WOMEN
AND HIJRAS
IN BANGLADESHI
NEWS MEDIA

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ABBREVIATIONS
and
ACRONYMS

BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BNMCA MRDI	:	Baseline News Media Content Analysis, MRDI
BTV	:	Bangladesh Television
DRU	:	Dhaka Reporters Unity
DSEC	:	Dhaka Sub-Editors Council
DUJ	:	Dhaka Union of Journalists
Fojo	:	Fojo Media Institute, Linnaeus University, Sweden
GG	:	Gender Guide, namely, *Sangbadikotar Neeti-Noytikotar Digonte Gender / Poth Khonjar Nirdeshika (Gender in the horizon of journalism ethics and standards / Guidelines for path-finding)*
GMMP	:	Global Media Monitoring Project
GMR Bangladesh	:	*Gender Equality and Media Regulation Study, Bangladesh*
ICC	:	Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
IQJB	:	Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MRDI	:	Management and Resources Development Initiative
PM	:	Prime Minister
RMG	:	Ready-made Garment
SACMID	:	South Asia Centre for Media in Development
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

FOREWORD

One of the strategic objectives of MRDI is to work towards gender equity in media, using a gender transformative approach. Rather than confining its position within the sphere of a gender-sensitive organisation, MRDI aspires to integrate gender in its projects and programmes with an 'out-of-the-box' perception that gender is not an issue concerning women only.

In terms of presence in newsrooms and coverage in contents, women's space in Bangladeshi news media is very limited, and is often ignored. It is difficult even to get accurate statistics of women's presence in the male-dominated newsrooms. The people of non-binary genders are almost nowhere in the scene-neither in the newsrooms, nor in news contents.

Equal representation in media fosters recognition of equal rights of men, women and people of non-binary genders, and their equal contributions to social development and changes. Fair and inclusive media coverage, mainstreaming of the genders and diverse identities who face discrimination, and plurality are essential for fair and ethical journalism.

This news content analysis study looks into issues of representation of women and people of non-binary genders, and integration of their concerns and perspectives in news contents and coverage practices. This appears to be the first study to include the perspectives of non-binary genders in content analysis.

Findings of the study will hopefully set a benchmark for similar content monitoring and analysis in future. It will also help news outlets develop gender guides for desired practices and trends in news and feature coverage.

Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were applied in conducting the study. In total 4530 news and regular feature stories published in 15 mainstream news media were thematically selected and analysed through a gender-equality and gender-sensitivity lens. The samples were checked against extensive sets of indicators to generate data for quantitative analysis. Selected stories from the same samples were reviewed in-depth for qualitative analysis.

The study yields quite a few recommendations on how MRDI can utilise the findings generated from the analysis. It also suggests follow-up actions including further research.

MRDI is thankful to Qurratul-Ain-Tahmina, the principal investigator, and her team for this analysis of media contents, exploring gender perspectives. The study has generated new knowledge that, we hope, will shed lights on how Bangladeshi media is dealing with diversity and gender equity. This in turn could inspire discussions and dialogues on how to bring about desired changes.

The study has been conducted under the Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh project of MRDI, implemented in partnership with Fojo Media Institute.

ABSTRACT

This study thematically selects and analyses 4,530 news items from 15 mainstream news outlets of Bangladesh through a gender-equality and gender-sensitivity lens. It tries to ascertain baseline practices and coverage trends concerning women and people of non-binary genders.

The study scanned contents of 21 days for each selected newspaper, television bulletin and online news portal. The days spanned 2019 and 2020 for print and TV, and November-December 2021 for online news portals.

It sampled all news items, which featured or were produced by people of female and non-binary genders, especially hijra (a transgender and intersex community) or covered their perspectives. A minor portion was selected for excluding them, even when they were essential stakeholders.

Quantitative analysis found that at least 70 percent to nearly 90 percent of the news coverage ignored these people. Even the samples, selected mainly for their representation, carried voices of men more. Voices of the hijra or the non-binary people were nearly absent.

While blatant gender-insensitivity was not high statistically, qualitative analysis of selected stories showed subtle violations. Comparison with the findings from a related study suggested that in-house editorial guidelines have positive impacts. It also emphasised that newsrooms are still male-dominated.

The study recommends similar and more thematic content analysis as follow-up, and qualitative studies of smaller samples. It recommends advocacy for ethical guidelines stressing gender and diversity as core requirements, and for enabling policies to ensure equal representation of genders in newsrooms. These steps could help news media contribute to ending discriminations prevailing in society on grounds of gender and diversity.

BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This study tries to discern the broad trends in news coverage by mainstream print, television and online news outlets of Bangladesh through a gender-equality and gender-sensitivity lens. The study is conceived as the Baseline News Media Content Analysis for MRDI (BNMCA MRDI).

The study looks into representation of women and people of non-binary genders, as well as integration of their concerns and perspectives into news content and coverage practices. This appears to be the first study to include perspectives of non-binary genders, especially hijras (a transgender and intersex community), in content analysis.

This study scanned all news and feature content on regular news pages, primetime bulletins and homepages of 15 mainstream print, television and online news outlets respectively. It scanned 21 days of content of each individual outlet. Then it thematically selected 4,530 items as samples for scrutiny.

The samples comprised all items, which were created by women or journalists of non-binary genders, or where people of these genders were subjects, significantly present, or were essential stakeholders.

The sampled items were checked against sets of indicators generating quantitative data for each type of media as well as for individual outlets. Coding of some of these indicators required qualitative assessment.

The indicators looked into basic information about the stories, certain gender-sensitivity aspects including those concerning the people featured in the stories, content-creators and basic journalistic qualities. Visual elements of the samples were scrutinised separately, as they have special significance for any gender-focused analysis.

The data allowed limited assessment of impacts of selected pertinent regulatory provisions. Besides, it allowed for comparison, to some extent, between performance of those news outlets who have self-regulatory ethical guides and those who do not.

Besides quantitative data analysis, qualitative review of selected stories was done to help deepen understanding of the issues.

This content analysis study is a sequel to *Gender Equality and Media Regulation Study Bangladesh* (GMR, Bangladesh)[i] and formulation of a Gender Guide (GG) in the context of journalism ethics and standards titled *Sangbadikotar Neeti-Noytikotar Digonte Gender/Poth Khonjar Nirdeshika*[ii]. Both aided the content analysis with valuable insights.

All three works were conducted by MRDI under its project *Improving Qualitative Journalism in Bangladesh* (IQJB), implemented jointly with the Fojo Media Institute of Linnaeus University in Sweden.

The GMR Bangladesh was conducted as part of a global study by Fojo and Gothenburg University of Sweden. Some of the media institutions, whose contents we monitored, had responded to a survey for GMR Bangladesh.

That survey had covered issues involving gender diversity in newsrooms, as well as ethical guidelines for coverage concerning women and people of non-binary genders.

The Gender Guide stressed that news outlets need to reflect gender and diversity in their internal structure and in the contents they generate. The guide had benefited from inputs provided by a diverse group of stakeholders, who participated in an exhaustive consultative meeting.

1.2 Context

Bangladesh recognises three genders—female, male and Hijra, a community of intersex and transgender people. The last sex or gender gained state's recognition in 2014 by a gazette notification and has been variously termed as the 'hijra', 'third' or 'others' in provisions of some relevant laws.[iii]

According to the preliminary report of the 2022 census, women slightly outnumber men in Bangladesh — 98 males per 100 females. The report finds the number of Hijra people to be 12,629.[iv]

Both groups face inequality and discrimination in different spheres of public and private life, Hijras more so. This is also the case for their representation in media organisations, and in media content. Moreover, their representation is often limited to certain compartments of issues.

Country reports of the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) and other studies of content analyses show that Bangladeshi news media largely ignore fair mainstreaming of women in newsrooms and in news contents. No content analysis could be found concerning the non-binary sex and gender of Hijra.

The estimated number of women journalists in the country is around 1000. In 2021, women members comprised less than 10 percent in Dhaka Union of Journalists (DUJ) and Dhaka Reporters Unity (DRU). This proportion was 13 percent in Dhaka Sub-Editors Council (DSEC). Only one transgender person had joined a TV newsroom. The 18 institutions who had responded to the media survey for GMR Bangladesh did not evenly give gender-disaggregated data on their journalists. However, this data suggests that around 6 percent reporters and 14 percent senior content producers could be women. The tables by other counts also provide a similar rough idea.[v]

Bangladeshi society is defined as a classic patriarchy, where male domination and control is deep rooted. Its values and norms perpetuate inequality of and discrimination against women (and people of non-binary gender).[vi]

Journalists are products of the same values and norms and thus media often carry on the existing inequality and discriminatory practices as regards gender and diversity. On the other hand, gender-insensitive journalism further enhances and strengthens exclusionary and discriminatory social norms.

Representation in media contributes to social recognition and empowerment.[vii] Equal and fair coverage of genders and diversity is integral to journalism ethics. Discussions on media ethics in Bangladesh often neglect this issue. Women, people of non-binary gender identities, and other diversity groups who face discrimination, tend to be excluded from news. Criticisms on ethical lapses rarely focus on the problem of the lopsided news agenda.[viii]

Gender-equality and sensitivity in media institutions and in media contents could help the overall process of transformation in society. There could be a link between gender equality or diversity in newsrooms and generation of gender-sensitive contents.[ix]

This content analysis study explored the existing trends of news coverage, with a goal to find ways for changing the discriminatory and harmful practices.

1.3 Objectives

This content analysis study has the following objectives:

1. To set up a baseline for similar content monitoring and analysis.
2. To help build on the Gender Guide for desired practices and trends in news coverage, which individual news outlets could follow in order to address gender and diversity concerns.
3. To help foster gender-equality and gender-sensitivity as an integral part of ethical journalism.
4. To help develop a gender advocacy strategy for MRDI through all its current and future partnerships and other work with news outlets and relevant stakeholders.

METHODS

The study aimed to facilitate detailed and deeper understanding of how mainstream media in Bangladesh handle news stories, in which women and people of non-binary genders are represented or they essentially have a stake.

This study strived to assess the scales of coverage of such stories and their responsiveness to gender-related concerns by discerning the prevailing trends. The goal, in a nutshell, was to suggest scopes and ways to change discriminatory and harmful practices.

For nearly two years, the content analysis explored:

1. Whether the regular news and feature items on mainstream print, television and online media in Bangladesh ensure equal and fair representation of women and non-binary genders including hijras.
2. What specific trends and issues mark the thematically selected samples, i.e., stories which are created or represented by women and people of non-binary genders, or where they have essential stakes.
3. Whether the relevant samples show any impact of pertinent regulatory provisions, and from the presence or absence of in-house self-regulatory guidelines to ensure just and sensitive treatment to gender and diversity.

The study used mixed methodology, both quantitative and qualitative:

- We selected and reviewed existing works of content analysis on gender and news media to get an idea of the issues involved.
- We designed the content analysis by fixing:
  - ✓ the types of media and number of outlets for monitoring.
  - ✓ the number of days and the span of the monitoring period.
  - ✓ indicators accommodating the features of each type of media, some of which covered qualitative assessment.
  - ✓ online data entry forms, databases, data processing and analysing methods.

- We trained coders, ran test coding and checked for intercoder reliability.
- Finally, we checked, corrected and analysed the data.
- We conducted qualitative review of selected stories from the same samples, along with incorporating relevant information and observations from the two connected works (GMR Bangladesh and GG).
- The coders submitted notes on their observations. The notes helped explain some issues while analysing the data, pointed out some limitations of the study and provided inputs to recommendations. These notes also afforded insights into the qualitative analysis.
- To help understand the coverage trends, we made lists of key events during the monitoring period. Please see Annexes 1A and 1B.

2.1 Content Analysis

2.1.1 Deciding on outlets and monitoring period

We selected three types of mainstream news media for monitoring—newspapers, television stations and online portals. We decided to monitor 21 days of news coverage for each outlet, ensuring representation of all days of the week.

For television stations and newspapers, we roughly covered two consecutive days every other month, through 21 months. We wanted to capture both the pre-Covid and Covid periods. We skipped March as this is the month of International Women's Day, which typically increases coverage of gender-based issues. On another front, we wanted to capture the reports on national budget, which is announced in the first week of June. To accommodate all our requirements period-wise, we started going backwards from the first week of December 2020.

Not all issues of the designated days could be collected for every outlet, especially for the Covid period. We made necessary adjustments, taking care to ensure inclusion of every day of a week for three weeks. In this sample, Covid-days outnumbered pre-Covid days by 12 to 9 (12:09). For one regional daily (*Purbanchal*), one day's issue could not be collected for the designated month. So, for this daily, the monitoring days numbered 20.

For online news portals, one cannot go backwards. We monitored online content for 21 consecutive days from 29 November 2021. This was a time when media attention towards the pandemic had begun to abate.

Online portals publish news round the clock but we decided to monitor them for four hours every day in two slots — 9am–11am in the morning and 7pm–9pm in the evening.

2.1.2 Sampling criteria

We drew our samples in three stages, starting with the selection of media outlets. During that period, Bangladesh had 1,323 daily newspapers,[x] 30 private and four state-run television stations[xi] and 177 online news portals.[xii]

We selected 15 mainstream outlets — nine national and regional newspapers, four national TV stations and two national online news portals. The selection was done on the basis of audience reach and diversity of language, ownership, political leaning, and nature of popularity.

The newspapers were *Prothom Alo*, *Dhaka Tribune*, *Naya Diganta*, *Manabzamin*, *Bangladesh Pratidin*, *Sonali Sangbad*, *Purbokone*, *Sylheter Dak*, and *Purbanchal*. The last four are regional dailies representing north, south, east and west. *Prothom Alo* and *Bangladesh Pratidin* are the highest circulated Bengali dailies. *Manabzamin* prioritises popularity for news coverage. *Dhaka Tribune* is the only English language paper we sampled. We did not select *The Daily Star*, the highest circulated English daily, as Prothom Alo and Daily Star are largely financed by the same business group.

The four television stations were *Somoy TV*, *Bangladesh Television (BTV)*, *Independent Television*, and *Jamuna Television*. Although *BTV* is a public service broadcaster, it functions more as a state-controlled outlet.

The two online-only news portals were *bdnews24.com* (Bangla) and *jagonews24.com*. The *bdnews24.com* was the first news portal to be launched in Bangladesh and enjoys wide readership, while *jagonews24.com* is a new-generation well-circulated outlet.

We, however, did not monitor the online editions of the newspapers and television channels. Nor did we scrutinise the contents on social media platforms of any of the outlets.

After selection of the outlets, we selected the areas we would monitor or scan for thematic sampling of stories. For newspapers, we decided to scan the regular news pages covering news reports and feature stories. We also scanned regular news sections like business, entertainment and sport. Additionally, we checked the editorials. For online, we scanned the same sections on the homepage and the top story list. Here we, however, excluded the editorial or opinion section. For television, we scanned primetime news bulletins only.

In the final stage of sampling, we thematically selected for coding only those regular news and feature stories, analytical pieces, interviews, photo or infographic stories and editorials (newspapers), which were:

- Created by women and people of non-binary genders, or had their clear presence and/or significant mention of them, or included their voices or perspectives.
- On issues/subjects where women/non-binary genders were essential stakeholders, but the content neither included their perspective nor their voices. We termed it as 'missed opportunity'.[xiii]

2.1.3 Developing indicators for coding

Setting the indicators for marking and coding the sampled stories took a good amount of time and thought. We studied the tools used by earlier studies of content analysis on gender and media. We particularly studied the tools used by the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP).[xiv]

We incorporated indicators from previous content analyses by MRDI on other areas. A consultative meeting with experts, journalists and other stakeholders provided insight, practical suggestions and specific directions. Please see Annex 2A.

Although we could not accommodate all the suggestions, the bulk and the essence of the discussion was very useful. Thus, we finally set the indicators and prepared same coding sheets but adapted them to fit the characteristics of each type of media.

The coding sheets had seven distinct sections:

- **Measurement:**
  - ✓ To measure the total news space on selected pages of newspapers and the duration of primetime bulletins on TV; to count the number of stories on the designated areas of the online homepages (during two specific timeslots per day)[1].
  - ✓ To measure the space or time allocated to sampled stories; to count the number of sampled stories on online homepages.
  - ✓ To find out the share of the samples.
- **Story basics:** Name of the outlet; placement of the story by pages or sections or layers; scope of the story; type of the story; kind of treatment; subject matter of the story defined by categories of issues and specific topics; and basic journalistic qualities of the story.
- **Journalists:** Number; role and gender of content-creators who got byline credits; in general, the named and unnamed types of credits.
- **People in the story:** Number, gender, age, occupation, role and nature of representation of persons who featured in the story; predominant gender of groups of people who often enter stories only as a list of names with designations.
- **Content matter, tone and gender implications:** The focus or reach of the story by gender; reference to gender and human rights legislation or policies; reflections on gender equality and stereotypes; and gender-sensitivity of words in the story.
- **Photos/Visuals:** Number and types of visual elements; gender of persons in visuals; overall or predominant contents and tone of pictures; and reflections on gender equality or stereotypes in photo captions.

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[1] We sampled stories only from the selected areas on home pages and from the top story lists, if provided. We took stories daily from the morning and evening slots, alternating between each of the online media on our list. We kept html link for each slot we checked (42). Eight of them could not be retrieved or found later. So, we counted all stories on the selected areas of the available 34 slots and calculated an average of story number per slot for each outlet. We estimated the total number of all stories by multiplying the average number with 42—the total number of slots we covered. This allowed us to figure out the share of our sampled stories in the total number of stories comprising our population.

- Other issues: Compliance to legal provisions and ethical norms of identity protection of the victims in crimes including sexual violence, children in conflict with the law, and people accused of rape; recommendations for case studies; defining the story by thematic criteria of sampling.

Please see Annexes 2B, 2C, 2D and 2E

2.1.4 Coding the samples

A coding team[2] was developed with new members joining it in two rounds to speed up the work. The team adopted online data entry forms developed by two web developers[3]. The web developers also managed the databases and provided outputs according to our requirement.

The coders monitored and measured the selected areas of each outlet and carried out the final sampling of stories. Once the sampled stories were selected and online data entry forms were developed, they started collecting data following the coding indicators under the direction of the principal investigator. Special care was given to coding the indicators which required qualitative assessment.

The principal investigator trained the team through several workshops and one-to-one consultations, as and when needed. The first major workshop was held on 26 June 2021. It was refreshed again in September 2021 after the team was expanded. These aside, the team regularly met once a week.

Each team member began with test coding. Coding on the data entry forms was tested thoroughly and necessary adjustments were made. The training and test runs continued until everyone's understanding reached the same level.

At the beginning of final coding, intercoder reliability was checked in July 2021 for the initial team and in early October for the newcomers. Four stories of each type of media (newspapers, television stations and online portals) were randomly selected for testing intercoder reliability.

2.1.5 Data monitoring and analysis

We first collected the samples from newspapers and television bulletins. By June 2021, the final crop of thematically selected newspaper stories was ready. Sample collection and coding for TV was done later and simultaneously.

The online samples were collected towards the end of the year, followed by coding soon afterwards. This monitoring and data collection process continued till February 2022.

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[2] A K M Atikuzzaman, Atiqur Rahman, Modina Jahan Rime, Muslima Jahan Setu, and Pronab Bhowmik did the main coding, while Umme Rayhana assisted in sampling and space measurement. A K M Atikuzzaman and Atiqur Rahman also assisted significantly in data analysis and report preparation.

[3] Md Jamal Hossain, Senior Manager, MIS and Data Management, BRAC; Ariful Islam, Data Management and Web Developer, Freelancer.

The online data entry forms were developed by the web-based Kobo toolbox. The databases were managed by Microsoft Excel and analysed on SPSS 22.0 version. We corrected and adjusted data entry forms and data quite a few times.

Our analysis for the report followed a simple structure. We analysed the data in eight clusters and four sections. The first section was a comparative analysis of data from all three types of media. The other three sections separately looked into newspaper, television and online sets of data.

2.1.6 Intercoder reliability check

Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) is a widely used reliability index in test-retest, intercoder, and interrater reliability analyses. *Reliability* is defined as the extent to which coding or marking by different coders match.

In other words, it reflects not only the degree of correlation between the coders but also compatibility of their understanding in measurements. Mathematically, reliability represents a ratio of true variance over true variance plus error variance. This means, calculating the rate of matches and mismatches between coding by different coders.

A desirable measure of reliability would incorporate both the degree of correlation and compatibility in measurements. ICC is one index for checking this reliability.[xv]

We selected four stories each from newspaper, television and online samples to calculate ICC. All five of the main coders scored them. We picked their scores of seven different sets of indicators for measuring intercoder reliability. We considered the mean value of multiple coders and the consistency.

The sets of indicators were for:

1. Discerning the story type
2. Assessing basic journalistic qualities of the story
3. Defining the role of the journalists, who are credited by name, in creating the story
4. Defining the clear portrayal of persons in the story
5. Discerning the reach or focus of the story
6. Assessing gender equality and stereotypes in the story
7. Discerning the predominant contents and tones of visuals

Thus, we had 12 stories and 84 indicator sets in total.

SPSS software is widely used to calculate ICC value with 95 percent confidence interval, indicating the strength of consistent responses. The following table shows the intraclass coefficient

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

Intraclass Correlation	95% Confidence Interval	
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
.749	.565	.871

Values less than 0.5 are indicative of poor reliability, values between 0.5 and 0.75 indicate moderate reliability, values between 0.75 and 0.9 indicate good reliability, and values greater than 0.90 indicate excellent reliability.

2.2 Qualitative Study of Cases

- We carried out qualitative study of quite a few stories, selected on the basis of their gender-related performance.
- The qualitative discussion drew from information gathered for the GMR Bangladesh report i.e., from its media survey and semi-structured interviews and formal or informal consultation with journalists and other stakeholders.
- The qualitative discussion also drew from the directions provided by the GG and ideas from the consultative meeting of stakeholders for reviewing it.

Timeline of the study

	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022	May 2022 to September 2022	October 2022 to January 2023
Pre-study planning and test exercises																
Consultation with journalists and experts for indicator setting		18														
Preparing coding sheets for three media																
Sample collection									Online							
Data entry forms developed																

Task																	
Workshop on coding guidelines and data forms				26													
Test coding					▓	▓	▓	Newcomers	Online								
data form corrections				▓	▓	▓			Online								
Inter-coder test					▓	▓	▓	Newcomers	Online								
Data collection					▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓						
Workshop on coding guidelines and data forms (new and old coders)						▓											
Data correction and analysis											▓	▓	▓	▓			
Correction revision finalising tables and figures: 1st draft of the report														▓	▓		
Write up for final draft															▓		

2.3 Limitations

1. The indicators for coding were rather extensive and exhaustive. This made it time-consuming to code the samples and process the data. This also limited the scope of detailed and concentrated analysis of gender-focused issues.

2. The coding indicators had options for comments from coders to help analysis. But coders said, these options could not be fully utilised as they were bogged down by the extensive sets of indicators to code.

3. Some fields like sampling criteria, treatment and special treatment, and scope of the story needed to have fewer or, in some cases, more indicators, as well as specific indicators. The treatment and special treatment indicators, particularly for television, needed to be more precise.

4. Two coders felt, a tiny proportion of the samples did not really fit either of the criterion for thematic sampling. On the other hand, some eligible stories were not included as a sample. The sampling could take in more stories marked by the missed-opportunity factor. The coding of sampling criteria had the option for multiple choices (as opposed to a single one), but coders rarely made use of it. Multiple indicators might have made it possible to better estimate the factor of missed opportunity among the sampled stories.

5. Despite thorough training and intercoder compatibility checking exercises, one coder continued to have a basic misconception, which affected coding of one indicator in one set for newspapers. We ran a random check to find the extent of error but could not correct it. Instead, we noted down the error along with the corresponding table.

6. We maintained a secondary database for the measurement coding. Two stories were assigned to a wrong newspaper in the main database. The mistake was noticed at the last stage of analysis. As it had no impact on the trends, we did not change it but noted down the point along with the corresponding table.

7. To find out the subject matter of the stories, we had intended to pick and rank up to three topics which fit the story best and mark their corresponding categories. Because of a misconception, the online data entry form ranked categories, instead of topics. Our analysis therefore had to be readjusted and could not ascertain the top rank topics.

8. We monitored only two online news portals, which needed to be more. Besides, the monitoring needed to go beyond the homepages.

9. For indicators requiring qualitative assessment, we had opted for coding based on broad and clear perceptions. This we did to avoid complex value judgements and risks of subjectivity. We therefore needed to study more stories qualitatively, as our content coding might have left subtle aspects of gender-insensitivity unmarked.

10. Representation or the nature of participation by women or journalists of non-binary gender could only be discerned for content-creators who got byline credits. Content monitoring cannot really yield much information on this issue. One needs to use tools such as Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focus Group Discussions (FGD) or semi-structured interviews. Our content analysis study did not have these components. We could only try to get some insight from the media survey, semi-structured interviews, formal and informal consultation with stakeholders carried out for the two linked studies (GMR Bangladesh and GG). We also got inputs from notes submitted by the coders. Nonetheless, gaps will be there.

REVIEWING EXISTING LITERATURE

We selected ten content analysis studies on gender and media-related issues in Bangladesh for literature review. We wanted to consult their methodology and check their findings about representation and participation of women in the media establishments and contents.

Almost all of these studies found newsrooms to be overwhelmingly male. The studies also found that women did not get their fair share or proper coverage in news items. None of these studies, however, looked into the issues concerning people of non-binary genders.

1. The Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP), which began in 2000, monitors gender-representation and gender-sensitivity issues as reflected in major news items of one day in many countries throughout the world. Bangladesh has been participating in this exercise since 2005.

    The 2015 monitoring report found that only 18 percent of the news stories of 23 news outlets presented women as subjects or interviewees. The selection comprised newspapers, television and radio stations.

    Women came into stories mostly as narrators of personal experience and eyewitnesses. They rarely came as knowers. Their presence was the lowest in news on politics and governance and highest in news on crime and violence. Women's presence in economic news was noticeably low. Gender stereotypes and derogatory portrayal were detected.[xvi]

    The last global report of the GMMP published in 2021, includes the data from Bangladesh. It shows that overall presence of women as subjects and sources went down by 2 percentage points. However, women's presence in stories on politics, governance and economy increased considerably. The proportion remained less than 25 percent though. The proportion of women's representation in crime stories went down significantly. [xvii]

    Both these two rounds of the GMMP study in Bangladesh found that women appear more frequently as presenters on television and radio.

2. A gender content monitoring in 2021, led by Syed Kamrul Hassan and supported by the BBC Media Action, found that, men got ten times more story credits than did women. Women were far behind men in being quoted or as spokespersons in the stories. Women were largely introduced in relation to their male family members, e.g. by their husband or father. The study had monitored two newspapers, two television stations and two online portals.[xviii]

3. A study on the role of newspapers in resisting sexual harassment found that such stories comprised less than 2 percent of the news. Published in 2018 and conducted by Kamrul Haque, this study monitored seven newspapers for 18 weeks, spread over three years (2008 to 2010).

   Sensational descriptions of sexual harassment were found to be a problem. The study saw a gradual increase in coverage of such stories over the span of its monitoring period.

   Interview with the authorities of the newspapers was another part of the study. It showed that newspapers had no specific policy on reporting sexual harassment issues. Some newspapers had such a provision combined with other policies.[xix]

4. A study on the portrayal of women in the media conducted by the South Asia Centre for Media in Development (SACMID) in 2017 found that only 10 percent news reports covered women. Women appeared more in stories about politics and government activities. The study specified some national and international high-ranking female political leaders as getting more coverage. Gender-related stories covered mostly rape, violence against women, sexual harassment, and suicide. Women's success and positive activities gained very little coverage. Led by Assistant Professor Md. Mamun Abdul Kaioum, the study monitored six news outlets.[xx]

5. A 2017 study on gender representation in Bangladeshi media and its influence on youth found that women as journalists were relatively invisible in the print media. Their presence was also negligible in private broadcast media.

   Led by Professor Jude W.R. Genilo, the study incorporated both content analysis and survey of youth in some localities of Dhaka. The content analysis found three types of portrayal of women in news coverage—a) politicians aged 60 and over, who were found in neutral and medium shot compositions in photographs, b) stars, aged 20 to 39 who were extremely attractive, appealingly attired, usually presented in half or full shots with the whole body visible, c) students, who were victims of sexual offence.

   The survey part of the study found the audience dissatisfied with the portrayal of women in media.[xxi]

6. Professor Mofizur Rahman monitored and analysed media content on women and gender-based violence in 2016. The study found that a few very exceptional cases aside, women were portrayed as victims. More than 10 percent of such stories in newspapers and online portals published photographs of victims. He monitored newspapers, television channels and online portals—five each—over a period of 15 days.[xxii]

7. Professor Robaet Ferdous and Associate Professor Muhammad Anwarus Salam published their study on portrayal of violence against women and children in newspapers in 2015. The content analysis showed that less than 5 percent of the stories related to violence against women or children made the front or the back page. Investigative, in-depth or follow-up stories were rarely carried out. The study monitored five newspapers over seven months (June to December 2011).[xxiii]

8. A study on rural women's representation in news, conducted by Professor Gitiara Nasreen, showed that rural news comprised only about 10 percent of stories in newspapers and on television. Of them, women got only around a 15 percent share. None of the sampled stories challenged gender stereotypes or promoted equality. Professional identities of women were rarely mentioned in the news items. The study covered 10 newspapers, five television channels and one radio.[xxiv]

9. A study by Arifa Sharmin and Robaet Ferdous, published in 2002, focused on the problems related to representation and portrayal of women in newspapers. The study showed that news about women got less importance. Women did not get proper treatment on the front page.

    They were mostly portrayed as victims. Investigative or in-depth stories were very rare. Media coverage of disasters portrayed women as helpless and weak. Newspapers were also more interested in publishing photos of women rather than covering gender-related issues. The study monitored contents of eight newspapers in 2000 and interviewed different stakeholders to pinpoint the problems and recommend measures.[xxv]

10. A study conducted by Sima Moslem and Kamrul Haque of the Press Institute of Bangladesh (PIB) focused on evaluating the photographs published in newspapers. Conducted in 1997 by monitoring 44 newspapers for one month, the study was published in 1999.

    The study found that newspapers published photos more on political issues. Photos on women's rights were rarely published. Besides, newspapers tended to publish photos of an accused before being proven guilty.

    The study also extensively interviewed readers, journalists, and photo journalists across the country. The interviewees thought, newspapers did publish photos of women's rights movements but they also used photos of women to attract readers.[xxvi]

SECTION 4

FINDINGS FROM CONTENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Comparative Findings

<u>Key findings</u>

- Proportions of the thematically selected samples and their analysis find absence or omission to be the first and foremost concern regarding representation of women and non-binary genders in news content.
- The people of non-binary genders were almost invisible even in the thematically favourable samples. The sampled stories had fairly good representation of women, who, however, mostly came as subjects or narrators of personal accounts. Moreover, among the people featured in the stories, men greatly outnumbered women. Not all stories featured people though.
- Gender of content-creators could only be discerned for byline credits, i.e., which provided names. In all three types of media, no item could be credited to a person of non-binary gender. Besides, men greatly outnumbered women—even in TV stories, where women's share in named credits were comparatively better.
- In-depth stories had small or very small shares across all three types of media, indicating a lack of planned and thorough coverage.
- Other concerns were much less present, at least statistically, as analysis of the data on all indicators showed across the three types of media covered in this analysis. There were some variations, especially between television and the other two types of media, namely newspapers and online news portals.
- Though statistically not very significant, the presence of gender-insensitivity and perpetuation of inequality, discrimination or stereotyping in contents is still a harmful trend for major mainstream news outlets. This was better revealed when we studied cases qualitatively.
- Earlier studies have said that there could be a link between gender equality or diversity in newsrooms and generation of gender-sensitive contents. The presence of some sort of ethical guidelines — written, followed and monitored — were also seen to have similar positive impacts.[xxvii]

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This monitoring had to depend on limited data for the gender of content-creators. This data found women content-creators performing better on scores of gender equality and stereotyping in newspapers but in TV stories it was just the opposite. Ironically, TV had more byline-credited women journalists. Online stories had just a handful of named women journalists, so this dimension could not be assessed properly.

Based on comparison with data gathered earlier for the GMR Bangladesh, this content analysis indicates that news outlets with ethical codes or guidelines tend to be less gender-insensitive in their content.

Share and nature of the samples

Our samples covered close to one-third of the designated spaces on newspapers. For TV, this share came down to one-fourth of the total duration of the bulletins. For online news outlets, this share (calculated by story numbers) dropped down to a little over 12 percent only. Please see figure 1.

Figure 1

Media-wise share of thematically sampled stories representing women and hijras
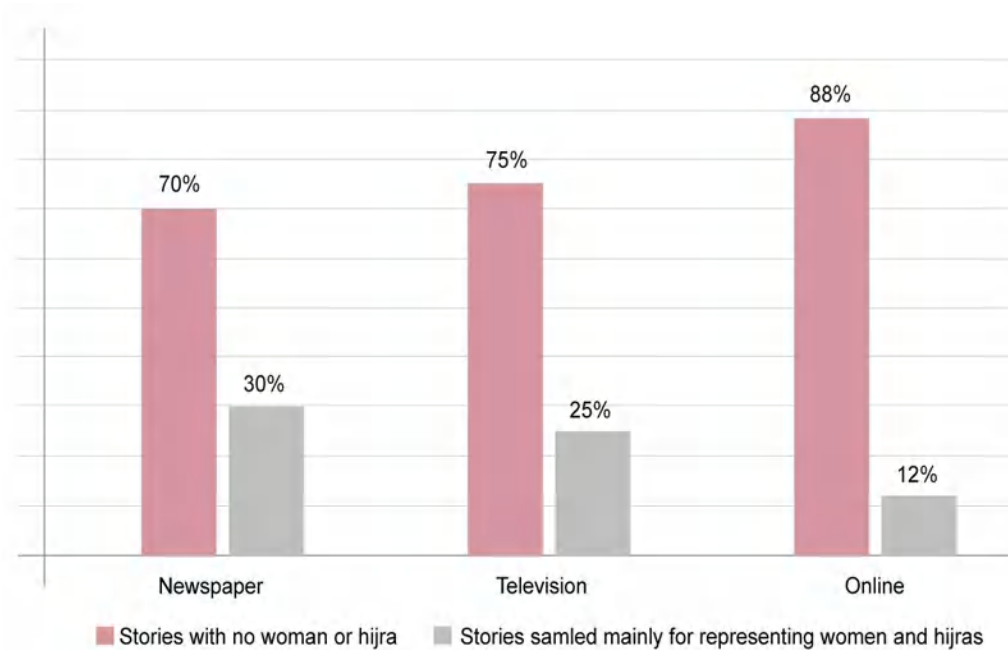
Note: Newspaper stories were measured by space in column/inches. Television stories were measured by duration in seconds. Proportion of online stories were calculated by the number of stories.

This data show that vast areas of news and features, stories outside our thematic sampling, excluded women and more so, the non-binary genders including hijras. This was most pronounced in the online news portals. Additionally, a relatively small proportion of sampled stories could not have included the perspectives of any of these genders either.

For newspapers, we extensively monitored all regular news and feature pages of the day's main edition along with the editorials. For television, we monitored all news and features accumulated on the most significant bulletin of the day.

By contrast, the online samples came from the most important and latest news stories of the day — meaning the stories featured in the homepage during typically high traffic hours, according to anecdotal experience of news managers of online news outlets. This would amount to monitoring the most important stories on newspapers or TV bulletins. The picture might have changed if more layers were monitored. Please see Table 1.

Table 1: Media-wise share of total sample stories

Media	Number of Outlets	Number of sample stories	Share of total sample stories
Newspaper	9	3736	**82.47%**
Television	4	378	**8.34%**
Online	2	416	**9.18%**
Total	15	4530	**100.00%**

While newspapers and television stories were measured by spaces, the online analysis of this phenomenon was based on story counts. Wordcounts of sampled stories, however, suggest they could not have occupied considerable space.

The two broad themes for selecting the sampled stories were, a) representation of women or non-binary gender as creators, subjects, clear presence or significant mention and b) missed opportunities, meaning that women or people of non-binary gender were clearly stakeholders, but contents did not include their perspective, nor their voices.

The bulk of the samples were, however, selected by the first criterion. The second criterion did not even make 5 percent of the samples across media.

Generally speaking, all stories need to explore the perspectives of diverse genders and ensure their fair and appropriate representation. But there are issues, where it would be essentially relevant. If such stories did not fulfil this need, we described the phenomenon as a missed opportunity and took them in our samples.

Even if a story is created by a woman or a person of a non-binary gender, it could miss their perspectives. The gender of journalists could only be judged if they were credited by name. Our samples across media did not have any byline of a non-binary journalist, so far as we could ascertain.

For online news outlets and newspapers, the percentage of bylines for women content-creators was negligible and proportion of stories having their names was rather low. Although still much less than men's, these rates were comparatively higher in TV. Television, therefore, could potentially have more possibility of missed opportunities in the sample.

In our thematically focused samples, people of non-binary genders were absent in TV stories. There were three mentions of non-binary persons in two stories in newspapers and one was interviewed in an online story. Women were visible in about 60-80 percent stories across media and mostly for being involved in an event or issue.

However, among the people featured in the stories, men were more or less 1.5 times higher than women. This ratio was the highest in newspapers, and lowest in online (1.25). Not all stories featured people though.

Clear representation or mention of at least one woman, however, was found most frequently in TV stories, followed by online stories. The newspaper stories lagged a bit behind. Some stories across media might have included a name or voice but missed their perspectives. In other words, even representation may not ensure focused and sensitive attention to gender-based discrimination or deprivation.

Other indicators show, even the sampled stories might not really indicate inclusion or mainstreaming of perspectives of marginalised genders in a focused and sensitive way. Analysis of topics and people's occupation would show a sizeable contribution from stories concerning the female prime minister of Bangladesh, which did not necessarily highlight concerns of gender discrimination or inequality.

The sampled stories reached out to or focused more on all genders together, or men, or they covered general concerns. This phenomenon was more prevalent in print and television stories. Compared to them, online portals had more women-focused stories.

Although not all stories might have relevance for these, reference to gender equality or human rights legislation or policy was an indicator that we checked. This phenomenon was nearly absent in TV stories, and barely present in newspaper and online stories.

Categories and topics of stories

What were the sampled stories about? We used 16 broad categories comprising 121 topics, with a provision for accommodating others outside our list to appropriately ascertain the subject matter of a story. One story could be coded under, at most, three categories (with ranking) and three topics. But the trend shows, the majority of the stories could be marked under one category and even by a single topic.

The subject category most prevalent for the sampled stories, three ranks accumulated, was politics and governance. The prime minister of Bangladesh is a woman, and as our data found, PM stories claimed a considerable share of coverage. This could be one reason why politics and governance had the highest prevalence. The category of gender-based issues took a backseat in all types of media.

For newspapers and online outlets, three categories of crimes and violence (including sexual offence) taken together would probably claim more prevalence than politics and governance. This sadly reflects the reality, considering that violence against women, especially by partners is high in Bangladesh.[xxviii]

For television, however, the prevalence scenario is different and so is the ranking of categories. While politics remains at the top, health and vulnerability come second and third respectively.

The common topics highly prevalent across newspapers, online and TV were: national and local politics, healthcare system and physical violence including murder. Rape or gangrape was one of the top-prevalent topics in newspapers and television, but not in online.

One should keep in mind that the sampling period for online outlets had to be different from that of newspapers and TV and might not have a similar trend of stories on rape. Besides, we had not checked online stories which did not appear on the homepages during the designated timeslots.

The zero-coverage individual topics for newspapers, online and television include sexual violence by husbands. Partner violence, especially if it is sexual in nature, seems to go underreported. The last survey by the government on violence against women (2015) had found that nearly three-fourths of the women who are or have ever been married reported violence by partners at least once in their lifetime. Nearly half had experienced either physical or sexual violence.[xxix]

For newspapers and television bulletins, the monitoring days over the pre-Covid period (2019) were a little less than those covering the pandemic years. For online, all 21 days were much later in the Covid period (end of 2021), when the crisis was subsiding. Compared to newspapers, the proportion of stories which related to COVID-19 were almost double on TV bulletins. Interestingly, a very small proportion of online stories related to Covid. Please see table 2.

Table 2: Media-wise share of total corona-related stories

Media	Number of sample stories	Number of stories related to Coronavirus	Percentage (%)
Newspaper	3736	466	12.47
Television	378	87	23.02
Online	416	26	6.25
Total	**4530**	**579**	**12.78**

As we mentioned, less than 5 percent of the stories were sampled for specifically missing the opportunity to represent the perspectives or voices of women or non-binary genders. Newspapers recorded a small share for such stories, while television and online outlets recorded tiny shares. Going by the rank-1 categories of topics, these missed-opportunity stories across media were on politics and governance, economy and economic activities, development, crime and violence, law and justice, health and education, celebrities, vulnerability, sexual crimes, media and information.

Importance given to the sampled stories

A considerably good share of the samples was allotted front or back pages in newspapers and were at the opening segment in television bulletins. It seems, the stories in our online sample got less importance compared to TV and newspapers.

For online, we only checked the homepages. If a teaser or summary accompanied the headline, we took that as an indication of importance. For technical reasons explained earlier in the 'Methods' section, we could only measure this factor approximately.

In terms of importance, national and local politics was followed by healthcare in newspapers and on TV. While the top topic remained constant, the topic claiming second highest coverage on online was on entertainment issues.

Size of a story, the space it occupies, is one yardstick for gauging its importance. In newspapers, the large majority of the stories were small or smallish, while another considerable proportion was of medium size. The television samples were more on the longer ranges. The online stories were mostly small to medium in size, while a sizeable proportion was longish.

Another yardstick that allows comprehensive assessment of importance given to the stories is to gauge whether it is an in-depth or investigative story, or a follow up or just a spot story generated in an event. In all three types of media, scarcity of in-depth reports is a major concern. While online has a bare minimum share, newspapers are not much better performers. Television however yielded a considerable crop of in-depth stories. This factor can however be open to debate as opinions on what constitutes 'in-depth' may vary.

Healthcare had the most in-depth stories in newspapers and on TV. For online, the topic shifted evenly to national, local and international politics, trade and governance. One coder noted that stories on violence against women were more based on information gathered from the police or court proceedings, rather than through in-depth reporting.

In newspaper and TV samples, daily event-based reports claimed similar overwhelming shares. Both had small shares of follow-up reports.

Online outlets had far lower shares of event-based reports, but higher proportions of follow-up stories. Because of the nature of online, both these types are mostly based on daily events.

Gender sensitivity and journalistic quality

We checked if stories clearly promoted gender equality and challenged stereotypes or did the opposite — promoted inequality and strengthened stereotypes. A fair proportion of all stories on different media were too short or irrelevant for such a judgement. These phenomena appeared the most in newspaper samples and the least in online stories.

Issues concerning equality and stereotyping were not clear in a small section of stories across all media.

One could analyse these four criteria in two groups of positive and negative phenomena. In newspaper samples, the positive indicators were higher. This was the same for online and TV, with the latter showing no negative indicator.

Notes from different coders suggest that it was difficult to ascertain whether there was clear promotion of inequality or stereotypes. On the other hand, coverage concerning women in significantly authoritative positions in an unconventional sector, high-profile women or women celebrities could be marked as breaking stereotypes. The prime minister of Bangladesh was one such position, but this was not the only one. These stories did not always promote equality though, coders noted.

One coder found culture and sport reports often tried to cover women stars in a positive manner. The coder marked several such stories as 'clearly challenging stereotypes'. The coder wrote that when the Bangladesh women's cricket team excelled in South Asian Games 2019, the players received positive and inspirational coverage.

While one cannot rule out subjective judgement, all coders had more than once said, the quality of stories were not bad. At least few clear problems could be discerned.

Stories were scanned for gender-insensitive words or phrases against eight types of problematic words given. Coders noted down additional words, if found. A little more than 10 percent of newspaper and online stories showed such problems. Nearly none of the stories on television used such words.

The most common problem were words unnecessarily denoting male or female genders. Online registered insensitivity in detailed harmful depictions. Across media, additional words further elaborated the problems.

Stories involving crimes under The Prevention of Oppression of Women and Children Act of 2000 strictly mandates absolute protection of the identities of victims or survivors. Sexual violence including rape comprise the major crimes to be tried under this act. The Children Act 2013 mandates absolute protection of a child in conflict or contact with the law.[xxx] Identity protection in all such cases is an ethical mandate too.

Journalism ethics also require protection of identities of persons accused of sexual violence until it's evidential, proven or officially and formally disclosed. Ethics prescribe strict caution against media trial and such cases are especially sensitive.

Overwhelming majority of the stories disregarded these legal and ethical bindings. It was most pronounced in cases of protecting the identity of an accused. One coder however felt, mainstream news outlets avoid graphic description and victim-blaming nowadays.

Journalistic quality of stories was judged broadly, based on the most prominent understanding and an overall impression, since nit-picking details could usher in more subjective conclusions. The majority of the stories did pretty well journalistically, i.e., in terms of story organisation, clarity, impartiality, proper attribution, evidence citing and language.

One coder noted that broadly speaking, stories in mainstream newspapers have achieved a certain level of quality by these yardsticks. There is, however, much room for improvement.

For all three types of media, the highest proportion (less than one-third to more than one-third) of problematic stories suffered from partiality or bias. This problem was most prevalent in television stories.

People in the story

People enter stories as subjects, sources, experts or even as names or nameless references. They provide more than one way of judging gender representation. The people in the stories were checked against their gender, age, occupation, role and portrayal factors.

Across media, women constituted less than half of the people featuring in the stories, although they were represented in a higher proportion of the sampled stories. The presence of non-binary gendered people could be counted on the fingertips. Please see table 3 and table 4.

Table 3: Media-wise people in the story by gender

Media	Total persons	Female	Percent (%)	Male	Percent (%)	Hijra or non-binary	Percent (%)	Gender Unknown	Percent (%)
Newspaper	6331	2514	39.71	3800	60.02	3	0.05	14	0.22
Television	1162	480	41.31	682	58.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
Online	813	361	44.40	450	55.35	1	0.12	1	0.12
Total people in the story	8306	3355	40.39	4932	59.38	4	0.05	15	0.18

Table 4: Media-wise share of stories featuring at least one person by gender against total stories

Media	Number of Stories	Female	Percent (%)	Male	Percent (%)	Hijra or non-binary	Percent (%)	Gender Unknown	Percent (%)	Stories without people	Percent (%)
Newspaper	3736	2132	57.07	2183	58.43	2	0.05	12	0.32	683	18.28
Television	378	306	80.95	269	71.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	3.97
Online	416	287	68.99	265	63.70	1	0.24	1	0.24	52	12.50
Total	4530	2725	60.15	2717	59.98	3	0.07	13	0.29	750	16.56

* The table denotes number of stories. In some cases, at least one female, male, hijra or unknown person could feature in the same story.

Females came more as subjects and pathetically less as spokespersons or experts. They were shown more often as victims and caregivers. Females, however, also appeared as strong leaders or achievers, which could indicate an influence of the female prime minister of Bangladesh.

Across media, age and occupation were mentioned more often when it concerned women. Men outnumbered women as politicians. Nearly all prime ministers appearing in the sampled stories were female. Although the share of stories with prime ministers is less than 10 percent, this raises the coverage of politics and governance issues.

The presence of females is far higher amongst the students, homemakers, children or youth and ready-made garment (RMG) workers in news stories. Males have a higher presence amongst the police, security personnel, business persons and such occupations.

The highest share of people in the entertainment world is in online stories. Newspapers also covered them considerably. Their presence is much less on television, presumably because TV has special programmes on entertainment.

Stories sometimes had long lists of names usually towards the end. These referred to people present or speaking at an event, a group voicing protests, or people in similar roles. We wanted to check their gender representation, since this marks another aspect of inclusion. Across media, the majority of people included in these lists were male.

Bylines and story credits

Gender identification of content-creators was only possible if they were given byline credits. Therefore, their gender was mostly presumed from the names published, but coders generally checked in case of confusion.

While stories with bylines constituted between 10 and 15 percent of the online and newspaper stories respectively, this was close to 90 percent for television. Please see table 5.

Table 5: Media-wise share of stories with bylines

Media	Number of sampled stories	Number of stories with bylines	Percentage (%)
Newspaper	3736	556	14.88
Television	378	326	86.24
Online	416	42	10.10
Total	4530	924	20.40

Male journalists outnumbered females by a wide margin in newspaper and online named credits or bylines. Although the proportion of female creators was better in television, they were still lower than men.

No journalist of a non-binary gender could be found. It is difficult to discern one's gender from the name only. However, the media survey conducted earlier for GMR Bangladesh under this project also had not found any non-binary person employed as a journalist. Please see table 6 and table 7.

Table 6: Media-wise byline credits by gender

Media	Total byline credits	Female	Percent (%)	Male	Percent(%)
Newspaper	623	95	15.25	528	84.75
Television	347	119	34.29	228	65.71
Online	44	3	6.82	41	93.18
Total byline credits	1014	217	21.40	797	78.60

Table 7: Media-wise at least one named content-creator by gender in stories with bylines

Media	Total byline stories	Female	Percent (%)	Male	Percent (%)	Stories without named credits	Percent (%)
Newspaper	556	93	16.73	477	85.79	3180	85.12
Television	326	119	36.50	210	64.42	52	13.76
Online	42	3	7.14	39	92.86	374	89.90
Total	924	215	23.27	726	78.57	3606	79.60

*The table denotes number of stories with bylines. None of the persons credited in bylines were hijras or of uncertain genders. In some cases, females and males shared bylines.

A single story can potentially have several credits — reporters/writers, editors, contributors or photographers. Content-creators credited by name were overwhelmingly reporters. Among the reporters, men outnumbered women by 13 to 1 in online portals and 5 to 1 in newspapers.

In television, however, women reporters accounted for almost half the byline credits for reporting. Besides they were credited as anchors and for their voice-overs. Incidentally, TV samples showed no problems concerning promotion of inequality or stereotypes. The credit for performing well on counts of promoting equality and challenging stereotypes, however, goes to the male reporters.

Anchors were checked separately as per entire bulletins. The female to male ratio among the anchors were 09:11. The proportion of males were more pronounced among the anchors, who were middle-aged in appearance.

In general, stories from districts were low in proportion in the samples. District news comprised less than 10 percent of our TV samples. In cases of online and newspapers, it ranged from around one-fifth to around one-fourth of the samples. Both these types of media have special pages or tabs for district news. Television, too, has similar provisions, but that comes as a separate bulletin, usually once a day. Relatively few district stories find space in regular news bulletins, especially in the primetime ones.

Across media, female content-creators were credited for far fewer district stories.

What visuals show

People register visuals before reading or listening. They stand out and leave lasting impressions. Stereotyping, sexual objectification and other harmful portrayals have stronger impact as visuals.

The sampled stories featured many photographs. For the television samples, continuing video images were generally regarded as one visual. Besides coding visuals separately, photographs of people were checked separately for portrayal or presentation issues.

In newspapers and television stories, images of individual women were significantly more than those of men. They underscore some interesting pseudo contrasts. For example, photographs depicting happy and positive images of women were more frequent in newspapers and online. Visuals of people crying or lamenting were mostly of women, except in television. So were images of exposed body and sexually provocative shots (none on TV though). Images of strong, fighting, or powerful people too mostly featured females. One is reminded of the prime minister phenomenon. But such images were not high in number.

Interestingly, visuals across newspapers, television stations or online news portals were recorded more to be promoting gender equality and challenging stereotypes and rarely doing the opposite. The total number of such visuals were reasonably small though.

But one needs to judge the predominant contents and tone of visuals comprehensively, by checking and comparing all indicators. While generally, the larger proportion of visuals seem not to be blatantly problematic, there are subtle harmful phenomena. Qualitative case study is a more appropriate tool to analyse that.

Highlights of performance by individual media houses

This analysis is provided along with the findings of each media type separately.

4.2 Newspapers

Share and nature of the samples

The sampled stories covered 30 percent of the space for news items (news hole) on the selected pages. They were 3736 in number. Our analysis of the sample is mainly based on the number of stories.

The data show that stories outside our thematic sampling, which occupied 70 percent of the news space, excluded women and more so, the non-binary genders. Additionally, a small proportion of samples could also not have included the perspectives of any of these genders.

In total, 96 percent of our sampled stories had representation of women and very few non-binary people. They featured as creators or stories clearly included their perspectives, voices or names. Only 4 percent, 165 stories, were sampled as missed opportunity—the second sampling criterion.

The gender of content-creators could only be determined for those who had been given byline credits. Only 95 women, and no non-binary person, had been credited by name. Although stories produced by women too could be afflicted by 'missed opportunity', the proportion would be negligible.

So, one could conclude that the overwhelming bulk of the samples did ensure representation or mention of female or non-binary gender.[1] In our thematically focused samples, hijras featured in two stories. But at least one woman featured in close to 60 percent of the stories.

However, among the people featured in the stories, men were 1.5 times higher than women. Not all stories featured people though. The women came mostly as subjects. Some of the stories might have included a name or voice but missed their perspectives.

In other words, even representation may not necessarily ensure gender-equal or gender-sensitive focus in coverage. For example, one in every four stories reached out to women or persons of non-binary genders. The rest reached out either to all genders or men or had a general focus.

On another front, very few stories referred to gender equality or human rights regulation or policies. One should keep in mind though, that this reference may not be applicable to perhaps many news stories.

Categories and topics of stories

Politics and governance, the most prevalent subject category comprising all three ranks, was a feature of about one in every five stories. The prime minister of Bangladesh is a woman, who receives considerable media coverage. The stress on politics and governance was to some extent inevitable.

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[1] Two coders, however, felt a small share of the sampled stories did not fit either of the two sampling criteria.

The second most prevalent was the category which grouped topics of crime, violence, antisocial activities and accidents. Sexual crimes were marked separately and so were conflicts within family—the category grouping various forms of crime and violence. These three categories combined, crime would probably top the list.

The third most prevalent category comprised stories on celebrities, sport or lifestyle. This was closely followed by health. In comparison, gender-based issues were touched upon by only 81 stories.

It would be interesting to compare categories marked as rank-1. They emphasise the trend discussed. For example, only 49 stories had gender-based issues as their main subject.

Lists of most and least prevalent individual topics present a more nuanced picture. For example, while national and local politics remain at the top, the sample also shows a consistent presence of entertainment and celebrity news. Rape or gangrape and women's political role joins the top-ten list of topics.

There were 12 least prevalent topics and all of them were covered by one or two stories. Five topics had not been touched at all. These included partner violence, sex trafficking and female-headed households.

About 12 percent stories in the sample were related to coronavirus. More than half of these stories were on healthcare, while nearly one in ten stories covered issues related to poverty and its alleviation measures. The only topic on this list, which had clear gender implications included garment industry issues.

The small share of stories which missed perspectives or voices of women or non-binary gender, despite them being clear stakeholders, covered a few important issues. Going by the rank-1 categories of topics, large shares of these missed opportunity stories were on politics and governance, economy and economic activities, health, and development. Other subject categories included crime, education, celebrities, security law and justice, vulnerability and sexual crimes.

Importance given to the sampled stories

More than one-third of the sampled stories were on front and back pages. Nearly the same proportion appeared on regular news pages. Culture and entertainment led among the beat pages (11%), while shares were meagre for business and sport pages.

The topics most frequent on front and back pages were related to national and local politics. National and local politics was frequent in general news pages as well. Healthcare, the second most frequent topic, showed the same trend.

Rape and gangrape stories had smaller shares on the front and back pages, but this made up close to half the total stories on these issues. They had similar smaller share in the general news pages as well. However, their share in district news pages was slightly higher and these issues claimed a good share of the editorials.

Stories on physical violence (by people outside the family) including murder, made to the front, back and news pages with similar ratios. These also featured in the district news pages and claimed a fair share of editorials.

Interestingly, stories concerning law and justice were less frequent on front, back and district news pages.

More than three-fourths of the stories got single or double-column headlines — a standard treatment. Only two percent of the stories got five-column treatment or more. In total, 26 stories made banner headlines.

The highest number of banners covered topics related to celebrities (not in sport), and entertainment. Topics that were particularly significant from the gender equality perspective, rarely or never made the banner. Nearly one-fifth of the stories got multiple special treatments — about three per story.

More than half the samples were very small or smallish, occupying 10 or less column-inches. Next in prevalence were medium-sized stories. Around a hundred stories occupied more than 40 column-inches.

The type of a story comprehensively indicates how much importance it is given. Three in every four stories routinely covered daily events, compared to which, follow-up stories were far fewer. Even fewer were in-depth stories (fractionally less than 5 percent), which mostly appeared on front, back and news pages.

The most frequent topic covered in-depth was healthcare. The other top topics, though much less frequent, were national and local politics, entertainment, literacy and, urban infrastructure and transports. Women's political role saw nine in-depth reports.

In comparison to the relatively highly covered topics, issues such as sexual harassment, rape, abduction and physical violence within or outside the family were rarely covered in-depth. The missed-opportunity factor for in-depth stories was higher than it was for all stories combined.

Gender sensitivity and journalistic quality

Around 80 percent of the stories were not eligible for a check on gender-equality or stereotype. A small proportion could not be judged clearly. Around one in ten stories clearly challenged stereotypes or promoted equality, the former group being significantly larger.

Interestingly, far fewer stories clearly promoted inequality or strengthened stereotypes. Headlines show similar patterns.

The positive trends were most pronounced in features and analytical pieces, followed by reports on daily events and editorials. It was low for in-depth and follow-up reports. Interestingly, negative trends too were most pronounced in features.

Stories using gender-insensitive words or phrases were relatively small in number. However, all newspapers had at least a few problematic stories. The most prevalent type is use of male-denoting words unwarrantedly, followed by words denoting female or non-binary genders unwarrantedly.

