

WHO MAKES THE NEWS?



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Palestinian Media Monitoring Project

Women for Women's Rights



Acknowledgements

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Women for Women's Rights

Women for Women's Rights (WFWR) is a grassroots non-government organization, which aims at contributing to the building of a Palestinian democratic society that respects gender equity, equality and human fundamental rights. WFWR is registered at the Palestinian Ministry of Interior (nr. BL-3100-C). WFWR works towards strengthening women economic, social and cultural rights by working with women's organizations and activists locally and worldwide. WFWR works to raise women's mutual learning and awareness and to deliver policy and strategy change through engaging in advocacy, networking and information-sharing. WFWR believes that to eliminate all types of violations of women rights including their marginalization and vulnerability, women need to be strengthened, empowered, mobilized and enabled to equally participate in development.

World Association for Christian Communication (WACC)

The World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) is an international organization that promotes communication as a basic human right, essential to people's dignity and community. WACC works with all those denied the right to communicate because of status, identity, or gender. It advocates full access to information and communication, and promotes open and diverse media. WACC strengthens networks of communicators to advance peace, understanding and justice.



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Executive summary

This report is the outcome of extensive observation and monitoring of two major Palestinian Newspapers; Al Ayyam Newspaper and Al Quds Newspaper. These newspapers were selected because of their high daily distribution in the Palestinian market, and their reputation as the major sources of news and information for the Palestinian people.

The report describes and discusses the nature and extent of gender and women rights' representation in both newspapers. In carrying out the media monitoring, we wanted to understand the extent to which Palestinian media work towards inclusion of women in making the news, and away from continued marginalization of women. The data was collected using a methodology adapted from the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP), the world's largest and longest running initiative on gender equality in and through the news media.

To comply with transparency, objectivity, accuracy and reliability standards, participants in the data collection monitored content in both newspapers during 13 days distributed through the first quarter of 2013. This sampling method was useful for an objective assessment of trends in both newspapers at the same time as it checked a potential risk of skewed data resulting from topics related to the climate of political conflict.

In Palestine the media is influenced by the political climate. Most Palestinian people as a result of the prolonged conflict with the Israelis tend to follow the updates of the political situation rather than social or other issues. While women and children are most affected by the negative political climate yet women are underrepresented in the news. The monitoring found that the status of women's presence in the news remained constant whether during periods of political escalation or during times of relative calm. The research found no sensitivity in both newspapers on issues related to women's rights or gender equality despite the reality that women as a social group are more vulnerable than men to fundamental rights violation, including the right to life.

The report consists of three chapters. **Chapter one** is the introduction. It provides general background information about the political and socio- economic context in Palestine. This includes insights on the social norms and the position of Palestinian women in the society, general information about Palestinian media and basic information about the media monitoring project.

Chapter two focuses on the methodology applied to monitor the portrayal and representation of Palestinian women in the local media. The methodology was designed in consultation with WACC and the global team of project partners. A capacity building program was conducted for 20 female journalists and activists who assumed the responsibility of monitoring the news according to the adapted GMMP methodology and international research standards.

Chapter three of the report discusses the data analysis, presents the main findings and recommendations.

Chapter One (Background and Introduction)

I. Country background

1. General Situation

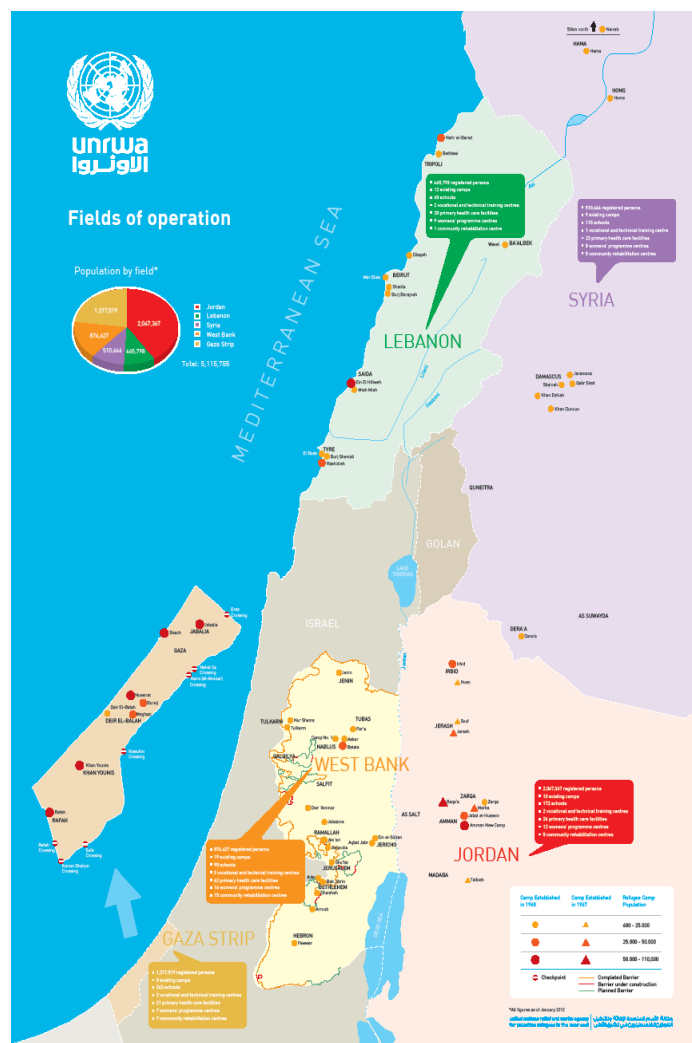
The social, economic and political development of the occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt) – including the stability of democratic process, people's participation in governance and institutions of democratic freedom, promotion of human rights and gender equality, cannot be separated from the political realities on the ground.

The West Bank (from its location to the west of Jordan River) and the Gaza Strip constitute the area now known as oPt. Although nominally one territory, the West Bank and Gaza Strip are separated not only by a 60 kilometre land but also by the Israeli siege on Gaza and the Israeli separation wall. The Israeli-enforced siege over Gaza Strip disallows movement into or out of that Gaza without the permission of Israel. The wall separates Jerusalem from the West Bank limiting movement across the two areas.

In January 2006, Islamic Resistance Movement, HAMAS, won the Legislative Council elections and later took over the control of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in Gaza Strip. In 2006, negotiations were initiated between the PNA represented by Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, and the HAMAS representatives to develop a mutual political platform for the West Bank and Gaza. Unfortunately, this initiative failed and violent clashes ensued between HAMAS and the other main PNA faction, Fateh ending in HAMAS taking over the authority in Gaza Strip.

After HAMAS-governed Gaza Strip in 2006 an Israeli siege was enforced on Gaza Strip. West Bank residents may enter the Gaza Strip only with special permissions from the Israeli authorities. Permits are given in very limited numbers mainly for international diplomats and business people and high-ranking Palestinian officials.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the two territories live under distinctly different political structures and



regimes. FATEH and HAMAS have been negotiating to agree to reunification of the territories to unite the two governments including the security forces in Gaza and the West Bank, without success.

As a result of the 2006 split, HAMAS retains control of the Gaza Strip and FATEH-dominated PNA governs the West Bank. The Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) elected in 2006 was frozen and the President took the legislation role temporarily until the council resumes its national role. As a result, monitoring of government performance and conduct is paralysed and the government is no longer being held accountable for the frozen elected legislative council.

HAMAS established its own government in Gaza and its own security forces. External support to the Gaza Strip has been eliminated to exclusively, relief to the Palestinians living in Gaza and mainly the refugees. The West Bank witnessed significant decline in investment and the unprecedented deficit in the general budget of the West PNA was covered by annual foreign donor assistance of some USD 3 billion. Although the oPt is ranked in the 'medium human development' category of countries (position 114 out of 187, 2011 UNDP Human Rights Indicators), there are significant differences between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The West Bank has a population of approximately 2.6 million and Gaza Strip 1.6 million¹, almost all the residents of the Gaza Strip are registered refugees. The Palestinian President Mr. Mahmoud Abbas named Dr. Salam Fayyad as the Prime Minister of the 12th government in the West Bank in 2007. The Salam Fayyad government faced a major socio-economic crisis. The economy had virtually collapsed with per capita GDP declining by more than one-third in real terms from 1999 to 2007. The budget deficit was running at 24% of the GDP while accumulated debts to public employees and private sector suppliers exceeded \$ 1.3 billion². Public sector strikes, protesting the non-payment of salaries, disrupted education and health services. Shattered business confidence suffocated private sector investment and capital formation, and human and capital flight was witnessed throughout occupied Palestine.

To reverse this downward spiral, Dr. Salam's government developed the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP) 2008- 2010 intended to restore good governance, the rule of law, accountability, transparency, high quality of life and socio-economic stability. Grounded in a realistic framework of public expenditure and investment, the PRDP promoted fiscal restraint and progressive reduction in dependency on external aid- a core element of the government's independence agenda. The PRDP received widespread support and financial backing from the international development partners of the PNA at the donor conference hosted by the French government in Paris in December 17, 2007.

