

# MEDITERRANEAN NETWORK OF REGULATORY AUTHORITIES



## Study on the news coverage of gender-based violence in the Mediterranean audiovisual area

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Coordinated by



With the participation of





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## **Part I: Introduction and objectives of the report**

## I.I Introduction

Gender-based violence is one of society's greatest maladies and affects all countries regardless of their level of development. It is a universal and structural phenomenon, unrelated to specific sociocultural backgrounds or economic circumstances, which finds its roots in economic and power-related inequalities between the sexes and in customs and traditions that are reflected in relationships involving discrimination, domination-control and abuse by men against women. It can be seen in all spheres of society, at all ages and in ways that are becoming more sophisticated recently as a result of social media and the internet.

According to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted on 20 December 1993, "the term 'violence against women' means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." It includes domestic violence, sexual and emotional violence, psychological abuse, forced prostitution, sexual exploitation and harassment or harmful practices (as well as honour killings and infanticide) and other discriminatory practices based on gender.

The consequences of violence against women go beyond the victims themselves, directly affecting their immediate environment, particularly if they have young children, and society as a whole. Therefore, in recent years, international organisations such as the United Nations and European Union have adopted different measures to prevent gender-based violence, which member countries have subsequently incorporated into their legal systems through domestic legislation and codes of ethics. Nevertheless, in many countries gender-based violence is not classified as a crime and legislation against abuse and harassment is weak or non-existent.

Given that the media are the main source of information on gender-based violence for the majority of the population, they have the public responsibility to increase social awareness and fight against this malady by placing it on the public agenda. While the audiovisual councils in the Mediterranean Network of Regulatory Authorities (MNRA) have provided recommendations for the coverage of violence against women in the media, they frequently find that such coverage is tainted by sensationalism or decontextualised. There are also numerous codes of conduct for the journalistic profession relating to the ethical behaviour that professionals should exhibit in their

day-to-day work. These codes highlight the importance of journalism when it comes to improving news quality and the contribution that can be made by the media to eradicating sexist violence. Therefore, the media, as well as openly discussing this problem in depth and with greater sensitivity, should also adopt an internal culture of respect that will help to eliminate all manifestations of gender-based harassment and discrimination.

This study was carried out within the framework of the MNRA Gender and Media Working Group, with the participation of the following regulatory authorities:

- Agencija za elektroničke medije (AEM), Croatia.
- Consejo Audiovisual de Andalucía (CAA), Andalusia
- Consell de l'Audiovisual de Catalunya (CAC), Catalonia
- Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y de la Competencia (CNMC), Spain
- Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA), France
- Entidade Reguladora para a Comunicação Social (ERC), Portugal
- الهيئة العليا للاتصال السمعي البصري – Haute Autorité de la Communication Audiovisuelle (HACA), Morocco
- Εθνικό Συμβούλιο Ραδιοτηλεόρασης - National Council for Radio and Television (NCRTV), Greece
- Regulatorno telo za elektronske medije (REM), Serbia

## **I.II Objectives of the study**

The specific aim of this study is to analyse the coverage of gender-based violence on television news programmes in the Mediterranean audiovisual area in order to extract statistics on appropriate and inappropriate journalism practices and to draw up recommendations on proper media coverage of news about gender-based violence, which will be sent to all MNRA members.





**Part II: Methodology for analysing the news  
coverage of gender-based violence**

## II.I Study procedure and method

### Procedure

In 2017, the MNRA Gender and Media Working Group began to design a study on the news coverage of gender-based violence on different television channels. The Catalan and Portuguese authorities took on the role of coordinators.

A methodology and indicators were then proposed and this proposal was discussed and agreed at a meeting in Barcelona on 27 April 2018. On the basis of the agreements reached at this meeting, on 25 May 2018 the Catalan Audiovisual Council (CAC) sent the document of agreed indicators to all members of the working group, along with access to a common database to facilitate the analysis.

### Aim and sample of the study

The aim of this study is to analyse the presence and coverage of gender-based violence on television news programmes during the three-month period of March–May 2018.

The study sample is made up of news programmes broadcast between March and May 2018. The programmes analysed are listed in the following table:

**Table 1. News programmes analysed during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Ownership	Programme name
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	Public	<i>Dnevnik 1</i>
			<i>Dnevnik 2</i>
			<i>Labirint</i>
	Nova TV	Private	<i>Dnevnik Nove TV</i>
			<i>Vijesti u 17</i>
	RTL	Private	<i>Potruga</i>
<i>RTL Danas</i>			
<i>RTL Direkt</i>			
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	Public	<i>Andalucía al día</i>
			<i>Buenos días Andalucía</i>
			<i>La noche al día</i>
			<i>La portada</i>
			<i>Noticias 1</i>
			<i>Noticias 2</i>
	Canal Sur TV	Public	<i>Buenos días Andalucía</i>
			<i>La portada</i>
			<i>Noticias 1</i>
			<i>Noticias 2</i>
	TVE Andalucía	Public	<i>Noticias Andalucía 1</i>
			<i>Noticias Andalucía 2</i>

Area	Channel	Ownership	Programme name
<b>CAC (Catalonia)</b>	TV3	Public	<i>TN migdia</i> <i>TN vespre</i>
	TVE Catalunya	Public	<i>L'informatiu migdia</i>
	8tv	Private	<i>8 al dia</i>
<b>CNMC (Spain)</b>	TVE1	Public	<i>Telediario 1</i> <i>Telediario 2</i>
	Antena 3 TV	Private	<i>Noticias 1</i> <i>Noticias 2</i>
	Telecinco	Private	<i>Informativos 15 horas</i> <i>Informativos 21 horas</i>
	France 2	Public	<i>Journal télévisé de 13 heures</i> <i>Journal télévisé de 20 heures</i>
<b>CSA (France)</b>	TF1	Private	<i>Journal télévisé de 13 heures</i> <i>Journal télévisé de 20 heures</i>
	RTP1	Public	<i>Jornal da Tarde</i> <i>Telejornal</i>
<b>ERC (Portugal)</b>	TVI	Private	<i>Jornal da Uma</i> <i>Jornal das 8</i>
	2M TV	Public	<i>Journal télévisé</i>
<b>HACA (Morocco)</b>	Médil TV	Private	<i>Journal télévisé</i>
	ERT1	Public	<i>Informatiu ERT<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>NCRTV (Greece)</b>	SKY	Private	<i>Informatiu SKY<sup>1</sup></i>
	RTS1	Public	<i>Dnevnik 1</i> <i>Dnevnik 2</i>
<b>REM (Serbia)</b>	TV PRVA	Private	<i>Vesti u 18</i>

<sup>1</sup> Reference name that does not correspond to the programme's broadcast title.

## II.II Definition of concepts

### Gender-based violence/sexist violence or violence against women

The definition of *sexist violence (gender-based violence)* adopted by the working group identifies this as a type of violence carried out against women as a manifestation of discrimination and inequality within the context of a system of power relations where men dominate women and which, caused through physical, economic or psychological means including threats, intimidation and coercion, results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering, be it in the public or private sphere.

### Specific topic of news items

The news items relating to gender-based violence are grouped into the following categories:

- **Actions of political actors:** news items about the actions of governments, administrations and legislative branches, as well as the dynamics of political parties regarding this topic.
- **Other evidence of structural discrimination based on gender:** actions or situations, other than physical, psychological or sexual violence, linked to manifestations of the discrimination and inequality affecting women in different spheres of society.
- **Assaults:** news items about acts of physical or sexual violence against women with the result or risk of causing them physical or psychological harm.
- **Legal proceedings:** news items on judicial authorities in relation to gender-based violence.
- **Statistics:** news items focusing on providing data on gender-based violence. When the statistics provided are additional or complementary to central information on a different topic, the news item is classified according to that topic.
- **Sexual exploitation:** news items on human trafficking for sexual purposes and on forced prostitution.

- **Social programmes and awareness-raising actions:** news items on programmes to support victims of gender-based violence or items providing information about this issue and about actions aimed at promoting knowledge and/or denunciation.

### **Coverage time**

This is the total sum of the duration of the news items relating to a specific piece of news or topic.

### **Actor**

This is a person who has speaking time on a news programme, whether as a representative of an interest group, association, organisation, political party or institution, or as an individual.

### **Speaking time**

This is the total sum of the duration of the sequences where a type of actor lends their voice in the form of an insert (insertion of images and/or the voice of an actor, without any type of intervention from the media).

### **Groups of actors**

These are categories that classify the actors according to the role they play.

