

QUI

FIGURE DANS LES
NOUVELLES?



Belgique

(Flanders)

Projet *GMMP* 2010

Final Report



GMMP
Global
Media
Monitoring
Project

Foreword



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The project GMMP 2010 is coordinated by the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), an international NGO which promotes communication for social progress, in collaboration with Africa Media Monitoring (MMA), an organization based in South Africa in charge Analysis of data.

The data were collected GMMP 2010 through the voluntary efforts and collective gathering of hundreds of organizations including activists for gender in the media, civic groups, teachers and students in communication, media professionals, associations journalists, alternative media networks and church groups.

The text of the final report for the Dutch speaking community in Belgium was written by Sofie Van Bauwel in collaboration with her students (BA2) who conducted the data collection and analysis as part of a seminar at the Ghent University. coding data.
The Directorate of Equal Opportunities of the Flemish community supports this project.



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Introduction

This research report was compiled following the GMMP (Global Media Monitoring Project). Under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Sofie Van Bauwel we examine how women are represented in news in different media. We look at who is above both make news and who addressed the news. Thus the news anchors, reporters and journalists under the microscope. Our attention is also on the people who are part of the new clip as the subject, a commentator or expert to speak, spokespeople or others.

This study used data from three television news (VTM, One and AVS), two radio stations (Radio 1 and Q-Music) and three newspapers (De Standaard, De Morgen and Het Laatste Nieuws).

On November 11 and 10 was for these different media were used for collecting data in a quantitative content analysis. These data were compared with a uniform international code name. Using this data analysis, we wanted to verify hypotheses prove correct. Some of these hypothetical questions were: women are central to the news, fewer women come to the word in a news story, they are more often put forward private sphere, women journalists focus more on local news

But other questions were occupied. We went public how much information they received through any medium on the individuals within one topic: their age was outlined, there were victims,

Each medium were four cases selected for further qualitative analysis. These cases were chosen based on the following categories: gender-sensitive, subtle stereotypes, gender blindness and blatant stereotyping.

As a product of the intensive group work in this paper we attempt a critical overview of the results we could draw from their own analysis.



Methodology

1. Quantitative analysis

1.

By all participating countries around the world was GMMP study conducted on 10 and 11 November 2009. November 11, 2009 was International Women's Day and commemorate the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Through quantitative analysis, we get specific figures on how many women and men are covered in the news, how and in what stories. For each of the three media: radio, television and newspaper has made a codeerblad which several questions were answered. Each news item was coded separately and it was the questions answered by figures representing the correct answer.

Belgium also participated in the study. It was well researched the Flemish and the Walloon media. For Flanders the following radio stations examined: Radio 1 and Q-Music. The journal of 8:00, this for two days, 10 and November 11, 2009.

As television, we investigated One, VTM and AVS, the journal of each 19.00. One on VTM and we watched the newsreels from 1910 and November 11, 2009. Pricked for AVS we only monitor the news of November 10, 2009.

Of the newspapers the following titles were included in the analysis: The Latest News, De Morgen and De Standaard. The analysis covers one day, ie November 10, 2009, because there is no newspaper on November 11, 2009 is available.

| Newspaper | November 10, 2009 Number of articles |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| The Latest News | 28 |
| De Morgen | 35 |
| Standard | 24 |
| TOTAL | 87 |

| Radio | Number of news items November 10, 2009 | Number of news items November 11, 2009 |
|---------|--|--|
| Radio 1 | 10 | 8 |

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| Q- Music | 6 | 8 |
|-------------|---|---|

| Television | Number of news items November 10, 2009 | Number of news items November 11, 2009 |
|------------|--|--|
| One | 17 | 14 |
| VTM | 15 | 13 |
| AVS | 11 | / |

Code book

The coding sheet we were given standard at the beginning of the study. It uses encryption numbered and divided into the following categories: story, journalists / reporters, people, analysis, basic information and comments.

Story

A. Page number / item number

When newspapers were the first part "page number". It was one of the first page where the article began recording. If on the front page a brief reference was made to an article that continues in the newspaper had found the page number of the sheet on which the article was written to be listed first. In radio and television was the first part 'item number'. On this basis, the order of news items.

B. Subject

- Politics
- Economy

- Science and Health
- Social and legal
- Crime and violence
- Celebrities, Art, Media and Sport,
- Other

Using this classification was the general topic of the article / news item acted encrypted. When a news report / article on several issues applied, had a choice and chosen the topic which the item most leaning. The share issue was further divided into categories (shown above), each of which has been divided into several subcategories. For the full view of all sub-categories see the entire code book in the Annex. In the newspaper there was an additional category exists, "the girl-child."

C. Scope

- Not known
- Local
- National
- National and other
- Foreign / International

This is the level where the news item or article relating to it is encrypted. Where an item relates to two or more levels than that article must be coded with the 'highest level'. When a news item belongs to both the local and national level then this item below the national level are encoded.

D. Relevant policies

- Not known
- Story stated, quotes or refers to specific policies / court / regulation related to gender equality or human rights.

- No reference to gender equality or human rights

These categories are obvious: when a news item related to human rights and gender equality could this item be placed in a special category.

Journalists and reporters

The first component that is discussed is the gender of the journalist or reporter. For radio and television will also examine the role of television, people looked also at the age of the journalist / reporter.

A. Gender

Ancestry are shown the following categories:

- Woman
- Man
- Other: transgender, transsexual
- Not known

B. Role

What role is concerned, are shown following categories:

- News anchor or presenter

- Reporter: For example, a reporter on the spot, visible on the picture or to hear the new track
- Other journalist: for example, a weather or sports reports

C. Age

With respect to age, there are the following categories:

- Not specified
- 12 or younger
- 13 to 18
- 19-34
- 35-49
- 50-64
- 65 +

In newspaper there is an additional category, namely "NA": not available. This category is used when a secondary source is encoded.

People

The following items we can find in three media: gender, position in the story, family relationship, victim, survivor and professional. Function in the story and action there are many different sub-categories, for this we refer to the annex.

At age newspaper can also find direct quotes from people, pictures, number of persons that appear in the story and the sources.

With television you can also find age.

A. Sex

- Woman
- Man
- Other: transgender, transsexual
- Not known
- NA (only for newspapers)

B. Function in the story

- No idea
- Topic
- People Speak
- Expert or commentator
- Personal experience
- Eyewitness
- Popular opinion
- Other
- NA (for newspapers)

C. Family relationships

- No
- Yes

D. Victim

- No victim
- Victim of an accident, natural disaster, poverty

- Victim of domestic assault, rape, murder
- Victim of renal domestic sexual assault, rape
- Victim of non-domestic violence, robbery
- Victim of attack based on religion, tradition
- Victims of war, terrorism, vigilantism, violence is
- Victim of discrimination based on sex, religion, age, tribe, ...
- Another victim
- No idea
- NA (for newspapers)

E. Survivor

- No survivor
- Survivor of an accident, natural disaster, poverty
- Survivor of domestic assault, rape, murder
- Survivor of kidney-domestic sexual assault, rape
- Survivor of non-domestic violence, robbery
- Survivor of the attack based on religion, tradition
- Survivor of war, terrorism, vigilantism, violence is
- Survivor of discrimination based on sex, religion, age, tribe, ...
- Other survivor
- No idea
- NA (for newspapers)

F. Profession

- No idea
- King, prince
- Minister, politician, person speaking, government
- Government employee, official
- Police, military, paramilitary, fire patrol
- Academic expert, teacher, child care
- Doctor, psychologist, social worker, health worker
- Science and technology professionals, engineers

- Journalist, filmmaker,
- Lawyer, judge, magistrate
- Manager, businessman, stockbroker
- Office assistant, customer service representative, non-management worker
- Laborer, craftsman, truck driver
- Agriculture, mining, fisheries, forestry
- Religious figure, priest, monk, rabbi, non
- Activist, worker in civil society, NGOs
- Prostitute, sex worker about
- Celebrities, artists, actors, writers, singers, television personalities
- Athlete, athletes, players, referee, coach
- Student, pupil, schoolchild
- Parents (male or female), housewife
- Children, young persons,
- Village of residence
- Pensioners, retired
- Criminal
- Unemployed
- Other
- NA (for newspapers)

Newspaper

G. Direct quotes from people

- No
- Yes
- NA

H. Person or secondary source

- No idea

- Person
- Secondary source

I. Photographs

- No
- Yes
- No idea
- NA

Television and newspaper

I. Age

- Not specified
- 12 or younger
- 13 to 18
- 19-34
- 35-49
- 50-64
- 65 +

Analysis

The first component is central woman ': these people look for the woman in the news is center stage. There is a distinction between:

- No
- Yes
- No idea

Then there is equality or inequality between men and women. Here one can find the following response categories:

- Disagree
- Agreement
- No idea

The next part is stereotyping: these people look for it in the news stereotyping use. These stereotypes are not necessarily negative. Attempts to identify new items or even stereotypes raise a different picture of this stereotyping resume, for example a man who creates for children. One can again choose between different response categories:

- Disagree
- Agreement
- Agree nor disagree
- No idea

Finally, there is further analysis. It looks interesting and the topic is found further substantive analysis.

