253
Canada	35%	167	65%	314	30%	127	70%	301
Cayman Islands	60%	9	40%	6	40%	4	60%	6
Central African Republic	13%	2	87%	13	4%	2	96%	55
Chad	33%	2	67%	4	31%	9	69%	20
Chile	29%	99	71%	244	22%	111	78%	390
People's Republic of China	26%	53	74%	148	28%	29	72%	75
Colombia	26%	23	74%	67	13%	19	87%	126
Congo	100%	2	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	30%	18	70%	42	23%	21	77%	69
Costa Rica	32%	60	68%	127	32%	107	68%	229
Cuba	16%	16	84%	87	20%	13	80%	52
Cyprus	18%	60	82%	267	21%	105	79%	386
Denmark	30%	14	70%	33	35%	45	65%	85
Dominica	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	23%	22	77%	72	29%	18	71%	44
Ecuador	29%	53	71%	130	24%	81	76%	261
Egypt	31%	11	69%	25	30%	6	70%	14
El Salvador	25%	20	75%	59	13%	7	87%	45
Estonia	32%	12	68%	26	26%	15	74%	43
Eswatini	20%	8	80%	33	33%	11	67%	22
Ethiopia	14%	10	86%	61	12%	16	88%	118
Fiji	29%	21	71%	51	21%	12	79%	46
Finland	35%	75	65%	139	33%	92	67%	183
France	29%	373	71%	928	31%	444	69%	995
Gabon	100%	1	0%	0	50%	2	50%	2
Gambia	13%	2	87%	13	13%	5	87%	34
Georgia	33%	17	67%	35	37%	26	63%	44



SEX OF REPORTER SEX OF SUBJECT/SOURCE	FEMALE				MALE			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Ghana	22%	108	78%	383	18%	122	82%	573
Greenland	42%	30	58%	41	28%	34	72%	87
Grenada	17%	2	83%	10	50%	3	50%	3
Guatemala	30%	38	70%	89	22%	59	78%	205
Guinea	67%	2	33%	1	17%	3	83%	15
Guyana	0%	0	100%	5	0%	0	100%	16
Haiti	9%	9	91%	87	17%	34	83%	168
Hong Kong SAR PRC	33%	28	67%	56	20%	24	80%	94
Iceland	46%	26	54%	30	32%	29	68%	61
India	21%	14	79%	54	10%	26	90%	229
Indonesia	14%	17	86%	102	12%	12	88%	91
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3
Ireland	32%	40	68%	84	23%	47	77%	155
Israel	12%	25	88%	183	12%	50	88%	354
Italy	22%	68	78%	246	24%	74	76%	237
Jamaica	37%	33	63%	57	23%	10	77%	33
Japan	27%	84	73%	222	18%	56	82%	262
Jordan	17%	26	83%	131	12%	72	88%	539
Kenya	31%	41	69%	90	23%	180	77%	613
Kyrgyzstan	33%	18	67%	37	25%	17	75%	51
Lebanon	17%	8	83%	38	7%	2	93%	26
Luxembourg	27%	7	73%	19	25%	29	75%	88
Macao	36%	31	64%	54	27%	26	73%	69
Malawi	24%	25	76%	78	22%	42	78%	150
Malaysia	23%	22	77%	72	14%	20	86%	118
Mali	21%	15	79%	57	5%	6	95%	121
Malta	40%	66	60%	97	15%	91	85%	532
Mexico	44%	208	56%	268	35%	154	65%	289
Moldova	44%	53	56%	68	40%	33	60%	50
Mongolia	25%	47	75%	141	30%	42	70%	96
Morocco	19%	18	81%	76	19%	28	81%	123
Myanmar	9%	3	91%	31	20%	13	80%	53
Namibia	47%	17	53%	19	37%	20	63%	34
Nepal	24%	29	76%	94	19%	65	81%	283
Netherlands	24%	26	76%	83	30%	100	70%	234
New Zealand	38%	47	62%	77	26%	21	74%	59
Nicaragua	36%	8	64%	14	24%	4	76%	13
Niger	60%	6	40%	4	22%	4	78%	14
Nigeria	22%	33	78%	120	11%	52	89%	431
Norway	45%	265	55%	328	36%	233	64%	411
Pakistan	26%	26	74%	75	20%	67	80%	272
Palestine	6%	1	94%	15	11%	10	89%	80
Papua New Guinea	6%	1	94%	16	8%	2	92%	22
Paraguay	20%	9	80%	35	22%	19	78%	69
Peru	37%	155	63%	261	30%	113	70%	261
Poland	26%	144	74%	404	25%	207	75%	617



SEX OF REPORTER SEX OF SUBJECT/SOURCE	FEMALE				MALE			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Portugal	38%	112	62%	184	31%	84	69%	188
Puerto Rico	39%	69	61%	108	40%	39	60%	59
Romania	36%	374	64%	671	30%	216	70%	510
Russian Federation	44%	116	56%	146	32%	42	68%	90
Senegal	28%	9	72%	23	15%	17	85%	95
Serbia	24%	61	76%	193	18%	26	82%	122
Seychelles	19%	3	81%	13	17%	1	83%	5
Sierra Leone	100%	2	0%	0	80%	4	20%	1
South Africa	38%	55	62%	89	36%	41	64%	73
South Sudan	0%	0	100%	2	13%	6	87%	40
Spain	36%	595	64%	1064	28%	286	72%	719
Suriname	37%	7	63%	12	51%	25	49%	24
Sweden	40%	209	60%	314	27%	137	73%	372
Switzerland	30%	138	70%	319	23%	201	77%	681
Taiwan Province of China	34%	723	66%	1424	31%	553	69%	1249
Tanzania	35%	62	65%	114	25%	38	75%	112
Togo	26%	8	74%	23	38%	28	62%	46
Trinidad and Tobago	28%	22	72%	57	19%	5	81%	21
Tunisia	27%	48	73%	133	24%	35	76%	112
Turkey	24%	141	76%	440	22%	355	78%	1253
Uganda	26%	51	74%	143	20%	75	80%	309
United Kingdom	33%	170	67%	343	30%	226	70%	533
United States of America	35%	223	65%	415	27%	179	73%	480
Uruguay	32%	47	68%	100	23%	122	77%	403
Venezuela	25%	25	75%	76	17%	19	83%	92
Vietnam	29%	12	71%	30	20%	24	80%	97
Zambia	100%	6	0%	0	82%	9	18%	2
Zimbabwe	18%	11	82%	49	21%	48	79%	179

14. This story clearly challenges gender stereotypes. Responses on print, television and radio news

APPENDIX 5-14	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Antigua and Barbuda	10%	2	90%	19	21
Argentina	1%	3	99%	217	220
Australia	3%	11	97%	368	379
Austria	0%	0	100%	64	64
Bangladesh	0%	0	100%	229	229
Belgium	2%	4	98%	196	200
Benin	0%	0	100%	67	67

APPENDIX 5-14	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Bolivia	3%	14	97%	425	439
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0%	0	100%	186	186
Botswana	19%	12	81%	52	64
Brazil	5%	13	95%	224	237
Bulgaria	8%	5	92%	59	64
Burkina Faso	1%	1	99%	163	164
Cambodia	10%	4	90%	37	41



APPENDIX 5-14	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Cameroon	5%	7	95%	125	132
Canada	1%	4	99%	311	315
Cayman Islands	3%	1	98%	39	40
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	22	22
Chad	0%	0	100%	38	38
Chile	2%	5	98%	270	275
People's Republic of China	1%	3	99%	326	329
Colombia	1%	2	99%	138	140
Congo	0%	0	100%	8	8
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	1%	2	99%	159	161
Costa Rica	1%	2	99%	234	236
Cuba	0%	0	100%	106	106
Cyprus	4%	8	96%	192	200
Denmark	1%	1	99%	163	164
Dominica	0%	0	100%	20	20
Dominican Republic	1%	1	99%	84	85
Ecuador	10%	19	90%	179	198
Egypt	8%	13	92%	141	154
El Salvador	2%	2	98%	97	99
Estonia	0%	0	100%	115	115
Eswatini	4%	6	96%	138	144
Ethiopia	3%	3	97%	113	116
Fiji	6%	4	94%	63	67
Finland	1%	1	99%	174	175
France	2%	11	98%	446	457
Gabon	7%	1	93%	13	14
Gambia	0%	0	100%	34	34
Georgia	0%	1	100%	683	684
Ghana	0%	0	100%	537	537
Greenland	0%	0	100%	77	77
Grenada	0%	0	100%	44	44
Guatemala	1%	2	99%	219	221
Guinea	0%	0	100%	18	18
Guyana	0%	0	100%	29	29
Haiti	2%	2	98%	105	107
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	100%	194	194
Iceland	0%	0	100%	80	80
India	5%	22	95%	464	486
Indonesia	12%	8	88%	59	67
Iraq	22%	2	78%	7	9
Ireland	1%	1	99%	157	158

APPENDIX 5-14	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Israel	0%	0	100%	104	104
Italy	1%	2	99%	218	220
Jamaica	6%	7	94%	119	126
Japan	0%	0	100%	117	117
Jordan	7%	20	93%	266	286
Kenya	5%	5	95%	100	105
Kyrgyzstan	1%	2	99%	156	158
Lebanon	0%	0	100%	80	80
Luxembourg	1%	1	99%	95	96
Macao	5%	7	95%	130	137
Malawi	4%	6	96%	140	146
Malaysia	1%	2	99%	279	281
Mali	3%	4	97%	125	129
Malta	5%	10	95%	175	185
Mexico	8%	48	92%	537	585
Moldova	3%	5	97%	183	188
Mongolia	0%	0	100%	133	133
Morocco	1%	1	99%	143	144
Myanmar	4%	4	96%	92	96
Namibia	15%	6	85%	35	41
Nepal	5%	18	95%	323	341
Netherlands	1%	1	99%	120	121
New Zealand	2%	2	98%	112	114
Nicaragua	9%	9	91%	86	95
Niger	3%	1	97%	35	36
Nigeria	1%	2	99%	177	179
Norway	3%	6	97%	174	180
Pakistan	2%	5	98%	267	272
Palestine	0%	0	100%	116	116
Papua New Guinea	22%	16	78%	57	73
Paraguay	1%	2	99%	166	168
Peru	1%	3	99%	323	326
Poland	2%	5	98%	315	320
Portugal	2%	3	98%	182	185
Puerto Rico	2%	2	98%	103	105
Romania	5%	13	95%	258	271
Russian Federation	1%	1	99%	81	82
Senegal	2%	1	98%	41	42
Serbia	2%	3	98%	193	196
Seychelles	0%	0	100%	29	29
Sierra Leone	14%	1	86%	6	7
South Africa	4%	5	96%	128	133



APPENDIX 5-14	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
South Sudan	0%	0	100%	48	48
Spain	2%	7	98%	389	396
Suriname	5%	4	95%	74	78
Sweden	5%	11	95%	203	214
Switzerland	6%	21	94%	305	326
Taiwan Province of China	1%	4	99%	278	282
Tanzania	8%	16	92%	174	190
Togo	6%	5	94%	84	89
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	100%	59	59
Tunisia	3%	7	97%	245	252

APPENDIX 5-14	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Turkey	3%	22	97%	659	681
Uganda	0%	0	100%	114	114
United Kingdom	5%	24	95%	456	480
United States of America	5%	9	95%	179	188
Uruguay	1%	5	99%	357	362
Venezuela	3%	8	97%	254	262
Vietnam	20%	9	80%	37	46
Zambia	36%	9	64%	16	25
Zimbabwe	1%	1	99%	97	98