- *Affected persons:* this group is limited to the aggressor and the direct victim of the violence.
- *Qualified sources:* actors that provide an expert or professional perspective on the news item, including people with political responsibilities in the area of violence against women.
- *Third parties:* people, other than victims or aggressors, who appear in relation to the news item being covered, contributing information based only on their personal experience. Neighbours, family members or witnesses of acts of gender-based violence form part of this category.

## **Variables and indicators analysed in the news programmes**

At the technical workshop that took place in Barcelona on 27 April 2018, it was decided to divide the indicators into two groups:

- a) Key indicators considered mandatory for all authorities participating in the study;
- b) Complementary or non-mandatory indicators that could be used in the analysis depending on the availability of the authorities participating in the study.

Table 2 describes the variables and indicators analysed.

**Table 2. Analysis questions, variables and indicators relating to the coverage of gender-based violence on news programmes**

Coverage of the information/news items			
ANALYSIS QUESTION	Variable	Indicator	Type
What types of direct sources (interviews, inserts, etc.) are used in the news discourse?	Classification of sources	1. Speaking time for the different categories of actors	Mandatory indicator
Are the news sources authorised and reliable (experts, people from the administration, etc.) or not (neighbours, chance witnesses, unidentified people, etc.)?	Classification of sources	2. Speaking time for experts <i>(Includes any actor that contributes a professional viewpoint on the news item, including people with a political role related to the issue of gender-based violence)</i>	Mandatory indicator
		3. Speaking time for third parties <i>(Neighbours, family members, witnesses)</i>	Mandatory indicator
Is there any use of drama or sensationalism with detailed descriptions or shocking images?	Sensationalisation of news items through visual treatment	4. Record of close-ups of sensationalist elements <i>(For example, blood stains, people crying, etc.)</i>	Mandatory variable, optional indicator
		5. Record of zoom-in shots on sensationalist elements	Mandatory variable, optional indicator
	Sensationalisation of news items through audio	6. Record of other sensationalist resources <i>(For example, use of slow motion, repetition of images in a loop, images included on the set, such as a videowall, etc.)</i>	Mandatory variable, optional indicator
		7. Record of audio resources <i>(For example, repetition or prominence of sirens, screams, etc.)</i>	Mandatory variable, optional indicator
Sensationalisation of news items through language	8. Record of statements by news presenters that cause a sensationalist and dramatic effect <i>(For example, stabbed right in the neck; dragged down the stairs, etc.)</i>	Mandatory variable, optional indicator	
How much attention do news items pay to gender-based violence?	News attention	9. Coverage time dedicated to news items on gender-based violence in relation to the overall news	Mandatory indicator
How is violence against women identified (gender-based violence, sexist violence, misogynist violence, violence against women, sexual assault, assault, murder, etc.)?	Analysis of the journalistic discourse: use of concepts	10. Record of the terms used in the news narrative to refer to an assault	Mandatory indicator

ANALYSIS QUESTION	Variable	Indicator	Type
Does the journalistic narrative include any cause-effect relationships between the events and the country of origin of the people involved, their sociocultural situation and/or personal circumstances?	Analysis of the journalistic discourse: cause-effect relationships in sexist assaults	11. Record of cause-effect relationships based on personal situation (For example, alcoholism, drug addiction, depression or jealousy)	Optional
		12. Record of cause-effect relationships based on social situation (For example, belonging to a particular cultural, social or religious group)	Optional
		13. Record of cause-effect relationships based on origin (General references to the immigrant status of the people involved or to their country of origin)	Optional
Is gender-based violence treated as an attack on the dignity of the person and a violation of human rights, as relevant news of general interest, or as a regular homicide or assault, a crime of passion or just another isolated event?	Analysis of the journalistic discourse: prominence of the news item in the news programme narrative	14. Position within the news programme (First item, second item, third item or another position)	Mandatory indicator
		15. Appearance of the news item in the headlines (yes/no)	Mandatory indicator
	Analysis of the journalistic discourse: typology of news items on gender-based violence	16. Coverage time according to the (sole or main) topic of the news item: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assaults (including criminal report)</li> <li>• sexual exploitation</li> <li>• other evidence of structural discrimination based on gender</li> <li>• legal proceedings</li> <li>• actions and proposals from political actors</li> <li>• statistics, reports and surveys</li> <li>• social and awareness-raising actions and programmes (including actions by the administration and private associations or NGOs)</li> </ul>	Mandatory indicator
Is the information complemented with national or international historical or statistical data that provide the full picture of the news item or demonstrate the prevalence of the phenomenon of gender-based violence and the scope of its different consequences for victims and their families?	Contextual information	17. Record of contextualised information (For example, reports, statistics, surveys, etc.)	Optional
Is a telephone number or any other resource for reporting and preventing gender-based violence provided?	Contextual information	18. Record of information on resources (For example, helplines or phone lines for reporting an assault, shelters, free legal advice, etc.)	Optional
Does the news item provide information about other possible legal, economic or institutional resources available to victims of gender-based violence?			
Are the prior legal steps taken by the victim (report filed, restraining order, etc.) explained as a way to denounce the faults in the system?	Contextual information	19. Record of information contextualising an assault (For example, report filed, previous abuse, restraining orders, etc.)	Optional



**Coverage of the news items with regard to victims and their families**

<b>ANALYSIS QUESTION</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type</b>
Are the victims' rights to respect, privacy and their own image, including the rights of minors, respected?	Respect for the privacy of affected persons	20. Record of images that reveal their identity <i>(Videos, photographs, images from social media, etc. This does not include on-camera statements or interviews given by individuals since prior consent is assumed)</i>	Mandatory indicator
		21. Record of personal details <i>(Name, surname, age, residence, etc.)</i>	Mandatory indicator
Are comments, conjectures or value judgements expressed that could undermine the dignity of victims, discredit them, damage the credibility of their statements, trivialise gender-based violence or involve victim-blaming or social exoneration of the aggressor?	Respect for the dignity of affected persons	22. Record of victim-blaming discourses <i>(Any news narrative that explicitly or implicitly shifts the blame for the assault onto the victim)</i>	Optional
	Discourse analysis: use of trivialising concepts	23. Record of statements that trivialise gender-based violence <i>(Any news narrative that relativises the social significance of the phenomenon of gender-based violence)</i>	Optional
		24. Record of statements that justify gender-based violence <i>(Any news narrative that expounds a theory or idea that could include a justification of gender-based violence)</i>	Optional
Is the coverage of the news item balanced in a way that avoids subjecting the victim to media persecution or harassment and two-fold victimisation?	Respect for the privacy of affected persons	25. Record of situations of "media harassment" of affected persons	Mandatory indicator
		26. Record of refusal of affected persons to appear on camera or be interviewed <i>("Refusal" means a person's explicit verbal or gestural refusal to be recorded or interviewed)</i>	Mandatory indicator
Are efforts made to protect the well-being of victims' families and possible witnesses, safeguarding their privacy, image and dignity?	Respect for the privacy of affected persons	29. Record of techniques for concealing the identity of the women or children harmed <i>(For example, pixelating or blurring their faces or showing images of the body that do not identify the person, such as their hands)</i>	Mandatory indicator
	Respect for the dignity of affected persons	The answer to this question is obtained using indicators 20 to 26	Optional

**Visual coverage of the news items**

<b>ANALYSIS QUESTION</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type</b>
Is the visual coverage of news items about gender-based violence conscientious? Are sensationalist elements introduced, such as close-ups, weapons or blood, or, on the other hand, are neutral and impersonal images used, such as general shots that avoid revealing the place where the events took place or the people involved?	Sensationalisation of news items through visual treatment	The answer to this question is obtained using indicators 4, 5 and 6	Mandatory variable, optional indicator

**Coverage of the news items with regard to the aggressor/author of gender-based violence**

<b>ANALYSIS QUESTION</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Type</b>
Is the stigmatisation of certain groups reinforced by alluding to the social or geographic origin of the aggressor, their race, colour, religion, sexual orientation or a physical or mental disability?	Analysis of the journalistic discourse: cause-effect relationships in sexist assaults	The answer to this question is obtained using indicators 14 and 15	Mandatory indicator
Is it shown that the violent act has negative consequences for the aggressor? Is follow-up news provided on the trials of aggressors and on sentencing?	Contextual information	27. Record of news items on the negative consequences of the assault <i>(For example, arrest, imprisonment, surveillance protocols, restraining orders, etc.)</i>	Optional
		28. Record of news items on displays of social condemnation of the assault <i>(For example, protests, actions by a local council, etc.)</i>	Optional

## **Part III: Results of the analysis**

### III.I Data analysis

#### 1. News attention (indicator 9)

The total broadcast time of the news programmes analysed by the different regulators that took part in this study exceeds 2,100 hours.

