# JOURNALISTIC PRACTICES
## ON CHILD PROTECTION
### ISSUES IN JORDAN

## ASSESSMENT REPORT

*December, 2016*
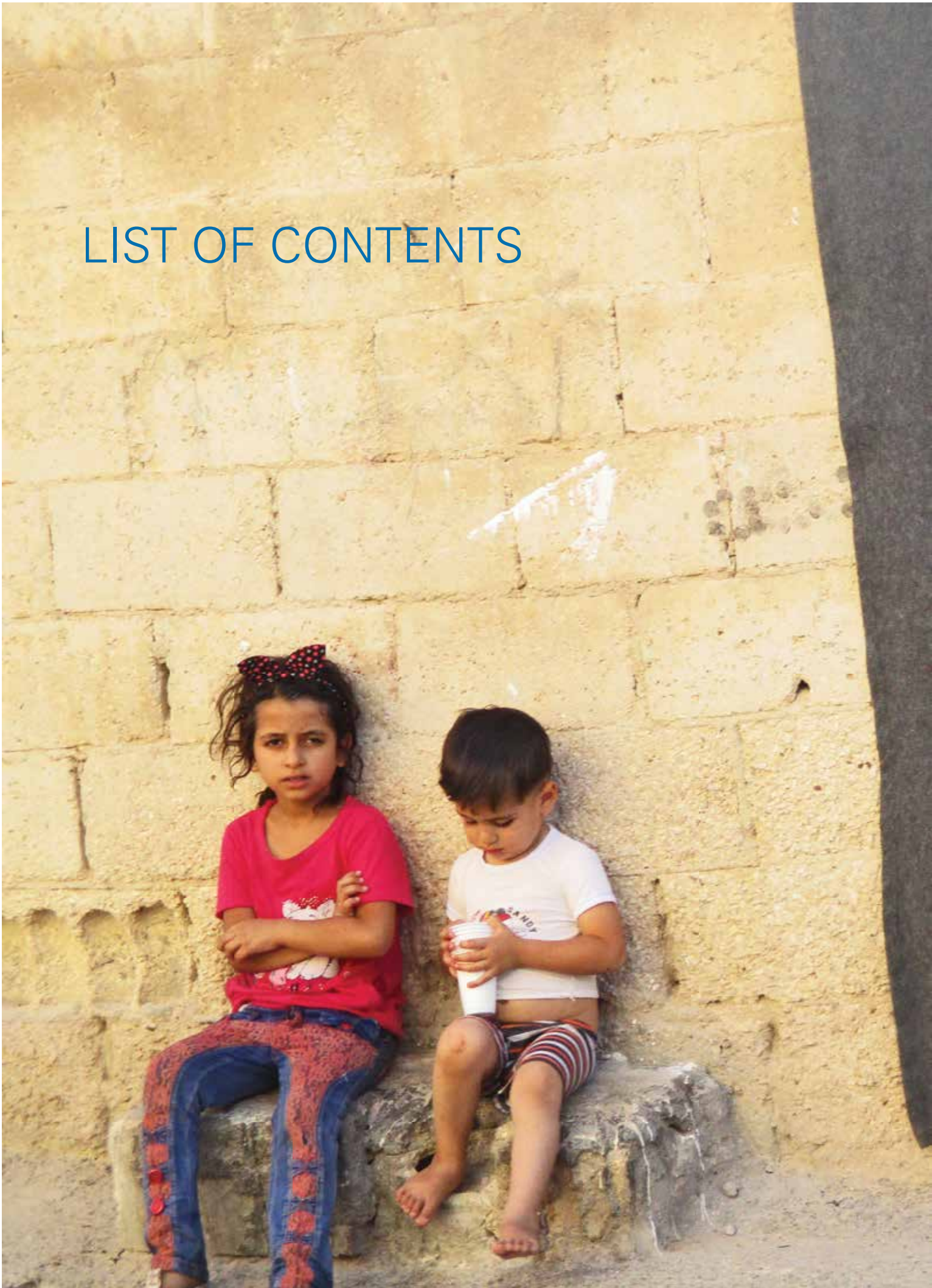
# JOURNALISTIC PRACTICES
## ON CHILD PROTECTION
ISSUES IN JORDAN

ASSESSMENT REPORT

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# FOREWORD

Today all different forms of media outlets have a significant role that influences our lives and that of our children. Indeed, the spread of electronic and digital media outlets contributed to increasing access to information and digital content at a quick unprecedented pace. Media, therefore, has become a tool that raises societal awareness, forms the public opinion, and advocates for many issues, be it social, child-related, or the protection thereof.