- No
- Yes
- No idea

Comments

In this room there is room for further clarifications on any news. In the newspaper is a description of the photographs taken that the articles are attached. In radio and television is only for clarity of categories not included in the codebook.

Basic information

In this section, the specific information of the medium written down. One should note a few details:

- A monitor code
- A country code
- The channel that has been studied
- The start of the news
- The number of female news anchors
- The number of male news anchors

In this way one can distinguish different journals from each other.

Problems with coding

2.

During encoding, several problems emerged. Below are several problems cited.

- When coding occupations of people from the various topics, there were people who belonged nowhere. It would therefore be some additional categories can be added to the code book. Occupations that could not be encoded in the research in Flanders were cook and other examples are catering professionals and pilots.

- In some cases, there was confusion with regard to gender, such as names for both men and women are used and the article could not be inferred. A related problem is that often in newspapers was that the sex of the journalist was known, but could not be encrypted. It was as if we knew the initials stood for any journalist, but the sex could not be encrypted because it allegedly was not disclosed.
- Determining the age was not always easy. Very often the age was not specified. This was certainly the case in radio and television. This media was often an estimate of the age are made.
- There were many cases of doubt, in general, for all groups, there were occasional doubts. But we have tried new items to the same subject treated in a similar way to encode.
- After inserting the data into SPSS was a further problem emerges: the shape of the code sheet, we had to process the data with a very large group of 'missing'. These missing turned up by the design of the code sheet. These data were allegedly missing from a particular procedure in SPSS (the order of the investigated correlation inversions) are eliminated.
- What are television, the very short news items which appeared in no particular subject is not included in the study.
- Combining all data from various media also caused problems. The study ran over two days so there was an additional category 'date' to be introduced to merge the data.

Qualitative analysis

2.

The quantitative analysis shows us how women and men are included in the news, but the qualitative analysis can tell us how women are presented in the media, what role they play in the stories, how much talk time they get, how they filmed or photographed. Each medium, four items were selected for further qualitative analysis. These were related to different kinds of stereotyping and whether to focus on the woman. The concept of stereotyping was divided into three categories:

- Subtle stereotyping
- Gender blindness
- Gender equality

When newspapers were taken into account with the title, the pictures in the article, the number of people touched on their gender and sex of the journalist. In radio and television was in the quantitative analysis took into account the gender of the anchor, the reporters and interviewees, speaking, the angle, and the ratio of item / news.



Overview

The general analysis is a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the three types of media we have studied (television, radio and newspapers). Within that two separate analysis, we separate the work legally. At the end, given a general conclusion.

Also we want here to say that there are two important headlines the news dominated by two analyzed days, which is the twentieth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the upcoming election of the first European President of the European Council in which the Belgian Prime Minister Herman Van Rompuy an increasingly prominent role. The two main concerns are of course many items that deal with politics and that of those covered in the news third politician.

1. Determination newspapers

1. Part 1: 'story'

Terms of subject matter, we see that violence, war and foreign policy the most abundant. When we make a distinction between men and women, we see that it is mainly men in those sectors at home. Female journalists are previously covered by "celebrity" news.

When we involve the space and make a comparison between local, national and foreign news, we note especially that first category is underrepresented. Women focus more on national news, while men focus on foreign news.

When asked whether many articles dealt with that refer to human rights and equal opportunities we need a negative answer. Only 10 of the 87 articles can be associated with this.

2. Part 2: "journalist"

It is difficult here to make a correct conclusion, since in most instances no sex is known. In the paper one makes the most use of initials, making it difficult to discover the exact identity.

The 35 articles which have a name is mentioned, contain an overrepresentation of men (76%), in contrast to an under-representation of women (24%).

| | Male Journalist | Female journalist | Do not know | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| Local | 5 | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| National | 9 | 3 | 18 | 30 |
| National / Other | 2 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| International | 12 | 1 | 22 | 35 |
| | 28 | 9 | 52 | 89 |

Table 1: Scope compared with sex journalist, newspapers, 2009 (AC)

In this table we see that the majority of the articles on sex could not be derived from the initials of the reporter. This is a strong problem with newspapers. We must be very careful with interpretations. We'll see more male than female journalists. This may be coincidental, but given the general trend in television and radio, this will probably be more than coincidentally so. Especially in international news is the strong under-representation of female journalists.

Part 3: 'People'

Overall we can say that women (71) to speak for a lot less than men (234). Women journalists make a balanced choice between men and women in their articles, while men more often mainstreaming of the same sex.

| | F i / h news | M i / h news |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Female journalist | 45% | 55% |
| Male reporter | 25% | 75% |

Table 2: Number of M / V in the news, newspapers, 2009 (as%)

The age is only in newspaper articles (only 18% of articles) above, so we are not able to bring down. Within that 18% of it is that within the male sex is more for those aged over 35, while women more often younger than 35.

Function in story:

| | Man | Woman | Do not know | Secondary source | Total |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Topic | 86 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 120 |
| Spokesman | 24 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Expert / Commentator | 45 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 1963 |
| Personal experience | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Eyewitness | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Popular opinion | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other | 58 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 70 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----|---|----|-----|
| Secondary source | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 14 |
| | 234 | 71 | 5 | 10 | 320 |

Table 3: Feature story in the newspapers in 2009 (AC)

Often goes into the articles to persons from the political world. It should be noted that the commemoration of the Berlin Wall and the election of the European president that day (the day of analysis) were central, which may present a distorted picture.

| | Man | Woman |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| Domestic Politics | 3 | |
| Foreign policy | 6 | 3 |
| 'Human rights' | | 1 |
| "Legal System" | 3 | |
| 'Non-violent' | 5 | |
| 'Violent' | 7 | 1 |
| War | 5 | 3 |
| Celebrities | | 1 |
| Beauty | 1 | 2 |
| Sport | 3 | |
| | | |

Table 4: Subject, newspapers 2009 (AC)

Photos (20%) and quotes (38.8%) are less frequently used in the analyzed newspapers. Men are more graded than women.

| | Man | Woman |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| Domestic Politics | 3 | |
| Foreign policy | 6 | 3 |
| 'Human rights' | | 1 |
| "Legal System" | 3 | |
| 'Non-violent' | 5 | |
| 'Violent' | 7 | 1 |
| War | 5 | 3 |
| Celebrities | | 1 |
| Beauty | 1 | 2 |
| Sport | 3 | |
| | | |

Table 5: Subject according to sex, newspapers, 2009 (AC)

Victimization (people in the victim push) or like "survivor" label is not easy to find.

12 to 320 persons, we distinguish against women

10 men, which is a slight over-representation of women victims poses.

victims poses.

4. Part 4: Integrity

In only 9 of the 86 articles, women are central. Topics such as beauty and human rights are also linked to faster.

Also articles only treat inequality between men and women, nor to newspapers against stereotypical thinking.

Conclusion newspapers

Judging from the quantitative content analysis of three newspapers of November 10, 2009, then we can say that the news is largely made by male journalists. There are women journalists, but according to the social relations are still underrepresented.

Female journalists are well balanced in the mainstreaming of both women and men in their articles, while men still mainly focus on people of the male sex.

Striking November 10 is that many politicians discussed which of course has everything to do with the twentieth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. There are also many male politicians who addressed over a lot less feminine politicians.

Finally, we also point out that there are very few articles that we want to challenge stereotypical thinking or where women are held centrally.

2. Determination Radio

Under GMMP, a worldwide investigation into the presence and representation of women in the news, we have over two days focused on two Flemish stations. First we try to outline a general course of their new tracks. So we will discuss separately each

day per station. Then we try to draw a conclusion on these fragments. Finally we look at some items that seemed interesting to us for further deepening.

We start our investigation at Q-music on *November 10, 2009*.

First and foremost we ask ourselves questions about the story itself.

As the subjects of these days, there are no obvious trends to report.

Here are different themes.