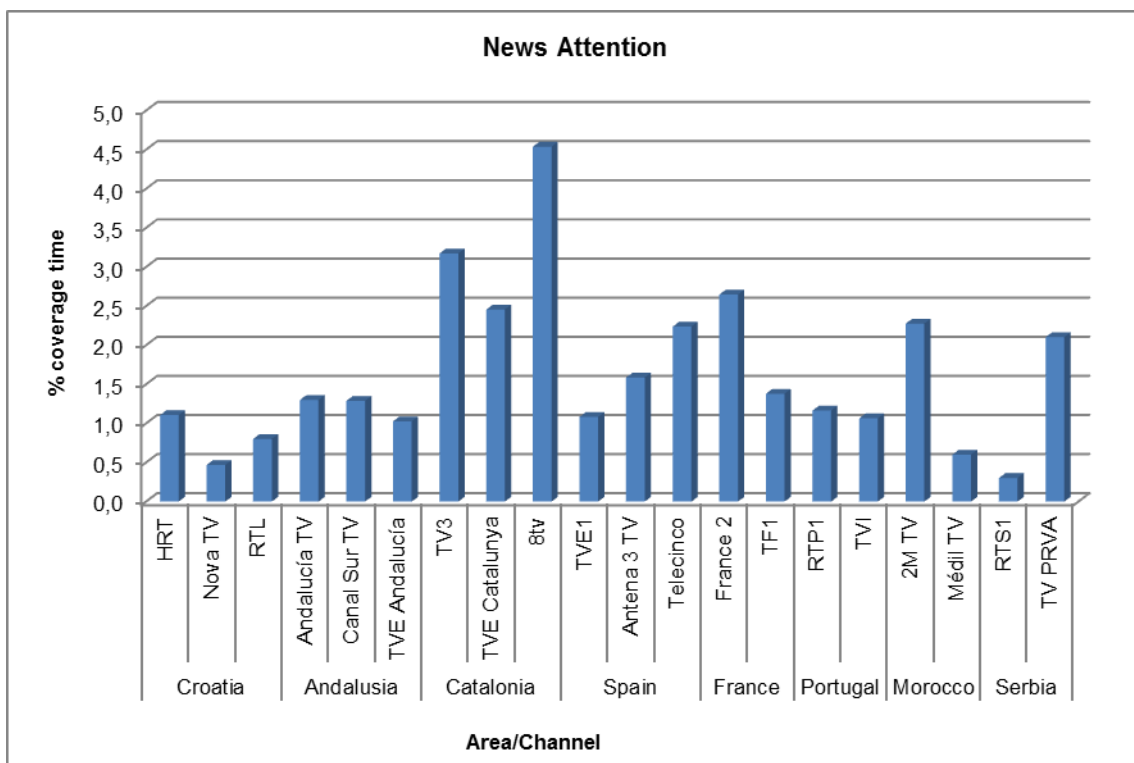
In terms of the time these news programmes dedicated to items about gender-based violence during the three-month period of March–May 2018, the figures fluctuate on most channels between 1% and 3% of the total news broadcast.

**Table 3. All channels. Coverage time dedicated to news on gender-based violence by channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Coverage time dedicated to gender-based violence	Total coverage time	% of total time
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	1:08:35	103:22:37	<b>1.11</b>
	Nova TV	0:42:29	151:00:03	<b>0.47</b>
	RTL	1:05:38	136:23:30	<b>0.80</b>
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	2:17:39	176:38:09	<b>1.30</b>
	Canal Sur TV	1:09:46	90:15:08	<b>1.29</b>
	TVE Andalucía <sup>2</sup>	0:10:43	17:24:04	<b>1.03</b>
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	4:24:25	138:52:40	<b>3.17</b>
	TVE Catalunya	0:53:49	36:31:30	<b>2.46</b>
	8tv	0:58:03	21:19:10	<b>4.54</b>
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	2:00:51	186:00:00	<b>1.08</b>
	Antena 3 TV	1:59:57	126:00:00	<b>1.59</b>
	Telecinco	2:45:07	123:00:00	<b>2.24</b>
CSA (France)	France 2	3:11:24	120:30:00	<b>2.65</b>
	TF1	1:39:43	120:30:00	<b>1.38</b>
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	1:53:37	162:39:35	<b>1.16</b>
	TVI	1:54:25	179:02:02	<b>1.07</b>
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	0:48:10	35:16:00	<b>2.28</b>
	Médil TV	0:14:22	39:52:00	<b>0.60</b>
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	1:43:02	No data provided	
	SKY	1:00:25		
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	0:15:24	84:52:24	<b>0.30</b>
	TV PRVA	1:29:10	70:41:28	<b>2.10</b>

<sup>2</sup> TVE Andalucía news programmes analyzed in this report consist of a regional broadcasting that is issued exclusively for the Autonomous Community of Andalusia. These are programmes of a much shorter duration (some last approximately 20 minutes and others about 10 minutes) than the news of the other two channels analyzed, Canal Sur and Andalucía TV, belonging to the RTVA operator. Likewise, the regional broadcasting of TVE Andalucía focuses almost entirely on news of regional scope, not generally addressing issues of national or international scope, however relevant they may be, since these are included in national news programmes on whose contents the CAA does not have competences.

**Figure 1. All channels. News attention %**



## 2. Prominence of the news items (indicators 14 and 15)

All the news programmes analysed from the different broadcasting areas in the study included news items about gender-based violence in their headlines. On the majority of channels, between approximately 20% and 40% of news items on this subject were present in the headlines section.

In terms of order of appearance, on almost all the channels analysed, news items on violence against women featured among the opening pieces of the news programmes. However, on half these channels the percentage of news items on gender-based violence included among the first three news items was less than 10% of the total.

**Table 4. All channels. Rank and position of news items on gender-based violence by channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	News items appearing in the headlines	Position of news items				Total news items
			1st item	2nd item	3rd item	Other	
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	25.0%	0	0	0	100%	20
	Nova TV	28.1%	0	0	6.3%	93.8%	32
	RTL	33.3%	7.4%	0	0	92.6%	27
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	34.6%	10.7%	16.4%	15.7%	57.2%	159
	Canal Sur TV	29.6%	8.6%	16.0%	16.0%	59.3%	81
	TVE Andalucía	8.3%	0	16.7%	25.0%	58.3%	12
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	42.5%	5.7%	6.2%	4.7%	83.4%	193
	TVE Catalunya	65.3%	8.2%	8.2%	12.2%	71.4%	49
	8tv	20.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	81.0%	63
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	No data provided					
	Antena 3 TV						
	Telecinco						
CSA (France)	France 2	44.9%	10.3%	5.1%	1.3%	83.3%	78
	TF1	29.8%	10.5%	10.5%	3.5%	75.4%	57
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	15.9%	0	0	2.3%	97.7%	44
	TVI	21.8%	3.6%	1.8%	0	94.5%	55
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	54.5%	18.2%	9.1%	27.3%	45.5%	11
	Médil TV	0	0	0	0	100%	2
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	No data provided	0	0	0	100%	55
	SKY		0	0	3.4%	96.6%	29
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	20.0%	0	6.7%	0	93.3%	15
	TV PRVA	40.6%	5.8%	2.9%	2.9%	88.4%	69

Regarding the specific topics highlighted in the headlines, news items referring to assaults are the most common in this part of news programmes on over half the channels analysed. Items covering social and awareness-raising actions are the other significant headline topic, albeit with a smaller share of the total.