Considering the role of the media as an essential partner that can reach out to the different groups in the society, and as a creator of an environment of communication and participation among all parties: institutions and individuals., this analytical report examines the media personnel's ability to address the issue of child protection from violence. The report examines the opinions of a sample of journalists on the content on child protection issues. It also provides a set of recommendations proposed by journalists that would help improving the methods of professionally addressing child protection issues. The recommendations also stress the importance of building journalists' capacities, skills and knowledge. They also highlight the critical need for developing a set of guidelines and ethical standards that ensures observance of the rights of the child.

The report comes within the framework of the National Council for family affairs' endeavour in collaboration with UNICEF to implement programs and activities that target the issues of the child, catering, and protecting them from all dangers and threats. The report also translates the instructions of her Majesty Queen Rania Al Abdullah, the chair of the board of trustees on family affairs, on giving significant attention for childhood as investing in this age group is in fact an investment for the future.

Finally, the National Council for family affairs and UNICEF extend their thanks and appreciation to all who contributed to the production of this report. We truly hope that it will add value to the field of child protection in the media. We look forward to having our recommendations translated into action in order to achieve and child-friendly media.

**Fadel Mohammad Al Hmoud**
The Secretary General of
The National Centre for Family Affairs

**Robert Jenkins**
The representative of UNICEF

# SUMMARY
# FINDINGS

## Capacity Challenges - Summary Findings

### Attitude towards certain child protection issues

**31**%

**28**% **33**%
Female  Male

Never or rarely reported on **violence against children**

**70**%

**67**% **74**%
Female  Male

Filed at least **one story on children** in past one month

Never or rarely covered **social issues** in reporting

**3**%

**4**% **2**%
Female  Male
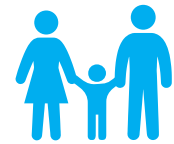
### Attitude towards certain social and child protection issues

**15**%

**9**% **20**%
Female  Male

Tend to agree that **a person who commits rape should not be punished** if he agrees to marry the girl he abused
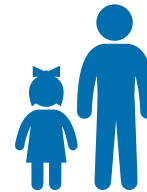
**12**%

**13**% **12**%
Female  Male

Tend to agree that **a girl may be married off at an early age that is 15** if it ensures her security and well being

**12**%

**10**% **13**%
Female  Male

Tend to agree that a person **should not be punished harshly** if the girl he abused is of immoral character

**16**%

**9**% **22**%
Female  Male

Tend to agree that **a teacher has the right to use physical violence against bullies** who are difficult to control

Tend to agree that it is **OK for parents to discipline their children with physical punishment**

**24**%

**17**% **31**%
Female  Male

**47**%

**45**% **49**%
Female  Male

Tend to agree that **unattended street children are picked up** until they are bailed out by their parents/guardians

**24**%

**25**% **24**%
Female  Male

Tend to agree that it is **ok for children** under the age of 14 **to be in paid labor**, under extreme poverty

**17**%

**2**% Female    **31**% Male

**Never preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of victims**

**19**%

**23**% Female    **16**% Male
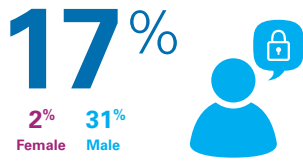
Who **interview** women and children **in state of distress**