An examination of the distribution with respect to local, national and international media coverage, we note that within this journal mainly national coverage found. This finding is probably most commonly associated with the topics addressed, "the news" choose their own course site.

It was only one item has become irrelevant as the raise of the subject gender, and / or human rights. Other new tracks were not linked to this theme.

The news anchor was a man this day. What has struck me was that Q-Music, no reporter or journalist to work behind. Further interpretation was rather weak.

If we focus on individuals in items then there is also something to say.

As the division between men and women, we notice a difference. Regardless of what position they hold in the item come anyway, more men than women discussed.

If we go into their function we find that only a man or as an expert commentator addressed. This is not so common, because the other media investigated the opposite trend may adopt.

There were three female commentators. This mainly talked about so-called "soft issues" such as poverty, social welfare, aid sector. In the "hard facts" we hear one more comment to sound male.

As another interesting point is to look at is the professional representation of the sexes. Often one sees that the woman is not so much being imaged as a function of her job. In men, the job function as something that is very often made reference to the subject and certainly as a commentator, spokesperson or expert concerned.

In this new fragment is somewhat different. The women belonged to the profession of Minister and other politicians.

Remarkable for the results of the analyzed radio news in general, as we shall see further, or even that there is hardly any further information is given on the family relationships of those involved.

November 10, no victims or survivors found in the items.

Finally, briefly a further analysis that has more to do with what radio GMMP project of self. Women are clearly underrepresented in the news. Not only when it comes to women in an item.

If we look at the issues that we see only one item of women's focus.

Table 6: centrality of women as subject, a radio 2009 days (in% and AC)

| Topic | | Women Central | | | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | | No | Yes | Do not know, can not decide | |
| Foreign / International Politics, UN, peacekeeping | Number | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | % Within Topic | 100.0% | , 0% | , 0% | 100.0% |
| Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid sector, etc | Number | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | % Within Topic | 100.0% | , 0% | , % 0 | 100.0% |
| Medicine, health, hygiene, safety (not HIV / AIDS) | Number | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | % Within Topic | 100.0% | , 0% | , 0% | 100.0% |
| Other stories about science (Details in "Comments") | Number | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | % Within Topic | , 0% | , 0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Other stories on social / legal issue (Explain in "Comments") | Number | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | % Within Topic | , 0% | 100.0% | , 0% | 100.0% |
| Use only as last solution and | Number | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| explain | % Within Topic | 100.0% | , 0% | , 0% | 100.0% |
| Total | Number | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| | % Within Topic | 66.7% | 16.7% | 16.7% | 100.0% |

When we look at the news whether or not an attempt was made to combat stereotyping, we notice that there is no entry there seemed to be. An examination of the equality issue, we note the following: an item from the six card to clear the issue about equality / inequality between the sexes.

The radio newscasts of the three stations on *November 11* were examined. When we look at the topics that Q-Music to bid late, we see that once again there is a diversity of subjects.

An examination of the distribution with respect to local, national and international media coverage, we note that only requires local news. There is particular emphasis on international news. This is mainly due to the commemoration of that day (cf. twenty years fall of the Berlin Wall, ...). There is no item raised that we consider relevant in terms of gender and / or human rights or others. This second day a new male anchor at Q-Music. Reporters and journalists are not.

Then we look at the people in the story.

Again we may conclude that more men than women are covered.

There is only one woman, a magistrate of the public prosecutor addressed. She speaks from experience and probably that's why her job was now named. We notice that the men be more attention to the profession they practice. They belong to various professions from different sectors.

Remarkable results for radio in general is hardly or no information is given on family relationships.

There were two victims mentioned that, yet somewhat different, both are male.

Finally again a further analysis that has more to do with GMMP.

Again, women are underrepresented in the items themselves. Fragment had no new woman as a central theme.

When we look at whether or not an attempt is made to combat stereotyping, we notice that no item is where we find that it tries to counter stereotypes. An examination of the equality issue, we note the following: no item challenge this subject.

A second channel that we discussed is Radio 1. We also make a short clip for their new analyzer and for the same days. If we strictly to the topics addressed, and watch what we find again fairly diverse. There are some themes that repeatedly addressed.

An examination of the distribution with respect to local, national and international media coverage, we note that the news stories focused on local and international news go.

Finally, a further analysis of the specific concepts under GMMP be verified. When we look at the news whether or not an attempt is made to combat stereotyping, we notice that no news report attempts to stereotyping to raise, reinforce or counteract. An examination of the equality issue, we note the following: no item sets gender equality or inequality to theme.

Also on Radio 1, we discussed *November 11, 2009*. As is often the case, we note again that there is much variety in the subjects addressed. An examination of the distribution with respect to local, national and international media coverage, we note that the proportional allocation Fri. When we look at the relevance and gender equality or human rights, we see that only one item is relevant.

In terms of news anchors and reporters use this journal, we see that there is a fairly equal distribution. Outside the male anchor, there was still a male and two female reporter.

If we look at the function that man/woman occupies in the news we see that the four women addressed the subject to only one occurred.

There were two women called on as expert / commentator. What the men are concerned, these are often the subject of the item. There was less relied on them as an expert.

Naturally we also looked at the views of gender. In relation to their profession, we note that more men should be. These are more common among the various

professional categories. However, there is little evidence of under-representation of women in occupations that typically attributed to men.

When we examine the victim, we see that both sexes we find a victim. We do see that the woman was victim of a category which is more common in women (including domestic violence, rape, ..).

Women are greatly underrepresented in the news:
There was one item which the woman was central, which accounted for 12.5% of news **items**.

When we look at the news whether or not an attempt is made to combat stereotyping, we find that no news report attempts to stereotyping to raise, reinforce or counteract.

An examination of the equality issue, we note the following: there was only one item that we clear the issue of equality recover them.

1. A brief comparison between the two channels

Q-music and Radio 1 10/11/2009 10/11/2009

Topics:

- Overall we can conclude that more news on Radio 1 are covered.
- When we look at the contents of the messages we still see the same issues come back.

Table 7: Comparison Qmusic and Radio 1, Radio 2009 (AC)

Q-MUSIC RADIO 1

| Topic | number |
|-------|--------|
|-------|--------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Foreign / International | 1 |
| Politics, UN, peacekeeping | |
| Poverty, housing, social welfare, | 1 |
| aid sector, etc | |
| Medicine, health, hygiene, | 1 |
| Security (not HIV / AIDS) | |
| Other stories about science | 1 |
| (Details in "Comments") | |
| Other stories on social / legal issue | 1 |
| (Explain in "Comments") | |
| Use only as last solution and explain | 1 |
| Total | 6 |
| System missings | 4 |
| Total | 10 |

Reporters:

- At Q-music use a new male anchor. There are no reporters. Radio 1 the other hand, a news anchor woman and two male reporters.

Scope:

Table: Q-Music 1910 and November 11

| | male journalist | female journalist | total |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Local | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| National | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| National / Other | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| International | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | 14 | 0 | 14 |

Table 8: Scope Qmusic, Radio 2009 (AC)

Table: Radio in January 1910 and November 11

| | male journalist | female journalist | total |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Local | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| National | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| National / Other | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| International | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| | 11 | 12 | 23 |

Table 9: Scope Radio 1, Radio 2009 (AC)

From these two tables we can conclude that at Q-music no female journalist to be tackled and that female journalists are therefore no shares were in the news. Consequently, scoring the male journalists in all categories are highest. This distribution should be nuanced, however: It could be due to chance that these two days a male news anchor presented and Q-music does not work with a reporter, so this is in fact only two men.

At Radio 1 there is a pretty noticeable breakdown, the female journalists in almost all categories, even scoring the highest (except in the category National / Other). Radio 1 works with reporters.

Function in the story:

- First, it is important to note that Radio 1 more items to bid late. This is the first reason why we take more people. What is striking is that at Radio 1 increased use of the word to people who are left. At Q-music, there are only two people, one man and one woman being interviewed on Radio 1 while ten persons.

However, if we at Radio 1 distribution gender verify there is clearly a matter of under-representation of women.

Q-MUSIC RADIO 1

Q-music and Radio 1 11/11/2009 11/11/2009

Topics:

- At both stations, we find many new items.
- When we look at the content of these messages, we see the same issues come back.

Reporters:

- At Q-music use a new male anchor. Reporters do not exist.
Radio 1 this day a new male anchor. Three reporters, two women and one man.

Function in the story:

- There is only a slight difference between the two channels is the amount of people in their items. At Radio 1 we find again the word to more people than at Q-music. Especially in the role of expert or commentator.
- However, if we at Radio 1 distribution gender check, we note that slightly more women than men in the role of expert or commentator.