**Table 5. All channels. Headline topics of news items on gender-based violence during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Headline topics (%)								Total items appearing in headlines
		Social and awareness-raising actions	Other evidence of structural discrimination	Statistics	Assaults	Legal proceedings	Sexual exploitation	Actions by political actors	Other	
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	<b>40.0%</b>	0	0	20.0%	20.0%	0	20.0%	0	5
	Nova TV	22.2%	0	11.1%	<b>33.3%</b>	22.2%	0	0	11.1%	9
	RTL	11.1%	0	0	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	0	0	0	9
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	7.3%	0	1.8%	<b>63.6%</b>	1.8%	0	18.2%	7.3%	55
	Canal Sur TV	0	0	4.2%	<b>79.2%</b>	0	0	12.5%	4.2%	24
	TVE Andalucía	0	0	0	<b>100%</b>	0	0	0	0	1
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	<b>40.2%</b>	8.5%	9.8%	7.3%	25.6%	2.4%	6.1%	0	82
	TVE Catalunya	<b>40.6%</b>	6.3%	15.6%	12.5%	12.5%	0	12.5%	0	32
	8tv	<b>38.5%</b>	7.7%	15.4%	0	23.1%	0	15.4%	0	13
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	No data provided								
	Antena 3 TV									
	Telecinco									
CSA (France)	France 2	20.0%	14.3%	0	<b>31.4%</b>	20.0%	0	5.7%	8.6%	35
	TF1	17.6%	17.6%	0	<b>47.1%</b>	17.6%	0	0	0	17
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	<b>57.1%</b>	28.6%	14.3%	0	0	0	0	0	7
	TVI	8.3%	<b>58.3%</b>	0	8.3%	25.0%	0	0	0	12
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	0	0	0	<b>66.7%</b>	16.7%	0	0	16.7%	6
	Médil TV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	No data provided								
	SKY									
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	33.3%	0	0	<b>66.7%</b>	0	0	0	0	3
	TV PRVA	0	17.9%	0	<b>82.1%</b>	0	0	0	0	28

### 3. Thematic areas of the news items (indicator 16)

On two thirds of the channels analysed, the news items on gender-based violence with the most coverage time involved accounts of specific cases, particularly referring to assaults and, to a lesser degree, items addressing legal proceedings and sexual exploitation. Among the other third of the channels, the news focused more on items providing information for reflection and social awareness (*Social and awareness-raising actions, Other evidence of structural discrimination and Statistics*).

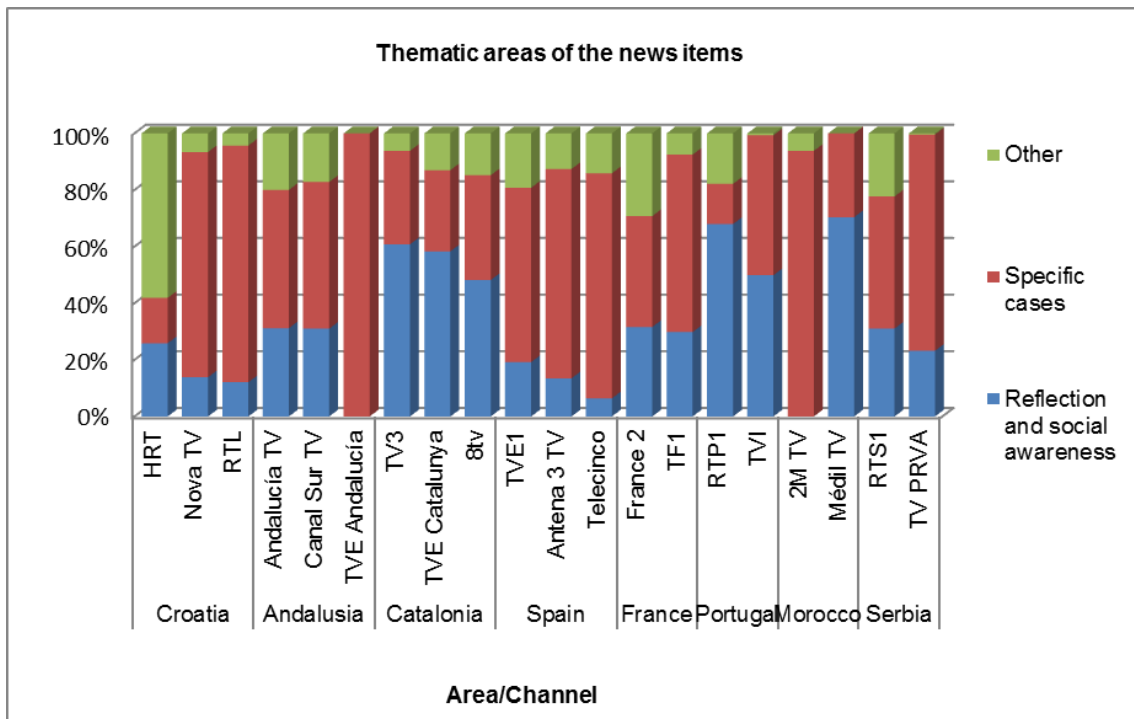
**Table 6. All channels. Coverage time by topic among news items on gender-based violence during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Topic (%)							
		Reflection and social awareness			Specific cases			Other	
		Social and awareness-raising actions	Other evidence of structural discrimination	Statistics	Assaults	Legal proceedings	Sexual exploitation	Actions by political actors	Other
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	25.9%	0	0	12.7%	3.3%	0	58.2%	0
	Nova TV	9.7%	0	4.2%	51.3%	28.3%	0	0	6.6%
	RTL	12.1%	0	0	50.0%	33.6%	0	4.3%	0
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	21.4%	0	9.8%	44.4%	4.4%	0	8.5%	11.5%
	Canal Sur TV	18.2%	1.7%	11.1%	50.7%	1.1%	0	3.4%	13.8%
	TVE Andalucía	0	0	0	88.8%	11.2%	0	0	0
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	28.7%	21.8%	10.3%	9.2%	19.8%	4.0%	6.2%	0
	TVE Catalunya	38.2%	6.3%	13.9%	11.5%	17.2%	0	13.0%	0
	8tv	31.4%	6.4%	10.4%	5.8%	31.2%	0	14.8%	0
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	6.2%	4.6%	8.4%	58.7%	2.9%	0	8.7%	10.5%
	Antena 3 TV	7.9%	0	5.6%	73.9%	0	0	0	12.6%
	Telecinco	4.1%	0	2.3%	79.5%	0	0	1.7%	12.4%
CSA (France)	France 2	10.3%	18.2%	3.1%	24.2%	14.3%	0.6%	5.5%	23.7%
	TF1	16.1%	13.7%	0	39.2%	23.5%	0	5.1%	2.4%
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	20.3%	32.9%	14.7%	5.5%	1.7%	7.0%	7.3%	10.5%
	TVI	12.1%	37.8%	0	23.5%	25.9%	0	0	0.7%
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	0	0	0	62.7%	22.3%	8.8%	0	6.2%
	Médil TV	0	0	70.4%	29.6%	0	0	0	0
NCRTV (Greece) <sup>3</sup>	ERT1	29.7%	15.9%	2.6%	38.8%	33.4%	6.5%	20.8%	22.2%
	SKY	17.8%	34.5%	2.2%	69.8%	48.6%	38.8%	4.5%	0
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	31.1%	0	0	44.2%	0	2.5%	22.3%	0
	TV PRVA	3.2%	20.0%	0	74.8%	0	1.6%	0	0.4%

<sup>3</sup> The methodology used in the broadcasting area of Greece allowed more than one thematic category to be assigned to a single news item, which is why the total percentage exceeds 100%.



**Figure 2. All channels. Thematic areas of the news items on gender-based violence**



#### 4. Analysis of the journalistic discourse in relation to acts of gender-based violence

##### 4.1 Concepts used to describe violence against women (indicator 10)

Although it must be noted that the channels from the sample are broadcast in different areas in which each legislative framework defines assaults against women in a certain manner, the data analysed reveal that the concept of *gender-based violence* is the most common among news items describing this type of violence. The other two most common terms were *domestic or household violence*, on the one hand, and *sexist violence* on the other. In the latter case, the term *sexist (masclista/machista)* was limited to television channels under the jurisdiction of the regulatory authorities in Andalusia, Catalonia and Spain.

**Table 7. All channels. Description of violence used in the news narrative when referring to an assault by channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	No. of items with description	Concepts used (%)						
			Sexist violence	Misogynist violence	Gender-based violence	Domestic/ Household violence	Violence against women	Sexual violence	Other
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	15	0	0	6.7%	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	0	13.3%
	Nova TV	4	0	0	0	25.0%	25.0%	0	<b>50.0%</b>
	RTL	7	0	0	0	<b>57.1%</b>	14.3%	0	28.6%
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	140	40.7%	<b>0</b>	<b>54.3%</b>	0	5.0%	0	0
	Canal Sur TV	64	42.2%	<b>0</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	0	9.4%	0	0
	TVE Andalucía	9	<b>55.6%</b>	0	44.4%	0	0	0	0
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	33	<b>48.5%</b>	0	30.3%	6.1%	0	15.2%	0
	TVE Catalunya	9	<b>44.4%</b>	0	22.2%	33.3%	0	0	0
	8tv	2	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	0	0	0	0
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	102	2.9%	17.6%	<b>74.5%</b>	2.0%	2.9%	0	0
	Antena 3 TV	53	1.9%	26.4%	<b>67.9%</b>	1.9%	0	0	1.9%
	Telecinco	99	8.1%	18.2%	<b>72.7%</b>	0	1.0%	0	0
CSA (France)	France 2	4	0	0	0	0	0	75.0%	25.0%
	TF1	1	0	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>	0	0	0	0
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	5	0	0	20.0%	<b>60.0%</b>	0	0	20.0%
	TVI	9	0	0	0	<b>100%</b>	0	0	0
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Médil TV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	5	0	20.0%	0	0	<b>80.0%</b>	0	<b>0</b>
	SKY	71	0	28.2%	<b>43.7%</b>	0	28.2%	0	0
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TV PRVA	19	0	0	0	<b>84.2%</b>	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%

## 4.2 Cause-effect relationships in the journalistic narrative (indicators 11, 12 and 13)

References in the journalistic narrative to cause-effect relationships between sexist assaults and the personal or social situation of the people involved or their country of origin were recorded on nearly all the channels analysed. The percentage of news containing this type of reference was less than 20% of the total on the majority of channels and allusions to personal circumstances are the most common.