The PRDP was focused on reducing the recurrent budget deficit and increase public investment in socio-economic development. The PRDP was followed up with the National Development Plan (NDP), which summarizes the Palestinian government's policy agenda macroeconomic and fiscal framework and accountability framework for the years 2011 to 2013.

The 13th government program, which was also headed by Dr. Salam Fayyad, developed the National Development Plan NDP titled: *"Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State"*. The NDP was developed based on sector groups as follows: Governance, Social, Economy, Infrastructure, Macro and Fiscal framework. The vision of the NDP extends beyond the day the Palestinians will celebrate their independence to the years ahead where, through hard work, innovation and creativity, Palestine will fulfil its great potential.

The NDP was more than a dream that was never fulfilled. The Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem and West Bank have been increasing in size and in population, Israel controls all West Bank and Gaza borders, the peace process has been almost frozen for years, with the negotiations going on for 9 months with no progress so far.

On November 29, 2012 President Abbas submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in New York, an application to be a non-member state. The vote was 138 in favour, nine against and 41

¹ The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), July, 2012.

² National Development Plan (2011-2013).

abstentions³ to recognize Palestine as a non-member state. Based on the General Assembly resolution, state of Palestine can be a member in many UN Agencies and has already been accepted as a member of UNESCO.

The PNA was facing a very serious fiscal situation with its budget deficit higher than expected while external budget support has been falling. In 2012, a persistent shortfall in donor funding has exacerbated the PNA's increasingly difficult fiscal situation, leaving a financing gap of almost \$400 million⁴.

The recent slowdown in economic growth is also reflected in higher unemployment levels 17.1% in the West Bank and 28.4% in Gaza⁵. Unemployment amongst females has risen to 29.5%. A serious concern in West Bank and Gaza (WB&G) is the high level of youth unemployment that is accompanied by low youth participation in the labour force.

2. Societal norms and the position of women

In Palestine as it is the case in most of the Arab and middle-eastern countries, women and men do not share the same social or economic status in the society. Their economic and social roles are viewed differently based on cultural and religious processes and perspectives. Important reforms are taking place especially on the legislation level such as the review of the discriminatory laws against women and important efforts are made to enable women's entry into formal politics.

However, violence and the restrictions on movement and access associated with the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza continued to negatively impede progress in change of the patterns of unequal social relations between women and men and attempts to promote equality. Family life is generally manipulated by a kinship system that has evolved over time but still discriminates between the members on the basis of sex and age. This system determines who has the authority in the family and how members should interact. The hierarchy places men in a protective and dominant position, and women as dependents. This structure requires male authority in everyday decisions and discussions and sidelines women's participation. Marriage, family, and children are viewed as an important shelter for the women in the absence of social security system.

Although women have made substantial achievements in education in the West Bank and Gaza and in many areas have reached parity with men, their successes are not reflected in their participation in the labour market. The Palestinian labour market is gendered; most men are found in growth sectors while working women are found in non-growth areas of the formal labour market, in the informal labour market, or in hidden work.

Although, Israeli occupation is considered as one of the underlying causes for gender inequalities in oPt, but it has played a significant role in altering family structure and gender relations. With male migration, imprisonment and martyrdom, women have been required to cope directly with occupation, conflict, family crisis, income loss, elderly parents and sickness. According to Amnesty International, the Israeli Occupation has placed increased demands on women to fulfill their traditional role as care-givers while the escalation of violence has left widows with little education and poor professional skills that match local market needs. Israeli Occupation plays a pivotal role in changing gender relations in oPt. Israeli barriers and checkpoints bound women's opportunity to travel and move freely. In addition, many Palestinian women had given birth on checkpoints. This issue reflects Israeli Occupation role in marginalizing Palestinian women.⁶

³ Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs (PASSIA) Diary, 2013.

⁴ Fiscal Crisis, Economic Prospects, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, World Bank Report September 23, 2012.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Gender in the oPt – UNDP, 2007 – (Draft).

Unemployment for men in the current economic crisis may mean a greater willingness on their part to support the notion of women working outside the home. However, the weakness of the economy as whole and a clear gender bias in the market puts constraints on women's ability to take advantage of this situation. At the same time, high male unemployment has led to a 'crisis of male identity' as men have been unable to fulfill their traditional role as family main providers and caregivers. These frustrations, coupled with a more general breakdown in the law and order may account in part of rising levels of domestic violence.⁷

3. Political Representation of Women

The long history of Palestinian women's political activism has resulted in the establishment of the quota system which is considered as a gain for women in the formal political arena. Nevertheless, their level of representation remains low despite a slight improvement. After different lobbying activities by women's organizations in 2004, a quota system was guaranteed for women, in which two seats were provided for them in municipal and local councils. In 2005, the Election law was amended to extend this quota to the Palestinian Legislative Council. As a result, women now represent 17% of elected members at the local level and 12.9% elected representatives at the national level. Women's political gains in Palestine are fragile, especially under the current difficult political fragmentation and Israeli practices. In addition, there is no interest by the Palestinian political parties and entities to improve the culture of gender relations in society and public and private institutions. Exclusion of the Palestinian women in decision making process continues and women's organizations have reported that there is misrepresentation of women in governmental institutions and leadership positions.

In addition to the above, there is a remarkable tendency towards increased conservatism on the part of younger generation, for instance, young male refugees are less likely to support women's participation in public life than their fathers were.⁸

4. Economic Participation of Women

The number of persons participating in the labour force in Palestine was about 1,134 million in the first quarter of 2013: about 750,000 in the West Bank and about 384,000 in the Gaza Strip.

The labour force participation rate in the West Bank was 45.0% and 40.5% in Gaza Strip. The gap in the participation rate between males and females still wide: the rate reached 69.0% for males compared with 17.1% for females in 2013.

Using ILO standards, the number of unemployed was about 271 thousand in the first quarter of 2013: about 152,000 in the West Bank and about 119,000 in the Gaza Strip. The unemployment rate in Gaza Strip was 31.0% compared with 20.3% in the West Bank, and the unemployment rate for males in Palestine was 21.2% compared with 35.3% for females.⁹

The highest unemployment rate in the 1st quarter 2013 was 41.1% among youth aged 20-24 years. For years of schooling, the unemployment rate among females with 13 years of schooling or more was 46.7%. According to the relaxed definition of unemployment in Palestine, the unemployment rate increased from 26.7% in the 4th quarter 2012 to 27.5% in the 1st quarter 2013.¹⁰

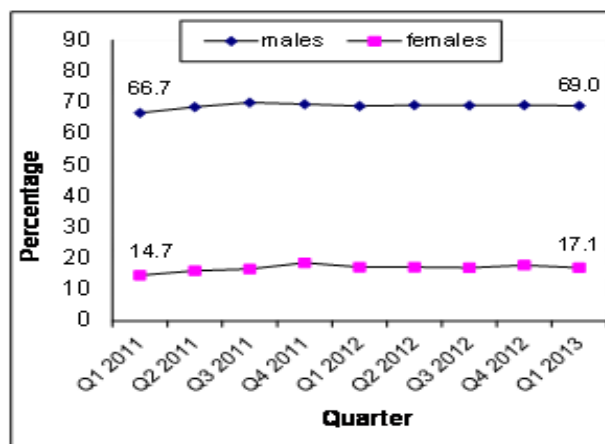
⁷ Gender in the oPt – UNDP, 2007 – (Draft).

⁸ FAFO Institute study, 2004.

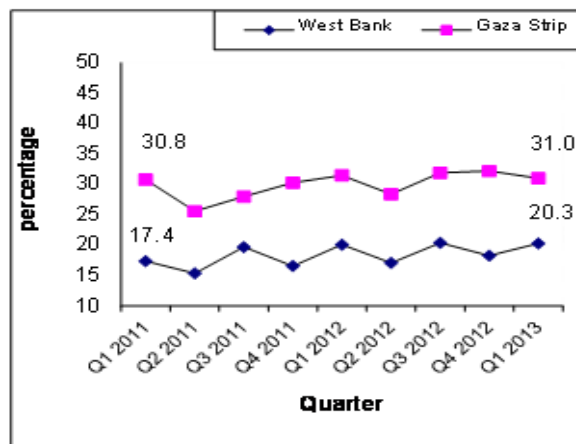
⁹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), May, 2013. The Labour Force Survey Results First Quarter (January-March-April –May).

¹⁰ Ibid.

**LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY SEX,
Q1, 2011- Q1, 2013**



**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY REGION
Q1,2011 - Q1,2013**



5. Palestinian Local Media

Palestinian local media have only one story worth covering: the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The conflict represents nearly 90 percent of all news coverage in the oPt and human rights' violation is one of the most important subject. All the stories, articles and reports try to reflect breaches of human rights at checkpoints, destruction of property, civilian deaths, etc.

On the one hand, Palestinian journalists have freedom to publish and document daily events of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Journalists do not have a problem with writing about this topic because they are certain that their reports will be published. On the other hand, internal Palestinian issues are heavily censored, implying that Palestinian journalists face problems when they tackle internal issues.