Coders found a good number of words, other than those provided in the coding list. The number of stories with such new words are more than a hundred and the words exemplify wide dimensions of insensitivity. These are provided at the end of the relevant table in Annex 3.

Stories involving sexual violence and children in conflict with the law are crucial tests for gender sensitivity. The relevant samples badly failed these tests.

Absolute protection of identities of victims or survivors in crimes covered by the Prevention of Repression Act 2000 has not been maintained in more than half of the relevant stories. These crimes include sexual violence. Identities of more than 80 percent of persons accused of committing sexual violence have been fully exposed.

Identities of children in conflict with the law have been protected absolutely in half of the relevant stories. This protection is mandated by the Children Act 2013.

In general, significantly more stories came across as being journalistically good rather than bad. Stories performed best in use of language, followed by availability of supporting information and clarity. Stories lacked most in impartiality (28%). Near about the same proportion of stories had problems with clarity.

People in the story

In total 6,331 persons featured in the sampled stories. Females made up 40 percent, while only three persons were of non-binary gender. There were 14 persons, whose gender identity could not be ascertained.

While women accounted for 40 percent of the people, they featured in a higher percentage of stories. The three hijras appeared in two stories as spokespersons and narrators of personal experience.

More than half the people came into the stories as subjects with a female to male ratio of 56:44. Other than this role, incidentally present, or irrelevantly photographed females outnumbered males. In the last case, photographs irrelevant to the story were only of females.

About 11 percent of females came as spokespersons, while 6 percent were experts. Female to male ratio for spokespersons was 15:84 and that for experts or commentators was 23:75. The rest comprised either people of non-binary gender or whose gender could not be ascertained.

Slightly less than 10 percent were included on account of their personal experiences — nearly 60 percent of them being males.

The data show close to three-fourths of the people being directly or indirectly quoted. The female to male ratio was 32:68. There were some coding errors for two newspapers, which had some influence on the results.

Only women were portrayed as mothers (29) and sexual objects (6). Other ways of portrayal, where females outnumber males, include victims, survivors, vulnerable and caregivers. Mid shots, full body shots and portraits of females were much more prevalent than those of males.

Interestingly, portrayal of a strong personality, a leader or an achiever featured more women than men. This is perhaps because of the stories of Bangladesh's female prime minister. Almost a tenth of the stories featured a prime minister.

Almost all persons portrayed as a knower were males. Other portrayals with a higher male share include criminals, negative role models and immoral individuals.

Age was given in less than 1,000 cases, with over half of them being women. The largest group (one-third) of these people were 19-34 years. Men outnumbered women in this group. For the younger people, however, females were significantly higher.

Occupations of much less than 20 percent were not mentioned, and more than half of them were females. By occupation, the largest group was politicians with a female to male ratio at 44:56. The second largest group were people in showbiz with females commanding a higher presence at 61:39. Understandably, 87 percent instances of prime ministers' mention are females, as most such stories featured the Bangladeshi premier.

Other occupations, where share of females is disproportionately higher than males include homemakers, students, children or youth, and RMG workers. Occupations where share of males is significantly higher include police, military or security personnel, factory workers (other than RMG workers), science and technology, religious figures, local government representatives, ministers and MPs, teachers, judicial and legal professionals, criminals, social workers, business persons, academicians, public servants, and doctors.

The pattern of prevalence of occupations coincide with that of story subjects discussed earlier.

Stories with long lists of names towards the end further highlight absence of females or non-binary persons. Nearly 80 percent of these lists were overwhelmingly male, while about a tenth had some gender balance.

Bylines and story credits

Gender of content-creators could be ascertained with byline credits, which accounted for about 15 percent of the content. Around 17 percent byline credits belonged to females. No content-creator could be identified as being of a non-binary gender. Nor did the coders register any confusion in ascertaining the gender of the journalists credited in bylines.

A single story could mention several people in credits as writers, editors, contributors or photojournalists. There was one case, where a male got double credit in the same story.

Most of the bylines belonged to reporters or writers, of whom women constituted less than one-fifth. Greater proportions of women journalists dealt with issues of equality and stereotyping positively. They did not do anything negative on these counts. Males on the other hand, scored worse.

Close to two-thirds of the sampled stories were national in scope, while a much smaller proportion were local news stories from districts. Female content-creators who got bylines, covered mostly national stories. Even there, they accounted for less than a fourth of their male counterparts.

Less than 10 percent women did local (district) stories. Women journalists covered health-related stories most. They also covered politics and governance, celebrity, economic activities and such diverse issues but the number of stories is very low.

One-third story credits went to unnamed 'staff reporters'. Desk credits got a share of around 15 percent. Compared to the proportion of district correspondents, stories from the districts were of a higher proportion.

What visuals show

Less than 4 percent of the sample were stand-alone photographs or visuals. In addition, 43 percent of the stories came with photographs. Thus, nearly half the stories featured photographs or other images.

The total number of images stood at 1,932. Share of individual women were close to triple than that of men. Among the images of groups of people, however, male-dominated photos were double that of female-dominated photos. There was one non-binary individual and one such group.

Checking against a set of indicators, nearly one-fourth of the images depicted no notable elements. People were shown in mid shots in nearly one-third of the photographs. Five percent of the images clearly promoted gender equality or challenged stereotypes, while clear promotion of inequality or stereotypes was rare. But as other indicators suggest, subtle promotion could be there.

In total, 21 photos showed exposed bodies, physical intimacy or were sexually provocative. Only three of them depicted balanced groups. All others were of females. Some 98 images promoted gender equality or challenged stereotypes. They overwhelmingly showed women, while a good proportion showed balanced groups.

The female to male ratio of happy positive individual images is 41:09. The ratio is more balanced for group photos. The one photo of non-binary people is a group photo of a demonstration.

In total, 31 images showed crying or lamenting individuals and groups. The individuals are overwhelmingly females and so are the groups. Images showing victims are mostly of females. But the groups are more balanced. Images of females shown as strong, powerful, sporty or defiant are triple those of men. Coders note that these photos were often of the prime minister of Bangladesh. In cases of groups, the exact opposite is found.

Not all photographs, especially those in entertainment stories, had captions. Nearly ninety percent of the captions have no relevance for gender equality or stereotypes. In total only 187 captions do have such relevance. Captions clearly promoting equality or challenging stereotypes far outnumbered those doing the opposite.

Highlights of performance by newspapers

Sampled stories in *Naya Diganta* occupied the largest space in total. *Prothom Alo* and *Manabzamin* were close followers.

The share of space occupied by samples of a newspaper against that outlet's news hole was the highest for *Manabzamin*. This was followed by *Prothom Alo.* The share was much smaller for *Naya Diganta*.

Among the regional dailies, this share was the highest for *Sylheter Dak*, although only one-fourth of its news hole. Sampled stories in the other three regional dailies accounted for less than a fifth of their news space. *Purbanchal* from the southwest city of Khulna and *Sonali Sangbad* from the northern city of Rajshahi had the lowest share (17 percent).

Finding printed or online issues of the dailies proved to be difficult, especially during the Covid pandemic. The four regional dailies were more irregular. We could not find one issue of *Purbanchal* for one of our sampled monthly slot.

In general, all the dailies cut down pages during the Covid period. Usually, regional dailies have less pages and shorter stories compared to national ones. That trend is evident from the page distribution of stories, the total number of stories per newspapers, and from the trend of story lengths.

On another front, *Naya Diganta* claimed the highest share of the sampled stories in terms of number. It was followed by *Prothom Alo* and *Manabzamin*. Regional dailies *Purbokone* and *Sylheter Dak* surpassed two other national dailies in this score. *Purbanchal* and *Sonali Sangbad* contributed the least number of stories. Page-wise distribution of *Purbokone* was similar to that of a national daily.

While the scope of stories for all national newspapers was largely national, this was 90 percent for *Naya Diganta*, far higher than the others. This scope was pronouncedly high even in one local daily (*Sonali Sangbad)*. In the other three regional dailies, local news claimed the highest share.

The percentage of in-depth stories was the highest in *Prothom Alo*. It was followed by *Naya Diganta* and *Manabzamin*. The percentage of follow-up stories was the highest in *Manabzamin*, followed by *Purbanchal* and *Naya Diganta*.

The sampled stories in *Bangladesh Pratidin* had the highest proportion of celebrity news, followed by *Prothom Alo*. For sexual crimes, *Purbanchal* came first, followed by *Bangladesh Pratidin*. The coder for *Naya Diganta* however mentioned that the paper carried many stories on rape and sexual violence, especially as long compilations. Gendered issues had the highest share and number of stories in *Sonali Sangbad*.

Dhaka Tribune had the highest share of tiny stories in its sampled stories. *Naya Diganta* and *Prothom Alo* led in terms of the number of such stories. The share of journalistically acceptable stories, broadly speaking, were more among the sampled stories of *Manabzamin, Bangladesh Pratidin, Purbanchal* and *Prothom Alo*. *Purbokone*, *Sonali Sangbad* and *Dhaka Tribune* had the highest shares of stories that were deemed impartial.

Notably, *Dhaka Tribune* gives more byline credits compared to its number of stories. Share of byline female content-creators is also the highest in *Dhaka Tribune*, followed by *Bangladesh Pratidin* and *Manabzamin*. *Dhaka Tribune* led the table in terms of number of stories followed by *Prothom Alo*,

Manabzamin and then *Bangladesh Pratidin*. Proportion of female byline credits were nil in *Sonali Sangbad* and *Sylheter Dak*. There was just one female byline in *Purbokone* and two in *Naya Diganta*.

Purbanchal, *Purbokone*, *Bangladesh Pratidin* and *Dhaka Tribune* had female representation in over 65 percent of their stories featuring at least one person. This proportion ranged from 53 percent (*Naya Diganta*) to 85 percent (*Purbanchal*). From another perspective, *Manabzamin* led by the number of stories, followed by *Prothom Alo* and *Naya Diganta*.

The share of celebrities and media professionals amongst people in the story was the highest in *Bangladesh Pratidin followed by Purbokone* and *Manabzamin*. *Bangladesh Pratidin* led in number of such stories too, followed by *Manabzamin* and *Prothom Alo*. The presence of prime ministers as persons is higher in proportion in regional newspapers.

Dhaka Tribune performed best on counts of equality and challenging stereotypes. *Naya Diganta* and *Prothom Alo* followed closely. *Bangladesh Pratidin* and *Purbokone* had reasonably good shares of such stories.

Proportions of stories using words with sexual innuendos, though low in number, were the highest in *Sylheter Dak*, *Sonali Sangbad*, *Purbanchal*, *Manabzamin* and *Purbokone*. Five percent stories in *Purbanchal* used words defining gender roles without context.

Photos of single females, far more than those of males, were in significant proportions in *Bangladesh Pratidin*, *Purbanchal*, *Purbokone*, and *Manabzamin*. Types of photographs which overwhelmingly showed females in probable questionable light were found more in *Bangladesh Pratidin*, *Purbokone*, *Dhaka Tribune*, *Prothom Alo*, *Naya Diganta*, *Manabzamin*.

Except for *Prothom Alo* all other newspapers had a high proportion of stories (one-third to nearly cent percent) not absolutely protecting identities of women and children in cases, where it is so mandated by law. For *Prothom Alo* this was 17 percent. Identity protection of children in situations mandated by the Children Act shows a roughly similar pattern.

4.3 Television stations

Four television stations, 21 days, 84 primetime bulletins
[For tables, please see Annex 4]

Share and nature of the samples

The sampled stories covered one-fourth time of the total duration of primetime bulletins. They numbered 378. Our analysis of the sample is mainly based on the number of stories.

The data show that stories outside our thematic sampling, which occupied three-fourths of the total duration of bulletins, excluded women and the non-binary genders. Additionally, a sizeable but

relatively small proportion of sampled stories could also not have included the perspectives of any of the marginalised genders.

Of the total number of sampled stories, 98 percent had representation of women but not of hijras. The stories featured women as creators or stories clearly included their perspectives, voices or names. Barely 2 percent, six stories, were sampled as missed opportunity—the second sampling criterion.

The gender of content-creators could only be determined for those who had been given byline credits. Unlike newspapers or online outlets, an overwhelming bulk of the stories had byline credits. There was no content credited to a non-binary creator.

The share of females getting bylines and their stories, though nearly half than that of men, constituted about one-third of the TV samples. These stories by females could have the missed-opportunity factor and the proportion could be sizeable. However, it was small in the sample.

Our thematically focused samples had no story featuring a hijra or any people of non-binary genders. But at least one woman featured in slightly more than 80 percent of the stories.

However, among the people featured in the stories, men were 1.4 times higher than women. Not all stories featured people though. The women came mostly as narrators of personal experience or as subjects. Some of the stories might have included a name or voice but missed their perspectives.

In other words, even representation may not necessarily ensure gender-equal or gender-sensitive focus in coverage. For example, the reach of one in every five stories was women. The rest reached out either to all genders together or men, or had a general focus.

On another front, only one story referred to gender equality or human rights regulation or policies. This reference, however, may not be applicable to perhaps many news stories.

Categories and topics of stories

The subject category most prevalent for the sampled stories comprising all three ranks was again Politics and Governance. It touched upon nearly one-fourth of the stories. The prime minister of Bangladesh is a woman, and gets considerable media coverage. Moreover, the state-run BTV was included in our sample of television channels. The stress on politics and governance was to some extent inevitable.

Closely following in subject category was health. Vulnerabilities and rights was the next category. Right behind were stories comprising crime, violence and accidents. Sexual crimes were marked as a separate category, claiming less than a tenth of the stories. Both education and gender-based issues had a meagre share. Categories marked as rank-1 support the cumulative trend discussed.

Lists of most and least covered topics give a more nuanced picture. For example, healthcare systems and national and local political issues switched places. Of the vulnerability and rights category, the most prevalent topic concerned cultural rights. Economic policy, budget and state of the economy claimed a similar prominence. Crime-related topics comprised physical violence including murder, rape, and police custody and prison. Only a handful of stories covered gender-based issues.

Least prevalent topics numbered 27 and each was covered by one story only. As many as 47 topics had not been touched at all. These included rape and murder, sexual violence by partner, sexual violence against children, reproductive health, women's participation in economy, domestic workers, war, rights of non-binary sexual minorities, sex workers, female-headed households, and stories on academic achievement.

In the 21 days covered, nearly one in four stories were related to coronavirus. Nearly three-fourths of these stories were on healthcare. The topics on this list, which had clear gender implications included primary and secondary education, lockdown, poverty alleviation measures, social protection and special allowances.

The tiny share of stories which missed to cover perspectives or voices of women or non-binary persons, despite them being clear stakeholders, covered a few important issues. Going by the rank-1 categories of topics, these comprised politics and governance, development, law and justice, and media and information.

Importance given to the sampled stories

More than 40 percent of the stories appeared in the first part of the bulletins (10-12 minutes). A large majority of the stories were aired within the first two parts of the bulletins.

The topics most frequent in the first part of the bulletins comprised issues related to national and local politics. Healthcare, the second most frequent topic in the first part of the bulletin, led the latter segments of the bulletins. Other topics in the first part, in order of frequency, included physical violence including murder, economic policy, epidemic (other than Covid and HIV/AIDS), rape and women's movement. Stories concerning law and justice system were very few and almost all of them were aired in the first segment of the bulletins.

Less than one-fifth of the sampled stories were relatively small, up to 1 minute in duration. The bulk of the stories were medium to fairly long. Nine stories (2 percent) exceeded 4 minutes.

A little less than half of the sampled stories were packages. A package signifies special treatment, though it may not be in-depth. One in five stories made headlines. Two became lead news in every five bulletins that we monitored. Close to half of the stories were OOV — out of vision (meaning voiced over) — with recorded footage, sound or bites. These aside, the duration pattern of the stories show that the thematically sampled stories were not ignored.

Packages claim longer durations and could combine a number of diverse elements. We checked the primary or rank-1 categories of topics for packages. Close to one-fourth of the packages primarily dealt with health and healthcare. National and local politics followed at a considerable distance.

The type of coverage comprehensively indicates how much importance it is given. Close to three-fourths of the stories were daily event reports. Follow-up stories were far fewer, whereas in-depth stories, although very few, claimed a larger share (9 percent) than that in newspapers. The bulk of them were in the last parts of the bulletins.

The most frequent topic covered in-depth was healthcare. The other top topics, very few in frequency, included economic policy and strategy, national and international trade, physical violence by partner including murder, education, street life, and disaster-related stories.

In comparison, topics like sexual violence or dowry did not get any in-depth attention. Only one in-depth story could be classified as missing opportunities for gender equality.

Gender sensitivity and journalistic quality

Around three-fourths of the stories were not eligible for a gender-equality or stereotype check. Of the rest, no television story could be perceived as clearly supporting inequality or stereotypes. The prime minister factor becomes more pronounced in these two aspects of television story, especially on the state-run BTV, as coders noted.

The positive trends were most pronounced in daily event reports but low in features and in-depth stories. While one cannot rule out subjective judgement, all coders had more than once said, the quality of stories were not bad. At least few clear problems could be discerned.

Only two stories used gender-insensitive words or phrases. One used male denoting words unwarrantedly. The other phrase — *bibostro kore* (clothes were stripped off) — was repeated quite a few times in a story on sexual and physical violence.

Stories involving sexual violence and children in conflict with the law are crucial tests for gender sensitivity. The relevant sampled stories failed these tests.

Absolute protection of identities of victims or survivors of crimes covered by the Prevention of Repression Act 2000 have not been maintained in more than one-fourth of the relevant stories. These crimes include sexual violence. Identities of more than 80 percent people accused of sexual violence have been fully exposed.

Identities of children in conflict with the law have been protected absolutely in half of the relevant stories. This protection is mandated by the Children Act 2013.

A majority of the stories did not have much problem journalistically. However, the two coders marking journalistic quality differed on this point. They also differed in their marking of impartiality in a story.

The one who did *Somoy TV* and the state-run *Bangladesh Television* (*BTV*), recorded markedly higher positive trends compared to the other coder who checked *Independent Television* and *Jamuna Television*.

The coder for *Somoy* and *BTV* noted that broadly speaking *Somoy TV* stories were mostly okay. As for *BTV*, the coder found, it mostly broadcast simple positive stories about activities of the government and its leaders or officials.

These stories were not done badly, rather the problem lied in the news agenda, the coder noted. Partiality entered at the agenda-setting stage. Critical issues that may need diverse voices and views, were simply ignored.

Stories performed best in language. The two coders, more or less, agreed on language-related indicators. Stories lacked most in impartiality (more than one-third). About one-fifth of the stories had problems with clarity.

People in the story

In total, 1162 persons featured in the sampled stories. Females made up 41 percent, while there was no non-binary person or anyone whose gender identity could not be ascertained. Any one story could potentially accommodate more than one person. Nearly all stories featured people.

Women were sparsely spread across a greater number of stories, while men were concentrated in a lesser number of stories. Hijras were nowhere in the scene though.

People were included in TV stories mostly for their personal experiences (nearly 40 percent). The female to male ratio was 43:57. About one-fifth of the people were subjects with female to male ratio at 66:34. The share of experts or commentators amongst the people was about the same, but the female to male ratio plunged down—18:82. The representation of women as spokespersons was somewhat better. In fact, three-fourths of the women came in stories for their personal experiences and as story subjects.

The data shows more than three-fourths of the people being directly or indirectly quoted in the story. The female to male ratio was 37:63. Around one-tenth was portrayed as leaders and achievers, and the same share of people was depicted as strong or positive role models. In both categories, more than three-fourths were females. This perhaps reflects an influence of the country's female prime minister.

Other ways of portrayal, where share of females is higher than that of males include victims and caregivers. Males were overwhelmingly higher in portrayal as criminals. Mid shots, full body, and video images did not show any remarkable gender-bias. Portraits however were overwhelmingly of males (70%).

Age could be ascertained for nearly all the people from their appearance — more than half were women. The largest group (one-third) of these people looked 50-64 years of age. Men were nearly three times in number than women in this group. The second largest age group was 35-49 years, where the share of women increased. For the younger looking people, females were higher in proportion. The same is true for the elderly.

Occupations of nearly 30 percent people were not mentioned. Less than half were females. By occupation, the largest group was of politicians, the female to male ratio being 28:72.

The second largest group was prime ministers, accounting for less than 10 percent stories. Close to half of the PM stories came courtesy to the *BTV*. The *BTV* stories also accommodated MPs and ministers more. In the sampled TV stories, all the PMs were marked as women.

Females outnumbered males as students. This trend was higher for children or young people. A stark difference from the newspapers and online portals could be marked in the share of people in showbiz. Less than 40 persons were of this profession, and men were more than double in number than women.

This too, gives an opposite picture from newspapers and online outlets. Television mostly covers entertainment in programmes other than news.

Other occupations, where share of females was disproportionately higher than males included homemakers and RMG workers. Occupations where share of males were significantly higher, included police, military or security personnel, judicial and legal professionals, ministers and MPs, business persons, criminals, doctors, academicians, and local government representatives.

The pattern of the occupations of people in the story goes with the story subjects as discussed earlier.

Stories with long lists of names towards the end also show less presence of the female or non-binary people. More than half of these lists were overwhelmingly male, while a quarter had some gender balance. The rest of the lists were female-dominated.

Bylines and story credits

Gender of content-creators could only be marked for byline credits, which constituted 86 percent of the TV content. Almost 9 in every 10 content-creators were credited by name. Around one-third of them were females. This was much greater than the rate in newspapers, and phenomenally higher than that found in online outlets. No content-creator could be identified as non-binary, nor did the coders register any confusion over their gender identity.

One story could generate several credits as writers, editors, contributors, or photojournalists. No byline creator took a double role.

Nearly all the content-creators credited by name were reporters or writers. Analysis shows, slightly more than one-third of them were females. Even then they were less than half of their male counterparts. Notably, the few camerapersons named, were all males.

Ages of one-fifth of the content-creators could be judged by their appearance. All of them belonged to 19-49 age group. Males were double the females.

Interestingly, greater proportions of male journalists dealt with issues of equality and stereotyping positively. Neither males nor females did anything negative on these counts.

Close to eight in every ten of the sampled stories were national in scope, whereas less than one-tenth was local stories from districts. Female content-creators who got bylines, covered mostly national stories. They rarely did district stories.

One-fifth of them got credited for international stories. This could mean a presence of female creators in international original stories, but more probably, this indicates women creators doing desk jobs.

From another perspective, named female content-creators overwhelmingly outnumbered their male counterparts in international stories outside the sub-continental region only. In national and district stories, as well as in regional international stories, male credits claimed overwhelming shares.

Women journalists covered health-related stories most. They also covered national and international politics and governance, cultural rights issues, economic policies, crime and rape stories.

Almost all the other credits went to unnamed district correspondents. Compared to the meagre share of district stories, credits to local correspondents, however, were more in proportion. This is because they sometimes get credits for providing information and visuals.

The total of 84 bulletins monitored had 144 anchors. The female to male ratio was 9:11. Two-thirds of the bulletins had more than one anchor. Nearly two-thirds of the anchors looked young, among whom females were close to half. By all counts of age and gender, males were more than women. However, when it came to middle-aged anchors, the proportion of males became more pronounced.

What visuals show

All but one story featured still or video images. To avoid unnecessary cluttering and duplication with presentation of people in the story, the coding chose to treat the entire story as one visual, unless clear cut-off could be determined. In one story two photographs were distinctively set apart from the rest of the visual and they were marked as an additional image. Thus, the total number of images matched that of the stories—378.

The share of individual women were nearly four times than that of men. Among the images of groups of people, however, the proportion took an opposite turn. There were no non-binary people or group.

Checking against a set of indicators, more than half of the images depicted no notable elements. More than one-fourth of the images promoted gender equality or challenged stereotypes. The images overwhelmingly showed single women and no single men. A good proportion, however, showed balanced groups. Visuals supporting inequality or stereotyping were overwhelmingly of male-dominated groups.

There were very few images of happy people, and none was of individual females or males. The female-dominated happy positive groups were double than male-dominated groups. Clear promotion of inequality or stereotypes qualities were rare.

No photos showed exposed bodies, physical intimacy or were sexually provocative.

In total, 11 visuals showed crying or lamenting groups. Male-dominated and balanced groups outnumbered female-dominated groups. Same is true for people shown as victims or helpless.

Highlights of performance by television

Sampled stories in *Bangladesh Television* and *Independent Television* occupied the largest space in total, which incidentally tied.

The share of space occupied by sampled stories against one's own bulletin span was the highest for *BTV*. The rest followed at a distance.

On another front, *Somoy* and *BTV* claimed the highest share of the sampled stories in terms of number. But the proportions in all four were in close range.

While scope of stories for all national newspapers was largely national, this was 90 percent for *BTV*, but this was generally high for all.

The percentage of in-depth stories was the highest for *Jamuna Television*. It was followed by *Somoy* and *Independent*, but not closely. The percentage of follow-up stories was the highest for *Somoy*, followed by *Jamuna*.

The sampled stories in *BTV* had an overwhelmingly high proportion of politics and governance issues. The state-run station routinely covers events concerning the prime minister, MPs, ministers and ruling party leaders. Sexual crimes were seldom covered by all four stations. But *Independent* and *BTV* did only one and two stories respectively.

Somoy had the highest share of stories of up to 30 seconds in its sample. A fourth of *BTV* stories were in the 31-60 second range. Nearly two-thirds stories of *Independent* and *Jamuna* were more than 2 minutes in duration with a few running beyond 8 minutes. The bulk of the stories of *Somoy* ranged between 1-4 minutes.

The share of journalistically acceptable stories, broadly speaking, were more among the sampled stories of *Somoy* and *BTV*. (Please see the general discussion on this.) Impartiality and lack of clarity and information gap marked the highest shares of stories on *Independent television* (57%), followed by *Jamuna*.

Share of female bylines is the highest in *Independent* at more than 50 percent. Share of male bylines is the highest on *BTV* (78%). On the other hand, more than half the people visible on *BTV* stories are women.

The presence of the prime minister as a person is noticeably higher on *BTV*, by share and by the number. The share of celebrities and media professionals amongst people in the story was the highest on *BTV*. Students were more frequent on all the stations except for *BTV*.

Stories positive on counts of equality and stereotyping was present in the highest proportion on *BTV*. The other stations had few such stories.

Photos of single females were far more than those of males on *BTV*. All other stations too had this trend, while *Somoy* showed no individual males. Types of photographs which overwhelmingly showed females in probable questionable light were found more on *Somoy* and *Jamuna*.

Jamuna and *Somoy* did not (33% to 40%) provide absolute identity protection to women and children in cases where it is mandated by law and ethics. Identity protection of children in situations mandated by Children Act concerned only one story on Somoy. It was not maintained.

4.4 Online News Portals

Share and nature of the samples

The number of sampled stories were around 12 percent of the total number of stories on the homepage slots we monitored. The remarkably small share, compared to TV and newspapers, perhaps owes to sampling being carried out from only the homepages—the most important news during the monitoring times.

This data show that stories outside our thematic sampling, which comprised close to 90 percent of the news space, excluded women and more so, the non-binary genders. Additionally, a small proportion of sampled stories could also not have included the perspectives of any of the marginalised genders.

Ascertaining the share of sampled stories in the selected online news spaces was difficult for us. Online contents cannot be measured in column-inches or by duration. Counting words for all stories on the space posed a mammoth task, which we could not afford.

We only counted words of our sampled stories for certain analysis. But our main analysis, including that of the share of sampled stories had to be done by the number of stories.

As explained in the 'Methods' section, *w*e gathered samples only by scanning the homepages during two time slots every day. For assessing the share of our sample, we had to calculate the number of total stories on the basis of their average per slot[2].

Of the total number of sampled stories, 99 percent had representation of women or people of non-binary gender. They could come as creators or stories could clearly include their perspectives, voices or names. Only 1 percent, five stories, was sampled as missed opportunity—the second sampling criterion.

The gender of content-creators could only be determined for those with byline credits. Only three women, and no journalist of non-binary gender, had been credited by name. Although their stories could have the missed-opportunity factor, the proportion would be less than 1 percent in the sample.

It does seem that near about all the sampled stories ensured representation or mention of females or non-binary persons. In our thematically focused samples, hijras made only one story. But at least one woman featured in nearly 70 percent of the stories.

However, among the people featured in the stories, men were 1.25 times higher than women. Not all stories featured people though. The women came mostly as subjects. Some of the stories might have included a name or a voice but missed their perspectives.

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[2] For explanation, please see footnote #2 on Measurement in section 2.1.3 in the 'Methods' section.

In other words, even representation may not necessarily ensure gender-equal or gender-sensitive focus in coverage. For example, the reach of nearly four in every 10 stories was mostly women. The rest reached out either to all genders together or men or had a general focus.

On another front, only 1 percent of the stories gave reference to gender equality or human rights legislation or policies. One may keep in mind though, that this reference may not be applicable to perhaps many news stories.

Categories and topics of stories

The subject category most prevalent for the sampled stories across all three ranks was politics and governance. This category was relevant for more than one-fourth of the stories.

The prime minister of Bangladesh is a woman, and she gets considerable media coverage. The stress on politics and governance was to some extent inevitable.

The second highest was the category which grouped crime, violence, antisocial activities and accidents together. Sexual crimes were separately marked, so were conflicts within family—the category grouping various forms of crime and violence. These two categories taken together, crime would probably top the prevalence list.

Next in line was the category comprising celebrities, sport or lifestyle. This was closely followed by media and information. In comparison, gender-based issues were touched by only nine stories. The trend was similar for categories marked as rank-1.

Lists of top and least prevalent individual topics in stories give a more nuanced picture. For example, while national and local politics remained at the top, a consistent presence of entertainment and celebrity news was marked in the sample.

Women's political role joined the top-ten list of topics. So did healthcare. In total, 19 topics were covered only once. These topics included rape, dowry killing, child marriage, inequality in personal laws, media portrayal of gender and related issues, and science and technology.

As many as 50 topics on our list did not have any coverage at all. These topics included rape and killing, partner violence, pornography-related crimes, maternal and child nutrition, maternal health and mortality, and Rohingya refugees.

One needs to bear in mind that unlike the other two types of media, online sampling period was in the waning days of the Covid pandemic. In the 21 days covered, 26 stories in the sample were related to coronavirus issues. Nearly two-thirds of these stories were on healthcare. Next in line was education.

The issues missed-opportunity stories covered fall in categories of politics and governance, crime and violence, and macro economy.

Importance given to the sampled stories

More than half of our sampled stories made the morning slot. However, only one-tenth of the stories had teasers on homepages—designating them the importance of being on layer-1. Because of a small number of missing html addresses, this assessment is based on a slightly smaller section of the samples.

It seemed pertinent to consider the morning slot as the relatively more important one. As we scanned only homepages, strictly speaking we sampled only from layer one, i.e., stories which were one click away. So, we later had to devise a way of judging the importance given to our thematically sampled stories.

On some sites of Bangladesh, some stories might have the opening paragraph posted on homepages. Generally speaking, homepages have teasers or summaries to go with some stories.

Teasers do not really mark the beginning of a story, but they do assign importance and give a brief idea about it. Thus, we took teasers as a yardstick of importance and designated them as layer-1 stories. All the rest could be termed as layer-two stories.

Half of the sampled stories were in the national or Bangladesh section. The second bulk share, one-fifth of the stories, came from the culture and entertainment section. One-third of the stories were found on different news sections. Sections which featured very few stories included environment, longreads or specials, sport, health, law and justice, and education.

More than half of the sampled stories were small, up to 250 words. Longreads exceeding 1200 words had a share of 4 percent.

The type of coverage comprehensively indicates how much importance a story is given. Around half of the stories were daily event reports. Follow-up stories were also quite frequent, much higher than their shares in newspapers and television. Daily events keep on getting updated in online outlets, which could explain the rise in follow-up stories. Similar to a low rate of longreads, in-depth stories also had a tiny share. Newspapers and television had larger shares.

The topics covered in-depth were national and local politics, international politics and regional politics, national and international trade, bad governance and start-up ventures.

Gender sensitivity and journalistic quality

Close to 70 percent of the stories were not eligible for a gender-equality or stereotyping check. A small proportion could not be judged clearly. At the most, 15 percent of the stories clearly challenged stereotypes or promoted equality, the first group being significantly larger.

Interestingly, far fewer stories clearly promoted inequality or strengthened stereotypes. Headlines show similar patterns.

The positive trend was most pronounced in interviews, followed by daily events coverage. One out of five in-depth stories were positive. Features showed more negative tendencies.

Compared to newspapers and television, stories using gender-insensitive words or phrases were relatively higher in online outlets. The most prevalent type was use of male denoting words unwarrantedly. A number of stories carried harmful, insensitive, or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description. Coders found more words as 'others' outside the examples provided in the coding sheet. These are provided at the end of the relevant table.

Stories involving sexual violence and children in conflict with the law are crucial tests for gender sensitivity. The relevant sampled stories badly failed these tests.

Absolute protection of identities of victims or survivors in crimes covered by the Prevention of Repression Act 2000 have not been maintained in 60 percent of the relevant stories. These crimes include sexual violence. Identities of almost all of the persons accused of committing sexual violence have been fully exposed.

Identities of children in conflict with the law have been protected absolutely in half of the four relevant stories. This protection is mandated by the Children Act 2013.

In general, significantly more stories came across to be good rather than bad journalistically. Stories performed best in language. Stories lacked most in impartiality (30%). A lesser proportion of stories had problems with clarity.

People in the story

In total 813 persons featured in the sampled stories. Females made up 44 percent, while there was one non-binary person and one whose gender identity could not be ascertained. One story could accommodate more than one person.

Women however were represented in more stories compared to their share among the people in the stories. The one and only hijra was the subject of a story. Only one story had a long list of names towards the end and it was overwhelmingly male.

Nearly three-fourths of the people came into stories as subjects with the female to male ratio at 53:47. Half of the personal experience came into stories from females. But then, the total count of personal experience was negligible anyway.

About 4 percent of females came as spokespersons, while 5 percent were experts. Female to male ratio for spokespersons was 11:89 and that for experts or commentators was 30:70. The ratio for female experts is the highest for online outlets. The ratio for personal experience narrators is much less in newspaper stories.

The data show, about half of the people being directly or indirectly quoted in the story. The female to male ratio was 1:2. Portrayals where share of females is higher than males included vulnerable, victims, and leaders or achievers. The last one is probably influenced by the prime minister factor. Males prominently outnumbered females as criminals.

Age was given for only 114 people with more than half being women. The largest group (more than one-third) of these people were 19-34 years of age, where females were considerably more in

proportion. Compared to newspapers and television, young children were featured much more here — female to male ratio was 3:1.

Occupations of much less than 20 percent were not mentioned, female to male ratio being 3:2. By occupation, the largest group was of politicians, males were a little more than females. There were 34 mentions of prime minister. All but one of them were females, as most such stories featured the PM of Bangladesh.

The second largest group were people in the entertainment world. The female to male ratio was 3:2.

Other occupations, where share of females is disproportionately higher than males include students, homemakers, and children or youth. Occupations where share of males is significantly higher, include business persons, police, military or security personnel, criminals; ministers and MPs, academicians, public servants, doctors and judiciary.

The pattern of the occupations of people in the story goes with the story subjects as discussed earlier.

Bylines and story credits

Gender of content-creators could be marked for byline credits only. Less than 10 percent of them were females. They created less than 1 percent of the stories. No content creator could be identified as being of a non-binary gender and coders registered no confusion concerning gender identity of the bylines.

One story could generate several credits as writers, editors, contributors, or photojournalists, but there was no such case for a byline creator.

Most of the content-creators getting bylines were reporters or writers. Analysis shows they were overwhelmingly male with only three women journalists getting named credits. Their stories had no implication, good or bad, for gender equality and stereotyping. In fact, those were marked as too short or irrelevant for this assessment.

Nearly two-thirds of the sampled stories were national in scope, whereas less than 20 percent was local stories from districts. Regional and international stories made one-fifth of the sample — higher than their shares in newspapers and television.

Two of the named women journalists did stories of national reach, while the third did a district story. Women journalists covered politics and governance, health and education.

Photojournalists, three in number, were all males.

Less than half of the story credits went to unnamed staff reporters. Close to one-fifth were desk credits. Byline credits were only one-tenth of the total credits. Just as stories with a local scope comprised quite a good share, so did corresponding credits to local correspondents.

What visuals show

Nearly all the stories featured photographs or other images. The total number of images stood at 599. Share of individual women was half that of men. Among the images of groups of people, however, female domination was slightly more than male domination. There were no non-binary people or group.

Checking against a set of indicators, nearly one-third of the images depicted no notable element or was neutral in tone. Slightly more than one-tenth of the images were ornamental or feel-good type. Similar proportions showed people in outdoor activities including sport or were happy positive images.

As individuals and by groups, ornamental images and happy positive images were overwhelmingly of females. So were images showing victims, and vulnerable people. The outdoor and sport images were rather balanced, when taking in group images.

Photos showing groups were much more in number. And female-dominated groups appeared a little more often than did male-dominated groups.

In total 16 photos showed exposed bodies, physical intimacy or were sexually provocative. Six of them were balanced groups, while the rest were of females. In total 12 images showed crying and lamenting people. All of them were either individual females or female-dominated groups.

The female to male ratio of images of strong, powerful, sportive or defiant people is 4:1. Notes of coders say that these photos were often of the prime minister of Bangladesh. The ratio for female-dominated to male-dominated groups is 2:3.

Not all photographs had captions. Three-fourths of the captions had no relevance for gender equality or stereotypes. Captions clearly promoting equality or challenging stereotypes slightly outnumber those doing the opposite.

Highlights of media performance

Jagonews24 claimed 60 percent of the sampled stories. Its share of national stories was slightly less than that of *Bdnews24*. Notably scope of stories for all national newspapers was largely national.

In-depth stories, though only a handful, were higher on *Bdnews24*. The share of follow-up stories was also more there.

The sampled stories on *Bdnews24* had higher proportion of political and sexual crime related stories. Celebrity news, and stories on conflicts within family were more on *Jagonews*.

Jagonews had the higher share of tiny stories in its sampled stories. *Bdnews* had higher shares in medium and long stories. The shares of journalistically acceptable (broadly speaking) were more or less equal for the two outlets. More stories on *Jagonews* were impartial and used adequate data or evidence. Larger proportions of stories on *Bdnews* scored higher on negative counts.

Both the outlets have equal number of byline content-creators, of them only three are females. All of them are in *Bdnews*.

Bdnews had female representation in 80 percent of their stories featuring people. This proportion was over three-fourths for *Jagonews*.

The share of celebrities and media professionals amongst people in the stories was much higher on *Jagonews*. *Bdnews* had the larger shares of persons coded as ministers and MPs, children and youth, and academicians.

Stories positive on counts of equality and stereotyping was present in the highest proportion on *Jagonews*, but so were negative stories. *Bdnews* carried all the 10 stories containing harmful, insensitive, or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description.

Photos of single females, a little more than those of males, were in *Bdnews*. In *Jagonews,* the share of males was much higher. The types of photographs which overwhelmingly showed females in probable questionable light were found mainly on *Jagonews. Bdnews* showed more pictures of crying and lamenting.

Bdnews had a higher number of stories (64%) which did not provide absolute identity protection to women and children in cases where it is mandated by law and ethics. Identity protection of children in situations mandated by Children Act concerned only one story on *Bdnews*. It was not maintained. Whereas *Jagonews* had put out three such stories, maintaining the required identity protection in two.

4.5 Qualitative Analysis of Selected Stories

Our limited qualitative analysis focuses primarily on issues such as blatant and subtle aspects of gender stereotyping, equality, representation and portrayal, as well as exclusion of women and people of non-binary genders.

We also studied cases to specifically look into issues of objectification or trivialising of them. Alongside, we checked the journalistic qualities of stories. We also checked some stories on sexual violence for assessing gender-awareness factors.

Gender stereotypes

Bangladesh Pratidin published a small story on the marriage between a gender-transferred couple (6 August 2019, page 3) in West Bengal, India. The story does not promote blatant or subtle stereotypes, rather addresses a taboo issue in a professional manner.

Bdnews24.com published a positive story (28 November 2021), when a person of 'third gender' was elected as a union council chair, defeating a ruling party candidate.

Prothom Alo published a three-column photo on the lower section of the front page (7 April, 2020), which very clearly challenged gender stereotypes in an interesting scenario. This was the time when

there were Covid restrictions on people's entry into the capital. The photo shows a group of police officers controlling the movement. The only woman in the group was in fact the superior officer leading the roadblock. The angle and the framing of the photo positively depicts her as a powerful character.

But we found stories in opposite directions too.

A double-column story in *Manabzamin* (7 October 2019, page 7) centred around the issue of an inter-religion marriage. The story is full of gender and religious stereotypes and ideas. The couple of hundred words of the story strengthen conservative and hateful attitudes. The incident should not have been reported from privacy perspectives of the two main characters, whose mugshots are also given. The story uses religious sentiments to make it juicy and sensational. Another brief story on the same page ('*Haripure Ma Shomabesh*') harps on the virtues of motherhood strengthening the traditional patriarchal social norms. Ironically, this is a report of a government programme.

One story on the sport page of *Dainik Purbokone* (6 April 2020, page 5) demonstrates that negative stereotypes about women's roles often enter stories through the comments by characters in them. In this story, the reporter interviewed a star cricketer of West Bengal, India, on how he was spending time during COVID-19 lockdown—if he was sharing housework. The headline of the story and the questions were not provoking stereotypes as such, but the answers reflect natural acceptance of traditional gender roles.

A story on *bdnews24.com* (11 December 2021) reported on suicide of a woman. The headline would translate to *Housewife commits suicide jumping under a running train*. The identification as 'housewife' was totally unnecessary.

News media reflect society. One man has three wives. When the eldest is elected as a union council member in reserved seats, her husband and his co-wives celebrate her victory. This J*agonews24* story (29 November 2021) focuses on the fact of co-wives celebrating one's success. The use of the term *shotin*, co-wife in Bengali, in the headline of the story subtly supports the provision of polygamy for men, while making a joke by playing on the stereotype of presumed enmity amongst co-wives. In another video story, a step-mother is portrayed as evil.

In the quantitative part of the content analysis, we came across small proportions of words or phrases, which are gender insensitive or stereotypical. One such word found in a *jagonews24.com* (2 December 2021) story is lady biker, which becomes stigmatising as well, since this girl was accused in a drug case. The portal had other stories using words denoting seductive women (along with tantalising photos), two-timing or extramarital affairs, savage husband, and woman drug dealer.

Sexual innuendos, trivialising or juicy portrayal in words and images are often common in entertainment stories. A *Jagonews* story (19 December 2021) on a celebrity scandal subtly did all these.

Equality, representation and portrayal

The lead story on economy page of *Prothom Alo* (6 December 2020, page 13) focused on the negative impacts of COVID-19 on economic opportunities for women and youth. The report stressed the need to address unemployment and lack of training of women. Although the report was a coverage of a webinar, it had comprehensive and detailed information. The story did not promote gender stereotypes blatantly. However, one comment by a researcher, who happened to be a woman, missed the opportunity to challenge one traditionally expected role of women at home.

Naya Diganta published a story on the victory of Bangladesh's women's cricket team in a regional tournament (6 December 2019, page 14). It was a positive story, free from any stereotypical or patronising elements. The accompanying photograph of two key players, however, did not do justice to them. There was no caption to identify them. Their faces were unclear, the pose looked set up and did not do justice to the victory and strength they represented.

Sport pages of all the newspapers gave positive and inspiring coverage to winning women in any field. They published happy strong images of the teams and team members. For example, *Prothom Alo* published nearly a quarter page of photographs (7 December 2019, page 18) on the team winning gold in a regional competition.

When four Bangladeshis working in Lebanon died from an explosion, a report in *Prothom Alo* had a photograph (6 August 2020, page 2) showing the sister of one victim crying. A front-page report on the crisis of cremation of Covid-deads in India, *Dainink Purbanchal* (6 April 2020) published a photo showing four lamenting daughters taking their father's body for cremation. The crying women here convey an impression of being incredibly strong. In the lead report on the front page, covering dengue casualties (7 August 2019), *Manabzamin* put a prominent profile photograph of a crying woman.

While it may be true that news media show more women crying than men, this feature needs to be perceived contextually. There are cases, where the image of a crying woman may be justified. But there are also occasions, as the *Manabzamin* photograph shows, when this is completely irrelevant and amounts to looking down on women as weak and vulnerable.

In a photograph on blanket distribution amongst the destitute, *Sylheter Dak* (6 February 2020, page 3) highlighted queues of women. Such photographs more often appear in local newspapers, but they are also seen in national dailies. Using photos which show victimised or vulnerable women, reveals the attitudes of journalists and their audiences.

On the other hand, a photograph published on *Jagonews24.com* (5 December 2021) shows a group of girls leading a public demonstration. In our samples, we came across a good number of such photographs. A photo story on *bdnews24.com* showed women taking part boldly and efficiently in cotton production. We found more such visuals, where women are shown in non-traditional work.

Some newspapers are prone to publishing photographs of people arrested for violation of law or for being accused of crimes. *Sylheter Dak* published such a photograph (14 June 2019, page 3), where the police presented a group of women as sex-workers arrested in a raid. Although rare, one does see such portrayal of women in news media. One photo on *Jagonews* however blurs the face of a woman arrested for drug dealing.

Exclusion and missed opportunities

Stories on the liberation war of Bangladesh and memoirs of the freedom fighters appear in the newspapers on many occasions and throughout March, the month of declaration of independence, and December, the month of victory. These accounts rarely mention women or their roles in the war.

A story in *Dhaka Tribune* (6 December 2020, page 5) covered the war in sector-6 in detail. But that story made no mention or reference to any women. Nor did the reporter interview a woman even as a survivor or expert. This trend was found in stories of different newspapers.

A long interview of the education minister published on *bdnews24.com* (6 December 2021) discussed reforms in secondary and higher secondary education in detail. The issues discussed generally covered students of all genders. However, no special focus related to gender and diversity could be found in the report. A few other discussants took part in the live discussion. The minister happens to be a woman. Other than she, the interviewer and the discussants were all men.

A *Somoy TV* report (6 October 2019) focused on student politics and the role of Dhaka University Central Students Union. Women are also active in student politics, but the story did not talk to any woman.

Other stories studied for missed opportunity suggest that often the omission is ingrained and not even noticed. It also shows a lack of planning and agency to ensure gender representation.

Objectification

Manabzamin published a story of a woman portrayed as a desperate 'gold-digger' and financial fraud. The story was based on vague, unnamed and unofficial sources of the law enforcing agencies. The long story narrated juicy tales of her sexual and criminal life. The obvious focus was more on character assassination than on proving her alleged crimes. A glamorous and sexually appealing full-body image of the woman accompanied the story.

Journalistic qualities including gender-sensitivity of language or visuals

A double-column story on *Manabzamin* (6 October 2019, page 3) elaborates new decisions in Saudi Arabia allowing unmarried foreign men and women to share hotel rooms. The story is originally done by Reuters. In Bengali translation, the facts are stated in a conservative and critical, but sensational tone. At the same time, the story omits the word 'foreigner' from the headline, thus distorting the facts, seemingly to make the story catchier.

A sport story in *Manabzamin* (6 June 2020, page 14) was based on the comments of a former cricket star of Bangladesh on Pakistani celebrity cricketer Afridi. He used a cliché stereotype about women to describe Afridi's character. While this in itself was problematic, the headline used the comment partially and thus misled the readers.

<u>Sexual violence</u>

A story on the back page of *Dainik Purbokone* (6 December 2020) was about a rape survivor's marriage with the perpetrator, who was serving prison terms. The story did not give the name of the woman but named the man and provided unnecessary detailed descriptions. This made jigsaw identification of the woman easy. At the same time, it served the purpose of making the story juicy and titillating.

The same incident was reported on the front page of *Sonali Sangbad* (6 December 2020), much in the same way but made even juicier and more harmful by quoting jokes in reference to the small boy born out of the rape.

One of the most discussed incidents of the coding period was a rape case in Begumganj, Noakhali, where alleged perpetrators had connections with the local leaders of the ruling party. One follow-up report on the front page of Purbokone (7 October 2020) brought up detailed descriptions of the case insensitively more than once. An editorial published that day, used emotionally charged stereotypical phrases like protecting chastity or dignity.

The woman had been undressed and assaulted along with being raped. And reference to the undressing, phrased as 'stripped off her clothes', was made too many times in this report.

This reference was prevalent in reports on the incident in other news media—newspapers, TV and online. It was being used as a flag to define and differentiate this particular case from other cases of sexual violence. A story on *Independent Television* (7 October 2020) used the words, 'Torture after stripping naked' as a logo, which stayed on the screen all through the report.

Two stories broadcast by the state-run Bangladesh Television—BTV (6-7 October 2020), showed protests against rape by the ruling party's women associates and a webinar conducted by the minister for women and children affairs. This was the time when the Begumganj rape case was raving. The BTV seemed to refrain from pointedly referring to that case.

A tiny story in *Dainik Purbokone* (7 December 2020, page 4) handled a case of allegation of incest in a most insensitive and harmful manner. Since the report gave out the name and kinship identity of the accused, the identities of the two child victims were disclosed by default. We found other stories in this newspaper to be providing detailed descriptions of rape and other assaults using insensitive and harmful words and phrases.

But jigsaw identification of rape survivors and clear identification of dead victims of rape is more or less common. Two stories in *Dhaka Tribune* (6 June 2020, page 5) did the same thing in two cases. Online stories also showed this problem.

Prothom Alo published a compilation of several incidents of rape, one of which was a case of incest (13 June 2019, page 5). While the report ensured full protection of identity of the survivor in the incest case, in other cases jigsaw identification was very much possible.

This story identified the men accused of rape by name. This phenomenon is found across all types of media. A *Jamuna Television* story (6 December 2019) seemed to support a case of extra-judicial killing of persons accused of rape in India.

On another front, the rape stories studied in-depth, rarely tried to get the versions or perspectives of the survivors. The stories were largely built up on information provided by law enforcers, lawyers, legal or human rights workers and in some cases, one or two relatives.

Ethical guides

The media survey conducted for the GMR Bangladesh included five of the news outlets whose contents we monitored. Three of them, *Prothom Alo*, *Dhaka Tribune* and *BTV* have written ethical guides or style guides for coverage of gender related issues. Our monitoring finds that on counts of basic journalistic and ethical standards, their performance was comprehensively positive. The qualitative analysis of this study also emphasises this point. Please see Annex 6

The Gender Guide (GG) published earlier, had made use of the preliminary findings of this content analysis. Our qualitative analysis in turn got valuable insights from formulating that guide. This analysis could feed into further development of the guide.

WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A follow-up content analysis should be planned after five years.
   - The database of this content analysis could be reanalysed to find trends from before Covid and during Covid, something we could not manage to do.
   - Design of such an analysis must resolve the methodological limitations of this study as described in the 'Methods' section.
   - One coder recommended that any follow-up monitoring should recruit fewer but more experienced coders, preferably familiar with journalism. It should engage a data management team available for fulltime support and coordination with the monitoring team. Special attention needs to be given to synchronise online data forms with the coding sheets.
   - This research team agrees that coding should address fewer fields and indicators to allow more gender-related focus.
   - The sample should include same number of outlets from each type of media.
   - It should incorporate KII, FGD and both formal and informal interviews with journalists and experts.
   - It should increase the volume of qualitative case-studies.

2. We could not monitor the online editions or social media platforms of the news outlets in our sample. Journalists, experts and stakeholders at the indicator-setting consultation meeting and other informal consultations or interviews had strongly suggested we do that, as these stories and teasers on social media are more problematic:
   - A thorough analysis of online news outlets, along with readers' comments needs to be done.
   - Social media platforms of news outlets, along with readers' comments, could be monitored separately.

- Contents on violence against women and people of non-binary genders including hijras should be monitored separately. This study should also include coverage issues concerning boys and men who have experienced such violence.
- Women's Day, women's page and lifestyle coverage could be monitored and analysed separately.
- Exclusive content monitoring of state-run television and radio could lead to focused advocacy for activating their public service role in the context of gender and diversity.

3. In-depth and detailed qualitative analysis of small samples of stories on gender-based issues would provide deeper insight.

4. Issues concerning representation of non-binary genders in news outlets should be explored in a detailed study using the tools of content analysis, qualitative study of contents, KII, FGD, formal and informal consultation and interviews.

5. MRDI should regularly monitor news outlets to find lapses regarding gender and diversity in stories and share the observations with a designated persons of the outlets concerned.

6. MRDI needs to break down the findings of this study into easy-to-digest formats and share them widely.

7. MRDI should seek partnership with news outlets we monitored and further analyse the data on their individual performances on gender representation and sensitivity. This could be a basis for new advocacy work. Issues concerning content-creators could be explored in-depth then.

8. MRDI should use audience survey data, along with the findings of this survey in its advocacy work to establish the point of missed clients. Advocacy should stress that coverage of gender and diversity could earn new readers or audiences.

9. MRDI should use the findings of this study to keep updating the Gender Guide developed for addressing gender and diversity concerns in news and everyday feature coverage.

10. MRDI should use the findings of this study as evidential basis and facilitate individual media houses to formulate and implement ethical guidelines for news coverage, which will have gender-equality and gender-sensitivity as an integral part. Advocacy should also focus on adoption of enabling policies for ensuring equal and fair representation of women and people of non-binary genders in newsrooms and other internal structures. The ultimate goal is contributing to social transformation for elimination of discriminations on grounds of gender and diversity.

ANNEXES

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Annex 1A
Key events of 2019-20

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AL in power for the third consecutive term (January 2019)
2019 started with a lot of controversies regarding the national elections and the results. Dr. Kamal Hossain-led Gano Forum got only 7 seats, which politically upset BNP and the BNP-led national alliance. AL formed government amid allegations of controlling the elections.

13 workers dead in Comilla (January 2019)
On 25 January at 5 am, at a brickfield in Comilla's Golpasha union, a truck carrying coal overturned, killing 13 workers on the spot. They were sleeping in the brickfield in a makeshift shanty.

Fire in Churihatta (February 2019)
The fire at Chawkbazar, Churihatta on 20 February was a great tragedy. The fire at the four-story building beside the Churihatta Shahi mosque killed 78 people. Five other buildings were affected.

DUCSU Election (March 2019)
Dhaka University Central Student Union (DUCSU) election was held after 28 years on 11 March 2019. This election and the election result was one of the most talked issues this time.

Nusrat Murder (April 2019)
On 27 March 2019, police detained the principal of Feni's Shonagazi Islamia Fazil Madrasah upon allegations of sexual assault of an Alim exam candidate, Nusrat Jahan Rafi. On 6 April, the principal's cronies, during exams, called Nusrat up to the roof and set her on fire which led to her death.

Minni-Rifat issue (June 2019)

On 26 June 2019 in Barguna district town, Rifat Sharif was hacked and wounded in front of his wife Minni in broad daylight. Later, while undergoing treatment at Barisal Sher-e-Bangla medical college hospital, he died.

Renu, a woman, being lynched by mob (July 2019)

On 20 July, while seeking information regarding admission to north-east Badda primary school for her child, Taslima Begum Renu was beaten to death by a mob on suspicion of her being a child kidnapper.

'Zero tolerance' against corruption (September 2019)

Awami League's election manifesto had promised 'zero tolerance' against corruption. Starting from 18 September, a countrywide operation by the law enforcing agencies resulted in the arrest of Jubo League leader Ismail Hossain Samrat and 18 others.

Onion Crisis

Onions were sold at extremely high price across the country. The price had gone up from 29 September after India stopped exporting this item to Bangladesh.

Abrar Murder (October 2019)

On the night of 6 October 2019, a few Chhatra League activists called BUET student Abrar to a room and beat him to death. All academic activities came to a stop as students launched widespread protests demanding justice. Only after a charge-sheet was issued against the accused persons on the 37th day of the murder, the campaign came to a halt.

Shakib banned (October 2019)

International Cricket Council (ICC) banned world famous all-rounder Shakib Al Hasan from cricket for two years from October 2019 onwards, on charges of not notifying the authority about a match-fixing proposal. However, as he admitted to this lapse, his ban was reduced to a year. Hence, he could return to cricket from October 2020.

Mithila Issue (November 2019)

On 4 November, film director Iftekhar Ahmed Fahmi and actress and singer Rafiath Rashid Mithila were seen in intimate photos across social media sites causing controversy. Later, amid various speculations, Mithila got married to the popular Indian director Srijit Mukherjee on 6 December.

SA Games (December 2019)

Bangladesh won gold in 10 events in archery at the South Asian Games. Shoma Biswas won gold for Bangladesh in women's round. Additionally, Bangladesh women's cricket team won gold after defeating Sri Lankan women's team by two runs.

JU vice-chancellor (2019)

A group of students and teachers demanded the removal of Farzana Islam, the vice-chancellor of Jahangirnagar University, from her post. From 5 November 2019, the university was declared closed for an indefinite period.

Death of public figures in 2019

Politicians Hussein Md. Ershad, Syed Ashraful Islam and Sadeque Hossain Khoka; literary and cultural celebrities Momtazuddin Ahmed, Shahnaz Rahmatullah, Subir Nandi, Al-Mahmud, and Ahmed Imtiaz Bulbul.

COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020)

At the beginning of the year, the world saw a coronavirus pandemic. Originating in China in December 2019, the virus spread all over the world. The first case in Bangladesh was detected in March 2020.

Educational Institutions shut down because of the pandemic (March 2020)

In 2020, educational institutions remained closed due to the COVID-19 situation. Due to the crisis, all classes and examinations of schools and colleges were cancelled but students were promoted to the next class.

Mujib Year (March 2020)

In March 17, government announced this year as the Mujib Year. The government organized various programmes widely in the country and abroad to celebrate the year. However, due to the pandemic, the celebrations had to be cut short.

Launch sunk in Buriganga (June 2020)

A launch carrying more than 150 passengers sank in Shyambazar area of Dhaka on June 29. The double-decker launch from Munshiganj was hit by a Chandpur-bound launch just before it entered Kathpatti ghat in the Sadarghat area. 34 dead bodies could be recovered.