**Table 8. All channels. Percentage of news items containing references to cause-effect relationships with regard to violence against women by channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Cause-effect relationships (%)				% of news items containing cause-effect relationships
		Total news items	Personal situation	Social situation	Country of origin	
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	20	5.0%	0	0	<b>5.0%</b>
	Nova TV	32	12.5%	0	0	<b>12.5%</b>
	RTL	27	18.5%	3.7%	0	<b>18.5%</b>
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	159	2.5%	0	0	<b>2.5%</b>
	Canal Sur TV	81	6.2%	0	0	<b>6.2%</b>
	TVE Andalucía	12	8.3%	0	0	<b>8.3%</b>
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	193	2.1%	0.5%	1.0%	<b>3.6%</b>
	TVE Catalunya	49	0	0	4.1%	<b>4.1%</b>
	8tv	63	3.2%	0	0	<b>3.2%</b>
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	95	10.5%	4.2%	9.5%	<b>17.9%</b>
	Antena 3 TV	85	9.4%	4.7%	2.4%	<b>14.1%</b>
	Telecinco	121	9.1%	5.0%	9.1%	<b>19.0%</b>
CSA (France)	France 2	78	6.4%	16.7%	6.4%	<b>26.9%</b>
	TF1	57	1.8%	12.3%	3.5%	<b>15.8%</b>
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	44	2.3%	0	0	<b>2.3%</b>
	TVI	55	14.5%	5.5%	1.8%	<b>16.4%</b>
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	11	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	Médil TV	2	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	55	0	0	0	<b>8.4% (of inserts)</b>
	SKY	29	0	0	0	<b>1.7% (of inserts)</b>
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	15	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	TV PRVA	69	11.6%	4.3%	0	<b>15.9%</b>

## 5. News sources (indicators 1, 2 and 3)

With regard to the types of sources featuring in news items on violence against women, sources considered to be qualified (people providing an expert or professional perspective on the issue) had the most speaking time across the set of channels analysed, taking up over half the time on six channels.

The presence of third parties (witnesses to the event or family members or neighbours of the victims and/or aggressors) was also significant on a third of the channels analysed, while the percentage of speaking time for victims and/or aggressors was low on the majority of channels.

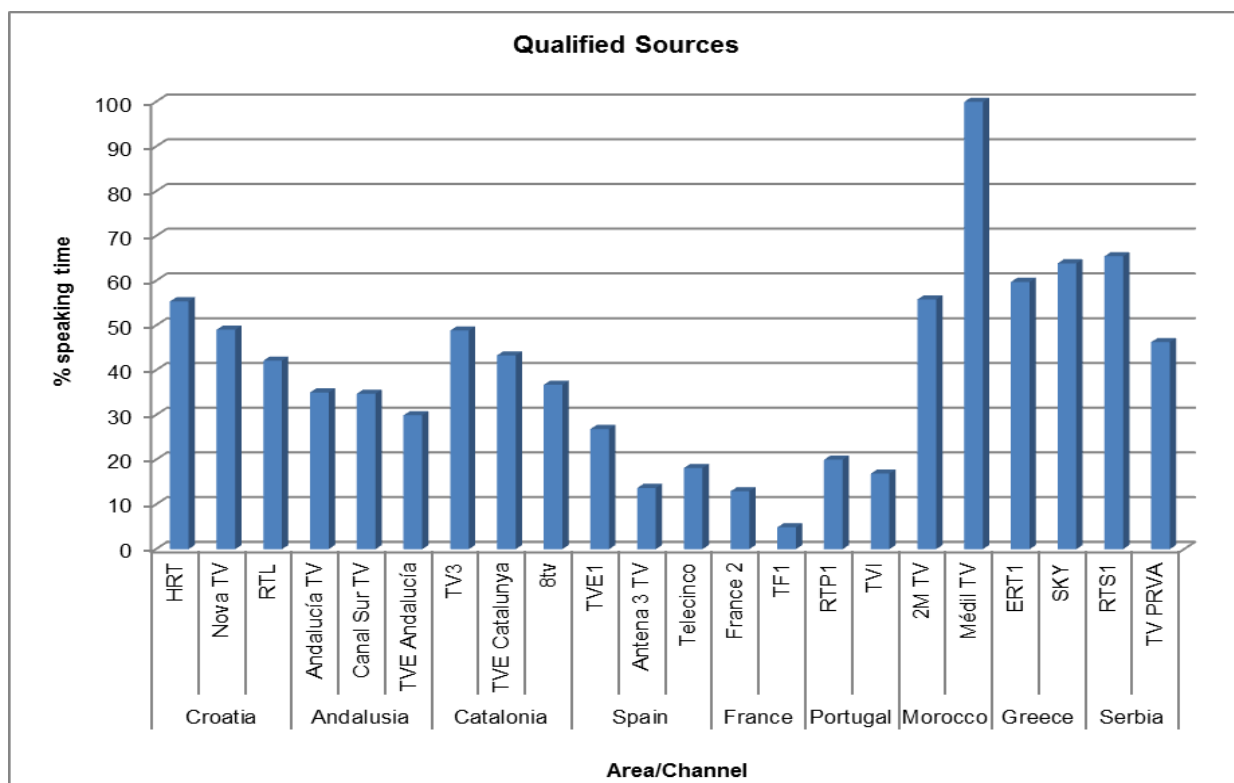
**Table 9. All channels. Speaking time by type of news source and by channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Type of source (%)				Total speaking time
		Qualified sources	Affected persons (victims/aggressors)	Third parties	Other actors	
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	55.4%	0.8%	2.3%	41.6%	0:48:47
	Nova TV	49.1%	11.6%	14.9%	24.5%	0:12:20
	RTL	42.1%	22.6%	7.5%	27.7%	0:17:36
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	35.0%	7.2%	17.0%	40.7%	0:29:47
	Canal Sur TV	34.7%	2.7%	25.4%	37.2%	0:15:04
	TVE Andalucía	29.9%	0	34.6%	35.4%	0:02:07
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	48.9%	9.6%	0	41.5%	1:17:55
	TVE Catalunya	43.3%	1.9%	3.4%	51.5%	0:14:19
	8tv	36.7%	9.0%	1.2%	53.0%	0:12:04
CNMC (Spain) <sup>4</sup>	TVE1	26.9%	4.6%	21.3%	47.2%	108 inserts
	Antena 3 TV	13.7%	5.8%	65.5%	15.1%	139 inserts
	Telecinco	18.1%	2.5%	62.0%	17.3%	237 inserts
CSA (France)	France 2	13.0%	19.4%	47.9%	19.7%	0:49:09
	TF1	4.9%	21.2%	55.3%	18.6%	0:24:34
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	20.0%	18.0%	0.8%	61.3%	0:41:10
	TVI	16.9%	10.2%	18.8%	54.1%	0:29:01
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	55.8%	6.9%	16.7%	20.6%	0:12:09
	Médil TV	100%	0	0	0	0:04:00
NCRTV (Greece) <sup>5</sup>	ERT1	59.7%	No data provided	33.6%	No data provided	0:16:51
	SKY	63.9%		0		0:14:49
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	65.5%	9.5%	10.7%	14.3%	0:04:12
	TV PRVA	46.3%	16.8%	19.3%	17.5%	0:28:53

<sup>4</sup> Unlike the rest, the percentages for channels in the broadcasting area of Spain are calculated on the basis of the frequency of appearances rather than speaking time.

<sup>5</sup> The data corresponding to the broadcasting area of Greece do not consider the category *Affected persons* and incorporate other specific categories that prevent processing the data in the same way as the rest of the areas with regard to the category *Other actors*.