The Palestinian mass media is classified into four kinds: government-run media, including weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines such as Al Hayyat – Al – Jadedah; independent or semi-independent media such as Al Ayyam and Al Quds newspapers; opposition media including three weekly newspapers which belong to political parties (Hamas, Islamic Jihad and the Democratic Front); and, local media – television channels and radio stations, Arab and international satellite channels.¹¹

A few years back Palestinian women did not have a voice in the medial segment due mainly the absence of the public gender-oriented awareness in the Palestinian territories. However, after Oslo Agreement and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority and communal institutions, Palestinian women have had the opportunity to engage in the media and the press as reporters, photographers, or editors. This participation continues to be minor. In most of the cases women continue to handle routine and classic responsibilities that usually tailored for women based on gender roles; their roles have been limited to the performance of specific executive tasks. No woman has had the position of a chief editor of any local daily newspaper, and only very few women have held the post of manager of radio and television programs. Men, on the other hand, have had much more visible role in the media and have occupied key positions.

¹¹ Effects of the Conflict on the Palestinian Media, Palestine – Israel Journal, January, 2003

The rights of women and their role in society are mainstreamed topics in the Palestinian media; nonetheless, these topics have not produced the desired effect of substantial change in the situation of women, and they have failed to change the stereotypical image of women. For example, statistics have shown that women are still subjected to abuse and violence, and they have a very low rate of participation in the labor market and a high rate of unemployment.

Palestinian Women are portrayed in the media as oppressed, incompetent, exploited, incapable, and unappreciated. They are not viewed as empowered partners in social and economic development. In fact, women who are capable and successful are rarely invited to actively participate in development and share their stories of success. Media portrayal of women has also contributed to reinforcing the paternalistic and patriarchal approach to issues of importance to women. Women and legal institutions have generally failed to perceive the important role of the media in changing and reformulating social structures, and instead have concentrated all their efforts on studies, research and conferences. The image of women we see in the media is one produced by men. There are rarely any instances of women talking about themselves. This is comprehensible in our society since men regard themselves as guardians and defenders of women, as well as women's spokespersons.

Chapter Two (Methodology)

A quantitative research methodology was applied to monitor reporting patterns, coverage and other features of content published in newspapers. The data collected enables an objective review of news media reporting through statistics. The research depends on close-ended questions listed in a newspaper's monitoring coding form. The monitors needed to read, understand and analyze the news articles selected, using the indicators and measures in the coding form as a guide. The objective was to detect features and characteristics of the news coverage and draw conclusions on implications for gender equality and respect for the women's fundamental rights.

Thirteen editions each of Al Quds and Al Ayyam newspapers published during the first quarter of 2013 were monitored. The editions selected with for same dates, as follows: January 2, 9, 16 and 23, February 6, 13, 20 and 27, and March 6, 13, 20 and 26, 2013. 239 news stories were monitored, analyzed and coded, containing 648 individuals interviewed or referred to as sources for these stories.

The indicators are part of those standardized and recognized internationally in research on gender and women's portrayal and representation in the media. The monitors, comprised of journalists and activists, were trained and divided into groups. Each group assumed the responsibility of reading 3 or 4 editions of each newspaper, and coding the stories according to the newspapers monitoring coding form. The data was transferred from the coding forms into SPSS statistical analysis software and processed.

Research Indicators

The research helped reach conclusions on several indicators and/or questions, including:

- 1- People in the news, also known as 'sources'.
- 2- The sex of the sources, their occupations and the story topics. Can these variables be correlated? Do the stories clearly highlight issues of gender equality or inequality; do the stories challenge gender stereotypes? Is there a link between the sex of the source and the story's tone on gender equality or women's rights?
- 3- Stories addressing issues of particular importance to women.

- 4- The prominence of stories on women in the newspapers pages as indicated by their placement and space in the newspapers. It is understood that news and articles placed on the front pages are more important than those placed in the back pages.
- 5- How women are presented in the news. For instance, are their occupations stated? This would demonstrate the media practitioners' perceptions on women's autonomy rather than dependence on social structures including the family.
- 6- Does the news article highlight issues of gender equality or inequality? Does it call attention to women's human rights?

Major findings

1- Topics in the news (See CrossTabulation #1)

239 stories in the 26 editions of both newspapers were analysed. The findings revealed that 15.5% of the stories' topics, the bulk of the news were about government, politics wars, civil wars, terrorism and state's violence. 8.8% of the stories Human rights, women's rights, child rights, and regional and minorities' rights. 10.5% of stories were about Peace, negotiations and agreements, 9.2% about internal policies (local, national), election and political process and 9.6% about Foreign policy / international relations with other countries, negotiations and treaties, the UN / peacekeeping. However, 1.3% of the stories meaning only 3 news' stories were about women/ political authority and decision making, 0.4% were about women's participation in the economic life, when 2.9% of the news' stories were about Celebrity News and births, marriages and death records and death, celebrities and property.

These findings show that the gender equality and gender and women's rights issues are almost non-existent in the news stories covered by the chief two national newspapers. The results are shocking since there is a massive need to raise awareness relating women's and gender rights especially in a conservative patriarchal society where women are subjected to frequent legitimized violence, assault and rights' violations. Women's representation and rights unfortunately are not part of the social and political discourse of both newspapers.

2- Topics in the news by the sex of the journalist: (See CrossTabulation #2)

The findings show that 54% of the stories that were published by Al Quds newspaper did not mention reporters' or the journalists' names, sex or any other related information. 37.3% of Al Quds researched news was reported by male reporters or journalists; however 8.7% of the news stories were reported by female reporters or journalists. 89.4% of Al- Ayyam Newspaper's researched news was published without mentioning the reporters' names or any other information. 2.7% of the researched news was reported by females' reporters however 0.8% was reported by males. The bulk of the news reported by both females and males' reporters were about human rights, women's rights, children's rights, gays and lesbians' rights and minorities' rights, peace, negotiations and treaties. As per the data, it is clear that there is no significant difference in story topics in both newspapers, and again gender equality and women's rights were not considered within the news' stories. This also means that there is no significant difference between the female and male journalists in the areas of intervention. Furthermore, both men and women journalists alike have neglected women's rights and representation in their writings.

3- Reporters, by sex (See Frequencies and Percentages in table #3)

The data in this regard indicates that the sex of reporters was found to be unknown in both newspapers in the bulk of the stories (70.7%). 239 stories were researched only 20 stories (8.4%) were

reported by female reporters and 50 (20.9%) were reported by male reporters. The gap between the two sexes shows that male journalists are in a better standing than their female colleagues. This is an evident indicator showing who makes the news. A serious review in the recruitment policies for both newspapers is demanding. Female journalists should be encouraged to have better access to the public and better working conditions. Also, female and male journalists need to be trained in the areas of women and gender rights and representation as an approach for development so as to be able to vigorously intervene and to be influential partner for change.

4. Number of page and Reporters' sex: (See CrossTabulation #4)

The data shows that in Al Ayyam Newspaper, there was no significant correlation between the sex of the reporter and the page number on which the story was posted. This is an inconclusive finding since the reporters of 89.4% of the researched news bore no by-line. And the same fact is applied to Al Quds Newspaper where no difference was found between the female and male reporters in terms of the number of the pages. 29 stories out of 47 stories reported by males were posted in the first pages (1+3). While, 7 stories out of the 11 reported by female reporters were posted in the first pages (1+3). The difference in this case is evident in terms of the number of the stories but not in the page number on which the story was carried.

5. Sex of sources (See CrossTabulation #5)

In both newspapers, 492 individuals (approx. 75% of the people in the stories) out of 648 individuals were referred to as direct sources and 128 individuals (20%) were referred to indirect sources. In Al Ayyam newspaper 50% of the direct sources were males, conversely only 10% of the direct sources were females, while in Al Quds newspaper, 59% of the direct sources were males and 8.5% were females. These findings show a significant gap between women and men in terms of sourcing. This reflects a persistent stereotypical attitude of failure to trust women's readings and quotes in telling the story. Unfortunately, this strategy in both newspapers' intentionally or unintentionally reinforces these stereotypes.

6- Correlation between the Subject of the story and the sex of the Source: (See CrossTabulation # 6)

At Al Ayyam Newspaper: Out of 330 people in the news, there were 188 males (57%) and 37 females (11%), while the remainder 94 (28.5%) were coded as 'I don't know' and 10 (3%) as 'transgender, other'. 20% of the male sources were mainly coded under the topic of wars, terrorism, and state violence. Male sources were found primarily in the stories with the following topics:

- 1- Peace, negotiations and conventions
- 2- Local policies, government (local, regional, national and international), elections and political process
- 3- Human Rights, women rights, children rights
- 4- Crimes, killing, kidnapping
- 5- International relations, negotiations, conventions, peace keeping

However, Al Ayyam Newspaper has referred to 37 female as direct sources. The stories the female resources were referred to were not focused in a specific area. It is found that 1.5% (5 stories) with female sources; were about wars and state violence and the remaining stories were distributed almost equally between a mix of different topics.