Sinha Assassination (July 2020)

Sinha Md. Rashed Khan, an ex-major of the Bangladesh army, was killed by police firing at Teknaf in Cox's Bazar on July 31.

Fake coronavirus testing (July 2020)

Chairman of Regent Hospital, Md. Shahed used to give fake certificates of coronavirus being negative. On July 6, a raid was conducted at Uttara's Regent Hospital based on allegations of rampant irregularities and misdeeds. After that, sensational information about Shahed's fraudulent deeds started to come out. He was finally arrested in the early hours of July 15 while fleeing to India by boat through the Debhata border area of Satkhira wearing a burqa.

Narayanganj Mosque Blast (September 2020)

One of the most talked about events in the country was the explosion of a mosque in Narayanganj from gas leakage. On 4 September, 37 worshipers were burnt to death at Baytus Salat Jame Mosque in West Talla area of Narayanganj city.

Amendment to Prevention of Violence against Women and Children Act (October 2020)

The 'Prevention of Violence against Women and Children Act, 2000' was amended in 2020. On October 4, a video of a woman being stripped naked, tortured and raped in Noakhali went viral on social media. Protests against rape and violence erupted across the country. The protesters demanded death penalty as the maximum penalty for rapists. The government conceded and amended the law accordingly.

Beaten to death on charges of blasphemy (October 2020)

Shahidun Nabi Jewel from Patgram, Lalmonirhat was beaten to death and his body was burnt on charges of committing blasphemy.

Sculpture Issue (December 2020)

Awami League and the Islamist parties fought over the construction of a sculpture of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at Dholaipar of Dhaka. Several Islamist groups organised protests trying to stop the construction of the statue.

Key events of November-December, 2021

Deaths, clashes, irregularities in 3rd phase of UP elections

3rd round of union council elections was held on 28 November 2021. Several political activists and members of Border Guard Bangladesh were killed and dozens injured in violence over the elections.

Half-fare movement by students and a death by accident

When fares for public transports rose, students of all over the country organised movements demanding half-fares during November-December. In the same period, several students including one called Mainuddin were killed in road accidents, which brought more angry protests.

Murad Hassan resigned from the cabinet

MP Murad Hasan was forced to resign from the cabinet for a few controversial comments early in December.

Sanction on RAB

The USA imposed sanctions on the elite law enforcement agency Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) on 10 December, accusing them of human rights violation.

Victory Day

16 December is the victory day of Bangladesh—the day the country was liberated from Pakistani occupation. The celebration continued for several days.

Annex 2A

Consultation meeting on
research tools and indicator setting

18 April 2021

Participants

SL	Name & Designation
1.	**Dr. Gitiara Nasreen** Professor, Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, University of Dhaka
2.	**Dr. Umme Busra Fateha Sultana** Associate Professor & Chairperson, Department of Women & Gender Studies, University of Dhaka
3.	**Ms. Taslima Yasmin** Associate Professor, Department of Law, University of Dhaka
4.	**Afsan Chowdhury** Researcher and writer
5.	**Syed Ishtiaque Reza** CEO & Chief News Editor, Global TV
6.	**Shahnaz Munni** Chief News Editor, News24
7.	**Md. Sohel Rana** Deputy Police Commissioner, Chattogram Metropolitan Police
8.	**Golam Mortuja** Senior Correspondent, bdnews24.com
9.	**Nina Goswami** Director (Programme), Ain O Salish Kendra
10.	**Sima Moslem** Joint General Secretary, Bangladesh Mohila Parishad
11.	**Shameem Ara Sheuli** Country Representative- Bangladesh, Internews
12.	**Umama Zillur** Founder and Director, Kotha, Bangladesh

Annex 2B
Coding sheet for Newspapers

Period: 21 Days spread over 2020 and 2019

1st week of December 2020 backwards to 1st Week of April 2019

[1st Sunday and Monday, December 2020; 1st Tuesday and Wednesday, October 2020; Thursday and Friday, August 2020; 1st Saturday and Sunday, June 2020; 1st Monday and Tuesday, April 2020; 1st Wednesday and Thursday, February 2020

1st Friday and Saturday, December 2019; 1st Sunday and Monday, October 2019; 1st Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2019; 2nd Thursday and Friday (1st Thursday and Friday were EID holidays), June 2019; 1st Saturday, April 2019]

Purposive and Thematic Sampling Note

1. Code only regular-page News/Feature Stories, Analysis, Interviews, Standalone Photo/Infographic Stories and Editorials: a. Which are created by women/non-binary other gender; b. Which feature clear presence and/or significant mention (inclusion) of women or non-binary other gender as subjects/stakeholders or otherwise; and/or include their voices or perspectives; c. On issues/subjects where women/non-binary gender are clearly/significantly stakeholders, but the contents do not include that perspective nor their voices (Missed Opportunities). You will need to specify your selection criteria in **#36**.

2. Do not code: a. Stories/Photos in Weekly or other Supplements/Special Issues b. Advertisements/ Advertorials/Native Advertisements; c. Story Listings d. Commentaries or Columns; e. Opinion/ Personality Interviews; f. Letters to the Editor; g. Story Listings; h. Standing Matters; i. Cartoons, Comic Strips, Jokes

1. Coder Name, Publication Date, Tracker

Coder Name	Publication Date	Story Serial Number (Paper Alphabet + Story Number = A1, A2,…/B1, B2…)

*Please note that for each Newspaper you have an alphabetical code (Prothom Alo=A, Dhaka Tribune=B, Naya Diganta=C, Sonali Sangbad=D, Manabzamin=E, Bangladesh Pratidin=F, Purbokone=G, Sylheter Dak=H, Purbanchal=I). For each newspaper, you number the stories chronologically (A1 to as many you get in 21 days; B1 to as many you get in 21 days; and so forth).

 X. SPACE OF STORIES by PAGE

2. Measurement by Page

Page Number on Paper (1 to 30, AA1, AA2,… AB1, AB2… BA1, BA2… And for the Tribune Business page BAX… BBX… to BQX)**	Width of Page in Column	Length of Page in Inches	Print Area on Page in Column Inches (Insert formula: Colum 2 multiplied by Column 3)	Advertisement in Column	Advertisement in Inches	Advertisement in Column Inches (Insert formula: Colum 5 multiplied by Column 6)	News-hole on Page in Column inches (Insert Formula: Column 4 minus Column 7)

* For each date, you will have an additional alphabetical code: A to Q. You will add the printed page number to the alphabetical codes for paper and date. For example, Prothom Alo day-1 (7 December, 2020) page 1 will be coded as: AA1 and so forth.)

** This page has an irregular number. So, this will be numbered as 'X'.

***Don't measure the entire Editorial Page. Measure only the area accommodating the editorials. Alongside, note down the count of total number of editorials for comparing it with that of editorials included in the sample (if we want).

3. Measurement by Page (Cotnd). [Multiple Stories]

Sampled Complete Story on Page in Column	Sampled Complete Story on Page in inches	Sampled Complete Story on Page in Column Inches (Insert formula: Colum 1 multiplied by Column 2)	Sampled Story Appearance Part on Page in Column	Sampled Story Appearance Part on Page in inches	Sampled Story Appearance Part in Column Inches (Insert formula: Colum 4 multiplied by Column 5)	Sampled Story Jumped Part on Page in Column	Sampled Story Jumped Part on Page in inches	Sampled Story Jump Part in Column Inches (Insert formula: Colum 7 multiplied by Column 8)

FOR THE STORY SECTION, ALL EXCEPT THE LAST FIELD (Remarks: Overall) IS MANDATORY. IF NONE OF THE INDICATORS IN ANY FIELD FIT THE STORY, CODE 'Not Applicable'.

A. STORY BASICS

4. Which newspaper? [Single Code]

Prothom Alo (A)	1
Dhaka Tribune (B)	2
Naya Diganta I	3
Sonali Sangbad, Rajshahi (D)	4
Manabzamin I	5
Bangladesh Pratidin (F)	6
Dainik Purbokone, Chattagram (G)	7
Sylheter Dak, Sylhet (H)	8
Dainik Purbanchal, Khulna (I)	9

5. Which page? [Single Code]

Note: Not the number printed on page.

Front Page	1
Back Page	2
News Page 1	3
News Page 2	4
News Page 3	5
News Page 4	6
News Page 5	7
News Page 6	8
News Page 7	9
News Page 8	10
National Page (District News)	11
National Page (District News)	12
National Page (District News)	13
Editorial	14
International page/News Page	15
International page/News Page	16
Culture, Entertainment/News Page	17
Culture, Entertainment/News Page	18
Business Page	19
Business Page	20
Business Page/News Page	21
Business Page/News Page	22
Sport Page	23
Sport Page	24
Sport Page/News Page	25
Sport Page/News Page	26
Comment on Pages, if any	27

6. Scope of the story [Single Code]

Local (District)	1
National	2
Regional/Sub-regional	3
International	4

7. What type of story? [Single Code]

Daily Events Report	1
Follow-up Report	2
In-depth Report	3
Feature	4
Editorial	5
Standalone Photos/ Photo Stories	6
Standalone Infographics/Illustration	7
Analysis/Opinion Report	8
News/ Feature Interview	9
Others (Specify in comments)	10
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	11

8. Codes for Span of Headline [Single Code]

Single-Column (S/C)	1
Double-Column (D/C)	2
3/C, 4/C, 5/C	3/ 4/5
Above 5/C	6
Banner	7

Note: Prothom Alo, Samokal, Dhaka Tribune and Manabzamin have six columns, while Bangladesh Pratidin, Naya Diganta, Sonali Sangbad, Sylheter Dak and Dainik Purbanchal a have eight columns.

9. Any special treatment? [Multiple Code]

Boxed	1
Italic Heading	2
Colored Heading	3
Reversed Heading	4
Screen	5
Logo/Lebel	6
Deck/Summary	7
Insert/Highlights	8
Report with Photographs	9
Report with Infographics/Illustrations	10
Report with QR Code for Video	11
Part of a Package	12
Teaser/Listing*	13
Series	14
Multiple Special Treatment	15
Others (Specify in comments) (Comments needed)	16
No Special Treatment	17
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	18

*Also check Teasers on Page Top.

**If Photo/Illustration accompanying a story is full page or exceptionally big, mention in General Comments.

10. Is the story related to coronavirus?

(* If 'Yes', make sure not to check Topic 34, Category D on the Topics/Category List)
[Single Code]

Yes	**1**
No	**2**

11. Pick and Rank up to <u>three</u> Topics and mark their corresponding Categories which fit the story best. Try to choose the most specific topic applicable and avoid overlapping with similar topics unless essential. If you overlap such codes, explain in General Comments. Choose broader topics only if essential. For examples and directions for overlapping topics see Coding Guidelines.

Be careful to maintain the ranking across categories. For example, if the primary/foremost topic fits in Category A, rank it as number 1 there. If the secondary topic fits in Category C, rank it as number 2 there. Rank the tertiary topic in the same way. (Online data entry forms mistakenly ranked only the categories.)

[Multiple Codes]

A. Sexual Crimes
1. Rape/Gangrape (Only)
2. Rape (Incest)
3. Rape and Killing
4. Rape Attempt/Sexual Assault
5. Rape or Other Forms of Sexual Violence by Partner/Husband (Domestic Violence)
6. Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/Bullying/Exploitation/Blackmailing
7. Sex Trafficking/Missing
8. Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence (Children)
B. Conflicts within Family
9. Dowry Killing
10. Dowry Physical and/or Psychological Violence
11. Physical Violence Including Killing; by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry
12. Physical Violence Including Killing; by Family Members Other Than Partner; not related to dowry (Honour Killing/Conflicts)
13. Psychological Violence by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry
14. Psychological Violence by Family Members Other Than Partner; not related to dowry
15. Child Marriage/ Resistance to Child Marriage
16. Family Relations, Intergenerational Conflicts, Parents
17. Extramarital Relationships

C. Crime/Violence/Antisocial Activites/Accidents
18. Acid Attacks and Other Burning
19. Pornography-related Crimes
20. Cyber crime
21. Abduction/Kidnapping
22. Suicide, Incitement to Suicide
23. Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in <u>General Comments</u> if the violence is dictated by fatwa
24. Psychological violence; (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in <u>General Comments</u> if the psychological violence is dictated by fatwa
25. Petty/Non-violent Crimes
26. Death and Injury in Accidents
27. Accidents and Impacts
28. Drug Peddling and Conflict
29. Drug Abuse/Related Problems
D. Health
30. Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)
31. Reproductive Health and Healthcare System: Family Planning (birth control, fertility, sterilisation, termination) Adolescent health)
32. Maternal and Child Nutrition
33. HIV/AIDS: Treatment, Healthcare, Response
34. Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVID-19 or HIV/AIDS)
35. Maternal health and Mortality
E. Education
36. Childcare/Nursery
37. Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education
38. Tertiary and Higher Education
39. Qawmi Madrasa
40. Vocational Training
F. Macro Economy
41. Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy

42. National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets
43. Consumer Issues, Consumer Protection, Fraud
44. Investments/Stock Markets/Banks
45. Micro and Mobile Financing
46. Strikes, Lockdowns, Impediments to Economic Activities
47. Economic Crisis, State bailout of companies, Company takeovers or mergers, Incentives
G. Economic Activities
48. Employment
49. Women's Participation in Economic Processes
50. Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation
51. Informal Work/Irregular Workers and Trade (Street vending, Day-labourer, and such)
52. Rural Economy/Agriculture, Fishing, Fisheries, Poultry, Cattle Raising, Forestry
53. Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions
54. Garment Industry: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues
55. Other Industries and Factories: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions
56. Other Industries /Factories: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues
57. Domestic workers
58. Migrant labour
H. Politics and Governance
59. International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships
60. National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships
61. Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections
62. Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence
63. Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery

64. Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	**L. Gender-based issues**
65. Political Corruption, Abuse of Power, Inefficiency and Negligence	90. Government Policies/Strategies/Laws Related to Women/Non-binary Gender
I. Security, Law and Order	91. Sex-workers and Sex-work
66. International and Regional Security Issues	92. Women's Movement, Feminist Activism, Demonstrations, Gender Equality Campaigning, Rights Associations/Organisations
67. Police, Military, Para-military, Ansar, VDP	93. Global, Especially UN-led Processes and Treaties for Gender Equality/Women's Rights
68. UN Peackeeping force	94. Economic Inequality between Women and Men
69. War, Genocide, Civil War, Insurgency, Terrorism—Other than religious	95. Inequality in Personal Laws, Inheritance, Marriage, Custody
70. Religious Militancy	96. Media Portrayal of Gender and Related Issues (Also as reflected in internet and social network)
71. Extra-judicial Killing or Abduction, Disappearance, Impunity (Perpetrated by state bodies)	97. Female Foeticide and infanticide
72 Riots, Demonstrations, Public Disorder	**M. Law and Justice**
J. Media and Information	98. Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)
73. Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Assembly, Media Freedom, Right to Information	99. Juvenile Justice and Courts
74. Creative Arts, Creative and other Writing; Books	100. Shelter Homes/Correction Centers/Help/ Rehabilitation/Assistance/Medical and Legal Aid
75. Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	101. Police and Judicial Custody, Prison
76. News Media and Media Workers	**N. Development**
77. Social Media	102. Economic, Social and Human Development Indicators; SDGs;
78. Fake News, Misinformation, Disinformation, Mal-information	103. Environmental Pollution, Natural Resources and Sustainability,
K. Vulnerabilities and Rights	104. Climate Change and Global Warming
79. Labour Trafficking	105. Mineral Resources, Energy, and Power
80. Living on the Street	106. Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans
81. Gypsies and Other Marginalised Ethnic and Religious Minority Groups	107. Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment
82. Rights of Non-binary Sexual Minorities, Controversies	108. Female-headed Households
83. Xenophobia, Racism and Ethnic Conflicts	109. NGO/CBO Initiatives
84. Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement	110. Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports
85. Disasters Caused by Human Activities Including Famine, Development disasters. Displacement	111. Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport
86. Rohingya Refugees	**O. Celebrity, Sport, Lifestyle**
87. Migration and refugees	112. Celebrity News (not Sport), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals
88. Human rights	
89. Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies	

113. Sport: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	
114. Sport Celebrities: Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	
115. Traveling/Tourism	
116. Leisure and Hobbies	
117. Fashion, Beauty Contest, Models	
P. Science, Achievements	
118. Science, Technology, Research, Innovation	
119. Creativity, Discovery and Innovation (Other than Science-Technology and Business Enterprise)	
120. Social Enterprise, Individual Social Contribution	
121. Academic Achievements	
Q. Other	
122. Other with Comment (Mention Category and define Topics in Comment)	
123. General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	

12.Is the story too short (less than 100 words) and without any other elements

Yes	1
No	2

13.How does the story score in terms of <u>clarity</u>, <u>sourcing</u>, <u>fairness</u> and <u>readability</u>?
[Multiple Code]

Clear, Complete, Logical, Well-organized	1
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	2
Impartial, Well-sourced, Well-established	3
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	4
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	5
Supporting evidence cited, Adequate data used.	6
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	7
Language easy and flowing	8
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex	9

sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	
Too short for assessment	10
Other (specify in comments)	11
General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	12

B. JOURNALISTS

Choice needed: One or more than one Reporter/s, editor/s, photographers or writer/s credited by name has to be coded for their role and gender. Each person should take a separate row.

For visuals accompanying a story, code photographer/cameraperson if credited by name. If not, you don't need to code credits for such visuals separately. Standalone photographs/visuals/photo stories may have more than one photos. If anyone is credited by name for at least one photo, code the story as a byline. If no one is credited by name, simply credit the story accordingly.

14.What role in creating the story (for byline credits only)? Code the role/s as given.
[Multiple Code]

Reporter and Writer	1
Photographer	2
Graphic Designer/Artist	3
Editor/Rewriter	4
Contributor of Information	5
Other (Specify in a comment)	6
Not Applicable	7

15. Gender of Content-creators (for byline credits only). Judge preliminarily by the name/s, and check with the media house as and when needed.
[Single Code]

Female	1
Male	2
Non-binary Other	3

Unknown	4
Not Applicable	5

16. Specify the story credit
[Single Code]

Byline	1
Staff Reporter	2
Special Correspondent	3
Feature Writer	4
Desk Compilation/Report	5
District Correspondent	6
Foreign Correspondent	7
Staff Photojournalist/Artist	8
Wire Services (News Agencies)/ Other Media	9
Press Release/Handouts	10
Editorial Writer	11
Other (Specify in a comment)	12

C. PEOPLE IN THE STORY

Choice needed: One or more than one

Each individual who is clearly a subject (even if not quoted); and/or interviewed; directly or indirectly quoted; significantly discussed in the story and/or clearly and relevantly visible in the photo as well as mentioned in the caption (even if not by name) has to be coded for her or his gender, age, occupation, role in the story, and the way s/he is presented. Code each person in a separate row and in order of their appearance in the Story. Photo-Only should be placed last.

Do not code unnamed/unmentioned groups of persons (for example a group of garment workers or a group of people, even if named, in collaged photos), unnamed or unmentioned people in organizational/collective gatherings. Do not code novel/movie/deceased historical characters/figures if they are not the subjects of the story and only

mentioned or shown in passing reference or as examples.

When people appear in a story only in an appended list of names/designations as 'other speakers/ participants/ audience members/group members', code them separately as a group by gender #22. More than one person make a group.

17. Gender of Persons in the Story:
Judge preliminarily by the name/s and also by the reference or pronouns (if in English). [Single Code]

Female	1
Male	2
Non-binary Other	3
Unknown	4
Not Applicable	5

18. Age of Persons in the Story
If given, or as s/he looks in photo [Single Code]

0-12	1
13-18	2
19-34	3
35-49	4
50-64	5
65-79	6
80 +	7
Do not Know	8
Not Applicable	9

19. Occupation of Persons in the Story
[Multiple Code]

Not stated	1
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	2
Politician	3
Prime Minister	4
Minister, MP	5
Local Government Representative	6
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	7

Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stock-broker	8
Business Forum Leader	9
Other Private Sector Non-management Employee	10
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	11
Doctor/ Health Specialist	12
Nurse and Paramedic	13
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	14
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	15
Academician	16
Development/ Technical Expert	17
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	18
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	19
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	20
Media Professional / Journalist/ Reporters/ Photo Journalist/Visual Journalist/ Desk people/ Anchor/ presenter /	21
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Owner-editor	21
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional (Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	22
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	23
Science and Technological Professional	24
Police, Military, Security Personnel	25
Garment Worker	26
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	27
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	28
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	29
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	30
Teacher	31

Student	32
Sportperson/Athlete	33
Sex Worker	34
Religious figure	35
Homemaker; Works in Home*	36
Unemployed	37
Retiree/ Pensioner	38
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	39
Child, Young Person*	40
Others (Explain as a comment)	41
Not Applicable	42

*Only if no other occupation is given.

20. Role of Persons in the Story [Multiple Codes]

Subject	1
Spokesperson	2
Expert or Commentator	3
Personal Experience	4
Eyewitness	5
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	6
Popular Opinion	7
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned, Incidental Presence	8
In Image Only	9
Do not Know	10
Others	11
Not Applicable	6

21. How Persons are clearly being presented in the story? [Multiple Codes]

*If there is any element of glamour in the presentation of person/people in the story, please notedown 'G.' in the general comments.

Directly or indirectly Quoted	1
Photo—Portrait	2
Photo—Mid Shot	3
Photo—Full Body	4
Portrayed as Knower	5
Portrayed as Victim	6
Portrayed as Survivor	7
Portrayed as Criminal	8
Portrayed as Caregiver	9
Portrayed as Mother	10
Portrayed as Vulnerable	11
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	12
Type of Clothing Mentioned, (without contextual relevance)	13
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	14
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	15
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	16
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	17
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	18
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	19
Too Short for Assessment	20
No Notable Feature in Presentation	21
General Comments (**For all, excluding Others**)	23
Not Applicable	23

22. People who Appear in the Text of a Story only as an Appended list of Names/Designations as 'other speakers/participants/audience members/ group members' by Gender. More than one person make a group.

If the list bear same number of people for different genders (cople or more), code as 'Balanced Group'. If very different persons are named together in a list

and any significant information is provided individually, you may want to code them as individuals. This should happen in very rare cases.

Code 'Others', if only you can in no way code it either as an individual or a group. In that case keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' along with the field number (#22…)

Overwhelmingly Male	1
Overwhelmingly Female	2
Overwhelmingly Non-binary Other	3
Not Clear	4
Not Applicable	5
Balanced Group	6
Others	7

D. CONTENT MATTER, TONE: GENDER IMPLICATION,

23. The Reach of the Story
[Single Code]
If one woman/non-binary other person is the subject/ focus of the story, code the first indicator. If the subject/focus of the story is a group of women/non-binary others (where one woman/non-binary other may feature as a member of the group) code the second indicator. If the subject/focus of the story is a man/men; or both man/men and women/non-binary other (individuals or groups), code three. Also code three if the reach of the story is general (such as a story on cyclone warnings).

One Woman or non-binary other	1
Group of women or non-binary other	2
Men/Both/Generalised	3

24. Reference to Gender Equality or Human Rights Legislation/Policy
[Single Code]

Yes	1
No	2

25. Gender Equality, Stereotypes in Stories [Multiple Code]

*If subtly doing any of these, consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 35.

Clearly Promoting Inequality	1
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	2
Clearly Promoting Equality	3
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	4
Not clear	5
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	6
General Comments (**For all, excluding Others**)	7

26. Gender Equality, Stereotypes in Headlines [Multiple Code]

Clearly Promoting Inequality	1
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	2
Clearly Promoting Equality	3
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	4
Not clear/Irrelevant	5
General Comments (**For all, excluding Others**)	6

*If subtly doing any of these, check 'not clear' and you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 35.

27. Scanning the Language for Gender Sensitivity [Multiple Code] *If too problematic or near perfect, you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—#35.

Scan and code the following words and phrases if found in the text (Story, Headline, Photo Caption). Judge them in a gendered context. Some words could be intrinsically problematic, irrespective of their context. While context could add gender bias to many common words and expressions. Note down if you find new words as comments in 'Others'. If you have any other comment, note that down in 'General Comments'.

A = 1

(Story uses words or phrases with sexual innuendos: Raped/Rape Victim; Eve Teasing; Luscious; Glamorous; Buxom; Hot; Cleavage; Blonde Beauty; Dark Beauty; Flirt; Extramarital Affair; Having a Lover; ধর্ষিতা; গণধর্ষণ; জোরপূর্বক ধর্ষণ; পালাক্রমে ধর্ষণ, উপর্যুপরি ধর্ষণ, রাতভর ধর্ষণ, বিয়ের প্রলোভন দেখিয়ে ধর্ষণ, ষোড়শী; আবেদনময়ী; লাস্যময়ী; যৌনতাড়না; কামনার শিকার; মেলামেশা; যৌনকামনা চরিতার্থ করার আবেগ/আকাঙ্ক্ষা; 'যৌন সুখানুভূতি লাভের আকাঙ্ক্ষা'; মোহিনী; রহস্যময়ী; পরকীয়ার টানে; মাল; টোপ পাতা; আপত্তিকর অবস্থা; ওঠাবসা/মেলামেশা; প্রেমের ফাঁদ; মাস্তি করা; যৌবনের জ্বালা; দেহের ক্ষুধা; সুসম্পর্ক গড়ে ওঠে; রঙিন দুনিয়া; ছোঁক ছোঁক করা; নারীর নেশা

B = 2

Story uses tigmatizing words or phrases:

Immoral Relationship; Illicit Relationship; Whore; "Mother of three elopes with lover;" Prostitute অনৈতিক সম্পর্ক/অনৈতিক উপায়ে আয়; 'অনৈতিক কার্যকলাপে জড়িত অবস্থায়'; অশালীন; অসতী; ইজ্জতহানি; দুশ্চরিত্র/দুশ্চরিত্রা; শ্লীলতাহানি; সম্ভ্রমহানি; বেশ্যা; নটী; লম্পট; হোস্টেলে পাপের আস্তানা গড়া; খারাপ মেয়ে; ঘাতক মা; ঝুলে পড়া; রক্ষিতা; অপয়া; বিধবা; বাজার/গলির মেয়ে; বহু হাত ঘোরা; পোশাক ভালো না; আধুনিক' মেয়ে; বন্ধ্যা; কুমারী; ডিভোর্সি/তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বামীপরিত্যক্তা; জমজমাট নারী ব্যবসায়ী; নারী ব্যবসা, বখাটে; বৌপাগলা; নারীপাগল

C = 3

Story uses words or phrases as gendered insults/mud slinging/hints:

Catty/Querulous/ Querulous Voice; Fiesty; Shrill; Sharp Tongue; Bitch; Vamp; Gold-Digger; Sugar Daddy; Sugar Baby/Girl; Lady Love; উচ্চাভিলাষী তরুণী; উচ্ছৃঙ্খল আচরণে অভ্যস্ত/আচরণ; 'নারীলোভী'/পুরুষলোভী/পুরুষঘেঁষা; পুরুষ পাল্টানো; পুরুষশিকারি; ছলনাময়ী; ছলাকলা; ফাঁদ পাতা; যুবকের গলায় ঝুলে পড়া; কুটনি/কুটিলা; খানকি; ঘেষেটি বেগম; আড্ডাবাজি; মাদক সম্রাজ্ঞী; মাদক সম্রাট; বেপর্দা; লাপরোয়া; উড়নচণ্ডী,বেপরোয়া জীবন; ফুসলিয়ে; ফুরতি করা; পোড়ামুখী; শিথিল; স্বামী বদল; লোভী; মুখরা; ডাইনি; চালাক প্রকৃতির মহিলা; দুর্ধর্ষ মহিলা;

ঝগড়াটে (নারী সম্পর্কে); জাঁহাবাজ নারী; জাউরা, মাগী, মাগীগিরি, গোল্ডডিগার; নরপশু

D = 4

Story uses prejudicial, blaming, derogatory or condescending words or phrases in a gendered context: Lovely Wife; Little Lady; Better Half; Homely; Career Woman; Careerist; Maid মহিলা; আহাজারি; অসহায় নারী, হতভাগ্য; হিজাব, নেকাব বা বোরখা পরা-বিশেষভাবে উল্লেখ করে; নারী শ্রমিকেরা স্বাধীন জীবন যাপন করে, নিজেদের সিদ্ধান্ত নিজেরাই নেয়; স্বাধীনচেতা; হাহাকার; কোমল; দুর্বল; অসহায়; রোজগেরে মহিলা; ন্যক্কারজনক; চাঞ্চল্যকর;

E = 5

Story uses words or phrases to uphold or promote gender-defined roles: Matronly, Motherly; Mr and Mrs Chowdhury; Old Maid type; Housewife জনাব ও বেগম অমুক; মেয়েলি; পুরুষালী; অমুকের স্ত্রী; স্ত্রী/মা কিছ করেন না, বাসায় থাকেন।

F = 6

Story uses words/phrases denoting 'female'/ 'women'/Hijra or 'third gender'/ or adds 'Lady/Woman' or 'Female' to gender-neutral words when it is contextually irrelevant. Example: Business woman, police woman, delivery woman, chairwoman, heroin, -Doctor, -Nurse, -voice artist, -singer, -politician, -engineer, -scientist, -artist, -architect, -leader, -activist, writer, -journalist, etc . (গায়িকা, চিত্রনায়িকা, অধ্যাপিকা, লেখিকা; নারী/মহিলা-সাংবাদিক, -কবি, -পুলিশ, -রাজনীতিবিদ, -জনপ্রতিনিধি, -এমপি, -প্রধানমন্ত্রী, -মন্ত্রী ইত্যাদি)

G = 7

Story uses words/phrases denoting 'male' or 'men' instead of gender-neutral words by default and when the context does not warrant it.: Businessman; Newsman; Policeman; Mailman; Chairman; Delivery man; Mankind; Man/men; best man for the job; Pronouns He/his; Hero;

(কাপুরুষতা, সভাপতি, ছাত্র, দলপতি, বিচারপতি, শিল্পপতি, রাষ্ট্রপতি)

H = 8

Story contains harmful, insensitive or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description of events/crimes/people

I = 9

Other words to be noted down as comments

J = 10 Not Applicable

K = General Comments

E. PHOTOS/VISUALS

27a. Is there any photo/illustration/ graphics/footage?

| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

* The codes to open up in the form only if 'Yes'
Choice needed: One or more than one

28. Photograph or Illustration/Graphics. Code each one in a different row.

If more than one photo of the same nature/scene are collaged or placed together as a group, it may be treated as one photograph/illustration/graphics. If photo of any person of the same group are placed separately outside the collage, count it as a separate photo.

Do not code Logos. [Single Code]

Photographs	1
Illustration/Graphics	2
Not Applicable	3

29. If relevant people or figures are clearly visible, as individuals or as groups, in the photo or Illustrations/Graphics, provide gender identification. Code each picture and illustration in a separate row. [Single Code]

More than one person make a group. When thumbnails or portraits are collaged, and if they belong to a same category (i.e. doctors died in Covid; Garment Workers protesting job loss etc.) the collage should be considered as one group. But if collaged photographs of speakers in a rally or roundtable or seminar are from different sectors/represent different interest groups, then you may treat each as a separate person. You need to consider the presentation using your news sense and consult. If it is not clear, better treat them as a group. If photographs of some are placed separately, not in a collage, treat those people or photos as individuals.

If photographs or collages (where people are/can be treated as a group) show same number of people (two or more) for different genders, check if any of a particular gender is specially focused (named in caption, shown clearly etc). You may judge dominance of a gender in this way, **but only if it is very clearly obvious.** Or else simply judge by number and code it as a 'balanced group'.

If a group balanced by number has imbalanced presentation, code it according to the dominance and keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' in this way: #29 No. E. Also check coding guidelines for some more details.

Code 'others', if only you can in no way code it either as an individual or a group. In that case keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' along with the field number (#29…)

Male	1
Female	2
Non-binary Other	3
Male-dominated Group	4
Female-dominated Group	5

Non-binary Other Dominated Group	6
Not Clear/No people	7
Not Applicable	8
Balanced Group	9
Others	10

30. Overall/Predominant Contents and Tone of pictures. Code each picture and illustration in a separate row.
[Multiple Codes]
*If there is any element of glamour in the presentation of person/people/subjects in the visual, please notedown 'G.' in the general comments.

Violent/Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	1
Crying and Lamenting People	2
People as Victims/Helpless/Weak/In Distress	3
People Shown as Strong/Powerful/Sportive/Fighting/ Resisting (Mention in **General Comments** if PM)	4
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	5
People in Outdoor Activities/Sport	6
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	7
Exposed Body/Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	8
Portraits	9
Mid Shot	10
Full Body	11
Pictured as Criminals	12
Glorifying Crime/criminals	13
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	14
Promoting Gender Equality/Challenging Stereotypes	15
Happy, Positive Images	16
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	17
Cannot Judge	18
Other (Specify in a comment)	19

General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	20
Not Applicable	21

* If you check #7 and #8, add a brief description in General Comments. If you check #14 and 15, you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 35. Same goes for #16 if the subjects are women.

31. Gender Equality/Stereotypes in Photo Caption

Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	1
Clearly Promoting Equality/Challenging Stereotypes	2
Not clear/Not Relevant	3
General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	4
Not Applicable	5

*If subtly doing any of these, check 'not clear' and you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 35.

F. OTHER ISSUES

32. Absolute protection of identities of victims/survivors in crimes covered by the Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000. (Ethically binding in cases of sexual violence and mandatory by the law).

If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable. If **novel/movie/** deceased **historical characters/figures** (for example, in 1971), mention that **in General Comments**.

[Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2
Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments **(For all, excluding**	5

Others)	
Not Applicable	6

33. Absolute protection of identities of children in conflict with the law. (Ethically binding and mandatory by the law).

If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable. [Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2
Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	5
Not Applicable	6

34. Protection of identities of persons accused of committing sexual violence.

If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable If **novel/movie/** deceased **historical characters/figures** (for example, in 1971), mention that **in General Comments**. [Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2
Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	5
Not Applicable	6

35. Does this story warrant further analysis? [Single Code]. If so, please mention the main reason in General Comments.

Yes	1
No	2
General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	5

A story warrants further analysis if it:

- Clearly perpetuates or clearly challenges gender stereotypes or inequality
- Depicts or focuses on inequality or equality including women's rights
- Uses language and tone derogatory, condescending or discriminatory to any of the genders
- Includes women's opinions, experiences, voices in a significant way
- In cases of sexual violence or other sensitive issues, discloses identities of the victim/survivor and or blames them

36. SAMPLE CRITERIA

Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	1
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	2

37. Remarks:

Overall Any explanation or point to be noted.

Period: 21 Days spread over 2019 and 2020

1st week of December 2020 backwards to 1st Week of April 2019

[1st Sunday and Monday, December 2020; 1st Tuesday and Wednesday, October 2020; Thursday and Friday, August 2020; 1st Saturday and Sunday, June 2020; 1st Monday and Tuesday, April 2020; 1st Wednesday and Thursday, February 2020

1st Friday and Saturday, December 2019; 1st Sunday and Monday, October 2019; 1st Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2019; 2nd Thursday and Friday (1st Thursday and Friday were EID holidays), June 2019; 1st Saturday, April 2019]

Purposive and Thematic Sampling Note:

1. Code only Primetime Bulletin's News/Feature Stories including accompanying Interviews/Studio Discussions, Standalone Visuals/Graphics/infographics/Arts Stories: a. Which are created by women/non-binary other gender; b. Which feature clear presence and/or significant mention (inclusion) of women or non-binary other gender as subjects/stakeholders or otherwise; and/or include their voices or perspectives; c. On issues/subjects where women/non-binary gender are clearly/significantly stakeholders, but the contents do not include that perspective nor their voices (Missed Opportunities). You will need to specify your selection criteria in #36.

2. Do not code: a. Advertisements/Advertorials/Native Advertisements; b. Any Special Programme; c. News Headlines (including visuals); d. Any Teasers/'Coming Up'; e. Scrolls or Breaking News Notification; f. Any form of Standing Matter

3. Carefully separate stories on the same issue or similar issues. The trick would be understanding when such a story introduces a new dimension or aspect or clearly takes a new turn. Listen for any sting or separating signs.

X. SPAN OF STORIES by BULLETIN

1.Coder Name, Broadcast Date, Tracker

Coder Name	Broadcast Date	Story Serial Number (TV Alphabet + Story Number = A1, A2,…up to A30)**

*Please note that for each TV you have an alphabetical code (Somoy=A, BTV=B, Independent=C and Jamuna=D). For each bulletin you can number up to 30 stories (A1 to A30). For the next bulletin, you start numbering from 31 up to 61 (A31 to A61). And so on. For the next TV you start from the scratch (B1 to B30 for the first bulletin and so on.)

** This has been moved to Story.

**Story serial number now only to be coded in the Story section

2. Number of Anchors by Gender on Bulletin

Number of Male Anchors	Number of Female Anchors	Number of Non-Binary Anchors

3. Age of Anchors on bulletin [Multiple ENTRY]

Young	1
Middle-Aged	2
Older	3
Cannot decide	4

4.Duration of Bulletin

Bulletin Begins*	Duration of bulletin: Minutes & Seconds	Duration of bulletin in Seconds (Insert Sum to get it in Seconds)

FOR THE STORY SECTION, ALL EXCEPT THE LAST FIELD (Remarks: Overall) IS MANDATORY. IF NONE OF THE INDICATORS IN ANY FIELD FIT THE STORY, CODE 'Not Applicable'.

A.STORY BASICS

5.Which TV? [Single Code]

Somoy TV	A
Bangladesh Television	B
Independent Television	C
Jamuna Television	D

6. When in the Bulletin? [Single Code]
*Approximately divide in Three timeslots

1st Part	1
2nd Part	2
3rd or Other Part	3

7. Duration of Sample Stories [Single Code]

Story start time	Story end time	Sampled Story Duration (Insert subtraction: C2-C1) Minutes & Seconds	Sampled Story Duration in Seconds

8. Duration Range [Single Code]

0-30 Seconds	1
31 sec-1 minute	2
1 – 2 minutes	3
2 to 4 minutes	4
4 to 8 minutes	5
> 8 minutes	6
Other/Longer (Mention time and explain as a Comment)	7

9. Scope of the story [Single Code]

Local (District)	1
National	2
Regional/Sub-regional	3
International	4

10. What type of story? [Single Code]

Daily Events Report	1
Follow-up Report	2
In-depth Report	3
Feature	4
Standalone Visuals/Graphics/Infographics/Art	5
Others (Specify in comments)	6
General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	7

11. Treatment and Special Treatment of News [Multiple Code]

In Vision (IV)	1
IV + Sync (SOT/Sync—Bite)	2
IV + Gfx	3
IV + Out of Vision (OOV—Footage without SOT/Pic)	4
In Vision + Out of Vision (OOV—Footage /Pic+ SOT)	5
IV+ OOV/Phono With Reporter or Involved People. (Special Treatment)	6
Lead News (Special Treatment)	7
Headlines (Special Treatment)	8
Teaser (Special Treatment)	9
IV + Package (Graphics, Sync, Phono, Vox-pop) (Special Treatment)	10
Series (Special Treatment)	11
Studio Discussion (Special Treatment)	12
Special Sting (Special Treatment)	13
Breaking News/ Scroll (Special Treatment)	14

Live (Special Treatment)	15
No Special Treatment	16
Multiple Special Treatment	17
Others (as Comments)	18
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	19

12. Is the story related to coronavirus?

(* If 'Yes', make sure not to check Topic 34, Category D on the Topics/Category List) [Single Code])

Yes	**1**
No	**2**

13. Pick and Rank up to <u>three</u> Topics and mark their corresponding Categories which fit the story best. Try to choose the most specific topic applicable and avoid overlapping with similar topics unless essential. If you overlap such codes, explain in General Comments. Choose broader topics only if essential. For examples and directions for overlapping topics see Coding Guidelines.

Be careful to maintain the ranking across categories. For example, if the primary/foremost topic fits in Category A, rank it as number 1 there. If the secondary topic fits in Category C, rank it as number 2 there. Rank the tertiary topic in the same way. (Online data entry forms mistakenly ranked only the categories.) [Multiple Codes]

A. Sexual Crimes
1. Rape/Gang rape (Only)
2. Rape (Incest)
3. Rape and Killing
4. Rape Attempt/Sexual Assault
5. Rape or Other Forms of Sexual Violence by Partner/Husband (Domestic Violence)
6. Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/ Bullying/Exploitation/Blackmailing

7. Sex Trafficking/Missing	31. Reproductive Health and Healthcare System: Family Planning (birth control, fertility, sterilisation, termination) Adolescent health)
8. Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence (Children)	
B. Conflicts within Family	32. Maternal and Child Nutrition
9. Dowry Killing (by Partner and/or others)	33. HIV/AIDS: Treatment, Healthcare, Response
10. Dowry Physical and/or Psychological Violence	34. Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)
11. Physical Violence Including Killing; by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	35. Maternal health and Mortality
12. Physical Violence Including Killing; by Family Members Other Than Partner; not related to dowry (Honour Killing/Conflicts)	**E. Education**
	36. Childcare/Nursery
13. Psychological Violence by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	37. Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education
	38. Tertiary and Higher Education
14. Psychological Violence by Family Members Other Than Partner; not related to dowry	39. Qawmi Madrasa
	40. Vocational Training
15. Child Marriage/ Resistance to Child Marriage	**F. Macro Economy**
16. Family Relations, Intergenerational Conflicts, Parents	41. Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy
17. Extramarital Relationships	
C. Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	42. National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets
18. Acid Attacks and Other Burning	
19. Pornography-related Crimes	43. Consumer Issues, Consumer Protection, Fraud
20. Cyber crime	44. Investments/Stock Markets/Banks
21. Abduction/Kidnapping	45. Micro and Mobile Financing
22. Suicide, Incitement to Suicide	46. Strikes, Lockdowns, Impediments to Economic Activities
23. Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	47. Economic Crisis, State bailout of companies, Company takeovers or mergers, Incentives
	G. Economic Activities
24. Psychological violence; (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General comments if the psychological violence is dictated by fatwa	48. Employment
	49. Women's Participation in Economic Processes
	50. Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation
25. Petty/Non-violent Crimes	
26. Death and Injury in Accidents	51. Informal Work/Irregular Workers and Trade (Street vending, Day-labourer, and such)
27. Accidents and Impacts	
28. Drug Peddling and Conflict	52. Rural Economy/Agriculture, Fishing, Fisheries, Poultry, Cattle Raising, Forestry
29. Drug Abuse/Related Problems	
D. Health	53. Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions
30. Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	

54. Garment Industry: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	76. News Media and Media Workers
55. Other Industries and Factories: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	77. Social Media
	78. Fake News, Misinformation, Disinformation, Mal-information
56. Other Industries /Factories: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	**K. Vulnerabilities and Rights**
57. Domestic workers	79. Labour Trafficking
58. Migrant labour	80. Living on the Street
H. Politics and Governance	81. Gypsies and Other Marginalised Ethnic and Religious Minority Groups
59. International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	82. Rights of Non-binary Sexual Minorities, Controversies
	83. Xenophobia, Racism and Ethnic Conflicts
60. National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	84. Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement
61. Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	85. Disasters Caused by Human Activities Including Famine, Development disasters. Displacement
62. Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	86. Rohingya Refugees
63. Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery	87. Migration and refugees
	88. Human rights
64. Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	89. Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies
65. Political Corruption, Abuse of Power, Inefficiency and Negligence	**L. Gender-based issues**
I. Security, Law and Order	90. Government Policies/Strategies/Laws Related to Women/Non-binary Gender
66. International and Regional Security Issues	91. Sex-workers and Sex-work
67. Police, Military, Para-military, Ansar, VDP	92. Women's Movement, Feminist Activism, Demonstrations, Gender Equality Campaigning, Rights Associations/Organisations
68. UN Peackeeping force	
69. War, Genocide, Civil War, Insurgency, Terrorism—Other than religious	93. Global, Especially UN-led Processes and Treaties for Gender Equality/Women's Rights
70 . Religious Militancy	94. Economic Inequality between Women and Men
71. Extra-judicial Killing or Abduction, Disappearance, Impunity (Perpetrated by state bodies)	95. Inequality in Personal Laws, Inheritance, Marriage, Custody
72. Riots, Demonstrations, Public Disorder	96. Media Portrayal of Gender and Related Issues (Also as reflected in internet and social network)
J. Media and Information	
73. Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Assembly, Media Freedom, Right to Information	97. Female Foeticide and infanticide
	M. Law and Justice
74. Creative Arts, Creative and other Writing; Books	98. Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)
75. Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	99. Juvenile Justice and Courts

100. Shelter Homes/Correction Centers/Help/Rehabilitation/Assistance/Medical and Legal Aid	
101. Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	
N. Development	
102. Economic, Social and Human Development Indicators; SDGs;	
103. Environmental Pollution, Natural Resources and Sustainability,	
104. Climate Change and Global Warming	
105. Mineral Resources, Energy, and Power	
106. Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	
107. Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	
108. Female-headed Households	
109. NGO/CBO Initiatives	
110. Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	
111. Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport	
O. Celebrity, Sport, Lifestyle	
112. Celebrity News (not Sport), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	
113. Sport: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	
114. Sport Celebrities: Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	
115. Traveling/Tourism	
116. Leisure and Hobbies	
117. Fashion, Beauty Contest, Models	
P. Science, Achievements	
118. Science, Technology, Research, Innovation	
119. Creativity, Discovery and Innovation (Other than Science-Technology and Business Enterprise)	
120. Social Enterprise, Individual Social Contribution	
121. Academic Achievements	
Q. Other	

122. Other with Comment (Mention Category and define Topics in Comment)	
123. General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	

14. How does the story score in terms of <u>clarity</u>, <u>sourcing</u>, <u>fairness</u> and <u>readability/Listenability</u>? [Multiple Code]

Clear, Complete, Logical, Well-organized	1
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	2
Impartial, Well-sourced, Well-established	3
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	4
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	5
Supporting evidence cited, Adequate data used.	6
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	7
Language easy and flowing	8
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	9
Too short for assessment	10
Other (specify in comments)	11
General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	12

B. JOURNALISTS

Choice needed: One or more than one

Reporter/s, editor/s, camerapersons or anchors/ presenter/s credited by name has to be coded for their role and gender. Each person should take a separate row.

15. What role in creating the story (for byline credits only)? Code the role/s as given. [Single Code]

For visuals accompanying a story, code photographer/cameraperson if credited by name. If not, you don't need to code credits for such visuals separately. Standalone photographs/visuals/photo stories may have more than one photos. If anyone is credited by name for at least one photo, code the story as a byline. If no one is credited by name, simply credit the story accordingly.

Reporter	1
Anchor	2
Cameraperson	3
Graphic Designer/Artist	4
Editor/Rewriter	5
Video Editor	6
Voice	7
Other (Specify in a comment)	8
Not Applicable	9

16. Gender of Content-creators (for byline credits only). Judge preliminarily by the name/s (when not viewed) and check with the media house as and when needed. [Single Code]

Female	1
Male	2
Non-binary Other	3
Unknown	4
Not Applicable	5

17. Specify the story credit [Single Code]

Credited by Name	1
Staff Reporter	2
Special Correspondent	3
Desk Compilation/Report	5

District Correspondent	6
Foreign Correspondent	7
Cameraperson/ Graphics Artist	8
Wire services (News Agency)/ Other Media	9
Press Release/Handouts	10
Other (Specify in a comment)	11

18. Age of Content-creators:
If given, or as s/he looks **[Single Code]**

0-12	1
13-18	2
19-34	3
35-49	4
50-64	5
65-79	6
80 +	7
Do not Know	8
Not Applicable	9

C. PEOPLE IN THE STORY

Choice needed: One or more than one

Each individual who is clearly a subject (even if not shown or interviewed); and/or interviewed; indirectly quoted; significantly discussed in the story or clearly and relevantly visible or heard has to be coded for her or his gender, age, occupation, role in the story, and the way s/he is presented. Code each person in a separate row and in order of their appearance in the Story. Visual-Only should be placed last.

Do not code unnamed/unmentioned groups of persons (for example a group of garment workers or a group of people, even if named, in collaged photos), unnamed or unmentioned people in organizational/collective gatherings. Do not code novel/movie/historical characters/figures if they are

not the subjects of the story and only shown in passing reference or as examples in clips.

When people appear in a story only in an appended list of names/designations as 'other speakers/ participants/audience members/group members',

code them separately as a group by gender **(#24).** More than one person make a group.

19. Gender of Persons in the Story:
Judge preliminarily by the appearance/s, name/s and also by the reference or pronouns (if in English).
[Single Code]

Female	1
Male	2
Non-binary Other	3
Unknown	4
Not Applicable	5

20. Age of Persons in the Story:
If given, or as s/he looks [Single Code]

0-12	1
13-18	2
19-34	3
35-49	4
50-64	5
65-79	6
80 +	7
Do not Know	8
Not Applicable	9

21. Occupation of Persons in the Story:
[Multiple Code]

Not stated	1
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	2
Politician	3

Prime Minister	4
Minister, MP	5
Local Government Representative	6
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	7
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stock-broker	8
Business Forum Leader	9
Other Private Sector Non-management Employee	10
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	11
Doctor/ Health Specialist	12
Nurse and Paramedic	13
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	14
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	15
Academician	16
Development/ Technical Expert	17
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	18
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	19
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	20
Media Professional / Journalist/ Reporters/ Photo Journalist/Visual Journalist/ Desk people/ Anchor/ presenter /	21
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Owner-editor	21
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional (Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	22
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	23
Science and Technological Professional	24
Police, Military, Security Personnel	25
Garment Worker	26
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	27

Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	28
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	29
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	30
Teacher	31
Student	32
Sportperson/Athlete	33
Sex Worker	34
Religious figure	35
Homemaker; Works in Home*	36
Unemployed	37
Retiree/ Pensioner	38
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	39
Child, Young Person*	40
Others (Explain as a comment)	41
Not applicable	42

*Only if no other occupation is given.

22. Role of Persons in the Story:
[Multiple Codes]

Subject	1
Spokesperson	2
Expert or Commentator	3
Personal Experience	4
Eyewitness	5
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	6
Popular Opinion	7
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned; Incidental Presence	8
Visual Presence Only	9
Do not Know	10
Others	11
Not applicable	12

23. How Persons are clearly being presented in the story? [Multiple Codes]

*If there is any element of glamour in the presentation of person/people in the story, please note down 'G.' in the general comments.

Directly or indirectly Quoted	1
Still Photo—Portrait	2
Still Photo—Mid Shots	3
Still Photo—Full Body	4
Video Images	5
Portrayed as Knower	6
Portrayed as Victim	7
Portrayed as Survivor	8
Portrayed as Criminal	9
Portrayed as Caregiver	10
Portrayed as Mother	11
Portrayed as Vulnerable	12
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	13
Type of Clothing Mentioned (without contextual relevance)	14
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	15
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	16
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	17
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	18
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	19
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	20
Too Short for Assessment	21
No Notable Feature in Presentation	22
General Comments (**For all, excluding Others**)	23
Not Applicable	24

24. People who Appear in the Text of a Story only as an Appended list of Names/ Designations as 'other speakers /participants/ audience members/ group members' by Gender.

More than one person make a group.

If the list bear same number of people for different genders (97ouple or more), code as 'Balanced Group'. If very different persons are named together in a list and any significant information is provided individually, you may want to code them as individuals. This should happen in very rare cases.

Code 'Others', if only you can in no way code it either as an individual or a group. In that case keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' along with the field number (#24…)

Overwhelmingly Male	1
Overwhelmingly Female	2
Overwhelmingly Non-binary Others	3
Not Clear	4
Not Applicable	5
Balanced Group	6
Others	7

D. CONTENT MATTER, TONE: GENDER INPLICATION

25. The Reach of the Story [Single Code] If one woman/non-binary other person is the subject/focus of the story, code the first indicator. If the subject/focus of the story is a group of women/non-binary others (where one woman/non-binary other may feature as a member of the group) code the second indicator. If the subject/focus of the story is a man/men; or both man/men and women/non-binary other (individuals or groups), code three. Also code

three if the reach of the story is general (such as a story on cyclone warnings).

One Woman or non-binary other	1
Group of women or non-binary other	2
Men/Both/Generalised	3

26. Reference to gender equality or human rights legislation/policy [Single Code]

Yes	1
No	2

27. Gender Equality, Stereotypes in Stories [Multiple Code] *If subtly doing any of these, check 'not clear' and you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 35.

Clearly Promoting Inequality	1
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	2
Clearly Promoting Equality	3
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	4
Not clear	5
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	6
General Comments (**For all, excluding Others)**	7

28. Scanning the Language for Gender Sensitivity [Multiple Code] *If too problematic or near perfect, you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—#35.

Scan and code the following words and phrases if found in the text (Story, Headline, Photo Caption). Judge them in a gendered context. Some words could be intrinsically problematic, irrespective of their context. While context could add gender bias to many common words and expressions. Note down if you find new words as comments in 'Others'. If you have

any other comment, note that down in 'General Comments'.

A = 1

(Story uses words or phrases with sexual innuendos: Raped/Rape Victim; Eve Teasing; Luscious; Glamorous; Buxom; Hot; Cleavage; Blonde Beauty; Dark Beauty; Flirt; Extramarital Affair; Having a Lover; ধর্ষিতা; গণধর্ষণ; জোরপূর্বক ধর্ষণ; পালাক্রমে ধর্ষণ, উপর্যুপরি ধর্ষণ, রাতভর ধর্ষণ, বিয়ের প্রলোভন দেখিয়ে ধর্ষণ, ষোড়শী; আবেদনময়ী; লাস্যময়ী; যৌনতাড়না; কামনার শিকার; মেলামেশা; যৌনকামনা চরিতার্থ করার আবেগ/আকাঙ্ক্ষা; 'যৌন সুখানুভূতি লাভের আকাঙ্ক্ষা'; মোহিনী; রহস্যময়ী; পরকীয়ার টানে; মাল; টোপ পাতা; আপত্তিকর অবস্থা; ওঠাবসা/মেলামেশা; প্রেমের ফাঁদ; মাস্তি করা; যৌবনের জ্বালা; দেহের ক্ষুধা; সুসম্পর্ক গড়ে ওঠে; রঙিন দুনিয়া; ছোঁক ছোঁক করা; নারীর নেশা

B = 2

Story uses 98tigmatizing words or phrases:

Immoral Relationship; Illicit Relationship; Whore; "Mother of three elopes with lover;" Prostitute অনৈতিক সম্পর্ক/অনৈতিক উপায়ে আয়; 'অনৈতিক কার্যকলাপে জড়িত অবস্থায়'; অশালীন; অসতী; ইজ্জতহানি; দুশ্চরিত্র/ দুশ্চরিত্রা; শ্লীলতাহানি; সম্ভ্রমহানি; বেশ্যা; নটী; লম্পট; হোস্টেলে পাপের আস্তানা গড়া; খারাপ মেয়ে; ঘাতক মা; ঝুলে পড়া; রক্ষিতা; অপয়া; বিধবা; বাজার/গলির মেয়ে; বহু হাত ঘোরা; পোশাক ভালো না; আধুনিক' মেয়ে; বন্ধ্যা; কুমারী; ডিভোর্সি/তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বামীপরিত্যক্তা; জমজমাট নারী ব্যবসায়ী; নারী ব্যবসা, বখাটে; বৌপাগলা; নারীপাগল

C = 3

Story uses words or phrases as gendered insults/mud slinging/hints:

Catty/Querulous/ Querulous Voice; Fiesty; Shrill; Sharp Tongue; Bitch; Vamp; Gold-Digger; Sugar Daddy; Sugar Baby/Girl; Lady Love; উচ্চাভিলাষী তরুণী; উচ্ছৃঙ্খল আচরণে অভ্যস্ত/আচরণ; 'নারীলোভী'/ পুরুষলোভী/পুরুষঘেঁষা; পুরুষ পাল্টানো; পুরুষশিকারি; ছলনাময়ী; ছলাকলা; ফাঁদ পাতা; যুবকের গলায় ঝুলে পড়া; কুটনি/কুটিলা; খানকি; ঘষেটি বেগম; আড্ডাবাজি; মাদক

সম্রাজ্ঞী; মাদক সম্রাট; বেপর্দা; লাপরোয়া; উড়নচণ্ডী,বেপরোয়া জীবন; ফুসলিয়ে; ফুর্তি করা; পোড়ামুখী; শিথিল; স্বামী বদল; লোভী; মুখরা; ডাইনি; চালাক প্রকৃতির মহিলা; দুর্ধর্ষ মহিলা; ঝগড়াটে (নারী সম্পর্কে); জাঁহাবাজ নারী; জাউরা, মাগী, মাগীগিরি, গোল্ডডিগার; নরপশু

D = 4

Story uses prejudicial, blaming, derogatory or condescending words or phrases in a gendered context: Lovely Wife; Little Lady; Better Half; Homely; Career Woman; Careerist; Maid মহিলা; আহাজারি; অসহায় নারী, হতভাগ্য; হিজাব, নেকাব বা বোরখা পরা-বিশেষভাবে উল্লেখ করে; নারী শ্রমিকেরা স্বাধীন জীবন যাপন করে, নিজেদের সিদ্ধান্ত নিজেরাই নেয়; স্বাধীনচেতা; হাহাকার; কোমল; দুর্বল; অসহায়; রোজগেরে মহিলা; ন্যক্কারজনক; চাঞ্চল্যকর;

E = 5

Story uses words or phrases to uphold or promote gender-defined roles: Matronly, Motherly; Mr and Mrs Chowdhury; Old Maid type; Housewife জনাব ও বেগম অমুক; মেয়েলি; পুরুষালী; অমুকের স্ত্রী; স্ত্রী/মা কিছ করেন না, বাসায় থাকেন।

F = 6

Story uses words/phrases denoting 'female'/ 'women'/ Hijra or 'third gender'/ or adds 'Lady/ Woman' or 'Female' to gender-neutral words when it is contextually irrelevant. Example: Business woman, police woman, delivery woman, chairwoman, heroin, -Doctor, -Nurse, -voice artist, - singer, -politician, -engineer, -scientist, -artist, - architect, -leader, -activist, writer, -journalist, etc . (গায়িকা, চিত্রনায়িকা, অধ্যাপিকা, লেখিকা; নারী/ মহিলা- সাংবাদিক, -কবি, -পুলিশ, -রাজনীতিবিদ, -জনপ্রতিনিধি, - এমপি, -প্রধানমন্ত্রী, -মন্ত্রী ইত্যাদি)

G = 7

Story uses words/phrases denoting 'male' or 'men' instead of gender-neutral words by default and when the context does not warrant it.: Businessman; Newsman; Policeman; Mailman; Chairman;

Delivery man; Mankind; Man/men; best man for the job; Pronouns He/his; Hero; (কাপুরুষতা, সভাপতি, ছাত্র, দলপতি, বিচারপতি, শিল্পপতি, রাষ্ট্রপতি)

H = 8

Story contains harmful, insensitive or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description of events/crimes/people

I = 9

Other words to be noted down as comments

J = 10 Not Applicable

K = General Comments

E. PHOTOS/VISUALS

28a. Is there any photo/illustration/graphics/footage?