Figure 3. All channels. Percentage of speaking time for qualified sources



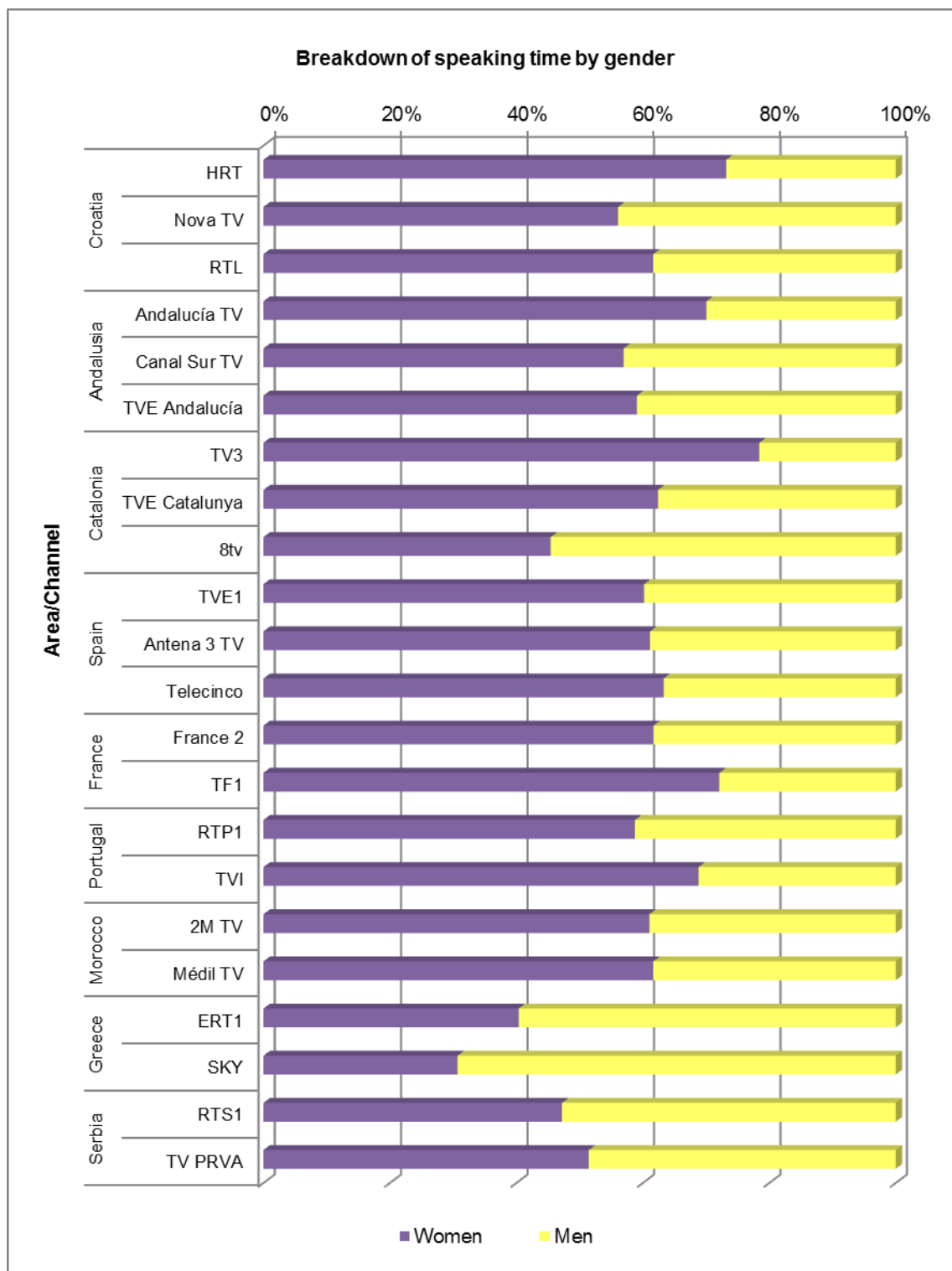
On the majority of the channels analysed, women had more speaking time than men in news items on gender-based violence, with percentages approximately between 60% and 70% of the total.

**Table 10. All channels. Speaking time for women by channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Speaking time for women (%)			
Area	Channel	Women	Total speaking time for women
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	73.2%	0:35:42
	Nova TV	56.1%	0:06:55
	RTL	61.6%	0:10:51
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	70.1%	0:20:52
	Canal Sur TV	57.0%	0:08:35
	TVE Andalucía	59.1%	0:01:15
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	78.4%	1:01:07
	TVE Catalunya	62.4%	0:08:56
	8tv	45.4%	0:05:29
CNMC (Spain) <sup>6</sup>	TVE1	60.2%	65 inserts
	Antena 3 TV	61.2%	85 inserts
	Telecinco	63.3%	150 inserts
CSA (France)	France 2	61.7%	0:30:19
	TF1	72.1%	0:17:43
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	58.7%	0:24:11
	TVI	68.8%	0:19:58
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	61.0%	0:07:25
	Médil TV	61.7%	0:02:28
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	40.4%	0:06:15
	SKY	30.7%	0:04:33
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	47.2%	0:01:59
	TV PRVA	51.5%	0:14:52

<sup>6</sup> Unlike the rest, the percentages for channels in the broadcasting area of Spain are calculated on the basis of the frequency of appearances rather than speaking time.

Figure 4. All channels. Breakdown of speaking time by gender



On almost half the channels analysed, most of the speaking time for women corresponds to experts or qualified sources. The proportion of speaking time for women who were victims of an assault was, in contrast, the lowest, also on approximately half the channels.

**Table 11. All channels. Speaking time for women by type of news source and channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Speaking time for women by type of source (%)						
Area	Channel	Qualified sources	Victims	Third parties	Other actors	Total speaking time
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	<b>73.0%</b>	1.0%	1.4%	24.6%	0:35:42
	Nova TV	<b>49.6%</b>	20.7%	14.0%	15.7%	0:06:55
	RTL	<b>44.2%</b>	28.9%	10.9%	16.0%	0:10:51
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	27.9%	10.3%	21.3%	<b>40.5%</b>	0:20:52
	Canal Sur TV	<b>37.9%</b>	4.7%	37.7%	19.8%	0:08:35
	TVE Andalucía	14.7%	0	<b>58.7%</b>	26.7%	0:01:15
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	<b>47.8%</b>	11.0%	0	41.2%	1:01:07
	TVE Catalunya	45.3%	0	5.4%	<b>49.3%</b>	0:08:56
	8tv	38.3%	0	0	<b>61.7%</b>	0:05:29
CNMC (Spain) <sup>7</sup>	TVE1	27.7%	6.2%	20.0%	<b>46.2%</b>	65 inserts
	Antena 3 TV	9.4%	5.9%	<b>72.9%</b>	11.8%	85 inserts
	Telecinco	15.3%	2.7%	<b>68.7%</b>	13.3%	150 inserts
CSA (France)	France 2	12.1%	31.1%	<b>38.8%</b>	18.0%	0:30:19
	TF1	4.0%	27.0%	<b>51.0%</b>	18.0%	0:17:43
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	23.8%	30.6%	0	<b>45.6%</b>	0:24:11
	TVI	14.1%	13.3%	10.3%	<b>62.4%</b>	0:19:58
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	<b>64.9%</b>	11.2%	6.7%	17.1%	0:07:25
	Médil TV	<b>100%</b>	0	0	0	0:02:28
NCRTV (Greece) <sup>8</sup>	ERT1	33.9%	No data provided	29.1%	No data provided	0:06:15
	SKY	28.9%		0		0:04:33
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	<b>61.3%</b>	10.1%	8.4%	20.2%	0:01:59
	TV PRVA	<b>41.4%</b>	26.2%	20.3%	12.1%	0:14:52

<sup>7</sup> Unlike the rest, the percentages for channels in the broadcasting area of Spain are calculated on the basis of the frequency of appearances rather than speaking time.

<sup>8</sup> The data corresponding to the broadcasting area of Greece do not include the category *Affected persons* and incorporate other specific categories that mean the data cannot be processed in the same way as for the rest of the areas with regard to the category *Other actors*.



## 6. Respect for privacy (indicators 20, 21, 25, 26 and 29)

On almost half the channels analysed, the percentage of news items featuring personal details or images allowing the identification of victims or aggressors was over 50% of the total. Only occasionally were techniques used to conceal their identity. In contrast, cases involving media harassment of affected persons or where their refusal to appear in an image or be interviewed is made explicit are a minority.