15. This story clearly highlights issues of gender equality or inequality. Responses on print, television and radio news

APPENDIX 5-15	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Antigua and Barbuda	29%	6	71%	15	21
Argentina	2%	5	98%	215	220
Australia	2%	8	98%	371	379
Austria	0%	0	100%	64	64
Bangladesh	0%	0	100%	229	229
Belgium	1%	1	100%	199	200
Benin	3%	2	97%	65	67
Bolivia	7%	32	93%	407	439
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1%	2	99%	184	186
Botswana	14%	9	86%	55	64
Brazil	2%	4	98%	233	237
Bulgaria	5%	3	95%	61	64
Burkina Faso	1%	2	99%	162	164
Cambodia	17%	7	83%	34	41
Cameroon	8%	11	92%	121	132
Canada	4%	13	96%	302	315
Cayman Islands	0%	0	100%	40	40
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	22	22
Chad	5%	2	95%	36	38
Chile	4%	11	96%	264	275
People's Republic of China	0%	0	100%	329	329

APPENDIX 5-15	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Colombia	2%	3	98%	137	140
Congo	0%	0	100%	8	8
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2%	3	98%	158	161
Costa Rica	6%	15	94%	221	236
Cuba	0%	0	100%	106	106
Cyprus	4%	7	97%	193	200
Denmark	4%	7	96%	157	164
Dominica	0%	0	100%	20	20
Dominican Republic	0%	0	100%	85	85
Ecuador	3%	5	97%	193	198
Egypt	3%	4	97%	150	154
El Salvador	7%	7	93%	92	99
Estonia	0%	0	100%	115	115
Eswatini	3%	5	97%	139	144
Ethiopia	3%	4	97%	112	116
Fiji	1%	1	99%	66	67
Finland	2%	3	98%	172	175
France	3%	14	97%	443	457
Gabon	21%	3	79%	11	14
Gambia	21%	7	79%	27	34
Georgia	0%	3	100%	681	684



APPENDIX 5-15	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Ghana	1%	4	99%	533	537
Greenland	3%	2	97%	75	77
Grenada	0%	0	100%	44	44
Guatemala	3%	6	97%	215	221
Guinea	0%	0	100%	18	18
Guyana	0%	0	100%	29	29
Haiti	3%	3	97%	104	107
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	100%	194	194
Iceland	3%	2	98%	78	80
India	7%	36	93%	450	486
Indonesia	10%	7	90%	60	67
Iraq	11%	1	89%	8	9
Ireland	3%	4	97%	154	158
Israel	1%	1	99%	103	104
Italy	5%	10	95%	210	220
Jamaica	2%	2	98%	124	126
Japan	2%	2	98%	115	117
Jordan	3%	8	97%	278	286
Kenya	7%	7	93%	98	105
Kyrgyzstan	1%	2	99%	156	158
Lebanon	0%	0	100%	80	80
Luxembourg	1%	1	99%	95	96
Macao	0%	0	100%	137	137
Malawi	3%	4	97%	142	146
Malaysia	1%	2	99%	279	281
Mali	3%	4	97%	125	129
Malta	4%	8	96%	177	185
Mexico	10%	57	90%	528	585
Moldova	1%	2	99%	186	188
Mongolia	0%	0	100%	133	133
Morocco	2%	3	98%	141	144
Myanmar	6%	6	94%	90	96
Namibia	12%	5	88%	36	41
Nepal	5%	18	95%	323	341
Netherlands	3%	4	97%	117	121
New Zealand	1%	1	99%	113	114
Nicaragua	12%	11	88%	84	95
Niger	11%	4	89%	32	36
Nigeria	1%	2	99%	177	179
Norway	7%	13	93%	167	180
Pakistan	2%	6	98%	266	272
Palestine	0%	0	100%	116	116

APPENDIX 5-15	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Papua New Guinea	19%	14	81%	59	73
Paraguay	1%	1	99%	167	168
Peru	2%	5	98%	321	326
Poland	1%	3	99%	317	320
Portugal	2%	4	98%	181	185
Puerto Rico	8%	8	92%	97	105
Romania	2%	5	98%	266	271
Russian Federation	1%	1	99%	81	82
Senegal	2%	1	98%	41	42
Serbia	0%	0	100%	196	196
Seychelles	0%	0	100%	29	29
Sierra Leone	43%	3	57%	4	7
South Africa	2%	2	98%	131	133
South Sudan	0%	0	100%	48	48
Spain	5%	19	95%	377	396
Suriname	1%	1	99%	77	78
Sweden	5%	10	95%	204	214
Switzerland	10%	31	90%	295	326
Taiwan Province of China	0%	0	100%	282	282
Tanzania	8%	16	92%	174	190
Togo	9%	8	91%	81	89
Trinidad and Tobago	7%	4	93%	55	59
Tunisia	3%	7	97%	245	252
Turkey	2%	13	98%	668	681
Uganda	1%	1	99%	113	114
United Kingdom	3%	13	97%	467	480
United States of America	17%	32	83%	156	188
Uruguay	1%	5	99%	357	362
Venezuela	6%	17	94%	245	262
Vietnam	17%	8	83%	38	46
Zambia	24%	6	76%	19	25
Zimbabwe	1%	1	99%	97	98



16. This story quotes or makes reference to legislation or policy that promotes gender equality or human rights. Responses on print, radio and television news.

APPENDIX 5-16	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Antigua and Barbuda	67%	14	33%	7	21
Argentina	3%	7	97%	213	220
Australia	2%	9	98%	370	379
Austria	0%	0	100%	64	64
Bangladesh	0%	1	100%	228	229
Belgium	1%	2	99%	198	200
Benin	1%	1	99%	66	67
Bolivia	10%	46	90%	393	439
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0%	0	100%	186	186
Botswana	28%	18	72%	46	64
Brazil	7%	16	93%	221	237
Bulgaria	11%	7	89%	57	64
Burkina Faso	2%	4	98%	160	164
Cambodia	34%	14	66%	27	41
Cameroon	14%	19	86%	113	132
Canada	5%	17	95%	298	315
Cayman Islands	5%	2	95%	38	40
Central African Republic	18%	4	82%	18	22
Chad	8%	3	92%	35	38
Chile	7%	18	93%	257	275
People's Republic of China	1%	4	99%	325	329
Colombia	10%	14	90%	126	140
Congo	88%	7	13%	1	8
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	11%	17	89%	144	161
Costa Rica	6%	13	94%	223	236
Cuba	1%	1	99%	105	106
Cyprus	3%	5	98%	195	200
Denmark	3%	5	97%	159	164
Dominica	20%	4	80%	16	20
Dominican Republic	2%	2	98%	83	85
Ecuador	6%	12	94%	186	198
Egypt	3%	5	97%	149	154
El Salvador	38%	38	62%	61	99
Estonia	0%	0	100%	115	115
Eswatini	3%	5	97%	139	144
Ethiopia	8%	9	92%	107	116
Fiji	22%	15	78%	52	67

APPENDIX 5-16	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Finland	1%	2	99%	173	175
France	4%	17	96%	440	457
Gabon	64%	9	36%	5	14
Gambia	24%	8	76%	26	34
Georgia	2%	15	98%	669	684
Ghana	16%	87	84%	450	537
Greenland	8%	6	92%	71	77
Grenada	11%	5	89%	39	44
Guatemala	5%	10	95%	211	221
Guinea	22%	4	78%	14	18
Guyana	3%	1	97%	28	29
Haiti	9%	10	91%	97	107
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	100%	194	194
Iceland	8%	6	93%	74	80
India	18%	86	82%	400	486
Indonesia	15%	10	85%	57	67
Iraq	44%	4	56%	5	9
Ireland	2%	3	98%	155	158
Israel	4%	4	96%	100	104
Italy	1%	2	99%	218	220
Jamaica	5%	6	95%	120	126
Japan	0%	0	100%	117	117
Jordan	4%	11	96%	275	286
Kenya	12%	13	88%	92	105
Kyrgyzstan	1%	2	99%	156	158
Lebanon	0%	0	100%	80	80
Luxembourg	2%	2	98%	94	96
Macao	9%	13	91%	124	137
Malawi	5%	8	95%	138	146
Malaysia	0%	1	100%	280	281
Mali	8%	10	92%	119	129
Malta	9%	16	91%	169	185
Mexico	9%	52	91%	533	585
Moldova	0%	0	100%	188	188
Mongolia	10%	13	90%	120	133
Morocco	9%	13	91%	131	144
Myanmar	0%	0	100%	96	96
Namibia	34%	14	66%	27	41



APPENDIX 5-16	AGREE		DISAGREE		TOTAL
	%	N	%	N	N
Nepal	21%	70	79%	271	341
Netherlands	8%	10	92%	111	121
New Zealand	3%	3	97%	111	114
Nicaragua	6%	6	94%	89	95
Niger	22%	8	78%	28	36
Nigeria	5%	9	95%	170	179
Norway	16%	28	84%	152	180
Pakistan	3%	7	97%	265	272
Palestine	1%	1	99%	115	116
Papua New Guinea	37%	27	63%	46	73
Paraguay	1%	1	99%	167	168
Peru	2%	8	98%	318	326
Poland	4%	13	96%	307	320
Portugal	2%	3	98%	182	185
Puerto Rico	16%	17	84%	88	105
Romania	2%	5	98%	266	271
Russian Federation	0%	0	100%	82	82
Senegal	14%	6	86%	36	42
Serbia	1%	2	99%	194	196
Seychelles	3%	1	97%	28	29
Sierra Leone	57%	4	43%	3	7
South Africa	5%	7	95%	126	133
South Sudan	17%	8	83%	40	48
Spain	8%	31	92%	365	396
Suriname	37%	29	63%	49	78
Sweden	4%	8	96%	206	214
Switzerland	16%	52	84%	274	326
Taiwan Province of China	2%	6	98%	276	282
Tanzania	39%	75	61%	115	190
Togo	17%	15	83%	74	89
Trinidad and Tobago	10%	6	90%	53	59
Tunisia	8%	19	92%	233	252
Turkey	3%	23	97%	658	681
Uganda	4%	4	96%	110	114
United Kingdom	5%	22	95%	458	480
United States of America	27%	51	73%	137	188
Uruguay	3%	11	97%	351	362
Venezuela	2%	6	98%	256	262
Vietnam	13%	6	87%	40	46
Zambia	56%	14	44%	11	25
Zimbabwe	1%	1	99%	97	98



17. News websites and news media tweets. Sex of reporters and news subjects & sources

APPENDIX 5-17	INTERNET								TWITTER							
	Reporter				Subjects & Sources				Reporter				Subjects & Sources			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	18%	2	82%	9	23%	64	77%	216	35%	16	65%	30	25%	65	75%	196
Australia	54%	61	46%	51	34%	157	66%	310	56%	49	44%	39	23%	14	77%	47
Austria	36%	12	64%	21	27%	65	73%	174	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Bangladesh	0%	0	100%	3	12%	8	88%	60	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Belgium	43%	15	57%	20	26%	20	74%	58	44%	7	56%	9	26%	9	74%	25
Benin	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Bolivia	33%	2	67%	4	32%	51	68%	109	27%	15	73%	41	29%	17	71%	42
Bosnia and Herzegovina	36%	4	64%	7	31%	43	69%	95	83%	5	17%	1	13%	2	87%	13
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	63%	5	38%	3	36%	5	64%	9
Brazil	48%	28	52%	30	27%	68	73%	185	45%	22	55%	27	31%	15	69%	34
Bulgaria	0%	0	0%	0	29%	5	71%	12	40%	2	60%	3	50%	6	50%	6
Burkina Faso	45%	9	55%	11	26%	16	74%	46	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Cambodia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Cameroon	13%	3	88%	21	14%	6	86%	36	0%	0	100%	5	0%	0	100%	25
Canada	49%	30	51%	31	38%	112	62%	179	50%	30	50%	30	37%	26	63%	45
Cayman Islands	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Central African Republic	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	4	50%	2	50%	2
Chile	66%	21	34%	11	46%	58	54%	69	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
People's Republic of China	41%	35	59%	51	23%	86	77%	288	75%	3	25%	1	32%	8	68%	17
Colombia	50%	7	50%	7	19%	21	81%	89	69%	9	31%	4	20%	17	80%	70
Congo	0%	0	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	14%	1	86%	6	0%	0	100%	8	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Costa Rica	54%	48	46%	41	38%	78	62%	126	50%	34	50%	34	32%	32	68%	68
Cuba	70%	26	30%	11	34%	48	66%	92	82%	18	18%	4	18%	2	82%	9
Cyprus	36%	4	64%	7	20%	5	80%	20	0%	0	0%	0	13%	3	87%	20
Denmark	36%	21	64%	38	31%	39	69%	88	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Dominica	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	12%	2	88%	15	26%	39	74%	109	13%	1	88%	7	44%	7	56%	9
Ecuador	40%	8	60%	12	24%	57	76%	183	13%	1	88%	7	22%	23	78%	81
Egypt	43%	3	57%	4	14%	27	86%	162	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
El Salvador	57%	12	43%	9	22%	13	78%	46	50%	7	50%	7	23%	8	77%	27
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Eswatini	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	0%	0	0%	0	25%	3	75%	9	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Fiji	20%	6	80%	24	23%	7	77%	24	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Finland	53%	55	47%	49	35%	91	65%	166	46%	36	54%	43	25%	16	75%	49