Yes	1
No	2

* The codes to open up in the form only if 'Yes'

Choice needed: One or more than one

29. Does the story contain Video, Still Photo or Graphics in which people or figures can be clearly marked as individuals or as groups? Code each segment in a different row. [Single Code]

If more than one photo of the same nature/scene are collaged or placed together as a group, it may be treated as one photograph/illustration/graphics. If photo of any person of the same group are placed separately outside the collage, count it as a separate photo.

Video Images	1
Still Photos	2

Graphics	3
Not Applicable	4

30. If relevant people or figures can be clearly marked as individuals or as groups in Video, Still or Graphics of the story, provide the predominant gender identification for each image segment in a separate row. Take help from the Story. [Single Code]

More than one person make a group. When thumbnails or portraits are collaged, and if they belong to a same category (i.e. doctors died in Covid; Garment Workers protesting job loss etc.) the collage should be considered as one group. But if collaged photographs of speakers in a rally or roundtable or seminar are from different sectors/represent different interest groups, then you may treat each as a separate person. You need to consider the presentation using your news sense and consult. If it is not clear, better treat them as a group. If photographs of some are placed separately, not in a collage, treat those people or photos as individuals.

If photographs or collages (where people are/can be treated as a group) show same number of people (two or more) for different genders, check if any of a particular gender is specially focused (named in caption, shown clearly etc). You may judge dominance of a gender in this way, **but only if it is very clearly obvious.** Or else simply judge by number and code it as a 'balanced group'.

If a group balanced by number has imbalanced presentation, code it according to the dominance and keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' in this way: #30 No. E. Also check coding guidelines for some more details.

Code 'others', if only you can in no way code it either as an individual or a group. In that case keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' along with the field number (#30…)

Male	1
Female	2
Non-binary Other	3
Male-dominated Group	4
Female-dominated Group	5
Non-binary Other Dominated Group	6
Not Clear/No people	7
Not Applicable	8
Balanced Group	9
Others	10

Happy, Positive Images	13
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	14
Cannot Judge	15
Other (Specify in a comment)	16
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	17
Not Applicable	18

* If you check #7 and #8, add a brief description in General Comments. If you check #11 and 12, you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 35. Same goes for #13 if the subjects are women.

31. Overall or Predominant Contents and Tone of visuals [Multiple Codes]

*If there is any element of glamour in the presentation of person/people/subjects in the visual, please notedown 'G.' in the general comments.

Violent/Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	1
Crying and Lamenting People	2
People as Victims/Helpless/Weak/In Distress	3
People Shown as Strong/Powerful/ Sportive/Fighting/ Resisting (Mention in General Comments if PM)	4
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	5
People in Outdoor Activities/Sport	6
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	7
Exposed Body/Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	8
Pictured as Criminals	9
Glorifying Crime/criminals	10
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	11
Promoting Gender Equality/Challenging Stereotypes	12

F. OTHER ISSUES

32. Absolute protection of identities of victims/ survivors in crimes covered by the Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000. (Ethically binding in cases of sexual violence and mandatory by the law).

If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable. If novel/movie/ deceased historical characters/figures (for example, in 1971), mention that in General Comments. [Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2
Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments	5
Not Applicable	6

33. Absolute protection of identities of children in conflict with the law. (Ethically binding and mandatory by the law).

If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable. [Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2

Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments	5
Not Applicable	6

34. Protection of identities of persons accused of committing sexual violence.

If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable If novel/movie/ deceased historical characters/figures (for example, in 1971), mention that in General Comments. [Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2
Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments	5
Not Applicable	6

35. Does this story warrant further analysis? [Single Code] If so, please mention the main reason in General Comments.

Yes	1
No	2
General Comments	3

A story warrants further analysis if it:

- Clearly perpetuates or clearly challenges gender stereotypes or inequality
- Depicts or focuses on inequality or equality including women's rights
- Uses language and tone derogatory, condescending or discriminatory to any of the genders
- Includes women's opinions, experiences, voices in a significant way
- In cases of sexual violence or other sensitive issues, discloses identities of the victim/survivor and or blames them

36. SAMPLE CRITERIA

Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	1
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	2

37. Remarks: Overall Any explanation or point to be noted.

Period: 29 th of November 2021 and continued for 21 days in a row

[As there is no going back in time for retrieving online webpages, the monitoring was done consecutively for 21 days, starting on the 29ᵗʰ of November 2021 and ended on the 19ᵗʰ of December, 2021. The monitoring was done in two slots. First one started at 9 am and ended at 11 pm. Second slot of monitoring started at 7 pm and ended at 9 pm.]

Purposive and Thematic Sampling Note:

1. Code only regular News/Feature Stories, Analysis, Interviews, Standalone Photo/Video/Infographic Stories: a. Which are created by women/non-binary other gender; b. Which feature clear presence and/or significant mention ((inclusion) of women or non-binary other gender as subjects/stakeholders or otherwise; and/or include their voices or perspectives; c. On issues/subjects where women/non-binary gender are clearly/significantly stakeholders, but the contents do not include that perspective nor their voices (Missed Opportunities). You will need to specify your selection criteria in #32.

2. Scan Homepage Regular News Areas and Top Story Lists. Take only those Standalone Photos, Photo Stories and News or Feature Video Stories, which are there.

3. Do not code: a. Stories/Photos in Weekly or other Supplements/Special sections even if displayed on Homepage b. Advertisements/Advertorials/Native Advertisements; c. Story Listings, Teasers; d. Breaking News Scrolls; e. Commentaries or Columns; f. Opinion/Personality Interviews; g. Reader's Comments; h. Standing Matters; i. Cartoons, Comic Strips, Jokes j. Stories and Videos from other sites/YouTube, if displayed

4. Count all stories on the selected areas of the homepage. For sampled stories, count the ones with teasers or excerpts or summaries on the homepage as layer-1 stories. Count all the others as layer-2. Count every story only once. Be very careful not to overlap counts**.**

X. NUMBER OF STORIES by Page

1. Coder Name, Date and Time of Monitoring, Tracker

Coder Name	Date Accessed	Online Portal Code	Slot-1 Access Time Starts 9 am	Slot-2 Access Time Starts 7:30 pm	Story Number (AA1, AA2…AB1, AB2…BA1, BA2…)	Story Access Time

*Column 6 and 7 are for the coders coding stories only.

*Please note that for each Online Portal you have an alphabetical code (bangla.bdnews24=A, www.jagonews24=B. For each date, you will have an additional alphabetical code: A to Q. For each day you number the stories chronologically through the two slots (AA1, AA2, AA3…). For the next day, you start afresh from number 1 (AB1, AB2, AB3…). Be very selective and careful not to overlap. You will enlist link to each story along with this number.

2. Number of Stories on Page (Homepage News Areas, Top Stories Listing and Story pages Teasers)

Full Page Screenshot Number (AA1, AA2… AB1, AB2…)	All Stories on Page	All Sampled Stories on Page

* Please note that for each date, you will have an additional alphabetical code: A to Q. For example, Bdnews day-1 slot-1 Homepage will be coded as: AA1, the next page will be coded as AA2. And so forth. For day-2 this number would be AB1 and so forth. You number pages chronologically through the two slots. The next day, you start afresh from number 1 (AB1, AB2…). You will be numbering each page in the filename of the screenshot.

FOR THE STORY SECTION, ALL EXCEPT THE LAST FIELD (Remarks: Overall) IS MANDATORY. IF NONE OF THE INDICATORS IN ANY FIELD FIT THE STORY, CODE 'Not Applicable'.

A. STORY BASICS

3.Which Website? [Single Code]

https://bangla.bdnews24.com	1
https://www.jagonews24.com	2

4.Webpage layer number: The Layer number refers to those stories with summaries or texts attached. Layer-2 refers to those with only headlines. Since we are checking only the homepage, all stories will technically be one click away. [Single Code]

Layer-1	1
Layer-2	2

5.Which Tabs? [Single Code]

Homepage	1
Editor's Pick/Most Read/Top Story	2
National/Bangladesh	3
District/Country	4
International	5
Economy/Business	6
Politics	7
Sport	8
Culture, Entertainment	9
Environment	10
Longreads/Specials	11
Other (in Comments)	12

*Note: Put the Tab displayed on the Story

6. Size of the Story [Single Code]
Copy and paste on a word file. If too complicated, then count words in a line and lines in total to get size approximately.

0-250 Words	1
251-450 Words	2
451-650 Words	3
651-850 Words	4
901-1200 Words	5
Other/Longer (Mention words and explain as a Comment)	6

7. Scope of the story [Single Code]

Local (District)	1
National	2
Regional/Sub-regional	3
International	4

8. What type of story? [Single Code]

Daily Events Report	1
Follow-up Report	2
In-depth Report	3
Feature (Not those on Weekly or Special Sections)	4
Standalone Photos/ Photo Story Videos	5
Standalone Infographics/Illustration	6
Analysis/Opinion Report	7
News/Feature Interview	8
Hyperlinks Embedded	5
Story with at least One Photograph	6
Teaser on Homepage or Headline on Top Story List	7
Headline on Homepage or Teaser on a Related Page	8
Logo/Lebel	9
Deck/Summary	10
Insert/Highlights	11
Embedded Documents and Other Elements	12
Interactive Elements	13
Infographics/Illustrations Embedded	14
Live Feed/Live Blog	15
Special Corner	16
Multiple Special Treatment	18
Series	19
Others (Specify in comments) (Comments needed)	20
No Special Treatment	21
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	22

*If Photo/Illustration accompanying a story is exceptionally big, mention in **General Comments**.

Others (Specify in comments)	9
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	10

9. Any special treatment? [Multiple Code]

Video Embedded	1
Audio Embedded	2
Colored Heading	3
Hero Image (large photo spanning the top)	4

10. Is the story related to coronavirus? (* If 'Yes', make sure not to check Topic 34, Category D on the Topics/Category List) [Single Code]

Yes	1
No	2

11. Pick and Rank up to three Topics and mark their corresponding Categories which fit the story best. Try to choose the most specific topics applicable and avoid overlapping with similar topics unless essential. If you overlap such codes, explain in General Comments. Choose broader topics only if essential. For examples and directions for overlapping topics see Coding Guidelines.

Be careful to maintain the ranking across categories. For example, if the primary/foremost topic fits in Category A, rank it as number 1 there. If the secondary topic fits in Category C, rank it as number 2 there. Rank the tertiary topic in the same way. (Online data entry forms mistakenly ranked only the categories.) [Multiple Codes]

A. Sexual Crimes
1. Rape/Gangrape (Only)
2. Rape (Incest)
3. Rape and Killing
4. Rape Attempt/Sexual Assault
5. Rape or Other Forms of Sexual Violence by Partner/Husband (Domestic Violence)

6. Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/ Bullying/Exploitation/Blackmailing	**D. Health**
7. Sex Trafficking/Missing	30. Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)
8. Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence (Children)	31. Reproductive Health and Healthcare System: Family Planning (birth control, fertility, sterilisation, termination) Adolescent health)
B. Conflicts within Family	32. Maternal and Child Nutrition
9. Dowry Killing (by Partner and/or others)	33. HIV/AIDS: Treatment, Healthcare, Response
10. Dowry Physical and/or Psychological Violence	34. Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)
11. Physical Violence Including Killing; by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	35. Maternal health and Mortality
12. Physical Violence Including Killing; by Family Members Other Than Partner; not related to dowry (Honour Killing/Conflicts)	**E. Education**
13. Psychological Violence by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	36. Childcare/Nursery
14. Psychological Violence by Family Members Other Than Partner; not related to dowry	37. Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education
15. Child Marriage/ Resistance to Child Marriage	38. Tertiary and Higher Education
16. Family Relations, Intergenerational Conflicts, Parents	39. Qawmi Madrasa
17. Extramarital Relationships	40. Vocational Training
C. Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	**F. Macro Economy**
18. Acid Attacks and Other Burning	41. Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy
19. Pornography-related Crimes	42. National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets
20. Cyber crime	43. Consumer Issues, Consumer Protection, Fraud
21. Abduction/Kidnapping	44. Investments/Stock Markets/Banks
22. Suicide, Incitement to Suicide	45. Micro and Mobile Financing
23. Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	46. Strikes, Lockdowns, Impediments to Economic Activities
24. Psychological violence; (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the psychological violence is dictated by fatwa	47. Economic Crisis, State bailout of companies, Company takeovers or mergers, Incentives
25. Petty/Non-violent Crimes	**G. Economic Activities**
26. Death and Injury in Accidents	48. Employment
27. Accidents and Impacts	49. Women's Participation in Economic Processes
28. Drug Peddling and Conflict	50. Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation
2. Drug Abuse/Related Problems	51. Informal Work/Irregular Workers and Trade (Street vending, Day-labourer, and such)

52. Rural Economy/Agriculture, Fishing, Fisheries, Poultry, Cattle Raising, Forestry	**J. Media and Information**
53. Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	73. Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Assembly, Media Freedom, Right to Information
54. Garment Industry: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	74. Creative Arts, Creative and other Writing; Books
55. Other Industries and Factories: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	75. Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others
56. Other Industries /Factories: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	76. News Media and Media Workers
57. Domestic workers	77. Social Media
58. Migrant labour	78. Fake News, Misinformation, Disinformation, Mal-information
H. Politics and Governance	**K. Vulnerabilities and Rights**
59. International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	79. Labour Trafficking
	80. Living on the Street
60. National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	81. Gypsies and Other Marginalised Ethnic and Religious Minority Groups
61. Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	82. Rights of Non-binary Sexual Minorities, Controversies
62. Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	83. Xenophobia, Racism and Ethnic Conflicts
63. Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery	84. Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement
64. Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	85. Disasters Caused by Human Activities Including Famine, Development disasters. Displacement
65. Political Corruption, Abuse of Power, Inefficiency and Negligence	86. Rohingya Refugees
	87. Migration and refugees
I. Security, Law and Order	88. Human rights
66. International and Regional Security Issues	89. Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies
67. Police, Military, Para-military, Ansar, VDP	**L. Gender-based issues**
68. UN Peacekeeping force	90. Government Policies/Strategies/Laws Related to Women/Non-binary Gender
69. War, Genocide, Civil War, Insurgency, Terrorism—Other than religious	91. Sex-workers and Sex-work
70. Religious Militancy	92. Women's Movement, Feminist Activism, Demonstrations, Gender Equality Campaigning, Rights Associations/Organisations
71. Extra-judicial Killing or Abduction, Disappearance, Impunity (Perpetrated by state bodies)	93. Global, Especially UN-led Processes and Treaties for Gender Equality/Women's Rights
72. Riots, Demonstrations, Public Disorder	94. Economic Inequality between Women and Men
	95. Inequality in Personal Laws, Inheritance, Marriage, Custody

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96. Media Portrayal of Gender and Related Issues (Also as reflected in internet and social network)	
97. Female Foeticide and infanticide	
M. Law and Justice	
98. Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	
99. Juvenile Justice and Courts	
100. Shelter Homes/Correction Centers/Help/ Rehabilitation/Assistance/Medical and Legal Aid	
101. Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	
N. Development	
102. Economic, Social and Human Development Indicators; SDGs;	
103. Environmental Pollution, Natural Resources and Sustainability,	
104. Climate Change and Global Warming	
105. Mineral Resources, Energy, and Power	
106. Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	
107. Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	
108. Female-headed Households	
109. NGO/CBO Initiatives	
110. Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	
111. Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport	
O. Celebrity, Sport, Lifestyle	
112. Celebrity News (not Sport), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	
113. Sport: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	
114. Sport Celebrities: Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	
115. Traveling/Tourism	
116. Leisure and Hobbies	
117. Fashion, Beauty Contest, Models	
P. Science, Achievements	
118. Science, Technology, Research, Innovation	

119. Creativity, Discovery and Innovation (Other than Science-Technology and Business Enterprise)	
120. Social Enterprise, Individual Social Contribution	
121. Academic Achievements	
Q. Other	
122. Other with Comment (Mention Category and define Topics in Comment)	
123 General Comments **(For all, excluding Others)**	

12. How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability? [Multiple Code]

Clear, Complete, Logical, Well-organized	1
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	2
Impartial, Well-sourced, Well-established	3
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	4
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	5
Supporting evidence cited, Adequate data used.	6
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	7
Language easy and flowing	8
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	9
Too short for assessment	10
Other (specify in comments)	11
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	12

B. JOURNALISTS

Choice needed: One or more than one

Reporter/s, editor/s, photographers, Cameraperson, writer/s, Visual Storyteller, Script Reader credited by name has to be coded for their role and gender. Each person should take a separate row.

For visuals accompanying a story, code photographer/cameraperson if credited by name. If not, you don't need to code credits for such visuals separately. Standalone photographs/visuals/photo stories may have more than one photos. If anyone is credited by name for at least one photo, code the story as a byline. If no one is credited by name, simply credit the story accordingly.

13. What role in creating the story
(for byline credits only)? Code the role/s as given.
[Multiple Code]

Reporter	1
Photographer/Cameraperson	2
Graphic Designer/Artist	3
Editor/Rewriter	4
Video Editor	5
Voice/ Scriptreader	6
Other (Specify in Comment)	7
Not Applicable	8

14. Gender of Content-creators (for byline credits only). Judge preliminarily by the name/s, and check with the media house as and when needed.
[Single Code]

Female	1
Male	2
Non-binary Other	3
Unknown	4
Not Applicable	5

Specify the story credit [Single Code]

Byline	1
Staff Reporter	2
Special Correspondent	3
Feature Writer	4
Desk Compilation/Report	5

District Correspondent	6
Foreign Correspondent	7
Visual Storyteller	
Staff Photojournalist/Cameraperson/Artist	8
Wire services (News Agency)/ Other Media	9
Press Release/Handouts	10
Other (Specify in a comment)	11

15. PEOPLE IN THE STORY

Choice needed: One or more than one

Each individual who is clearly a subject (even if not quoted); and/or interviewed; directly or indirectly quoted; significantly discussed in the story; and/or clearly and relevantly visible in the photo as well as mentioned in the caption (even if not by name); and/or feature relevantly and clearly in a video, has to be coded for her or his gender, age, occupation, role in the story, and the way s/he is presented. Code each person in a separate row and in order of their appearance in the Story. Photo/Video-Only should be placed last.

Do not code unnamed/unmentioned groups of persons (for example a group of garment workers or a group of people, even if named, in collaged photos), unnamed or unmentioned people in organizational/collective gatherings. Do not code novel/movie/deceased historical characters/figures if they are not the subjects of the story and only mentioned or shown in passing reference or as examples.

When people appear in a story only in an appended list of names/designations as 'other speakers /participants/audience members/group members',

code them separately as a group by gender(**#21**). More than one person make a group.

16. Gender of Persons in the Story: Judge preliminarily by the name/s and also by the reference or pronouns (if in English).

[Single Code]

Female	1
Male	2
Non-binary Other	3
Unknown	4
Not Applicable	5

17. Age of Persons in the Story:
If given, or as s/he looks in photo [Single Code]

0-12	1
13-18	2
19-34	3
35-49	4
50-64	5
65-79	6
80 +	7
Do not Know	8
Not Applicable	9

18. Occupation of Persons in the Story:
[Multiple Code]

Not stated	1
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	2
Politician	3
Prime Minister	4
Minister, MP	5
Local Government Representative	6
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	7
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stock-broker	8
Business Forum Leader	9

Other Private Sector Non-management Employee	10
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	11
Doctor/ Health Specialist	12
Nurse and Paramedic	13
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	14
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	15
Academician	16
Development/ Technical Expert	17
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	18
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	19
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	20
Media Professional / Journalist/ Reporters/ Photo Journalist/Visual Journalist/ Desk people/ Anchor/ presenter /	21
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Owner-editor	21
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional (Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	22
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	23
Science and Technological Professional	24
Police, Military, Security Personnel	25
Garment Worker	26
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	27
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	28
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	29
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	30
Teacher	31

Student	32
Sportperson/Athlete	33
Sex Worker	34
Religious figure	35
Homemaker; Works in Home*	36
Unemployed	37
Retiree/ Pensioner	38
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	39
Child, Young Person*	40
Others (Explain as a comment)	41
Not Applicable	42

*Only if no other occupation is given.

19. Role of Persons in the Story: [Multiple Codes]

Subject	1
Spokesperson	2
Expert or Commentator	3
Personal Experience	4
Eyewitness	5
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	6
Popular Opinion	7
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned, Incidental Presence	8
In Image Only	9
In Video Only	10
Do not Know	11
Others	12
Not Applicable	13

20. How Persons are clearly being presented in the story? [Multiple Codes]

*If there is any element of glamour in the presentation of person/people in the story, please notedown 'G.' in the general comments.

Directly or indirectly Quoted	1
Photo—Portrait	2
Photo—Mid Shots	3
Photo—Full Body	4
Video Images	5
Portrayed as Knower	6
Portrayed as Victim	7
Portrayed as Survivor	8
Portrayed as Criminal	9
Portrayed as Caregiver	10
Portrayed as Mother	11
Portrayed as Vulnerable	12
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	13
Type of Clothing Mentioned (without contextual relevance)	14
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	15
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	16
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	17
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	18
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	19
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	20
Too Short for Assessment	21
No Notable Feature in Presentation	22
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	23
Not Applicable	24

21. People who Appear in the Text of a Story only as an Appended list of Names/Designations as 'other speakers/participants/audience members/ group members' by Gender.

More than one person make a group.

If the list bear same number of people for different genders (cople or more), code as 'Balanced Group'. If very different persons are named together in a list and any significant information is provided individually, you may want to code them as individuals. This should happen in very rare cases.

Code 'Others', if only you can in no way code it either as an individual or a group. In that case keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' along with the field number (#21…)

Overwhelmingly Male	1
Overwhelmingly Female	2
Overwhelmingly Non-binary Others	3
Not Clear	4
Not Applicable	5
Balanced Group	6
Others	7

D. CONTENT MATTER, TONE: GENDER INPLICATION

22. The Reach of the Story [Single Code] If one woman/non-binary other person is the subject/focus of the story, code the first indicator. If the subject/focus of the story is a group of women/non-binary others (where one woman/non-binary other may feature as a member of the group) code the second indicator. If the subject/focus of the story is a man/men; or both man/men and women/non-binary other (individuals or groups), code three. Also code three if the reach of the story is general (such as a story on cyclone warnings).

One Woman or non-binary other	1
Group of women or non-binary other	2
Men/Both/Generalised	3

23. Reference to gender equality or human rights legislation/policy [Single Code]

Yes	1
No	2

24. Gender Equality, Stereotypes in Stories [Multiple Code] (*If subtly doing any of these, consider suggesting the story for further analysis— # 34.)

Clearly Promoting Inequality	1
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	2
Clearly Promoting Equality	3
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	4
Not clear	5
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	6
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	**7**

25. Gender Equality, Stereotypes in Headlines [Multiple Code] (Pronab and Miti as Coder)

Clearly Promoting Inequality	1
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	2
Clearly Promoting Equality	3
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	4
Not clear/Irrelevant	5
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	6

*If subtly doing any of these, check 'not clear' and you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 34.

26. Scanning the Language for Gender Sensitivity [Multiple Code] *If too problematic or near perfect, you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—#34.

Scan and code the following words and phrases if found in the text (Story, Headline, Photo Caption). Judge them in a gendered context. Some words could be intrinsically problematic, irrespective of their context. While context could add gender bias to many common words and expressions. Note down if you find new words as comments in 'Others'. If you have any other comment, note that down in 'General Comments'.

A = 1

(Story uses words or phrases with sexual innuendos: Raped/Rape Victim; Eve Teasing; Luscious; Glamorous; Buxom; Hot; Cleavage; Blonde Beauty; Dark Beauty; Flirt; Extramarital Affair; Having a Lover; ধর্ষিতা; গণধর্ষণ; জোরপূর্বক ধর্ষণ; পালাক্রমে ধর্ষণ, উপর্যুপরি ধর্ষণ, রাতভর ধর্ষণ, বিয়ের প্রলোভন দেখিয়ে ধর্ষণ, ষোড়শী; আবেদনময়ী; লাস্যময়ী; যৌনতাড়না; কামনার শিকার; মেলামেশা; যৌনকামনা চরিতার্থ করার আবেগ/আকাঙ্ক্ষা; 'যৌন সুখানুভূতি লাভের আকাঙ্ক্ষা'; মোহিনী; রহস্যময়ী; পরকীয়ার টানে; মাল; টোপ পাতা; আপত্তিকর অবস্থা; ওঠাবসা/মেলামেশা; প্রেমের ফাঁদ; মাস্তি করা; যৌবনের জ্বালা; দেহের ক্ষুধা; সুসম্পর্ক গড়ে ওঠে; রঙিন দুনিয়া; ছোঁক ছোঁক করা; নারীর নেশা

B = 2

Story uses 112 tigmatizing words or phrases:

Immoral Relationship; Illicit Relationship; Whore; "Mother of three elopes with lover;" Prostitute অনৈতিক সম্পর্ক/অনৈতিক উপায়ে আয়; 'অনৈতিক কার্যকলাপে জড়িত অবস্থায়'; অশালীন; অসতী; ইজ্জতহানি; দুশ্চরিত্র/ দুশ্চরিত্রা; শ্লীলতাহানি; সম্ভ্রমহানি; বেশ্যা; নটী; লম্পট; হোস্টেলে পাপের আস্তানা গড়া; খারাপ মেয়ে; ঘাতক মা; ঝুলে পড়া; রক্ষিতা; অপয়া; বিধবা; বাজার/গলির মেয়ে; বহু হাত ঘোরা; পোশাক ভালো না; আধুনিক' মেয়ে; বন্ধ্যা; কুমারী; ডিভোর্সি/তালাকপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বামীপরিত্যক্তা; জমজমাট নারী ব্যবসায়ী; নারী ব্যবসা, বখাটে; বৌপাগলা; নারীপাগল

C = 3

Story uses words or phrases as gendered insults/mud slinging/hints:

Catty/Querulous/ Querulous Voice; Fiesty; Shrill; Sharp Tongue; Bitch; Vamp; Gold-Digger; Sugar Daddy; Sugar Baby/Girl; Lady Love; উচ্চাভিলাষী তরুণী; উচ্ছৃঙ্খল আচরণে অভ্যস্ত/আচরণ; 'নারীলোভী'/ পুরুষলোভী/পুরুষঘেঁষা; পুরুষ পাল্টানো; পুরুষশিকারি; ছলনাময়ী; ছলাকলা; ফাঁদ পাতা; যুবকের গলায় ঝুলে পড়া; কুটনি/কুটিলা; খানকি; ঘষেটি বেগম; আড্ডাবাজি; মাদক সম্রাজ্ঞী; মাদক সম্রাট; বেপর্দা; লাপরোয়া; উড়নচণ্ডী,বেপরোয়া জীবন; ফুসলিয়ে; ফুরতি করা; পোড়ামুখী; শিথিল; স্বামী বদল; লোভী; মুখরা; ডাইনি; চালাক প্রকৃতির মহিলা; দুর্ধর্ষ মহিলা; ঝগড়াটে (নারী সম্পর্কে); জাঁহাবাজ নারী; জাউরা, মাগী, মাগীগিরি, গোল্ডডিগার; নরপশু

D = 4

Story uses prejudicial, blaming, derogatory or condescending words or phrases in a gendered context: Lovely Wife; Little Lady; Better Half; Homely; Career Woman; Careerist; Maid মহিলা; আহাজারি; অসহায় নারী, হতভাগ্য; হিজাব, নেকাব বা বোরখা পরা-বিশেষভাবে উল্লেখ করে; নারী শ্রমিকেরা স্বাধীন জীবন যাপন করে, নিজেদের সিদ্ধান্ত নিজেরাই নেয়; স্বাধীনচেতা; হাহাকার; কোমল; দুর্বল; অসহায়; রোজগেরে মহিলা; ন্যক্কারজনক; চাঞ্চল্যকর;

E = 5

Story uses words or phrases to uphold or promote gender-defined roles: Matronly, Motherly; Mr and Mrs Chowdhury; Old Maid type; Housewife জনাব ও বেগম অমুক; মেয়েলি; পুরুষালী; অমুকের স্ত্রী; স্ত্রী/মা কিছ করেন না, বাসায় থাকেন।

F = 6

Story uses words/phrases denoting 'female'/ 'women'/Hijra or 'third gender'/ <u>or</u> adds 'Lady/Woman' or 'Female' to gender-neutral words when it is contextually irrelevant. Example: Business woman, police woman, delivery woman, chairwoman, heroin, -Doctor, -Nurse, -voice artist, -

singer, -politician, -engineer, -scientist, -artist, -architect, -leader, -activist, writer, -journalist, etc. (গায়িকা, চিত্রনায়িকা, অধ্যাপিকা, লেখিকা; নারী/মহিলা-সাংবাদিক, -কবি, -পুলিশ, -রাজনীতিবিদ, -জনপ্রতিনিধি, -এমপি, -প্রধানমন্ত্রী, -মন্ত্রী ইত্যাদি)

G = 7

Story uses words/phrases denoting 'male' or 'men' instead of gender-neutral words by default and when the context does not warrant it.: Businessman; Newsman; Policeman; Mailman; Chairman; Delivery man; Mankind; Man/men; best man for the job; Pronouns He/his; Hero; (কাপুরুষতা, সভাপতি, ছাত্র, দলপতি, বিচারপতি, শিল্পপতি, রাষ্ট্রপতি)

H = 8

Story contains harmful, insensitive or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description of events/crimes/people

I = 9

Other words to be noted down as comments

J = 10 Not Applicable

K = General Comments

E. PHOTOS/VISUALS

26a. Is there any photo/illustration/ graphics/footage?

Yes	1
No	2

* The codes to open up in the form only if 'Yes'

Choice needed: One or more than one

27. Photo, Illustration/Graphics and Video

Do not code Logos.

If more than one photo of the same nature/scene are collaged or placed together as a group, it may be treated as one photograph/illustration/graphics. If photo of any person of the same group are placed separately outside the collage, count it as a separate photo.

Photographs	1
Illustration/Graphics	2
Videos	3
Not Applicable	4

28. If relevant people or figures are clearly visible, as individuals or as groups, in the photo or Illustrations/Graphics and Video, provide their gender identification. Code each picture and illustration and the video in a separate row. Take help from Caption and Story. For Video, select the predominant individual/s and group/s. [Single Code]

More than one person make a group. When thumbnails or portraits are collaged, and if they belong to a same category (i.e. doctors died in Covid; Garment Workers protesting job loss etc.) the collage should be considered as one group. But if collaged photographs of speakers in a rally or roundtable or seminar are from different sectors/represent different interest groups, then you may treat each as a separate person. You need to consider the presentation using your news sense and consult. If it is not clear, better treat them as a group. If photographs of some are placed separately, not in a collage, treat those people or photos as individuals.

If photographs or collages (where people are/can be treated as a group) show same number of people (two or more) for different genders, check if any of a particular gender is specially focused (named in caption, shown clearly etc). You may judge dominance of a gender in this way, **but only if it is**

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very clearly obvious. Or else simply judge by number and code it as a 'balanced group'.

If a group balanced by number has imbalanced presentation, code it according to the dominance and keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' in this way: #28 No. E. Also check coding guidelines for some more details.

Code 'others', if only you can in no way code it either as an individual or a group. In that case keep a note 'in Remarks: Overall' along with the field number (#28…)

Male	1
Female	2
Non-binary Other	3
Male-dominated Group	4
Female-dominated Group	5
Non-binary Other Dominated Group	6
Not Clear/No people	7
Not Applicable	8
Balanced Group	9
Others	10

29. Overall/Predominant Contents and Tone of pictures. Code each picture and illustration in a separate row. [Multiple Codes]

*If there is any element of glamour in the presentation of person/people/subjects in the visual, please notedown 'G.' in the general comments.

Violent/Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	1
Crying and Lamenting People	2
People as Victims/Helpless/Weak/In Distress	3
People Shown as Strong/Powerful/Sportive/Fighting / Resisting (Mention in **General Comments** if PM)	4

Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	5
People in Outdoor Activities/Sport	6
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	7
Exposed Body/Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	8
Portraits	9
Mid Shot	10
Full Body	11
Pictured as Criminals	12
Glorifying Crime/criminals	13
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	14
Promoting Gender Equality/Challenging Stereotypes	15
Happy, Positive Images	16
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	17
Cannot Judge	18
Other (Specify in a comment)	19
General Comments (For all, excluding Others)	20
Not Applicable	21

* If you check #7 and #8, add a brief description in General Comments. If you check #14 and 15, you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 34.

30. Gender Equality/Stereotypes in Photo Caption

Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	1
Clearly Promoting Equality/Challenging Stereotypes	2
Not clear/Not Relevant	3
General Comments	4
Not Applicable	5

*If subtly doing any of these, check 'not clear' and you may consider suggesting the story for further analysis—# 34.

F. OTHER ISSUES

31. Absolute protection of identities of victims/ survivors in crimes covered by the Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000. (Ethically binding in cases of sexual violence and mandatory by the law). If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable. If novel/movie/ deceased historical characters/ figures (for example, in 1971), mention that in General Comments. [Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2
Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments	5
Not Applicable	6

32. Absolute protection of identities of children in conflict with the law. (Ethically binding and mandatory by the law). If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable. [Multiple Code]

Yes	1
No	2
Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments	5
Not Applicable	5

33. Protection of identities of persons accused of committing sexual violence. If 'No', check the boxes 'Photo' and 'Dead' where applicable If novel/movie/ deceased historical characters/figures (for example, in 1971), mention that in General Comments. [Multiple Code]

| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

Photo	3
Dead	4
General Comments	5
Not Applicable	6

34. Does this story warrant further analysis? [Single Code] If so, please mention the main reason in General Comments.

Yes	1
No	2
General Comments	3

A story warrants further analysis if it:

- Clearly perpetuates or clearly challenges gender stereotypes or inequality
- Depicts or focuses on inequality or equality including women's rights
- Uses language and tone derogatory, condescending or discriminatory to any of the genders
- Includes women's opinions, experiences, voices in a significant way
- In cases of sexual violence or other sensitive issues, discloses identities of the victim/survivor and or blames them

35. SAMPLE CRITERIA

| Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY | 1 |
| Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it. | 2 |

36. Remarks: Overall Any explanation or point to be noted.

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কোডারদের জন্য নির্দেশনা
জেন্ডার-সমতার খোঁজে সংবাদের আধেয় বিশ্লেষণ

২৬.০৬.২০২১

জেন্ডার ☺

নারী: সবচেয়ে বড় জেন্ডার-সংখ্যালঘু

পুরুষ: সবচেয়ে বড় জেন্ডার-সংখ্যাগুরু

দুইয়ের বাইরে অপর: অ-পরিমিত অ-গণিত জেন্ডার-সংখ্যালঘু

দেখেছি

- সংবাদপত্র (৯টি); টেলিভিশন (৪টি); অনলাইন সংবাদমাধ্যম (২টি)

- প্রতিটির ২১ দিনের প্রকাশনা থেকে লক্ষ্য-অনুসারী থিমভিত্তিক বাছাই করা নিয়মিত সংবাদ ও ফিচার প্রতিবেদন এবং শুধুমাত্র সংবাদপত্রের সম্পাদকীয়।

- ২১ দিন = রবিবার থেকে শনিবার হিসেবে তিন সপ্তাহ।

- সংবাদপত্র ও টিভির ক্ষেত্রে ২০২০ সালের ডিসেম্বর থেকে শুরু করে পেছনদিকে ২০১৯ সালের এপ্রিল পর্যন্ত ২১ মাসের মধ্যে একমাস করে টপকিয়ে ১১টি মাসের ২১ দিনের প্রকাশনা।

- অনলাইন সংবাদমাধ্যমের ক্ষেত্রে ২০২১ সালের ২৯ নভেম্বর থেকে ১৯ ডিসেম্বর পর্যন্ত টানা ২১ দিন দুই স্টেটের সংবাদ: সকাল ৯টা থেকে ১১ ও সন্ধ্যা ৭টা থেকে রাত ৯টা

- সংবাদপত্র ও টিভির বছর ও মাস বাছাইয়ের ভিত্তি: কোভিড-পূর্ববর্তী ও কোভিডকালকে ধরতে চেয়েছি। মাস টপকাতে চেয়েছি, কাল বিস্তৃত করার লক্ষ্যে। মাস হিসেবে মার্চকে বাদ দিতে চেয়েছি, কারণ সে মাসে নারীদিবস থাকায় সংবাদপ্রবাহে কিছু অস্বাভাবিকতা আসতে পারে। সে জন্যই বছর জানুয়ারি থেকে সামনমুখী না হয়ে ডিসেম্বর থেকে পেছনমুখী। অনলাইন মাধ্যমের খবর দেখতে পেছনে যাওয়ার সুযোগ নেই, সেটা সদা চলমান বর্তমানকাল।

যে ধরনের সংবাদ দেখছি

১. দুটি মাপকাঠিতে থিমভিত্তিক সংবাদ ও ফিচার প্রতিবেদন বাছাই করেছি:

- যে খবরের নির্মাতা নারী বা দুইয়ের-বাইরে অপর জেন্ডারের (বিশেষত হিজড়া) সংবাদকর্মী; যে খবরে এই দুই শ্রেণির জেন্ডারের মানুষ সুস্পষ্টভাবে বিষয় হয়েছে বা উপস্থিত আছে

- নারী বা অপর নন-বাইনারি জেন্ডারের হিস্যা সব খবরেই আছে। তবে যে খবরে এই দুই শ্রেণির জেন্ডারের মানুষের স্পষ্টতই বিশেষ স্বার্থ বা হিস্যা আছে কিন্তু খবরে তারা অনুপস্থিত। এ খবরগুলো জেন্ডার সমতার সুযোগ হারানো গোত্রের বলে চিহ্নিত করেছি।

২. বাছাইয়ের জন্য দেখেছি নিয়মিত সংবাদ ও ফিচার প্রতিবেদন। এর মধ্যে পড়ে দিনের ঘটনার প্রতিবেদন এবং ইস্যুভিত্তিক গভীর বিশেষ প্রতিবেদন। মাধ্যম অনুযায়ী এগুলো লেখা, ছবি অথবা ভিডিও প্রতিবেদন হতে পারে। সাক্ষাৎকার প্রতিবেদনের ক্ষেত্রে কেবলমাত্র সংবাদ ও ফিচার গোত্রের প্রতিবেদনগুলো দেখেছি।

- ➢ সংবাদপত্রের ক্ষেত্রে:
  - ✓ বাছাইয়ের জন্য খবর খুঁজতে গিয়ে দেখেছি নিয়মিত পাতাগুলো।
  - ✓ এ ছাড়া সংবাদ মাধ্যমের নিজস্ব গুরুত্ব আরোপ বোঝার সুযোগ আছে কেবল সংবাদপত্রের সম্পাদকীয় দেখলে। তাই সম্পাদকীয় পাতায় সেগুলো দেখেছি।
  - ✓ সাক্ষাৎকার প্রতিবেদনের ক্ষেত্রে কেবল নিয়মিত পাতার প্রতিবেদনগুলো দেখেছি, তা-ও কেবলমাত্র সংবাদ ও ফিচার গোত্রেরগুলো।
- ➢ টিভির বুলেটিনের ক্ষেত্রে রোজকার সন্ধ্যার প্রাইমটাইম বুলেটিন।
- ➢ অনলাইন সংবাদ মাধ্যমে:
  - ✓ হোমপেজের জাতীয়, রাজধানী/জেলা, রাজনীতি, অর্থনীতি, আন্তর্জাতিক, বিনোদন, স্বাস্থ্য (নিয়মিত খবর), ক্রীড়া এবং ভিডিও/ছবির গল্প/পডকাস্ট অংশ দেখেছি।
  - ✓ এ ছাড়া সময়ের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ খবরের তালিকা (টপ লিস্ট) দেখেছি।
  - ✓ হোমপেজের এসব অংশে টিজার ও শিরোনাম ধরে এবং সময়ের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ খবরের তালিকা (টপ লিস্ট) ধরে মূল খবরে গিয়ে পড়ে খবর বাছাই করেছি।

৩. যে আধেয়গুলো নিইনি/কোড করিনি:

- বিজ্ঞাপন, অ্যাডভার্টোরিয়াল বা নেটিভ বিজ্ঞাপন (খবরের আঙ্গিকে করা বিজ্ঞাপন)
- সাপ্তাহিক/পাক্ষিক বা যেকোনো বিশেষ প্রকাশনার/অনুষ্ঠানের আধেয়
- মতামত/কলাম/নিবন্ধ/মতাশ্রয়ী সাক্ষাৎকার/সংবাদের সঙ্গে যুক্তাবিহীন নির্ভেজাল ব্যক্তিত্ব সাক্ষাৎকার
- মূল প্রতিবেদনের লিস্টিং বা প্রচারণার যেকোনো অংশ। অর্থাৎ এগুলো আলাদা খবর হিসেবে কোড করিনি।
- স্ট্যান্ডিং ম্যাটার অর্থাৎ যেগুলো রোজ আবহাওয়া, আজানের সময়, উদ্ধৃতি, অনলাইন জরিপ জাতীয় একই লেবেলের নিচে নিয়মিত আসে। নিয়মিত শোকসংবাদ/মৃত্যুবার্ষিকী জাতীয় লেবেলও এর মধ্যে পড়ে। আলাদা খবর হিসেবে কারও মৃত্যু অথবা আবহাওয়ার প্রতিবেদন হলে সেগুলো দেখেছি। সংগঠন সংবাদ বা করপোরেট সংবাদ-জাতীয় লেবেলের খবরগুলোও দেখেছি।
- পাঠকের চিঠি বা প্রতিক্রিয়া
- কার্টুন, রম্য নিবন্ধ, জোক, কমিক বা এ ধরনের আধেয়

বিশেষ সতর্কতা

- ➢ সংবাদপত্রের ক্ষেত্রে:
  - ✓ নিয়মিত পাতার সংবাদ ও ফিচার প্রতিবেদন (লেখায় বা ছবিতে) ছাড়া অন্য সব আধেয় বাদ দিয়েছি। ব্যতিক্রম, ট্রিবিউনের আলাদা বিজনেস বিভাগের প্রথম পাতা। তারা বিজনেস পত্রিকার নিয়মিত অংশে করে না।
  - ✓ নিয়মিত পাতায় থাকা মতামত/কলাম/নিবন্ধ/মতাশ্রয়ী সাক্ষাৎকার/সংবাদের সঙ্গে যুক্তাবিহীন নির্ভেজাল ব্যক্তিত্ব সাক্ষাৎকার নিইনি।
  - ✓ সম্পাদকীয় ছাড়া মতামত পাতার অন্য কোনো আধেয় কোড করিনি।

- ➢ টিভির ক্ষেত্রে:
  - ✓ হেডলাইন ও ব্রেকিং খবরের স্ক্রল আলাদা খবর হিসেবে কোড করিনি।

➢ অনলাইনের ক্ষেত্রে:

✓ হোমপেজের নির্ধারিত অংশগুলো ছাড়া সাময়িকী বা অন্য বিশেষ সাপ্লিমেন্ট জাতীয় অংশ দেখিনি। এগুলো নানারকম হয়ে থাকে। কোনো বিশেষ সময়জুড়ে নিয়মিত আয়োজনও হয়ে থাকে (যেমন মুক্তিযুদ্ধ)।

✓ টিজার বা প্রচারণা ও শিরোনামের লিস্টিংকে আলাদা খবর হিসেবে কোড করিনি। তবে টিজার বা প্রচারণা ও শিরোনাম ধরে খবরগুলো দেখেছি।

✓ ইউটিউব বা সামাজিক মাধ্যমসহ অন্য কোনো মাধ্যমের ছবি বা ভিডিও পোস্টেড হলে তা দেখিনি।

✓ ব্রেকিং বা অন্য স্ক্রল অথবা সর্বাধিক পঠিত/আলোচিত/সর্বশেষ তালিকা ধরে দেখিনি/কোড করিনি।

✓ যেসব প্রতিবেদন শুধু ভিডিওতে বা ছবিতে আছে, সেগুলোর ক্ষেত্রে নিয়মিত খবর ও ফিচারের বাইরে অন্য কোনো ভিডিও দেখিনি/কোড করিনি।

নমুনা দিন/পাতা/বুলেটিন এবং প্রতিবেদনের স্মারক নম্বর

১. আমরা প্রকাশনার তারিখ দিয়েছি। তবে আলাদাভাবে নমুনা দিন/পাতা/বুলেটিনের এবং প্রতিবেদনের নম্বর দিয়েছি। এই নম্বর আমাদের ট্র্যাকারের কাজ করবে।

সংবাদপত্র:

✓ প্রতি পত্রিকার আলাদা ট্র্যাকার অক্ষর থাকবে: Prothom Alo=A, Dhaka Tribune=B, Naya Diganta=C, Sonali Sangbad=D, Manabzamin=E, Bangladesh Pratidin=F, Purbokone=G, Sylheter Dak=H, and Purbanchal=I

✓ স্টোরির জন্য পত্রিকার স্মারক অক্ষরের পর ধারাবাহিক নম্বর বসিয়েছি। প্রতি পত্রিকার ২১ দিনের স্টোরি টানা/ধারাবাহিক নম্বরে বসিয়েছি (A1 to as many you get in 21 days; B1 to as many you get in 21 days).

✓ পাতার জন্য পত্রিকা ও তারিখের হরফের পর পাতায় ছাপা নম্বরটি বসিয়েছি। ট্রিবিউনের বিজনেস পাতার জন্য ছাপা পৃষ্ঠানম্বর না বসিয়ে 'X' হরফটি বসিয়েছি।

টিভি:

✓ প্রতি টিভির আলাদা ট্র্যাকার অক্ষর থাকবে: Somoy=A, BTV=B, Independent=C and Jamuna=D.

✓ যেহেতু প্রতিদিন একটিই বুলেটিন দেখছি, এখানে তারিখ ধরে 'পাতা'র মতো আলাদা কোনো স্মারক লাগেনি।

✓ প্রতি বুলেটিনে ৩০টি পর্যন্ত স্টোরি নেওয়ার সুযোগ ছিল। যেমন: (A1 to A30)। একই টিভির পরের বুলেটিনে স্টোরির নম্বর হবে ৩১ থেকে ৬১ (A31 to A61)। এভাবে ২১ দিন।

✓ নমুনা প্রতিবেদনটি বুলেটিনে যত নম্বর স্টোরি হিসেবে এসেছে, সেটিই ছিল স্টোরির নম্বর।

✓ বুলেটিনের মধ্য থেকে প্রতিবেদন আলাদা করতে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিতে হয়েছে। অনেক সময় একই বিষয়ে একাধিক প্রতিবেদন পর পর থাকে। নতুন প্রতিবেদন চেনার জন্য কোনো ছেদক ধ্বনি বা দৃশ্যবদল বা 'এদিকে' 'আরেক খবরে' এমন কিছু বলা হয়েছে কি না দেখেছি। এ ছাড়া বিষয়ের নতুন মোড় বা নতুন দিক নিয়ে আলাদা খবর কি না বুঝতে চেষ্টা করেছি।

অনলাইন:

✓ প্রতিটি অনলাইন পোর্টালের জন্য আলাদা ট্র্যাকার অক্ষর আছে: bdnews24.com=A, jagonews24.com=B

✓ প্রতি তারিখের জন্য আরেকটি করে অক্ষর আছে: A to Q. যেমন বিডিনিউজের প্রথম দিনের প্রথম স্লটের হোমপেজ ছিল: AA1. পরদিনের জন্য এ নম্বর ছিল AB1. প্রতিদিনের দুই স্লট একাদিক্রমে নম্বর দিয়েছি। পরদিন আবার ১ থেকে শুরু করেছি।

✓ প্রতিদিনের দুই স্লটের স্টোরি একাদিক্রমে নম্বর দিয়েছি। নম্বরের আগে বসেছে পোর্টাল ও তারিখের অক্ষর: AA1, AA2, AA3...। নতুন তারিখে আবার **১** থেকে নম্বর শুরু হয়েছে: AB1, AB2, AB3...। স্টোরির স্মারক নম্বরটি তার লিংকের আগে বসিয়ে তালিকা করেছি।

মাপামাপি ও গোনাগুনি

২. যে পাতা, যে বুলেটিন আর যে ট্যাব/ক্ষেত্র দেখেছি, সেগুলোতে মোট সংবাদক্ষেত্রের মাপ অথবা মোট আধেয়র সংখ্যা ধরে নির্বাচিত নমুনার পরিমাপ অথবা সংখ্যার তুলনা করেছি। এটা করেছি বিশ্লেষণের সময়। এর আগে প্রয়োজনীয় উপাত্ত নিয়ে রেখেছি।

➢ সংবাদপত্র: পরিমাপ দিয়ে তুলনা করেছি

✓ প্রতিটি নমুনা পাতার কলাম-বহির্ভূত অংশ বাদ দিয়ে পাতার আয়তন কলাম-ইঞ্চিতে মেপেছি।

✓ বিজ্ঞাপন/অ্যাডভার্টোরিয়াল/নেটিভ অ্যাডভার্টিজমেন্ট কলাম ইঞ্চিতে মেপেছি।

✓ পুরো পাতা থেকে বিজ্ঞাপনী অংশ বাদ দিয়ে পরে আমরা নিউজ হোল বের করেছি। বিজ্ঞাপন এবং পাতার কলাম-বহির্ভূত অংশ বাদ দিয়ে ছাপার জন্য যে জায়গা বাকি থাকে, সেটাই নিউজ হোল।

✓ পাতায় থাকা প্রতিটি নমুনা স্টোরির আয়তন কলাম-ইঞ্চিতে মেপেছি। ছবি বা ইনফো যা-ই সঙ্গে ছিল, সেটাসহ মেপেছি। স্ট্যান্ডঅ্যালোন ছবি ক্যাপশনসহ মেপেছি।

✓ পাতায় স্টোরির লিস্টিং, টিজার, স্ট্যান্ডিং ম্যাটার, ছুটির নোটিশ ড়এমন কিছু আধেয় থাকে। সেগুলো আমরা কোড করার জন্য নমুনায় নিইনি। তবে সেগুলো পাতার আয়তনের মধ্যে মেপেছি। স্টোরির ট্রিটমেন্ট কোড করতে গিয়ে টিজার/লিস্টিং চিহ্নিত করেছি।

✓ পাতায় এমন কিছু নোটিশ বা টিজার থাকে, যেগুলো বিজ্ঞাপনের পর্যায়ে পড়ে। যেমন: 'আগামীকাল চোখ রাখুন অমুক পাতায়'/'মূল কাগজের সঙ্গে বুঝে নিন'/'বিশেষ আয়োজন আসছে' ইত্যাদি। এগুলো পত্রিকার নিজস্ব বিজ্ঞাপন। এগুলো বিজ্ঞাপনের সঙ্গে মেপেছি।

✓ নমুনায় থাকা জাম্প স্টোরি হয়েছে আলাদা আলাদা ফরমে। অ্যাপিয়ারেন্স পাতায় সে অংশ মেপেছি। জাম্প পাতায় জাম্পড অংশ মেপেছি। স্টোরির নম্বর ধরে আমরা পরে দুটি অংশ যোগ করে পুরো স্টোরির মাপ পেয়েছি।

✓ সম্পাদকীয় পাতা পুরোটা মাপিনি। শুধু সম্পাদকীয় থাকা অংশ এবং নমুনা সম্পাদকীয়গুলো মেপেছি।

➢ টিভি: পরিমাপ দিয়ে তুলনা করেছি

✓ বিজ্ঞাপন বাদে বাকি সময়টা মেপেছি নিউজ হোল হিসেবে। মেপেছি ঘণ্টা:মিনিট:সেকেন্ড দিয়ে। এগুলো পরে বিশ্লেষণের সময় আমরা সেকেন্ডে রূপান্তর করেছি।

✓ সংবাদ শিরোনাম/কামিং আপ/ব্রেকিং নিউজ/স্ক্রল আমরা কোড করিনি, তবে মোট সময়ের মধ্যে মেপেছি। স্টোরির ট্রিটমেন্ট কোড করতে গিয়ে এগুলো চিহ্নিত করেছি।

✓ নমুনা হিসেবে নির্বাচিত খবরের সময় মেপেছি। মেপেছি ঘণ্টা:মিনিট:সেকেন্ড দিয়ে। এগুলো পরে বিশ্লেষণের সময় আমরা সেকেন্ডে রূপান্তর করেছি। ফরমে শুরু ও শেষের সময় দিয়েছি। রেঞ্জ করছি পরে বিশ্লেষণের সময়।

✓ (বুলেটিনের মধ্যে একই বিষয়ে অনেক সময় একাধিক প্রতিবেদন পর পর থাকে। নতুন প্রতিবেদন চেনার জন্য কোনো ছেদক ধ্বনি বা দৃশ্যবদল বা 'এদিকে' 'আরেক খবরে' এমন কিছু বিষয় বিশেষভাবে লক্ষ রেখেছি। এ ছাড়া, বিষয়ের নতুন মোড় বা নতুন দিক নিয়ে আলাদা খবর কি না বুঝতে চেষ্টা করেছি।)

➢ অনলাইন: স্টোরির সংখ্যা দিয়ে তুলনা করেছি

✓ স্টোরির মোট সংখ্যা গুনতে প্রচ্ছদ পাতায় নির্বাচিত অংশের সব স্টোরি গুনেছি।

✓ গুনেছি বিজ্ঞাপন/অ্যাডভার্টোরিয়াল/নেটিভ অ্যাডভার্টিজমেন্ট এবং নোটিশ বাদে।

✓ ব্রেকিং নিউজের স্ক্রল/সর্বাধিক পঠিত/আলোচিত/সর্বশেষ তালিকার শিরোনাম গুনিনি।

✓ অন্য কোনো মাধ্যমের খবরের টিজার বা শিরোনাম গুনিনি।

✓ ছবি বা ভিডিওভিত্তিক স্টোরির ক্ষেত্রে কেবলমাত্র নিয়মিত খবর ও ফিচারগুলো গুনেছি।

প্রতিবেদন কোড করা

দেখা ও কোড করার বিষয়

১. প্রতিবেদন ধরে বিশ্লেষণ। কোড-শিটে ছয়টি বিভাগ আছে। প্রতিটি প্রতিবেদন সম্পর্কে এগুলোতে থাকা ফিল্ড বা ক্ষেত্রের সূচকগুলো কোড করেছি।

> এ. প্রতিবেদন সম্পর্কে তথ্য
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> বি. নির্মাতা সম্পর্কে তথ্য
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> সি. খবরে উপস্থিত ব্যক্তিদের সম্পর্কে তথ্য
>
> ডি. প্রতিবেদনের বিষয়বস্তু, সুর এবং তার জেন্ডার-সংক্রান্ত তাৎপর্য
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> ই. ছবি বা ভিজ্যুয়াল উপাদানের জেন্ডার-সংক্রান্ত তাৎপর্য
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> এফ. অন্যান্য বিষয় এবং বিশ্লেষন-সহায়ক কিছু কোডিং

২. একেবারে শেষ ফিল্ড বা ক্ষেত্র 'রিমার্কস:ওভারঅল' বাদে প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্র পূরণ করা বাধ্যতামূলক। কোনো ক্ষেত্রে কোড করার মতো সূচক না থাকলে 'নট অ্যাপ্লিকেবল' কোড করেছি।

৩. প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রের শুরুতে দেখেছি যে, এক না কি একাধিক সূচকে কোড করা যাবে। কিছু সূচক বোঝার জন্য নিচে বিভাগ ধরে ব্যাখ্যা দিচ্ছি।

৪. ট্রিটমেন্ট/স্পেশাল ট্রিটমেন্টের ফিল্ডে 'মাল্টিপল স্পেশাল ট্রিটমেন্ট' বলে একটা ঘর আছে। একাধিক মাল্টিপল ট্রিটমেন্ট থাকলে এই ঘরটি ভরেছি।

৫. একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা ছবি সম্পর্কে কোড করার প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী মালটিপল অপশন ছিল।

৬. স্টোরির পিপলে একটি ফিল্ডে ('আরও উপস্থিত ছিলেন'-জাতীয় নামের তালিকায়) এবং ছবিতে জেন্ডারের ক্ষেত্রে গ্রুপ বিবেচনা করার সুযোগ ছিল । একজনের বেশি হলেই গ্রুপ বিবেচনা করেছি। ছবির ক্ষেত্রে কোলাজ করা থাম্বনেল বা পোর্ট্রেট ছবিকে গ্রুপ বিবেচনা করেছি।