Table 10: Feature story in Qmusic according to sex, radio 2009 days 1 and 2 (AC)

| | Male reporter | Female journalist | Do not know | Total |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Do not know | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Topic | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Spokesman | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Expert / Commentator | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Other | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |

| | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|----|
| | 13 | 5 | 2 | 20 |
|--|----|---|---|----|

Table 11: Feature story in sex as Radio 1, Radio 2009 days 1 and 2 (AC)

| | Male reporter | Female journalist | Do not know | Total |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| Topic | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Spokesman | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Expert / Commentator | 9 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Other | 11 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| | 31 | 5 | 2 | 38 |

Q-MUSIC RADIO 1

2. Conclusion radio

Now that we have seen each channel separately, we try to form an overall decision on reporting on the three radio stations. Generally we see that for these two days about the same subjects. Furthermore, we also see that public radio provides little interpretation regarding the background of people (family situation, victim, etc.).

When we look at the views of stereotyping strikes us that little attention was paid to the issue of stereotyping. They tried not to combat stereotypes, but there was no real use of stereotyping in the news. Even if we look at the attention surrounding the gender issue, we note that both stations there is not much attention. Of course we can not conclude for wider analysis by drawing only two days since we have examined. In general, at both stations offer more men, especially when the subject of the news. When we look at the issues themselves, we see that there is little news that women were central.

On radio, there is generally little used, but when reporters or reporters bet we see that the proportional manvrouwverdeling Fri. Now we see that during these two days only on Radio 1 research has made use of reporters.

When looking at the length of a news report we see that the news on Radio 1 is generally longer than at Q-music. As already mentioned similar items raised at both stations, but Radio 1 is one that goes further and we also focus on other news.

The people who left the floor in the news, often fulfill the role as expert or commentator, it is also often linked to appeal to those persons. It is important to observe that the sender is entitled to the experts and commentators because of their function and thus unlikely to consider the gender of those persons.

3. Determination Television

1. Journalist role according to gender

The data can be seen that all news anchors at the time of observation 10 and November 11 were men. However, this gives a distorted picture, since one of the study examined only two journals. However, we can assume that both a VTM as many male and female news anchors are. Martine Tanghe, Gudula Guardians, Annelies van Herck, Freek Braeckman, Wim de Skinner and Jan Beaus vezorgen an alternate news. When the roles are divided between VTM [Farouk Ozgunes](#) , [Thomas Van Donck Heaven](#) , [Dany Verstraeten](#) , [Stef Wauters](#) , [Catherine Moerkerke](#) , [Lynn Wesenbeek](#) , [Marleen Van Hecke](#) and Birgit Van Mol. Since the sex of an anchor during a news has not changed, it is therefore impossible to provide some diversity to notice. If you are on a different day would watch the news, you might as well just like women get anchored in your table.

In terms of reporters (mostly reporter on site) is on both newscasts a clear difference between the number of female and male reporters. The male reporters are over-represented in all the news we looked. However, we can say that in the news coverage of a greater presence than in the VTM news.

At AVS we can say that the eight reporters were only 3 female and 5 male reporters. The women here are in the minority. This distribution is not truly representative since it has only one news goes.

Table 12: Role journalist as sex AVS, TV 2009 (AC)

| Sex-role journalist | News Anchor | Reporter | Another journalist | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| an AVS-VTM | | | | |
| Women | 0 | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| One | 67 | 42 | 0 | 109 |
| Total | 67 | 65 | 1 | 133 |

2. Age journalist according to gender

Looking at the age of the journalists a closer look, we can deduce that most of the journalists in the age group 35 to 49 years there. The fact that it is not always clear whether it was possible to say which category a belonged journalist, one gets again a distorted picture. This is because the journalists never mentioned age and this age we have good ability to estimate and have placed an age group.

The breakdown in age of the women running in parallel. Although this argument since Fri relatively low number of female journalists to be here to make relevant decisions.

The male journalists are clearly in a higher age category. Their age is usually to locate in the age group 35-49 years. What is striking is that there are no male journalists who are in the youngest age group, that is, 19-35.

Table 13: Role journalist according to gender VTM-AVS, TV 2009 (AC)

| Sex columnist | 19-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 | Not known | Total |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| age, a journalist-VTM-AVS | | | | | |
| Women | 3 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 24 |
| One | 3 | 89 | 1 | 16 | 129 |
| Total | 6 | 100 | 1 | 26 | 133 |

3. Age interviewees according to gender

When one is very striking that the vast majority of the interviewed men aged 50-64 years located. The majority of the women are younger and are in the age group 19-34 years.

At VTM, we interviewed the men the same conclusion as in A, especially that most interviewed men aged 50-64 years located. The women interviewed in VTM also rather younger than the men.

Again, notice that the interviewed men usually between 50 and 64 years. Most women interviewed were also between 50 and 65 years, but since there are only three women interviewed, this is not truly representative.

Table 14: Age of interviewees as a sex, TV 2009 (AC)

| Sex-age interviewees geïnterviewden | 12 and younger | 13- 18 | 19- 34 | 35- 49 | 50- 64 | 65 + | Total |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Women | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 14 |
| One | 1 | 1 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 1 | 68 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 21 | 19 | 35 | 2 | 82 |

Table 15: Age of interviewees according to gender VTM television 2009 (AC)

| Sex-age interviewees geïnterviewden VTM | 12 and younger | 13- 18 | 19- 34 | Total |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Women | 0 | 3 | 7 | 18 |
| One | 3 | 0 | 4 | 46 |
| Total | 3 | 3 | 11 | 64 |

Table 16: Age of interviewees according to gender AVS, TV 2009 (AC)

| Interviewees | interviewees AVS-age sex | 19-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|----|
| Women | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| One | 1 | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| Total | 1 | 6 | 9 | 16 |

4. Sex interviewees

A general conclusion we can make is that even within the category of people interviewed a very unequal distribution is what men and women. Again, women are underrepresented.

5. Job interviewees according to gender

In the few women who still dealt with, their job often not mentioned. If this is the case is about female lawyers, students or politician. The male population in the news addressed, in terms of job category nicely distributed. We can deduce that the news often resort to male experts.

An interesting remark is the fact that within the VTM news that more attention is paid to the professional activities of the interviewees.

Again though it is clear that women in the minority. There are no men who appear to present itself as a family man, while the female interviewees is the case.

Again there is a very unequal distribution of gender and the occupations of the interviewees. There are many more male figures in the news items and their professional activities are evenly distributed between the different categories.

Table 17: Occupation interviewees as a sex, TV 2009 (AC)

| Job interviewees interviewed a sex- | Women | One | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Not specified | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| Government, politician, .. | 3 | 16 | 19 |
| Academic expert, teacher, .. | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Healthcare professional, doctor, .. | 0 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| Media Professional journalist .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Lawyer, judge, .. | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Business Person, manager .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Agriculture, fishing, .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Activist or NGO worker in, trade, .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Student, pupil, .. | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Child, young person .. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Criminal, suspect, .. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Police, military, .. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Merchant, laborer, .. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Celebrity, artist, ... | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 14 | 58 | 72 |

Table 18: Occupation interviewees according to gender VTM television 2009 (AC)

| Job interviewees interviewed sex-VTM | Women | One | Total |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Not specified | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Government, politician, .. | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Academic expert, teacher, .. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Healthcare professional, doctor, .. | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Media Professional journalist .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Lawyer, judge, .. | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Business Person, manager .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Agriculture, fishing, .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Activist or NGO worker in, trade, .. | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Student, pupil, .. | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Child, young person .. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Criminal, suspect, .. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Police, military, .. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Merchant, laborer, .. | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|
| Celebrity, artist, ... | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| House Worker | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Other | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 19 | 50 | 69 |

Table 19: Occupation interviewees according to gender AVS, TV 2009 (AC)

| Job interviewees interviewed sex-AVS | Women | One | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Not specified | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Government, politician, .. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Public official, public function .. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Media Professional journalist .. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Business Person, manager .. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Activist or NGO worker in, trade, .. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 13 | 16 |

6. Interviewees and their position in the news produced according to gender

It is clear that many more men are covered in the news of A, VTM and AVS. Both the subject, interviewed, expert people with personal experience as they are overrepresented. The number of women still addressed, is proportional representation within the given categories. They are both from experience, subject and so approached. But all this much less than their male colleagues. Even within the generally considered feminine branded categories, relating personal experiences, witnesses, ..., there are more men than women are discussed.