INTERNET

	Reporter				Subjects & Sources			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
France	47%	31	53%	35	34%	106	66%	204
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Georgia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ghana	10%	5	90%	45	25%	34	75%	100
Greenland	47%	8	53%	9	44%	19	56%	24
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guatemala	71%	51	29%	21	27%	33	73%	91
Guinea	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Guyana	0%	0	0%	0	31%	5	69%	11
Haiti	29%	2	71%	5	28%	20	72%	51
Hong Kong SAR PRC	55%	17	45%	14	42%	60	58%	82
Iceland	24%	19	76%	59	43%	29	57%	39
India	32%	11	68%	23	21%	69	79%	256
Indonesia	47%	7	53%	8	42%	16	58%	22
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	55%	21	45%	17	19%	20	81%	83
Israel	27%	16	73%	43	24%	46	76%	142
Italy	30%	14	70%	33	29%	96	71%	231
Jamaica	60%	9	40%	6	29%	18	71%	44
Japan	0%	0	100%	1	39%	11	61%	17
Jordan	38%	3	63%	5	15%	29	85%	160
Kenya	20%	2	80%	8	20%	12	80%	48
Kyrgyzstan	64%	9	36%	5	27%	28	73%	74
Lebanon	71%	5	29%	2	24%	29	76%	94
Luxembourg	43%	15	57%	20	31%	44	69%	97
Macao	64%	7	36%	4	35%	18	65%	34
Malawi	0%	0	100%	7	40%	10	60%	15
Malaysia	43%	15	57%	20	17%	43	83%	208
Mali	0%	0	100%	4	8%	3	92%	34
Malta	44%	85	56%	110	26%	71	74%	204
Mexico	55%	39	45%	32	31%	71	69%	155
Moldova	82%	9	18%	2	38%	38	62%	63
Mongolia	72%	18	28%	7	25%	31	75%	94
Morocco	32%	10	68%	21	18%	22	82%	98
Myanmar	18%	2	82%	9	27%	13	73%	36
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	26%	6	74%	17	23%	27	77%	89
Netherlands	40%	4	60%	6	22%	20	78%	71
New Zealand	55%	17	45%	14	37%	43	63%	73

TWITTER

	Reporter				Subjects & Sources			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
France	53%	21	48%	19	39%	51	61%	79
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	100%	1	0%	0	67%	2	33%	1
Georgia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ghana	40%	29	60%	43	13%	22	87%	147
Greenland	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guatemala	60%	38	40%	25	24%	11	76%	34
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guyana	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Haiti	25%	2	75%	6	20%	8	80%	32
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	100%	1	52%	26	48%	24
Iceland	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
India	51%	37	49%	35	29%	30	71%	74
Indonesia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	68%	28	32%	13	20%	9	80%	37
Israel	44%	20	56%	25	24%	10	76%	31
Italy	33%	27	67%	56	25%	32	75%	95
Jamaica	79%	11	21%	3	35%	14	65%	26
Japan	37%	7	63%	12	11%	9	89%	72
Jordan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Kenya	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Kyrgyzstan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Lebanon	67%	8	33%	4	19%	17	81%	74
Luxembourg	14%	2	86%	12	26%	5	74%	14
Macao	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Malawi	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Malaysia	21%	5	79%	19	18%	3	82%	14
Mali	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6
Malta	0%	0	100%	1	18%	12	82%	53
Mexico	42%	48	58%	66	38%	64	62%	105
Moldova	0%	0	0%	0	19%	21	81%	87
Mongolia	0%	0	0%	0	13%	3	88%	21
Morocco	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Myanmar	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	7%	1	93%	14	31%	8	69%	18
Netherlands	24%	5	76%	16	24%	10	76%	31
New Zealand	25%	1	75%	3	41%	12	59%	17



INTERNET

	Reporter				Subjects & Sources			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Nicaragua	0%	0	100%	9	13%	2	87%	13
Niger	73%	8	27%	3	36%	4	64%	7
Nigeria	32%	16	68%	34	22%	39	78%	139
Norway	46%	26	54%	30	25%	33	75%	98
Pakistan	25%	7	75%	21	15%	19	85%	110
Palestine	0%	0	0%	0	21%	18	79%	66
Papua New Guinea	100%	4	0%	0	19%	3	81%	13
Paraguay	40%	4	60%	6	29%	18	71%	45
Peru	44%	7	56%	9	25%	18	75%	53
Poland	46%	29	54%	34	33%	43	67%	86
Portugal	72%	21	28%	8	44%	44	56%	57
Puerto Rico	54%	14	46%	12	45%	62	55%	75
Romania	20%	26	80%	103	28%	61	72%	156
Russian Federation	59%	50	41%	35	30%	75	70%	175
Senegal	0%	0	100%	20	13%	9	87%	62
Serbia	67%	8	33%	4	21%	28	79%	106
Seychelles	100%	4	0%	0	20%	2	80%	8
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	29%	5	71%	12	31%	10	69%	22
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	40%	21	60%	32	24%	58	76%	179
Suriname	0%	0	100%	4	5%	2	95%	41
Sweden	37%	32	63%	54	34%	76	66%	148
Switzerland	33%	49	67%	98	28%	182	72%	473
Taiwan Province of China	36%	12	64%	21	41%	87	59%	127
Tanzania	50%	1	50%	1	30%	3	70%	7
Togo	0%	0	100%	7	31%	5	69%	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tunisia	0%	0	100%	6	23%	30	77%	102
Turkey	33%	2	67%	4	21%	60	79%	227
Uganda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	38%	61	62%	99	29%	142	71%	355
United States of America	43%	24	57%	32	32%	21	68%	44
Uruguay	33%	1	67%	2	25%	26	75%	77
Venezuela	31%	5	69%	11	18%	17	82%	77
Vietnam	63%	5	38%	3	30%	8	70%	19
Zambia	0%	0	0%	0	100%	11	0%	0
Zimbabwe	43%	6	57%	8	30%	20	70%	46

TWITTER

	Reporter				Subjects & Sources			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Nicaragua	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Niger	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nigeria	20%	8	80%	33	29%	12	71%	29
Norway	0%	0	0%	0	13%	8	87%	52
Pakistan	46%	13	54%	15	40%	17	60%	25
Palestine	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Papua New Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Paraguay	57%	4	43%	3	13%	6	88%	42
Peru	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Poland	45%	29	55%	36	29%	16	71%	39
Portugal	65%	20	35%	11	21%	8	79%	30
Puerto Rico	67%	16	33%	8	40%	17	60%	26
Romania	40%	2	60%	3	100%	10	0%	0
Russian Federation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Serbia	61%	11	39%	7	37%	16	63%	27
Seychelles	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	42%	11	58%	15	31%	32	69%	72
Suriname	0%	0	100%	2	16%	4	84%	21
Sweden	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Switzerland	22%	15	78%	53	23%	25	77%	86
Taiwan Province of China	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tanzania	6%	1	94%	15	0%	0	100%	20
Togo	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	14%	1	86%	6
Tunisia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Turkey	24%	4	76%	13	21%	45	79%	167
Uganda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	46%	67	54%	79	31%	45	69%	101
United States of America	0%	0	100%	1	29%	2	71%	5
Uruguay	10%	6	90%	56	20%	22	80%	90
Venezuela	61%	25	39%	16	28%	39	72%	99
Vietnam	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zambia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zimbabwe	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



18. News websites and news media tweets. News subjects & sources, by sex

APPENDIX 5-18	INTERNET					TWITTER				
	Female		Male		N	Female		Male		N
	%	N	%	N		%	N	%	N	
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Argentina	23%	64	77%	216	280	25%	65	75%	196	261
Australia	34%	157	66%	310	467	23%	14	77%	47	61
Austria	27%	65	73%	174	239	0%	0	0%	0	0
Bangladesh	12%	8	88%	60	68	0%	0	0%	0	0
Belgium	26%	20	74%	58	78	26%	9	74%	25	34
Benin	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Bolivia	32%	51	68%	109	160	29%	17	71%	42	59
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31%	43	69%	95	138	13%	2	87%	13	15
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	0	36%	5	64%	9	14
Brazil	27%	68	73%	185	253	31%	15	69%	34	49
Bulgaria	29%	5	71%	12	17	50%	6	50%	6	12
Burkina Faso	26%	16	74%	46	62	0%	0	0%	0	0
Cambodia	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Cameroon	14%	6	86%	36	42	0%	0	100%	25	25
Canada	38%	112	62%	179	291	37%	26	63%	45	71
Cayman Islands	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Central African Republic	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Chad	0%	0	100%	3	3	50%	2	50%	2	4
Chile	46%	58	54%	69	127	0%	0	0%	0	0
People's Republic of China	23%	86	77%	288	374	32%	8	68%	17	25
Colombia	19%	21	81%	89	110	20%	17	80%	70	87
Congo	100%	1	0%	0	1	0%	0	0%	0	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0%	0	100%	8	8	0%	0	0%	0	0
Costa Rica	38%	78	62%	126	204	32%	32	68%	68	100
Cuba	34%	48	66%	92	140	18%	2	82%	9	11
Cyprus	20%	5	80%	20	25	13%	3	87%	20	23
Denmark	31%	39	69%	88	127	0%	0	0%	0	0
Dominica	33%	1	67%	2	3	0%	0	0%	0	0
Dominican Republic	26%	39	74%	109	148	44%	7	56%	9	16
Ecuador	24%	57	76%	183	240	22%	23	78%	81	104
Egypt	14%	27	86%	162	189	0%	0	0%	0	0
El Salvador	22%	13	78%	46	59	23%	8	77%	27	35
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Eswatini	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Ethiopia	25%	3	75%	9	12	0%	0	0%	0	0
Fiji	23%	7	77%	24	31	0%	0	0%	0	0
Finland	35%	91	65%	166	257	25%	16	75%	49	65