**Table 12. All channels. Respect for the privacy of affected persons by channel during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Total news items	Respect for privacy (%)		Media harassment of affected persons / refusal to appear	% of news items with elements that violate privacy	Concealment techniques	
			Presence of victims (image/personal details)	Presence of aggressors (image/personal details)				
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	20	40.0%	35.0%	0	<b>45.0%</b>	0	
	Nova TV	32	65.6%	68.8%	0	<b>81.3%</b>	0	
	RTL	27	74.1%	51.9%	0	<b>77.8%</b>	2 items	
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	159	6.9%	No data provided	0	<b>6.9%</b>	5 items	
	Canal Sur TV	81	9.9%		0	<b>9.9%</b>	0	
	TVE Andalucía	12	16.7%		0	<b>16.7%</b>	0	
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	193	14.5%	25.9%	0	<b>34.7%</b>	8 items	
	TVE Catalunya	49	10.2%	20.4%	0	<b>24.5%</b>	1 item	
	8tv	63	12.7%	34.9%	0	<b>36.5%</b>	1 item	
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	95	48.4%	37.9%		<b>55.8%</b>	3 items	
	Antena 3 TV	85	38.8%	61.2%	3.5%	<b>67.1%</b>	3 items	
	Telecinco	121	48.8%	59.5%	1.7%	<b>67.8%</b>	4 items	
CSA (France)	France 2	78	64.1%	35.9%	11.5%	<b>74.4%</b>	6 items	
	TF1	57	70.2%	59.6%	3.5%	<b>82.5%</b>	6 items	
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	44	6.8%	9.1%	0	<b>11.4%</b>	0	
	TVI	55	29.1%	36.4%	0	<b>41.8%</b>	1 item	
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	11	72.7%	81.8%	0	<b>90.9%</b>	7 items	
	Médil TV	2	50.0%	50.0%	0	<b>50.0%</b>	0	
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	55	No data provided					
	SKY	29						
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	15	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	
	TV PRVA	69	33.3%	11.6%	10.1%	<b>39.1%</b>	4 items	

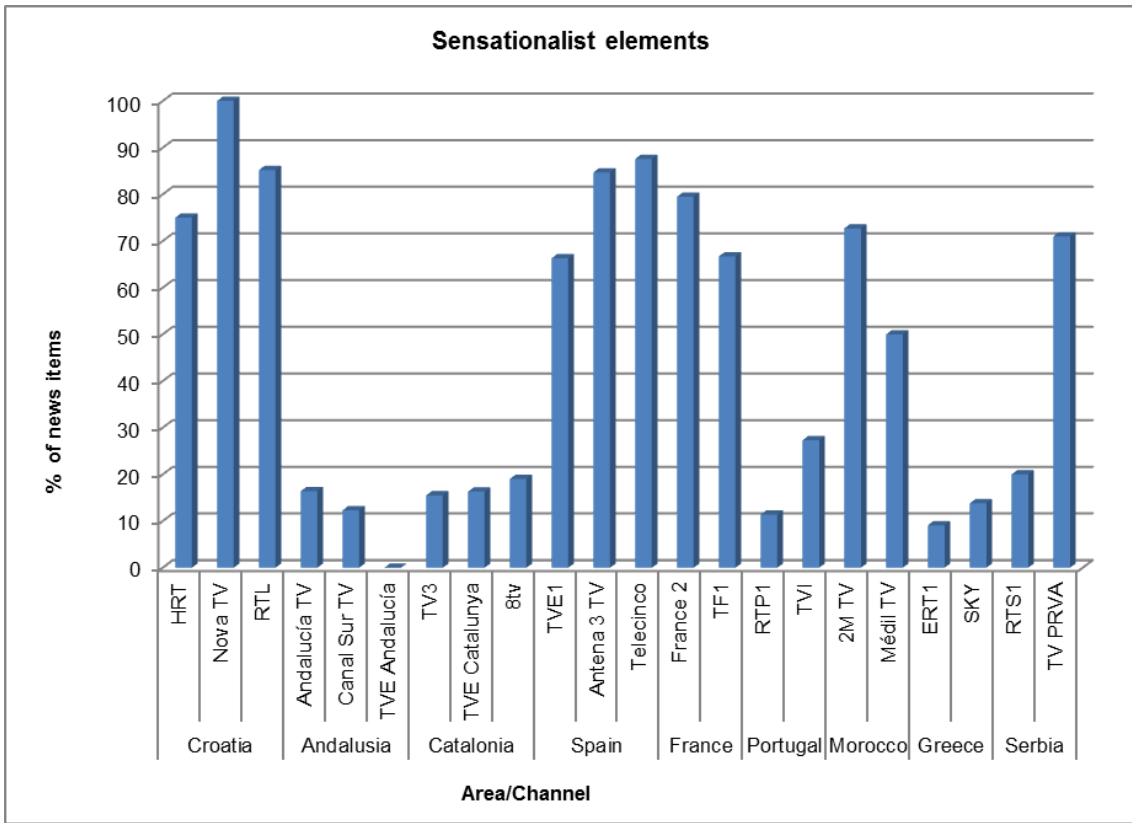
## 7. Sensationalist elements (indicators 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)

Half the channels analysed featured sensationalist elements in the majority of the news items broadcast on gender-based violence, used to emphasise the dramatic or sensationalist aspects of the item. Among these elements, visual resources (close-ups, zoom-in shots, slow motion, etc.) are the most common on almost all the channels, more so than sensationalist statements by news presenters or the use of audio resources.

**Table 13. All channels. Percentage of news items containing sensationalist elements during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Sensationalist elements (%)				% of news items containing sensationalist elements
		Total news items	Visual	Audio	Language	
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	20	75.0%	15.0%	35.0%	<b>75.0%</b>
	Nova TV	32	100%	34.4%	75.0%	<b>100%</b>
	RTL	27	85.2%	22.2%	48.1%	<b>85.2%</b>
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	159	15.1%	0	1.3%	<b>16.4%</b>
	Canal Sur TV	81	12.3%	1.2%	<b>0</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
	TVE Andalucía	12	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	193	12.4%	1.0%	5.7%	<b>15.5%</b>
	TVE Catalunya	49	12.2%	2.0%	4.1%	<b>16.3%</b>
	8tv	63	15.9%	3.2%	4.8%	<b>19.0%</b>
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	95	55.8%	17.9%	27.4%	<b>66.3%</b>
	Antena 3 TV	85	77.6%	40.0%	49.4%	<b>84.7%</b>
	Telecinco	121	78.5%	33.9%	73.6%	<b>87.6%</b>
CSA (France)	France 2	78	61.5%	29.5%	48.7%	<b>79.5%</b>
	TF1	57	52.6%	17.5%	42.1%	<b>66.7%</b>
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	44	11.4%	4.5%	4.5%	<b>11.4%</b>
	TVI	55	9.1%	1.8%	23.6%	<b>27.3%</b>
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	11	72.7%	9.1%	54.5%	<b>72.7%</b>
	Médil TV	2	50.0%	0	50.0%	<b>50.0%</b>
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	55	7.3%	1.8%	61.4% (of inserts)	<b>9.1%</b>
	SKY	29	6.9%	6.9%	31,7% (of inserts)	<b>13.8%</b>
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	15	20.0%	0	0	<b>20.0%</b>
	TV PRVA	69	62.3%	7.2%	39.1%	<b>71.0%</b>

Figure 5. All channels. Percentage of news items containing sensationalist elements



## 8. Contextual information (indicators 17, 18, 19, 27 and 28)

In their coverage of news items on violence against women, all the channels in the sample featured elements that contextualise the news and help to raise awareness of the issue.

The most common element among the channels analysed was the negative consequence for the aggressor. The percentage of news items showing such consequences exceeded 40% of the total on over half the channels. Likewise, albeit to a lesser extent, most of the channels featured news items containing statistics and information about resources for reporting and preventing gender-based violence, allusions to the legal steps taken prior to the assault (reports filed, records of abuse, restraining orders, etc.) and references to acts of protest or social condemnation of violence against women.