Table 20: Function in reporting as a sex, TV 2009 (AC)

| Function in reporting sex-interviewed a | Women | One | Total |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Topic | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Interviewee | 3 | 25 | 28 |
| Expert | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Personal opinion | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| Eyewitness | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 14 | 58 | 72 |

Table 21: Function in reporting according to gender VTM television 2009 (AC)

| Function in reporting sex-interviewed VTM | Women | One | Total |
|--|-------|-----|-------|
| Not known | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Public opinion | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Topic | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| Interviewee | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Expert | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| Personal opinion | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Eyewitness | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Total | 19 | 52 | 71 |
| Function in reporting sex- AVS interviewees | Women | One | Total |
| Topic | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Interviewee | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Expert | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Personal opinion | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 3 | 13 | 16 |

Table 22: Function in reporting according to gender AVS, TV 2009 (AC)

7. Interviewees and family relationships according to gender

There are no references in the journal made the familial relationship of the persons seen. Against all odds, this is not the female respondents.

Table 23: Family relationships as a sex, TV 2009 (AC)

| Familial relationship interviewed a sex- | Women | One | Total |
|--|-------|-----|-------|
| Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No | 14 | 58 | 72 |
| Total | 14 | 58 | 72 |

Table 24: Family relationships according to sex VTM television 2009 (AC)

| Familial relationship interviewed sex- VTM | Women | One | Total |
|--|-------|-----|-------|
| Yes | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| No | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Total | 10 | 11 | 21 |

Avs: not once mentioned family relationship

8. Victimization according to gender

In general we can say that there are more male victims are present in the news. The distribution within the female victims is more spread around the different categories. For men there is little distinction in types of victims.

There are many more men as victims are presented. In other categories is the distribution of men and women fairly evenly.

9. Equality and inequality according to sex

To equality / inequality regarding gender is hardly referred to in the news viewed. It is impossible to pronounce on this matter which contain any relevance.

10. Scope according to gender journalists

If the news on local or national level are, there is a fairly similar distribution between male and female journalists. All the men get the upper hand here too light. We can make a difference in the two journals measure. The distribution of female and male journalists is more similar in the journal of November 10. On November 11 there was a greater division within this category can be observed. As the news about foreign issues, it is clear that female journalists hardly addressed.

Within the VTM news is almost no female journalists. General we can say that both within the categories of 'local', 'national' and 'international' items, the proportion of women journalists almost minimal. Indeed, within certain categories, such as 'others' and 'national' is female journalists sight. Important to this is that it is a snapshot of two days and that this could be a distorted picture of the reality.

The division between male and female journalists has been very uneven. This is in favor of male journalists. The female journalists take it fifth on their behalf. However, no distinction between national and international scopes as it goes to a regional news.

We can conclude that in a mainly men who do the reporting on international politics, peace, UN .. In general we can say that no more women than men reporting on all matters to do. In the women can only find a slight peak in the coverage of topics related to medicine, health and safety, but also because the men are still in the majority. One small remark: it was in the news almost nothing about the participation of women in the economy, but if this were the case, the news about a man made.

Table 25: Angle sex as a journalist, TV 2009 (AC)

| Gender perspective-a journalist | Women | One | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Local | 8 | 15 | 23 |
| National | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| National / Other | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Foreign / International | 1 | 20 | 21 |
| Total | 15 | 45 | 60 |

Table 26: Angle of attack according to sex VTM journalist, TV 2009 (AC)

| Angle-sex VTM journalist | Women | One | Total |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Local | 4 | 17 | 21 |
| National | 1 | 17 | 18 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------|----|
| National / Other | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Foreign / International | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| Total | 6 | 1951 | 57 |

Avs: not applicable

11. Conclusion television

In general, we have a strong television underrepresentation of women in journalism, and women perceive the news. This applies to VTM, as an AVS. We should note that in a more effort than VTM, primarily in terms of female reporters. The division between female and male reporters in a much better distributed than VTM, where almost all the reporters are male. We can observe that politicians interviewed, or more generally, people in managerial positions is still very often men. There were at an all examples of what to find (for example three female experts in the item on medicines from the sea), but this is not long enough. Neither A nor on VTM, nor AVS was really strong run counter to stereotypes, whether it was clearly stated that inequality between men and women. This is really much better, there are many opportunities that could be exploited (eg items on Women, employment and equal opportunities or so), but they are still too much overlooked.

Qualitative analysis

4.

The previous analysis focused on the quantitative side of the analysis. Here we elaborate on the qualitative aspect of news. Are women sufficiently covered in news articles? Is done in a proper way or stereotyping gets the upper hand again? We look at the three different media (radio, television and newspapers) and discuss them in detail.

We try now to take a look at who exactly is covered in the news and how men and women are represented. Also, we touched briefly on who the newsmakers and what kind of news they will be addressed. Furthermore, we also view the photos that the article completely and we will check whether women and men are portrayed in a different way.

An analysis of three media on two specific days we can hardly binding conclusions, but we try anyway just to check whether women are central to the articles, or articles on gender and make little or that women and men in negative stereotypes pushed.

Table 27: Gender and Media Classification ¹

| 1. Blatant stereotypes | 2. Subtle stereotyping |
|---|---|
| Which articles or images of women in stereotypical roles are Presented as victims or sex objects suche. | Articles or images That reinforcement Notions of Women's and men's domestic roles in more public ways That make this SEEM normal, eg a mother's agony, Rather Than agony parents about a child. |
| Which articles or images in it are Presented in stereotypical roles suche as strong leaders or entrepreneurs. | Articles in Which Women Are Referred to According To Personal Relationships That Have No relevance to the story, eg a woman minister Referred to as the wife or someone. |
| 3. Missed opportunities / gender-blind (GB) | 4. Gender-aware |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Articles in Which There Is A Lack of gender balance (and therefore of diversity) in the sources, that result in only one perspective on an issue-being Given.</p> | <p>4A. Articles and Images That <u>Challenge stereotypes</u> and Prompt Debate on topical issues from a gender perspective human rights, women pilots or such as they care Givers.</p> |
| <p>Articles That Lack a gender perspective in Every Day such issues as elections or the budget, depressing stories caught thesis or new and interesting angles, such as how cuts in grants affect poor women.</p> | <p>4B. Articles That Have a <u>gender balance of sources</u>; Demonstrating Different Perspectives / impact on women and men "including through use of gender disaggregated data, for example how many women and men Receive Certain types of grants, what They Use Them for and why cuts May Have Different Kinds of impact.</p> |
| | <p>4C. <u>Gender specify</u>: Articles That group inequality between women and men, structures, processes, campaigns to advance gender equality as glass ceilings in suche Certain types of occupation.</p> |

1. Cases: Newspapers

Case 1: The Pakistan Fashion Week

Summary

In Karachi, the first-ever fashion week. The country has long suffered a negative image and was especially known for terrorist attacks, Taliban and vandalism. The organizers of this fashion week to create another image. They want the country from a different point of view show.

A total of 30 Pakistani fashion designers want their creativity and thus exemplifying the fashion industry in their country a new boost. There are no foreign buyers or designers invited since the week could only proceed if extreme security measures. Foreigners were the chances of a terrorist attack can increase.

It was not the best conditions to create a fashion week to pass, but the organizers have put bravely and so has Pakistan's first fashion week to keep. It was an Islamic

country for bold designs that called at the catwalk. Necklines and short skirts of irreligious to bare arms. The fashion in Pakistan borders were shifted one week.

Analysis

If we keep in mind that the photos in the article on a Pakistani fashion week pulled, then we can say they are quite progressive and potentially women friendly than most images that we normally get to see women in Pakistan. Women are on photos with short skirts and bare arms.

If we look at the photos from a purely Western view, it is especially notable that they are still well veiled and it seems that the developers did not get all the freedom they need to unleash their creativity.

The article is mainly about fashion and of course, is surprisingly little written by a journalist, but it would be fully stereotypical if it would be purely about fashion. Fortunately, the article also referred to the negative image of Pakistan, written as a certain positive resistance to the Taliban. If we in our quantitative content analysis discovered that foreign news and news about war, terror almost exclusively transmitted by male journalists it is very encouraging that this article written by a woman even within those categories can be accommodated.

The article give their opinion four persons. The two men and two women addressed. Two male designers, a female designer and then director of the fashion week. It is an equal gender distribution of people in the news to be addressed. This way we can all applaud.

Women are certainly central to the pictures in the article, because although there were male models, female models are only shown in the photos. The text itself women are less central. The article is mainly about the terror in the country and the symbolic opposition to terrorism based on a fashion show.