**Never obtain informed consent** and assent before interviewing women/children

**16**%

**18**% Female    **15**% Male

**7**%

**7**% Female    **7**% Male
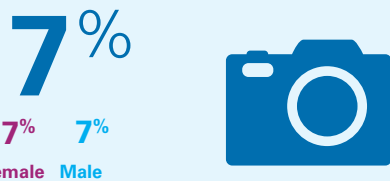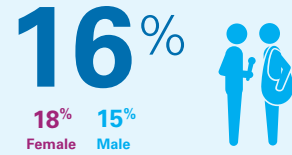
Never obtain permission for **taking pictures or making video** or voice recording
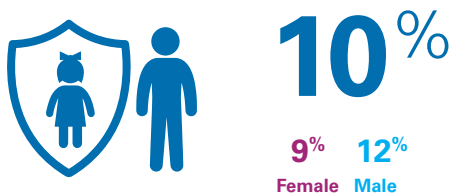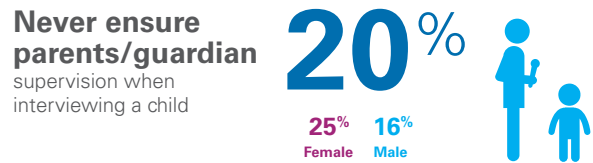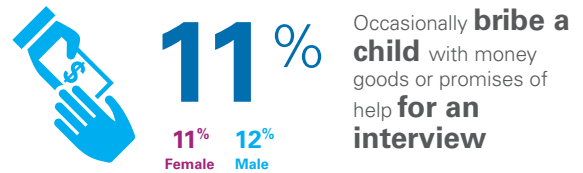
**11**%

**11**% Female    **12**% Male

Occasionally **bribe a child** with money goods or promises of help **for an interview**

**Never ensure parents/guardian** supervision when interviewing a child

**20**%

**25**% Female    **16**% Male

**10**%

**9**% Female    **12**% Male

Never change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child **victim of sexual abuse** or exploitation

**12**%

**12**% Female    **12**% Male

Never change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child **perpetrator of sexual abuse** or exploitation

**4**%

**5**% Female    **3**% Male

Never keep the best **interest of the child and women** a primary consideration

Never make certain that children are comfortable and able to tell their **story without pressure**

**4**%

**4**% Female    **5**% Male

**37**%

**30**% Female    **44**% Male
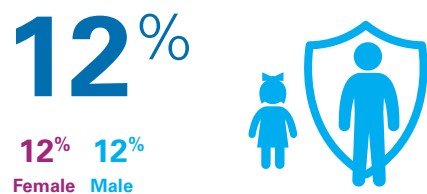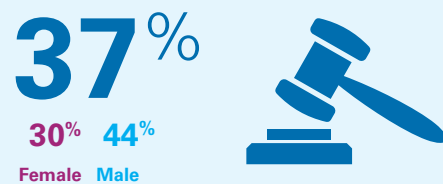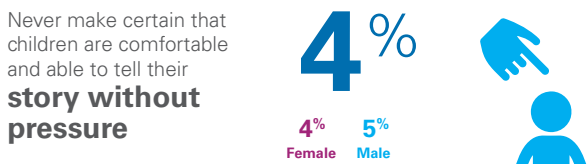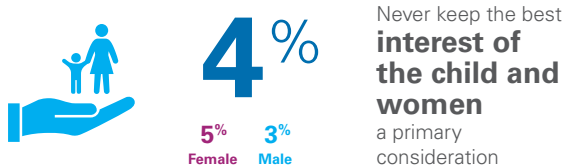
Tend to agree that only parents are the best judges of the best interest of their children

## Respondents who reported having poor/unsatisfactory knowledge on certain child protection issues and related legislations

**27%**
31% Female  22% Male
**Child trafficing**

**10%**
11% Female  9% Male
**Child labor**, and its worst forms

**39%**
41% Female  36% Male
**Juvenile justice**

**58%**
61% Female  54% Male
**Children in armed forces**

**18%** **Sexual violence against children**
20% Female  16% Male
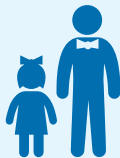
**27%** **Children with disabilities**
27% Female  26% Male

**17%** **Corporal punishment**
16% Female  18% Male

**15%** **Child marriage**
15% Female  16% Male
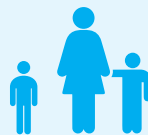
**27%** **Discrimination against children**
29% Female  26% Male