At Al Quds Newspaper, out of 318 Individuals mentioned in the news, 227 (71.4%) were coded as 'male' and 35 (11%) were 'female', and 48 (15%) as 'I don't know'. The results show very huge gap between women and men with regard to their presence in news content.

48 male sources (15.1%) were referred to mainly in stories about wars and state violence, while 4 (1.3%) female sources were observed in this topic category. Female sources were found in 6 stories (1.9%) in the area of human rights.

The main news topics in which male sources were clearly visible were:

- 1- Peace, negotiations and conventions
- 2- Local policies, government (local, regional, national and international), elections and political process
- 3- Wars, civil wars, terrorism, and state violence
- 4- Human Rights, women rights, children rights
- 5- National defence, military training, and national security
- 6- International relations, negotiations, conventions, peace keeping

In both newspapers women were marginally referred to and this can be attributed to the absence of the women in the decision making positions in news-making.

7- Correlation between the sex of the source and the profession: (See CrossTabulation 7):

The following data reflect the highest rates for the distribution of the direct sources by gender, by profession, by newspaper:

Al Ayyam Newspaper:

- The profession of 15.5% of the individuals in the news coded as 'male' was not stated. The profession of 3.9% of the individuals coded as 'female' was not stated.
- 23.6% of male direct news sources appeared as government representative, politician, minister, political leader, political party's member and official spokesman. 2.1% of female sources were coded in the same category.
- 6.4% of the direct sources whose gender was coded as 'I don't know' were police, military troops, para-military troops and policemen.

Al Ayyam Newspaper's data shows that almost (60%) of the male sources were found extensively in the high rank occupations categories. Not only were women not found to be sources but also, individuals with regular occupations and low-ranked positions were slightly considered in most of the news' stories.

Al Quds Newspaper:

- The profession of 13.8% of the individuals in the news coded as 'male' was not stated. The profession of 2.5% of the individuals coded as 'female' was not stated.
- 26.4% of male direct sources appeared as government representative, politician, minister, political leader, political party's member and official spokesman. 2.5% of the female sources appeared in the same category.
- 7.2% of male sources appeared as business person, executive manager, economist, financial expert, and stockbroker. Female sources did not exist in this professions category.

Almost 54% of the sources referred to by the stories posted in Al Quds newspaper were males with high-rank occupations. Also, the Al Quds data revealed the same finding as Al Ayyam newspaper; not only were women not found to be sources but also people with regular occupations and low ranked positions were not considered in most of the news' stories.

The results confirm our hypothesis that gender, women's rights and equality are not fairly considered in the two major Palestinian newspapers,

8- Are women sources directly quoted? (See CrossTabulation #8)

In Al Ayyam newspaper, 43.3% of the sources were males and directly quoted. While, only 7.6% sources were females and directly quoted. Al Quds Newspaper data is very similar to Al Ayyam's; 44% of the sources were males and directly quoted and only 7% of the sources were females and directly quoted. The gap between men and women sources is wide in terms of direct quoting. The results show deep-seated marginalizing social stereotypes that undervalue women's testimonies, quotations and participation.

9- To what extent this story clearly challenges gender stereotypes. (See CrossTabulation # 9)

For Al Ayyam Newspaper, 99 stories out of 113 (87.6%) did not challenge gender stereotypes; however 7 stories (6.2%) were found to challenge the stereotypes. Al Quds newspaper's data showed that 81% of the stories did not challenge stereotypes, however, 7.1% were found to be challenging gender stereotypes. The concern in these findings is that the national media deals with the prevailing violent stereotypes neutrally at a time when violence and assaults against women in the society are escalating. The media is one strong tool for change, which if not fairly and transparently utilized will lead to diminished credibility and proficiency.

10- To what extent do you agree with the following statement: " This story clearly highlights issues of inequality or equality between women and men" (See CrossTabulation # 10):

We correlated the answer to this question to the sex of the journalist. It was hypothesized that the sex of the journalists would impact the narrative in the stories. When the journalist is female, the story would demonstrate awareness about gender equality or inequality. Stories narrated by male journalists would be less conscious about issues of gender equality or inequality. The results showed that out of 113 news' stories posted at Ayyam Newspaper; in 101 stories (89.4%) issues of inequality were not taken up by these stories in any significant way. Only 5 stories (1.6%) were found to clearly highlight issues of inequality between women and men; 3 stories were reported by female journalists and 1 story was reported by a male journalist, and in the final story the journalist's sex was not identified. Further, out of 126 researched stories published in Al Quds Newspaper, the results were similar. In 110 stories (87.3%), attention to inequality was not present in any significant way. 8 stories (6.3%) clearly discussed issues of inequality or equality between women and men; 1 story was reported by female journalist, 2 stories were reported by male journalists, and the 5 remaining stories were reported by journalists whose sex was not identified.

Approximately 90% of the researched stories did not highlight gender equality or inequality issues. The sex of journalists in the bulk of the stories was not identified since the names were not published (89.4% as per Al Ayyam Newspaper's data, and 47% as per Al Quds Newspaper's data). 8.4% of the stories were reported by female journalists, and 21% were reported by male journalists. There was significant difference between journalists with reference to their gender and their frequencies. However, there were no significant difference between the two sexes with regard the gender issues. These findings were expected since the data obviously showed that women are not important partner in the making of the news. Therefore, the gender lenses are absent and consequently angles and issues of interest to women are not well represented.

Conclusions

The 26 editions of both newspapers showed very limited presence of women in the content, evidencing weak representation of women in the local official newspapers. This reflects the fragile awareness about the importance of a quantitatively and qualitatively fair representation of women interests and gender equality rights. Palestinian women have made important achievements in the fields of education, business and in the political scene though this progress does not seem to have impacted the size and the nature of the media coverage on and for women's rights and interests. The weak representation of women's issues is in stark contrast to the coverage of women celebrities' news and stories which are always accompanied by their photos; seemingly a marketing strategy for the newspapers.

Women journalists were almost absent from occupying influential positions in the newspapers related to decision-making and news production. There is an increase in the number of the female journalists' graduates and those working in local and national newspapers. However of the 4 stories in total about women in the decision making, 2 stories were reported by female journalists in Al Quds Newspaper and the other 2 stories by their male colleagues. Unfortunately, the female journalists do not seem to have made any significant impact on the quantity or quality of women's representation in media content.

Women's rights and interests were rarely deliberated in the news' stories and this indicates that media institutions, similar to the general society, deal with women rights' concerns disinterestedly and neutrally. Seemingly, the formal social and political institutions assume that women have accepted their situation, and do not seem to be aware of the challenges and the violence that girls and women face. They do not seem to recognize any need for change to support women achieve their fundamental rights through the enforcement of women's rights and representation in media. This negligence is also a product of the uninformed social and political discourse.

The marked absence of women in news stories means that women are undervalued and marginalized in comparison with men who are placed in dominant positions legitimized by cultural norms.

The increase in the number of the well-educated women does not seem to have led to a significant change in the social stereotypes. The national newspapers appear to try to present their liberal, democratic discourse; nevertheless the absence of women's representation shows a huge gap between the said discourse and real world practice. Women are not portrayed as physicians, engineers, educated, academicians and politicians or spokeswomen. The dominant attention is accorded to men in the highest majority of the news stories. Men are portrayed as central players, politicians, academics and spokesmen. Laxity in the representation of women has maintained, reinforced and normalized a persistent relative absence of women in news media content.

In most of the researched stories quotes from women were scarce, and this is a telling indicator of lack of esteem for women and lack of equal opportunities to talk to the public and to convey their messages. Addressing the public is important to reinforce women's worth and contributions, and is a significant tool for changing persistent rooted stereotypes that in most of the cases violate women's rights simply because they are women. Suppressing women's voices not only affects women's representation but also denies society the chance to benefit from their active participation and agency in the development process.

Recommendations

With reference to the findings and conclusions of the research, it is important to bring to the attention of newspapers editors, journalists and reporters the importance of reviewing editorial policies. These policies should be meaningful and steered to increase awareness on women's rights which are always at risk. Women's representation is not increased through the publication of the stories of celebrities and figures. It is essential that news media professionals review their choices of the persons they present as well as their role in shaping discourse. A considerable number of women in important positions in the areas of education, economy and politics have noteworthy stories that can be shared with the public and found to be ultimately useful not only for women but also for the public. It is important for the decision-makers in news media houses to eliminate superficial or patriarch types and messages and replace them with promising and progressive ones. A human rights discourse shall bring a value-added contribution but this cannot be influential until a women's human rights discourse is adopted. Media ethical standards requiring 'impartiality', 'fairness' and 'balance', among other tenets of journalistic professionalism are flouted when women are silenced or their rights ignored through the choices journalists make. Such reporting would only serve to encourage the escalation of violence against women, violations of women's rights, social injustices and inequalities.