As mentioned earlier, the Pakistani standards for progressive and try the inequality between men and women reduce women with bare arms instance last parade.

From a Pakistani view, this article is totally against the stereotyping, because they think they have a lot of women admit this. But from a Western view shows this is still a form of stereotyping. This we find it difficult in this article GMMP-framework.

Case 2: Euphoria and Nostalgia in Berlin

Summary

It was on November 9, 2009 exactly twenty years ago that the Berlin Wall had fallen. Many world leaders gathered in Berlin to whatsoever to do with the memorial in the presence of Angela Merkel, the current Chancellor of Germany. The article describes how Angela Merkel especially if one day experience, what's next for her on the program and how that day twenty years ago experienced. It's mostly a subdued day visits, speeches to the people and meetings with various political leaders and authoritative figures.

Analysis

There are six pictures in the article with four photos in a woman-centered, especially Angela Merkel or Hillary Clinton, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States. Angela Merkel is in two central images, but is flanked by a bunch of male dignitaries. It is encouraging that women are central, but it is perhaps a coincidence that just as the current Chancellor of Germany a woman is like the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States. Let us not overestimate the impact that possibly coincidence, because it is still their choice of new creator whether or not that women are so often portrayed in the article. He could just as well for the male European President of Europe have gone or the male 'Premier de France. The journalist seems nevertheless a clear choice to show that women have witnessed important political functions such as the photo of Merkel and only if it were the Clinton people and other dignitaries witness.

The article was written by a male journalist and the photographer is a man. This is typical of that of foreign news and political at once. Less typical, or that the article mainly Angela Merkel, a woman to the floor and let the scientific papers mostly women-centered. In the analysis of all articles showed that male journalists surely more men than women were to speak. This article quoted above, Angela Merkel, even though Leah Walesa, former Polish civil rights activist, and Obama, President of the United States, but less than Merkel.

As mentioned earlier the article deals primarily focused on what the activities were at the memorial and how that experience Merkel. Although the commemoration of the fall of the Berlin Wall is central, we do also say that a woman is central. It is Angela's political leaders have been invited and will receive. It was Merkel who is also central to most of the photos and it is they who are the main speech of the day holds.

We can therefore say that the article the unequal relations between men and women as if to counter. It was very encouraging that women can occupy the highest political office, but it is also positive that at this article also clearly addressed.

It is difficult to determine whether the article has changed our stereotype thinking, because although the woman is central to the news is still made by one man and are of the seventeen people who dealt in the article fifteen persons the male and only two women. We must have to say that the majority of those persons named by name only and no further play an important role in the article.

Case 3: Childhood Lost by bomb from '14-'18

Summary

Maïté Roel, youngest of the eleven recognized victims of the war, does her story in Het Laatste Nieuws and De Standaard. A weekend in Wetteren scouts came to her less well off, exploding a socket of World War I shattered her leg. Years of rehabilitation followed. All together accounted for 29 operations and long stays in hospitals UZ Ghent and Bruges AZ. She was faced with a morphine addiction, but put this one behind point during her pregnancy. Eighteen years after the accident at the age of 26, she continues to suffer from anxiety and nightmares. Fees for the accident are a major problem. Only at the age of 10 she received the status of war victims, which is a monthly amount of compensation. Because it is so difficult for the person responsible, still waiting Maïté compensation. Though it will bring a nice sum, it remains insufficient to compensate for the suffering.

Analysis

When we picture the Latest News comparable to that of the standard we note some differences. The Latest News highlights the presence of her son Damon, the default, this should be omitted. Both photos were taken in the trenches along the Yser in Diksmuide (which reminds us that the interview at the same time was taken by two journalists at the time). A final difference between the two pictures on the mimicry of Maïté in The Standard seems something to laugh.

Both journalists are the male sex. This can be seen as typical and atypical. This article can be placed in the 'war' and 'victims'. In the quantitative analysis we saw that this issue is predominantly male journalists report on them. Second, victims as a category where women are often more about writing.

In both articles, there is always only one person on the floor, namely the victim Maïté Roel. Both journalists get their information mainly from the one source. As a direct consequence, the woman gives a completely central. If the victim now been a man, then this can be analyzed quite differently. The random aspect, we should certainly not be ignored.

Can we use these articles for a gender analysis? Absolutely. The victim, Roel Maïté, her past (and accidentally) is described. The woman is absolutely central, but snow white again we point to the coincidence effect. If the victim is a man we can not Ghent. The stereotype is clear in the article. They point out that because Maïté wife, since her husband works with her son and she wants to be. They live on a monthly allowance and the income of her husband.

This article we bring in under a subtle stereotype.

Case 4: Joëlle Milquet to anti-sexism laws. Is "Hey mokke 'offense?

Summary

In this article, Minister for Equal Opportunities Joëlle Milquet the floor. She wants to work on an anti-sexism laws. She does this in response to a major survey by the magazine Flair. The article presents the main findings of the research cited. One of the main findings was that the interrogation had revealed that 80% of the interviewed women already had come in contact with sexist suggestions, comments or gestures. Joëlle Milquet also points to the importance of a more comprehensive definition of the concept of sexism, because it is then possible criminal prosecution.

Analysis

The article is accompanied by two photos. One picture shows a woman in a typical outfit of a workman. She has a helmet and tools. On the other picture we can two men look down and say 'hey mokke. The position of the photos it looks as if there is interaction between the two pictures. It seems the woman workers clothes is that the comment get the two construction workers. The picture of the working men confirms the stereotype of construction workers during the work by calling sexist remarks to women. The picture of women goes against the stereotypical image of women. This woman is shown here with tools and work materials usually associated with men.

The article was written by a female journalist. The subject of the article is probably just an issue that women care about. The article is a contribution of the female journalist unobservable as the article mostly results from the survey shows.

In this article, the central woman. In this article two people to speak for that one man and one woman. It is especially Deputy Prime Joëlle Milquet in its role as Minister for Equality to the word is left. It is those who work to make a antiseksismewet. Apart from this, the male director of the IGVM (Institute for Equality of Men and Women) on the floor. He points out that especially young women who sexism as 'normal' experience.

The article shows that some stereotypes about men and women still exist. Women still earn less than men, and often have to deal with sexist remarks. Importantly, this article questioning the stereotypes and the stereotypical image of the road would help.

This is both an example of blatant stereotype '(in terms of how it appears) as a form of gender aware' => 'gender specific' (in terms of content).

Case5: Miss England, "Iraq veteran"

Summary

The 22-year-old Katrina Hodge is part of the British Army and for several months served in Iraq. In the last beauty contest in Britain, the British first maid of honor. But as the winner in a fight became involved, the crown now held by the British military.

Analysis

In the article are two pictures to see. One picture shows Katrina Hodge in her army uniform, the other shows her posing in underwear. The photos are in stark contrast with each other, the picture exudes masculinity in uniform, and the other picture is a very feminine picture.

The article goes against the stereotypical image of women in the army rather masculine and tough. The 'Combat Barbie' shows that a woman in the army to retain her femininity and not excluded because they participate in beauty pageants.

This article is an example of gender-aware => Challenges Stereotypes.

General conclusion cases newspapers

The newspaper is the perfect medium to go into details on some news. This allows us to stereotype things easier to find in the articles. We found five cases in which women are back in a certain way (positive or negative) to come to. The selected cases are all grouped in the analysis under GMMP. First is to news about antiseksismewet went against the gender inequality. Secondly to stereotype certain journalists to work in their analysis. The article on "Maité Roel 'is an excellent example, since the journalist actually works, but still points to her role as victim and as a homemaker.

2. Cases: Radio

Case 1: Q-Music: Law about sexism

10-11 (second news item): start 0.51 end 1.13 (total duration news, no weather, 3.15)

Topic:

Federal Minister for Equal Opportunities Joëlle Milquet wants to work on a Bill sexism. She said that following an examination of the Bill a magazine Flair. It shows that 80% of women suffer from sexism. Milquet would particularly address the advertising world. For example, advertisers create a new version if it appears that a campaign is sexist. She is sure to sit in the advertising industry.

Discussion:

Joëlle Milquet is central to the item. She wants to tackle the problem and therefore plays a central role in the clip.

She is mentioned by name and function of the anchor. It does not biased because they happen to function held by a woman. It could equally well be a man who was assigned this function.

A reference is made to a study done that in a magazine. There is indeed focus on the issue. There is even in this study indicated that 80% of women dealing with sexism.

Joëlle Milquet will focus on the advertising industry because it often sexism to be found. Also there will be guidelines for the problems and they are also the people from the industry sit together.

This is an example of gender-aware => gender-specific '.