**30%**
33% Female  28% Male
**ILO conventions 138 and 182**

**36%**
42% Female  30% Male
**Human trafficking act**

**36**%
40% Female    32% Male

**The Juvenile Act**

**49**%
50% Female    48% Male

**Children's rights bill (proposed)**

**43**%
43% Female    43% Male

**Domestic violence bill (proposed)**

**23**%
23% Female    23% Male

**Convention on the rights of the child**

**32**%
39% Female    25% Male

**Penal code,** provisions related to children

**23**%
30% Female    16% Male

**The labor code**

**24**%
26% Female    22% Male

**Jordan nationality law**

## Status of trainings and rewards received

**49**%
49% Female    49% Male

**Don't have any formal education in journalism**

**18**%
26% Female    10% Male

**Rated themselves as poor in data journalism**

**52**%
55% Female    48% Male

**Never rewarded by their organization**

**24**%
35% Female    13% Male

**Don't aspire for any journalists' awards**

**50%**
**64%** Female    **36%** Male
Received only one training in past three years

**50%**
**57%** Female    **43%** Male
Who thinks that the trainings they received were not helpful at all

**9%**
**11%** Female    **8%** Male
Don't have any specialized training in journalism

**34%**
**39%** Female    **30%** Male
Whose news organization never arranged training

## State of news media in Jordan

**22%**
**22%** Female    **22%** Male
**Child protection** came out as most preferred news beat

**50%**
**42%** Female    **58%** Male
**Politics** came out as most covered news beat

**39%**
**39%** Female    **39%** Male
Stories are generally **sensationalized** in news media

**54%**
**57%** Female    **51%** Male
**Popular stories are reported more**

**50%**
**47%** Female    **54%** Male
**There is self-censorship on news media**

**53**%

**53**% **52**%
**Female** **Male**

As news media has grown, the
**quality of reporting** has
deteriorated

**42**%

**47**% **37**%
**Female** **Male**

News media cover what readers / viewers /
**listeners want**

## Membership, associations and network

**55**%

**65**% **46**%
**Female** **Male**

Don't have membership in
**local network of journalists**

**75**%

**81**% **69**%
**Female** **Male**

Don't have membership in any
**international network of journalists**

**53**%

**56**% **51**%
**Female** **Male**

Don't have membership in
**Jordan press association**

**13**%

**16**% **10**%
**Female** **Male**

Not willing to join a network of journalists on
**children's issues**

"Journalists do not care about the sentiments of families of the victims or survivors when they write about human rights issues or those that concern children."

Linda Zaki Al Maayeh

"Sometime they [journalists] think it is news to publish the details of a child victim or when for instance they are writing about sexual violence sometime they sensationalize it or blame the victim."

Nadine Nimri

# JOURNALIST

"In web-based news, while most of the journalists have university degrees but they lack experience and their education is not usually related to journalism."

Abdallah Alroud

"They [Government] like to play the fatherly role and want things to be less confusing for the people, it is also because of patriarchy...they don't like people to be concerned of their security so news is managed in a way that it doesn't escalate the outcomes of [such a] news."

Aroub Soubh

"I see a big difference now, when I look back most of the sensitive issues were taboo like sexual violence against women, child molestation, rape or incest and no one really wanted to talk about these issues."

Rana Husseini

"Most journalists do not have enough income to survive and be motivated about going extra mile to produce quality work. Some newspapers have even stopped paying regular salaries."

Anwar Mousa Alzyadat

"There are no training centers attached to news media organizations, there are no standards and conventional teaching in journalism is outdated and above that when a new journalist starts working it is most likely to be under an editor who also lacks professionalism."

Saad Hattar

"Journalists really don't have knowledge about international conventions, about the Jordanian laws; this is a big challenge."

Nadine Nimri

"Journalists today are after advertisement and this affects the quality of their reporting."

Hanan Al Kiswany

# QUOTES

"If I want to write about a very specific local story, no one will be interested. However if you write about a political situation that is connected with Syria and Iraq for instance, you're going to get more hits."

Rabi Hamamsah

"Generally, the media is 'neutral,' in a sense that it takes pro-government, pro-state perspective."

Ramsey G. Tesdell

"Most of the stories in news media in Jordan follow the same old pattern."

Majida Hassan Ashour

# Executive Summary

Violence against children continues to affect millions of lives across the world. Data compiled by the Innocenti Research Centre for the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children shows an estimate of 500 million to 1.5 billion children experiencing various forms of violence annually. In Jordan, recent research shows that nearly 2/3 girls and boys suffer from physical violence every year (UNICEF, 2007) at homes, schools, other institutions and in the community.

While efforts continue with the Government of Jordan and NGO partners to curb violence against children, there is an urgent need for a more comprehensive approach that includes a strong partnership with the media sector, especially with the journalists' community.

With this rationale in mind, UNICEF, in partnership with the National Council for Family Affairs, commissioned the Assessment of Journalistic Practices on Child Protection issues in Jordan. Information from this study will feed into a comprehensive strategy that aims at strengthening the capacity of, and engagement with journalists towards enhanced quality reporting on child rights and protection issues in the Kingdom.