The research points to a need for the following:

- Design of capacity building programs for Palestinian media practitioners to increase their capacities to reflect gender issues in reporting.
- Sensitization of the local community on women's rights and gender equality. The Palestinian people should be aware of the importance of mainstreaming gender issues within the development process.
- Establishment of watchdog organizations to monitor gender issues in the media.

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ANNEXES: Tables

CrossTabulation # 1 Topics in the news

Total	Newspaper				
	AL-QUDS	AL-AYAM		Subject	
3	3	0	Count	Woman and the political power and decision making	
1.3%	1.3%	.0%	% of Total		
25	14	11	Count	Peace, negotiations and treaties	
10.5%	5.9%	4.6%	% of Total		
22	12	10	Count	Local policies, regional and national, elections, and political process	
9.2%	5.0%	4.2%	% of Total		
23	12	11	Count	Foreign policies/ international, relations with other countries, negotiations, UN, Peace keeping	
9.6%	5.0%	4.6%	% of Total		
9	8	1	Count	National defence, military spending military training.. and internal security	
3.8%	3.3%	.4%	% of Total		
3	1	2	Count	Policies, strategies and modules	
1.3%	.4%	.8%	% of Total		
6	6	0	Count	Economic indicators, statistics, and exchange markets	
2.5%	2.5%	.0%	% of Total		
3	3	0	Count	Economic crisis state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers, etc.	
1.3%	1.3%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	Count	Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid, etc.	
.8%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
1	0	1	Count	Woman participation in the economic process	
.4%	.0%	.4%	% of Total		
1	1	0	Count	Other labour issues (strikes, trade unions, etc(.	
.4%	.4%	.0%	% of Total		
5	4	1	Count	Rural economy, agriculture, farming, land rights	
2.1%	1.7%	.4%	% of Total		
2	2	0	Count	Consumer issues, consumer protection, fraud...	
.8%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
4	3	1	Count	Transport, traffic, roads...	
1.7%	1.3%	.4%	% of Total		
3	3	0	Count	Other stories on economy (specify in 'comments')	
1.3%	1.3%	.0%	% of Total		
5	3	2	Count	Science, technology, research, discoveries...	
2.1%	1.3%	.8%	% of Total		
2	1	1	Count	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, (not HIV/AIDS)	

.8%	.4%	.4%	% of Total		
2	2	0	Count	HIV and AIDS, incidence, polity, treatment, etc.	
.8%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
4	3	1	Count	Other epidemics, viruses, contagions, Influenza, BSE, SARS	
1.7%	1.3%	.4%	% of Total		
2	1	1	Count	Birth control, fertility, sterilization, termination...	
.8%	.4%	.4%	% of Total		
21	15	6	Count	Environment, pollution, global warming, tourism The Girl-child	
8.8%	6.3%	2.5%	% of Total		
3	2	1	Count	Migration, refugees, xenophobia, ethnic conflict	
1.3%	.8%	.4%	% of Total		
1	1	0	Count	Changing gender relations (outside the home) 6 Foreign/international politics, UN, peacekeeping	
.4%	.4%	.0%	% of Total		
4	2	2	Count	Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance...	
1.7%	.8%	.8%	% of Total		
1	1	0	Count	Other stories on social/legal (specify in 'comments')	
.4%	.4%	.0%	% of Total		
5	1	4	Count	Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drugs, corruption	
2.1%	.4%	1.7%	% of Total		
12	2	10	Count	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc	
5.0%	.8%	4.2%	% of Total		
2	1	1	Count	Gender violence, femicide, harassment, rape, trafficking, FGM	
.8%	.4%	.4%	% of Total		
2	1	1	Count	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect	
.8%	.4%	.4%	% of Total		
37	9	28	Count	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence	
15.5%	3.8%	11.7%	% of Total		
3	1	2	Count	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder	
1.3%	.4%	.8%	% of Total		
3	1	2	Count	Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc.	
1.3%	.4%	.8%	% of Total		
6	1	5	Count	Other crime/violence (specify in 'comments')	
2.5%	.4%	2.1%	% of Total		
6	2	4	Count	Celebrity news, births, marriages, royalty, etc. Science and health	
2.5%	.8%	1.7%	% of Total		
1	1	0	Count	Sports, events, players, facilities, training, funding	
.4%	.4%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	Count	Celebrity, arts, media, sports	
.4%	.4%	.0%	% of Total		
3	0	3	Count	News about the girl child including: cultural attitudes, practices, education, health, economic exploitation Social and legal:	
1.3%	.0%	1.3%	% of Total		
1	0	1	Count	Use only as a last resort & explain	
.4%	.0%	.4%	% of Total		
239	126	113	Count	Total	
100.0%	52.7%	47.3%	% of Total		

CrossTabulation #2: Topics in the news by the sex of the journalist and by newspaper

Total	Gender				Subject	Newspaper
	Don't know	Male	Female			
11	10	0	1	Count	Peace, negotiations and treaties	AL-AYAM
9.7%	8.8%	.0%	.9%	% of Total		
10	9	0	1	Count	Local policies, regional and national, elections, and political process	
8.8%	8.0%	.0%	.9%	% of Total	Other domestic politics, government	
11	10	0	1	Count	Foreign policies/ international, relations with other countries, negotiations, UN, Peace keeping	
9.7%	8.8%	.0%	.9%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	National defence, military spending military training.. and internal security	
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
2	0	1	1	Count	Policies, strategies and modules	
1.8%	.0%	.9%	.9%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Woman participation in the economic process	
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Rural economy, agriculture, farming, land rights	
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Transport, traffic, roads...	
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	Science, technology, research, discoveries...	
1.8%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	0	0	1	Count	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, (not HIV/AIDS)	
.9%	.0%	.0%	.9%	% of Total		
1	0	1	0	Count	Sustainable development Affairs and community development	
.9%	.0%	.9%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy	
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
6	5	0	1	Count	Human rights, women's rights, minority rights, etc.	
5.3%	4.4%	.0%	.9%	% of Total		
1	0	0	1	Count	Migration, refugees, xenophobia, ethnic conflict	
.9%	.0%	.0%	.9%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance...	
1.8%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
4	4	0	0	Count	Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drugs, corruption	
3.5%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
10	10	0	0	Count	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc	
8.8%	8.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Gender violence, femicide, harassment, rape, trafficking, FGM	
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect	
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
28	27	1	0	Count	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence	
24.8%	23.9%	.9%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder	
1.8%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc.	
1.8%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
5	5	0	0	Count	Other crime/violence (specify in 'comments')	

4.4%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		Celebrity news, births, marriages, royalty, etc. Science and health
4	4	0	0	Count		
3.5%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
3	1	0	2	Count		
2.7%	.9%	.0%	1.8%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		News about the girl child including: cultural attitudes, practices, education, health, economic exploitation Social and legal:
113	101	3	9	Count	Total	Use only as a last resort & explain.
100.0%	89.4%	2.7%	8.0%	% of Total		
3	0	2	1	Count	Woman and the political power and decision making	AL-QUDS
2.4%	.0%	1.6%	.8%	% of Total		
14	7	7	0	Count	Peace, negotiations and treaties	
11.1%	5.6%	5.6%	.0%	% of Total		
12	8	4	0	Count	Local policies, regional and national, elections, and political process	
9.5%	6.3%	3.2%	.0%	% of Total	Other domestic politics, government	
12	6	5	1	Count	Foreign policies/ international, relations with other countries, negotiations, UN, Peace keeping	
9.5%	4.8%	4.0%	.8%	% of Total		
8	3	3	2	Count	National defence, military spending military training.. and internal security	
6.3%	2.4%	2.4%	1.6%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Policies, strategies and modules	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
6	3	3	0	Count	Economic indicators, statistics, and stock markets	
4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	.0%	% of Total		
3	2	1	0	Count	Economic crisis state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers, etc.	
2.4%	1.6%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid, etc.	
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	0	0	1	Count	Other labour issues (strikes, trade unions, etc)	
.8%	.0%	.0%	.8%	% of Total		
4	2	0	2	Count	Rural economy, agriculture, farming, land rights	
3.2%	1.6%	.0%	1.6%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	Consumer issues, consumer protection, fraud...	
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
3	2	1	0	Count	Transport, traffic, roads...	
2.4%	1.6%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
3	3	0	0	Count	Other stories in economy	
2.4%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
3	1	1	1	Count	Science, technology, research, discoveries...	
2.4%	.8%	.8%	.8%	% of Total		
1	0	1	0	Count	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, (not HIV/AIDS)	
.8%	.0%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	Environment, pollution, global warming, tourism	
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
3	1	2	0	Count	Sustainable development Affairs and community development	
2.4%	.8%	1.6%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
15	4	9	2	Count	Human rights, women's rights, minority rights, etc.	
11.9%	3.2%	7.1%	1.6%	% of Total		