Case 2: Radio 1: Next European Commissioner a woman?

11-11 (fifth news item): start 4.20 end 5.01 (total duration news, no weather, 7.14)

Topic:

CD & V-President Marianne Thyssen believes the next European Commissioner from Belgium a woman. Now Belgium Karel De Gucht nominated in 2014 but we have one woman says Marianne Thys (4.26), *"The candidate for the next commission is a man, Karel De Gucht who is nominated by the Belgian government. It is a fact, we have no example in this regard. The President Barroso has also been pointed out that Belgium is actually the only country of the six founding countries of the European Union which never have a woman nominated as a Commissioner. So the next time we will also take in account (4.51).* The President Barroso wanted that half of the 27 commissioners would be a woman, but he gets no third. Today is Women's Day.

Discussion:

Marianne Thyssen listed by name and function. Again it's just coincidence that this position is held by a woman. She wants the underrepresentation of women in the European Commission wants to address in the next election to a female candidate ahead.

There is no dialogue. She is not addressed in a specific way. The anchor mentions her name and then they speak. They get 25 seconds of speaking time in which she suggests that the Commission President Barroso has already indicated that Belgium is the only country of the founding countries that never had a woman nominated as a candidate.

Afterwards there's a brief mention of this problem Barroso to tackle themselves. He wants 50% of the 27 commissioners are women. Currently he manages for any third party. A brief mention is made that the Women.

This is an example of gender-aware => gender-specific '(content). But the short statement "today is Women 'can be considered as a ' missed opportunity ', as there was not touched.

Case 3: Radio 1: Who will be the European president?

10-11 (second news item): start 1.59 end 3.15 (total duration news, no weather, 8.48)

Topic:

The edge of the memorial in Berlin has also consulted on the new European president and foreign high representative. It seems that the ruling itself can still here waiting, Filip Heymans (reporter): "No white smoke on the first president of the European Union. The Swedish prime minister Reinfeld who leads the talks have not all heads of state and government leaders heard, and those who have heard he has yet to agree on a name. *(2.23) now I'm Halfway through my consultations and not everyone is naming the Same persons* "(2.29) Herman Rompuy state as diplomats still top the list of candidates, but Great Britain would be difficult to do and continue with the application Tony Blair. Moreover, the Briton David Miliband is no longer candidates for other countries to be responsible, while as a duo with Van Rompuy seen. Still think the President of the European People's Party, Wilfried Martens, which Rompuy still a good chance, next to Jan Peter Balkenende and Jean Claude Juncker. *(2.56) The three prime ministers of the Benelux countries have of course at first the qualities to become one. They are consensus figures, they are among the founding countries of the European Union.* "(3.08). So far there is only one way official presidential candidate, former Latvian president Vike Freiberga.

Discussion:

After an introduction by a female anchor, a male reporter is reporting on the progress of the candidate elections for the European president. A male prime minister to lead the talks. There could also be a woman for having appointed. He gets 6 seconds to speak.

The reporter states that Herman van Rompuy still a chance, but that Great Britain have a problem with it.

Wilfried Martens will be allowed to speak about the opportunities that Herman van Rompuy Benelux and other government leaders still have. He used 12 seconds to speak.

The reporter is a female candidate appears as an favorite interim.

There were women present at this election, so could the newsmen also have to speak for them instead of the male attendees.

Of course it is not so much to men in political issues as experts. There are simply more men who hold such a function.

This is an example of a 'missed opportunity'.

Case 4: Radio 1: Fall Berlin Wall Memorial

10-11 (first news item): initial end 00.38 1.58 (total duration news, no weather, 8.48)

Topic:

In Berlin, a hundred thousand people commemorated the fall of the Wall, 20 years ago. Thousand dominoes are pushed on the very spot where once stood the wall. German and international leaders called for problems elsewhere in the world has to address. Rik Tyrions from Berlin (00.57) *"Berlin danke soft"* (1.00). Mayor Klaus Wowereit in Berlin, thanked the city for the support received during the difficult times of 1989. Gratitude for the fall of the Berlin Wall and German unity was the main theme of Chancellor Merkel. She thanked especially the peoples of Eastern Europe in the years '89 miracle had given the impetus for the fall of the wall. (1.21) *"Die Einheit unseres landes wäre unsere undergraduate nachbarn im Mittel-und Ost-Europa undenkbar."* (1.23) Before that were the leaders of the Allied occupation forces to speak. Russian President Medvedev wished the Berliners in German success. (1.36) *'Berliner Liebe, ich Wünsche ihnen fell erfolg.'* (1.41) Then it was the countdown for the fall of a thousand big dominoes. (1.44) *"Four, drei, zwei, eins, loss"* (1.50) The one hundred thousand people were later treated to a big fireworks. Rik Tyrions VRT news, Berlin.

Discussion:

There are several people within this news to speak. The mayor of Berlin speaks first 3 seconds and then at the end of another 6 seconds. Subsequently, Chancellor Angela Merkel to speak for 3 seconds. The Russian president Medvedev is 5 seconds to speak. From this we see more men to speak for than women and that these men a longer speaking time in this new clip.

Also notice that what the reporter says, is the same as what people are saying that the word be left. Only it is translated to clarify for the listener.

Here we can not find in stereotypical.

General conclusion Radio Cases

After analysis of these cases we can conclude that radio is a medium which is difficult to ascertain whether we can really talk about stereotyping. Because the entries are often short or short interviews can be difficult to analyze content. What is striking is that the news on Radio 1 with both more news anchors and reporters, at Q-music has always been a news anchor but no reporters or interviewees. Some cards are subject to gender inequality but are not reinforced or countered by the way broadcasters. Often it's just random who's word is left. When someone in a job interview is it does not matter for the relevance of the interview whether a man or a woman. We think it is positive that we find difficult stereotypes because it still means that there are simply fewer stereotypes.

3. Cases: Television

Case 1: subtly stereotyped

Contents:

The fragment is about Women in the theme this year is of concern. This news was announced by a male news anchor on November 11, 2009. In the fragment is a home nurse followed in her lap. The report and interview conducted by a female reporter and at the end of the image clip is also home to the female nurse to speak. In that conversation sounded out about her family situation and with her work as a home nurse. During the image clip, the women are put in because of her loyal commitment. This was done by the syndicate for self-neutral.

A direct quote:

"Homecare is a typical vrouwenjob. Easy to combine with the family." This is an obvious reference to the stereotype that women belong in the healthcare sector.

Remarks:

- The home nurse is addressed as the "you" form. This suggests in particular a family atmosphere. As example we get the following sentence: "Is it easier to combine this job with the family if you can do it that way?".
- The woman is not a negative image, but the focus is on the over-representation of women within the healthcare sector. On the number of men are pending. However, there is a demand for more men in the healthcare sector.

(VTM News Bulletin November 11: 31'52")

Case 2: Gender blindness

Contents:

The entry is on November 10, 2009 announced by the male anchor Wim Devilder. The reporter is a man. This news item is about the EU presidency. During the report are shown pictures of the festivities in Germany. The festivities were organized to mark the anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Remarks:

- This news item are four ministers to speak. It is the Prime Minister and EU President of Sweden, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Belgium and finally Wilfried Martens. Although there are women ministers in the picture as Angela Merckel, German Chancellor, are still only men to speak.
- This is a formal style of reporting. The interviewees in a professional framework outlined. Thus we see the British prime minister during a press conference and former Prime Minister of Rompuy during a conference.

(News October 1 November: 26'11")

Case 3: Gender awareness

Contents:

This news was announced by a male anchor and explained by a male reporter. This case revolves around a project in Norway. The item is a case in which drugs are removed from the sea. These microbiological organisms found in the sea. Through these organisms may be entirely new antibiotic producing microbes that are not resilient.

Remarks:

- Apart from a German female marine biologist who assists in the project is also a female researcher interviewed in a professional environment. Also, a female lab technician into view.
- The interview will take place alongside a cupboard full of medicines.
- The female researcher gives further explanation of the study. The women are here to speak as experts regard.

(October 1 november news 32'45")

Case 4: Gender awareness

Contents:

The item is about a male pedophile who for the third time to appear in court. He abused three minors from one family. The man was present as a nanny in the family and was a personal friend of the family. He was previously convicted of sex offenses.

Remarks:

- In the fragment is an image displayed in the courtroom. It is noteworthy that the majority of lawyers and judges are women.
- Noteworthy in this news item is that the babysitter a male person and the lawyers are women, although we would expect if turned in terms of stereotyping thought.