# Findings

**COVERAGE:** The issues and areas most covered by the media are Politics (17%), followed by Child Protection (13%), Civic Affairs (12%) and Education (12%). The least covered areas are Science and Technology, and Defense.

A little less than half (45%) the respondents reported to be covering social issues quite regularly, with coverage in radio (58%) and print (48%) to be the highest as compared to other media channels, followed by Digital/Web (29%) and Television (28%).

Women journalists in general are more likely to cover social issues (5 percentage points differential), and far more likely if they are working for print media (16 percentage points differential) when compared to men (see Annex Table 12). There is a similar trend on stories filed on children's issues in the past one month, with more women journalists and those working for print media writing on these topics (see Annex Table 14). Many respondents were of the opinion that issues concerning children are not the priority for news media in general.

"We have a few journalists who are trying to write on issues concerning children but it is because of their personal interest and not for the reason that the news organizations consider it as an important subject."

"Many journalists lack legal understanding of the issues they cover and a time they use legal terminologies without having much knowledge of its proper usage."

**KNOWLEDGE and OPINIONS:** In terms of knowledge on child protection issues, 58% reported to have poor or unsatisfactory knowledge of children in armed groups and 39% have poor or unsatisfactory knowledge about children in contact with the law. Around 60% of respondents stated to have adequate knowledge about child labor and child marriage. In respect to child-rights national laws and international conventions, half of the respondents reported to have poor or unsatisfactory knowledge of the proposed Juvenile Bill (50%) and the Children's Rights Bill (49%). In all areas, not more than half (45% or less) of the respondents consider having good or very good knowledge of child-rights related laws and conventions. Only a quarter of journalists have ever attended training on child protection (23%) or on reporting on children (26%) in general.

Journalists were asked about their opinions on selected issues of violence against children. Only half (53%) of the respondents disagree to pick up unattended street children and locking them up. Similarly, 24% are in agreement to children working for paid labor under extreme poverty and a same proportion of respondents (24%) to parents sometimes disciplining their children with physical punishment.

**PRACTICES:** The assessment found that some journalistic practices are not aligned with ethical standards of reporting. For instance, 11% reported about a trend of bribing children with money, goods or promises of help for an interview. Moreover, 20% do not ensure that a parent/guardian is present when interviewing a child, while 19% have interviewed women and children in a state of distress. The findings show a high demand and willingness among journalists interested to be part of a network that contributes towards promotion and protection of child rights in Jordan. Respondents, in general, felt that many journalists are more interested in stories with sensationalized content.

## Methodology

The Assessment was based on a multi-method approach including a desk review of published research, qualitative interviews and a quantitative online survey. A total of 16 in-depth interviews were conducted with industry experts representing all forms of news media. In the absence of a sampling frame, a list of 444 journalists were identified for an online survey, mostly from the data made available by the Jordan Press Association. A total of 118 journalists responded to the survey representing the response rate of a little more than one-fourth of the total.

EXPECTATION
FEEDBACK
RESOURCES
COORDINATION ARE
EVALUATED
INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL
ENVIRONMENT
TOOLS
PROCESSES
INCENTIVES
REWARDS
RECOGNITION
GOALS
STRATEGY
ORGANIZATIONAL
CULTURE ARE STUDIED

# Acknowledgment

# CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF JOURNALISTS IN JORDAN IN THE AREA OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

# 1: Introduction



In last few years, news media in Jordan has come to hold enormous sway. It has undergone tremendous growth and transformation in terms of diversity and increase in number, forms and outreach of media outlets. This emerging dynamic of a new political player and agenda-setter in Jordan is substantiated by the media research scholarship that advances the view of the political power of journalism and related media. This power is mainly embedded in media's intertwined functions of news framing and political-agenda setting. Framing, in particular, is crucial in influencing public opinion and political discourse. Media, be it print, broadcast or digital, is essentially a public space with a potential to be an enabler of positive social change. In view of the potential role of news media in Jordan of being a watchdog, advocate and agent of social change, this document presents the main findings from an Assessment commissioned by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to study the skills and knowledge among journalists on issues related to violence against children. The recommendations derived from this assessment are aimed at improving the capacity of and engagement with journalist for improving quality of reporting on child protections issues, in particular on violence against children.