2	2	0	0	Count	Migration, refugees, xenophobia, ethnic conflict
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Changing gender relations (outside and inside the home)
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
2	1	1	0	Count	Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance...
1.6%	.8%	.8%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Other stories on social/legal (specify in 'comments')
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drugs, corruption
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
2	2	0	0	Count	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Gender violence, femicide, harassment, rape, trafficking, FGM
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
9	4	5	0	Count	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence
7.1%	3.2%	4.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	0	0	1	Count	Other crime/violence (specify in 'comments')
.8%	.0%	.0%	.8%	% of Total	
2	1	1	0	Count	Celebrity news, births, marriages, royalty, etc. Science and health
1.6%	.8%	.8%	.0%	% of Total	
1	1	0	0	Count	Sports, events, players, facilities, training, funding
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	0	1	0	Count	Other celebrity/arts/media news (specify in 'comments')
.8%	.0%	.8%	.0%	% of Total	
126	68	47	11	Count	Total
100.0%	54.0%	37.3%	8.7%	% of Total	

Cross-Tabulation #3: Reporters, by sex by each newspaper

Total	Newspaper			Reporters' Gender	
	AL-QUDS	AL-AYAM			
20	11	9	Count	Female	
8.4%	4.6%	3.8%	% of Total		
50	47	3	Count	Male	
20.9%	19.7%	1.3%	% of Total		
169	68	101	Count	Don't Know	
70.7%	28.5%	42.3%	% of Total		
239	126	113	Count	Total	
100.0%	52.7%	47.3%	% of Total		

CrossTabulation # 4 Number of page and Reporters' sex by each Newspaper

Total	Gender of Reporter				Page number		Newspaper
	Don't Know	Male	Female				
45	43	1	1	Count	1	AL-AYAM	
39.8%	38.1%	.9%	.9%	% of Total			
11	10	1	0	Count	2		
9.7%	8.8%	.9%	.0%	% of Total			
4	4	0	0	Count	3		
3.5%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
6	6	0	0	Count	4		
5.3%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
5	5	0	0	Count	5		
4.4%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
9	7	0	2	Count	6		
8.0%	6.2%	.0%	1.8%	% of Total			
3	3	0	0	Count	7		
2.7%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
2	2	0	0	Count	8		
1.8%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
5	5	0	0	Count	9		
4.4%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
3	3	0	0	Count	10		
2.7%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
2	0	0	2	Count	11		
1.8%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	% of Total			
4	3	0	1	Count	12		
3.5%	2.7%	.0%	.9%	% of Total			
5	1	1	3	Count	14		
4.4%	.9%	.9%	2.7%	% of Total			
1	1	0	0	Count	15		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
2	2	0	0	Count	16		
1.8%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
1	1	0	0	Count	18		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
1	1	0	0	Count	24		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
1	1	0	0	Count	26		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
1	1	0	0	Count	27		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
1	1	0	0	Count	28		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
1	1	0	0	Count	29		
.9%	.9%	.0%	.0%	% of Total			
113	101	3	9	Count	Total		

100.0%	89.4%	2.7%	8.0%	% of Total		
68	36	27	5	Count	1	AL-QUDS
54.0%	28.6%	21.4%	4.0%	% of Total		
11	7	4	0	Count	2	
8.7%	5.6%	3.2%	.0%	% of Total		
10	3	5	2	Count	3	
7.9%	2.4%	4.0%	1.6%	% of Total		
6	3	3	0	Count	4	
4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	.0%	% of Total		
4	1	1	2	Count	5	
3.2%	.8%	.8%	1.6%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	6	
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
3	2	1	0	Count	8	
2.4%	1.6%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
3	3	0	0	Count	9	
2.4%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	0	1	0	Count	10	
.8%	.0%	.8%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	11	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	12	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
5	1	3	1	Count	13	
4.0%	.8%	2.4%	.8%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	15	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	16	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	0	0	1	Count	18	
.8%	.0%	.0%	.8%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	23	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
1	1	0	0	Count	30	
.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	34	
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
2	2	0	0	Count	36	
1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	% of Total		
2	0	2	0	Count	38	
1.6%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	% of Total		
126	68	47	11	Count	Total	
100.0%	54.0%	37.3%	8.7%	% of Total		

Cross- Tabulation #5:-Frequencies of the sources as per the different types of sources as per each newspaper

Total	Gender of the Source					The Newspaper
	NA	Don't Know	Transgender	Male	Female	
9 2.7%	2 .6%	7 2.1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	Count Don't Know % of Total
251 76.1%	1 .3%	51 15.5%	1 .3%	165 50.0%	33 10.0%	Count Direct Source % of Total
70 21.2%	7 2.1%	36 10.9%	0 .0%	23 7.0%	4 1.2%	Count Indirect Source % of Total
330 100.0%	10 3.0%	94 28.5%	1 .3%	188 57.0%	37 11.2%	Count Total % of Total
19 6.0%	1 .3%	10 3.1%		7 2.2%	1 .3%	Count لا أعلم % of Total
241 75.8%	0 .0%	27 8.5%		187 58.8%	27 8.5%	Count شخص ذو صلة مباشرة بالقصة % of Total
58 18.2%	7 2.2%	11 3.5%		33 10.4%	7 2.2%	Count مصدر ثانوي % of Total
318 100.0%	8 2.5%	48 15.1%		227 71.4%	35 11.0%	Count Total % of Total

CrossTabulation #6 Correlation between the Subject of the story and the sex of the Source as per each Newspaper

Al Ayyam Newspaper							
Total	NA	Don't Know	Transgender	Male	Female		Subject
30	3	5	0	17	5	Count	Peace, negotiations and treaties
9.1%	.9%	1.5%	.0%	5.2%	1.5%	% of Total	
23	0	4	0	16	3	Count	Local policies, regional and national, elections, and political process Other domestic politics, government
7.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	4.8%	.9%	% of Total	
26	1	2	0	19	4	Count	Foreign policies/ international, relations with other countries, negotiations, UN, Peace keeping
7.9%	.3%	.6%	.0%	5.8%	1.2%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	0	Count	National defence, military spending military training.. and internal security
.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	% of Total	
2	0	1	0	1	0	Count	Policies, strategies and modules
.6%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.3%	.0%	% of Total	
3	0	1	0	0	2	Count	Woman participation in the economic process
.9%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.6%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	0	Count	Rural economy, agriculture, farming, land rights
.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	0	Count	Transport, traffic, roads...
.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	% of Total	
5	0	2	0	3	0	Count	Science, technology, research, discoveries...
1.5%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.9%	.0%	% of Total	
1	0	1	0	0	0	Count	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, (not HIV/AIDS)
.3%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	0	1	Count	Sustainable development Affairs and community development
.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	0	Count	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy
.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	% of Total	
30	0	4	0	24	2	Count	Human rights, women's rights, minority rights, etc.
9.1%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	7.3%	.6%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	0	1	Count	Migration, refugees,

.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	% of Total	xenophobia, ethnic conflict
2	0	1	0	0	1	Count	Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance...
.6%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.3%	% of Total	
12	0	6	0	5	1	Count	Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drugs, corruption
3.6%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	1.5%	.3%	% of Total	
35	1	11	1	17	5	Count	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc
10.6%	.3%	3.3%	.3%	5.2%	1.5%	% of Total	
3	0	0	0	0	3	Count	Gender violence, femicide, harassment, rape, trafficking, FGM
.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	% of Total	
3	0	2	0	1	0	Count	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
.9%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.3%	.0%	% of Total	
106	2	33	0	66	5	Count	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence
32.1%	.6%	10.0%	.0%	20.0%	1.5%	% of Total	
7	1	2	0	4	0	Count	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder
2.1%	.3%	.6%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	% of Total	
2	1	1	0	0	0	Count	Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc.
.6%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	% of Total	
13	1	8	0	2	2	Count	Other crime/violence (specify in 'comments')
3.9%	.3%	2.4%	.0%	.6%	.6%	% of Total	
14	0	5	0	8	1	Count	Celebrity news, births, marriages, royalty, etc. Science and health
4.2%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	2.4%	.3%	% of Total	
3	0	2	0	0	1	Count	News about the girl child including: cultural attitudes, practices, education, health, economic exploitation Social and legal:
.9%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.3%	% of Total	
4	0	3	0	1	0	Count	Use only as a last resort & explain.
1.2%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.3%	.0%	% of Total	
330	10	94	1	188	37	Count	Total
100.0%	3.0%	28.5%	.3%	57.0%	11.2%	% of Total	
Al Quds Newspaper							
Total	NA	Don't Know	Transgender	Male	Female		Subject
4	0	0		1	3	Count	Woman and the political power and decision making
1.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.9%	% of Total	
24	0	2		21	1	Count	Peace, negotiations and treaties
7.5%	.0%	.6%		6.6%	.3%	% of Total	
21	0	2		15	4	Count	Local policies, regional and