(October 1 november news 14'21")

General conclusion cases television

From these cases that is more of a run against existing stereotypes, such as by the entry of drugs from the sea to the three women experts say. The case of Women is an item of VTM and here is that there is still some suspicion of subtle stereotypes which home care is presented as a typical vrouwenjob easy to combine with the family. It was difficult for each of the four categories of the *Gender and Media Classification* of finding something. No items were found that we could associate with the category of *blatant stereotype*. But this is not necessarily negative, it shows even a little bit that it is working for the typical woman as sex object to display.

General conclusion

5.

Subject

Overall we can say that the three types of media focus was on foreign policy issues. This was mainly because of the anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the President of the European elections. Besides violence and war were the most frequently discussed issues.

Scope

For television is that almost all men who do the international media coverage (only one woman over 20 men and a woman only one over 15 men in VTM, when AVS is not applicable). This is a remarkable difference. The local news is for both items primarily exercised by men. The national news is a fairly well distributed, while at VTM another big gap between men and women perceive falls. By VTM are generally far fewer female than male reporters, when this is a more evenly distributed.

Radio and newspapers is more difficult to make general statements. The problem with radio is that there is at Q-music day just a news reporter for all accounts. On November 11 1910 and was so (coincidentally?) Two times a man and this gives a distorted picture, since we see no women in any of the categories. At Radio 1, the ratio between male and female journalists much better distributed. And this applies to all categories.

In newspapers, we must be very careful with general statements. It was not always clear what the sex was the journalist who wrote the article, that if only the initials of the reporter mentioned. And this was widespread, namely 58.4% of the articles. For the remaining proportion of male and female journalists is a noticeable underrepresentation of women, and this for all categories (except category National / Other). The strong representation of women in international news is on.

We can not really draw a general conclusion because of the problems with the reliability of radio and newspapers. But we can be careful to say that mostly for international news, women journalists are underrepresented.

Journalists

It is this analysis does not distinguish between news anchors and reporters. We only looked at the journalists in general.

In television, there are only 24 women journalists from the 133 journalists, resulting in a 82% versus 18%. Most of the journalists is clearly male.

In radio, a total of four news stories about the past five male and three female journalists. From this we can infer nothing. At Q-music every single one makes use

of an anchor (and no reporters). On the two days discussed the anchor was always a man. When Radio 1 was the one day a male anchor with two female reporters, the second day was reversed. From this we can not determine under representation, since Q-music also employs female anchors, but by chance these were analyzed during two days on the floor.

When the newspaper is often used initials making it difficult to make a correct conclusion. Of the 87 articles was only 35 articles mentioned a name. Here we see a representation of the male journalists (76% male 24% female journalists against journalists).

People in the News

On television, 162 people left on the floor, including 35 women against 127 men. This reiterates a clear under-representation of women.

In radio, we can over the two days on two different channels is also a clear difference. A total of 13 times because women are the subject of the news compared to 44 men. A clear break is apparent again here.

In the newspapers we notice a difference between the number of 217 men who were left on the floor and the number of women (234 men versus 71 women).

The three types of media we can say that women are still too few are left to speak.

Age of people in the news

When the radio is the age which we mentioned just a tough general analysis. This we consider briefly the age shown in newspapers and on television a little more.

When we get to the TV station VTM and a view is very striking that the vast majority of the interviewed men aged 50-64 years located. The majority of the women are younger and are in the age group 19-34 years.

This latter aspect is also found when we age when newspapers go viewing. The age is only in newspaper articles (only 18% of articles) above, so we are not really able to make a determination. But within that 18% of it is that within the male sex is more a matter before age 35, while women are more common with age-35jarige.

Function in story

For television, we can generally say that women are underrepresented in every category except for "eyewitness" to A and 'public opinion' in VTM. In A, the gap between men and women is greatest in the categories of "spokesman" and "personal opinion". By VTM and AVS is to 'spokesman' and 'expert'. Generally, men on television so to speak for longer than women. In a male-female ratio is 20% women compared with 80% male, with VTM is 37% women compared to 63% men and AVS is 23% women compared to 77% men.

Also in radio, there is a strong underrepresentation of women in the news. At Q-music is only 25% women and 65% male (10% is unknown). At Radio 1 the difference is even larger with only 13% women and 82% men (5% is unknown). Again, men everywhere are most strongly represented (except for the category of 'expert' at Q-music).

The same trend is visible in newspapers: only 22% of subjects in the news is female, while 73% male (5% is unknown). Again, there is a strong over-representation of women, especially in the categories of 'spokesman', 'expert / commentator', 'personal experience' and 'other'.

In conclusion we can show that women in the three media (radio, television and newspapers) and people are seriously underrepresented in the news. One can in general a distribution of approximately 20% to 25% - 75% and 80% perception, which is a huge gap. This can certainly be improved.

Occupation of the sex people

For the few women on TV are covered, their job often not mentioned. If this is the case is about female lawyers, students or politician. The male population in the news addressed, in terms of job category nicely distributed. We can deduce that the news often resort to male experts.

In radio, we can compare what the two channels in terms of appeal. As we just indicated, we note that there is a general over-representation of women in people who are allowed to speak. Within the male group, we see that these are mainly located in the category 'government and politics' (43% of the total number of men). With a number of 14% is 'crime' is the second leading category of men much discussed. The female categories prove "government and politics" by 55% (may be biased because the Berlin Wall in the spotlight was with Angela Merkel as important piece), 'lawyer' with 18% and 'celebrity' with 9%.

When the newspapers are mainly for people working in the 'politics', 'legislature' and 'academic'. When we make a distinction between men and women we find that women are more typical in such categories as 'celebrity' and 'homely atmosphere' left to bid.

Generally it can be stated that the various media around, women are more into typical categories addressed as 'celebrity' and 'lawyer', and males are more severe in the professions such as politics.

4. **Decision**

As a general conclusion we can say that after a somewhat difficult data collection we're able to make some remarks about the representation of women in the news. The data collection was difficult just because of the amount of categories that the universal code magazine empire. These categories were often unclear and it was difficult for some items within a category. The data collection was time consuming but very interesting.

From both quantitative and qualitative analysis we can infer that women most clearly underrepresented in the news. This proposition stands both distribution of the journalists and reporters are concerned and within the news themselves. There were only a few news stories where the woman was central. When we looked at the views of stereotyping we noticed that little attention has been paid to this phenomenon, no one tried to stop it but there was hardly mentioned the use of stereotyping in the news. We can make a somewhat similar conclusion in relation to the focus on gender issues. Again we see almost no items such matters raise.

The general propositions at the beginning of this work forward were presented, the only confirmed cases treated.

The people who left the floor in the news often fulfill the role as expert or commentator, it is also often linked to appeal these persons. It is important to observe that the sender often does it aanspraak experts and commentators because of their function and thus unlikely to consider the gender of those persons.

Prominently in our analysis is that there are many politicians addressed which of course has everything to do with the commemoration of the fall of the Berlin Wall. There are also many male politicians who addressed over many fewer female politicians.

From a methodological point, we are aware of the weaknesses that characterizes our method, we analyzed only a few items and media on the basis of a framework, where the border between certain categories are not always clear. It is useful, despite the short period analyzed, the trends towards acceding to (with appropriate notes) under the microscope. The very few conclusions we can draw, the value of the method to recognize but also to the proper proportions to convert and within a larger context of factors related to place.

Judging from the quantitative content analysis of three newspapers of November 10, 2009, then we can say that the news is largely made by men several journalists. A female journalists, but according to the social relations are still underrepresented. Female journalists are well balanced in the mainstreaming of both women and men in their articles, while men still mainly focus on people of the male sex.

Also in the radio medium, we found similar results. In general, more men are treated, especially if the subject of the news. When we look at the issues themselves, we see that there is little news that women were central.

Generally we see that both channels for those two days about the same subjects. Furthermore, we also see that on the radio generally little interpretation is given in relation to the background of people (family situation, victim, ...). Radio is there is generally little used, but when reporters or reporters bet we see that the proportionalmen/women. Now we see that during this investigation two days only on Radio 1 has made use of reporters.

When looking at the length of a news report we see that the news on Radio 1 is generally longer than at Q-music. As already mentioned similar items raised at both stations, but Radio 1 is one that goes further and we also focus on other news.

There were also television in the two days analyzed more male journalists, women were placed in a family environment, men were seen as experts, much less than women However, it should determine that there are exceptions in the news could be found, but these were very limited in number.

However, since this is an analysis of two days it is impossible to generalize to all data. It is very worrying that so few women are in the news offerings. This study certainly gives us enough material to think about

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