৭. ব্যাখ্যা করা দরকার হতে পারে এমন ক্ষেত্রগুলোতে জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এর সুযোগ রাখা হয়েছে। জেনারেল কমেন্টস রিকোয়ার্ড ফিল্ড নয়। যে ক্ষেত্রে জেনারেল কমেন্টস নেই, শুধু সেগুলোর জন্য কোনো মন্তব্য বা পর্যবেক্ষণ করা নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন হলে ফিল্ডের নম্বর দিয়ে 'রিমার্কস:ওভারঅল'-এ লিখবেন। নয়তো 'রিমার্কস:ওভারঅল' থাকবে শুধু সার্বিক মন্তব্যর জন্য।

এ বিভাগ: প্রতিবেদন সম্পর্কে

> ➤ সাধারণ
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> - স্টোরির স্কোপ: লোকাল = এলাকাভিত্তিক খবর; ন্যাশনাল = জাতীয় পর্যায়ে খবর; রিজিওনাল/সাব-রিজিওনাল = দেশের বাইরে অঞ্চলভিত্তিক খবর। আমাদের জন্য দক্ষিণ এশিয়া বা এশিয়া; ইন্টারন্যাশনাল = তার বাইরে আন্তর্জাতিক খবর।
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> - স্টোরির ধরন: এর মধ্যে রিপোর্ট চিনতে মনোযোগ প্রয়োজন হয়েছে:

✓ ফলো-আপ : এগুলো আগে করা রিপোর্টের পরবর্তী ঘটনা জানায়। এভাবে ধারাবাহিক একটা চিত্র তুলে ধরে। দেখেছি সেটা কোনো ঘটনার ধারাবাহিক আপডেট কি না। আপডেট অনেক দিন পরও করা হয়ে থাকে।

✓ ইনডেপথ রিপোর্ট: ইস্যুভিত্তিক, ঘটনাভিত্তিক নয়। বিশেষ রিপোর্ট। বড় গভীর রিপোর্ট। এমন কোনো রিপোর্ট ধারাবাহিক হলে ট্রিটমেন্টে সেটা চিহ্নিত করেছি।

✓ ফিচার: স্টোরি যখন মানবিক দিকটিকেই প্রধান করে ফুটিয়ে তোলে; যখন স্টোরিতে মানুষের অবস্থা পরিস্থিতি বড় হয়ে আসে; যখন তথ্য থাকলেও রিপোর্টের মূল ফোকাস হয় মানবিক আগ্রহের বিষয়গুলোড়তখন সেটাকে ফিচার বলা যায়। ফিচারেও একটি বিষয় গভীরে গিয়ে বোঝার সুযোগ থাকে। আবার ফিচার কেবল হালকাভাবে কোনোকিছু তুলে ধরতে পারে। কখনো সেটা হতে পারে কোনো করুণ দিক তুলে ধরার জন্য।

- ✓ স্ট্যান্ডঅ্যালোন ছবি/ছবির রিপোর্ট/ ইনফোগ্রাফিক্স: আলাদা করে স্টোরি নেই, অর্থাৎ কোনো স্টোরির অংশ নয়। হয়তো ইনট্রোর নিচে কয়েকটি ছবি। কখনো একটি ছবির নিচে বড় ক্যাপশন। এমন ইনফোও হয়ে থাকে। ভিডিও-ও হয়ে থাকে।
- ✓ নিউজ/ফিচার ইন্টারভিউ (সংবাদপত্র ও টিভি): নিয়মিত খবরের পাতায় এবং খবরের ঘটনা ধরে সাক্ষাৎকার প্রতিবেদন। এগুলো ফিচারধর্মীও হয়ে থাকে। লক্ষণীয় যে, ব্যক্তিত্ব সাক্ষাৎকার এর মধ্যে পড়ে না। সাধারণভাবে, মতামত খোঁজা সাক্ষাৎকারও পড়ে না। তবে সেখানে যদি খবরে চলতি বিষয়ে আলোকপাত করা হয়, তবে তা নিউজ ইন্টারভিউ গণ্য হয়।
- ✓ অ্যানালিসিস/ওপিনিয়ন রিপোর্ট: বিশ্লেষণ/অভিমত/প্রতিক্রিয়াড়জাতীয় লোগো থাকে। কেবল নিয়মিত সংবাদ পাতারগুলো/ ওয়েবসাইটের সেসব অংশ থেকে নিয়েছি। সম্পাদকীয় পাতা/মতামত অংশের এ-জাতীয় লেখা নিইনি। ✱কখনো কয়েকজন বিশেষজ্ঞর মতামত পাশাপাশি ছাপা হয়। তেমন ক্ষেত্রে সবগুলো একটি প্রতিবেদন গণ্য করেছি।
  - ● স্টোরি কি করোনাভাইরাস নিয়ে? করোনাভাইরাসকে টপিকের থেকে আলাদা রাখা হয়েছে, কারণ এটা অনেক টপিকের স্টোরির পটভূমির মতো।
  - ● ক্যাটেগরি/টপিক: একটা স্টোরিতে সর্বোচ্চ তিনটি টপিক চিহ্নিত করতে পারবেন। এটা করবেন ১, ২, ৩ র‍্যাংকিং-এ।
- ✓ সবচেয়ে প্রতিনিধিত্বমূলক একটি টপিক বাছাইয়ের চেষ্টা করেছি। চেষ্টা করেছি সবচেয়ে সুনির্দিষ্ট লাগসই টপিকটি বাছতে। তেমন না পেলে তখন ব্রড টপিক নিয়েছি। আর তাতেও না মিললে ছিল 'আদার'। আদার দিয়ে কমেন্টে টপিকটি লিখেছি।
- ✓ ক্যাটেগরি নির্বিশেষে টপিকের র‍্যাংকিং ঠিক রেখেছি । যেমন এক নম্বর হিসেবে যে টপিক নিয়েছি, সেটা হয়তো ক্যাটেগরি এ-তে পড়ল। তখন সেটার র‍্যাংকিং করেছি ১। আবার দ্বিতীয় টপিক অন্য একটি ক্যাটেগরিতে পড়ল। তখন সেখানে সেটার র‍্যাংকিং করেছি ২। তিন নম্বর টপিক একই নিয়মে র‍্যাংক করেছি।
  - ● ক্ল্যারিটি, সোর্সিং, ফেয়ারনেস এবং রিডেবিলিটি: সূচকগুলো স্বব্যাখ্যাত। তবে স্টোরি খুঁটিয়ে পড়ে মোটাদাগে সুস্পষ্ট ও দ্বিধাহীনভাবে যে ধারণা হয়েছে, তেমন সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছি। অর্থাৎ নানাভাবে পেঁচিয়ে খুঁচিয়ে দেখতে যাইনি। কেননা তাতে কোডারের মনগত ধারণার প্রভাব বেশি পড়ার ঝুঁকি ছিল। বিশেষভাবে সমস্যাযুক্ত, বা বিশেষভাবে ভালো স্টোরিটি 'ফারদার অ্যাসেসমেন্ট'-এর জন্য দিতে দিয়েছি।
- ➢ সংবাদপত্র
  - ● কোন পাতা: পৃ. ১ ও ২ বাদে, কারণ এটা ছাপা পাতার নম্বর নয়। এটা ধরন অনুযায়ী নম্বর।
  - ● শিরোনামের বিস্তার: প্রথম আলো, ঢাকা ট্রিবিউন এবং মানবজমিনের আছে ছয়টি করে কলাম। বাকি ছয়টি পত্রিকার আছে আটটি করে কলাম। আমাদের সে অনুযায়ী শিরোনামের বিস্তার বিবেচনা করেছি।
  - ● ট্রিটমেন্ট/স্পেশাল ট্রিটমেন্ট:
- ✓ লোগো-লেবেল: প্রতিবেদনের ওপরে দুই-তিন শব্দের বিষয় চিহ্নিতকরণ।
- ✓ ডেক/সামারি: শিরোনামের নিচে চুম্বক বিষয়বস্তু জানানো।
- ✓ প্যাকেজের অংশ: যখন একই বিষয়ের নানা দিক নিয়ে দু-তিনটি স্টোরি গুচ্ছ করে দেওয়া হয়, তখন সেটাতে অন্তর্ভুক্ত কোনো প্রতিবেদন।
  - ❖ টিজার/লিস্টিং: প্রথম পাতায় পত্রিকার নামের অংশেও দেখেছি, আছে কি না।
  - ❖ ছবি/চিত্র/ইনফো পুরো পাতাজোড়া বা বিশেষভাবে বড় হলে জেনারেল কমেন্টসে নোট রেখেছি।
- ➢ টিভি
  - ● বুলেটিনে কখন: প্রতিটি বুলেটিনের সময়কালকে মোটামুটি তিনভাগে ভাগ করে নিয়ে প্রতিবেদনটি কোন অংশে, সে বিচার করেছি।
  - ● স্টোরির ডিউরেশন রেঞ্জ: পরিমাপের সময় যে মাপ পেয়েছি, তা টুকে রেখে সেখান থেকে দেখে রেঞ্জে বসিয়েছি।
  - ● স্টোরির ধরন: খবরের মধ্যে বা শেষে একই বিষয়ে কারো সাক্ষাৎকার নেওয়া হলে সেটা আলাদা খবর হিসেবে গণ্য হতে পারে। তখন সেটা যে ধরনের খবর তার মধ্যে ধরব।

- ট্রিটমেন্ট: এখানে আসলে স্পেশাল ট্রিটমেন্টের ইন্ডিকেটরও আছে। (ট্রিটমেন্ট বোঝার জন্য মনে রাখুন—ইন ভিশন: আইভি অর্থাৎ প্রেজেন্টার বলছেন। সিংক বা সট মানে কারো বাইট আছে। জিএফএক্স মানে গ্রাফিকস। আউট অব ভিশন বা উভ মানে ফুটেজ বা ছবি আছে। ফোনো মানে প্রেজেন্টার যখন কারো সঙ্গে কথা বলছেন।)

✓ একাধিক কোড দেয়ার সুযোগ ছিল। ট্রিটমেন্টের জন্য একটি দিয়েছি (1—5)।

✓ বাদবাকিগুলো স্পেশাল ট্রিটমেন্ট; সেগুলোর কিছু থাকলে সেটা/সেগুলোও দিয়েছি।

✓ টিভির প্যাকেজ: একটি সম্পূর্ণ এবং বড় স্টোরি। নানা রকমের এলিমেন্টের সমন্বয়ে।

➢ অনলাইন
- কোন ট্যাব: খবরটি খোলার পর ওপরে যে ট্যাগ থাকে সেটা।
- স্টোরির শব্দসংখ্যা: ওয়ার্ডে কপি-পেস্ট করে জেনেছি।
- ট্রিটমেন্ট:
  ✓ টিজার, সামারি, লোগো/লেবেল থেকে থাকে।
  ✓ ছবি/চিত্র/ইনফো পুরো পাতাজোড়া বা বিশেষভাবে বড় হলে জেনারেল কমেন্টসে নোট রেখেছি।
  ✓ কখনো লোগো বা লেবেল দিয়ে আলাদা গুচ্ছ বা কর্নার করা হয়ে থাকে। সেটা ট্রিটমেন্ট হিসেবে উল্লেখ্য।

বি বিভাগ: সাংবাদিক সম্পর্কে

সাধারণ

- অনেক সময় এক স্টোরিতে একাধিক এন্ট্রি ছিল।
- বাইলাইন রিপোর্টার, তথ্যদাতা, কপি/ভিডিও সম্পাদক, আলোকচিত্রী, ভিডিওগ্রাহক, লেখক, অ্যাংকরড্রয মাধ্যমে যিনিই নির্মাণে যুক্ত হিসেবে নামে চিহ্নিত ছিলেন তাঁর সম্পর্কেই কিছু রেখেছি।
- স্টোরির সহগামী ভিজ্যুয়ালের ক্ষেত্রে ফটো ক্রেডিটে নাম থাকলে তাঁর সম্পর্কে বাইলাইন হিসেবে কোড করেছি। না থাকলে এসব ভিজ্যুয়ালের ক্রেডিট আলাদা করে কোড করিনি।

স্ট্যান্ডঅ্যালোন ছবি/ছবির রিপোর্ট/ ইনফোগ্রাফিক্সে একাধিক ছবি থাকতে পারে। একটিতেও যদি বাইলাইন থাকে, স্টোরি বাইলাইন হিসেবে কোড করেছি। যদি একটি ছবিতেও কারও নাম না থাকে, তবে ক্রেডিটের ঘরে উপযুক্ত কোড করেছি।

- সব মাধ্যমেই জেন্ডার খুঁজেছি। নাম/চেহারা দেখে সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছি।
- টিভিতে বয়স কোড করেছি। আসল বয়স উল্লেখ না থাকলেও দেখতে যত বয়স লাগে সেটাই কোড করেছি।

সি বিভাগ: স্টোরির ব্যক্তিদের সম্পর্কে

- ব্যক্তি নিয়েছি: যিনি সুস্পষ্টভাবে খবরের বিষয়/যাঁর সঙ্গে কথা বলা হয়েছে/যাঁর সম্পর্কে আলোচনা হয়েছে/ছবিতে বা ভিজ্যুয়ালে যার উল্লেখযোগ্য ভূমিকা আছে এবং ক্যাপশনে উল্লেখ আছে, নাম না থাকলেও।
- ব্যক্তি কোড করিনি: কোনো শ্রেণিগত গ্রুপে অনামা ছবি দেখা গেলে বা আবছা উল্লেখ থাকলে (পোশাক শ্রমিকদের ছবি); কোলাজের ব্যক্তি; সভার মঞ্চে আসীন অনামা যাদের দেখা গেছে; নভেল, নাটক, সিনেমা বা মৃত ঐতিহাসিক চরিত্র, যদি না তারা স্টোরির বিষয় হয়েছে।
- ব্যক্তি কোড করেছি একের পর এক ক্রমানুসারে । পত্রিকা বা অনলাইনের ক্ষেত্রে ছবি বা ভিজ্যুয়ালের ব্যক্তিকে কোড করেছি শেষে।
- কোড করেছি: জেন্ডার, বয়স, পেশা, স্টোরিতে ভূমিকা, যেভাবে তাকে উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

- নামের লেজ: যখন ব্যক্তির নাম শুধুমাত্র রিপোর্টে লেজ হয়ে আসছে (উপস্থিত ছিলেন, বক্তব্য রাখেন, শামিল হন), তখন দলগতভাবে তাঁদের মধ্যে জেন্ডারের প্রাধান্য বিষয় আলাদা করে কোড করেছি। একজনের বেশি হলেই সেটা গ্রুপ বিবেচনা করেছি। নারী পুরুষ এবং/অথবা নন-বাইনারী জেন্ডার সমসংখ্যায় (দুই বা ততোধিক) উপস্থাপিত হলে 'ব্যালান্সড গ্রুপ' কোড করেছি। যখন একই তালিকায় খুবই ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিদের নাম পেয়েছি এবং তাদের কারো সম্পর্কে বাড়তি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য পেয়েছি, তা হলে ব্যক্তি হিসেবে কোড করার সিদ্ধান্ত ছিল।

এমন ক্ষেত্রে কখনো যদি ব্যক্তি বা গ্রুপ হিসেবে কোড করা অসম্ভব হয়েয়ে, কেবলমাত্র তখন 'আদার্স' কোড করেছি। অর্থাৎ 'আদারস' আমরা কেবলমাত্র ব্যতিক্রমী ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করেছি। সেক্ষেত্রে রিমার্কস:ওভারঅলে প্রশ্নের হ্যাশট্যাগের পর প্রশ্নের নম্বর দিয়ে দুই-তিন শব্দে বিবরণ যুক্ত করেছি।

- জেন্ডার: নাম দেখে অথবা তাঁকে দেখে সিদ্ধান্ত নেবেন। সন্দেহ থাকলে যোগাযোগ করে জানবেন।
- বয়স: উল্লেখ করা থাকলে অথবা দেখতে যেমন দেখা যায়।
- পেশা:
  - ✓ স্টোরিতে যে পেশা বলা হয়েছে/দেখানো হয়েছে, সেটা কোড করেছি। নিজের জানা থেকে নয়।
  - ✓ গৃহিণী, অপরাধী, সন্ত্রাসী, আসামি, কারাবন্দী, শিশুড়এ জাতীয় পরিচয়কে পেশা বলেছি একমাত্র যখন অন্য কোনো পেশা দেখানো হয়নি।
- স্টোরিতে ভূমিকা: স্টোরিতে ব্যক্তিটি কী ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন।

❖ তিনি কেবলমাত্র ছবিতে এলে, ছবির শোভা হলে, সেটা কোড করেছি।

- যেভাবে উপস্থাপিত: সূচকগুলো সহজবোধ্য। এগুলো কোড করেছি কেবলমাত্র সুস্পষ্টভাবে প্রতীয়মান হলে। দু-একটা একটু খুলে বলা দরকার:

❖ অপ্রাসঙ্গিকভাবে পোশাকের বিশদ বর্ণনাড়পোশাক নিয়ে স্টোরি হলে আলাদা কথা। আরও দু-একটি ক্ষেত্রে এটা প্রাসঙ্গিক হতে পারে। নয়তো সেটা অপ্রাসঙ্গিক গণ্য করার মতো।

❖ অপ্রাসঙ্গিকভাবে ও জোর দিয়ে বয়সের উল্লেখ: ধর্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে, পরকীয়ার ক্ষেত্রে, ইত্যাদি।

❖ অপ্রাসঙ্গিকভাবে পারিবারিক সম্পর্কের ভিত্তিতে কারো পরিচয় দেওয়া হলে সেটা আমরা চিহ্নিত করেছি।

❖ ব্যক্তির উপস্থাপনে গ্ল্যামারের কোনো লক্ষণ সুস্পষ্টভাবে থাকলে, জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এ একটা 'G.' চিহ্ন বসিয়েছি।

ডি বিভাগ: বিষয়বস্তু, সুর: জেন্ডার তাৎপর্য

- দ্য রিচ অব দ্য স্টোরি: সূচক আছে একজন নারী/নন-বাইনারি; গ্রুপ হিসেবে নারী/নন-বাইনারি এবং পুরুষ/উভয়/সাধারণ। যখন একজন নারী/নন-বাইনারি-ই স্টোরির বিষয় হিসেবে মুখ্য হয়েছে, তখন প্রথমটি কোড করেছি। যখন স্টোরির মূল ফোকাস নারী/নন-বাইনারি গ্রুপ হয়েছে (হয়তো একজন নারী/নন-বাইনারি মুখ্যত গ্রুপ হিসেবে বা গ্রুপের অংশী হিসেবে থাকতে পারে), তা হলে দ্বিতীয়টি কোড করেছি। যখন প্রতিবেদনের বিষয় মুখ্যত পুরুষ অথবা পুরুষ ও নারী/নন-বাইনারি সম্মিলিতভাবে (ব্যক্তি বা গ্রুপ) হয়েছে তখন তৃতীয়টি কোড করেছি। স্টোরির রিচ সাধারণ হলেও (ঘূর্ণিঝড়ের সতর্কবার্তা যেমন) তৃতীয়টি কোড করেছি।
- স্টোরি ও শিরোনামে জেন্ডার সমতা বা বৈষম্য প্রোমোট করা/ জোরদার করার বিষয়টি বোঝার জন্য কিছু কথা: কোড করার জন্য বিবেচনা করেছি এমন লেখা/ভাষা/শব্দ অথবা ভিজ্যুয়াল, যা কি না জেন্ডারের ভূমিকা সম্পর্কে প্রচলিত ধারণা জিইয়ে রাখে অথবা সেটাকে ভাঙে/সেটাকে চ্যালেঞ্জ করে। যেমন, নারী বিশেষজ্ঞ/পুরুষ পোশাকশ্রমিক বা নার্স/সন্তানপালক পিতা/ছেলে রান্না করছে ইত্যাদি। এ বিষয়গুলো যখন কোনো স্টোরিতে আবছা বা ইঙ্গিতে পেয়েছি, অস্পষ্টভাবে পেয়েছি তখন সেটাকে 'ফারদার অ্যানালিসিস'-এর জন্য চিহ্নিত করেছি। সে ক্ষেত্রে 'নট ক্লিয়ার' কোড করেছি। প্রয়োজনে অনুযায়ী জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এ মন্তব্য করেছি।

- **শব্দে-ভাষায় জেন্ডার সেনসিটিভিটি:** প্রথমেই বলার, শব্দ-শব্দবন্ধকে জেন্ডারকেন্দ্রিক তাৎপর্য বা মাত্রার পটভূমিতে বিচার করেছি। কিছু শব্দ পটভূমি নির্বিশেষে সমস্যাযুক্ত হয়ে থাকে। কিছু সাধারণ শব্দ/শব্দবন্ধ আবার পটভূমির কারণে সমস্যা হয়ে দাঁড়ায় এবং স্টিগমা, বৈষম্য ও ছাঁচেঢালা ধারণা আরোপ করে।

এখানে সাত ধরনের শব্দ এবং এক ধরনের বিবরণ কোড করেছি:

- ❖ যৌন ইঙ্গিতময় শব্দ বা শব্দবন্ধ

- ❖ স্টিগমা-মূলক বা কলঙ্ক আরোপকারী শব্দ/শব্দবন্ধ

- ❖ জেন্ডারাশ্রয়ী অপবাদ-গালাগাল-নিন্দামন্দ

- ❖ অবজ্ঞা, দোষারোপ, পূর্ব-সংস্কারজাত, পিঠ-চাপড়ানো, অনুগ্রহমূলক শব্দ/শব্দবন্ধ

- ❖ জেন্ডার-নিরপেক্ষ শব্দের বদলে অযাচিতভাবে কারণ ছাড়া 'নারী/মহিলা' দিয়ে বিশেষায়িত করা অথবা স্ত্রীবাচক শব্দ/শব্দবন্ধ

- ❖ জেন্ডার-নিরপেক্ষ শব্দের বদলে বিনা বিচারে এবং বিনা প্রয়োজনে পুরুষবাচক শব্দ/শব্দবন্ধ

- ❖ ক্ষতিকর, অসংবেদনশীল এবং নেতিবাচক বিশদ বিবরণ বা বর্ণনা: ঘটনার, অপরাধের, ব্যক্তির বা বিষয়ের

- ❖ এখানে অনেক শব্দ উল্লেখ করা ছিল। তারপরও এমন ধারার আরও শব্দ তালিকার বাইরেও ছিল। সেজন্য এই ক্ষেত্রের 'অন্যান্য' খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। কোনো মন্তব্য থাকলে জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এর ঘরে করেছি।

ই বিভাগ: ছবি সম্পর্কে

- ➤ সংবাদপত্রের ক্ষেত্রে কোডিং করার অপশনে ছিল ছবি আর আঁকা বা গ্রাফিকস। টিভিতে ছিল ফুটেজ, ছবি আর আঁকা বা গ্রাফিকস। অনলাইনে ছবি আর আঁকা বা গ্রাফিকসের সঙ্গে ভিডিও ভিডিও।

- ➤ এঙ্গেলর জেন্ডার, মোটাদাগে কিছু বৈশিষ্ট্য এবং ক্যাপশনে জেন্ডার সমতা/ছাঁচেঢালা ধারণা আমরা চিহ্নিত করেছি।

- ➤ প্রতিটি ছবি/ফুটেজের সুস্পষ্ট ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ/ভিডিওর সুস্পষ্ট ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দৃশ্যর জন্য আলাদা কোডিং করেছি। যখন একই চরিত্রের/দৃশ্যর একটির বেশি ছবি/ভিজ্যুয়াল এলিমেন্ট কোলাজ করা ছিল বা পাশাপাশি গ্রুপ করে বসানো ছিল, সেটাকে একটি হিসেবে কোড করার কথা বিবেচনা করেছি। একই গ্রুপের কারো ছবি যখন কোলাজের বাইরে আলাদা করে উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে, তখন সে ছবি বা ব্যক্তি আলাদা হিসেবে বিবেচ্য হয়েছে।

- ➤ লোগো কোড করিনি।

- ➤ জেন্ডার: ছবিতে প্রাসঙ্গিক ব্যক্তি থাকলে ব্যক্তি বা গ্রুপ, এই দুই ভাগে জেন্ডার নির্দেশ করেছি। কেবল ফটোগ্রাফ বা ভিডিও নয়, আঁকা ছবিও বিচার্য হয়েছে।

একজনের বেশি হলেই সেটা গ্রুপ ধরেছি। যখন থাম্বনেল বা পোর্ট্রেট কোলাজ পেয়েছি, ব্যক্তিরা যদি সমধর্মী হন (যেমন কোভিডে মৃত চিকিৎসকেরা বা চাকরি হারানো পোশাকশ্রমিকেরা প্রতিবাদ করছেন) তখন সেটাকে একটি গ্রুপ হিসেবে দেখেছি। কিন্তু কোলাজ বা পাশাপাশি বসানো ছবিতে যখন বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রের ব্যক্তিদের সমাহার ঘটেছে তখন ব্যক্তি হিসেবে দেখতে চেয়েছি। নায়ক-নায়িকার জুটি হিসেবে পাশাপাশি আলাদা পোর্ট্রেট ছবি থেকে থাকে। যখন উভয় সম্পর্কে স্টোরিতে বিশদ আলোচনা ছিল, তখন আলাদা ছবি হিসেবে এন্ট্রি করেছি। গোলটেবিল/সেমিনারের বক্তাদের ধরন এবং তাৎপর্য অনুযায়ী পাশাপাশি ছাপানো পোর্ট্রেট আলাদা করে বা গ্রুপ হিসেবে দেখার চেষ্টা করেছি। ছবিতে উপস্থাপনের ধরনও দেখেছি।

তবে এটা খুব স্পষ্ট বোঝা না গেলে বরং গ্রুপ হিসেবেই দেখেছি। গ্রুপের কারো ছবি যখন কোলাজের বাইরে আলাদা করে উপস্থাপিত হয়, তখন সে ছবি বা ব্যক্তি আলাদা হিসেবে বিবেচনা করেছি।

ছবি বা কোলাজে (যখন গ্রুপ বিবেচনা করছেন) নারী পুরুষ এবং/অথবা নন-বাইনারী জেন্ডার সমসংখ্যায় (দুই বা ততোধিক) উপস্থাপিত হলে দেখেছি, কোনো একটি জেন্ডারের ব্যক্তিকে/দের বিশেষভাবে ফোকাস করা হয়েছে কি না (ক্যাপশনে নাম আছে, বেশি স্পষ্টভাবে দেখানো

হচ্ছে)। অর্থাৎ কেবল সংখ্যার সমতা নয়, আমরা এযাবৎ যেভাবে সমানসংখ্যক নারী-পুরুষের মধ্যেও গুরুত্বের আপেক্ষিকতা বিচার করে আসছি, সেটা করেছি এবং সেই অনুযায়ী গ্রুপের জেন্ডার ডমিনেন্স কোড করেছি। তবে তেমন পার্থক্য অতি সুস্পষ্টভাবে উপস্থিত না থাকলে 'ব্যালান্সড গ্রুপ' বিবেচনা করেছি।

সমসংখ্যক নারী, পুরুষ, নন-বাইনারি জেন্ডারের ক্ষেত্রে অসম উপস্থাপন হলে প্রযোজ্য 'ডমিনেটেড' গ্রুপে সেটা কোড করে আমরা হ্যাশট্যাগের পর প্রশ্নের নম্বর দিয়ে রিমার্কস: ওভারঅলে নোট রেখেছি এভাবে: #..No. E

কখনো জনতার পটভূমিতে একজন বা দুজন বা কয়েকজনকে বড় করে দেখানো হয়ে থাকে। জেন্ডার কোড করেছি স্পষ্ট ব্যক্তিদের ধরে।

আবার ধরা যাক ছবিতে শুধু কোনো ফিগার আছে (যেমন দুর্গাপ্রতিমা)। অথবা ছবিতে মানুষ ও ফিগার দুই-ই আছে, এমন ক্ষেত্রে জেন্ডার বিবেচনা অনুসারে কোড করেছি। বিশেষ কোনো ক্ষেত্রে ফোকাস বা ঝোঁকের সুস্পষ্ট কোনো জেন্ডার তাৎপর্য থাকলে সেটা নোট করেছি।

কখনো যদি ব্যক্তি বা গ্রুপ হিসেবে কোড করা অসম্ভব হয়, কেবলমাত্র তখন 'আদার্স' কোড করেছি। অর্থাৎ 'আদারস' আমরা কেবলমাত্র ব্যতিক্রমী ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করেছি। সেক্ষেত্রে রিমার্কস:ওভারঅলে প্রশ্নের হ্যাশট্যাগের পর প্রশ্নের নম্বর দিয়ে দুই-তিন শব্দে বিবরণ যুক্ত করেছি।

- ➢ Overall/Predominant Contents and Tone of pictures: সবচেয়ে প্রবল বৈশিষ্ট্য এবং বিষয়বস্তু বিচার করব। সূচকগুলো স্বব্যাখ্যাত। মাল্টিপল কোড দেওয়া যাবে। আগের বিভাগে জেন্ডার সমতা বা বৈষম্য প্রোমোট করা/ জোরদার করা সম্পর্কে যা বলেছি, তা এ ক্ষেত্রেও কাজে লাগবে।

- ❖ এখানে সূচক #৭ (স্টোরির জন্য অপ্রাসঙ্গিক ছবি) এবং সূচক #৮ (গা-খোলা ছবি, শারীরিক ঘনিষ্ঠতার ছবি, যৌন উত্তেজক ছবি) কোড করলে এবং শক্তিশালী হিসেবে পিএমকে দেখানো হলে #৪ জেনারেল কমেন্টসে নোট রাখুন। অন্য কোনো মন্তব্য থাকলেও এখানে লিখুন।

- ❖ সূচ ১৪ (সুস্পষ্টভাবে ছাঁচে ঢালা ধারণা ও বৈষম্য প্রকাশ করছে) এবং সূচক ১৫ (সুস্পষ্টভাবে জেন্ডার সমতার ধারণাকে তুলে ধরছে এবং ছাঁচে ঢালা ধারণাকে চ্যালেঞ্জ করছে) কোড করলে 'ফারদার অ্যানালিসিস'-এর জন্য রেফার করতে পারেন।

- ➢ Gender Equality/Stereotypes in Photo Caption: আগের বিভাগে জেন্ডার সমতা বা বৈষম্য প্রোমোট করা/ জোরদার করা সম্পর্কে যা বলেছি, তা এ ক্ষেত্রেও কাজে লাগবে। প্রয়োজনে জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এ মন্তব্য করুন।

- ❖ লক্ষ করুন: এখানে শুধু সার্বিক ও প্রধান লক্ষণ বিচারের ভিত্তিতে কোড করবেন। এ ছাড়া ঠিক যা দেখেছেন, সেটা বিবেচনা করবেন। ধারণা আরোপ করবেন না।

- ❖ ভিজ্যুয়ালে ব্যক্তি বা বিষয়ের উপস্থাপনে গ-্যামারের কোনো লক্ষণ সুস্পষ্টভাবে থাকলে, জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এ একটা 'এ.' চিহ্ন বসাবেন।

এফ বিভাগ: অন্যান্য বিষয়

- Absolute protection of identities of victims/survivors in crimes covered by the Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000:

- ❖ যদি উপন্যাস/ছবি/ঐতিহাসিক চরিত্রের ক্ষেত্রে এমনটা ঘটে (১৯৭১-এ ঘটনা প্রসঙ্গে), তবে জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এ লিখুন।

- Protection of identities of persons accused of committing sexual violence:

- ❖ যদি উপন্যাস/ছবি/ঐতিহাসিক চরিত্রের ক্ষেত্রে এমনটা ঘটে (১৯৭১-এ ঘটনা প্রসঙ্গে), তবে জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এ লিখুন।

- 'ফারদার অ্যানালিসিস': বিবেচনার জন্য কোড-শিটে যে নোট আছে, ভালো করে পড়ুন। আলাপ করুন। যদি স্টোরি এর জন্য রেফার করেন, তা হলে জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এ আপনার মূল যুক্তিটি লিখুন।
- স্যাম্পল ক্রাইটেরিয়া: আমাদের নমুনা বাছাইয়ের প্রথম দুটি মাপকাঠি একত্রে এক ভাগে রাখা আছে। অপর ভাগটিতে আছে তিন নম্বর মাপকাঠি। মূলত এটিড্রুমিসড অপরচুনিটিড্রচিহ্নিত করার জন্যই আমরা এ বিষয়টি কোড করছি।
- রিমার্কস: ওভারঅল: সার্বিকভাবে কোনো পর্যবেক্ষণ থাকলে এবং যেসব বিষয়ে সূচকের সম্পর্কে মন্তব্য করার জন্য কোনো জেনারেল কমেন্টস-এর সুযোগ নেই (নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন হলে), সেসব বিষয়ে এবং এখানে লিখবেন। কমেন্টে সূচকের বিষয় ও নম্বর উল্লেখ করবেন।

সূচক কোড করার জন্য কিছু টিপস

- গুণগত বিচারের সূচকগুলো আরও ভালো করে বোঝার জন্য জিএমএমপির গাইডলাইনস (কোডিং এবং কোয়ালিটেটিভ অ্যানালিসিস দুটিই) ভালো করে পড়ুন।
- যেকোনো বিভ্রান্তিতে পরস্পর আলাপ করুন, আমার সঙ্গে কথা বলুন।
- যেকোনো বিষয়ে বিশেষ কোনো বৈশিষ্ট্য নজরে পড়লে পত্রিকার নাম ও স্টোরির ক্রমিক নম্বরসহ খাতায় তা টুকে রাখবেন।
- কোন ইন্ডিকেটর লাগসই হবে, তা সবচেয়ে সহজে নির্ণয়ের জন্য একেকটি বিচার করে বাদ দিতে দিতে যান। তাহলে কাজ দ্রুত হবে।
- ফরম ভরার সময় প্রয়োজনে সংশোধন করুন। ফরমটি ভরার পর একবার চেক করুন। তারপর সাবমিট করুন।

কুররাতুল-আইন-তাহমিনা
মুখ্য গোয়েন্দা ☺

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Section 3.1: Share and nature of the samples

Table 3.1.1: Print area and news hole in c/I; share of sample stories

Newspaper	Total print area	Total area of advertisement	Total news hole	Total space occupied by the sample stories	Share of sample stories in the news hole (%)
Manabzamin	23,229	3,545	19,684	9,361	47.56
Prothom Alo	30,026	6,570	23,456	9,410	40.12
Dhaka Tribune	19,632	983	18,649	6,196	33.22
Naya Diganta	35,296	2,110	33,186	9,755	29.39
Sylheter Dak	15,452	1,668	13,784	3,628	26.32
Bangladesh Pratidin	28,664	7,710	20,954	4,665	22.26
Purbokone	20,466	2,145	18,321	3,466	18.92
Purbanchal	10,770	1,107	9,663	1,644	17.01
Sonali Sangbad	13,440	4,410	9,030	1,499	16.60
Grand Total	**196,975**	**30,248**	**166,727**	**49,623**	**29.76**

* Measures in column 2-4 are in column-inches.

Table 3.1.2: Total number of samples by newspaper

Newspaper	Number of samples	Share of total samples (%)
Naya Diganta	731	19.57
Prothom Alo	687	18.39
Manabzamin	620	16.60
Purbokone	385	10.31
Bangladesh Pratidin	341	9.13
Sylheter Dak	302	8.08
Dhaka Tribune	280	7.49
Purbanchal	222	5.94
Sonali Sangbad	168	4.50
Total	**3,736**	**100.00**

* For Purbanchal, 20 newspapers could be collected instead of 21.

* The actual numbers of stories in Dhaka Tribune and Manabzamin are 281 and 621, respectively. These two desk-compiled stories have been coded under Purbokone mistakenly; so actual number of stories in Purbokone would be 383. This error was noticed at the last stage of analysis. We did not correct it as this would not be significant for analysing trends.

Table 3.1.3: Sample criteria (multiple answers)

Sample criteria	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	3,591	96.12	673	97.96	210	75.00	723	98.91	157	93.45	611	98.55	336	98.53	377	97.92	286	94.70	218	98.20
Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	165	4.42	14	2.04	89	31.79	8	1.09	11	6.55	10	1.61	5	1.47	8	2.08	16	5.30	4	1.80
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

* One story could fall into both criteria.

Table 3.1.4: Reach of the story

Reach of the story	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
One Woman or non-binary other	712	19.06	79	11.50	44	15.71	112	15.32	3	1.79	189	30.48	63	18.48	125	32.47	17	5.63	80	36.04
Group of women or non-binary other	197	5.27	33	4.80	21	7.50	30	4.10	4	2.38	38	6.13	13	3.81	30	7.79	9	2.98	19	8.56
Men/Both/Generalised	2,827	75.67	575	83.70	215	76.79	589	80.57	161	95.83	393	63.39	265	77.71	230	59.74	276	91.39	123	55.41
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.1.5: Reference to gender equality or human rights legislation/policy

Reference to Gender Equality or Human Rights Legislation/ Policy	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	41	1.10	18	2.62	3	1.07	12	1.64	1	0.60	5	0.81	2	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	3,695	98.90	669	97.38	277	98.93	719	98.36	167	99.40	615	99.19	339	99.41	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Section 3.2: Categories and topics of stories

Table 3.2.1: Prevalence of subject categories (multiple answers)

Subject category	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	709	18.98	104	15.14	32	11.43	218	29.82	34	20.24	110	17.74	38	11.14	72	18.70	66	21.85	35	15.77
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	549	14.69	86	12.52	35	12.50	120	16.42	29	17.26	101	16.29	40	11.73	51	13.25	46	15.23	41	18.47
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	428	11.46	129	18.78	27	9.64	70	9.58	11	6.55	64	10.32	58	17.01	31	8.05	21	6.95	17	7.66
Health	419	11.22	109	15.87	15	5.36	68	9.30	17	10.12	82	13.23	37	10.85	35	9.09	33	10.93	23	10.36
Law and Justice	385	10.31	92	13.39	9	3.21	143	19.56	21	12.50	49	7.90	26	7.62	12	3.12	26	8.61	7	3.15
Media and Information	362	9.69	82	11.94	30	10.71	47	6.43	2	1.19	90	14.52	48	14.08	54	14.03	9	2.98	0	0.00
Sexual Crimes	325	8.70	45	6.55	29	10.36	45	6.16	13	7.74	55	8.87	47	13.78	31	8.05	23	7.62	37	16.67
Development	307	8.22	80	11.64	7	2.50	51	6.98	16	9.52	36	5.81	11	3.23	30	7.79	32	10.60	44	19.82
Education	203	5.43	27	3.93	5	1.79	64	8.76	6	3.57	28	4.52	6	1.76	34	8.83	27	8.94	6	2.70
Macro Economy	188	5.03	51	7.42	17	6.07	61	8.34	4	2.38	36	5.81	5	1.47	6	1.56	5	1.66	3	1.35
Vulnerabilities and Rights	154	4.12	52	7.57	8	2.86	30	4.10	7	4.17	14	2.26	16	4.69	11	2.86	10	3.31	6	2.70

Subject category	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
Economic Activities	142	3.80	41	5.97	17	6.07	33	4.51	2	1.19	12	1.94	11	3.23	13	3.38	5	1.66	8	3.60
Security, Law and Order	140	3.75	39	5.68	13	4.64	26	3.56	1	0.60	21	3.39	4	1.17	18	4.68	9	2.98	9	4.05
Conflicts within Family	134	3.59	12	1.75	4	1.43	19	2.60	11	6.55	32	5.16	19	5.57	14	3.64	13	4.30	10	4.50
Genderbased issues	81	2.17	11	1.60	4	1.43	14	1.92	10	5.95	8	1.29	5	1.47	11	2.86	10	3.31	8	3.60
Other	70	1.87	11	1.60	33	11.79	5	0.68	1	0.60	5	0.81	0	0.00	3	0.78	10	3.31	2	0.90
Science, Achievements	43	1.15	8	1.16	4	1.43	5	0.68	4	2.38	2	0.32	0	0.00	10	2.60	7	2.32	3	1.35
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

* Stories could have been ranked up to three categories, if required. In most cases only one category (rank 1) was sufficient.

Table 3.2.2: Subject categories in rank 1

Subject category	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	590	15.79	85	12.37	31	11.07	168	22.98	32	19.05	90	14.52	34	9.97	64	16.62	58	19.21	28	12.61
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	468	12.53	64	9.32	35	12.50	92	12.59	27	16.07	91	14.68	33	9.68	45	11.69	42	13.91	39	17.57
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	388	10.39	102	14.85	27	9.64	62	8.48	11	6.55	62	10.00	58	17.01	30	7.79	20	6.62	16	7.21
Health	383	10.25	96	13.97	15	5.36	57	7.80	16	9.52	77	12.42	34	9.97	34	8.83	32	10.60	22	9.91
Media and Information	313	8.38	56	8.15	29	10.36	33	4.51	0	0.00	85	13.71	48	14.08	54	14.03	8	2.65	0	0.00
Sexual Crimes	274	7.33	37	5.39	27	9.64	40	5.47	5	2.98	46	7.42	38	11.14	28	7.27	17	5.63	36	16.22
Development	254	6.80	63	9.17	7	2.50	42	5.75	14	8.33	29	4.68	11	3.23	24	6.23	25	8.28	39	17.57
Education	177	4.74	23	3.35	5	1.79	52	7.11	6	3.57	23	3.71	6	1.76	33	8.57	25	8.28	4	1.80
Macro Economy	162	4.34	41	5.97	16	5.71	50	6.84	4	2.38	34	5.48	5	1.47	5	1.30	4	1.32	3	1.35
Law and Justice	154	4.12	15	2.18	8	2.86	49	6.70	19	11.31	11	1.77	23	6.74	7	1.82	20	6.62	2	0.90
Vulnerabilities and Rights	122	3.27	34	4.95	6	2.14	25	3.42	7	4.17	12	1.94	16	4.69	8	2.08	9	2.98	5	2.25

Topic	Total				Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
Economic Activities	120	3.21	34	4.95	17	6.07	25	3.42	2	1.19	9	1.45	11	3.23	13	3.38	3	0.99	6	2.70
Conflicts within Family	108	2.89	7	1.02	4	1.43	16	2.19	9	5.36	25	4.03	17	4.99	11	2.86	11	3.64	8	3.60
Security, Law and Order	74	1.98	13	1.89	12	4.29	10	1.37	1	0.60	15	2.42	2	0.59	10	2.60	7	2.32	4	1.80
Other	68	1.82	9	1.31	33	11.79	5	0.68	1	0.60	5	0.81	0	0.00	3	0.78	10	3.31	2	0.90
Genderbased issues	49	1.31	3	0.44	4	1.43	2	0.27	10	5.95	5	0.81	5	1.47	8	2.08	7	2.32	5	2.25
Science, Achievements	32	0.86	5	0.73	4	1.43	3	0.41	4	2.38	1	0.16	0	0.00	8	2.08	4	1.32	3	1.35
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.2.3: Top 10 most prevalent topics (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	407	10.89	40	5.82	12	4.29	165	22.57	18	10.71	57	9.19	17	4.99	34	8.83	40	13.25	24	10.81
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	356	9.53	103	14.99	11	3.93	60	8.21	14	8.33	64	10.32	35	10.26	27	7.01	23	7.62	19	8.56
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	320	8.57	69	10.04	24	8.57	36	4.92	0	0.00	85	13.71	48	14.08	52	13.51	6	1.99	0	0.00
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	255	6.83	82	11.94	10	3.57	41	5.61	4	2.38	37	5.97	38	11.14	16	4.16	12	3.97	15	6.76

Topic																				
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	233	6.24	75	10.92	8	2.86	102	13.95	6	3.57	24	3.87	5	1.47	7	1.82	3	0.99	3	1.35
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	221	5.92	30	4.37	12	4.29	65	8.89	9	5.36	38	6.13	21	6.16	18	4.68	17	5.63	11	4.95
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	201	5.38	35	5.09	21	7.50	32	4.38	1	0.60	32	5.16	23	6.74	24	6.23	7	2.32	26	11.71
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	179	4.79	25	3.64	15	5.36	41	5.61	5	2.98	29	4.68	12	3.52	25	6.49	17	5.63	10	4.50
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	146	3.91	42	6.11	0	0.00	76	10.40	7	4.17	13	2.10	1	0.29	3	0.78	3	0.99	1	0.45
Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	144	3.85	23	3.35	1	0.36	28	3.83	3	1.79	18	2.90	1	0.29	22	5.71	16	5.30	32	14.41
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 3.2.4: Twelve least prevalent topics (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Psychological Violence by Family Members Other Than Partner; not related to dowry	2	0.05	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maternal health and Mortality	2	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.45
Micro and Mobile Financing	2	0.05	2	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rights of Non-binary Sexual Minorities, Controversies	2	0.05	0	0.00	2	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Inequality in Personal Laws, Inheritance, Marriage, Custody	2	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.60	0	0.00	1	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Female Foeticide and infanticide	2	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.14	1	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIV/AIDS: Treatment, Healthcare, Response	1	0.03	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Assembly, Media Freedom, Right to Information	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fake News, Misinformation, Disinformation, Mal-information	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Category	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex-workers and Sex-work	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Global, Especially UN-led Processes and Treaties for Gender Equality/Women's Rights	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.45
Economic Inequality between Women and Men	1	0.03	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* There is no story in the following five topics: Rape or Other Forms of Sexual Violence by Partner/Husband (Domestic Violence), Sex Trafficking/Missing, UN Peackeeping force, Media Portrayal of Gender and Related Issues (Also as reflected in internet and social network), and Female-headed Households.

Table 3.2.5. Rank-1 category of stories and sample criteria (multiple answers)

Category	Total		Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY		Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	590	15.79	25	15.15	566	15.76
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	468	12.53	12	7.27	459	12.78
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	388	10.39	6	3.64	385	10.72
Health	383	10.25	25	15.15	360	10.03
Media and Information	313	8.38	7	4.24	309	8.6
Sexual Crimes	274	7.33	3	1.82	273	7.6
Development	254	6.8	20	12.12	234	6.52
Education	177	4.74	10	6.06	167	4.65
Macro Economy	162	4.34	12	7.27	151	4.2
Law and Justice	154	4.12	2	1.21	152	4.23
Vulnerabilities and Rights	122	3.27	6	3.64	116	3.23

Economic Activities	120	3.21	13	7.88	108	3.01
Conflicts within Family	108	2.89	1	0.61	108	3.01
Security, Law and Order	74	1.98	8	4.85	67	1.87
Other	68	1.82	14	8.48	56	1.56
Genderbased issues	49	1.31	0	0	49	1.36
Science, Achievements	32	0.86	1	0.61	31	0.86
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	165	100.00	3,591	100.00

Table 3.2.6: Is the story related to Coronavirus?

Related to Coronavirus?	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	466	12.47	110	16.01	28	10.00	93	12.72	25	14.88	70	11.29	60	17.60	43	11.17	18	5.96	19	8.56
No	3,270	87.53	577	83.99	252	90.00	638	87.28	143	85.12	550	88.71	281	82.40	342	88.83	284	94.04	203	91.44
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.2.7. Rank-1 category of stories related to Coronavirus

Category	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Health	225	48.28
Development	48	10.3
Politics and Governance	39	8.37
Economic Activities	32	6.87
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	30	6.44
Macro Economy	28	6.01
Media and Information	22	4.72
Other	11	2.36
Law and Justice	8	1.72
Education	7	1.5
Vulnerabilities and Rights	6	1.29
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	4	0.86
Conflicts within Family	3	0.64
Security, Law and Order	2	0.43

Science, Achievements	1	0.21
Sexual Crimes	0	0
Genderbased issues	0	0
Total number of stories related to Coronavirus	466	100.00

Table 3.2.8. Top 10 topics of stories related to Coronavirus

Topic	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	240	51.50
Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	44	9.44
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	25	5.36
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	21	4.51
Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	21	4.51
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	20	4.29
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	17	3.65
Strikes, Lockdowns, Impediments to Economic Activities	16	3.43
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	11	2.36
Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	11	2.36
Total number of stories related to Coronavirus	466	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Section 3.3: Importance given to the sampled stories

Table 3.3.1: Page-wise distribution of sample stories (Same type of pages combined)

Page	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
News pages	1,213	32.47	326	47.45	55	19.64	292	39.95	22	13.10	180	29.03	68	19.94	114	29.61	96	31.79	60	27.03
Front Page	721	19.30	75	10.92	59	21.07	112	15.32	79	47.02	69	11.13	68	19.94	64	16.62	106	35.10	89	40.09
Back Page	632	16.92	58	8.44	31	11.07	114	15.60	66	39.29	76	12.26	54	15.84	73	18.96	88	29.14	72	32.43
Culture, Entertainment/News Pages	424	11.35	95	13.83	46	16.43	37	5.06	0	0.00	105	16.94	81	23.75	54	14.03	6	1.99	0	0.00
National pages (District news)	329	8.81	0	0.00	38	13.57	83	11.35	0	0.00	142	22.90	29	8.50	37	9.61	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sports Page/News Pages	154	4.12	38	5.53	13	4.64	29	3.97	0	0.00	34	5.48	16	4.69	18	4.68	6	1.99	0	0.00
International page/News Pages	151	4.04	47	6.84	16	5.71	34	4.65	0	0.00	14	2.26	19	5.57	21	5.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
Business Page/News Pages	77	2.06	43	6.26	12	4.29	22	3.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editorial	35	0.94	5	0.73	10	3.57	8	1.09	1	0.6	0	0.00	6	1.76	4	1.04	0	0.00	1	0.45
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

* Editorials would by default be the lowest in number since most papers published at best two editorials per day

Table 3.3.2. Share of top 21 topics in different pages (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Front page		Back page		News pages		National pages (district news)		Editorial page		International page/ News Pages		Culture, Entertainment/ News Pages		Business Page/ News Pages		Sports Page/ News Pages	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	407	10.89	114	15.81	86	13.61	162	13.36	23	6.99	3	8.57	17	11.26	0	0.00	1	1.30	1	0.65

Category																				
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	356	9.53	111	15.40	61	9.65	123	10.14	16	4.86	4	11.43	29	19.21	6	1.42	1	1.30	5	3.25
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	320	8.57	3	0.42	7	1.11	13	1.07	2	0.61	0	0.00	1	0.66	293	69.10	1	1.30	0	0.00
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	255	6.83	11	1.53	24	3.80	46	3.79	4	1.22	0	0.00	5	3.31	159	37.50	1	1.30	5	3.25
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	233	6.24	48	6.66	40	6.33	117	9.65	14	4.26	1	2.86	13	8.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	221	5.92	35	4.85	45	7.12	89	7.34	43	13.07	3	8.57	4	2.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.30
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	201	5.38	50	6.93	39	6.17	62	5.11	28	8.51	5	14.29	14	9.27	2	0.47	0	0.00	1	0.65
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	179	4.79	66	9.15	22	3.48	42	3.46	1	0.30	2	5.71	44	29.14	0	0.00	2	2.60	0	0.00
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	146	3.91	39	5.41	19	3.01	60	4.95	6	1.82	2	5.71	17	11.26	1	0.24	1	1.30	1	0.65
Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	144	3.85	12	1.66	25	3.96	75	6.18	22	6.69	1	2.86	1	0.66	2	0.47	4	5.19	2	1.30
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	140	3.75	6	0.83	9	1.42	10	0.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	115	74.68

Death and Injury in Accidents	139	3.72	28	3.88	27	4.27	54	4.45	26	7.90	1	2.86	3	1.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	125	3.35	34	4.72	28	4.43	42	3.46	18	5.47	0	0.00	1	0.66	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.65
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	100	2.68	10	1.39	16	2.53	49	4.04	18	5.47	1	2.86	0	0.00	2	0.47	1	1.30	3	1.95
Tertiary and Higher Education	90	2.41	12	1.66	23	3.64	44	3.63	3	0.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.24	7	9.09	0	0.00
Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/ #Metoo/ Bullying/ Exploitation/ Blackmailing	88	2.36	22	3.05	17	2.69	33	2.72	8	2.43	1	2.86	5	3.31	2	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	78	2.09	26	3.61	9	1.42	31	2.56	0	0.00	3	8.57	1	0.66	1	0.24	7	9.09	0	0.00
Women's Movement, Feminist Activism, Demonstrations, Gender Equality Campaigning, Rights Associations/ Organisations	66	1.77	9	1.25	20	3.16	30	2.47	1	0.30	0	0.00	5	3.31	1	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00
Police, Military, Para-military, Ansar, VDP	59	1.58	16	2.22	9	1.42	27	2.23	1	0.30	1	2.86	5	3.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	52	1.39	16	2.22	11	1.74	19	1.57	3	0.91	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.30
Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	52	1.39	8	1.11	9	1.42	28	2.31	4	1.22	2	5.71	1	0.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	721	100.00	632	100.00	1,213	100.00	329	100.00	35	100.00	151	100.00	424	100.00	77	0.00	154	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 3.3.3: Span of headlines

Span of headlines	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Single-Column (S/C)	1,599	42.80	252	36.68	66	23.57	391	53.49	118	70.24	140	22.58	146	42.82	202	52.47	141	46.69	143	64.41
Double-Column (D/C)	1,299	34.77	268	39.01	68	24.29	190	25.99	46	27.38	271	43.71	128	37.54	164	42.60	99	32.78	65	29.28
3/C	589	15.77	145	21.11	73	26.07	108	14.77	3	1.79	143	23.06	35	10.26	18	4.68	58	19.21	6	2.70
4/C	174	4.66	11	1.60	49	17.50	27	3.69	1	0.60	64	10.32	13	3.81	0	0.00	3	0.99	6	2.70
5/C	40	1.07	4	0.58	13	4.64	14	1.92	0	0.00	2	0.32	3	0.88	1	0.26	1	0.33	2	0.90
Above 5/C	9	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.36	1	0.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	2.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Banner	26	0.70	7	1.02	10	3.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	2.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.3.4. Share of top 29 topics getting big headlines (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		4/C		5/C		Above 5/C		Banner	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	29	11.65	13	7.47	7	17.50	4	44.44	5	19.23
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	27	10.84	13	7.47	8	20.00	2	22.22	4	15.38
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	25	10.04	19	10.92	4	10.00	0	0.00	2	7.69
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	23	9.24	16	9.20	6	15.00	0	0.00	1	3.85
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	18	7.23	14	8.05	2	5.00	0	0.00	2	7.69
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	16	6.43	12	6.90	3	7.50	0	0.00	1	3.85
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	11	4.42	10	5.75	1	2.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	10	4.02	7	4.02	3	7.50	0	0.00	0	0.00

Topic									
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	9	3.61	4	2.30	2	5.00	2	22.22	1	3.85
Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	9	3.61	6	3.45	3	7.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	8	3.21	5	2.87	2	5.00	0	0.00	1	3.85
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	6	2.41	6	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Death and Injury in Accidents	6	2.41	6	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	5	2.01	4	2.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	5	2.01	2	1.15	3	7.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Police, Military, Para-military, Ansar, VDP	5	2.01	4	2.30	1	2.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	4	1.61	4	2.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement	4	1.61	4	2.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	4	1.61	2	1.15	1	2.50	0	0.00	1	3.85
Investments/Stock Markets/Banks	3	1.20	2	1.15	1	2.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Employment	3	1.20	2	1.15	1	2.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation	3	1.20	2	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85
Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	3	1.20	3	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Political Corruption, Abuse of Power, Inefficiency and Negligence	3	1.20	2	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85
Extra-judicial Killing or Abduction, Disappearance, Impunity (Perpetrated by state bodies)	3	1.20	2	1.15	1	2.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Creative Arts, Creative and other Writing; Books	3	1.20	3	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport	3	1.20	3	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sports Celebrities: Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	3	1.20	3	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Science, Technology, Research, Innovation	3	1.20	2	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.85
Total number of stories with big headlines	249	100.00	174	100.00	40	100.00	9	100.00	26	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 3.3.5. Topics getting above 5/C and Banner treatment in Prothom Alo (multiple answers)

Topic	Total	Above 5/C	Banner
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	1	0	1
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	1	0	1
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	1	0	1
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	1	0	1
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	1	0	1
Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	1	0	1
Science, Technology, Research, Innovation	1	0	1
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	1	0	1
Vocational Training	1	0	1
NGO/CBO Initiatives	1	0	1
Traveling/Tourism	1	0	1

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* A total of 11 topics were coded for seven separate stories having Banner treatment.

Table 3.3.6. Topics getting above 5/C and Banner treatment in Dhaka Tribune (multiple answers)

Topic	Total	Above 5/C	Banner
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	2	0	2
Others	2	0	2
Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation	1	0	1
Riots, Demonstrations, Public Disorder	1	1	0
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	1	0	1
Petty/Non-violent Crimes	1	0	1
Reproductive Health and Healthcare System: Family Planning (birth control, fertility, sterilisation, termination) Adolescent health)	1	0	1
Tertiary and Higher Education	1	0	1
Political Corruption, Abuse of Power, Inefficiency and Negligence	1	0	1
Leisure and Hobbies	1	0	1

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* A total of 11 topics were coded for 10 separate stories having Banner treatment.

Table 3.3.7. Topics getting above 5/C and Banner treatment in Bangladesh Pratidin (multiple answers)

Topic	Total	Above 5/C	Banner
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	8	4	4
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	6	2	4
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	1	0	1
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	1	1	0
Leisure and Hobbies	1	0	1

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* A total of 10 topics were coded for 9 separate stories having Banner treatment, while seven topics were coded for as many stories that got above 5/C treatment.
There is no above 5/C or Banner treatment in Naya Diganta, Sonali Sangbad, Manabzamin, Purbokone, Sylheter Dak, and Purbanchal.