6.6%	.0%	.6%		4.7%	1.3%	% of Total	national, elections, and political process Other domestic politics, government
16	0	1		13	2	Count	Foreign policies/ international, relations with other countries, negotiations, UN, Peace keeping
5.0%	.0%	.3%		4.1%	.6%	% of Total	
18	0	3		15	0	Count	National defence, military spending military training.. and internal security
5.7%	.0%	.9%		4.7%	.0%	% of Total	
2	0	0		1	1	Count	Policies, strategies and modules
.6%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.3%	% of Total	
19	1	9		9	0	Count	Economic indicators, statistics, and stock markets
6.0%	.3%	2.8%		2.8%	.0%	% of Total	
21	0	8		13	0	Count	Economic crisis state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers, etc.
6.6%	.0%	2.5%		4.1%	.0%	% of Total	
4	1	0		2	1	Count	Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid, etc.
1.3%	.3%	.0%		.6%	.3%	% of Total	
7	0	1		6	0	Count	Other labour issues (strikes, trade unions, etc)
2.2%	.0%	.3%		1.9%	.0%	% of Total	
7	0	0		7	0	Count	Rural economy, agriculture, farming, land rights
2.2%	.0%	.0%		2.2%	.0%	% of Total	
7	1	1		5	0	Count	Consumer issues, consumer protection, fraud...
2.2%	.3%	.3%		1.6%	.0%	% of Total	
4	0	1		3	0	Count	Transport, traffic, roads...
1.3%	.0%	.3%		.9%	.0%	% of Total	
8	0	5		3	0	Count	Other stories in economy
2.5%	.0%	1.6%		.9%	.0%	% of Total	
5	0	0		3	2	Count	Science, technology, research, discoveries...
1.6%	.0%	.0%		.9%	.6%	% of Total	
1	0	0		1	0	Count	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, (not HIV/AIDS)
.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	
5	0	0		5	0	Count	Environment, pollution, global warming, tourism
1.6%	.0%	.0%		1.6%	.0%	% of Total	
7	0	3		2	2	Count	Sustainable development Affairs and community development
2.2%	.0%	.9%		.6%	.6%	% of Total	
1	0	0		1	0	Count	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy
.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	
39	2	4		27	6	Count	Human rights, women's rights,

12.3%	.6%	1.3%		8.5%	1.9%	% of Total	minority rights, etc.
2	0	0		1	1	Count	Migration, refugees, xenophobia, ethnic conflict
.6%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.3%	% of Total	
4	0	0		3	1	Count	Changing gender relations (outside and inside the home)
1.3%	.0%	.0%		.9%	.3%	% of Total	
7	0	0		6	1	Count	Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance...
2.2%	.0%	.0%		1.9%	.3%	% of Total	
1	0	0		1	0	Count	Other stories on social/legal (specify in 'comments')
.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	
1	0	0		1	0	Count	Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drugs, corruption
.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	
2	0	1		1	0	Count	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc
.6%	.0%	.3%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	
4	1	0		2	1	Count	Gender violence, femicide, harassment, rape, trafficking, FGM
1.3%	.3%	.0%		.6%	.3%	% of Total	
5	1	1		2	1	Count	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
1.6%	.3%	.3%		.6%	.3%	% of Total	
56	1	3		48	4	Count	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence
17.6%	.3%	.9%		15.1%	1.3%	% of Total	
2	0	0		2	0	Count	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder
.6%	.0%	.0%		.6%	.0%	% of Total	
1	0	1		0	0	Count	Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc.
.3%	.0%	.3%		.0%	.0%	% of Total	
6	0	2		4	0	Count	Other crime/violence (specify in 'comments')
1.9%	.0%	.6%		1.3%	.0%	% of Total	
4	0	0		1	3	Count	Celebrity news, births, marriages, royalty, etc. Science and health
1.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.9%	% of Total	
2	0	0		1	1	Count	Sports, events, players, facilities, training, funding
.6%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.3%	% of Total	
1	0	0		1	0	Count	Other celebrity/arts/media news (specify in 'comments')
.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	
318	8	48		227	35	Count	Total
100.0%	2.5%	15.1%		71.4%	11.0%	% of Total	

CrossTabulation #7: Correlation between the sex of the source and the profession

Total	Gender					Newspaper Occupation
	Secondary Source NA	Don't Know	Transgender	Male	Female	
96 29.1%	2 .6%	29 8.8%	1 .3%	51 15.5%	13 3.9%	Count Not Stated % of Total
3 .9%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	1 .3%	1 .3%	Count Royalty, monarch, deposited monarch, etc. % of Total
91 27.6%	1 .3%	5 1.5%	0 .0%	78 23.6%	7 2.1%	Count Government, politician, minister, spokesperson % of Total
16 4.8%	0 .0%	2 .6%	0 .0%	12 3.6%	2 .6%	Count Government employee, public servant, etc. % of Total
34 10.3%	2 .6%	21 6.4%	0 .0%	10 3.0%	1 .3%	Count Police, military, para-military, militia, fire officer % of Total
2 .6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .3%	1 .3%	Count Academic expert, teacher, childcare worker % of Total
2 .6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 .6%	0 .0%	Count Health worker, doctor, psychologist, social worker % of Total
9 2.7%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	7 2.1%	1 .3%	Count Media professional, journalist, film-maker, etc. % of Total
13 3.9%	0 .0%	5 1.5%	0 .0%	6 1.8%	2 .6%	Count Lawyer, judge, magistrate, legal advocate, etc. % of Total
8 2.4%	0 .0%	3 .9%	0 .0%	4 1.2%	1 .3%	Count Business person, exec, manager, stock broker % of Total
4 1.2%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	2 .6%	1 .3%	Count Office or service worker, non-management worker % of Total
5 1.5%	0 .0%	2 .6%	0 .0%	3 .9%	0 .0%	Count Tradesperson, artisan, labourer, truck driver, etc. % of Total
9 2.7%	0 .0%	2 .6%	0 .0%	5 1.5%	2 .6%	Count Activist or worker in civil society org., NGO, trade union % of Total

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1 .3%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Student, pupil, schoolchild
1 .3%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Child, young person no other occupation
1 .3%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Village or resident no other occupation
4 1.2%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	3 .9%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Criminal, suspect no other occupation
1 .3%	0 .0%	1 .3%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Other only as last resort & explain(
30 9.1%	5 1.5%	19 5.8%	0 .0%	1 .3%	5 1.5%	Count % of Total	Homemaker, parent (male or female) only if no other
330 100.0%	10 3.0%	94 28.5%	1 .3%	188 57.0%	37 11.2%	Count % of Total	Total
75 23.6%	3 .9%	20 6.3%		44 13.8%	8 2.5%	Count % of Total	Not Stated
4 1.3%	0 .0%	2 .6%		1 .3%	1 .3%	Count % of Total	Royalty, monarch, deposed monarch, etc.
97 30.5%	1 .3%	4 1.3%		84 26.4%	8 2.5%	Count % of Total	Government, politician, minister, spokesperson
17 5.3%	0 .0%	0 .0%		16 5.0%	1 .3%	Count % of Total	Government employee, public servant, etc.
10 3.1%	1 .3%	6 1.9%		3 .9%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Police, military, para-military, militia, fire officer
2 .6%	0 .0%	0 .0%		0 .0%	2 .6%	Count % of Total	Academic expert, teacher, childcare worker
6 1.9%	0 .0%	0 .0%		4 1.3%	2 .6%	Count % of Total	Health worker, doctor, psychologist, social worker occupation
7 2.2%	0 .0%	3 .9%		4 1.3%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Science or technology professional, engineer, etc.
10 3.1%	1 .3%	0 .0%		7 2.2%	2 .6%	Count % of Total	Media professional, journalist, film-maker, etc.
16 5.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%		14 4.4%	2 .6%	Count % of Total	Lawyer, judge, magistrate, legal advocate, etc.

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24	0	1		23	0	Count	Business person, exec,
7.5%	.0%	.3%		7.2%	.0%	% of Total	manager, stock broker ⁵
2	0	1		1	0	Count	Office or service worker, non-
.6%	.0%	.3%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	management worker
6	0	0		3	3	Count	Tradesperson, artisan, labourer,
1.9%	.0%	.0%		.9%	.9%	% of Total	truck driver, etc.
4	0	0		4	0	Count	Agriculture, mining, fishing,
1.3%	.0%	.0%		1.3%	.0%	% of Total	forestry
8	0	1		4	3	Count	Activist or worker in civil
2.5%	.0%	.3%		1.3%	.9%	% of Total	society org., NGO, trade union
1	0	0		0	1	Count	Celebrity, artist, actor, writer,
.3%	.0%	.0%		.0%	.3%	% of Total	singer, TV personality
1	0	0		1	0	Count	Sportsperson, athlete, player,
.3%	.0%	.0%		.3%	.0%	% of Total	coach, referee
4	0	1		2	1	Count	Student, pupil, schoolchild
1.3%	.0%	.3%		.6%	.3%	% of Total	
1	0	0		0	1	Count	Homemaker, parent (male or
.3%	.0%	.0%		.0%	.3%	% of Total	female) only if no other ⁶
3	0	1		2	0	Count	Child, young person no other
.9%	.0%	.3%		.6%	.0%	% of Total	occupation
2	0	0		2	0	Count	Village or resident no other
.6%	.0%	.0%		.6%	.0%	% of Total	occupation
2	0	0		2	0	Count	Unemployed no other
.6%	.0%	.0%		.6%	.0%	% of Total	occupation
2	0	0		2	0	Count	Other only as last resort &
.6%	.0%	.0%		.6%	.0%	% of Total	explain(
14	2	8		4	0	Count	NA
4.4%	.6%	2.5%		1.3%	.0%	% of Total	
318	8	48		227	35	Count	Total
100.0%	2.5%	15.1%		71.4%	11.0%	% of Total	