APPENDIX 5-18

	INTERNET					TWITTER				
	Female		Male		N	Female		Male		N
	%	N	%	N		%	N	%	N	
France	34%	106	66%	204	310	39%	51	61%	79	130
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Gambia	100%	1	0%	0	1	67%	2	33%	1	3
Georgia	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Ghana	25%	34	75%	100	134	13%	22	87%	147	169
Greenland	44%	19	56%	24	43	0%	0	0%	0	0
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Guatemala	27%	33	73%	91	124	24%	11	76%	34	45
Guinea	100%	1	0%	0	1	0%	0	0%	0	0
Guyana	31%	5	69%	11	16	0%	0	0%	0	0
Haiti	28%	20	72%	51	71	20%	8	80%	32	40
Hong Kong SAR PRC	42%	60	58%	82	142	52%	26	48%	24	50
Iceland	43%	29	57%	39	68	0%	0	0%	0	0
India	21%	69	79%	256	325	29%	30	71%	74	104
Indonesia	42%	16	58%	22	38	0%	0	0%	0	0
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Ireland	19%	20	81%	83	103	20%	9	80%	37	46
Israel	24%	46	76%	142	188	24%	10	76%	31	41
Italy	29%	96	71%	231	327	25%	32	75%	95	127
Jamaica	29%	18	71%	44	62	35%	14	65%	26	40
Japan	39%	11	61%	17	28	11%	9	89%	72	81
Jordan	15%	29	85%	160	189	0%	0	0%	0	0
Kenya	20%	12	80%	48	60	0%	0	0%	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	27%	28	73%	74	102	0%	0	0%	0	0
Lebanon	24%	29	76%	94	123	19%	17	81%	74	91
Luxembourg	31%	44	69%	97	141	26%	5	74%	14	19
Macao	35%	18	65%	34	52	0%	0	0%	0	0
Malawi	40%	10	60%	15	25	0%	0	0%	0	0
Malaysia	17%	43	83%	208	251	18%	3	82%	14	17
Mali	8%	3	92%	34	37	0%	0	100%	6	6
Malta	26%	71	74%	204	275	18%	12	82%	53	65
Mexico	31%	71	69%	155	226	38%	64	62%	105	169
Moldova	38%	38	62%	63	101	19%	21	81%	87	108
Mongolia	25%	31	75%	94	125	13%	3	88%	21	24
Morocco	18%	22	82%	98	120	0%	0	0%	0	0
Myanmar	27%	13	73%	36	49	0%	0	0%	0	0
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Nepal	23%	27	77%	89	116	31%	8	69%	18	26
Netherlands	22%	20	78%	71	91	24%	10	76%	31	41
New Zealand	37%	43	63%	73	116	41%	12	59%	17	29



APPENDIX 5-18

	INTERNET					TWITTER				
	Female		Male		N	Female		Male		N
	%	N	%	N		%	N	%	N	
Nicaragua	13%	2	87%	13	15	0%	0	0%	0	0
Niger	36%	4	64%	7	11	0%	0	0%	0	0
Nigeria	22%	39	78%	139	178	29%	12	71%	29	41
Norway	25%	33	75%	98	131	13%	8	87%	52	60
Pakistan	15%	19	85%	110	129	40%	17	60%	25	42
Palestine	21%	18	79%	66	84	0%	0	0%	0	0
Papua New Guinea	19%	3	81%	13	16	0%	0	0%	0	0
Paraguay	29%	18	71%	45	63	13%	6	88%	42	48
Peru	25%	18	75%	53	71	0%	0	0%	0	0
Poland	33%	43	67%	86	129	29%	16	71%	39	55
Portugal	44%	44	56%	57	101	21%	8	79%	30	38
Puerto Rico	45%	62	55%	75	137	40%	17	60%	26	43
Romania	28%	61	72%	156	217	100%	10	0%	0	10
Russian Federation	30%	75	70%	175	250	0%	0	0%	0	0
Senegal	13%	9	87%	62	71	0%	0	0%	0	0
Serbia	21%	28	79%	106	134	37%	16	63%	27	43
Seychelles	20%	2	80%	8	10	0%	0	0%	0	0
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
South Africa	31%	10	69%	22	32	0%	0	0%	0	0
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Spain	24%	58	76%	179	237	31%	32	69%	72	104
Suriname	5%	2	95%	41	43	16%	4	84%	21	25
Sweden	34%	76	66%	148	224	0%	0	0%	0	0
Switzerland	28%	182	72%	473	655	23%	25	77%	86	111
Taiwan Province of China	41%	87	59%	127	214	0%	0	0%	0	0
Tanzania	30%	3	70%	7	10	0%	0	100%	20	20
Togo	31%	5	69%	11	16	0%	0	0%	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	0	14%	1	86%	6	7
Tunisia	23%	30	77%	102	132	0%	0	0%	0	0
Turkey	21%	60	79%	227	287	21%	45	79%	167	212
Uganda	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
United Kingdom	29%	142	71%	355	497	31%	45	69%	101	146
United States of America	32%	21	68%	44	65	29%	2	71%	5	7
Uruguay	25%	26	75%	77	103	20%	22	80%	90	112
Venezuela	18%	17	82%	77	94	28%	39	72%	99	138
Vietnam	30%	8	70%	19	27	0%	0	0%	0	0
Zambia	100%	11	0%	0	11	0%	0	0%	0	0
Zimbabwe	30%	20	70%	46	66	0%	0	0%	0	0



20. News websites. Subjects & sources in major occupational groups, by sex

APPENDIX 5-20

Table with columns for country, gender (Female, Male), and 34 occupational categories. Each cell contains a percentage value representing the subject's source in that occupational group.

APPENDIX 5-21	DO NOT KNOW				SUBJECT				SPOKESPERSON				EXPERT OR COMMENTATOR				PERSONAL EXPERIENCE				EYE WITNESS				POPULAR OPINION				OTHER			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Nigeria	0%	0	100%	1	20%	25	80%	103	20%	5	80%	20	33%	1	67%	2	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	41%	7	59%	10
Norway	0%	0	100%	1	24%	9	76%	29	24%	11	76%	35	29%	5	71%	12	39%	7	61%	11	0%	0	100%	1	20%	1	80%	4	0%	0	100%	5
Pakistan	0%	0	0%	0	17%	11	83%	55	12%	3	88%	23	13%	2	87%	13	60%	3	40%	2	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	3
Palestine	0%	0	0%	0	24%	11	76%	34	19%	6	81%	26	20%	1	80%	4	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Papua New Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	100%	9	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Paraguay	14%	1	86%	6	38%	15	62%	24	13%	1	88%	7	17%	1	83%	5	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Peru	0%	0	100%	1	26%	13	74%	37	11%	1	89%	8	25%	1	75%	3	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	50%	1	50%	1
Poland	0%	0	0%	0	38%	21	62%	34	0%	0	100%	4	25%	13	75%	38	67%	6	33%	3	43%	3	57%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3
Portugal	11%	1	89%	8	50%	15	50%	15	46%	23	54%	27	44%	4	56%	5	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1
Puerto Rico	100%	3	0%	0	45%	37	55%	45	52%	16	48%	15	22%	4	78%	14	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Romania	100%	1	0%	0	29%	47	71%	113	36%	4	64%	7	4%	1	96%	22	33%	1	67%	2	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	100%	5	60%	6	40%	4
Russian Federation	20%	3	80%	12	29%	45	71%	112	25%	7	75%	21	32%	8	68%	17	50%	3	50%	3	41%	7	59%	10	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Senegal	0%	0	0%	0	21%	7	79%	26	9%	1	91%	10	13%	1	88%	7	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	12
Serbia	0%	0	0%	0	17%	18	83%	85	22%	2	78%	7	17%	2	83%	10	67%	6	33%	3	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Seychelles	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	3	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	0%	0	0%	0	50%	2	50%	2	27%	4	73%	11	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	25%	6	75%	18	22%	37	78%	130	47%	7	53%	8	8%	1	92%	11	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	35%	6	65%	11
Suriname	0%	0	0%	0	4%	1	96%	22	6%	1	94%	15	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sweden	0%	0	0%	0	32%	19	68%	40	36%	42	64%	74	31%	10	69%	22	33%	3	67%	6	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	50%	2	50%	2
Switzerland	0%	0	0%	0	29%	132	71%	326	22%	10	78%	35	20%	21	80%	85	38%	12	63%	20	50%	5	50%	5	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Taiwan Province of China	0%	0	0%	0	43%	59	57%	79	30%	8	70%	19	31%	5	69%	11	36%	4	64%	7	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	1	59%	10	41%	7
Tanzania	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	2	50%	1	50%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Togo	0%	0	0%	0	40%	2	60%	3	33%	3	67%	6	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tunisia	26%	6	74%	17	22%	18	78%	63	8%	1	92%	12	13%	1	88%	7	50%	1	50%	1	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1
Turkey	11%	1	89%	8	26%	47	74%	131	2%	1	98%	43	17%	7	83%	34	33%	1	67%	2	20%	1	80%	4	25%	1	75%	3	33%	1	67%	2
Uganda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	0%	0	0%	0	29%	61	71%	149	26%	29	74%	81	24%	28	76%	91	50%	19	50%	19	25%	1	75%	3	22%	2	78%	7	29%	2	71%	5
United States of America	0%	0	100%	2	67%	8	33%	4	33%	3	67%	6	13%	2	88%	14	46%	6	54%	7	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	1
Uruguay	0%	0	0%	0	26%	18	74%	51	30%	3	70%	7	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	18%	2	82%	9
Venezuela	0%	0	100%	1	13%	8	87%	52	21%	4	79%	15	33%	1	67%	2	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	0%	0
Vietnam	0%	0	0%	0	37%	7	63%	12	0%	0	100%	1	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2
Zambia	0%	0	0%	0	100%	9	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zimbabwe	0%	0	0%	0	31%	11	69%	25	19%	4	81%	17	100%	2	0%	0	43%	3	57%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



22. News websites. Subjects & sources described as victims, by sex

APPENDIX 5-22	VICTIM				NOT A VICTIM			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	17%	2	83%	10	24%	63	76%	205
Australia	41%	15	59%	22	34%	152	66%	298
Austria	44%	4	56%	5	27%	60	73%	166
Bangladesh	50%	4	50%	4	9%	6	91%	59
Belgium - French and Flemish	40%	2	60%	3	26%	19	74%	54
Benin	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Bolivia	67%	4	33%	2	31%	47	69%	107
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50%	4	50%	4	31%	42	69%	93
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Brazil	73%	8	27%	3	25%	61	75%	182
Bulgaria	0%	0	100%	3	27%	4	73%	11
Burkina Faso	0%	0	0%	0	26%	16	74%	46
Cambodia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Cameroon	13%	1	88%	7	15%	6	85%	34
Canada	63%	5	38%	3	38%	108	62%	177
Cayman Islands	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Central African Republic	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	3
Chile	67%	6	33%	3	46%	56	54%	66
People's Republic of China	42%	8	58%	11	22%	76	78%	266
Colombia	0%	0	100%	3	19%	21	81%	87
Congo	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	8
Costa Rica	67%	22	33%	11	34%	61	66%	121
Cuba	0%	0	0%	0	35%	48	65%	91
Cyprus	75%	3	25%	1	10%	2	90%	19
Denmark	0%	0	100%	2	31%	38	69%	86
Dominica	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	67%	2
Dominican Republic	0%	0	100%	4	27%	39	73%	105
Ecuador	27%	4	73%	11	24%	53	76%	171
Egypt	33%	5	67%	10	13%	22	87%	153
El Salvador	83%	5	17%	1	15%	8	85%	45
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Eswatini	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	0%	0	0%	0	25%	3	75%	9
Fiji	0%	0	0%	0	23%	7	77%	24
Finland	14%	1	86%	6	36%	90	64%	160
France	60%	18	40%	12	32%	90	68%	195
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Georgia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ghana	8%	1	92%	11	26%	33	74%	92



