



Empowering Civil Society through Community Media

Gender in Media

July – September 2019

Abstract

IRCKHF team monitored the 7 selected media sources in 6 days in the third quarter of 2019, including:

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

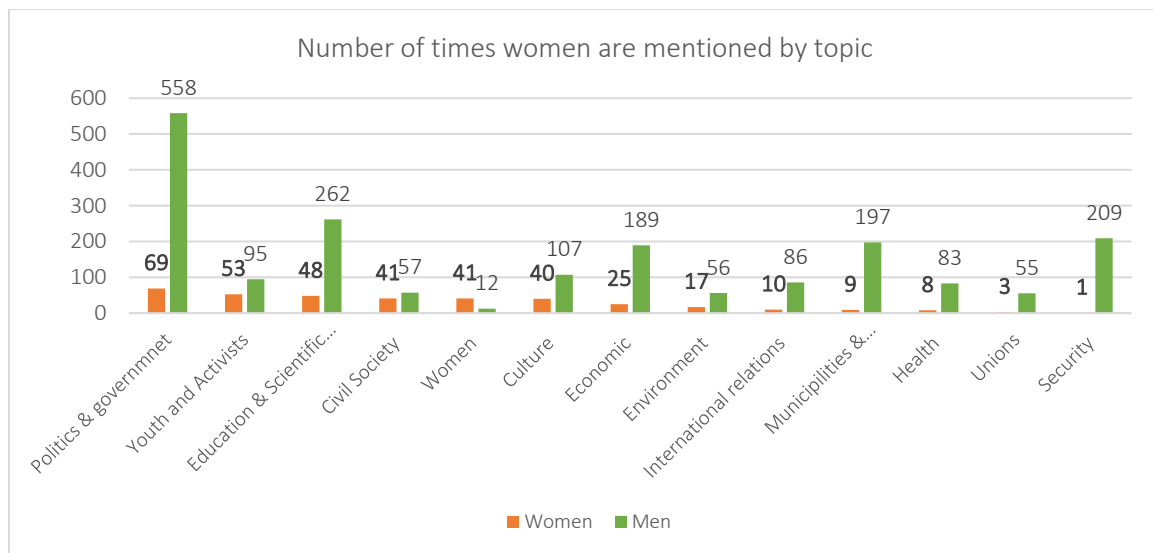
The team published the 2019 third quarter report on its [platforms](#) and shared it with the selected media institutes mentioned above. Also, the team conducted an interview with the chief editor of Ammon News Website during this quarter.

Accordingly, the following are the main results of 2019 quarter three report:

- The team monitored **1,179 media articles** in the third quarter of 2019 from the selected media sources. Where the team monitored 1,300 media articles in the second quarter. Accordingly, there is a decline in the number of monitored media articles (121).
- Number of **journalists** was **1,205**; where there was **11%** females and **20%** males, while there was **69%** not specified. Compared to the second quarter, the percentage of female and male journalists increased by 1% and 2% respectively. Accordingly, the percentage of 'not specified' decreased by 3%.
- Number of **women** where **mentioned** in the monitored selected media was **536** women vs. **2,514** men, **18%** women vs. **82%** men. Here the percentage of women increased **3%** comparing to the second quarter.
- Number of **Women** in **decision making positions** who were mentioned in the monitored articles and media sources was **127** vs. **1,159** men, **10%** women vs. **90%** men. Here the percentage of women decline 1% comparing to the second quarter.
- There was **7 expert** women vs. **25** expert men, **22%** women vs. **78%** men. In percentages, there is an increase in referencing to female experts comparing to the second quarter.



- Number of women who were mentioned in **work and public activity context** was **151** vs. **317** men, **32%** women vs. **68%** men. Comparing to the second quarter, the percentage of women increased by 3%.
- Number of women who were mentioned in **family and social relationships context** was **7** vs. **3** men. And here the number of women decreased by 1 comparing to the second quarter.
- Number of women mentioned in the covered **topics** that the selected media focused on in the third quarter of 2019 was **454** vs. **2,217** men, **15%** women vs. **72%** men. While in the second quarter of 2019 it was 287 vs. 1,895 men, 12% women vs. 82% 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 second quarter, there are some differences in the mention and appearance of women according to the topics. Whereas the top 7 topics mentioned women in the second quarter were as follows: politics & government, education, civil society, culture, international relations, environment, and women related issues. In this quarter (the third quarter), the top 7 topics were as follows: politics & government, youth and activists, education, civil society, women related issues, culture and economic. It is worth noting here that youth and activists ranked third because the monitoring coincided with the beginning of schools and teachers' strike.
- 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 third 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 decreased 2% comparing to the second quarter.
- The majority of the selected media sources, excluding Radio Farah Al Nas, were focused mainly on political and economic affairs.
- Alghad newspapers ranked first in covering gender and women-related news, followed by Addustour, then Ammon and Farah Al Nas. Comparing to the second quarter of 2019, Alghad still ranked first, and Addustour fell to the second place. On the other hand, Khaberni ranked 6 rather than last.