Table 3.3.8: Special treatment of stories (multiple answers)

Treatment	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Report with Photographs	1,611	43.12	304	44.25	175	62.50	299	40.90	48	28.57	331	53.39	151	44.28	218	56.62	65	21.52	20	9.01
Logo/Lebel	420	11.24	321	46.72	41	14.64	45	6.16	1	0.60	8	1.29	4	1.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Colored Heading	300	8.03	22	3.20	11	3.93	61	8.34	7	4.17	122	19.68	74	21.70	1	0.26	2	0.66	0	0.00
Boxed	266	7.12	27	3.93	13	4.64	41	5.61	2	1.19	148	23.87	23	6.74	2	0.52	7	2.32	3	1.35
Deck/Summary	232	6.21	193	28.09	16	5.71	8	1.09	0	0.00	2	0.32	11	3.23	2	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
Insert/Highlights	177	4.74	67	9.75	22	7.86	37	5.06	5	2.98	8	1.29	17	4.99	10	2.60	4	1.32	7	3.15
Part of a Package	105	2.81	40	5.82	10	3.57	20	2.74	0	0.00	5	0.81	15	4.40	4	1.04	9	2.98	2	0.90
Report with Infographics/Illustrations	84	2.25	35	5.09	14	5.00	5	0.68	0	0.00	12	1.94	6	1.76	7	1.82	1	0.33	4	1.80
Reversed Heading	46	1.23	1	0.15	1	0.36	0	0.00	1	0.60	15	2.42	28	8.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Screen	30	0.80	0	0.00	30	10.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Report with QR Code for Video	7	0.19	3	0.44	4	1.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	2	0.05	2	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Series	1	0.03	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Italic Heading	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Teaser/Listing*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Multiple Special Treatment	694	18.58	290	42.21	86	30.71	103	14.09	4	2.38	119	19.19	75	21.99	6	1.56	9	2.98	2	0.90
No Special Treatment	1,579	42.26	184	26.78	56	20.00	353	48.29	110	65.48	164	26.45	137	40.18	157	40.78	225	74.50	193	86.94
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

* Teaser/Listings were not coded.

Table 3.3.9: Range of story length

Range (c/i)	Total		Bangladesh Pratidin		Dhaka Tribune		Manabzamin		Naya Diganta		Prothom Alo		Purbanchal		Purbokone		Sonali Sangbad		Sylheter Dak	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Up to 10	2,029	54.31	203	59.53	59	21.00	265	42.67	408	55.81	325	47.31	188	84.68	278	72.58	122	72.62	181	59.93
11 to 20	1,055	28.24	84	24.63	97	34.52	211	33.98	196	26.81	233	33.92	26	11.71	84	21.93	40	23.81	84	27.81
21 to 30	413	11.05	23	6.74	67	23.84	95	15.30	87	11.90	92	13.39	4	1.80	15	3.92	5	2.98	25	8.28
31 to 40	132	3.53	10	2.93	30	10.68	31	4.99	18	2.46	26	3.78	3	1.35	4	1.04	1	0.60	9	2.98
41 to 50	42	1.12	4	1.17	15	5.34	9	1.45	7	0.96	5	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.66
51 to 200	65	1.74	17	4.99	13	4.63	10	1.61	15	2.05	6	0.87	1	0.45	2	0.52	0	0.00	1	0.33
Total	3,736	100.00	341	100.00	281	100.00	621	100.00	731	100.00	687	100.00	222	100.00	383	100.00	168	100.00	302	100.00

* Highlighted cells point out an error in the main database for detailed coding other than measurement. Two stories, one each from Dhaka Tribune and Manabzamin, have been coded under Purbokone mistakenly in that database. This error was noticed at the last stage of analysis. We did not correct it as this would not be significant for analysing trends.

Table 3.3.10: Is the story too short (less than 100 words)?

Is the story too short?	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	254	6.80	57	8.30	29	10.36	58	7.93	2	1.19	37	5.97	31	9.09	10	2.60	9	2.98	21	9.46
No	3,482	93.20	630	91.70	251	89.64	673	92.07	166	98.81	583	94.03	310	90.91	375	97.40	293	97.02	201	90.54
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.3.11: Type of stories

Type	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Daily Events Report	2,657	71.12	421	61.28	215	76.79	553	75.65	151	89.88	358	57.74	277	81.23	288	74.81	224	74.17	170	76.58
Followup Report	460	12.31	60	8.73	11	3.93	95	13.00	13	7.74	142	22.90	30	8.80	53	13.77	25	8.28	31	13.96
Feature	174	4.66	53	7.71	25	8.93	15	2.05	3	1.79	43	6.94	13	3.81	14	3.64	6	1.99	2	0.90
Indepth Report	170	4.55	68	9.90	11	3.93	43	5.88	0	0.00	28	4.52	6	1.76	4	1.04	7	2.32	3	1.35
Standalone Photos/ Photo Stories	137	3.67	49	7.13	1	0.36	12	1.64	0	0.00	12	1.94	5	1.47	9	2.34	38	12.58	11	4.95
News /Feature Interview	58	1.55	14	2.04	2	0.71	2	0.27	0	0.00	25	4.03	2	0.59	9	2.34	2	0.66	2	0.90
Editorial	37	0.99	6	0.87	10	3.57	8	1.09	1	0.60	0	0.00	6	1.76	4	1.04	0	0.00	2	0.90
Analysis/Opinion Report	34	0.91	9	1.31	3	1.07	3	0.41	0	0.00	12	1.94	2	0.59	4	1.04	0	0.00	1	0.45
Standalone Infographics/Illustration	6	0.16	6	0.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	3	0.08	1	0.15	2	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.3.12. Sample criteria of in-depth stories (multiple answers)

Sample criteria	No. of in-depth stories	Percent (%)
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	154	90.59
Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	17	10.00
Total number of in-depth stories	170	100.00

Table 3.3.13. Primary four types of story against different pages

Page	Daily Events Report		Followup Report		Indepth Report		Feature	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Front Page	504	18.97	121	26.3	59	34.71	7	4.02
Back Page	446	16.79	109	23.7	29	17.06	14	8.05
News Pages	923	34.74	143	31.09	38	22.35	30	17.24
National Pages (District News)	265	9.97	37	8.04	12	7.06	8	4.6
Editorial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Pages/ News Pages	101	3.8	26	5.65	5	2.94	2	1.15
Culture, Entertainment/ News Pages	243	9.15	17	3.7	10	5.88	108	62.07
Business Pages/News Pages	51	1.92	1	0.22	13	7.65	0	0
Sports Pages/News Pages	124	4.67	6	1.3	4	2.35	5	2.87
Total	2,657	100.00	460	100.00	170	100.00	174	100.00

Table 3.3.14. Share of top 21 topics in different story-types (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Daily Events Report		Followup Report		Indepth Report		Feature		Editorial		Standalone Photos/ Photo Stories		Standalone Infographics / Illustration		Analysis/ Opinion Report		News /Feature Interview		Others	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	407	10.89	328	12.34	46	10.00	14	8.24	0	0.00	3	8.11	9	6.57	0	0.00	5	14.71	2	3.45	0	0.00
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	356	9.53	218	8.20	57	12.39	36	21.18	19	10.92	4	10.81	13	9.49	1	16.67	5	14.71	3	5.17	0	0.00
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	320	8.57	202	7.60	15	3.26	10	5.88	62	35.63	0	0.00	4	2.92	0	0.00	1	2.94	25	43.10	1	33.33
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	255	6.83	168	6.32	3	0.65	3	1.76	58	33.33	1	2.70	7	5.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	25.86	0	0.00
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	233	6.24	101	3.80	118	25.65	8	4.71	0	0.00	1	2.70	2	1.46	0	0.00	3	8.82	0	0.00	0	0.00
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	221	5.92	143	5.38	71	15.43	3	1.76	0	0.00	3	8.11	1	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Topic																						
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	201	5.38	126	4.74	61	13.26	3	1.76	2	1.15	5	13.51	2	1.46	0	0.00	2	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	179	4.79	138	5.19	21	4.57	5	2.94	4	2.30	2	5.41	4	2.92	0	0.00	4	11.76	1	1.72	0	0.00
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	146	3.91	113	4.25	15	3.26	9	5.29	0	0.00	2	5.41	3	2.19	0	0.00	3	8.82	1	1.72	0	0.00
Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	144	3.85	111	4.18	4	0.87	3	1.76	3	1.72	2	5.41	20	14.60	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	140	3.75	121	4.55	1	0.22	5	2.94	5	2.87	0	0.00	7	5.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.72	0	0.00
Death and Injury in Accidents	139	3.72	115	4.33	18	3.91	3	1.76	1	0.57	1	2.70	1	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	125	3.35	87	3.27	37	8.04	1	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	100	2.68	76	2.86	3	0.65	10	5.88	5	2.87	1	2.70	4	2.92	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tertiary and Higher Education	90	2.41	67	2.52	8	1.74	5	2.94	2	1.15	0	0.00	6	4.38	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	1.72	0	0.00
Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/Bullying/Exploitation/Black mailing	88	2.36	56	2.11	24	5.22	2	1.18	0	0.00	1	2.70	1	0.73	0	0.00	3	8.82	1	1.72	0	0.00
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	78	2.09	60	2.26	1	0.22	7	4.12	0	0.00	3	8.11	2	1.46	0	0.00	4	11.76	1	1.72	0	0.00
Women's Movement, Feminist Activism, Demonstrations, Gender Equality Campaigning, Rights Associations/Organisations	66	1.77	49	1.84	7	1.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	4.38	0	0.00	3	8.82	1	1.72	0	0.00
Police, Military, Para-military, Ansar, VDP	59	1.58	33	1.24	18	3.91	2	1.18	1	0.57	1	2.70	3	2.19	0	0.00	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	52	1.39	32	1.20	10	2.17	3	1.76	1	0.57	1	2.70	2	1.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.17	0	0.00
Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	52	1.39	30	1.13	4	0.87	10	5.88	0	0.00	2	5.41	2	1.46	1	16.67	2	5.88	1	1.72	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	2,657	100.00	460	100.00	170	100.00	174	100.00	37	100.00	137	100.00	6	100.00	34	100.00	58	100.00	3	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 3.3.15: Topics of in-depth stories

Topic	No. of stories	Share in in-depth stories (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	36	21.2
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	14	8.2
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	10	5.9

Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	10	5.9
Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	10	5.9
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	9	5.3
Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	9	5.3
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	8	4.7
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	7	4.1
Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery	7	4.1
Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement	6	3.5
Tertiary and Higher Education	5	2.9
Garment Industry: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	5	2.9
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	5	2.9
Political Corruption, Abuse of Power, Inefficiency and Negligence	5	2.9
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	5	2.9
Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	4	2.4
Rohingya Refugees	4	2.4
Environmental Pollution, Natural Resources and Sustainability,	4	2.4
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	3	1.8
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	3	1.8
Death and Injury in Accidents	3	1.8
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	3	1.8
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	3	1.8
Employment	3	1.8
Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation	3	1.8
Other Industries and Factories: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	3	1.8
Gypsies and Other Marginalised Ethnic and Religious Minority Groups	3	1.8

Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	3	1.8
NGO/CBO Initiatives	3	1.8
Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport	3	1.8
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	3	1.8
Total number of in-depth stories	170	100.0

* Topics which were covered in-depth by two or one stories included Rape and Killing; Incest; Child Marriage; Sexual Harassment; Liberation War; Reproductive Health; and Maternal and Child Nutrition.

Section-3.4: Gender sensitivity and journalistic quality

Table 3.4.1: Gender equality, stereotypes in stories (multiple answers)

Gender equality, stereotypes in stories	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	108	2.89	7	1.02	32	11.43	0	0.00	11	6.55	24	3.87	0	0.00	32	8.31	0	0.00	2	0.90
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	285	7.63	71	10.33	17	6.07	93	12.72	4	2.38	10	1.61	44	12.90	13	3.38	30	9.93	3	1.35
Clearly Promoting Inequality	13	0.35	2	0.29	2	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	7	1.82	1	0.33	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	118	3.16	24	3.49	2	0.71	18	2.46	8	4.76	4	0.65	11	3.23	14	3.64	**28**	**9.27**	9	4.05
Not clear	229	6.13	59	8.59	2	0.71	80	10.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	12.02	2	0.52	45	14.90	0	0.00
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	3029	81.08	532	77.44	243	86.79	541	74.01	145	86.31	584	94.19	246	72.14	332	86.23	198	65.56	208	93.69
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.4.2: Gender equality, stereotypes in headlines (multiple answers)

Gender equality, stereotypes in headlines	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	69	1.85	6	0.87	19	6.79	0	0.00	11	6.55	11	1.77	0	0.00	21	5.45	0	0.00	1	0.45
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	133	3.56	31	4.51	9	3.21	39	5.34	4	2.38	2	0.32	25	7.33	7	1.82	13	4.30	3	1.35
Clearly Promoting Inequality	4	0.11	2	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	71	1.90	12	1.75	2	0.71	9	1.23	9	5.36	3	0.48	7	2.05	3	0.78	13	4.30	13	5.86
Not clear/Irrelevant	3475	93.01	640	93.16	256	91.43	683	93.43	144	85.71	604	97.42	309	90.62	358	92.99	276	91.39	205	92.34
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.4.3. Gender equality, stereotypes in different type of stories (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Daily Events Report		Followup Report		Indepth Report		Feature		Editorial		Standalone Photos/ Photo Stories		Standalone Infographics/ Illustration		Analysis/ Opinion Report		News /Feature Interview		Others	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	108	2.89	68	2.56	8	1.74	2	1.18	16	9.20	3	8.11	2	1.46	0	0.00	6	17.65	3	5.17	0	0.00
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	285	7.63	226	8.51	14	3.04	9	5.29	20	11.49	1	2.70	9	6.57	0	0.00	1	2.94	5	8.62	0	0.00
Clearly Promoting Inequality	13	0.35	9	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.72	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	118	3.16	75	2.82	9	1.96	4	2.35	25	14.37	1	2.70	3	2.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.72	0	0.00
Not clear	229	6.13	170	6.40	16	3.48	11	6.47	17	9.77	0	0.00	6	4.38	0	0.00	5	14.71	4	6.90	0	0.00
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	3029	81.08	2135	80.35	416	90.43	145	85.29	105	60.34	32	86.49	118	86.13	6	100.00	22	64.71	47	81.03	3	100.00
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	2,657	100.00	460	100.00	170	100.00	174	100.00	37	100.00	137	100.00	6	100.00	34	100.00	58	100.00	3	100.00

Note: In total 46 stories had repeat responses

Table 3.4.4: Absolute protection of identities of victims/survivors in crimes covered by the Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000 (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	113	43.46	25	83.33	14	66.67	10	43.48	1	4.00	22	33.85	15	51.72	16	64.00	2	66.67	8	20.51
No	147	56.54	5	16.67	7	33.33	13	56.52	24	96.00	43	66.15	14	48.28	9	36.00	1	33.33	31	79.49
Photo	5	1.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	6.15	1	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dead	9	3.46	1	3.33	5	23.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.08	1	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	260	100.00	30	100.00	21	100.00	23	100.00	25	100.00	65	100.00	29	100.00	25	100.00	3	100.00	39	100.00

Table 3.4.5: Absolute protection of identities of children in conflict with the law (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	19	50.00	10	90.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	6	50.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	0	0.00
No	19	50.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	6	100.00	1	50.00	1	100.00	6	50.00	0	0.00	3	60.00	1	100.00
Photo	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dead	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	38	100.00	11	100.00	0	0.00	6	100.00	2	100.00	1	100.00	12	100.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	1	100.00

Table 3.4.6: Protection of identities of persons accused of committing sexual violence (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	36	16.98	5	17.86	5	26.32	3	13.64	1	11.11	10	15.87	3	10.34	6	25.00	0	0.00	3	18.75
No	176	83.02	23	82.14	14	73.68	19	86.36	8	88.89	53	84.13	26	89.66	18	75.00	2	100.00	13	81.25
Photo	17	8.02	3	10.71	3	15.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	9.52	0	0.00	5	20.83	0	0.00	0	0.00

Total	212	100.00	28	100.00	19	100.00	22	100.00	9	100.00	63	100.00	29	100.00	24	100.00	2	100.00	16	100.00
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	212	100.00	28	100.00	19	100.00	22	100.00	9	100.00	63	100.00	29	100.00	24	100.00	2	100.00	16	100.00

Table 3.4.7: Scanning the language for gender sensitivity (multiple answers)

Language segment	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
A = 1	74	1.98	3	0.44	2	0.71	9	1.23	6	3.57	19	3.06	6	1.76	11	2.86	11	3.64	7	3.15
B = 2	24	0.64	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.14	1	0.60	10	1.61	0	0.00	7	1.82	3	0.99	1	0.45
C = 3	9	0.24	1	0.15	1	0.36	2	0.27	0	0.00	1	0.16	2	0.59	2	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
D = 4	4	0.11	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.99	0	0.00
E = 5	33	0.88	5	0.73	1	0.36	3	0.41	5	2.98	0	0.00	2	0.59	0	0.00	6	1.99	11	4.95
F = 6	82	2.19	18	2.62	0	0.00	8	1.09	0	0.00	3	0.48	23	6.74	1	0.26	29	9.60	0	0.00
G = 7	155	4.15	0	0.00	6	2.14	3	0.41	53	31.55	29	4.68	1	0.29	4	1.04	0	0.00	59	26.58
H = 8	17	0.46	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.14	4	2.38	4	0.65	1	0.29	1	0.26	0	0.00	5	2.25
I = 9	102	2.73	4	0.58	2	0.71	9	1.23	10	5.95	27	4.35	9	2.64	18	4.68	1	0.33	22	9.91
Not Applicable	3,301	88.36	661	96.22	269	96.07	702	96.03	96	57.14	539	86.94	301	88.27	355	92.21	251	83.11	127	57.21
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

A = 1 Story uses words or phrases with sexual innuendos: Raped/Rape Victim; Eve Teasing; Luscious; Glamorous; Buxom; Hot; Cleavage; Blonde Beauty; Dark Beauty; Flirt; Extramarital Affair; Having a Lover.

B = 2 Story uses stigmatising words or phrases: Immoral Relationship; Illicit Relationship; Whore; "Mother of three elopes with lover;" Prostitute.

C = 3 Story uses words or phrases as gendered insults/mud slinging/hints: Catty/Querulous/ Querulous Voice; Fiesty; Shrill; Sharp Tongue; Bitch; Vamp; Gold-Digger; Sugar Daddy; Sugar Baby/Girl; Lady Love.

D = 4 Story uses prejudicial, blaming, derogatory or condescending words or phrases in a gendered context: Lovely Wife; Little Lady; Better Half; Homely; Career Woman; Careerist.

E = 5 Story uses words or phrases to uphold or promote gender-defined roles: Matronly, Motherly; Mr and Mrs Chowdhury; Old Maid type; Housewife.

F = 6 Story uses words/phrases denoting 'female'/'women'/Hijra or 'third gender'/ or adds 'Lady/Woman' or 'Female' to gender-neutral words when it is contextually irrelevant. Example: Business woman, police woman, delivery woman, chairwoman, heroin, -Doctor, -Nurse, -voice artist, -singer, -politician, -engineer, -scientist, -artist, -architect, -leader, -activist, writer, -journalist, etc.

G = 7 Story uses words/phrases denoting 'male' or 'men' instead of gender-neutral words by default and when the context does not warrant it.: Businessman; Newsman; Policeman; Mailman; Chairman; Delivery man; Mankind; Man/men; best man for the job; Pronouns He/his; Hero.

H = 8 Story contains harmful, insensitive or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description of events/crimes/people.

I = 9 Other words noted down as comments.

* Not Applicable is coded for the stories where there is no significant gender sensitive/insensitive word.

* The 102 entries in 'other' (I = 9) are specified as the following (same words are listed once):

Type of words	Words
Gender insensitive words	নেচে-গেয়ে বিনোদন, স্ত্রীর সাথে ঝগড়া হয়েই থাকে, অমুকের নায়িকা, তরুণী, SME is described as the "mother of industrialization", The victim is described as "a mother of three", অবাধ মেলামেশা
	স্বামী পরিত্যক্তা, অসামাজিক কার্যকলাপ, যৌন ব্যবসা
	হলভর্তি লেডিস, ষোড়শীর সম্ভ্রম কেড়ে নেওয়া
	প্রিয়দর্শিনী, ধর্ষিতা, অন্তরঙ্গ মুহূর্ত, ঘনিষ্ঠ সম্পর্ক, দল বেধে ধর্ষণ, কর্মকর্তা, অন্তরঙ্গ ভিডিও, সংঘবদ্ধ ধর্ষণ, ধর্ষণের শিকার, দলবেধে ধর্ষণ, সহ-সভাপতি, কর্মকর্তা, গৃহবধূ (অপ্রাসঙ্গিকভাবে), নবাব, টাকার নেশায় বেপরোয়া…, খোলামেলা ছবি পাঠিয়ে আকৃষ্ট করতো…, জাতির পিতা, বঙ্গমাতা, 'বৈমাত্রীয়সুলভ আচরণ', বলিউডের বেবি ডল…, সাবেক পর্নো তারকা, গ্ল্যামারকন্যা, নারী কেলেংকারি, বিয়ের প্রলোভন দিয়ে আমার সর্বনাশ করেছে, নরপিশাচ, লালসার শিকার, মহিলা বিষয়ক সম্পাদিকা, লম্পট পিতা, পাষণ্ড স্বামী, পাশবিক নির্যাতন করে, কুপ্রস্তাব, ইয়াবা কুইন, অসামাজিক কাজে লিপ্ত, সম্প্রতি একটি মেয়েলি ঘটনায়… বাকবিতণ্ডায় জড়ায়, অসামাজিক কার্যকলাপের সময় হাতেনাতে… আটক করে, বর্বরোচিত নির্যাতন, খোলামেলা ছবি, প্রলোভন দেখিয়ে ধর্ষণ করে, নগ্ন ছবি ভিডিও করে, ধর্ষক, শরীরের স্পর্শকাতর স্থানে হাত দেয়, প্রেমে পাগল, প্রেমে তোলপাড় দেশ, বিউটি কুইন, মানবতার মা, বান্ধবী, নারী জঙ্গি, সুন্দরী, সুন্দরী তরুণী, প্রভাবশালীদের মান ভাঙাতেন, "স্পার্ক" কমেনি
	নিশানা করেও বেঁচে গিয়েছে, মোহময়ী, আর কোন মায়ের বুক যেন খালি না হয়, আমার শরীরের বিভিন্ন অঙ্গে হাত দিয়ে শ্লীলতাহানি করে, সুন্দরী মেয়ে, উষ্ণ ছবিতে ভাইরাল, বোল্ডনেস, খোলা চুলে অন্তর্বাস পরে
	দেহ ব্যবসা চালানোর অভিযোগ, পতিতালয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া, পরকীয়া প্রেমিক, প্রেমিকা-ভাবী, প্রেমের অভিনয় করে, ঘর খালি থাকলে চলে আসতেন কাছে, অর্ধনগ্ন ভিডিও, আগে থেকে ওঁৎ পেতে থাকা, প্রেমের অভিনয়ে কৌশলে, অভিসারের শব্দ, উরুতে বসে শরীর স্পর্শ করেন, কুপ্রস্তাব, নির্জন জায়গায় ধর্ষণ করে, মধ্যযুগীয় কায়দায় উলঙ্গ করে নির্যাতন, বিবস্ত্র করে নির্যাতন, নপুংসক, দেহ ব্যবসা, টার্গেট করে কৌশলে স্বামীকে বেঁধে রেখে নববধূকে ধর্ষণ, বিবস্ত্র করে গণধর্ষণ, চাঞ্চল্যকর ধর্ষণের ঘটনা, ফুসলিয়ে ও লোভ লালসা দেখিয়ে, GOD MOTHER, মহিলা মাদক ব্যবসায়ী, নারী মাদক ব্যবসায়ী, প্রেমে ব্যর্থতা (আত্মহত্যা ইস্যু), দল বেধে ধর্ষণ, নারী অস্ত্র ব্যবসায়ী
	গৃহবধূ, নেতা (শেখ হাসিনাকে), ধর্ষিত নারী, ধর্ষিত কন্যা, জাতির পিতা (বা জাতীর জনক) শব্দগুলোর বিকল্প আছে কিনা, গৃহবধূ, নারী মাদক ব্যবসায়ী, সম্পাদিকা, ধর্ষণের শিকার, গৃহবধূকে বিবস্ত্র করে নির্যাতন, নববধূকে ধর্ষণ, সভাপতিত্ব, গৃহবধূ, ধর্ষিত ছাত্রী, ধর্ষিত, গৃহবধূর মৃত্যু, steamy live performances, পরকীয়া প্রেমিকা, আপত্তিকর অবস্থা, পরকীয়ার জেরে, সতীনের হাতে সতীন খুন, সেলসম্যান, Over use of Nari Footballer in the story on them, ভুক্তভোগী, অপ্রয়োজনে "বিবস্ত্র করে ধর্ষণ" কথাটা বারবার ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে, বিবস্ত্র করে ধর্ষণ, অমুকের মা (মায়ের নাম উল্লেখ নেই), আমীর, শাবানার স্বামী
Gender sensitive words	চেয়ারপার্সন

Table 3.4.8: How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability? (multiple answers)

Story quality	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clear, Complete, Logical, Wellorganized	2,146	57.44	459	66.81	134	47.86	413	56.50	88	52.38	458	73.87	240	70.38	103	26.75	95	31.46	156	70.27
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Wellorganized	934	25.00	38	5.53	83	29.64	178	24.35	53	31.55	110	17.74	62	18.18	221	57.40	129	42.72	60	27.03

Impartial, Wellsourced, Wellestablished	1,761	47.14	388	56.48	75	26.79	416	56.91	44	26.19	444	71.61	258	75.66	47	12.21	2	0.66	87	39.19
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	1,046	28.00	100	14.56	146	52.14	173	23.67	93	55.36	115	18.55	40	11.73	259	67.27	21	6.95	99	44.59
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	127	3.40	10	1.46	9	3.21	24	3.28	5	2.98	6	0.97	5	1.47	25	6.49	33	10.93	10	4.50
Supporting evidence cited, Adequate data used.	2,200	58.89	461	67.10	110	39.29	562	76.88	53	31.55	520	83.87	289	84.75	77	20.00	3	0.99	125	56.31
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	612	16.38	28	4.08	143	51.07	26	3.56	62	36.90	48	7.74	10	2.93	242	62.86	10	3.31	43	19.37
Language easy and flowing	2,609	69.83	472	68.70	257	91.79	428	58.55	114	67.86	554	89.35	278	81.52	311	80.78	4	1.32	191	86.04
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	341	9.13	23	3.35	4	1.43	168	22.98	36	21.43	14	2.26	22	6.45	16	4.16	40	13.25	18	8.11
Too short for assessment	535	14.32	176	25.62	16	5.71	135	18.47	6	3.57	52	8.39	39	11.44	56	14.55	39	12.91	16	7.21
Other	29	0.78	22	3.20	1	0.36	2	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.88	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

*Generally, on a broad scale, and not from a gender perspective.

Table 3.4.9: How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability? (multiple answers) (negative indicators only)

Story quality	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	1,046	28.00	100	14.56	146	52.14	173	23.67	93	55.36	115	18.55	40	11.73	259	67.27	21	6.95	99	44.59
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Wellorganized	934	25.00	38	5.53	83	29.64	178	24.35	53	31.55	110	17.74	62	18.18	221	57.4	129	42.72	60	27.03
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	612	16.38	28	4.08	143	51.07	26	3.56	62	36.90	48	7.74	10	2.93	242	62.86	10	3.31	43	19.37
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	341	9.13	23	3.35	4	1.43	168	22.98	36	21.43	14	2.26	22	6.45	16	4.16	40	13.25	18	8.11
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	127	3.40	10	1.46	9	3.21	24	3.28	5	2.98	6	0.97	5	1.47	25	6.49	33	10.93	10	4.50
Total number of sampled stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Section 3.5: People in the story

Table 3.5.1: Gender of persons in the story

Gender of persons in the story	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Female	2,514	39.71	398	29.61	219	35.10	357	29.68	115	54.25	480	44.61	268	57.02	282	51.65	198	40.91	197	52.96
Male	3,800	60.02	946	70.39	389	62.34	845	70.24	97	45.75	596	55.39	202	42.98	264	48.35	286	59.09	175	47.04
Nonbinary Other	3	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown	14	0.22	0	0.00	13	2.08	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	6,331	100.00	1,344	100.00	624	100.00	1,203	100.00	212	100.00	1,076	100.00	470	100.00	546	100.00	484	100.00	372	100.00

*Even in the thematic samples, 60 percent of the people were men.

Table 3.5.2: Gender of persons in the story (at least one in a story)

Gender	Among all newspapers		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	2,132	69.83	322	60.07	167	68.44	292	52.80	109	74.66	403	77.50	236	78.93	260	81.76	181	73.28	162	85.26
At least one male	2,183	71.50	423	78.92	192	78.69	451	81.56	86	58.90	372	71.54	156	52.17	194	61.01	184	74.49	125	65.79
At least one non-binary other	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one unknown	12	0.39	0	0.00	11	4.51	1	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one person in a story	3,053	100.00	536	100.00	244	100.00	553	100.00	146	100.00	520	100.00	299	100.00	318	100.00	247	100.00	190	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male person.

Table 1.5.2b: Share of stories with people by gender

Gender	Among all newspapers		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	2,132	57.07	322	46.87	167	59.64	292	39.95	109	64.88	403	65.00	236	69.21	260	67.53	181	59.93	162	72.97
At least one male	2,183	58.43	423	61.57	192	68.57	451	61.70	86	51.19	372	60.00	156	45.75	194	50.39	184	60.93	125	56.31
At least one non-binary other	2	0.05	0	0.00	2	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one unknown	12	0.32	0	0.00	11	3.93	1	0.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Stories with no persons	683	18.28	151	21.98	36	12.86	178	24.35	22	13.10	100	16.13	42	12.32	67	17.40	55	18.21	32	14.41
Number of all stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male person.

Table 3.5.3: Age of persons determined in the story

Age range	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
0-12	134	13.63	24	14.72	7	10.00	29	14.43	5	10.87	25	12.76	3	6.25	15	16.48	12	15.19	14	15.73
13-18	114	11.60	21	12.88	11	15.71	16	7.96	6	13.04	27	13.78	5	10.42	9	9.89	8	10.13	11	12.36
19-34	348	35.40	55	33.74	30	42.86	57	28.36	22	47.83	79	40.31	18	37.50	30	32.97	25	31.65	32	35.96
35-49	176	17.90	22	13.50	7	10.00	47	23.38	8	17.39	31	15.82	11	22.92	18	19.78	20	25.32	12	13.48
50-64	107	10.89	19	11.66	3	4.29	29	14.43	3	6.52	22	11.22	4	8.33	9	9.89	9	11.39	9	10.11
65-79	68	6.92	12	7.36	7	10.00	16	7.96	2	4.35	7	3.57	5	10.42	5	5.49	5	6.33	9	10.11
80 +	36	3.66	10	6.13	5	7.14	7	3.48	0	0.00	5	2.55	2	4.17	5	5.49	0	0.00	2	2.25
Total	983	100.00	163	100.00	70	100.00	201	100.00	46	100.00	196	100.00	48	100.00	91	100.00	79	100.00	89	100.00

* Age of other persons in the sample stories could not be determined.

Table 3.5.4. Age of persons determined in the story by gender identity

Age range	Total		Female		Male		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
0-12	134	13.63	103	19.32	30	6.68	1	100.00
13-18	114	11.60	78	14.63	36	8.02	0	0.00
19-34	348	35.40	167	31.33	181	40.31	0	0.00
35-49	176	17.90	85	15.95	91	20.27	0	0.00
50-64	107	10.89	47	8.82	60	13.36	0	0.00
65-79	68	6.92	35	6.57	33	7.35	0	0.00
80 +	36	3.66	18	3.38	18	4.01	0	0.00
Total number of persons whose age could be determined	983	100.00	533	100.00	449	100.00	1	100.00

* There was no person of 'non-binary other' identity whose age could be determined.

Table 3.5.5: Occupation of persons in the story (multiple answers)

Occupation	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Not stated	990	15.64	161	11.98	64	10.26	190	15.79	13	6.13	252	23.42	25	5.32	84	15.38	88	18.18	113	30.38
Politician	891	14.07	65	4.84	24	3.85	149	12.39	33	15.57	156	14.50	48	10.21	160	29.30	151	31.20	105	28.23
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional (Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	603	9.52	123	9.15	40	6.41	39	3.24	2	0.94	140	13.01	153	32.55	90	16.48	14	2.89	2	0.54
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	563	8.89	167	12.43	66	10.58	172	14.30	8	3.77	72	6.69	3	0.64	29	5.31	24	4.96	22	5.91
Police, Military, Security Personnel	551	8.70	124	9.23	65	10.42	134	11.14	15	7.08	77	7.16	23	4.89	32	5.86	43	8.88	38	10.22
Prime Minister	420	6.63	49	3.65	36	5.77	48	3.99	35	16.51	41	3.81	30	6.38	71	13.00	57	11.78	53	14.25
Minister, MP	358	5.65	84	6.25	37	5.93	87	7.23	14	6.60	43	4.00	14	2.98	28	5.13	33	6.82	18	4.84
Student	276	4.36	60	4.46	23	3.69	51	4.24	7	3.30	61	5.67	20	4.26	11	2.01	18	3.72	25	6.72

Doctor/ Health Specialist	260	4.11	67	4.99	19	3.04	68	5.65	8	3.77	42	3.90	17	3.62	7	1.28	21	4.34	11	2.96
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	195	3.08	2	0.15	13	2.08	8	0.67	18	8.49	54	5.02	28	5.96	35	6.41	22	4.55	15	4.03
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	170	2.69	47	3.50	14	2.24	63	5.24	1	0.47	19	1.77	13	2.77	4	0.73	8	1.65	1	0.27
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stockbroker	164	2.59	54	4.02	25	4.01	23	1.91	0	0.00	32	2.97	9	1.91	11	2.01	6	1.24	4	1.08
Teacher	160	2.53	66	4.91	19	3.04	47	3.91	2	0.94	15	1.39	3	0.64	3	0.55	2	0.41	3	0.81
Sportsperson/Athlete	160	2.53	42	3.13	20	3.21	28	2.33	4	1.89	26	2.42	17	3.62	17	3.11	3	0.62	3	0.81
Child, Young Person*	157	2.48	33	2.46	4	0.64	35	2.91	11	5.19	29	2.70	9	1.91	11	2.01	15	3.10	10	2.69
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	153	2.42	56	4.17	34	5.45	26	2.16	0	0.00	18	1.67	0	0.00	9	1.65	5	1.03	5	1.34
Local Government Representative	146	2.31	46	3.42	3	0.48	47	3.91	9	4.25	12	1.12	1	0.21	13	2.38	4	0.83	11	2.96
Homemaker; Works in Home*	90	1.42	8	0.60	1	0.16	19	1.58	18	8.49	11	1.02	25	5.32	2	0.37	6	1.24	0	0.00
Academician	88	1.39	9	0.67	13	2.08	3	0.25	2	0.94	17	1.58	5	1.06	20	3.66	14	2.89	5	1.34
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	80	1.26	22	1.64	13	2.08	32	2.66	3	1.42	1	0.09	0	0.00	1	0.18	8	1.65	0	0.00
Retiree/ Pensioner	79	1.25	38	2.83	0	0.00	37	3.08	0	0.00	3	0.28	0	0.00	1	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	78	1.23	21	1.56	25	4.01	18	1.50	3	1.42	3	0.28	3	0.64	2	0.37	3	0.62	0	0.00
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	59	0.93	25	1.86	4	0.64	15	1.25	0	0.00	5	0.46	1	0.21	1	0.18	5	1.03	3	0.81
Business Forum Leader	53	0.84	20	1.49	24	3.85	5	0.42	1	0.47	1	0.09	2	0.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	44	0.69	26	1.93	1	0.16	1	0.08	3	1.42	1	0.09	4	0.85	0	0.00	8	1.65	0	0.00
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Ownereditor	42	0.66	8	0.60	7	1.12	7	0.58	0	0.00	12	1.12	2	0.43	2	0.37	2	0.41	2	0.54
Development/ Technical Expert	36	0.57	11	0.82	24	3.85	0	0.00	1	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Private Sector Nonmanagement Employee	33	0.52	11	0.82	11	1.76	1	0.08	1	0.47	3	0.28	2	0.43	1	0.18	2	0.41	1	0.27
Science and Technological Professional	31	0.49	21	1.56	1	0.16	6	0.50	0	0.00	1	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
Garment Worker	28	0.44	8	0.60	8	1.28	5	0.42	0	0.00	6	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.27

Occupation	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Religious figure	27	0.43	3	0.22	0	0.00	13	1.08	0	0.00	2	0.19	2	0.43	3	0.55	3	0.62	1	0.27
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	18	0.28	8	0.60	0	0.00	5	0.42	1	0.47	0	0.00	3	0.64	0	0.00	1	0.21	0	0.00
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	10	0.16	3	0.22	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.19	2	0.43	2	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nurse and Paramedic	9	0.14	1	0.07	1	0.16	2	0.17	0	0.00	4	0.37	0	0.00	1	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	9	0.14	4	0.30	0	0.00	4	0.33	0	0.00	1	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	9	0.14	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21	2	0.54
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	8	0.13	1	0.07	0	0.00	4	0.33	0	0.00	3	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	5	0.08	3	0.22	1	0.16	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unemployed	5	0.08	5	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	1	0.02	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	6,331	100.00	1,344	100.00	624	100.00	1,203	100.00	212	100.00	1,076	100.00	470	100.00	546	100.00	484	100.00	372	100.00

* Some of the persons coded for gender of persons could have been coded 'not applicable' for occupation of persons.

Table 3.5.6. Occupation of persons in the story by gender identity (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Occupation	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Not stated	990	100.00	537	54.24	451	45.56	0	0.00	2	0.20
Politician	888	100.00	390	43.92	498	56.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional (Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	602	100.00	369	61.30	233	38.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	563	100.00	125	22.20	436	77.44	0	0.00	2	0.36
Police, Military, Security Personnel	551	100.00	12	2.18	537	97.46	0	0.00	2	0.36
Prime Minister	418	100.00	363	86.84	55	13.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
Minister, MP	356	100.00	54	15.17	301	84.55	0	0.00	1	0.28
Student	276	100.00	200	72.46	76	27.54	0	0.00	0	0.00

Doctor/ Health Specialist	260	100.00	67	25.77	193	74.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	194	100.00	39	20.10	155	79.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	170	100.00	33	19.41	136	80.00	0	0.00	1	0.59
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stockbroker	164	100.00	35	21.34	129	78.66	0	0.00	0	0.00
Teacher	160	100.00	30	18.75	130	81.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sportsperson/Athlete	159	100.00	86	54.09	72	45.28	0	0.00	1	0.63
Child, Young Person*	157	100.00	107	68.15	49	31.21	0	0.00	1	0.64
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	153	100.00	63	41.18	86	56.21	3	1.96	1	0.65
Local Government Representative	146	100.00	17	11.64	129	88.36	0	0.00	0	0.00
Homemaker; Works in Home*	89	100.00	89	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Academician	87	100.00	19	21.84	68	78.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	80	100.00	27	33.75	52	65.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Retiree/ Pensioner	79	100.00	19	24.05	60	75.95	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others (Explain as a comment)	78	100.00	30	38.46	48	61.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	59	100.00	5	8.47	54	91.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
Business Forum Leader	52	100.00	12	23.08	40	76.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	44	100.00	9	20.45	35	79.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Ownereditor	42	100.00	10	23.81	32	76.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
Development/ Technical Expert	36	100.00	8	22.22	27	75.00	0	0.00	1	2.78
Other Private Sector Nonmanagement Employee	33	100.00	6	18.18	26	78.79	1	3.03	0	0.00
Science and Technological Professional	31	100.00	3	9.68	28	90.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
Garment Worker	28	100.00	18	64.29	9	32.14	0	0.00	1	3.57
Religious figure	27	100.00	3	11.11	24	88.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	18	100.00	4	22.22	14	77.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	10	100.00	6	60.00	4	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	9	100.00	2	22.22	7	77.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	9	100.00	3	33.33	6	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nurse and Paramedic	9	100.00	7	77.78	2	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	8	100.00	0	0.00	8	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	5	100.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unemployed	5	100.00	1	20.00	4	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sex Worker	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	6,323	100.00	2,507	39.65	3,799	60.08	3	0.05	14	0.22

Table 3.5.7: Role of persons in the story (multiple answers)

Role	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Subject	3,527	55.71	488	36.31	211	33.81	508	42.23	148	69.81	753	69.98	358	76.17	446	81.68	327	67.56	288	77.42
Spokesperson	1,802	28.46	576	42.86	234	37.50	564	46.88	5	2.36	175	16.26	2	0.43	63	11.54	115	23.76	68	18.28
Expert or Commentator	686	10.84	170	12.65	128	20.51	66	5.49	56	26.42	59	5.48	116	24.68	29	5.31	48	9.92	14	3.76
Personal Experience	582	9.19	265	19.72	56	8.97	117	9.73	0	0.00	98	9.11	0	0.00	14	2.56	14	2.89	18	4.84
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned, Incidental Presence	90	1.42	4	0.30	1	0.16	2	0.17	17	8.02	10	0.93	21	4.47	3	0.55	27	5.58	5	1.34
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	72	1.14	32	2.38	4	0.64	9	0.75	0	0.00	14	1.30	0	0.00	3	0.55	10	2.07	0	0.00
Eyewitness	15	0.24	9	0.67	0	0.00	2	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21	0	0.00	3	0.62	0	0.00
In Image Only	6	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Popular Opinion	3	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Do not Know	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	1	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	6,331	100.00	1,344	100.00	624	100.00	1,203	100.00	212	100.00	1,076	100.00	470	100.00	546	100.00	484	100.00	372	100.00

* Some of the persons coded for gender of persons could have been coded 'not applicable' for role of persons.

Table 3.5.8. Role of persons in the story by gender (multiple answers)

Role of persons in the story	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Subject	3,519	55.58	1,959	77.92	1,558	41	0	0	2	14.29
Spokesperson	1,801	28.45	278	11.06	1,517	39.92	3	100	3	21.43
Expert or Commentator	684	10.8	160	6.36	516	13.58	0	0	8	57.14
Personal Experience	582	9.19	234	9.31	346	9.11	1	33.33	1	7.14
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned, Incidental Presence	90	1.42	55	2.19	35	0.92	0	0	0	0
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	72	1.14	14	0.56	58	1.53	0	0	0	0
Eyewitness	15	0.24	4	0.16	11	0.29	0	0	0	0
In Image Only	6	0.09	6	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Popular Opinion	3	0.05	2	0.08	1	0.03	0	0	0	0
Do not Know	1	0.02	1	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0.02	1	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons in the stories	6,331	100.00	2,514	100.00	3,800	100.00	3	100.00	14	100.00

Table 1.5.8b. Role of persons in the story by gender (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Role of persons in the story	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Subject	3,519	100.00	1,959	55.67	1,558	44.27	0	0.00	2	0.06
Spokesperson	1,801	100.00	278	15.44	1,517	84.23	3	0.17	3	0.17
Expert or Commentator	684	100.00	160	23.39	516	75.44	0	0.00	8	1.17
Personal Experience	582	100.00	234	40.21	346	59.45	1	0.17	1	0.17
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned, Incidental Presence	90	100.00	55	61.11	35	38.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	72	100.00	14	19.44	58	80.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
Eyewitness	15	100.00	4	26.67	11	73.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
In Image Only	6	100.00	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Popular Opinion	3	100.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Do not Know	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	6,331	100.00	2,514	39.71	3,800	60.02	3	0.05	14	0.22

Table 3.5.9: How the persons are clearly being presented in the story? (Multiple answers)

How the persons are clearly being presented	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Directly or indirectly Quoted	4,525	71.47	1,342	99.85	466	74.68	1,203	100.00	97	45.75	622	57.81	236	50.21	211	38.64	212	43.80	136	36.56
Portrayed as Victim	1,063	16.79	160	11.90	57	9.13	248	20.62	24	11.32	261	24.26	57	12.13	81	14.84	82	16.94	93	25.00
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	559	8.83	78	5.80	35	5.61	80	6.65	16	7.55	98	9.11	24	5.11	101	18.50	68	14.05	59	15.86
Portrayed as Criminal	541	8.55	65	4.84	32	5.13	100	8.31	19	8.96	120	11.15	44	9.36	52	9.52	52	10.74	57	15.32
Photo—Mid Shot	451	7.12	90	6.70	61	9.78	78	6.48	8	3.77	70	6.51	80	17.02	55	10.07	7	1.45	2	0.54
Photo—Portrait	247	3.90	88	6.55	14	2.24	64	5.32	6	2.83	11	1.02	60	12.77	0	0.00	4	0.83	0	0.00
Portrayed as Vulnerable	189	2.99	49	3.65	1	0.16	75	6.23	15	7.08	32	2.97	9	1.91	2	0.37	6	1.24	0	0.00
No Notable Feature in Presentation	161	2.54	0	0.00	43	6.89	0	0.00	3	1.42	20	1.86	7	1.49	33	6.04	28	5.79	27	7.26
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	151	2.39	7	0.52	9	1.44	9	0.75	32	15.09	9	0.84	37	7.87	6	1.10	31	6.40	11	2.96
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	145	2.29	30	2.23	0	0.00	57	4.74	9	4.25	35	3.25	10	2.13	1	0.18	2	0.41	1	0.27
Photo—Full Body	97	1.53	28	2.08	3	0.48	5	0.42	0	0.00	7	0.65	42	8.94	10	1.83	2	0.41	0	0.00
Portrayed as Knower	67	1.06	51	3.79	0	0.00	16	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Caregiver	31	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	8.49	0	0.00	2	0.43	3	0.55	7	1.45	1	0.27
Portrayed as Mother	29	0.46	9	0.67	1	0.16	16	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.43	1	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00

Too Short for Assessment	21	0.33	0	0.00	2	0.32	0	0.00	1	0.47	0	0.00	2	0.43	0	0.00	12	2.48	4	1.08
Portrayed as Survivor	13	0.21	2	0.15	2	0.32	1	0.08	0	0.00	5	0.46	0	0.00	1	0.18	2	0.41	0	0.00
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	13	0.21	6	0.45	0	0.00	3	0.25	2	0.94	1	0.09	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	6	0.09	0	0.00	3	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	2	0.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	2	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Type of Clothing Mentioned, (without contextual relevance)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	6,331	100.00	1,344	100.00	624	100.00	1,203	100.00	212	100.00	1,076	100.00	470	100.00	546	100.00	484	100.00	372	100.00

* Some of the persons coded for gender of persons could have been coded 'not applicable' for presentation.

* One coder continued to have misconception about the first indicator 'directly or indirectly quoted'. She wrongly coded this indicator in 1089 stories of Prothom Alo and Naya Diganta, in which at least one person is featured, This is less than one-third of the stories of this nature. To get a rough idea of the extent of the error, we checked about 55 (5%) of the stories. Every twentieth such story was taken for a random check. And 6 out of 27 stories for Prothom Alo; and 6 out of 29 stories for *Naya Diganta* had errors.

Table 3.5.10: How the persons are clearly being presented by gender (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

How the persons are clearly being presented?	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Directly or indirectly Quoted	4,520	100.00	1,430	31.64	3,074	68.01	3	0.07	13	0.29
Portrayed as Victim	1,062	100.00	688	64.78	373	35.12	0	0.00	1	0.09
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	557	100.00	394	70.74	163	29.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Criminal	535	100.00	116	21.68	419	78.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photo—Mid Shot	450	100.00	280	62.22	170	37.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photo—Portrait	247	100.00	137	55.47	110	44.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Vulnerable	189	100.00	117	61.90	72	38.10	0	0.00	0	0.00
No Notable Feature in Presentation	160	100.00	92	57.50	67	41.88	0	0.00	1	0.63
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	150	100.00	113	75.33	37	24.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	145	100.00	43	29.66	102	70.34	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photo—Full Body	97	100.00	69	71.13	28	28.87	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Knower	67	100.00	5	7.46	62	92.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Caregiver	31	100.00	18	58.06	13	41.94	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Mother	29	100.00	29	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Too Short for Assessment	21	100.00	8	38.10	13	61.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Survivor	13	100.00	11	84.62	2	15.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	13	100.00	6	46.15	7	53.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	6	100.00	6	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	2	100.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Type of Clothing Mentioned, (without contextual relevance)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	6,331	100.00	2,514	39.71	3,800	60.02	3	0.05	14	0.22

* Persons directly or indirectly quoted could have been overly enumerated. See #Table 5.6.

Table 3.5.11: People appeared only as an appended list of names/designations

Appended list of names / designations	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)
Overwhelmingly Female	120	11.62	26	16.46	6	20.00	17	6.05	3	9.09	11	8.87	22	33.33	16	14.81	10	6.67	9	10.84
Overwhelmingly Male	805	77.93	112	70.89	24	80.00	251	89.32	18	54.55	97	78.23	28	42.42	82	75.93	129	86.00	64	77.11
Overwhelmingly Non-binary Other	1	0.10	1	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Balanced group	105	10.16	19	12.03	0	0.00	11	3.91	12	36.36	16	12.90	16	24.24	10	9.26	11	7.33	10	12.05
Not Clear	3	0.29	1	0.63	0	0.00	2	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1,033	100.00	158	100.00	30	100.00	281	100.00	33	100.00	124	100.00	66	100.00	108	100.00	150	100.00	83	100.00

Section-3.6: Byline journalists and story credits

Table 3.6.1: Gender of content creators (for byline credits only)

Gender of content creators	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Female	95	15.25	21	14.69	40	21.51	2	2.25	0	0.00	16	19.28	14	20.00	1	5.88	0	0.00	1	8.33
Male	528	84.75	122	85.31	146	78.49	87	97.75	1	100.00	67	80.72	56	80.00	16	94.12	22	100.00	11	91.67
Nonbinary Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	623	100.00	143	100.00	186	100.00	89	100.00	1	100.00	83	100.00	70	100.00	17	100.00	22	100.00	12	100.00

Table 3.6.2: Gender of content creators (at least one in a story)

Gender	Among all newspapers		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	93	16.73	21	15.79	38	26.21	2	2.35	0	0.00	16	20.25	14	21.21	1	7.14	0	0.00	1	9.09
At least one male	477	85.79	113	84.96	117	80.69	83	97.65	1	100.00	64	81.01	54	81.82	13	92.86	22	100.00	10	90.91
At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one byline creator in a story	556	100.00	133	100.00	145	100.00	85	100.00	1	100.00	79	100.00	66	100.00	14	100.00	22	100.00	11	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male content creator

Table 3.6.2b.: Share of stories by Gender of content creators

Gender	Among all newspapers		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	93	2.49	21	3.06	38	13.57	2	0.27	0	0	16	2.58	14	4.11	1	0.26	0	0	1	0.45
At least one male	477	12.77	113	16.45	117	41.79	83	11.35	1	0.60	64	10.32	54	15.84	13	3.38	22	7.28	10	4.50
At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00

	3180	85.12	554	80.64	135	48.21	646	88.37	167	99.40	541	87.26	275	80.65	371	96.36	280	92.72	211	95.05
Stories with no byline	3180	85.12	554	80.64	135	48.21	646	88.37	167	99.40	541	87.26	275	80.65	371	96.36	280	92.72	211	95.05
Number of all stories	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100	222	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male content creator

Table 3.6.3: What role in creating the story (for byline credits only) (multiple answers)

Role in creating story	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter and Writer	536	86.04	109	76.22	151	81.18	82	92.13	1	100	83	100	64	91.43	13	76.47	21	95.45	12	100
Photographer	74	11.88	34	23.78	29	15.59	7	7.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.29	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00
Contributor of Information	9	1.44	0	0.00	4	2.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.43	4	23.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	4	0.64	1	0.7	1	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Graphic Designer/Artist	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editor/Rewriter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline creators	623	100.00	143	100.00	186	100.00	89	100.00	1	100.00	83	100.00	70	100.00	17	100.00	22	100.00	12	100.00

Note: One person was in two roles

Table 3.6.4. Role of byline content creators by gender (multiple answers)

Role	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter and Writer	536	86.04	90	94.74	446	84.47
Photographer	74	11.88	3	3.16	71	13.45
Contributor of Information	9	1.44	1	1.05	8	1.52
Other	4	0.64	1	1.05	3	0.57
Graphic Designer/Artist	1	0.16	0	0	1	0.19
Editor/Rewriter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of byline content creators	623	100.00	95	100.00	528	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity. One content creator was given two byline credits.

Table 3.6.4b: Role of byline content creators by gender (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Role	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter and Writer	536	100	90	16.79	446	83.21
Photographer	74	100	3	4.05	71	95.95
Contributor of Information	9	100	1	11.11	8	88.89
Other	4	100	1	25	3	75
Graphic Designer/Artist	1	100	0	0	1	100
Editor/Rewriter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of byline content creators	623	100.00	95	15.25	528	84.75

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity. One content creator was given two byline credits.

Table 3.6.5: Scope of stories

Scope	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National	2,312	61.88	433	63.03	178	63.57	657	89.88	138	82.14	341	55.00	232	68.04	133	34.55	131	43.38	69	31.08
Local (District)	890	23.82	97	14.12	42	15.00	18	2.46	26	15.48	185	29.84	53	15.54	174	45.19	157	51.99	138	62.16
Regional/Subregional	272	7.28	94	13.68	10	3.57	32	4.38	2	1.19	44	7.10	26	7.62	44	11.43	11	3.64	9	4.05
International	262	7.01	63	9.17	50	17.86	24	3.28	2	1.19	50	8.06	30	8.80	34	8.83	3	0.99	6	2.70
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

*Sonali Sangbad, although a regional newspaper, filled up its pages more with national stories.

Table 3.6.6: Gender of content creators and scope of stories

Scope of stories	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	480	77.05	84	88.42	396	75.00
Local (District)	100	16.05	7	7.37	93	17.61
Regional/Subregional	24	3.85	2	2.11	22	4.17
International	19	3.05	2	2.11	17	3.22
Total number of byline content creators	623	100.00	95	100.00	528	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 3.6.7. Gender of content creators and scope of stories (percentage by row)

Scope of stories	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	480	100.00	84	17.50	396	82.50
Local (District)	100	100.00	7	7.00	93	93.00
Regional/Subregional	24	100.00	2	8.33	22	91.67
International	19	100.00	2	10.53	17	89.47
Total number of byline content creators	623	100.00	95	15.25	528	84.75

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 3.6.8: Story credit (multiple answers)

Story credit	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)
Staff Reporter	1,323	33.35	252	35.00	0	0.00	249	32.63	83	49.40	292	46.72	167	48.41	128	33.33	99	33.00	53	23.98
Byline	623	15.70	143	19.86	186	42.18	89	11.66	1	.60	83	13.28	70	20.29	17	4.43	22	7.33	12	5.43
Desk Compilation/Report	608	15.33	61	8.47	59	13.38	44	5.77	53	31.55	74	11.84	47	13.62	124	32.29	103	34.33	43	19.46
District Correspondent	575	14.49	92	12.78	0	0.00	226	29.62	0	.00	139	22.24	36	10.43	2	0.52	8	2.67	72	32.58
Wire Services (News Agencies)/ Other Media	334	8.42	89	12.36	101	22.90	73	9.57	21	12.50	4	0.64	14	4.06	31	8.07	0	0.00	1	0.45
Press Release/ Handouts	277	6.98	21	2.92	1	0.23	62	8.13	8	4.76	24	3.84	1	0.29	73	19.01	60	20.00	27	12.22
Other	113	2.85	18	2.50	94	21.32	0	0.00	0	.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Staff Photojournalist/Artist	44	1.11	12	1.67	0	0.00	5	0.66	0	.00	1	0.16	3	0.87	4	1.04	8	2.67	11	4.98
Foreign Correspondent	28	0.71	20	2.78	0	0.00	1	0.13	0	.00	7	1.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editorial Writer	27	0.68	5	0.69	0	0.00	8	1.05	1	.60	0	0.00	6	1.74	5	1.30	0	0.00	2	0.90
Special Correspondent	13	0.33	5	0.69	0	0.00	6	0.79	1	.60	0	0.00	1	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Feature Writer	2	0.05	2	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of story credits	3,967	100.00	720	100.00	441	100.00	763	100.00	168	100.00	625	100.00	345	100.00	384	100.00	300	100.00	221	100.00

* The number of editorial writers does not add up when compared to the number of editorials.