APPENDIX 5-22

	VICTIM				NOT A VICTIM			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Greenland	0%	0	0%	0	44%	19	56%	24
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guatemala	17%	1	83%	5	26%	31	74%	88
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Guyana	43%	3	57%	4	38%	5	62%	8
Haiti	0%	0	100%	1	28%	20	72%	51
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Iceland	100%	1	0%	0	42%	28	58%	39
India	59%	16	41%	11	20%	62	80%	247
Indonesia	71%	10	29%	4	42%	16	58%	22
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	0%	0	100%	1	19%	20	81%	83
Israel	60%	12	40%	8	21%	37	79%	136
Italy	52%	25	48%	23	25%	72	75%	211
Jamaica	33%	2	67%	4	29%	16	71%	40
Japan	83%	5	17%	1	27%	6	73%	16
Jordan	20%	5	80%	20	15%	23	85%	135
Kenya	50%	2	50%	2	19%	11	81%	46
Kyrgyzstan	50%	2	50%	2	28%	27	72%	71
Lebanon	86%	6	14%	1	21%	23	79%	88
Luxembourg	69%	9	31%	4	28%	37	72%	93
Macao	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Malawi	0%	0	0%	0	40%	10	60%	15
Malaysia	100%	2	0%	0	16%	40	84%	208
Mali	20%	1	80%	4	9%	3	91%	32
Malta	46%	16	54%	19	24%	59	76%	189
Mexico	58%	11	42%	8	29%	60	71%	149
Moldova	56%	10	44%	8	34%	29	66%	56
Mongolia	67%	4	33%	2	24%	28	76%	91
Morocco	40%	2	60%	3	18%	21	82%	98
Myanmar	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	31%	11	69%	25	23%	18	77%	59
Netherlands	0%	0	0%	0	22%	20	78%	71
New Zealand	54%	7	46%	6	35%	36	65%	67
Nicaragua	0%	0	0%	0	13%	2	87%	13
Niger	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nigeria	44%	7	56%	9	21%	36	79%	136
Norway	63%	5	38%	3	23%	29	77%	96
Pakistan	32%	6	68%	13	14%	15	86%	93
Palestine	17%	4	83%	20	23%	14	77%	46
Papua New Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Paraguay	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Peru	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Poland	80%	4	20%	1	31%	39	69%	85
Portugal	63%	5	38%	3	41%	38	59%	54



APPENDIX 5-22

	VICTIM				NOT A VICTIM			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Puerto Rico	77%	10	23%	3	42%	52	58%	73
Romania	43%	6	57%	8	27%	56	73%	150
Russian Federation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Serbia	6%	2	94%	34	25%	27	75%	79
Seychelles	0%	0	0%	0	20%	2	80%	8
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	0%	0	0%	0	31%	10	69%	22
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	50%	4	50%	4	24%	57	76%	179
Suriname	0%	0	100%	1	5%	2	95%	41
Sweden	60%	9	40%	6	33%	72	67%	145
Switzerland	55%	16	45%	13	27%	171	73%	460
Taiwan Province of China	40%	8	60%	12	40%	81	60%	121
Tanzania	100%	1	0%	0	30%	3	70%	7
Togo	0%	0	0%	0	31%	5	69%	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tunisia	60%	3	40%	2	21%	26	79%	99
Turkey	44%	17	56%	22	20%	54	80%	221
Uganda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	37%	18	63%	31	27%	125	73%	331
United States of America	67%	2	33%	1	32%	21	68%	44
Uruguay	100%	2	0%	0	24%	24	76%	77
Venezuela	0%	0	0%	0	15%	11	85%	61
Vietnam	50%	2	50%	2	30%	8	70%	19
Zambia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zimbabwe	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



23. News websites. Subjects and sources who are quoted directly, by sex

APPENDIX 5-23

	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Argentina	24%	43	76%	136	20%	20	80%	79
Australia	33%	79	67%	161	34%	78	66%	149
Austria	28%	40	72%	104	26%	24	74%	68
Bangladesh	25%	3	75%	9	9%	5	91%	51
Belgium - French and Flemish	28%	11	73%	29	22%	8	78%	28
Benin	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Bolivia	25%	20	75%	61	39%	31	61%	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27%	26	73%	70	40%	16	60%	24
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Brazil	25%	29	75%	86	27%	36	73%	97
Bulgaria	11%	1	89%	8	50%	4	50%	4
Burkina Faso	30%	11	70%	26	20%	5	80%	20
Cambodia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Cameroon	15%	6	85%	33	0%	0	100%	3
Canada	38%	78	63%	130	41%	34	59%	49
Cayman Islands	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Central African Republic	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	2
Chile	49%	41	51%	42	39%	17	61%	27
People's Republic of China	20%	38	80%	155	28%	47	72%	120
Colombia	19%	12	81%	51	18%	8	82%	37
Congo	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0%	0	100%	8	0%	0	0%	0
Costa Rica	38%	51	62%	84	39%	27	61%	42
Cuba	38%	19	62%	31	33%	29	67%	60
Cyprus	0%	0	100%	9	31%	5	69%	11
Denmark	31%	39	69%	85	0%	0	100%	3
Dominica	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	21%	8	79%	31	28%	31	72%	78
Ecuador	26%	37	74%	105	20%	20	80%	78
Egypt	8%	2	92%	24	15%	25	85%	137
El Salvador	21%	6	79%	23	23%	7	77%	23
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Eswatini	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	25%	3	75%	9	0%	0	0%	0
Fiji	9%	1	91%	10	30%	6	70%	14
Finland	37%	55	63%	95	34%	36	66%	71
France	37%	78	63%	132	28%	28	72%	72
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Georgia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ghana	28%	32	72%	81	12%	2	88%	15



APPENDIX 5-23

	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Greenland	50%	17	50%	17	29%	2	71%	5
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guatemala	25%	27	75%	82	40%	6	60%	9
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0
Guyana	0%	0	100%	5	45%	5	55%	6
Haiti	32%	6	68%	13	30%	14	70%	33
Hong Kong SAR PRC	42%	30	58%	41	42%	30	58%	41
Iceland	43%	20	57%	26	40%	8	60%	12
India	20%	21	80%	86	22%	48	78%	170
Indonesia	8%	1	92%	12	60%	15	40%	10
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	22%	17	78%	61	12%	3	88%	22
Israel	25%	24	75%	73	24%	22	76%	69
Italy	28%	37	72%	96	29%	55	71%	135
Jamaica	31%	14	69%	31	21%	3	79%	11
Japan	40%	10	60%	15	33%	1	67%	2
Jordan	4%	1	96%	22	16%	27	84%	137
Kenya	12%	3	88%	22	26%	9	74%	26
Kyrgyzstan	24%	11	76%	35	29%	15	71%	37
Lebanon	23%	20	77%	67	23%	8	77%	27
Luxembourg	34%	22	66%	43	29%	22	71%	54
Macao	36%	4	64%	7	34%	14	66%	27
Malawi	53%	8	47%	7	20%	2	80%	8
Malaysia	14%	13	86%	81	19%	30	81%	127
Mali	10%	3	90%	28	0%	0	100%	6
Malta	23%	20	77%	67	27%	51	73%	137
Mexico	28%	43	72%	112	40%	28	60%	42
Moldova	49%	26	51%	27	26%	12	74%	35
Mongolia	24%	10	76%	31	26%	20	74%	58
Morocco	19%	15	81%	66	18%	7	82%	32
Myanmar	28%	13	72%	34	0%	0	100%	2
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	15%	9	85%	50	30%	16	70%	38
Netherlands	20%	8	80%	32	24%	12	76%	39
New Zealand	37%	32	63%	54	37%	11	63%	19
Nicaragua	0%	0	0%	0	13%	2	87%	13
Niger	40%	4	60%	6	0%	0	0%	0
Nigeria	14%	9	86%	54	25%	27	75%	81
Norway	27%	26	73%	70	20%	7	80%	28
Pakistan	20%	9	80%	36	13%	10	87%	67
Palestine	19%	4	81%	17	21%	13	79%	49
Papua New Guinea	9%	1	91%	10	40%	2	60%	3
Paraguay	33%	17	67%	34	8%	1	92%	11
Peru	22%	11	78%	40	35%	7	65%	13
Poland	31%	29	69%	64	40%	14	60%	21
Portugal	45%	25	55%	30	40%	17	60%	25



APPENDIX 5-23

	YES				NO			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Puerto Rico	48%	31	52%	34	43%	31	57%	41
Romania	30%	42	70%	98	24%	18	76%	57
Russian Federation	34%	36	66%	71	27%	39	73%	104
Senegal	11%	5	89%	42	17%	4	83%	20
Serbia	29%	20	71%	50	13%	8	88%	56
Seychelles	17%	1	83%	5	33%	1	67%	2
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	33%	10	67%	20	0%	0	100%	2
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	24%	45	76%	140	27%	12	73%	33
Suriname	0%	0	100%	10	6%	2	94%	30
Sweden	33%	49	67%	100	36%	27	64%	48
Switzerland	28%	77	72%	194	27%	105	73%	279
Taiwan Province of China	46%	41	54%	49	37%	46	63%	78
Tanzania	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	0%	0
Togo	38%	3	63%	5	25%	2	75%	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tunisia	8%	2	92%	23	27%	28	73%	75
Turkey	16%	23	84%	117	25%	37	75%	110
Uganda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	30%	111	70%	259	24%	31	76%	96
United States of America	33%	15	67%	31	32%	6	68%	13
Uruguay	33%	17	67%	34	17%	9	83%	43
Venezuela	16%	12	84%	62	21%	4	79%	15
Vietnam	17%	1	83%	5	33%	7	67%	14
Zambia	100%	2	0%	0	100%	9	0%	0
Zimbabwe	20%	7	80%	28	42%	13	58%	18



24. News websites and news media tweets. Subjects & sources appearing in images and video plug-ins, by sex

	INTERNET												TWITTER											
	Yes				No				Do not know				Yes				No				Do not know			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Antigua and Barbuda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0		
Argentina	17%	11	83%	52	25%	53	75%	163	0%	0	100%	1	21%	20	79%	76	28%	44	72%	114	14%	1	86%	6
Australia	32%	51	68%	110	35%	106	65%	200	0%	0	0%	0	22%	9	78%	32	25%	5	75%	15	0%	0	0%	0
Austria	29%	20	71%	50	26%	42	74%	122	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Bangladesh	0%	0	100%	8	13%	8	87%	52	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Belgium	29%	12	71%	29	22%	8	78%	28	0%	0	0%	0	25%	7	75%	21	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	0%	0
Benin	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Bolivia	30%	17	70%	39	33%	33	67%	68	33%	1	67%	2	27%	12	73%	32	33%	5	67%	10	0%	0	0%	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30%	20	70%	46	32%	23	68%	48	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	11	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Botswana	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	30%	3	70%	7	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Brazil	33%	18	67%	37	24%	47	76%	148	100%	3	0%	0	32%	12	68%	26	27%	3	73%	8	0%	0	0%	0
Bulgaria	29%	2	71%	5	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	0%	0	57%	4	43%	3	40%	2	60%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Burkina Faso	27%	10	73%	27	13%	1	88%	7	29%	5	71%	12	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Cambodia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Cameroon	8%	2	92%	22	22%	4	78%	14	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	6	0%	0	100%	16	0%	0	100%	3
Canada	50%	4	50%	4	31%	16	69%	35	0%	0	0%	0	36%	16	64%	29	43%	3	57%	4	0%	0	0%	0
Cayman Islands	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Central African Republic	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Chad	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	33%	1	67%	2	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Chile	57%	12	43%	9	43%	46	57%	60	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
People's Republic of China	30%	33	70%	77	21%	42	79%	155	21%	4	79%	15	32%	7	68%	15	33%	1	67%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Colombia	4%	1	96%	22	23%	20	77%	67	0%	0	0%	0	12%	4	88%	30	27%	13	73%	35	0%	0	100%	5
Congo	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	100%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Costa Rica	45%	22	55%	27	36%	54	64%	94	33%	2	67%	4	38%	10	62%	16	27%	19	73%	51	75%	3	25%	1
Cuba	28%	8	72%	21	38%	36	62%	59	25%	4	75%	12	20%	1	80%	4	17%	1	83%	5	0%	0	0%	0
Cyprus	0%	0	100%	2	22%	5	78%	18	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	10	23%	3	77%	10	0%	0	0%	0
Denmark	20%	3	80%	12	32%	36	68%	76	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Dominica	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Dominican Republic	26%	11	74%	32	26%	26	74%	75	50%	2	50%	2	44%	4	56%	5	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	100%	1
Ecuador	31%	16	69%	35	22%	41	78%	147	0%	0	100%	1	30%	6	70%	14	20%	17	80%	66	0%	0	100%	1
Egypt	9%	4	91%	40	16%	23	84%	122	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
El Salvador	20%	4	80%	16	24%	8	76%	25	17%	1	83%	5	21%	4	79%	15	25%	3	75%	9	100%	1	0%	0
Estonia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Eswatini	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ethiopia	20%	1	80%	4	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Fiji	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