CrossTabulation #8: Are women Sources directly quoted? Results as per each newspaper

Total	س14			Newspaper
	NA	Yes	No	
37	5	25	7	<div> <div>س7</div> <div>AL-AYAM</div> </div>
11.2%	1.5%	7.6%	2.1%	
188	15	143	30	
57.0%	4.5%	43.3%	9.1%	
1	1	0	0	
.3%	.3%	.0%	.0%	
94	24	57	13	
28.5%	7.3%	17.3%	3.9%	
10	5	3	2	
3.0%	1.5%	.9%	.6%	
330	50	228	52	
100.0%	15.2%	69.1%	15.8%	
35	2	23	10	<div> <div>س7</div> <div>AL-QUDS</div> </div>
11.0%	.6%	7.2%	3.1%	
227	13	140	74	
71.4%	4.1%	44.0%	23.3%	
48	8	25	15	
15.1%	2.5%	7.9%	4.7%	
8	3	4	1	
2.5%	.9%	1.3%	.3%	
318	26	192	100	
100.0%	8.2%	60.4%	31.4%	

CrossTabulation #9: To what extent this story clearly challenges gender stereotypes.

Total	س19				Newspaper/ Subject	
	I don't know	I neither agree nor disagree that this story challenges gender stereotypes	I Agree this story challenges gender stereotypes	I don't Agree this story challenges gender stereotypes		
11 9.7%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	11 9.7%	Count % of Total	Peace, negotiation and treaties
10 8.8%	0 .0%	1 .9%	0 .0%	9 8.0%	Count % of Total	Local policies, regional and national, elections, and political process
11 9.7%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	10 8.8%	Count % of Total	Foreign policies/ international, relations with other countries, negotiations, UN, Peace keeping
1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	Count % of Total	National defence, military spending military training.. and internal security
2 1.8%	1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	Count % of Total	Policies, strategies and modules
1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Woman participation in the economic process
1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	Count % of Total	Rural economy, agriculture, farming, land rights
1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	Count % of Total	Transport, traffic, roads...
2 1.8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 1.8%	Count % of Total	Science, technology, research, discoveries...
1 .9%	0 .0%	1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, (not HIV/AIDS)
1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Development and sustainability affairs and community development
1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .9%	Count % of Total	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy ¹
6 5.3%	1 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	5 4.4%	Count % of Total	Human rights, women's rights, minority rights, etc.

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1	0	0	1	0	Count	Migration, refugees, xenophobia, ethnic conflict
.9%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	% of Total	
2	0	0	1	1	Count	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc
1.8%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.9%	% of Total	
4	0	0	0	4	Count	Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drugs, corruption
3.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.5%	% of Total	
10	0	0	1	9	Count	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc
8.8%	.0%	.0%	.9%	8.0%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	Count	Gender violence, femicide, harassment, rape, trafficking, FGM
.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	Count	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	% of Total	
28	0	0	0	28	Count	War, civil war, terrorism, state-based violence
24.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	24.8%	% of Total	
2	0	0	0	2	Count	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder
2.1%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	
2	2	1	0	0	1	Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc.
.6%	1.8%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.9%	
13	5	0	0	0	5	Other crime/violence (specify in 'comments')
3.9%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	
14	4	0	0	0	4	Celebrity news, births, marriages, royalty, etc. Science and health
4.2%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.5%	
3	3	1	1	1	0	News about the girl child including: cultural attitudes, practices, education, health, economic exploitation Social and legal:
.9%	2.7%	.9%	.9%	.9%	.0%	
4	1	0	0	0	1	Use only as a last resort & explain.
1.2%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	
113	4	3	7	99	Count	Total
100.0%	3.5%	2.7%	6.2%	87.6%	% of Total	
3	0	0	2	1	Count	Woman and the political power and decision making
2.4%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.8%	% of Total	
14	1	1	0	12	Count	Peace, negotiations and treaties
11.1%	.8%	.8%	.0%	9.5%	% of Total	س٢ AL-QUDS

12	1	0	0	11	Count	Local policies, regional and national, elections, and political process
9.5%	.8%	.0%	.0%	8.7%	% of Total	Other domestic politics, government
12	0	0	0	12	Count	Foreign policies/ international, relations with other countries, negotiations, UN, Peace keeping
9.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.5%	% of Total	
8	1	0	0	7	Count	National defence, military spending military training.. and internal security
6.3%	.8%	.0%	.0%	5.6%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	Count	Policies, strategies and modules
.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	% of Total	
6	0	0	0	6	Count	Economic indicators, statistics, and stock markets
4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%	% of Total	
3	0	0	0	3	Count	Economic crisis state bailouts of companies, company takeovers and mergers, etc.
2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	% of Total	
2	0	0	0	2	Count	Poverty, housing, social welfare, aid, etc
1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	Count	Other labour issues (strikes, trade unions, etc)
.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	% of Total	
4	0	0	0	4	Count	Rural economy, agriculture, farming, land rights
3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	% of Total	
2	0	0	0	2	Count	Consumer issues, consumer protection, fraud...
1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	% of Total	
3	0	0	0	3	Count	Transport, traffic, roads...
2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	% of Total	
3	0	0	0	3	Count	Other stories in economy
2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	% of Total	
3	0	0	1	2	Count	Science, technology, research, discoveries...
2.4%	.0%	.0%	.8%	1.6%	% of Total	
1	0	0	0	1	Count	Medicine, health, hygiene, safety, (not HIV/AIDS)
.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	% of Total	
2	0	0	0	2	Count	Environment, pollution, global warming, tourism
1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	% of Total	
3	0	0	0	3	Count	Sustainable development Affairs and community development
2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	% of Total	

1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Education, childcare, nursery, university, literacy
15 11.9%	1 .8%	1 .8%	5 4.0%	8 6.3%	Count % of Total	Human rights, women's rights, minority rights, etc.
2 1.6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 1.6%	Count % of Total	Migration, refugees, xenophobia, ethnic conflict
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Changing gender relations (outside and inside the home)
2 1.6%	1 .8%	1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Family law, family codes, property law, inheritance...
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Other stories on social/legal (specify in 'comments')
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Non-violent crime, bribery, theft, drugs, corruption
2 1.6%	0 .0%	1 .8%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Violent crime, murder, abduction, assault, etc
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Gender violence, femicide, harassment, rape, trafficking, FGM
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Child abuse, sexual violence against children, neglect
9 7.1%	2 1.6%	2 1.6%	0 .0%	5 4.0%	Count % of Total	War, civil war, terrorism, state- based violence
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Riots, demonstrations, public disorder
1 .8%	1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Disaster, accident, famine, flood, plane crash, etc.
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Other crime/violence (specify in 'comments')
2 1.6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 1.6%	Count % of Total	Celebrity news, births, marriages, royalty, etc. Science and health
1 .8%	0 .0%	1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	Count % of Total	Sports, events, players, facilities, training, funding
1 .8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .8%	Count % of Total	Other celebrity/arts/media news (specify in 'comments')
126	8	7	9	102	Count Total	

100.0%	6.3%	5.6%	7.1%	81.0%	% of Total
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Cross-Tabulation # 10: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:“ This story clearly highlights issues of inequality between women and men”

Total	Do you agree this story highlight issues of gender equality or inequality?				Answers	Newspaper
	I don't know	Male	Female			
101	96	1	4	Count	I don't Agree. This story does not highlight issues of equality or inequality between women and men	AL-AYAM
89.4%	85.0%	.9%	3.5%	% of Total		
5	1	1	3	Count	I Agree. This story highlights issues of equality or inequality between women and men	
4.4%	.9%	.9%	2.7%	% of Total		
7	4	1	2	Count	I don't know and I can't decide	
6.2%	3.5%	.9%	1.8%	% of Total		
113	101	3	9	Count	Total	
100.0%	89.4%	2.7%	8.0%	% of Total		
110	59	42	9	Count	I don't Agree. This story does not highlight issues of equality or inequality between women and men	AL-QUDS
87.3%	46.8%	33.3%	7.1%	% of Total		
8	4	3	1	Count	I Agree. This story highlights issues of equality or inequality between women and men	
6.3%	3.2%	2.4%	.8%	% of Total		
8	5	2	1	Count	I don't know and I can't decide	
6.3%	4.0%	1.6%	.8%	% of Total		
126	68	47	11	Count	Total	
100.0%	54.0%	37.3%	8.7%	% of Total		