Table 3.6.9: Gender of content creators and scope of stories by newspaper (part 1)

Scope of stories	Prothom Alo						Dhaka Tribune						Naya Diganta					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	102	79.07	17	89.47	85	77.27	100	72.46	31	83.78	69	68.32	84	98.82	2	100.00	82	98.80
Local (District)	11	8.53	1	5.26	10	9.09	33	23.91	4	10.81	29	28.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Regional/Subregional	13	10.08	1	5.26	12	10.91	2	1.45	1	2.70	1	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
International	3	2.33	0	0.00	3	2.73	3	2.17	1	2.70	2	1.98	1	1.18	0	0.00	1	1.20
Total number of byline content creators	129	100.00	19	100.00	110	100.00	138	100.00	37	100.00	101	100.00	85	100.00	2	100.00	83	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 3.6.10: Gender of content creators and scope of stories by newspaper (part 2)

Scope of stories	Sonali Sangbad						Manabzamin						Bangladesh Pratidin					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	57	72.15	15	100.00	42	65.63	53	80.30	12	100.00	41	75.93
Local (District)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	18.99	0	0.00	15	23.44	4	6.06	0	0.00	4	7.41
Regional/Subregional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.80	0	0.00	3	4.69	4	6.06	0	0.00	4	7.41
International	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	5.06	0	0.00	4	6.25	5	7.58	0	0.00	5	9.26
Total number of byline content creators	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	79	100.00	15	100.00	64	100.00	66	100.00	12	100.00	54	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 3.6.11: Gender of content creators and scope of stories by newspaper (part 3)

Scope of stories	Purbokone						Sylheter Dak						Purbanchal					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	8	61.54	1	100.00	7	58.33	11	50.00	0	0.00	11	50.00	4	36.36	1	100.00	3	30.00
Local (District)	5	38.46	0	0.00	5	41.67	11	50.00	0	0.00	11	50.00	6	54.55	0	0.00	6	60.00
Regional/Subregional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	10.00
International	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline content creators	13	100.00	1	100.00	12	100.00	22	100.00	0	0.00	22	100.00	11	100.00	1	100.00	10	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 3.6.12: Gender of content creators and rank-1 category of stories (percentage by row)

Category	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Health	89	100.00	23	25.84	66	74.16
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	72	100.00	4	5.56	68	94.44
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	68	100.00	7	10.29	61	89.71
Politics and Governance	62	100.00	11	17.74	51	82.26
Economic Activities	54	100.00	6	11.11	48	88.89
Media and Information	44	100.00	6	13.64	38	86.36
Development	44	100.00	7	15.91	37	84.09
Sexual Crimes	34	100.00	3	8.82	31	91.18
Macro Economy	33	100.00	3	9.09	30	90.91
Other	33	100.00	14	42.42	19	57.58
Education	23	100.00	1	4.35	22	95.65
Vulnerabilities and Rights	20	100.00	0	0.00	20	100.00
Law and Justice	15	100.00	1	6.67	14	93.33
Security, Law and Order	13	100.00	2	15.38	11	84.62
Conflicts within Family	8	100.00	2	25.00	6	75.00
Genderbased issues	7	100.00	4	57.14	3	42.86
Science, Achievements	4	100.00	1	25.00	3	75.00
Total number of byline content creators	623	100.00	95	15.25	528	84.75

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 3.6.13: The top nine topics that women journalists covered

Topic	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	88	14.13	23	24.21	65	12.31
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	48	7.70	5	5.26	43	8.14

Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	45	7.22	4	4.21	41	7.77
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	32	5.14	4	4.21	28	5.30
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Codp_operation, Partnerships	29	4.65	5	5.26	24	4.55
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	29	4.65	1	1.05	28	5.30
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	24	3.85	2	2.11	22	4.17
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	23	3.69	1	1.05	22	4.17
Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	20	3.21	4	4.21	16	3.03
Death and Injury in Accidents	20	3.21	1	1.05	19	3.60
Total number of byline content creators	623	100.00	95	100.00	528	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

*The same story could be marked repeatedly because of response from both male and female..

Table 3.6.14: Gender equality, stereotypes by gender of content creators (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	32	5.14	14	14.74	18	3.41
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	44	7.06	8	8.42	36	6.82
Clearly Promoting Inequality	1	.16	0	0.00	1	.19
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	15	2.41	0	0.00	15	2.84
Not clear	32	5.14	4	4.21	28	5.30
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	513	82.34	73	76.84	440	83.33
Total number of byline content creators	623	100.00	95	100.00	528	100.00

Note: In total 14 stories had repeat responses from content creators, 4 repeats for female and 10 for male.

There was no story by named non-binary or unknown gender identification.

Section 3.7: What visuals show

Table 3.7.1: Is there any photo/illustration/graphics/footage?

Is there any photo/ illustration/ graphics/ footage	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	1,780	47.64	372	54.15	169	60.36	306	41.86	42	25.00	369	59.52	183	53.67	232	60.26	82	27.15	25	11.26
No	1,956	52.36	315	45.85	111	39.64	425	58.14	126	75.00	251	40.48	158	46.33	153	39.74	220	72.85	197	88.74
Total	3,736	100.00	687	100.00	280	100.00	731	100.00	168	100.00	620	100.00	341	100.00	385	100.00	302	100.00	222	100.00

Table 3.7.2: Number of photograph or Illustration/Graphics

Item	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)
Photographs	1,873	96.95	390	92.86	168	91.30	313	99.05	42	100.00	383	98.97	205	98.56	264	99.25	83	98.81	25	100.00
Illustration/Graphics	59	3.05	30	7.14	16	8.70	3	0.95	0	0.00	4	1.03	3	1.44	2	0.75	1	1.19	0	0.00
Total	1,932	100.00	420	100.00	184	100.00	316	100.00	42	100.00	387	100.00	208	100.00	266	100.00	84	100.00	25	100.00

Table 3.7.3: Gender of persons or groups in photo or Illustrations/Graphics

Gender of persons or groups	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)
Female	598	30.95	115	27.38	51	27.72	50	15.82	9	21.43	145	37.47	104	50.00	102	38.35	15	17.86	7	28.00
Male	219	11.34	48	11.43	24	13.04	34	10.76	3	7.14	62	16.02	23	11.06	18	6.77	7	8.33	0	0.00
Non-binary Other	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
Female-dominated Group	243	12.58	63	15.00	27	14.67	40	12.66	6	14.29	42	10.85	23	11.06	28	10.53	9	10.71	5	20.00
Male-dominated Group	524	27.12	121	28.81	35	19.02	148	46.84	13	30.95	71	18.35	20	9.62	65	24.44	42	50.00	9	36.00
Non-binary Other Dominated Group	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Balanced group	233	12.06	44	10.48	17	9.24	37	11.71	7	16.67	46	11.89	29	13.94	46	17.29	4	4.76	3	12.00
Not Clear/ No people	113	5.85	29	6.90	28	15.22	7	2.22	4	9.52	21	5.43	9	4.33	7	2.63	7	8.33	1	4.00
Total	1,932	100.00	420	100.00	184	100.00	316	100.00	42	100.00	387	100.00	208	100.00	266	100.00	84	100.00	25	100.00

Table 3.7.4: Predominant contents and tone of pictures (multiple answers)

Predominant contents and tone of pictures	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)
Mid Shot	586	30.33	149	35.48	60	32.61	183	57.91	11	26.19	84	21.71	44	21.15	38	14.29	12	14.29	5	20.00
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	435	22.52	17	4.05	51	27.72	6	1.90	6	14.29	128	33.07	16	7.69	152	57.14	43	51.19	16	64.00
People Shown as Strong/Powerful/Sportive/Fighting/ Resisting (Mention in General Comments if PM)	328	16.98	109	25.95	23	12.50	158	50.00	0	0.00	35	9.04	2	0.96	1	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
Full Body	269	13.92	124	29.52	11	5.98	53	16.77	3	7.14	14	3.62	40	19.23	11	4.14	11	13.10	2	8.00
Happy, Positive Images	253	13.10	36	8.57	38	20.65	12	3.80	0	0.00	59	15.25	46	22.12	58	21.80	3	3.57	1	4.00
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	249	12.89	109	25.95	8	4.35	65	20.57	0	0.00	42	10.85	3	1.44	20	7.52	2	2.38	0	0.00
Portraits	231	11.96	86	20.48	6	3.26	70	22.15	6	14.29	16	4.13	42	20.19	0	0.00	5	5.95	0	0.00
People as Victims/Helpless/Weak/In Distress	123	6.37	47	11.19	8	4.35	26	8.23	1	2.38	29	7.49	5	2.40	6	2.26	1	1.19	0	0.00
People in Outdoor Activities/Sports	110	5.69	59	14.05	6	3.26	17	5.38	2	4.76	19	4.91	4	1.92	2	0.75	1	1.19	0	0.00

Category																				
Promoting Gender Equality/Challenging Stereotypes	98	5.07	7	1.67	8	4.35	1	0.32	15	35.71	3	0.78	55	26.44	1	0.38	7	8.33	1	4.00
Pictured as Criminals	33	1.71	6	1.43	2	1.09	8	2.53	1	2.38	9	2.33	1	0.48	4	1.50	2	2.38	0	0.00
Cannot Judge	32	1.66	15	3.57	13	7.07	1	0.32	1	2.38	1	0.26	1	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Crying and Lamenting People	31	1.60	9	2.14	0	0.00	1	0.32	0	0.00	17	4.39	0	0.00	4	1.50	0	0.00	0	Crying
Other	24	1.24	1	0.24	22	11.96	0	0.00	1	2.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Exposed Body/Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	21	1.09	0	0.00	2	1.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.81	6	2.88	5	1.88	1	1.19	0	0.00
Violent/Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	20	1.04	3	0.71	3	1.63	2	0.63	0	0.00	8	2.07	1	0.48	1	0.38	2	2.38	0	0.00
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	10	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	9.52	0	0.00	4	1.92	0	0.00	2	2.38	0	0.00
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	3	0.16	0	0.00	2	1.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Glorifying Crime/criminals	2	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	1	1.19	0	0.00
Total number of images	1,932	100.00	420	100.00	184	100.00	316	100.00	42	100.00	387	100.00	208	100.00	266	100.00	84	100.00	25	100.00

Table 3.7.5. Predominant contents and tone of pictures against gender identification (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Male		Female		Non-binary Other		Male-dominated Group		Female-dominated Group		Non-binary Other Dominated Group		Not Clear/No people		Balanced group	
	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)	No. of images	Percent (%)
Mid Shot	586	30.33	56	25.57	191	31.94	0	0	185	35.31	71	29.22	0	0	1	0.88	82	35.19
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	435	22.52	41	18.72	96	16.05	0	0	140	26.72	42	17.28	0	0	73	64.6	43	18.45
People Shown as Strong/ Powerful/ Sportive/ Fighting/ Resisting (Mention in General Comments if PM)	328	16.98	18	8.22	55	9.2	0	0	168	32.06	54	22.22	0	0	0	0	33	14.16
Full Body	269	13.92	16	7.31	51	8.53	0	0	117	22.33	61	25.1	0	0	2	1.77	22	9.44
Happy, Positive Images	253	13.1	23	10.5	103	17.22	1	100	26	4.96	36	14.81	0	0	2	1.77	62	26.61
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	249	12.89	13	5.94	124	20.74	0	0	47	8.97	21	8.64	0	0	1	0.88	43	18.45
Portraits	231	11.96	72	32.88	112	18.73	0	0	22	4.2	5	2.06	0	0	0	0	20	8.58
People as Victims/ Helpless/Weak/ In Distress	123	6.37	8	3.65	39	6.52	0	0	34	6.49	31	12.76	0	0	3	2.65	8	3.43

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
People in Outdoor Activities/ Sports	110	5.69	7	3.2	15	2.51	0	0	47	8.97	26	10.7	0	0	0	0	15	6.44
Promoting Gender Equality/ Challenging Stereotypes	98	5.07	0	0	50	8.36	0	0	2	0.38	24	9.88	0	0	0	0	22	9.44
Pictured as Criminals	33	1.71	15	6.85	1	0.17	0	0	12	2.29	2	0.82	0	0	1	0.88	2	0.86
Cannot Judge	32	1.66	3	1.37	5	0.84	0	0	6	1.15	4	1.65	0	0	14	12.39	0	0
Crying and Lamenting People	31	1.6	1	0.46	11	1.84	0	0	3	0.57	13	5.35	0	0	0	0	3	1.29
Other	24	1.24	3	1.37	2	0.33	0	0	1	0.19	3	1.23	1	100	13	11.5	1	0.43
Exposed Body/Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	21	1.09	0	0	17	2.84	0	0	0	0	1	0.41	0	0	0	0	3	1.29
Violent/Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	20	1.04	3	1.37	5	0.84	0	0	6	1.15	1	0.41	0	0	5	4.42	0	0
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	10	0.52	0	0	3	0.5	0	0	7	1.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	3	0.16	0	0	2	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.43
Glorifying Crime/criminals	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.86
Total number of images	1,932	100.00	219	100.00	598	100.00	1	100.00	524	100.00	243	100.00	1	100.00	113	100.00	233	100.00

Table 3.7.6: Gender equality/ stereotypes in photo caption

Gender equality/ stereotypes in photo caption	Total		Prothom Alo		Dhaka Tribune		Naya Diganta		Sonali Sangbad		Manabzamin		Bangladesh Pratidin		Purbokone		Sylheter Dak		Purbanchal	
	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality/ Challenging Stereotypes	133	7.65	30	8.72	14	7.61	20	7.69	2	7.69	1	0.27	7	4.05	21	8.82	35	29.91	3	14.29
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	54	3.11	1	0.29	1	0.54	1	0.38	1	3.85	0	0.00	1	0.58	6	2.52	43	36.75	0	0.00
Not clear/Not Relevant	1,552	89.25	313	90.99	169	91.85	239	91.92	23	88.46	375	99.73	165	95.38	211	88.66	39	33.33	18	85.71
Total	1,739	100.00	344	100.00	184	100.00	260	100.00	26	100.00	376	100.00	173	100.00	238	100.00	117	100.00	21	100.00

* Many photographs have been published without any caption.

Annex 4
Tables for Television Data

Section 4.1: Share and nature of the samples

Table 4.1.1: Duration of bulletins (in minutes)

Television	Total duration	Average duration
Jamuna Television	877	41.76
Independent Television	845	40.24
Somoy TV	815	38.81
Bangladesh Television	612	29.14
Total	3,149	37.49

* Measures in column 2-3 are in minutes.

Table 4.1.2: Total duration of bulletins and share of sample stories (in seconds)

Television	Duration of sample bulletins	Duration of sample stories	Share of sample stories in bulletins
Bangladesh Television	36,720	12,094	32.94
Independent Television	50,700	12,094	23.85
Somoy TV	48,900	11,013	22.52
Jamuna Television	52,620	11,115	21.12
Total	188,940	46,316	24.51

Table 4.1.3: Total duration of samples (in seconds)

Television	Duration of samples	Share of total samples (%)
Bangladesh Television	12,094	26.11
Independent Television	12,094	26.11
Jamuna Television	11,115	24.00
Somoy TV	11,013	23.78
Total	46,316	100.00

Table 4.1.5: Sample criteria (multiple answers)

Table 4.1.4: Total number of sampled stories by television

Television	Number of samples	Share of total samples (%)
Somoy TV	102	26.98
Bangladesh Television	102	26.98
Independent Television	94	24.87
Jamuna Television	80	21.16
Total	378	100.00

Sample criteria	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	372	98.41	100	98.04	99	97.06	93	98.94	80	100.00
Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	6	1.59	2	1.96	3	2.94	1	1.06	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	378	100	102	26.98	102	26.98	94	24.87	80	21.16

* One story could fall into both criteria, but in fact every story was coded for only once.

Table 4.1.6: Reach of the story

Reach of the story	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
One Woman or non-binary other	62	16.40	13	12.75	27	26.47	12	12.77	10	12.50
Group of women or non-binary other	15	3.97	3	2.94	10	9.80	2	2.13	0	0.00
Men/Both/ Generalised	301	79.63	86	84.31	65	63.73	80	85.11	70	87.50
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.1.7: Reference to gender equality or human rights legislation/policy

Reference to Gender Equality or Human Rights Legislation/Policy	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
No	377	99.74	102	100.00	102	100.00	93	98.94	80	100.00
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Section 4.2: Categories and topics of stories

Table 4.2.1: Prevalence of subject categories (multiple answers)

Subject category	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	86	22.75	20	19.61	36	35.29	19	20.21	11	13.75
Health	80	21.16	16	15.69	15	14.71	25	26.6	24	30
Vulnerabilities and Rights	40	10.58	8	7.84	13	12.75	8	8.51	11	13.75
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/ Accidents	36	9.52	15	14.71	0	0	10	10.64	11	13.75
Macro Economy	31	8.2	11	10.78	4	3.92	8	8.51	8	10
Sexual Crimes	28	7.41	10	9.8	2	1.96	5	5.32	11	13.75
Development	26	6.88	4	3.92	13	12.75	6	6.38	3	3.75
Law and Justice	24	6.35	9	8.82	1	0.98	8	8.51	6	7.5
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	17	4.5	2	1.96	8	7.84	6	6.38	1	1.25
Education	11	2.91	5	4.9	3	2.94	3	3.19	0	0
Gender-based issues	11	2.91	5	4.9	3	2.94	1	1.06	2	2.5
Conflicts within Family	8	2.12	3	2.94	1	0.98	2	2.13	2	2.5
Economic Activities	6	1.59	3	2.94	0	0	0	0	3	3.75
Security, Law and Order	5	1.32	1	0.98	2	1.96	0	0	2	2.5
Media and Information	5	1.32	1	0.98	2	1.96	2	2.13	0	0
Science, Achievements	5	1.32	0	0	3	2.94	2	2.13	0	0
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* Stories could have been ranked up to three categories, if required. In most cases only one category (rank 1) was sufficient.

Table 4.2.2: Subject categories in rank 1

Subject category	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	78	20.63	20	19.61	35	34.31	16	17.02	7	8.75
Health	75	19.84	16	15.69	13	12.75	23	24.47	23	28.75
Vulnerabilities and Rights	40	10.58	8	7.84	13	12.75	8	8.51	11	13.75
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	32	8.47	14	13.73	0	0	9	9.57	9	11.25
Macro Economy	29	7.67	9	8.82	4	3.92	8	8.51	8	10
Development	23	6.08	4	3.92	13	12.75	5	5.32	1	1.25

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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Law and Justice	21	5.56	7	6.86	1	0.98	8	8.51	5	6.25
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	17	4.5	2	1.96	8	7.84	6	6.38	1	1.25
Sexual Crimes	15	3.97	6	5.88	2	1.96	1	1.06	6	7.5
Education	11	2.91	5	4.9	3	2.94	3	3.19	0	0
Conflicts within Family	8	2.12	3	2.94	1	0.98	2	2.13	2	2.5
Genderbased issues	8	2.12	3	2.94	2	1.96	1	1.06	2	2.5
Economic Activities	6	1.59	3	2.94	0	0	0	0	3	3.75
Security, Law and Order	5	1.32	1	0.98	2	1.96	0	0	2	2.5
Media and Information	5	1.32	1	0.98	2	1.96	2	2.13	0	0
Science, Achievements	5	1.32	0	0	3	2.94	2	2.13	0	0
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.2.3: Top 10 most prevalent topics (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	65	17.20	13	12.75	9	8.82	23	24.47	20	25.00
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	59	15.61	11	10.78	33	32.35	11	11.70	4	5.00
Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies	24	6.35	7	6.86	11	10.78	3	3.19	3	3.75
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	23	6.08	7	6.86	2	1.96	7	7.45	7	8.75
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	22	5.82	8	7.84	2	1.96	6	6.38	6	7.50
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	19	5.03	7	6.86	0	0.00	7	7.45	5	6.25
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	18	4.76	6	5.88	1	0.98	7	7.45	4	5.00
Rape/ Gangrape (Only)	17	4.50	8	7.84	2	1.96	1	1.06	6	7.50
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	14	3.70	3	2.94	5	4.90	2	2.13	4	5.00
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	11	2.91	1	0.98	4	3.92	5	5.32	1	1.25
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 4.2.4: Twenty-seven least prevalent topics (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/Bullying/Exploitation/Blackmailing	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dowry Killing	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Physical Violence Including Killing; by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
Child Marriage/ Resistance to Child Marriage	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
Extramarital Relationships	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyber crime	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Abduction/Kidnapping	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
Maternal and Child Nutrition	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tertiary and Higher Education	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
Qawmi Madrasa	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Economic Crisis, State bailout of companies, Company takeovers or mergers, Incentives	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Employment	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Informal Work/Irregular Workers and Trade (Street vending, Day-labourer, and such)	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Industries /Factories: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
International and Regional Security Issues	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
News Media and Media Workers	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
Fake News, Misinformation, Disinformation, Mal-information	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
Living on the Street	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Female Foeticide and infanticide	1	0.26	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Creativity, Discovery and Innovation (Other than Science-Technology and Business Enterprise)	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
Social Enterprise, Individual Social Contribution	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* There is no story in any television in as many as 47 topics.

*Topics covered by only two stories included psychological violence by partner; accidents and impact; garment industry and economy; Rohingya refugees; human rights; and sports celebrities.

Table Table 4.2.5: Rank-1 category of stories and sample criteria (multiple answers)

Category	Total		Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY		Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	78	20.63	2	33.33	76	20.43
Health	75	19.84	0	0.00	75	20.16
Vulnerabilities and Rights	40	10.58	0	0.00	40	10.75
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	32	8.47	0	0.00	32	8.60
Macro Economy	29	7.67	0	0.00	29	7.80
Development	23	6.08	2	33.33	21	5.65
Law and Justice	21	5.56	1	16.67	20	5.38
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	17	4.50	0	0.00	17	4.57
Sexual Crimes	15	3.97	0	0.00	15	4.03
Education	11	2.91	0	0.00	11	2.96
Genderbased issues	8	2.12	0	0.00	8	2.15
Conflicts within Family	8	2.12	0	0.00	8	2.15
Economic Activities	6	1.59	0	0.00	6	1.61
Science, Achievements	5	1.32	0	0.00	5	1.34
Media and Information	5	1.32	1	16.67	4	1.08
Security, Law and Order	5	1.32	0	0.00	5	1.34
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	6	100.00	372	100.00

* No coder has selected multiple answers for sample criteria.

Table 4.2.6: Is the story related to Coronavirus?

Related to Coronavirus?	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	87	23.02	18	17.65	13	12.75	32	34.04	24	30.00
No	291	76.98	84	82.35	89	87.25	62	65.96	56	70.00
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.2.7. Rank 1 category of stories related to Coronavirus

Category of stories	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Health	60	68.97
Macro Economy	5	5.75
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	5	5.75
Politics and Governance	4	4.6
Education	3	3.45
Economic Activities	3	3.45
Media and Information	2	2.3
Development	2	2.3
Conflicts within Family	1	1.15
Vulnerabilities and Rights	1	1.15
Law and Justice	1	1.15
Sexual Crimes	0	0
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	0	0
Security, Law and Order	0	0
Genderbased issues	0	0
Science, Achievements	0	0
Other	0	0
Total number of stories related to Coronavirus	87	100.00

Table 4.2.8. Top 10 topics of stories related to Coronavirus

Topic	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	63	72.41
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	4	4.60
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	4	4.60
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	4	4.60
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	4	4.60
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	3	3.45
Strikes, Lockdowns, Impediments to Economic Activities	2	2.30
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	2	2.30
Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	2	2.30
Poverty and Alleviation Measures: Housing and Aid, Social Protection, Welfare, Special Allowances and Endowment	2	2.30
Total number of stories related to Coronavirus	87	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Section-4.3: Importance given in the sampled stories

Table 4.3.1: Placement of sampled stories in the bulletin

Part of bulletin	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
1st Part	162	42.86	47	46.08	43	42.16	40	42.55	32	40.00
2nd Part	103	27.25	38	37.25	26	25.49	20	21.28	19	23.75
3rd or Other Part	113	29.89	17	16.67	33	32.35	34	36.17	29	36.25
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.3.2. Share of top 20 topics in different parts of a bulletin (multiple answers)

	Total		1st Part		2nd Part		3rd or Other Part	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	65	17.2	35	21.6	18	17.5	12	10.6
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	59	15.6	37	22.8	16	15.5	6	5.3
Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies	24	6.3	5	3.1	11	10.7	8	7.1
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	23	6.1	12	7.4	9	8.7	2	1.8
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	22	5.8	6	3.7	4	3.9	12	10.6
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	19	5.0	14	8.6	3	2.9	2	1.8
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	18	4.8	11	6.8	3	2.9	4	3.5
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	17	4.5	9	5.6	2	1.9	6	5.3
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	14	3.7	12	7.4	0	0.0	2	1.8
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	11	2.9	1	0.6	0	0.0	10	8.8
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	9	2.4	3	1.9	3	2.9	3	2.7
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	9	2.4	2	1.2	5	4.9	2	1.8
Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	8	2.1	3	1.9	3	2.9	2	1.8

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	8	2.1	3	1.9	2	1.9	3	2.7
Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement	7	1.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	4	3.5
Women's Movement, Feminist Activism, Demonstrations, Gender Equality Campaigning, Rights Associations/Organisations	7	1.9	6	3.7	0	0.0	1	0.9
Rape Attempt/Sexual Assault	6	1.6	5	3.1	1	1.0	0	0.0
Death and Injury in Accidents	6	1.6	0	0.0	5	4.9	1	0.9
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	6	1.6	5	3.1	1	1.0	0	0.0
Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	5	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.9	3	2.7
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.0	162	42.9	103	27.2	113	29.9

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 4.3.3: Treatment and special treatment of stories (multiple answers)

Treatment and special treatment	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
In Vision + Out of Vision (OOV—Footage /Pic+ SOT)	172	45.50	75	73.53	29	28.43	40	42.55	28	35.00
IV + Sync (SOT/Sync—Bite)	26	6.88	4	3.92	8	7.84	5	5.32	9	11.25
In Vision (IV)	15	3.97	1	0.98	7	6.86	2	2.13	5	6.25
IV + Out of Vision (OOV—Footage without SOT/Pic)	15	3.97	3	2.94	11	10.78	0	0.00	1	1.25
IV + Gfx	3	0.79	0	0.00	1	0.98	1	1.06	1	1.25
IV + Package (Graphics, Sync, Phono, Vox-pop) (Special Treatment)	165	43.65	23	22.55	47	46.08	45	47.87	50	62.50
Headlines (Special Treatment)	81	21.43	32	31.37	21	20.59	12	12.77	16	20.00
Lead News (Special Treatment)	35	9.26	5	4.90	13	12.75	8	8.51	9	11.25
Series (Special Treatment)	20	5.29	5	4.90	8	7.84	1	1.06	6	7.50
IV+ OOV/Phono With Reporter or Involved People. (Special Treatment)	11	2.91	4	3.92	1	0.98	6	6.38	0	0.00
Live (Special Treatment)	9	2.38	2	1.96	0	0.00	4	4.26	3	3.75
Studio Discussion (Special Treatment)	4	1.06	0	0.00	1	0.98	2	2.13	1	1.25
Teaser (Special Treatment)	3	0.79	0	0.00	1	0.98	2	2.13	0	0.00
Breaking News/ Scroll (Special Treatment)	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Special Sting (Special Treatment)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Multiple Special Treatment	84	22.22	19	18.63	26	25.49	17	18.09	22	27.50
No Special Treatment	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* 'No Special Treatment' is not coded for any story. This indicator should be omitted when we put the table in the report.

Table 4.3.4: Duration of samples by range

Range of duration (sec)	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
0 to 30 Sec	16	4.23	7	6.86	4	3.92	2	2.13	3	3.75
31 sec to 1 Minute	53	14.02	14	13.73	25	24.51	4	4.26	10	12.50
1 to 2 Min	109	28.84	40	39.22	24	23.53	29	30.85	16	20.00
2 to 4 Min	191	50.53	39	38.24	44	43.14	58	61.70	50	62.50
4 to 8 Min	8	2.12	2	1.96	5	4.90	1	1.06	0	0.00
> 8 Minute	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 2.3.5: Type of stories

Type	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Daily Events Report	281	74.34	72	70.59	89	87.25	68	72.34	52	65.00
Follow-up Report	38	10.05	18	17.65	0	0.00	9	9.57	11	13.75
In-depth Report	34	8.99	9	8.82	2	1.96	8	8.51	15	18.75
Feature	24	6.35	3	2.94	11	10.78	9	9.57	1	1.25
Others	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.25
Standalone Visuals/ Graphics/ Infographics/ Art	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* The 'other' type of story in this case is specified as an interview.

Table 4.3.6: Sample criteria of in-depth stories (multiple answers)

Sample criteria	No. of in-depth stories	Percent (%)
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	33	97.06
Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	1	2.94
Total number of in-depth stories	34	100.00

* No coder has selected multiple answers in this case.

Table 4.3.7: Primary four types of story against their placement in different parts of the bulletin

Part	Daily Events Report		Followup Report		Indepth Report		Feature	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
1st Part	124	44.13	27	71.05	9	26.47	1	4.17
2nd Part	77	27.40	7	18.42	11	32.35	8	33.33
3rd or Other Part	80	28.47	4	10.53	14	41.18	15	62.50
Total	281	100.00	38	100.00	34	100.00	24	100.00

Topics which had no in-depth coverage included sexual violence and harassment, child marriage, reproductive health, maternal and child nutrition, maternal mortality, employment, women's political roles, migration and refugees, women's movement, economic discrimination, tertiary and higher education, and human rights.

Table 4.3.8: Share of top 20 topics in different story-types (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Daily Events Report		Follow-up Report		In-depth Report		Feature		Standalone Visuals/ Graphics/ Infographics/ Art		Others	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	65	17.20	54	19.22	1	2.63	9	26.47	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	59	15.61	48	17.08	2	5.26	1	2.94	7	29.17	0	0.00	1	100.00
Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies	24	6.35	17	6.05	0	0.00	2	5.88	5	20.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	23	6.08	19	6.76	0	0.00	4	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	22	5.82	21	7.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	19	5.03	9	3.20	9	23.68	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	18	4.76	8	2.85	9	23.68	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	17	4.50	10	3.56	7	18.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Topics													
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVID-19 or HIV/AIDS)	14	3.70	13	4.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	11	2.91	8	2.85	0	0.00	1	2.94	2	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	9	2.38	7	2.49	0	0.00	1	2.94	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	9	2.38	4	1.42	1	2.63	4	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	8	2.12	3	1.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	20.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	8	2.12	8	2.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement	7	1.85	5	1.78	0	0.00	1	2.94	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Women's Movement, Feminist Activism, Demonstrations, Gender Equality Campaigning, Rights Associations/Organisations	7	1.85	2	0.71	5	13.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rape Attempt/Sexual Assault	6	1.59	2	0.71	4	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Death and Injury in Accidents	6	1.59	3	1.07	3	7.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	6	1.59	4	1.42	2	5.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	5	1.32	3	1.07	0	0.00	2	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	281	100.00	38	100.00	34	100.00	24	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 4.3.9: Topics covered in-depth

Topics	In-depth	Share in total no. of in-depth
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	9	26.5
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	4	11.8
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	4	11.8
Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies	2	5.9
Urban Roads and Infrastructure, Transports	2	5.9

Physical Violence Including Killing; by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	1	2.9
Psychological Violence by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	1	2.9
Family Relations, Intergenerational Conflicts, Parents	1	2.9
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	1	2.9
Petty/Non-violent Crimes	1	2.9
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	1	2.9
Strikes, Lockdowns, Impediments to Economic Activities	1	2.9
Informal Work/Irregular Workers and Trade (Street vending, Day-labourer, and such)	1	2.9
Other Industries /Factories: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	1	2.9
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	1	2.9
Police, Military, Para-military, Ansar, VDP	1	2.9
Living on the Street	1	2.9
Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement	1	2.9
Disasters Caused by Human Activities Including Famine, Development disasters. Displacement	1	2.9
Government Policies/Strategies/Laws Related to Women/Non-binary Gender	1	2.9
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	1	2.9
NGO/CBO Initiatives	1	2.9
Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport	1	2.9
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	1	2.9

Table 4.3.10: Rank 1 category of package stories

Category	No. of packages	Percent (%)
Health	37	22.42
Vulnerabilities and Rights	29	17.58
Politics and Governance	24	14.55
Macro Economy	13	7.88
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial	11	6.67

Activites/Accidents		
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	11	6.67
Law and Justice	10	6.06
Development	8	4.85
Education	6	3.64
Genderbased issues	5	3.03
Sexual Crimes	4	2.42
Economic Activities	3	1.82
Conflicts within Family	2	1.21
Security, Law and Order	1	0.61
Media and Information	1	0.61
Science, Achievements	0	0
Total number of package stories	165	100.00

Table 4.3.11: Top 12 topics of package stories

Topic	No. of packages	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	33	20.00
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	19	11.52
Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies	18	10.91
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	10	6.06
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	9	5.45
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	8	4.85
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	7	4.24
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	7	4.24
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	6	3.64
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	6	3.64
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	6	3.64
Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	6	3.64
Total number of package stories	165	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Section 4.4: Gender sensitivity and journalistic quality

Table 4.4.1: Gender equality, stereotypes in stories (multiple answers)

Gender equality, stereotypes in stories	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	5	1.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.32	0	0.00
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	55	14.55	20	19.61	34	33.33	1	1.06	0	0.00
Clearly Promoting Inequality	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not clear	45	11.90	21	20.59	23	22.55	0	0.00	1	1.25
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	274	72.49	61	59.80	45	44.12	89	94.68	79	98.75
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.4.2: Gender equality, stereotypes in different type of stories (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Daily Events Report		Follow-up Report		In-depth Report		Feature		Standalone Visuals/ Graphics/ Infographics/ Art		Others	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	5	1.32	2	0.71	2	5.26	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	55	14.55	51	18.15	2	5.26	1	2.94	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clearly Promoting Inequality	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not clear	45	11.90	39	13.88	4	10.53	1	2.94	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	274	72.49	189	67.26	31	81.58	31	91.18	22	91.67	0	0.00	1	100.00
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	281	100.00	38	100.00	34	100.00	24	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00

Table 4.4.3: Absolute protection of identities of victims/survivors in crimes covered by the Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000 (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	13	72.22	3	60.00	1	100.00	3	100.00	6	66.67
No	5	27.78	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	33.33
Photo	4	22.22	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	33.33
Dead	2	11.11	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.11
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	18	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	3	100.00	9	100.00

Table 4.4.4: Absolute protection of identities of children in conflict with the law (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photo	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dead	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Table 4.4.5: Protection of identities of persons accused of committing sexual violence (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	6	33.33	2	28.57	1	100.00	1	33.33	2	28.57
No	12	66.67	5	71.43	0	0.00	2	66.67	5	71.43
Photo	6	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	4	57.14
Dead	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	18	100.00	7	100.00	1	100.00	3	100.00	7	100.00

Table 4.4.6: Scanning the language for gender sensitivity (multiple answers)

Language segment	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
A = 1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
B = 2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
C = 3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
D = 4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
E = 5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
F = 6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
G = 7	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
H = 8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
I = 9	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	0	0.00
Not Applicable	376	99.47	102	100.00	102	100.00	92	97.87	80	100.00
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

A = 1 (Story uses words or phrases with sexual innuendos: Raped/Rape Victim; Eve Teasing; Luscious; Glamorous; Buxom; Hot; Cleavage; Blonde Beauty; Dark Beauty; Flirt; Extramarital Affair; Having a Lover.

B = 2 Story uses stigmatising words or phrases: Immoral Relationship; Illicit Relationship; Whore; "Mother of three elopes with lover;" Prostitute.

C = 3 Story uses words or phrases as gendered insults/mud slinging/hints: Catty/Querulous/ Querulous Voice; Fiesty; Shrill; Sharp Tongue; Bitch; Vamp; Gold-Digger; Sugar Daddy; Sugar Baby/Girl; Lady Love.

D = 4 Story uses prejudicial, blaming, derogatory or condescending words or phrases in a gendered context: Lovely Wife; Little Lady; Better Half; Homely; Career Woman; Careerist.

E = 5 Story uses words or phrases to uphold or promote gender-defined roles: Matronly, Motherly; Mr and Mrs Chowdhury; Old Maid type; Housewife.

F = 6 Story uses words/phrases denoting 'female'/'women'/Hijra or 'third gender'/ or adds 'Lady/Woman' or 'Female' to gender-neutral words when it is contextually irrelevant. Example: Business woman, police woman, delivery woman, chairwoman, heroin, -Doctor, -Nurse, -voice artist, -singer, -politician, -engineer, -scientist, -artist, -architect, -leader, -activist, writer, -journalist, etc.

G = 7 Story uses words/phrases denoting 'male' or 'men' instead of gender-neutral words by default and when the context does not warrant it.: Businessman; Newsman; Policeman; Mailman; Chairman; Delivery man; Mankind; Man/men; best man for the job; Pronouns He/his; Hero.

H = 8 Story contains harmful, insensitive or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description of events/crimes/people.

I = 9 Other words noted down as comments.

* The only 'other' (I = 9) is specified as 'wee¯¿ K‡i' k‡ãi cybtcybt e¨envi.
* Not Applicable is coded for the stories where there is no significant gender sensitive/insensitive word. ''

Table 4.4.7: How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability? (multiple answers)

Story quality	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clear, Complete, Logical, Well-organized	283	74.87	100	98.04	91	89.22	47	50.00	45	56.25
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	81	21.43	2	1.96	10	9.80	40	42.55	29	36.25
Impartial, Well-sourced, Well-established	227	60.05	68	66.67	78	76.47	37	39.36	44	55.00
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	142	37.57	34	33.33	23	22.55	54	57.45	31	38.75
Vague or generalized/ sweeping attribution	7	1.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.32	2	2.50
Supporting evidence cited, Adequate data used.	330	87.30	102	100.00	93	91.18	68	72.34	67	83.75
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	36	9.52	0	0.00	8	7.84	20	21.28	8	10.00
Language easy and flowing	361	95.50	99	97.06	101	99.02	89	94.68	72	90.00
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	10	2.65	3	2.94	0	0.00	4	4.26	3	3.75
Too short for assessment	7	1.85	0	0.00	1	0.98	1	1.06	5	6.25
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.4.8: How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability? (multiple answers) (negative indicators only)

Story quality	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	142	37.57	34	33.33	23	22.55	54	57.45	31	38.75
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	81	21.43	2	1.96	10	9.80	40	42.55	29	36.25
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	36	9.52	0	0.00	8	7.84	20	21.28	8	10.00
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	10	2.65	3	2.94	0	0.00	4	4.26	3	3.75
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	7	1.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.32	2	2.50
Total number of sampled stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Section 4.5: People in the story

Table 4.5.1: Gender of persons in the story

Gender	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Female	480	41.31	138	40.23	128	52.46	93	36.61	121	37.69
Male	682	58.69	205	59.77	116	47.54	161	63.39	200	62.31
Non-binary Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1,162	100.00	343	100.00	244	100.00	254	100.00	321	100.00

Table 4.5.2: Gender of persons in the story (at least one in a story)

Gender	Among all Televisions		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	306	84.30	85	85.00	84	88.42	64	72.73	73	91.25
At least one male	269	74.10	78	78.00	55	57.89	70	79.55	66	82.50
At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one person in a story	363	100.00	100	100.00	95	100.00	88	100.00	80	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male person.

Table 4.5.2b : Share of stories with people by gender

Gender	Among all Televisions		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	306	80.95	85	83.33	84	82.35	64	68.09	73	91.25
At least one male	269	71.16	78	76.47	55	53.92	70	74.47	66	82.5
At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Stories with no persons	15	3.97	2	1.96	7	6.86	6	6.38	0	0
Number of all stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male person.

Table 4.5.3: Age of persons in the story judged by their appearance

Age range	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
0-12	36	3.22	8	2.41	20	8.40	4	1.67	4	1.30
13-18	49	4.39	15	4.52	9	3.78	11	4.60	14	4.55
19-34	199	17.82	68	20.48	27	11.34	41	17.15	63	20.45
35-49	291	26.05	85	25.60	38	15.97	61	25.52	107	34.74
50-64	379	33.93	102	30.72	83	34.87	94	39.33	100	32.47
65-79	162	14.50	54	16.27	60	25.21	28	11.72	20	6.49
80 +	1	0.09	0	0.00	1	0.42	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1,117	100.00	332	100.00	238	100.00	239	100.00	308	100.00

* Age of other persons in the sample stories could not be determined.

Table 4.5.4: Age of persons in the story by gender identity as judged by their appearance

Age range	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
0-12	36	3.22	28	6.09	8	1.22
13-18	49	4.39	29	6.30	20	3.04
19-34	199	17.82	98	21.30	101	15.37
35-49	291	26.05	107	23.26	184	28.01
50-64	379	33.93	99	21.52	280	42.62
65-79	162	14.50	99	21.52	63	9.59
80 +	1	0.09	0	0.00	1	0.15
Total number of persons whose age could be judged	1,117	100.00	460	100.00	657	100.00

* The table presents only the persons whose age could be determined.
* There was no person of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.5.5: Occupation of persons in the story (multiple answers)

Occupation	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Not stated	314	27.02	110	32.07	59	24.18	50	19.69	95	29.6
Politician	117	10.07	25	7.29	30	12.3	32	12.6	30	9.35
Prime Minister	82	7.06	17	4.96	36	14.75	17	6.69	12	3.74
Student	78	6.71	29	8.45	1	0.41	18	7.09	30	9.35
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	74	6.37	24	7	13	5.33	18	7.09	19	5.92
Minister, MP	63	5.42	14	4.08	24	9.84	14	5.51	11	3.43
Police, Military, Security Personnel	56	4.82	21	6.12	3	1.23	14	5.51	18	5.61
Academician	47	4.04	15	4.37	7	2.87	14	5.51	11	3.43
Child, Young Person*	42	3.61	5	1.46	24	9.84	4	1.57	9	2.8
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional (Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	38	3.27	5	1.46	27	11.07	3	1.18	3	0.93
Doctor/ Health Specialist	34	2.93	7	2.04	6	2.46	3	1.18	18	5.61
Sportsperson/Athlete	30	2.58	4	1.17	2	0.82	18	7.09	6	1.87
Homemaker; Works in Home*	25	2.15	7	2.04	2	0.82	5	1.97	11	3.43
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	23	1.98	8	2.33	0	0	8	3.15	7	2.18
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stock-broker	19	1.64	6	1.75	0	0	3	1.18	10	3.12
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	16	1.38	7	2.04	0	0	6	2.36	3	0.93
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	16	1.38	8	2.33	0	0	3	1.18	5	1.56
Teacher	15	1.29	6	1.75	2	0.82	1	0.39	6	1.87
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	10	0.86	7	2.04	0	0	1	0.39	2	0.62
Science and Technological Professional	10	0.86	0	0	5	2.05	5	1.97	0	0
Local Government Representative	8	0.69	3	0.87	1	0.41	0	0	4	1.25
Other Private Sector Non-management Employee	7	0.6	2	0.58	0	0	4	1.57	1	0.31
Nurse and Paramedic	6	0.52	2	0.58	2	0.82	0	0	2	0.62
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	6	0.52	1	0.29	0	0	5	1.97	0	0
Business Forum Leader	5	0.43	5	1.46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Owner-editor	5	0.43	1	0.29	0	0	4	1.57	0	0

Occupation	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	3	0.26	2	0.58	0	0	1	0.39	0	0
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	3	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.93
Religious figure	3	0.26	2	0.58	1	0.41	0	0	0	0
Retiree/ Pensioner	3	0.26	0	0	0	0	2	0.79	1	0.31
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	2	0.17	0	0	0	0	1	0.39	1	0.31
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	2	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.62
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	2	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.62
Unemployed	2	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.62
Others	1	0.09	1	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Development/ Technical Expert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garment Worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons in the stories	1,162	100.00	343	100.00	244	100.00	254	100.00	321	100.00

Table 4.5.6. Occupation of persons in the story by gender identity (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Occupation	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Not stated	314	100.00	132	42.04	182	57.96
Politician	117	100.00	33	28.21	84	71.79
Prime Minister	82	100.00	82	100.00	0	0.00
Student	78	100.00	43	55.13	35	44.87
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	74	100.00	34	45.95	40	54.05
Minister, MP	63	100.00	9	14.29	54	85.71
Police, Military, Security Personnel	56	100.00	2	3.57	54	96.43
Academician	47	100.00	11	23.40	36	76.60
Child, Young Person*	42	100.00	27	64.29	15	35.71
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional (Celebrity, Actor,	38	100.00	12	31.58	26	68.42

Model and Other Performing Artist)						
Doctor/ Health Specialist	34	100.00	7	20.59	27	79.41
Sportsperson/Athlete	30	100.00	16	53.33	14	46.67
Homemaker; Works in Home*	25	100.00	25	100.00	0	0.00
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	23	100.00	8	34.78	15	65.22
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stock-broker	19	100.00	3	15.79	16	84.21
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	16	100.00	1	6.25	15	93.75
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	16	100.00	3	18.75	13	81.25
Teacher	15	100.00	8	53.33	7	46.67
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	10	100.00	2	20.00	8	80.00
Science and Technological Professional	10	100.00	4	40.00	6	60.00
Local Government Representative	8	100.00	2	25.00	6	75.00
Other Private Sector Non-management Employee	7	100.00	4	57.14	3	42.86
Nurse and Paramedic	6	100.00	3	50.00	3	50.00
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	6	100.00	2	33.33	4	66.67
Business Forum Leader	5	100.00	2	40.00	3	60.00
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Owner-editor	5	100.00	2	40.00	3	60.00
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
Religious figure	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
Retiree/ Pensioner	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	2	100.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Unemployed	2	100.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
Others (Explain as a comment)	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Development/ Technical Expert	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Garment Worker	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sex Worker	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	1,162	100.00	480	41.31	682	58.69

* There was no person of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.5.7: Role of persons in the story (multiple answers)

Role	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Personal Experience	438	37.69	135	39.36	88	36.07	67	26.38	148	46.11
Subject	260	22.38	72	20.99	70	28.69	65	25.59	53	16.51
Expert or Commentator	243	20.91	83	24.2	24	9.84	64	25.2	72	22.43
Spokesperson	131	11.27	38	11.08	23	9.43	36	14.17	34	10.59
Visual Presence Only	43	3.7	2	0.58	24	9.84	11	4.33	6	1.87
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned; Incidental Presence	26	2.24	0	0	15	6.15	8	3.15	3	0.93
Eyewitness	20	1.72	14	4.08	0	0	1	0.39	5	1.56
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	4	0.34	0	0	0	0	4	1.57	0	0
Popular Opinion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do not Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons in the stories	1,162	100.00	343	100.00	244	100.00	254	100.00	321	100.00

Table 4.5.8: Role of persons in the story by gender identity (multiple answers)

Role of persons in the story	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Personal Experience	438	37.69	187	38.96	251	36.80
Subject	260	22.38	172	35.83	88	12.90
Expert or Commentator	243	20.91	43	8.96	200	29.33
Spokesperson	131	11.27	39	8.13	92	13.49
Visual Presence Only	43	3.70	17	3.54	26	3.81
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned; Incidental Presence	26	2.24	11	2.29	15	2.20
Eyewitness	20	1.72	10	2.08	10	1.47
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	4	0.34	1	0.21	3	0.44
Popular Opinion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Do not Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	1,162	100.00	480	100.00	682	100.00

* There was no person of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.5.8b: Role of persons in the story by gender identity (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Role of persons in the story	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Personal Experience	438	100.00	187	42.69	251	57.31
Subject	260	100.00	172	66.15	88	33.85
Expert or Commentator	243	100.00	43	17.70	200	82.30
Spokesperson	131	100.00	39	29.77	92	70.23
Visual Presence Only	43	100.00	17	39.53	26	60.47
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned; Incidental Presence	26	100.00	11	42.31	15	57.69
Eyewitness	20	100.00	10	50.00	10	50.00
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	4	100.00	1	25.00	3	75.00
Popular Opinion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Do not Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	1,162	100.00	480	41.31	682	58.69

Table 4.5.9: How the persons are clearly being presented in the story? (multiple answers)

How the persons are clearly being presented	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Directly or indirectly Quoted	906	77.97	298	86.88	153	62.7	188	74.02	267	83.18
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	125	10.76	22	6.41	61	25	25	9.84	17	5.3
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	117	10.07	44	12.83	33	13.52	15	5.91	25	7.79
Portrayed as Vulnerable	61	5.25	8	2.33	0	0	12	4.72	41	12.77
Portrayed as Victim	48	4.13	16	4.66	1	0.41	11	4.33	20	6.23
Still Photo—Portrait	40	3.44	0	0	19	7.79	17	6.69	4	1.25
Portrayed as Caregiver	36	3.1	2	0.58	14	5.74	12	4.72	8	2.49
Portrayed as Criminal	24	2.07	11	3.21	0	0	5	1.97	8	2.49
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	9	0.77	2	0.58	2	0.82	2	0.79	3	0.93
Too Short for Assessment	9	0.77	1	0.29	3	1.23	2	0.79	3	0.93
Still Photo—Mid Shots	8	0.69	0	0	4	1.64	3	1.18	1	0.31
No Notable Feature in Presentation	8	0.69	1	0.29	3	1.23	0	0	4	1.25

Video Images	5	0.43	0	0	5	2.05	0	0	0	0
Portrayed as Survivor	3	0.26	0	0	0	0	2	0.79	1	0.31
Portrayed as Mother	2	0.17	1	0.29	0	0	0	0	1	0.31
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	2	0.17	1	0.29	0	0	0	0	1	0.31
Still Photo—Full Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portrayed as Knower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type of Clothing Mentioned (without contextual relevance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Type
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons in the stories	1,162	100.00	343	100.00	244	100.00	254	100.00	321	100.00

Table 4.5.10: How the persons are clearly being presented by gender identity (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

How the persons are clearly being presented?	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Directly or indirectly Quoted	906	100.00	336	37.09	570	62.91
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	125	100.00	94	75.20	31	24.80
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	117	100.00	91	77.78	26	22.22
Portrayed as Vulnerable	61	100.00	30	49.18	31	50.82
Portrayed as Victim	48	100.00	40	83.33	8	16.67
Still Photo—Portrait	40	100.00	12	30.00	28	70.00
Portrayed as Caregiver	36	100.00	26	72.22	10	27.78
Portrayed as Criminal	24	100.00	5	20.83	19	79.17
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	9	100.00	4	44.44	5	55.56
Too Short for Assessment	9	100.00	3	33.33	6	66.67
Still Photo—Mid Shots	8	100.00	4	50.00	4	50.00
No Notable Feature in Presentation	8	100.00	5	62.50	3	37.50
Video Images	5	100.00	2	40.00	3	60.00
Portrayed as Survivor	3	100.00	2	66.67	1	33.33
Portrayed as Mother	2	100.00	2	100.00	0	0.00
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	2	100.00	2	100.00	0	0.00

	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)
Still Photo—Full Body	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Knower	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Type of Clothing Mentioned (without contextual relevance)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	1,162	100.00	480	41.31	682	58.69

* There was no person of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.5.11: People appeared only as an appended list of names/designations

Appended list of names / designations	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)
Overwhelmingly Female	12	21.43	4	28.57	7	25.00	1	11.11	0	0.00
Overwhelmingly Male	30	53.57	6	42.86	14	50.00	5	55.56	5	100.00
Overwhelmingly Non-binary Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Balanced Group	14	25.00	4	28.57	7	25.00	3	33.33	0	0.00
Not Clear	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	56	100.00	14	100.00	28	100.00	9	100.00	5	100.00

Section-4.6: Byline journalists and story credits

Table 4.6.1: Gender of content creators (for byline credits only)

Gender	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Female	119	34.29	31	31.63	18	21.95	48	53.33	22	28.57
Male	228	65.71	67	68.37	64	78.05	42	46.67	55	71.43
Non-binary Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	347	100.00	98	100.00	82	100.00	90	100.00	77	100.00

Table 4.6.2: Gender of content creators (at least one in a story)

Gender	Among all Televisions		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	119	36.50	31	32.98	18	25.35	48	54.55	22	30.14
At least one male	210	64.42	64	68.09	54	76.06	41	46.59	51	69.86
At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one byline creator in a story	326	100.00	94	100.00	71	100.00	88	100.00	73	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male content creator

Table 4.6.2b.: Share of stories by Gender of content creators

Gender	Among all Televisions		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	119	31.48	31	30.39	18	17.65	48	51.06	22	27.50
At least one male	210	55.56	64	62.75	54	52.94	41	43.62	51	63.75
At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Stories with no byline	52	13.76	8	7.84	31	30.39	6	6.38	7	8.75
Number of all stories	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male content creator

Table 4.6.3: What role in creating the story (for byline credits only) (multiple answers)

Role	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter	328	94.52	94	95.92	73	89.02	88	97.78	73	94.81
Cameraperson	12	3.46	4	4.08	7	8.54	0	0.00	1	1.30
Anchor	3	0.86	0	0.00	2	2.44	0	0.00	1	1.30
Voice	3	0.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.22	1	1.30
Other	1	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.30
Graphic Designer / Artist	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editor / Rewriter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Video Editor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline creators	347	100.00	98	100.00	82	100.00	90	100.00	77	100.00

Table 4.6.4: Role of byline content creators by gender (multiple answers)

Role	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter	328	94.52	115	96.64	213	93.42
Cameraperson	12	3.46	0	0.00	12	5.26
Anchor	3	0.86	3	2.52	0	0.00
Voice	3	0.86	1	0.84	2	0.88
Other	1	0.29	0	0.00	1	0.44
Graphic Designer/Artist	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editor/Rewriter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Video Editor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline content creators	347	100.00	119	100.00	228	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.4b : Role of byline content creators by gender (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Role	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter	328	100.00	115	35.06	213	64.94
Cameraperson	12	100.00	0	0.00	12	100.00
Anchor	3	100.00	3	100.00	0	0.00

Voice	3	100.00	1	33.33	2	66.67
Other	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Graphic Designer/Artist	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editor/Rewriter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Video Editor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline content creators	347	100.00	119	34.29	228	65.71

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.5: Scope of stories

Scope	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National	292	77.25	82	80.39	92	90.20	65	69.15	53	66.25
International	34	8.99	2	1.96	5	4.90	18	19.15	9	11.25
Local (District)	32	8.47	11	10.78	1	0.98	7	7.45	13	16.25
Regional/Sub-regional	20	5.29	7	6.86	4	3.92	4	4.26	5	6.25
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.6.6: Gender of content creators and scope of stories

Scope of stories	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	275	79.25	84	70.59	191	83.77
International	30	8.65	26	21.85	4	1.75
Local (District)	28	8.07	6	5.04	22	9.65
Regional/Subregional	14	4.03	3	2.52	11	4.82
Total number of byline credits	347	100.00	119	100.00	228	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.7: Gender of content creators and scope of stories (percentage by row)

Scope of stories	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	275	100.0	84	30.5	191	69.5
International	30	100.0	26	86.7	4	13.3
Local (District)	28	100.0	6	21.4	22	78.6
Regional/Subregional	14	100.0	3	21.4	11	78.6
Total number of byline credits	347	100.0	119	34.3	228	65.7

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.8: Story credit (multiple answers)

3Story credit	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)
Credited by Name	347	86.75	98	92.45	82	71.93	90	93.75	77	91.67
District Correspondent	49	12.25	5	4.72	32	28.07	6	6.25	6	7.14
Desk Compilation/Report	2	0.50	2	1.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Foreign Correspondent	1	0.25	1	0.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	1	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.19
Total number of story credits	400	100.00	106	100.00	114	100.00	96	100.00	84	100.00

Table 4.6.9: Gender of content creators and scope of stories by television (part 1)

Scope of stories	Somoy TV						Bangladesh Television					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	80	100.0	28	35.0	52	65.0	77	100.0	18	23.4	59	76.6
International	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Local (District)	11	100.0	2	18.2	9	81.8	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Regional/Subregional	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Total	98	100.0	31	31.6	67	68.4	82	100.0	18	22.0	64	78.0

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.10: Gender of content creators and scope of stories by television (part 2)

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Scope of stories	Independent Television						Jamuna Television					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	63	100.0	28	44.4	35	55.6	55	100.0	10	18.2	45	81.8
International	18	100.0	17	94.4	1	5.6	9	100.0	8	88.9	1	11.1
Local (District)	6	100.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	9	100.0	1	11.1	8	88.9
Regional/Subregional	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
Total	90	100.0	48	53.3	42	46.7	77	100.0	22	28.6	55	71.4

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.11: Age of content creators judged by their appearance

Age range	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
0-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19-34	39	50.65	6	35.29	8	33.33	7	58.33	18	75.00
35-49	38	49.35	11	64.71	16	66.67	5	41.67	6	25.00
50-64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
65-79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
80 +	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	77	100.00	17	100.00	24	100.00	12	100.00	24	100.00

* Age of other content creators could not be determined.

Table 4.6.12: Age of content creators judged by their appearance

Age range	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
0-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19-34	39	50.65	12	48.00	27	51.92
35-49	38	49.35	13	52.00	25	48.08

50-64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
65-79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
80 +	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of content creators, whose age could be judged	77	100.00	25	100.00	52	100.00

* The table presents only the content creators whose age could be determined.
* There was no content creators of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.13: Age of content creators by gender identity as judged by their appearance (percentage by row)

Age range	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
0-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19-34	39	100.00	12	30.77	27	69.23
35-49	38	100.00	13	34.21	25	65.79
50-64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
65-79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
80 +	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of content creators, whose age could be judged	77	100.00	25	32.47	52	67.53

* The table presents only the content creators whose age could be determined.
* There was no content creators of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.14: Gender of content creators and rank 1 category of stories (percentage by row)

Category	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Health	76	100.00	31	40.79	45	59.21
Politics and Governance	61	100.00	20	32.79	41	67.21
Vulnerabilities and Rights	42	100.00	18	42.86	24	57.14
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	31	100.00	7	22.58	24	77.42
Macro Economy	30	100.00	12	40.00	18	60.00
Development	23	100.00	9	39.13	14	60.87

	Total		Female		Male	
	Number of creators	Percentage (%)	Number of creators	Percentage (%)	Number of creators	Percentage (%)
Law and Justice	18	100.00	5	27.78	13	72.22
Sexual Crimes	17	100.00	8	47.06	9	52.94
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	12	100.00	3	25.00	9	75.00
Education	11	100.00	2	18.18	9	81.82
Genderbased issues	7	100.00	1	14.29	6	85.71
Conflicts within Family	6	100.00	1	16.67	5	83.33
Economic Activities	6	100.00	1	16.67	5	83.33
Security, Law and Order	5	100.00	1	20.00	4	80.00
Science, Achievements	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Media and Information	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline content creators	347	100.00	119	34.29	228	65.71

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 4.6.15: 10 topics covered by women journalists

	Total		Female		Male	
	Number of creators	Percentage (%)	Number of creators	Percentage (%)	Number of creators	Percentage (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	66	19.0	28	8.1	38	11.0
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	45	13.0	12	3.5	33	9.5
Cultural Rights, Conflicts with Traditions, Controversies	26	7.5	10	2.9	16	4.6
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	24	6.9	9	2.6	15	4.3
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	18	5.2	9	2.6	9	2.6
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in General Comments if the violence is dictated by fatwa	20	5.8	7	2.0	13	3.7
Police and Judicial Custody, Prison	17	4.9	5	1.4	12	3.5
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	12	3.5	5	1.4	7	2.0

Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	14	4.0	5	1.4	9	2.6
Natural Disaster, Climate Change and Displacement	6	1.7	4	1.2	2	0.6
Total number of content creators	347	100.0	119	34.3	228	65.7

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

*The same story could be marked repeatedly because of response from both male and female.