	INTERNET											
	Yes				No				Do not know			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Finland	37%	42	63%	71	34%	49	66%	94	0%	0	0%	0
France	30%	14	70%	32	34%	89	66%	170	0%	0	0%	0
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Georgia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ghana	20%	15	80%	59	32%	19	68%	41	0%	0	0%	0
Greenland	56%	9	44%	7	37%	10	63%	17	0%	0	0%	0
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guatemala	24%	10	76%	31	26%	20	74%	56	43%	3	57%	4
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guyana	0%	0	100%	10	83%	5	17%	1	0%	0	0%	0
Haiti	31%	10	69%	22	26%	10	74%	29	0%	0	0%	0
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Iceland	41%	17	59%	24	46%	12	54%	14	0%	0	0%	0
India	25%	17	75%	50	20%	48	80%	188	18%	4	82%	18
Indonesia	47%	7	53%	8	36%	8	64%	14	0%	0	0%	0
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	18%	3	82%	14	20%	17	80%	69	0%	0	0%	0
Israel	36%	20	64%	36	20%	26	80%	105	0%	0	100%	1
Italy	38%	32	62%	52	27%	64	73%	177	0%	0	100%	2
Jamaica	31%	11	69%	25	28%	7	72%	18	0%	0	0%	0
Japan	53%	8	47%	7	23%	3	77%	10	0%	0	0%	0
Jordan	10%	4	90%	36	17%	25	83%	122	0%	0	0%	0
Kenya	22%	2	78%	7	20%	10	80%	41	0%	0	0%	0
Kyrgyzstan	18%	6	82%	27	32%	22	68%	47	0%	0	0%	0
Lebanon	24%	14	76%	45	24%	15	76%	47	0%	0	100%	2
Luxembourg	19%	7	81%	29	35%	37	65%	68	0%	0	0%	0
Macao	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Malawi	50%	6	50%	6	31%	4	69%	9	0%	0	0%	0
Malaysia	33%	10	67%	20	24%	4	76%	13	0%	0	0%	0
Mali	0%	0	100%	12	12%	3	88%	22	0%	0	0%	0
Malta	22%	18	78%	64	28%	53	72%	137	0%	0	100%	1
Mexico	27%	23	73%	61	32%	45	68%	94	100%	1	0%	0
Moldova	44%	21	56%	27	32%	17	68%	36	0%	0	0%	0
Mongolia	25%	14	75%	43	25%	15	75%	45	0%	0	100%	2
Morocco	28%	8	72%	21	15%	14	85%	77	0%	0	0%	0
Myanmar	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	35%	6	65%	11	21%	20	79%	75	25%	1	75%	3
Netherlands	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0

	TWITTER											
	Yes				No				Do not know			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Finland	23%	9	78%	31	28%	7	72%	18	0%	0	0%	0
France	39%	30	61%	46	40%	21	60%	31	0%	0	0%	0
Gabon	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Gambia	50%	1	50%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Georgia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ghana	17%	20	83%	96	4%	2	96%	51	0%	0	0%	0
Greenland	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Grenada	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guatemala	15%	4	85%	22	40%	6	60%	9	25%	1	75%	3
Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Guyana	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Haiti	11%	1	89%	8	20%	6	80%	24	0%	0	0%	0
Hong Kong SAR PRC	49%	17	51%	18	62%	8	38%	5	50%	1	50%	1
Iceland	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
India	25%	18	75%	55	39%	12	61%	19	0%	0	0%	0
Indonesia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Iraq	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ireland	45%	9	55%	11	0%	0	100%	26	0%	0	0%	0
Israel	11%	2	89%	16	35%	8	65%	15	0%	0	0%	0
Italy	27%	24	73%	65	19%	7	81%	30	0%	0	0%	0
Jamaica	38%	10	62%	16	29%	4	71%	10	0%	0	0%	0
Japan	0%	0	100%	36	24%	9	76%	29	0%	0	0%	0
Jordan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Kenya	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Kyrgyzstan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Lebanon	22%	12	78%	42	14%	5	86%	31	0%	0	0%	0
Luxembourg	15%	2	85%	11	50%	3	50%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Macao	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Malawi	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Malaysia	25%	2	75%	6	11%	1	89%	8	0%	0	0%	0
Mali	0%	0	100%	4	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Malta	14%	5	86%	31	21%	6	79%	22	100%	1	0%	0
Mexico	36%	35	64%	62	38%	25	62%	40	57%	4	43%	3
Moldova	22%	12	78%	42	17%	9	83%	45	0%	0	0%	0
Mongolia	14%	3	86%	19	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Morocco	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Myanmar	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Namibia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nepal	23%	3	77%	10	38%	5	62%	8	0%	0	0%	0
Netherlands	29%	9	71%	22	10%	1	90%	9	0%	0	0%	0



	INTERNET												TWITTER											
	Yes				No				Do not know				Yes				No				Do not know			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N		
New Zealand	47%	14	53%	16	34%	29	66%	57	0%	0	0%	0	42%	8	58%	11	40%	4	60%	6	0%	0	0%	0
Nicaragua	33%	1	67%	2	8%	1	92%	11	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Niger	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Nigeria	24%	19	76%	59	20%	20	80%	80	0%	0	0%	0	21%	7	79%	27	60%	3	40%	2	100%	2	0%	0
Norway	32%	22	68%	47	18%	11	82%	51	0%	0	0%	0	16%	6	84%	32	11%	2	89%	17	0%	0	100%	3
Pakistan	29%	12	71%	30	7%	6	93%	78	100%	1	0%	0	35%	9	65%	17	50%	8	50%	8	0%	0	0%	0
Palestine	22%	10	78%	35	18%	7	82%	31	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Papua New Guinea	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Paraguay	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	13%	3	87%	20	12%	3	88%	22	0%	0	0%	0
Peru	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Poland	39%	21	61%	33	29%	22	71%	53	0%	0	0%	0	27%	8	73%	22	32%	8	68%	17	0%	0	0%	0
Portugal	53%	19	47%	17	38%	25	62%	40	0%	0	0%	0	25%	4	75%	12	24%	4	76%	13	0%	0	100%	5
Puerto Rico	59%	20	41%	14	40%	40	60%	61	0%	0	0%	0	41%	16	59%	23	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Romania	31%	34	69%	74	25%	27	75%	82	0%	0	0%	0	100%	9	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Russian Federation	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Senegal	33%	4	67%	8	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Serbia	24%	17	76%	53	17%	11	83%	53	0%	0	0%	0	44%	12	56%	15	14%	2	86%	12	100%	2	0%	0
Seychelles	25%	1	75%	3	17%	1	83%	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sierra Leone	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Africa	56%	5	44%	4	22%	5	78%	18	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
South Sudan	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Spain	35%	21	65%	39	21%	36	79%	134	0%	0	0%	0	36%	26	64%	47	16%	4	84%	21	33%	2	67%	4
Suriname	0%	0	100%	19	9%	2	91%	21	0%	0	0%	0	14%	1	86%	6	18%	3	82%	14	0%	0	100%	1
Sweden	40%	34	60%	50	29%	40	71%	96	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Switzerland	30%	106	70%	251	25%	71	75%	215	43%	3	57%	4	29%	16	71%	40	14%	7	86%	44	100%	2	0%	0
Taiwan Province of China	42%	45	58%	63	40%	42	60%	64	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tanzania	30%	3	70%	7	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	100%	20	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Togo	33%	3	67%	6	33%	2	67%	4	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	25%	1	75%	3	0%	0	100%	2	0%	0	100%	1
Tunisia	22%	7	78%	25	23%	23	77%	77	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Turkey	24%	40	76%	125	17%	19	83%	94	11%	1	89%	8	25%	36	75%	109	15%	9	85%	51	0%	0	100%	7
Uganda	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
United Kingdom	32%	47	68%	99	28%	95	72%	249	0%	0	100%	7	37%	38	63%	64	16%	7	84%	37	0%	0	0%	0
United States of America	41%	11	59%	16	21%	3	79%	11	0%	0	100%	1	50%	2	50%	2	0%	0	100%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Uruguay	22%	8	78%	29	27%	18	73%	48	0%	0	0%	0	8%	4	92%	46	29%	18	71%	44	0%	0	0%	0
Venezuela	20%	3	80%	12	12%	6	88%	45	33%	2	67%	4	28%	28	72%	72	29%	10	71%	25	33%	1	67%	2
Vietnam	67%	4	33%	2	19%	4	81%	17	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zambia	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Zimbabwe	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0



26. News websites and news media tweets. Responses to “This story clearly challenges gender stereotypes”

APPENDIX 5-26	INTERNET		TWITTER	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
	%	N	%	N
Antigua and Barbuda	29%	6	71%	15
Argentina	2%	5	98%	215
Australia	2%	8	98%	371
Austria	0%	0	100%	64
Bangladesh	0%	0	100%	229
Belgium	1%	1	100%	199
Benin	3%	2	97%	65
Bolivia	7%	32	93%	407
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1%	2	99%	184
Botswana	14%	9	86%	55
Brazil	2%	4	98%	233
Bulgaria	5%	3	95%	61
Burkina Faso	1%	2	99%	162
Cambodia	17%	7	83%	34
Cameroon	8%	11	92%	121
Canada	4%	13	96%	302
Cayman Islands	0%	0	100%	40
Central African Republic	0%	0	100%	22
Chad	5%	2	95%	36
Chile	4%	11	96%	264
People's Republic of China	0%	0	100%	329
Colombia	2%	3	98%	137
Congo	0%	0	100%	8
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	2%	3	98%	158
Costa Rica	6%	15	94%	221
Cuba	0%	0	100%	106
Cyprus	4%	7	97%	193
Denmark	4%	7	96%	157
Dominica	0%	0	100%	20
Dominican Republic	0%	0	100%	85
Ecuador	3%	5	97%	193
Egypt	3%	4	97%	150
El Salvador	7%	7	93%	92
Estonia	0%	0	100%	115
Eswatini	3%	5	97%	139
Ethiopia	3%	4	97%	112

APPENDIX 5-26	INTERNET		TWITTER	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
	%	N	%	N
Fiji	1%	1	99%	66
Finland	2%	3	98%	172
France	3%	14	97%	443
Gabon	21%	3	79%	11
Gambia	21%	7	79%	27
Georgia	0%	3	100%	681
Ghana	1%	4	99%	533
Greenland	3%	2	97%	75
Grenada	0%	0	100%	44
Guatemala	3%	6	97%	215
Guinea	0%	0	100%	18
Guyana	0%	0	100%	29
Haiti	3%	3	97%	104
Hong Kong SAR PRC	0%	0	100%	194
Iceland	3%	2	98%	78
India	7%	36	93%	450
Indonesia	10%	7	90%	60
Iraq	11%	1	89%	8
Ireland	3%	4	97%	154
Israel	1%	1	99%	103
Italy	5%	10	95%	210
Jamaica	2%	2	98%	124
Japan	2%	2	98%	115
Jordan	3%	8	97%	278
Kenya	7%	7	93%	98
Kyrgyzstan	1%	2	99%	156
Lebanon	0%	0	100%	80
Luxembourg	1%	1	99%	95
Macao	0%	0	100%	137
Malawi	3%	4	97%	142
Malaysia	1%	2	99%	279
Mali	3%	4	97%	125
Malta	4%	8	96%	177
Mexico	10%	57	90%	528
Moldova	1%	2	99%	186
Mongolia	0%	0	100%	133



