

# Empowering Civil Society through Community Media

Gender in Media

April – June 2019

## Abstract

IRCKHF team monitored the 7 selected media sources in 9 days in the second quarter of 2019, including:

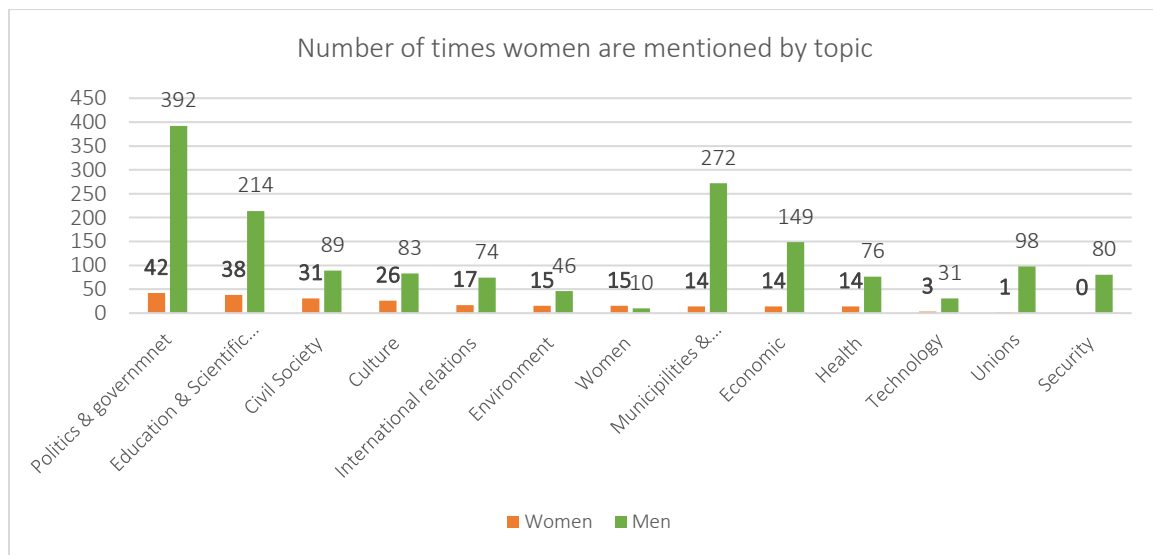
- Jordan News Agency (Petra)
- Addustour newspaper
- AlGhad newspaper
- Khaberni news website
- Ammon news website
- Hala FM
- Radio Farah Al Nas

The team published the 2019 second quarter report on its [platforms](#) and shared it with the selected media institutes mentioned above. Also, in the second quarter the team conducted interviews with the chief editors of Petra and AlGhad to share the results of the previous monitoring and come up with recommendations to better cover gender and women issues in media.

Accordingly, the following are the main results:

- The team monitored **1,300 media articles** in the second quarter of 2019 from the selected media sources. Where the team monitored 1,745 media articles in the first quarter. Accordingly, there is a decline in the number of monitored media articles (445).
- Number of **journalists** was **1,203**; where there was **10%** females and **18%** males, while there was **72%** not specified. Compared to the first quarter, there is a 2% decline in the proportion of women journalists and media professionals involved in the preparation of the media articles. And a 3% increase in the proportion of 'not specified'.
- Number of **women** where **mentioned** in the monitored selected media was **427** women vs. 2,417 men, **15%** women vs. **85%** men. Here the percentage of women increased 1% comparing to the first quarter.
- Number of **Women** in **decision making positions** who were mentioned in the monitored articles and media sources was **125** vs. **1,063** men, **11%** women vs. **89%** men. Here the percentage of women decline 1% comparing to the first quarter.
- There was **5 expert** women vs. **23** expert men, **18%** women vs. **82%** men. In percentages, it seems that there is an increase in using the female experts comparing to the first quarter, but when talking about numbers, there was 53 female experts vs. 325 males.

- Number of women who were mentioned in **work and public activity context** was **99** vs. **244** men, **29%** women vs. **71%** men. Comparing to the first quarter, the percentage of women increased by 3%.
- Number of women who were mentioned in **family and social relationships context** was **8** vs. **7** men. And here the number of women increased by 2 comparing to the first quarter.
- Number of women mentioned in the covered **topics** that the selected media focused on in the second quarter of 2019 was **287** vs. **1,895** men, **12%** women vs. **82%** men. While in the first quarter of 2019 it was 681 vs. 3,538 men, 11% women vs. 56% men.



- In general, as described in the figure above, women are still talking about topics concern to women, although they are exist in all the fields but they are still limited to what concerning them. This may be due to stereotyping of women and the number of female journalists compared to the number of male journalists in the selected media sources.

In comparison with the first quarter, there are some differences in the mention and appearance of women according to the topics. Whereas the top seven topics mentioned women in the first quarter were as follows: politics & government, women related issues, civil society, education, culture, and economy & business. In this quarter (the second quarter), the top 7 topics were as follows: politics & government, education, civil society, culture, international relations, environment, and women related issues. It is worth noting here that education ranked third after being ranked fourth, because the monitoring coincided with the beginning of the high school (Tawjihi) exams.

- With regard to gender coverage during the monitoring period selected by the IRCKHF team every month, there was gender coverage in the selected media sources (newspapers, news sites and radios). It should be noted that most of the gender articles either written and prepared by women

journalists or that it did not determine the gender of the journalist, except for a limited number of media articles prepared by male journalists.

- There is still a gender imbalance in all the media platforms that have been monitored, both in the public and private sectors, as well as in both audio and written media. And that can be measured through the number of gender-related articles, as well as number of mentioned women in the selected media sources, and number of female journalists.
- The proportion of gender-related news and women during the monitoring period in the second quarter of 2019, did not exceed 6% compared to other news that was gender neutral or masculine. And here it is clear that the percentage of gender-related articles increased 1% comparing to the first quarter.
- The majority of the selected media sources, excluding Radio Farah Al Nas, were focused mainly on political and economic affairs.
- Addustour and Alghad newspapers ranked first in covering gender and women-related news, followed by Petra, Ammon and Farah Al Nas. And finally, Radio Hala and Khaberni. Compared to the first quarter of 2019, Addustour maintained its rank and Al-Ghad ranked first after being ranked second. On the other hand, Khaberni website declined from third to last rank.