**Table 14. All channels. Percentage of news items contextualising the information during the three-month period March–May 2018**

Area	Channel	Total news items	Contextualisation (%)			
			Statistics and resources	Legal contextualisation of the assault	Negative consequences for the aggressor	Acts of social condemnation
AEM (Croatia)	HRT	20	5.0%	10.0%	40.0%	0
	Nova TV	32	3.1%	21.9%	53.1%	0
	RTL	27	14.8%	0	37.0%	0
CAA (Andalusia)	Andalucía TV	159	28.9%	25.2%	45.3%	18.9%
	Canal Sur TV	81	38.3%	37.0%	46.9%	23.5%
	TVE Andalucía	12	8.3%	41.7%	83.3%	16.7%
CAC (Catalonia)	TV3	193	15.5%	7.3%	33.2%	20.2%
	TVE Catalunya	49	16.3%	4.1%	30.6%	10.2%
	8tv	63	15.9%	3.2%	27.0%	17.5%
CNMC (Spain)	TVE1	95	48.4%	40.0%	41.1%	18.9%
	Antena 3 TV	85	43.5%	49.4%	41.2%	16.5%
	Telecinco	121	29.8%	54.5%	52.9%	14.0%
CSA (France)	France 2	78	23.1%	50.0%	47.4%	37.2%
	TF1	57	10.5%	50.9%	40.4%	24.6%
ERC (Portugal)	RTP1	44	29.5%	9.1%	11.4%	11.4%
	TVI	55	7.3%	10.9%	21.8%	1.8%
HACA (Morocco)	2M TV	11	9.1%	54.5%	90.9%	9.1%
	Médil TV	2	50.0%	100%	0	0
NCRTV (Greece)	ERT1	55	33.7% (of inserts)	13.2% (of inserts)	No data provided	15.6%
	SKY	29	0	30.0% (of inserts)		48.5%
REM (Serbia)	RTS1	15	6.7%	20.0%	66.7%	13.3%
	TV PRVA	69	15.9%	17.4%	53.6%	4.3%



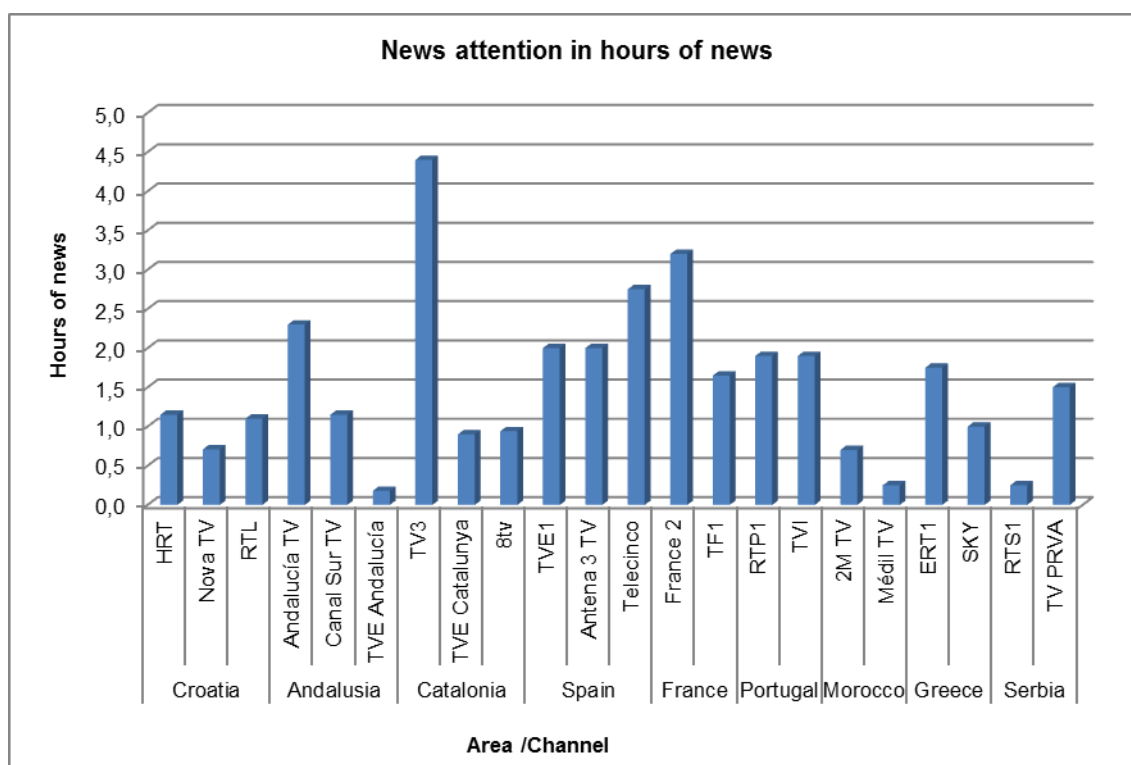
## **Part IV: Summary of results**

This study has analysed the coverage of gender-based violence on the news programmes of 22 television channels in nine different broadcasting areas. The data from the report can be interpreted in two ways. On the one hand, they express the results of an international study based on common and therefore comparable variables and indicators; on the other hand, they present different social contexts and media systems which require an individual reading and interpretation of the data.

In any case, all the results should be interpreted within the context of the first piece of data (overall coverage time dedicated to gender-based violence), given that this affects the rest of the results.

As shown in the following figure, the overall coverage time devoted by the different channels to gender-based violence varies.

**Figure 6. All channels. News attention in hours of news**



Bearing this in mind, we can identify certain trends in the overall sample in terms of both quantitative aspects (How much is gender-based violence talked about? What is talked about? Who talks about it?) and qualitative aspects (How is it talked about?).

### **How much is gender-based violence talked about?**

As mentioned earlier, one very relevant piece of data for analysing the coverage of gender-based violence is the level of **news attention** received, both in relative terms (proportion of the total news coverage time on the news programmes) and in absolute terms. Indeed, the coverage time on the different news programmes is a significant indicator of the degree of visibility of violence against women in the media within a specific broadcasting area and also in society.

The majority of the channels devote between 1% and 3% of the duration of their news programmes to covering gender-based violence. The absolute figures, as shown in the previous graph, are much more varied and range from ten minutes to over four hours. Even so, in most cases greater news attention in absolute numbers corresponds to a greater share of total coverage time.

It is noteworthy that a third of the television channels (7), corresponding to five different broadcasting areas (Andalusia, Catalonia, Spain, France and Serbia), coincide in dedicating a considerable amount of attention to news on gender-based violence both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total news items on their news programmes.

The study has also analysed the **prominence** given by different television providers to these news items on the basis of the position they occupy in the news programme and their appearance or not in the headlines. In this case, the majority of the channels place between 20% and 40% of their news items on gender-based violence in the headlines section. When analysing the thematic areas corresponding to these news items, we can see that headlines referring to assault predominate among the different broadcasters. Headlines on social and awareness-raising actions also have a significant presence, albeit with a smaller share of the total: five channels from three different broadcasting areas (Catalonia, Croatia and Portugal) feature more headlines related to social awareness around the issue than to cases of assault.



## **What is talked about?**

As mentioned earlier, the disparity in total coverage time makes it difficult to compare results across the different media systems and could affect our interpretation of the data.

The majority of the channels analysed have, in relative terms, given more attention to gender-based assault than to information regarding reflection and awareness-raising. However, over a third of the channels (8) from five different media systems (Catalonia, Croatia, France, Morocco and Portugal) present the opposite trend, placing more emphasis on reflection and awareness-raising.

It is worth highlighting the presence, in varying proportions, of information on statistics and resources for reporting or preventing gender-based violence on channels in all the broadcasting areas.

## **Who talks about it?**

The types of inserts used to illustrate these news items are an indicator of the characteristics of the information provided, based on the kinds of sources used and the degree of presence of women.

With regard to the types of actors that lend their own voice to these news items, experts are the main voice on ten of the channels from eight different broadcasting areas while people with a chance relationship to the events being reported (third parties) are the main voice on six channels from three different areas (Spain, France and Portugal).

Furthermore, on 18 of the 22 channels and in all the broadcasting areas, the majority of the people lending their own voice to these news items are women. Among these women, qualified actors have the most prominent voice on nine channels, corresponding to five different broadcasting areas (Andalusia, Catalonia, Croatia, Morocco and Serbia).

## How is it talked about?

The **term used by each channel to refer to this type of violence** varies according to the broadcasting area and in each area we can observe the use of more than one concept. However, the most common concept across the sample is *gender-based violence*.

The **sensationalisation** of news items about gender-based violence using visual, audio or language elements is a recurring phenomenon on the different channels and found in all the broadcasting areas analysed. Half the channels feature these elements in the majority of their news items; in the other half (11 channels and 5 different areas), sensationalist elements are also present but in much lower percentages.

The analysis clearly reveals a relationship between news items about assaults, sensationalism and the **use of elements that reveal the identity of affected persons** (victims or aggressors): two out of every three channels with the largest number of news items about assaults also feature the most items with sensationalist elements and elements that reveal the identity of those directly involved in the incident.

Overall, within each communicative space there is a tendency on the part of public television channels to include more elements of social awareness and less sensationalist resources than private channels.