APPENDIX 5-26	INTERNET		TWITTER	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
	%	N	%	N
Morocco	2%	3	98%	141
Myanmar	6%	6	94%	90
Namibia	12%	5	88%	36
Nepal	5%	18	95%	323
Netherlands	3%	4	97%	117
New Zealand	1%	1	99%	113
Nicaragua	12%	11	88%	84
Niger	11%	4	89%	32
Nigeria	1%	2	99%	177
Norway	7%	13	93%	167
Pakistan	2%	6	98%	266
Palestine	0%	0	100%	116
Papua New Guinea	19%	14	81%	59
Paraguay	1%	1	99%	167
Peru	2%	5	98%	321
Poland	1%	3	99%	317
Portugal	2%	4	98%	181
Puerto Rico	8%	8	92%	97
Romania	2%	5	98%	266
Russian Federation	1%	1	99%	81
Senegal	2%	1	98%	41
Serbia	0%	0	100%	196
Seychelles	0%	0	100%	29
Sierra Leone	43%	3	57%	4
South Africa	2%	2	98%	131
South Sudan	0%	0	100%	48
Spain	5%	19	95%	377
Suriname	1%	1	99%	77
Sweden	5%	10	95%	204
Switzerland	10%	31	90%	295
Taiwan Province of China	0%	0	100%	282
Tanzania	8%	16	92%	174
Togo	9%	8	91%	81
Trinidad and Tobago	7%	4	93%	55
Tunisia	3%	7	97%	245
Turkey	2%	13	98%	668
Uganda	1%	1	99%	113
United Kingdom	3%	13	97%	467
United States of America	17%	32	83%	156
Uruguay	1%	5	99%	357
Venezuela	6%	17	94%	245

APPENDIX 5-26	INTERNET		TWITTER	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
	%	N	%	N
Vietnam	17%	8	83%	38
Zambia	24%	6	76%	19
Zimbabwe	1%	1	99%	97



ANNEX 6

List of coordinators

AFRICA

Regional Coordinators

Eastern Africa	African Woman and Child Features Service	Arthur Okwemba, Kenya
West & Central Africa	Réseau Inter - Africain pour les Femmes, Médias, Genre et Développement	Amie Joof/ Médoune Seck, Senegal
Southern Africa	Gender Links	Tarisai Nyamweda, South Africa

National Coordinators

Benin	ONG FAMEDEV	Bismarck Sossa
Botswana	WIN WAN-IFRA	Phiri Lubwika / Bot
Botswana	Women in News Network	Boitshepo Balozwi
Burkina Faso	ONG FAMEDEV	Ali Taonsa
Cameroon	Women's Peace Initiative	Nathalie Foko
Central African Republic	ONG Comité pour le Développement Intégré des communautés de base	Limbingo Ngakeu
Chad	ONG FAMEDEV	Constant Mbailassem
Congo	Syndicat des Journalistes du Congo	Edouard Adzotsa
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	Si Jeunesse Savait / Union Congolaise des Femmes des Médias	Francoise Mukuku / Anna Mayimona Ngemba
Eswatini	University of Eswatini	Maxwell Mthembu
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Media Women Association	Tekabech Assefa
Gabon	ONG FAMEDEV	Georgina Mefane Léa Eyeng
Gambia	Gambia Press Union	Bai Emil Touray
Ghana	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation	Charity Binka
Guinea	ONG FAMEDEV	Kadiatou Thierno Diallou
Kenya	African Woman and Child Features Service	Arthur Okwemba
Malawi	Youth and Children Shield	Bright Kampaundi
Mali	ONG FAMEDEV	Saran Keita
Namibia	Namibia University of Science and Technology	Emily Brown
Niger	ONG FAMEDEV	Yvette Dovi
Nigeria	Media and Gender Enlightenment Initiative	Nkem Theresa Fab-Ukozor / Alex Onyebuchi
Senegal	ONG FAMEDEV	Amie Joof Cole / Médoune Seck
Seychelles	Gender and Media Plus Association of Seychelles	Sharon Thelemaque
Sierra Leone	Initiatives for Media Development	Yeama Sarah Thompson
South Africa	Gender Links	Tarisai Nyamweda
South Sudan	Association of Media Women in Southern Sudan	Veronica Lucy Gordon / Lily Nelson
Tanzania	Gender and Media in Southern Africa - Tanzania Network	Gladness Hemedi Munuo
Togo	ONG FAMEDEV / UIIT	Yaovi Tchalim Honoré Blao / Ali Tagba Khadi
Uganda	Uganda Media Women's Association	Margaret Sentamu-Masagazi
Zambia	Media Institute of Southern Africa	Henry Kabwe
Zimbabwe	Gender and Media Connect	Abigail Gamanya



ASIA

Regional Coordinator	University of Dakha	Gitiara Nasreen, Bangladesh
National Coordinators		
Bangladesh	University of Dhaka	Gitiara Nasreen
Bangladesh	Amrai Pari Jot (WE CAN BANGLADESH)	Jamilur Rahman
Cambodia	Cambodian Centre for Independent Media	Dani Caspe / Kalyan Sann
China		
Mainland China (PRC)	Women Network in China	Feng Yuan
Macao SAR (PRC)	Associação de Imprensa em Português e Inglês de Macau	Maria Salomé Fernandes
Hong Kong SAR (PRC)	Chinese University of Hong Kong	Sara Liao
Taiwan Province of China	National Chengchi University	Leticia Nien-Hsuan Fang
India	Network of Women in Media, India	Ammu Joseph / Padmaja Shaw
Indonesia	Alliance of Independent Journalists	Yekti Hesthi Murthi
Japan	Forum for Citizens TV & Media	Kyoko Takahashi
Kyrgyzstan	Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan	Chinara Kartanbaeva
Malaysia	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Wang Lay Kim
Mongolia	Press Institute of Mongolia	Unurjargal Lkhanaa / Oyuntsetseg Ravdan
Myanmar	Myanmar Women's Journalist Society	Soe San Htike / Tin Zar Aung
Nepal	Asmita Women's Publishing House, Media & Resource Organization	Sarita Shrestha
Pakistan	Uks-Research, Resource and Publication Centre on Women and Media	Tasneem Ahmar
Vietnam	Research centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development	Pham Thi Minh Hang

CARIBBEAN

Regional Coordinators		
English speaking Caribbean:	WMW-Jamaica	Hilary Nicholson, Jamaica
French & Spanish speaking Caribbean:	Red de Investigación y Colaboración en Comunicación de Centro América y el Caribe	Maximiliano Dueñas-Guzmán, Puerto Rico
National Coordinators		
Antigua and Barbuda	Women Against Rape Inc.	Alexandria Wong
Cayman Islands	Gender Affairs Unit, Ministry of Community Affairs	Karlene Bramwell
Cuba	Christian Institute of Gender Studies	Sara Mas
Dominica	National Women's Council	Vanya David
Dominican Republic	Espacio de Comunicación Insular	Solange de la Cruz Matos / José Luis Soto Rodríguez
Grenada	Grenada National Organisation of Women	Bernadette Bartholomew
Guyana	Artists in Direct Support Guyana	Desiree Edgehill
Haiti	Rezo Fanm Radyo Kominote Ayisyen	Marie Guyrleine Justin
Jamaica	WMW – Jamaica	Hilary Nicholson / Lisandria Thompson
Puerto Rico	Universidad de Puerto Rico	Lourdes Lugo-Ortiz



Suriname	Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action	Sandra Clenem
Trinidad & Tobago	Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women	Nicole Hendrickson

EUROPE

Regional Coordinator	University of Newcastle	Karen Ross, United Kingdom
National Coordinators		
Austria	Universität Salzburgare	Lisa Schulze
Belgium		
Belgium Flemish	University of Ghent	Sara de Vuyst / Sofie Van Bauwel
Belgium French	Université Libre de Bruxelles	Florence Le Cam
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Novi Put	Abida Pehlic
Bulgaria	People & Borders Foundation	Iliana Stoicheva
Cyprus	Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies	Maria Angeli / Susana Pavlou
Denmark	Roskilde University	Hanne Jørndrup
Estonia	Eesti People to People NGO	Ruta Pels
Finland	University of Helsinki	Jonita Siivonen
France	Université de Toulouse II	Marlène Coulomb-Gully
France	Mines ParisTech	Cécile Meadel
Georgia	Journalists Association Gender Media Caucasus	Galina Petriashvili
Greenland	University of Greenland	Signe Ravn-Højgaard / Naimah Hussain
Iceland	University of Iceland	Valgerður Jóhannsdóttir
Ireland	Dublin City University	Dawn Wheatley
Italy	Osservatorio di Pavia / University of Padova	Monia Azzalini / Claudia Padovani
Luxembourg	CID, Femmes et genre	Isabelle Schmoetten
Malta	University of Malta	Brenda Murphy
Moldova	Gender Media Academy	Victoria Puiu
Netherlands	Women Inc	Elze Ghijsen
Norway	Oslo and Akershus University College	Elisabeth Eide / Kristin S. Orgeret
Poland	University of Lodz	Greta Gober
Portugal	Instituto de Estudos Jornalisticos	Rita Basilio Simões
Romania	University of Bucharest	Daniela Roventa-Frumusani
Russian Federation	Institute of Socio-Economic Studies of Population - Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences	Yulia Nenakhova
Serbia	University of Belgrade - Faculty of Political Science	Snjezana Milivojevic
Serbia	Zenski informativno-dokumentarni centar	Violeta Andjelkovic-Kanzleiter
Spain	Universidad de Málaga	María Teresa Vera Balanza
Sweden	University of Gothenburg	Maria Edström
Switzerland	Bureau de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes	Kathrin Egolf
Turkey	Anadolu University	Nezih Orhon



United Kingdom		
England	University of Newcastle	Karen Ross (England)
Northern Ireland	Ulster University	Bethany Waterhouse Bradley (Northern Ireland)
Scotland	Strathclyde University	Karen Boyle (Scotland)
Wales	Cardiff University	Cynthia Carter (Wales)

LATIN AMERICA

Regional Coordinator	Grupo de Apoyo al Movimiento de Mujeres del Azuay	Sandra López Astudillo, Ecuador
National Coordinators		
Argentina	Comunicación para la Igualdad	Marcela Gabioud / Claudia Florentin / María Soledad Ceballos
Bolivia	Universidad Católica Boliviana - SECRAD	Lorna Arauz Rodríguez / José Luis Aguirre Alvis
Brazil	University of Coimbra	Elizângela Carvalho
Chile	Consejo Nacional de Televisión de Chile Comunidad Teológica Evangélica de Chile	María Elena Hermosilla Benjamín Rodríguez Avendaño
Colombia	Universidad del Rosario	Danghelly Zuñiga Reyes
Costa Rica	Observatorio de Género y Medios	Vilma Peña-Vargas
Ecuador	Grupo de Apoyo al Movimiento de Mujeres del Azuay	Sandra López Astudillo / Gabriela Avila Paredes
El Salvador	Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas"	Amparo Marroquín / Marisela Morán / Serafín Valencia
Guatemala	Red de Mujeres al Aire	Elena Patricia Galicia Nuñez
Mexico	Comunicación e Información de la Mujer ITESO - Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara	Cirenia Celestino Ortega Magdalena Sofía Paláu Cardona
Nicaragua	Radio Universidad	Nelson Rodríguez Navarrete
Paraguay	Kuña Rôga	Lizandra Rolón López
Peru	Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales Calandria	Marisol Castañeda / Rosario Quijandria
Uruguay	Cotidiano Mujer	Francesca Casariego
Venezuela	Asociación Civil Mujeres en Línea	Luisa Kislinger