Table 4.6.16: Gender equality, stereotypes by gender of content creators (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	7	2.0%	2	1.7%	5	2.2%
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	45	13.0%	5	4.2%	40	17.5%
Clearly Promoting Inequality	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not clear	35	10.1%	9	7.6%	26	11.4%
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	261	75.2%	103	86.6%	158	69.3%
Total number of byline content creators	347	100.0%	119	100.00	228	100.0%

*The same story could have repeated response for male and female

*There were no content creator of non-binary or unknown gender

Table 4.6.17: Number of anchors in a bulletin

Number of anchors	Total		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television		Somoy TV	
	No. of bulletins	Percent (%)	No. of bulletins	Percent (%)	No. of bulletins	Percent (%)	No. of bulletins	Percent (%)	No. of bulletins	Percent (%)
One	29	34.52	8	38.10	6	28.57	7	33.33	8	38.10
Two	51	60.71	13	61.90	11	52.38	14	66.67	13	61.90
Three	4	4.76	0	0.00	4	19.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	84	100.00	21	100.00	21	100.00	21	100.00	21	100.00

Table 4.6.18: Gender of anchors

Number of anchors	Total		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television		Somoy TV	
	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)
Female	65	45.14	26	76.47	16	39.02	19	54.29	4	11.76
Male	79	54.86	8	23.53	25	60.98	16	45.71	30	88.24
Total	144	100.00	34	100.00	41	100.00	35	100.00	34	100.00

Table 4.6.19: Age of anchors judged by their appearance

Age of anchors	Total		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television		Somoy TV	
	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)
Young	92	63.9	8	23.5	27	65.9	30	85.7	27	79.4
Middle-Aged	52	36.1	26	76.5	14	34.1	5	14.3	7	20.6
Total	144	100.0	34	100.0	41	100.0	35	100.0	34	100.0

Table 4.6.20: Age of anchors by gender (percentage by column)

Age of anchors	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)
Young	92	63.89	44	67.69	48	60.76
Middle-Aged	52	36.11	21	32.31	31	39.24
Total	144	100.00	65	100.00	79	100.00

Table 4.6.21: Age of anchors by gender (percentage by row)

Age of anchors	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)	No. of anchors	Percent (%)
Young	92	100.00	44	47.83	48	52.17
Middle-Aged	52	100.00	21	40.38	31	59.62
Total	144	100.00	65	45.14	79	54.86

Section-4.7: What visuals show

Table 4.7.1: Is there any photo/illustration/graphics/footage?

Is there any photo/ illustration/ graphics/ footage	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	377	99.74	102	100.00	101	99.02	94	100.00	80	100.00
No	1	.26	0	0.00	1	.98	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	378	100.00	102	100.00	102	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.7.2: Number of video, still photo, illustration and graphics in which people or figures can be clearly marked

Item	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Video Images	363	96.03	102	99.03	91	90.10	92	97.87	78	97.50
Still Photos	14	3.70	1	0.97	9	8.91	2	2.13	2	2.50
Graphics	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of visuals	378	100.00	103	100.00	101	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* In 377 stories, one was marked as having two visuals. This story highlighted photographs alongside the video image.

Table 4.7.3: Gender of persons or groups in video, still photo, illustration and graphics

Gender of persons or groups	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Female	53	14.02	11	10.68	20	19.80	13	13.83	9	11.25
Male	14	3.70	0	0.00	5	4.95	6	6.38	3	3.75
Non-binary Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Female-dominated Group	45	11.90	21	20.39	12	11.88	5	5.32	7	8.75
Male-dominated Group	155	41.01	43	41.75	34	33.66	32	34.04	46	57.50
Non-binary Other Dominated Group	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Balanced Group	108	28.57	28	27.18	29	28.71	37	39.36	14	17.50
Not Clear/No people	1	0.26	0	0.00	1	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not Applicable (relevant)	2	0.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.06	1	1.25
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of visuals	378	100.00	103	100.00	101	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

* The gender marking for people in the visuals was done based on predominance in the overall visual of the story. That is why group identifications outnumbered individual male and female.

Table 4.7.4: Predominant contents and tone of pictures (multiple answers)

Predominant contents and tone of pictures	Total		Somoy TV		Bangladesh Television		Independent Television		Jamuna Television	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	218	57.67	51	49.51	66	65.35	65	69.15	36	45
Promoting Gender Equality/ Challenging Stereotypes	103	27.25	35	33.98	27	26.73	14	14.89	27	33.75
Crying and Lamenting People	11	2.91	7	6.8	0	0	3	3.19	1	1.25
Happy, Positive Images	11	2.91	5	4.85	2	1.98	2	2.13	2	2.5
People as Victims/ Helpless/ Weak/ In Distress	10	2.65	2	1.94	0	0	1	1.06	7	8.75
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	9	2.38	3	2.91	2	1.98	4	4.26	0	0
People in Outdoor Activities/ Sports	8	2.12	2	1.94	2	1.98	2	2.13	2	2.5
Pictured as Criminals	7	1.85	2	1.94	1	0.99	1	1.06	3	3.75
Glorifying Crime/ criminals	2	0.53	0	0	0	0	1	1.06	1	1.25
Cannot Judge	2	0.53	0	0	1	0.99	1	1.06	0	0
Violent/ Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	1	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.25
People Shown as Strong/ Powerful/ Sportive/ Fighting	1	0.26	1	0.97	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exposed Body/ Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of visuals	378	100.00	103	100.00	101	100.00	94	100.00	80	100.00

Table 4.7.5: Predominant contents and tone of pictures against gender identification (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Male		Female		Non-binary Other		Male-dominated Group		Female-dominated Group		Non-binary Other Dominated Group		Not Clear/ No people		Balanced group		Other	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	218	57.67	10	71.43	9	16.98	0	0	105	67.74	16	35.56	0	0	1	100	75	69.44	0	0
Promoting Gender Equality/ Challenging Stereotypes	103	27.25	0	0	43	81.13	0	0	23	14.84	17	37.78	0	0	0	0	20	18.52	0	0
Happy, Positive Images	11	2.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.94	6	13.33	0	0	0	0	2	1.85	0	0
Crying and Lamenting People	11	2.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3.23	2	4.44	0	0	0	0	4	3.7	0	0
People as Victims/Helpless/Weak/In Distress	10	2.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.87	1	2.22	0	0	0	0	3	2.78	0	0
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	9	2.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4.52	1	2.22	0	0	0	0	1	0.93	0	0
People in Outdoor Activities/Sports	8	2.12	1	7.14	1	1.89	0	0	1	0.65	1	2.22	0	0	0	0	4	3.7	0	0
Pictured as Criminals	7	1.85	1	7.14	1	1.89	0	0	4	2.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.93	0	0
Glorifying Crime/criminals	2	0.53	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	1	0.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannot Judge	2	0.53	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.93	0	0
Violent/Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	1	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People Shown as Strong/Powerful/Sportive/Fighting	1	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Specify in a comment)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exposed Body/Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of visuals	378	100.0	14	100.0	53	100.0	0	0.0	155	100.0	45	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	108	100.0	0	0.0

* Marking gender was not relevant for two of the visuals.

Section-5.1: Share and nature of the samples

Table 3.1.1: Total number of all stories and sampled stories in 34 slots

Media	Total number of slots	Total number of stories	Number of samples	Share of total samples (%)
jagonews24	16	1503	213	14.17
bdnews24	18	1173	153	13.04
total	34	2676	366	13.68

*As html for 8 slots were missing, we calculated the number of all stories from an average of these slots

Table 5.1.2: Average number of all stories per slot (34 slots)

Media	All stories	Slots	Average number of all stories per slot
jagonews24	1503	16	93.94
bdnews24	1173	18	65.17
total	2676	34	78.71

*As html for 8 slots were missing, we calculated the number of all stories from an average of these slots

Table 5.1.3: Comparison between total number of stories and sampled stories (21 days, 42 slots)

Media	Total Number of Slots	Total number of stories calculated from average	Total number of samples	Share of total samples (%)
jagonews24	21	1972.69	251	12.72
bdnews24	21	1368.50	165	12.06
Total	42	3341.1875	416	12.45

Note: The comparison had to be done by numbers of stories as word count for all stories were not possible. In order to gauge the size of sampled stories, we counted their words and put them by ranges only.

Table 5.1.4: Total number of samples by online portals

Media	Number of samples	Share of total samples (%)
jagonews24	251	60.34
bdnews24	165	39.66
Total	416	100.00

Table 5.1.5: Sample criteria (multiple answers)

Sample criteria	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	411	98.80	162	98.18	249	99.20
Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	5	1.20	3	1.82	2	0.80
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

* One story could fall into both criteria, but in fact every story was coded for only one criteria.

Table 5.1.6: Reach of the story

Reach of the story	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
One Woman or non-binary other	107	25.72	33	20.00	74	29.48
Group of women or non-binary other	46	11.06	26	15.76	20	7.97
Men/Both/Generalised	263	63.22	106	64.24	157	62.55
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.1.7: Reference to gender equality or human rights legislation/policy

Reference to Gender Equality or Human Rights	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	4	0.96	0	0.00	4	1.59
No	412	99.04	165	100.00	247	98.41
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Section-5.2: Categories and topics of stories

Table 5.2.1: Prevalence of subject categories (multiple answers)

Subject category	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	110	26.44	55	33.33	55	21.91
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/ Accidents	68	16.35	36	21.82	32	12.75
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	52	12.50	8	4.85	44	17.53
Media and Information	48	11.54	15	9.09	33	13.15
Sexual Crimes	36	8.65	18	10.91	18	7.17
Health	36	8.65	15	9.09	21	8.37
Education	26	6.25	10	6.06	16	6.37
Conflicts within Family	21	5.05	5	3.03	16	6.37
Law and Justice	19	4.57	10	6.06	9	3.59
Development	18	4.33	8	4.85	10	3.98
Macro Economy	17	4.09	5	3.03	12	4.78
Economic Activities	11	2.64	6	3.64	5	1.99
Security, Law and Order	10	2.4	5	3.03	5	1.99
Gender-based issues	9	2.16	4	2.42	5	1.99
Science, Achievements	5	1.2	1	0.61	4	1.59
Vulnerabilities and Rights	4	0.96	1	0.61	3	1.2
Other	2	0.48	0	0.00	2	0.8
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

* Stories could have been ranked up to three, if required. In most cases only one category (rank 1) was sufficient.

Table 5.2.2: Subject categories in rank 1

Subject category	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	92	22.12	44	26.67	48	19.12
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	60	14.42	32	19.39	28	11.16
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	49	11.78	7	4.24	42	16.73
Media and Information	47	11.3	15	9.09	32	12.75
Sexual Crimes	31	7.45	15	9.09	16	6.37
Health	29	6.97	11	6.67	18	7.17
Education	22	5.29	9	5.45	13	5.18
Conflicts within Family	19	4.57	4	2.42	15	5.98
Development	16	3.85	7	4.24	9	3.59
Macro Economy	14	3.37	5	3.03	9	3.59
Security, Law and Order	9	2.16	4	2.42	5	1.99
Economic Activities	7	1.68	3	1.82	4	1.59
Genderbased issues	7	1.68	4	2.42	3	1.2
Law and Justice	6	1.44	3	1.82	3	1.2
Science, Achievements	4	0.96	1	0.61	3	1.2
Vulnerabilities and Rights	3	0.72	1	0.61	2	0.8
Other	1	0.24	0	0	1	0.4
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.2.3: Top 10 most prevalent topics (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	69	16.59	31	18.79	38	15.14
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	46	11.06	15	9.09	31	12.35
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	32	7.69	13	7.88	19	7.57
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	28	6.73	3	1.82	25	9.96

Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in Remarks if the violence is dictated by fatwa	27	6.49	17	10.30	10	3.98
Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/ #Metoo/ Bullying/ Exploitation/ Blackmailing	23	5.53	13	7.88	10	3.98
Death and Injury in Accidents	20	4.81	15	9.09	5	1.99
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	18	4.33	11	6.67	7	2.79
Tartiery and Higher Education	16	3.85	9	5.45	7	2.79
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	16	3.85	7	4.24	9	3.59
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics

Table 5.2.4: Nineteen least prevalent topics (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Rape (Incest)	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Rape Attempt/Sexual Assault	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Rape and Other Forms of Sexual Violence (Children)	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Dowry Killing	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Dowry Physical and/or Psychological Violence	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Child Marriage/ Resistance to Child Marriage	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Other Epidemic, Virus, Contagions, Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis (Not COVId-19 or HIV/AIDS)	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Vocational Training	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Garment Industry: Wages, Working condition, Safety and Labour Issues Including Movement, Rights and Trade Unions; Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Garment Industry: Economic Situation, Market and Other Issues	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Migration and refugees	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Human rights	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Inequality in Personal Laws, Inheritance, Marriage, Custody	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Media Portrayal of Gender and Related Issues (Also as reflected in internet and social network)	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Climate Change and Global Warming	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40

Government's Development Policies, Strategies, Goals, Plans	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
NGO/CBO Initiatives	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Rural Roads and Infrastructure, Transport	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Science, Technology, Research, Innovation	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* There is no story in as many as fifty topics listed for coding.

Table for Nineteen least prevalent topics (multiple answers) (percentage by row) is not prepared as the total number of every row is 1.

Table 5.2.5: Rank 1 category of stories and sample criteria (multiple answers)

Category of stories	Total		Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY		Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	92	22.12	3	60.00	89	21.65
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	60	14.42	1	20.00	59	14.36
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	49	11.78	0	0.00	49	11.92
Media and Information	47	11.30	0	0.00	47	11.44
Sexual Crimes	31	7.45	0	0.00	31	7.54
Health	29	6.97	0	0.00	29	7.06
Education	22	5.29	0	0.00	22	5.35
Conflicts within Family	19	4.57	0	0.00	19	4.62
Development	16	3.85	0	0.00	16	3.89
Macro Economy	14	3.37	1	20.00	13	3.16
Security, Law and Order	9	2.16	0	0.00	9	2.19
Economic Activities	7	1.68	0	0.00	7	1.70
Genderbased issues	7	1.68	0	0.00	7	1.70
Law and Justice	6	1.44	0	0.00	6	1.46
Science, Achievements	4	0.96	0	0.00	4	0.97
Vulnerabilities and Rights	3	0.72	0	0.00	3	0.73
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	5	100.00	411	100.00

Table 5.2.6: Is the story related to Coronavirus?

Related to Coronavirus?	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	26	6.25	13	7.88	13	5.18
No	390	93.75	152	92.12	238	94.82
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.2.7: Rank 1 category of stories related to Coronavirus

Category	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Health	16	61.54
Education	4	15.38
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	3	11.54
Macro Economy	2	7.69
Politics and Governance	1	3.85
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	0	0.00
Media and Information	0	0.00
Sexual Crimes	0	0.00
Conflicts within Family	0	0.00
Development	0	0.00
Security, Law and Order	0	0.00
Genderbased issues	0	0.00
Economic Activities	0	0.00
Law and Justice	0	0.00
Science, Achievements	0	0.00
Vulnerabilities and Rights	0	0.00
Total number of stories related to Coronavirus	26	100.00

Table 5.2.8: Topic of stories related to Coronavirus

Topic	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	17	65.38
Tartiery and Higher Education	3	11.54
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	2	7.69
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	2	7.69
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	1	3.85
Fashion, Beauty Contest, Models	1	3.85
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	1	3.85
Economic Policy, Strategies, Budget, Modules, Taxes, and similar issues related to the state of the economy	1	3.85
Human rights	1	3.85
Total number of stories related to Coronavirus	26	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Section-5.3: Importance given to the sampled stories

Table 5.3.1: Samples in different slots

Slot	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Slot-1 (Morning)	231	55.53	89	53.94	142	56.57
Slot-2 (Late afternoon)	185	44.47	76	46.06	109	43.43
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.3.2: Samples in different layers (Eight slots missing)

Slot	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Layer 1	40	12.12	36	25.53	4	2.12
Layer 2	290	87.88	105	74.47	185	97.88
Total	330	100.00	141	100.00	189	100.00

Stories with teasers or texts on homepage was marked as Layer 1. Strictly speaking, no story begins on the homepage of an online poral. Stories with only headlines on homepage were marked as Layer 2. Strictly speaking, both types of stories are one click away from homepages. This layering however allows an idea of importance given to stories.

Table 5.3.3: Tab-wise distribution of sample stories

Tab	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National/Bangladesh	206	49.52	85	51.52	121	48.21
Culture, Entertainment	85	20.43	20	12.12	65	25.9
Politics	37	8.89	20	12.12	17	6.77
International	32	7.69	18	10.91	14	5.58
District/Country	20	4.81	10	6.06	10	3.98
Economy/Business	13	3.13	7	4.24	6	2.39
Sports	9	2.16	3	1.82	6	2.39
Others	8	1.92	0	0.00	8	3.19
Longreads/Specials	4	0.96	1	0.61	3	1.20
Environment	2	0.48	1	0.61	1	0.40
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.3.4: Share of top 21 topics in different tabs (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		National/ Bangladesh		District/ Country		International		Economy/ Business		Politics		Sports		Culture, Entertainment		Environment		Longreads/ Specials		others	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	69	16.59	25	12.14	4	20.00	1	3.13	1	7.69	34	91.89	0	0.00	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	37.50
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	46	11.06	3	1.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.11	42	49.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	32	7.69	19	9.22	1	5.00	5	15.63	0	0.00	3	8.11	1	11.11	2	2.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	28	6.73	3	1.46	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	24	28.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in Remarks if the violence is dictated by fatwa	27	6.49	22	10.68	1	5.00	2	6.25	0	0.00	1	2.70	0	0.00	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/Bullying/Exploitation/Blackmailing	23	5.53	7	3.40	2	10.00	2	6.25	0	0.00	8	21.62	0	0.00	3	3.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
Death and Injury in Accidents	20	4.81	16	7.77	3	15.00	1	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	18	4.33	9	4.37	0	0.00	6	18.75	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tartiery and Higher Education	16	3.85	13	6.31	0	0.00	1	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	16	3.85	8	3.88	2	10.00	1	3.13	0	0.00	1	2.70	0	0.00	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	37.50
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	12	2.88	10	4.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	25.00
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	12	2.88	2	0.97	2	10.00	1	3.13	0	0.00	3	8.11	0	0.00	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	37.50
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	11	2.64	8	3.88	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	11.11	1	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Topic	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fashion, Beauty Contest, Models	11	2.64	1	0.49	0	0.00	2	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	9.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	10	2.40	3	1.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	77.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Physical Violence Including Killing; by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	9	2.16	9	4.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery	9	2.16	5	2.43	0	0.00	1	3.13	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	8	1.92	8	3.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Environmental Pollution, Natural Resources and Sustainability,	8	1.92	2	0.97	2	10.00	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	7	1.68	1	0.49	0	0.00	1	3.13	5	38.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	7	1.68	6	2.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	206	100.00	20	100.00	32	100.00	13	100.00	37	100.00	9	100.00	85	100.00	2	100.00	4	100.00	8	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 5.3.5: Special treatment of stories (multiple answers)

Treatment	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Hero Image (large photo spanning the top)	368	88.46	151	91.52	217	86.45
Story with at least One Photograph	158	37.98	107	64.85	51	20.32
Hyperlinks Embedded	63	15.14	59	35.76	4	1.59
Video Embedded	21	5.05	5	3.03	16	6.37
Audio Embedded	13	3.13	2	1.21	11	4.38
Infographics/Illustrations Embedded	13	3.13	6	3.64	7	2.79
Interactive Elements	4	0.96	3	1.82	1	0.4
Multiple Special Treatment	53	12.74	21	12.73	32	12.75
No Special Treatment	5	1.20	3	1.82	2	0.80
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.3.6: Size of stories

Size of stories	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
0-250 Words	227	54.57	63	38.18	164	65.34
251-450 Words	110	26.44	49	29.70	61	24.30
451-650 Words	33	7.93	23	13.94	10	3.98
651-850 Words	19	4.57	13	7.88	6	2.39
901-1200 Words	10	2.40	6	3.64	4	1.59
Other/ Longer	17	4.09	11	6.67	6	2.39
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.3.7: Type of stories

Type	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Daily Events Report	212	50.96	77	46.67	135	53.78
Follow-up Report	130	31.25	64	38.79	66	26.29
Feature	32	7.69	6	3.64	26	10.36
Analysis/Opinion Report	16	3.85	7	4.24	9	3.59
News/Feature Interview	14	3.37	5	3.03	9	3.59
Standalone Photos/Visuals/Videos	6	1.44	3	1.82	3	1.20
In-depth Report	5	1.20	3	1.82	2	0.80
Standalone Infographics	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.40
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.3.8: Sample criteria of in-depth stories (multiple answers)

Sample criteria	No. of in-depth stories	Percent (%)
Created by women/non-binary gender and/or they are the subject of the story/have a clear presence or significant mention in it.	5	100.00
Women/Non-binary gender clearly stakeholders, but content does not include that perspective, nor their voices. —MISSED OPPORTUNITY	0	0.00
Total number of in-depth stories	5	100.00

* One story could fall into both criteria, but in fact every story was coded for only one criteria.

Table 5.3.9: Primary four types of story against different tabs

Page	Daily Events Report		Followup Report		Indepth Report		Feature	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National/ Bangladesh	111	52.36	72	55.38	3	60.00	3	9.38
Culture, Entertainment	32	15.09	22	16.92	0	0.00	27	84.38
Politics	21	9.91	13	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
International	15	7.08	10	7.69	1	20.00	1	3.13
District/ Country	11	5.19	6	4.62	0	0.00	0	0.00
Economy/ Business	9	4.25	1	0.77	1	20.00	0	0.00
Sports	7	3.30	2	1.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	4	1.89	4	3.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
Longreads/ Specials	1	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.13
Environment	1	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	212	100.00	130	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00

Table 5.3.10: Share of top 21 topics in different story-types (multiple answers)

Topic	Total		Daily Events Report		Follow-up Report		In-depth Report		Feature		Standalone Photos / Visuals/ Videos		Standalone Infographics		Analysis/ Opinion Report		News/ Feature Interview	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	69	16.59	43	20.28	19	14.62	1	20.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	100.00	4	25.00	0	0.00
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	46	11.06	23	10.85	7	5.38	0	0.00	13	40.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.25	2	14.29
Healthcare System: Medicine, Hygiene, Safety (not related to Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS)	32	7.69	13	6.13	15	11.54	0	0.00	1	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	12.50	1	7.14
Celebrity News (not Sports), Birth, Death, Marriage, Royalty, Scandals	28	6.73	13	6.13	11	8.46	0	0.00	3	9.38	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Topic																		
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in Remarks if the violence is dictated by fatwa	27	6.49	14	6.60	13	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/Bullying/ Exploitation/Blackmailing	23	5.53	5	2.36	16	12.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	12.50	0	0.00
Death and Injury in Accidents	20	4.81	13	6.13	6	4.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.14
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	18	4.33	13	6.13	4	3.08	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tartiery and Higher Education	16	3.85	11	5.19	3	2.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	14.29
Law and Justice System (Criminal and Civil cases)	16	3.85	0	0.00	15	11.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Literacy/Primary and Secondary Education	12	2.88	5	2.36	4	3.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	12.50	1	7.14
Women's Political Role, Participation, Women Candidates in Elections	12	2.88	9	4.25	3	2.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rape/Gangrape (Only)	11	2.64	2	0.94	9	6.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fashion, Beauty Contest, Models	11	2.64	1	0.47	1	0.77	0	0.00	9	28.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sports: Events, Players, Facilities, Training, Funding	10	2.40	6	2.83	4	3.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Physical Violence Including Killing; by Partner; for reasons not related to dowry	9	2.16	4	1.89	5	3.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery	9	2.16	2	0.94	7	5.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	8	1.92	7	3.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Environmental Pollution, Natural Resources and Sustainability,	8	1.92	3	1.42	1	0.77	0	0.00	1	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	21.43
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	7	1.68	4	1.89	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	12.50	0	0.00
Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	7	1.68	2	0.94	3	2.31	1	20.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	212	100.00	130	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00	6	100.00	1	100.00	16	100.00	14	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

Table 5.3.11: Topics covered by the five in-depth stories

Topics	Total Stories	Percentage (%)	Stories	In-depth Report Percentage (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	69	16.6	1	20.0
International and Regional Politics, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Treaties, Cooperation, Summit, UN-led Processes, Global Partnerships	18	4.3	1	20.0
National and International Trade, Trade deals, Markets	7	1.7	1	20.0
Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	7	1.7	1	20.0
Entrepreneurs, Business Ventures, Start-ups, Innovation	3	.7	1	20.0
Women's Participation in Economic Processes	2	.5	1	20.0
Total	416	100.0	5	100.0

Section-5.4: Gender sensitivity and journalistic quality

Table 5.4.1: Gender equality, stereotypes in stories (multiple answers)

Gender equality, stereotypes in stories	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	3	0.72	3	1.82	0	0.00
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	58	13.94	7	4.24	51	20.32
Clearly Promoting Inequality	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	25	6.01	5	3.03	20	7.97
Not clear	54	12.98	1	0.61	53	21.12
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	277	66.59	150	90.91	127	50.60
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.4.2: Gender equality, stereotypes in headlines (multiple answers)

Gender equality, stereotypes in headlines	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	3	0.72	3	1.82	0	0.00
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	31	7.45	4	2.42	27	10.76
Clearly Promoting Inequality	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	18	4.33	5	3.03	13	5.18
Not clear/Irrelevant	365	87.74	154	93.33	211	84.06
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.4.3: Gender equality, stereotypes in different type of stories (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Daily Events Report		Follow-up Report		In-depth Report		Feature		Standalone Photos / Visuals / Videos		Standalone Infographics		Analysis/ Opinion Report		News/ Feature Interview		Others	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	3	0.72	2	0.94	1	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	58	13.94	39	18.40	9	6.92	1	20.00	3	9.38	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	6.25	4	28.57	0	0.00
Clearly Promoting Inequality	1	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	25	6.01	11	5.19	7	5.38	0	0.00	7	21.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not clear	54	12.98	26	12.26	17	13.08	0	0.00	5	15.63	2	33.33	0	0.00	4	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	277	66.59	136	64.15	95	73.08	4	80.00	17	53.13	3	50.00	1	100.00	11	68.75	10	71.43	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	212	100.00	130	100.00	5	100.000	32	100.00	6	100.00	1	100.00	16	100.00	14	100.00	0	0.00

Table 5.4.4: Absolute protection of identities of victims/survivors in crimes covered by the Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000 (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	14	40.00	8	36.36	6	46.15
No	21	60.00	14	63.64	7	53.85
Photo	2	5.71	0	0.00	2	15.38
Dead	1	2.86	0	0.00	1	7.69
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	35	100.00	22	100.00	13	100.00

Note: The two photos were one of a dead victim of rape and one a burka-clad woman

Table 5.4.5: Absolute protection of identities of children in conflict with the law (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	2	50.00	0	0.00	2	66.67
No	2	50.00	1	100.00	1	33.33
Photo	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dead	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	4	100.00	1	100.00	3	100.00

Table 5.4.6: Protection of identities of persons accused of committing sexual violence (multiple answers)

Protection of identity	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	1	3.45	1	5.88	0	0.00
No	28	96.55	16	94.12	12	100.00
Photo	2	6.90	0	0.00	2	16.67
Dead	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of 'Yes' and 'No' stories	29	100.00	17	100.00	12	100.00

Table 5.4.7: Scanning the Language for Gender Sensitivity (multiple answers)

Language segment	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
A=1	8	1.92	5	3.03	3	1.20
B = 2	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
C = 3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
D = 4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
E = 5	2	0.48	0	0.00	2	0.80
F = 6	8	1.92	0	0.00	8	3.19
G = 7	29	6.97	29	17.58	0	0.00
H = 8	10	2.40	10	6.06	0	0.00
I = 9	10	2.40	2	1.21	8	3.19
Not Applicable	352	84.62	119	72.12	233	92.83
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

A = 1 (Story uses words or phrases with sexual innuendos: Raped/Rape Victim; Eve Teasing; Luscious; Glamorous; Buxom; Hot; Cleavage; Blonde Beauty; Dark Beauty; Flirt; Extramarital Affair; Having a Lover.

B = 2 Story uses stigmatising words or phrases: Immoral Relationship; Illicit Relationship; Whore; "Mother of three elopes with lover;" Prostitute.

C = 3 Story uses words or phrases as gendered insults/mud slinging/hints: Catty/Querulous/ Querulous Voice; Fiesty; Shrill; Sharp Tongue; Bitch; Vamp; Gold-Digger; Sugar Daddy; Sugar Baby/Girl; Lady Love.

D = 4 Story uses prejudicial, blaming, derogatory or condescending words or phrases in a gendered context: Lovely Wife; Little Lady; Better Half; Homely; Career Woman; Careerist.

E = 5 Story uses words or phrases to uphold or promote gender-defined roles: Matronly, Motherly; Mr and Mrs Chowdhury; Old Maid type; Housewife.

F = 6 Story uses words/phrases denoting 'female'/'women'/Hijra or 'third gender'/ or adds 'Lady/Woman' or 'Female' to gender-neutral words when it is contextually irrelevant. Example: Business woman, police woman, delivery woman, chairwoman, heroin, -Doctor, -Nurse, -voice artist, -singer, -politician, -engineer, -scientist, -artist, -architect, -leader, -activist, writer, -journalist, etc.

G = 7 Story uses words/phrases denoting 'male' or 'men' instead of gender-neutral words by default and when the context does not warrant it.: Businessman; Newsman; Policeman; Mailman; Chairman; Delivery man; Mankind; Man/men; best man for the job; Pronouns He/his; Hero.

H = 8 Story contains harmful, insensitive or negatively provocative unnecessary detailed description of events/crimes/people.

I = 9 Other words noted down as comments.

* Not Applicable is coded for the stories where there is no significant gender sensitive/insensitive word.

* The 10 entries in 'other' (I = 9) are specified as the following:

গৃহবধূ	সতিন
লেডি বাইকার	পরকীয়া প্রেমিকা
আবেদনময়ী, উষ্ণতা ছড়াচ্ছেন	পাষণ্ড স্বামী
সৎ মা, আপন মা	নারী মাদক কারবারি
মজলেন	মডেল কন্যা

Table 5.4.8: How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability? (multiple answers)

Story quality	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Clear, Complete, Logical, Well-organized	322	77.40	128	77.58	194	77.29
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	86	20.67	37	22.42	49	19.52
Impartial, Well-sourced, Well-established	261	62.74	55	33.33	206	82.07
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	124	29.81	88	53.33	36	14.34
Vague or generalized/ sweeping attribution	14	3.37	10	6.06	4	1.59
Supporting evidence cited, Adequate data used.	331	79.57	94	56.97	237	94.42
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	68	16.35	63	38.18	5	1.99
Language easy and flowing	354	85.10	147	89.09	207	82.47
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	43	10.34	8	4.85	35	13.94
Too short for assessment	12	2.88	4	2.42	8	3.19
Other	6	1.44	6	3.64	0	0.00
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.4.9: How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability?
(multiple answers) (negative indicators only)

Story quality	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	124	29.81	88	53.33	36	14.34
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	86	20.67	37	22.42	49	19.52
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	68	16.35	63	38.18	5	1.99
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	43	10.34	8	4.85	35	13.94
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	14	3.37	10	6.06	4	1.59
Total number of sampled stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.4.10: How does the story score in terms of clarity, sourcing, fairness and readability?
(multiple answers) (negative indicators only) (percentage by row)

Story quality	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
All essentially involved parties not covered, Right of reply not given	124	100.00	88	70.97	36	29.03
Has problems with clarity, Has information gaps, Not logical, Not Well-organized	86	100.00	37	43.02	49	56.98
Supporting evidence not cited, Adequate data not used.	68	100.00	63	92.65	5	7.35
Language difficult (Jargons/ Long complex sentences, Difficult words, Too many Numbers, Lacks in style and flow)	43	100.00	8	18.60	35	81.40
Vague or generalized/sweeping attribution	14	100.00	10	71.43	4	28.57
Total number of stories	416	100.00	165	39.66	251	60.34

Section-5.5: People in the story

Table 5.5.1: Gender of persons in the story

Gender of persons in the story	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Female	361	44.40	153	40.91	208	47.38
Male	450	55.35	219	58.56	231	52.62
Non-binary Other	1	0.12	1	0.27	0	0.00
Unknown	1	0.12	1	0.27	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	374	100.00	439	100.00

Table 5.5.2: Gender of persons in the story (at least one in a story)

Gender	Among all online media		Bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	287	78.85	117	80.69	170	77.63
At least one male	265	72.80	113	77.93	152	69.41
At least one non-binary other	1	0.27	1	0.69	0	0.00
At least one unknown	1	0.27	1	0.69	0	0.00
At least one person in a story	364	100.00	145	100.00	219	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male content creator

Table 5.5.2b: Share of stories with people by gender

Gender	Among all online media		Bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	287	68.99	117	70.91	170	77.63
At least one male	265	63.70	113	68.48	152	69.41
At least one non-binary other	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
At least one unknown	1	0.24	1	0.61	0	0.00
Stories with no person	52	12.50	20	12.12	32	14.61
Number of all stories	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories.

The same story could have at least one female and one male person

Table 5.5.3: Age of persons determined in the story

Age range	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
0-12	31	27.2	16	24.2	15	31.3
13-18	6	5.3	2	3.0	4	8.3
19-34	41	36.0	24	36.4	17	35.4
35-49	19	16.7	13	19.7	6	12.5
50-64	10	8.8	8	12.1	2	4.2
65-79	5	4.4	2	3.0	3	6.3
80 +	2	1.8	1	1.5	1	2.1
Total	114	100.0	66	100.0	48	100.0

* Age of other persons in the sample stories could not be determined.

Table 5.5.4: Age of persons determined in the story by gender identity

Age range	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
0-12	31	27.19	20	31.75	11	21.57
13-18	6	5.26	5	7.94	1	1.96
19-34	41	35.96	25	39.68	16	31.37
35-49	19	16.67	4	6.35	15	29.41
50-64	10	8.77	4	6.35	6	11.76
65-79	5	4.39	3	4.76	2	3.92
80 +	2	1.75	2	3.17	0	0.00
Total number of persons whose age could be determined	114	100.00	63	100.00	51	100.00

* There was no person of 'non-binary other' or unknown gender identity whose age could be determined.

Table 5.5.5: Occupation of persons in the story (multiple answers)

Occupation	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Politician	170	20.91	86	22.99	84	19.13
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional /(Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	154	18.94	45	12.03	109	24.83
Not stated	130	15.99	71	18.98	59	13.44
Minister, MP	55	6.77	35	9.36	20	4.56
Police, Military, Security Personnel	50	6.15	23	6.15	27	6.15
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	37	4.55	17	4.55	20	4.56
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	36	4.43	15	4.01	21	4.78
Child, Young Person*	36	4.43	21	5.61	15	3.42
Prime Minister	34	4.18	15	4.01	19	4.33
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	34	4.18	14	3.74	20	4.56
Student	29	3.57	14	3.74	15	3.42
Academician	27	3.32	19	5.08	8	1.82
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stock-broker	26	3.2	14	3.74	12	2.73
Doctor/ Health Specialist	11	1.35	6	1.6	5	1.14
Local Government Representative	9	1.11	3	0.8	6	1.37
Sportsperson/Athlete	9	1.11	3	0.8	6	1.37
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	6	0.74	1	0.27	5	1.14
Media Professional / Journalist/ Reporters/ Photo Journalist/Visual Journalist/ Desk people/ Anchor/ presenter /	6	0.74	3	0.8	3	0.68
Garment Worker	6	0.74	6	1.6	0	0
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	6	0.74	4	1.07	2	0.46
Teacher	6	0.74	2	0.53	4	0.91
Business Forum Leader	5	0.62	2	0.53	3	0.68
Homemaker; Works in Home*	5	0.62	2	0.53	3	0.68
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	4	0.49	0	0	4	0.91
Other Private Sector Non-management Employee	3	0.37	2	0.53	1	0.23
Retiree/ Pensioner	3	0.37	1	0.27	2	0.46
Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	2	0.25	0	0	2	0.46
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	1	0.12	0	0	1	0.23
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Owner-editor	1	0.12	0	0	1	0.23
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	1	0.12	0	0	1	0.23
Others	1	0.12	1	0.27	0	0
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	374	100.00	439	100.00

Table 5.5.6: Occupation of persons in the story by gender identity (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Occupation	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Politician	170	100.00	78	45.88	92	54.12	0	0.00	0	0.00
Entertainment Media Executive/ Professional /(Celebrity, Actor, Model and Other Performing Artist)	154	100.00	94	61.04	60	38.96	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not stated	130	100.00	79	60.77	51	39.23	0	0.00	0	0.00
Minister, MP	55	100.00	8	14.55	47	85.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
Police, Military, Security Personnel	50	100.00	2	4.00	48	96.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Government Official/ Public Servant/ Spokesperson	37	100.00	6	16.22	30	81.08	0	0.00	1	2.70
Judge/Lawyer/Magistrate/Other Legal Professional	36	100.00	14	38.89	22	61.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Child, Young Person*	36	100.00	21	58.33	15	41.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Prime Minister	34	100.00	33	97.06	1	2.94	0	0.00	0	0.00
Criminal/Suspect/Jailed/ *	34	100.00	4	11.76	30	88.24	0	0.00	0	0.00
Student	29	100.00	24	82.76	5	17.24	0	0.00	0	0.00
Academician	27	100.00	5	18.52	22	81.48	0	0.00	0	0.00
Business Person/ Business Owner/ Executive/ Manager/ Stock-broker	26	100.00	1	3.85	25	96.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
Doctor/ Health Specialist	11	100.00	3	27.27	8	72.73	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sportsperson/Athlete	9	100.00	5	55.56	4	44.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Local Government Representative	9	100.00	3	33.33	5	55.56	1	11.11	0	0.00
Rights Activist/Trade Union/ Advocate in Civil Society Organization	6	100.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Media Professional / Journalist/ Reporters/ Photo Journalist/Visual Journalist/ Desk people/ Anchor/ presenter	6	100.00	2	33.33	4	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Garment Worker	6	100.00	2	33.33	4	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Factory Worker/ Trade Person Artisan/ Labourer	6	100.00	2	33.33	4	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Teacher	6	100.00	3	50.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Homemaker; Works in Home*	5	100.00	4	80.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Business Forum Leader	5	100.00	1	20.00	4	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
NGO/ CBO Organizer/Worker	4	100.00	2	50.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Private Sector Non-management Employee	3	100.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Retiree/ Pensioner	3	100.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00

Small and Landless Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cottage/SM Entrepreneur	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editors/ News or Content Manager/ Media Owners/ Owner-editor	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Big and Medium Farmer (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry)	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others (Explain as a comment)	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nurse and Paramedic	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Health and Family Planning Fieldworker	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Social Worker, Childcare Worker, Community Worker	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Development/ Technical Expert	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Royalty/ Monarch/ Deposed Monarch	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Employee in News and Entertainment Media	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Science and Technological Professional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Land and Agricultural Labourer (Including Mining, Fishing/Fisheries, Forestry)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sex Worker	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Religious figure	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unemployed	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	361	44.40	450	55.35	1	0.12	1	0.12

Table 5.5.7: Role of persons in the story (multiple answers)

Role	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Subject	593	72.94	267	71.39	326	74.26
Spokesperson	123	15.13	55	14.71	68	15.49
Expert or Commentator	57	7.01	33	8.82	24	5.47
Personal Experience	41	5.04	18	4.81	23	5.24
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	7	0.86	6	1.6	1	0.23
Eyewitness	1	0.12	0	0	1	0.23
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	374	100.00	439	100.00

Table 5.5.8: Role of persons in the story by gender (multiple answers)

Role of persons in the story	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Subject	593	72.94	312	86.43	280	62.22	1	100.00	0	0.00
Spokesperson	123	15.13	13	3.60	109	24.22	0	0.00	1	100.00
Expert or Commentator	57	7.01	17	4.71	40	8.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
Personal Experience	41	5.04	21	5.82	20	4.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	7	0.86	0	0.00	7	1.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
Eyewitness	1	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00
In Video Only	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Do not Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Popular Opinion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned, Incidental Presence	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
In Image Only	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	361	100.00	450	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00

Table 5.5.8b. Role of persons in the story by gender (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Role of persons in the story	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Subject	593	100.00	312	52.61	280	47.22	1	0.17	0	0.00
Spokesperson	123	100.00	13	10.57	109	88.62	0	0.00	1	0.81
Expert or Commentator	57	100.00	17	29.82	40	70.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Personal Experience	41	100.00	21	51.22	20	48.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
Local Resident, Neighbour, Villagers, Townspeople, Slum-dweller—as informed people	7	100.00	0	0.00	7	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Eyewitness	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
In Video Only	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

	Total		bdnews24			jagonews24	
Do not Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Popular Opinion	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Minimally or Scarcely Mentioned, Incidental Presence	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
In Image Only	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	361	44.40	450	55.35	1	0.12	1	0.12

Table 5.5.9: How the persons are clearly being presented in the story? (Multiple answers)

How the persons are clearly being presented	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Directly or indirectly Quoted	408	50.18	171	45.72	237	53.99
Portrayed as Victim	151	18.57	97	25.94	54	12.3
Portrayed as Criminal	112	13.78	53	14.17	59	13.44
Photo—Mid Shots	98	12.05	14	3.74	84	19.13
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	62	7.63	28	7.49	34	7.74
Portrayed as Vulnerable	25	3.08	7	1.87	18	4.1
No Notable Feature in Presentation	11	1.35	9	2.41	2	0.46
Photo—Portrait	7	0.86	0	0	7	1.59
Photo—Full Body	7	0.86	4	1.07	3	0.68
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	5	0.62	2	0.53	3	0.68
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	4	0.49	0	0	4	0.91
Too Short for Assessment	4	0.49	0	0	4	0.91
Portrayed as Survivor	2	0.25	1	0.27	1	0.23
Portrayed as Knower	1	0.12	0	0	1	0.23
Portrayed as Mother	1	0.12	0	0	1	0.23
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	374	100.00	439	100.00

Table 5.5.10: How the persons are clearly being presented by gender (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

How the persons are clearly being presented?	Total		Female		Male		Nonbinary Other		Unknown	
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)	No. of persons	Percent (%)
Directly or indirectly Quoted	408	100.00	138	33.82	269	65.93	0	0.00	1	0.25
Portrayed as Victim	151	100.00	106	70.20	45	29.80	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Criminal	112	100.00	32	28.57	80	71.43	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photo—Mid Shots	98	100.00	58	59.18	40	40.82	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Leader / Achiever	62	100.00	42	67.74	19	30.65	1	1.61	0	0.00
Portrayed as Vulnerable	25	100.00	23	92.00	2	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No Notable Feature in Presentation	11	100.00	5	45.45	6	54.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photo—Portrait	7	100.00	4	57.14	3	42.86	0	0.00	0	0.00
Photo—Full Body	7	100.00	4	57.14	3	42.86	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Strong/Morally Positive/Positive Role Model	5	100.00	3	60.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Morally Negative, Negative Role Model	4	100.00	1	25.00	3	75.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Too Short for Assessment	4	100.00	2	50.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Survivor	2	100.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Knower	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Mother	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Video Images	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed as Caregiver	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portrayed Sexually / as Sexual Object	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Type of Clothing Mentioned (without contextual relevance)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Age Clearly Highlighted or Explicitly mentioned (when it is contextually irrelevant)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mentioned by Family Relation Irrelevantly, Exclusively and Explicitly.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Disclosure of Identity which might Clearly Cause Social Stigma or Other Risks	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of persons in the stories	813	100.00	361	44.40	450	55.35	1	0.12	1	0.12

Table 5.5.11: People appeared only as an appended list of names/designations

Appended list of names / designations	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)	No. of lists	Percent (%)
Overwhelmingly Female	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Overwhelmingly Male	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Overwhelmingly Non-binary Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Balanced group	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not Clear	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00

Section-5.6: Byline journalists and story credits

Table 5.6.1: Gender of content creators (for byline credits only)

Gender of content creators	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Female	3	6.82	3	13.64	0	0.00
Male	41	93.18	19	86.36	22	100.00
Non-binary Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	44	100.00	22	100.00	22	100.00

Table 5.6.2: Gender of content creators (at least one in a story)

Gender	Among all online media		Bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	3	7.14	3	15.00	0	0.00
At least one male	39	92.86	17	85.00	22	100.00

At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
At least one byline creator in a story	42	100.00	20	100.00	22	100.00

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male content creator

Table 5.6.2b: Share of stories by Gender of content creators

Gender	Among all online media		Bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
At least one female	3	0.72	3	1.818	0	0
At least one male	39	9.38	17	10.30	22	8.76
At least one non-binary other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
At least one unknown	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Stories with no byline	374	89.90	145	87.88	229	91.24
Number of all stories	416	100.00	165	100.000	251	100

* Data in the table denote number of stories. The same story could have at least one female and one male content creator

Table 5.6.3: What role in creating the story (for byline credits only) (multiple answers)

Role in creating story	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter	41	93.18	22	100.00	19	86.36
Photographer/Cameraperson	3	6.82	0	0.00	3	13.64
Total number of byline creators	44	100.00	22	100.00	22	100.00

Table 5.6.4: Role of byline content creators by gender (multiple answers)

Role	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter	41	93.18	3	100.00	38	92.68
Photographer/ Cameraperson	3	6.82	0	0.00	3	7.32
Graphic Designer/ Artist	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editor/ Rewriter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Video Editor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Voice/ Scriptreader	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline creators	44	100.00	3	100.00	41	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table / Req 3.6.4b. Role of byline content creators by gender (multiple answers) (percentage by row)

Role	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Reporter	41	100.00	3	7.32	38	92.68
Photographer/ Cameraperson	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
Graphic Designer/ Artist	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Editor/ Rewriter	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Video Editor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Voice/ Scriptreader	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	44	100.00	3	6.82	41	93.18

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 5.6.5: Scope of stories

Scope	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
National	263	63.22	103	62.42	160	63.75
Local	72	17.31	32	19.39	40	15.94
Regional/Sub-regional	46	11.06	15	9.09	31	12.35
International	35	8.41	15	9.09	20	7.97
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.6.6: Gender of byline content creators and scope of stories

Scope of stories	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Local	5	11.36	1	33.33	4	9.76
National	38	86.36	2	66.67	36	87.80
Regional/Sub-regional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
International	1	2.27	0	0.00	1	2.44
Total number of byline creators	44	100.00	3	100.00	41	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 5.6.7: Gender of byline content creators and scope of stories

Scope of stories	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Local	5	100.00	1	20.00	4	80.00
National	38	100.00	2	5.26	36	94.74
Regional/Sub-regional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
International	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Total number of byline creators	44	100.00	3	6.82	41	93.18

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 5.6.8: Story credit (multiple answers)

Story credit	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)	No. of credits	Percent (%)
Staff Reporter	186	43.97	74	44.31	112	43.75
District Correspondent	88	20.8	37	22.16	51	19.92
Desk Compilation/ Report	75	17.73	24	14.37	51	19.92
Byline	44	10.4	22	13.17	22	8.59
Special Correspondent	12	2.84	0	0	12	4.69
Staff Photojournalist/ Cameraperson/ Artist	11	2.6	7	4.19	4	1.56
Wire services (News Agency)/ Other Media	6	1.42	3	1.8	3	1.17
Other	1	0.24	0	0	1	0.39
Total number of story credits	423	100.00	167	100.00	256	100.00

Table 5.6.9: Gender of byline content creators and scope of stories by online media

Scope of stories	bdnews24						jagonews24					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National	19	86.36	2	66.67	17	89.47	19	86.36	0	0.00	19	86.36
Local (District)	3	13.64	1	33.33	2	10.53	2	9.09	0	0.00	2	9.09
International	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	4.55
Regional/Subregional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline credits	22	100.00	3	100.00	19	100.00	22	100.00	0	0.00	22	100.00

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 5.6.10: Gender of byline content creators and rank 1 category of stories (percentage by row)

Category	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Politics and Governance	15	100.00	1	6.67	14	93.33
Sexual Crimes	9	100.00	0	0.00	9	100.00
Crime/ Violence/ Antisocial Activites/Accidents	5	100.00	0	0.00	5	100.00
Development	4	100.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
Conflicts within Family	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Law and Justice	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Economic Activities	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
Celebrity, Sports, Lifestyle	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Health	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
Education	1	100.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
Macro Economy	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Genderbased issues	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Security, Law and Order	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Science, Achievements	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vulnerabilities and Rights	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Media and Information	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of byline creators	44	100.00	3	6.82	41	93.18

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

Table 5.6.11: Top 11 topic of stories and gender of byline content creators (multiple answers)

Topic of stories	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
National and Local Politics, Elections, Peace and Conflict, Negotiations, Cooperation, Partnerships	11	25.00	0	0.00	11	26.83
Entertainment, Cinema, Theater, Television; Performing Arts (Music, Dance, Acting and others	6	13.64	0	0.00	6	14.63
Sexual Harassment/ 'SHLILOTAHANI'/#Metoo/Bullying/Exploitation/Blackmailing	4	9.09	0	0.00	4	9.76
Physical violence including murder (outside the family and not for dowry) Note down in Remarks if the violence is dictated by fatwa	3	6.82	0	0.00	3	7.32
Environmental Pollution, Natural Resources and Sustainability,	3	6.82	0	0.00	3	7.32
Drug Abuse/Related Problems	3	6.82	0	0.00	3	7.32
Death and Injury in Accidents	2	4.55	0	0.00	2	4.88
Financial Corruption (In government, business, NGO sectors) and Bribery	2	4.55	1	33.33	1	2.44
Liberation War/Muktijoddha/War crimes	2	4.55	0	0.00	2	4.88
Bad governance: Inefficiency and Negligence	2	4.55	0	0.00	2	4.88
Juvenile Justice and Courts	2	4.55	0	0.00	2	4.88
Total number of byline creators	44	100.00	3	100.00	41	100.00

* Stories could have been coded up to three topics.

* The other two topic covered by women are tertiary and higher education, and reproductive health and healthcare system.

* There was no content creator of non-binary other or unknown gender identity.

*The same story could be marked repeatedly because of response from both male and female

Table 5.6.12: Gender equality, stereotypes by gender of byline content creators (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Female		Male	
	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)	No. of creators	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clearly Challenging Stereotypes	8	18.2%	0	0.0%	8	19.5%
Clearly Promoting Inequality	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clearly Strengthening Stereotypes	2	4.5%	0	0.0%	2	4.9%
Not clear	6	13.6%	0	0.0%	6	14.6%
Too Short for Assessment/Irrelevant	28	63.6%	3	100.0%	25	61.0%
Total number of byline creators	44	100.0%	3	100.0%	41	100.0%

Section-5.7: What visuals show

Table 3.7.1: Is there any photo/illustration/graphics/footage?

Is there any photo/ illustration/ graphics/ footage	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)	No. of stories	Percent (%)
Yes	412	99.04	163	98.79	249	99.20
No	4	0.96	2	1.21	2	0.80
Total	416	100.00	165	100.00	251	100.00

Table 5.7.2: Number of photograph or Illustration/Graphics

Item	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Photographs	562	93.82	245	94.96	317	92.96
Illustration/Graphics	13	2.17	5	1.94	8	2.35
Videos	24	4.01	8	3.10	16	4.69
Total	599	100.00	258	100.00	341	100.00

Table 5.7.3: Gender of persons or groups in photo or Illustrations/Graphics

Gender of persons or groups	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Female	73	12.19	38	14.73	35	10.26
Male	185	30.88	66	25.58	119	34.90
Non-binary Other	1	0.17	1	0.39	0	0.00
Female-dominated Group	121	20.20	67	25.97	54	15.84
Male-dominated Group	101	16.86	42	16.28	59	17.30
Non-binary Other Dominated Group	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Balanced Group	58	9.68	27	10.47	31	9.09
Not Clear/No people	60	10.02	17	6.59	43	12.61
Total	599	100.00	258	100.00	341	100.00

Table 5.7.4: Predominant contents and tone of pictures (multiple answers)

Predominant contents and tone of pictures	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	193	32.22	92	35.66	101	29.62
Mid Shot	82	13.69	23	8.91	59	17.3
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	73	12.19	20	7.75	53	15.54
People in Outdoor Activities/ Sports	66	11.02	42	16.28	24	7.04
Happy, Positive Images	59	9.85	22	8.53	37	10.85
People Shown as Strong/ Powerful/ Sportive/ Fighting/ Resisting (Mention in General Comments if PM)	47	7.85	6	2.33	41	12.02
People as Victims/ Helpless/ Weak/ In Distress	46	7.68	17	6.59	29	8.5
Pictured as Criminals	27	4.51	15	5.81	12	3.52
Violent/ Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	23	3.84	14	5.43	9	2.64
Exposed Body/ Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	16	2.67	0	0	16	4.69
Crying and Lamenting People	12	2	8	3.1	4	1.17
Full Body	10	1.67	4	1.55	6	1.76
Portraits	5	0.83	0	0	5	1.47
Promoting Gender Equality/ Challenging Stereotypes	2	0.33	0	0	2	0.59
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	1	0.17	1	0.39	0	0
Total number of visuals	599	100.00	258	100.00	341	100.00

Table 5.7.5: Predominant contents and tone of pictures against gender identification (multiple answers)

Gender Equality, Stereotypes	Total		Male		Female		Non-binary Other		Male-dominated Group		Female-dominated Group		Non-binary Other Dominated Group		Not Clear/No people		Balanced group	
	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)	No. of visuals	Percent (%)
Neutral Tone / No Notable Elements	193	32.22	24	32.88	25	13.51	0	0.00	47	38.84	29	28.71	0	0.00	47	81.03	21	35.00
Mid Shot	82	13.69	19	26.03	33	17.84	0	0.00	12	9.92	10	9.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	13.33
Ornamental, Dressed-up, Decorative, Feel-good Images	73	12.19	2	2.74	56	30.27	0	0.00	1	0.83	5	4.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	15.00
People in Outdoor Activities/Sports	66	11.02	7	9.59	4	2.16	0	0.00	26	21.49	29	28.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Happy, Positive Images	59	9.85	6	8.22	26	14.05	1	100.00	4	3.31	6	5.94	0	0.00	1	1.72	15	25.00

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Category	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
People Shown as Strong/Powerful/Sportive/Fighting/ Resisting (Mention in General Comments if PM)	47	7.85	3	4.11	12	6.49	0	0.00	17	14.05	11	10.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	6.67
People as Victims/Helpless/Weak/In Distress	46	7.68	6	8.22	19	10.27	0	0.00	7	5.79	12	11.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.33
Pictured as Criminals	27	4.51	9	12.33	3	1.62	0	0.00	12	9.92	2	1.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.67
Violent/Traumatic Images; Dead Bodies; Blood	23	3.84	0	0.00	4	2.16	0	0.00	6	4.96	3	2.97	0	0.00	10	17.24	0	0.00
Exposed Body/Images of Physical Intimacy/ Sexually Provocative Images	16	2.67	0	0.00	10	5.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	10.00
Crying and Lamenting People	12	2.00	0	0.00	5	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	6.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Full Body	10	1.67	3	4.11	2	1.08	0	0.00	2	1.65	2	1.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.67
Portraits	5	0.83	1	1.37	2	1.08	0	0.00	1	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.67
Promoting Gender Equality/Challenging Stereotypes	2	0.33	0	0.00	1	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.67
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Images not Relevant to nor Mentioned in the story	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Glorifying Crime/criminals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cannot Judge	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total number of visuals	599	100.00	73	100.00	185	100.00	1	100.00	121	100.00	101	100.00	0	0.00	58	100.00	60	100.00

Table 5.7.6: Gender equality/ stereotypes in photo caption

Gender equality/ stereotypes in photo caption	Total		bdnews24		jagonews24	
	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)	No. of captions	Percent (%)
Clearly Promoting Equality/ Challenging Stereotypes	20	13.70	14	12.50	6	17.65
Clearly Promoting Inequality/ Stereotypes	17	11.64	14	12.50	3	8.82
Not clear/Not Relevant	109	74.66	84	75.00	25	73.53
Total	146	100.00	112	100.00	34	100.00

* Many photographs have been published without any caption.

Annex 6

Table: In-house policies with gender-related components (Media survey for GMR)

Sl.	Organizational and content both	Written documents	Organizational policies	Content-related guidelines in practice on gender issues	Complaints redress committee on sexual harassment and abuse as per the High Court's 2009 Guidelines
1.	Prothom Alo	Prothom Alo	Prothom Alo	Prothom Alo	
2.	Dhaka Tribune	Dhaka Tribune	Dhaka Tribune	Dhaka Tribune	Dhaka Tribune
3.	New Age	New Age	New Age	New Age	New Age
4.	Bangladesh Television	Bangladesh Television	Bangladesh Television	Bangladesh Television	Bangladesh Television
5.	ATN news		ATN news	ATN news	
6.	Maasranga		Maasranga	Maasranga	
7.	News 24		News 24	News 24	
8.	Bangla Tribune		Bangla Tribune	Bangla Tribune	Bangla Tribune (informal)
9.		Dhaka FM		Dhaka FM	Dhaka FM
10.			Ekattor		Ekattor
11.			Independent		Independent
12.			Samakal		
13.			Ittefaq		
14.			Purbokone		
15.				Gramer Kagoj	
16.			Kaler Kantho		
17.			*Channel 24**		
18.			*ABC Radio***		

* *Channel 24* has policies for maternity leave, no gender bias in assigning jobs, and transportation services for women working on night shifts. It said it has editorial policy, ethical codes and other such policies but did not mention if these have gender-related clauses.

** *ABC Radio* has maternity leave policies. It did not mention having any other policies or content-related guidelines, but said followed the guidelines of its sister concern *Prothom Alo*.

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