MIDDLE EAST

Regional Coordinator	Appropriate Communication Techniques for Development	Azza Kamel, Egypt
National Coordinators		
Egypt	Appropriate Communication Techniques for Development	Azza Kamel
Iraq	Internews	Raber Kaluri
Israel	Sapir College	Einat Lachover
Jordan	Arab Women's Organizations of Jordan	Manal Altaleb
Lebanon	Maharat Foundation	Tony Mikhael



Morocco	Moroccan High Authority for Audiovisual Communication	Latifa Ourtassi Tayah
Palestine	Women, Media and Development	Suheir Farraj / Maha Zghary
Tunisia	Center for Arab Women Training and Research	Lobna Najjar / Atidel Mejri

NORTH AMERICA

National Coordinators

Canada	News Correspondent/Video Journalist/News Researcher	Veronica Silva Cusi
United States of America	United Methodist Women	Glory Dharmaraj / Yvette Moore

PACIFIC

National Coordinators

Australia	Queensland University of Technology	Angela Romano
Fiji	Fiji Media Watch Group	Agatha Ferei Furivai / Mereoni Raivalita / Ruberta Ferei
New Zealand	Massey University	Susan Fountaine
Papua New Guinea	Divine Word University	Naomi. A.G. Woyengu
Papua New Guinea	PNG YWCA	Jethro San Juan



ANNEX 7

Technical advisory committee

Amie Joof, Inter-African Network for Women, Media, Gender and Development – FAMEDEV, Senegal)

Azza Kamel, (Appropriate Communication Techniques for Development-ACT, Egypt)

Claudia Padovani (University of Padova, Italy)

Gitiara Nasreen (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Hilary Nicholson (WMW-Jamaica)

Jonita Siivonen (University of Helsinki, Finland)

Karen Ross (Newcastle University, UK)

Maha Al-Zghary (Women Media and Development-TAM, Palestine)

Margaret Sentamu (Uganda Media Women’s Association – UMWA)

Maximiliano Duenas Guzman (University of Puerto Rico)

Sandra Lopez (GAMMA, Ecuador)

Suheir Farraj (Women Media and Development- TAM, Palestine)

Tasneem Ahmar (Uks research centre, Pakistan)



Resources for Journalists

BBC, 50:50: The Equality Project, the biggest collective action on increasing BBC content that there's ever been.

Website: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/5050>

Summary: 50:50: The Equality Project began four years ago “as a simple idea to measure and increase representation of women on one BBC news programme.” It has since grown to include not just news but all content produced on all its platforms. It uses a methodology “that is rooted in data, creativity, practicality and passion to fundamentally shift representation within the media.”

Bureau of International Information Programs, US Department of State, **Global Women's Issues: Women in the World Today, Extended Version, Chapter 10, Women and the Media**

Website: <https://opentextbc.ca/womenintheworld/chapter/chapter-10-women-and-the-media/>

Language: English

Summary: Provides history of exclusion and stereotypes, as well as the new era of women's rights. Offers examples of media outlets with women CEOs who revamped their publications for a digital age.

Columbia Journalism Review, **You're probably not quoting enough women. Let us help you**, by Alexandria Neason.

Website: <https://www.cjr.org/analysis/women-sources.php>

Summary: A compilation of a public database of women, nonbinary, and people of colour from around the world who are experts on the media. It also invites people to submit additional names and contact information for sources.

Committee to Protect Journalists, **Safety of women and non-binary journalists on and offline.**

Website: <https://cpj.org/campaigns/safety-women-nonbinary-journalists-online-offline/>

Summary: Includes campaigns and advocacy for increased protection, safety resources, research and documentation of incidents.

European Parliamentary Research Service Blog, **Spotlight On Gender Equality In The Media And Digital Sectors**, by Rosamund Shreeves, 2018.

Website: <https://bit.ly/35tGBj6>

Summary: The article examines the EU media landscape through a gender lens, looks at the impact of gender imbalances and gender stereotyping, the actions that can be taken to address sexism in the media, and some best practices that have been adopted to counter gender stereotypes.

African Women in Media & Fojo Media Institute. **SourceHer** an online database of African women experts across various industries in Africa and in Diaspora.

Website: <http://sourceher.africanwomeninmedia.com/>

Ford Foundation, **Gender Equity in the News Media: Analysis and Recommendations for Newsroom Leaders**, by Ariel Skeath and Lisa Macpherson.

Website: <https://www.fordfoundation.org/media/5489/grej-gender-media-report-102519.pdf>

Summary: The report analyses gender equity in the news media, identifies main challenges for women in the news media industry, and offers recommendations to change the “discriminatory culture” in newsrooms.



Free Press Unlimited, **Equality and Inclusion Programme**

Website: <https://www.freepressunlimited.org/en/themes/equality-and-inclusion>

Summary: The programme supports “underprivileged, marginalised groups that are more likely to be discriminated against or to be forgotten in news coverage. These can be women, members of the LHBTI community, ethnic minorities and youth.” Among other things, Free Press Unlimited works with partners to help empower female journalists by improving their conditions in newsrooms and investing in skills and opportunities of female journalists.

Free Press Unlimited, **Gender and Media Resource Guide**

Website: <https://kq.freepressunlimited.org/themes/gender-equality/>

Summary: The guide offers background information about gender and media, practical tools, and successful approaches to promoting gender equality in and through the media.

Gender Ethics Compass, by World Association of Christian Communication (WACC) & Mediaspro (Geneva)

Website: <https://whomakesthenews.org/gender-ethics-compass/>

Summary: This includes an interactive GPS designed for journalists and intended to provoke a critical reflection on the intersections between gender and journalistic ethics. Another GPS is designed for media professionals who create content, and aims to catalyze critical reflection on the intersections between gender concerns and journalist ethics.

Global Investigative Journalism Network, **GIJN Guide: Resources for Women Journalists**

Website: <https://gijn.org/gijn-guide-resources-for-women-journalists/>

Summary: A curated collection of resources on international and regional journalists’ networks, safety, discrimination and harassment, mentors, grants and fellowships, female experts, awards, and investigative journalism.

Harvard Business Review, **Tackling the Underrepresentation of Women in Media**, by Aneeta Rattan, Siri Chilazi, Oriane Georgeac, and Iris Bohnet

Website: <https://hbr.org/2019/06/tackling-the-underrepresentation-of-women-in-media>

“For over two years, journalists and producers across the BBC have been tackling the gender representation issue by rethinking whom they put in front of the camera, with the goal of achieving 50:50 gender representation every month. 500 BBC shows and teams have joined the so-called 50:50 Project. In April 2019, 74% of the English-language programs that had been involved in 50:50 for a year or more reached 50%+ female contributors on their shows. How did an initiative that started in the newsroom (not the board room), by a white British man (not a D&I expert), come to thrive in an organization that has ongoing, public challenges related to gender equity (e.g., their gender pay gap)?”

Informed Opinions, **Gender Gap Tracker**.

Website: <https://gendergaptracker.informedopinions.org/>

Summary: “Informed Opinions’ Gender Gap Tracker measures the ratio of female to male sources quoted in online news coverage across some of Canada’s most influential national news media. By default, the graphs display the most recent week of data, but with a 3-day delay.”

International Association of Women in Radio and Television (IAWRT), **Handbook on Working Toward Equality in the Media: The IAWRT and the Gender Mainstreaming Project**, by Greta Gober, 2019.

Website: <https://bit.ly/3cKCMtO>

Summary: The handbook “showcases IAWRT members’ experiences and best practices of working towards gender equality and women’s positions in and through the media,” and is divided into two parts: Actions to foster gender equality in media organizations and Actions to foster gender-fair portrayal in media content.



International Women’s Media Foundation, **The Missing Perspectives of Women in Covid-19 News, A special report on women’s under-representation in the news media, 2020**. Commissioned by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and authored by Luba Kassova, director of international audience strategy consultancy AKAS Ltd.

Website: <https://www.iwmf.org/women-in-covid19-news/>
Summary: The report analyzed 57 million articles from 12,000 publications in six countries

— India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, the U.K., and the U.S. — in terms of their inclusion as sources and protagonists in news coverage, “including gender equality angles in reporting.” It also looked at women’s representation in newsrooms and leadership positions.

International Journalists’ Network, **Key takeaways for improving the representation of women in the news**, by Edi Doychinova, Feb. 25, 2021.

Website: <https://ijnet.org/en/story/key-takeaways-improving-representation-women-news>

Summary: The article summarises the key takeaways and quotes from the report, The Missing Perspectives of Women in Covid-19 News, A special report on women’s under-representation in the news media, 2020.

Learning Resource Kit for Gender-Ethical Journalism and Media House Policy, is a collaboration between the World Association of Christian Communication (WACC) and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) to rectify gender disparities in news media content.

Website: <https://whomakesthenews.org/3655-2/>

Summary: The kit aims to address the gender gap in news content and lack of self-regulatory mechanisms - where these do not exist - to confront gender bias. It is organized in two books that may be read independently of each other. [Book 1](#) discusses conceptual issues pertaining to gender, media and professional ethics. [Book 2](#) presents gender-ethical reporting guidelines on several thematic areas.

Reflect Reality, Join the Global Movement to Source Women in the News, a project of United News, a multi-stakeholder coalition, led by Internews in collaboration with the World Economic Forum, with a mission to build trust and sustainability for news media around the world.

Website: <https://www.reflectreality.internews.org/the-problem>

Summary: The project provides an overview of why it’s important to increase women as sources in the news and identifies challenges that limit the inclusion of women as sources in the news. It offers resources and strategies to achieve gender parity in news sourcing and for diversifying sources beyond gender. And, it has examples of pilot projects that tested various paths toward gender equality in news sourcing.

UNESCO, **Selected Resources on Safety of Women Journalists**.

Website: <https://en.unesco.org/themes/safety-journalists/women-journalists/resources>

Summary: Offers resources on topics such as harassment, physical safety, online harassment, assistance, and reports and studies about women journalists’ safety.

UNESCO, UN Women and the International Federation of Journalists, **Inside the News: Challenges and Aspirations of women Journalists in Asia and the Pacific**.

Website: https://www.ifj.org/fileadmin/images/Gender/Inside_the_News_FINAL_040615_UNESDOC.pdf

Summary: This research on media and gender in the Asia-Pacific region examines the experiences of women journalists in areas such as career progression, pay, cultural and social attitudes and challenges, and offers solutions to some of the issues. It also highlights “some real bright spots from which we can draw strong lessons,” according to IFJ Asia Pacific Deputy Director Jane Worthington



WAN-IFRA Women in News, Driving Equality in News Media

Website: <https://womeninnews.org/about-us/>

Summary: WAN-IFRA Women in News partners with media organisations and individuals to close the gender gap in the news media. It believes that “balanced newsrooms, boardrooms and content are key to building resilient news organizations.” Programmes include equipping women journalists and editors with the tools and support networks “to take on greater leadership positions within their organisations.”

It is currently working with more than 80 news organisations from 15 countries, in three regions, including Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (WIN Africa); Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine (WIN Arab Region); and Myanmar and Vietnam (WIN Southeast Asia).

WAN-IFRA Women in News. **Amplifying women’s voices. A Gender Balance Guide For Media:**

[http://womeninnews.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Gender%20Balance%20Guidebook_FINAL_RGB%20\(1\).pdf](http://womeninnews.org/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Gender%20Balance%20Guidebook_FINAL_RGB%20(1).pdf)

Women’s Media Center, **SheSource Experts**

Website: <https://bit.ly/3q1Esov>

Summary: SheSource is an online database of women experts who have experience in media.

Women+ SourceList, by Brookings Institution

Website: <https://womenplus.sourcelist.org/>

Summary: Women+ SourceList is a database of qualified women and underrepresented genders in technology who represent diverse backgrounds. “It is built on the principle that technology policy stands to benefit from the inclusion of the ideas, perspectives, and recommendations of a broader array of people. Its purpose is to aid journalists, conference organizers, and others in identifying and connecting with expert sources beyond those in their existing Rolodexes”