After this brief introduction, the next section provides background to this Assessment in more detail. A section follows this on the main objectives of this Assessment. Section 4 gives a snapshot of media landscape in Jordan and Section 5 describes the design and methodology applied for conducting this Assessment. Section 6 provides respondents profiles followed by Section 7 that presents and discusses the main findings from this Assessment. The concluding section provides recommendations for better engagement and developing capacity of journalists to contribute towards endings violence against children in Jordan.

# 2: Background



Violence against children continues to seriously affect millions of lives across the world. Violence against children is not specific to any country, region, or to low, middle or high-income groups. Unfortunately, it is widespread and inflicted upon children in various forms with devastating consequences on their upbringing and contribution to society later on in life. The true extent of violence against children is unknown and perhaps impossible to measure as so much of it happens in secret and is not reported. The data on physical violence compiled by the Innocenti Research Centre for the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children led to an estimate of between 500 million to 1.5 billion children experiencing various forms of violence annually.

In Jordan too, violence against children takes many forms and shapes, i.e. violence in schools and in homes, bullying and discrimination against children and early marriages. Research has revealed that almost 2/3 girls and boys are physically abused inside and outside their homes in Jordan[1]. Nearly two-thirds of the young children (2 – 14 years) are subjected to at least one form of physical punishment by their parents or caregivers in the past month[2]. In schools too, nine out of ten children are subjected to a violent form of discipline[3]. Almost all children experience psychological violence in Jordan. In addition to physical and psychological violence, every fourth child, boy or a girl, is sexually abused. The rate of early marriage, especially among refugee population, is also extremely high.

Violence against children takes an alarming state when it becomes the way of life. In Jordan, many families accept the use of violence as a method to discipline their children. Child marriage is perceived by families as an acceptable means to reduce poverty and cope with economic stress. Child labor is an increasingly common coping mechanism among Syrian and Jordanian families. Specifically girls are discouraged from speaking out and seeking care, support and protection. Although corporal punishment is illegal in schools, alternative care settings, and in penal institutions, the use of violence in these settings continues to be widely accepted, socially and culturally[4].

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1   UNICEF, National violence against children study in Jordan, 2007
2   DHS survey, 2012
3   DHS Survey, 2012
4   Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on the combined fourth and fifth periodic report of Jordan, July 8, 2014

There is, however, growing realization among concerned circles and the society at large that violence against children can no longer be tolerated. Protecting children from abuse, exploitation and different types of violence is at the heart of UNICEF's mandate and the organization has a critical role to play to reinforce the growing momentum to end violence against children. Partnering with media, especially with the journalists' community, is at the heart of UNICEF's approach to end violence against children in Jordan. Media can advocate for the implementation of laws and policies that protect children. It can help children and adolescents manage risks and challenges by promoting safe practices. Media is also instrumental in changing attitudes and social norms that encourage violence and discrimination against children. The role of media as a watchdog to hold duty bearers accountable is also undeniable.

In consideration, UNICEF in year 2016 has implementing a range of formative activities to be better able to partner with the news media, in particular with the journalists community, to end violence against children. These include a roundtable to initiate a concerted dialogue for enhanced engagement of media in prevention of and response to violence against children in Jordan. A two-day workshop was also held to establish a critical mass of journalists, reporters and correspondents for improving understanding of the child rights-based approach to journalism. A network or Makani of journalists is also planned consisting of news media professionals who are mindful of child protection issues and through their respective spheres actively contribute towards ending violence against children in Jordan In cooperation with UNICEF, NCFA organized a regional workshop for journalist on ethical reporting on children's issues. In 2009, NCFA established a network for journalists to protect families from violence. The aim of the network is to promote the role of media in raising the awareness of general public and mobile community to end violence. These activities, including this assessment, will help UNICEF in building stronger partnership with the news media in Jordan. The next section outlines the objectives of this assessment.

# 3: Objectives of the Assessment

Reporting on children and young people has its special challenges. For instance, in some cases, the act of reporting on children places them or other children at risk of retribution or stigmatization. Furthermore, numerous studies and assessments have found that media can subtly induce society to justify violence against women and children, by focusing unduly on assumed 'reasons' or 'causes' for such an act. Media can also influence individuals' behaviors and has the potential to either transform or reinforce existing societal norms and traditions. In this regards, UNICEF has developed a set of principles and guidelines to assist journalists to report on children issues in an age-appropriate and sensitive manner. These guidelines are meant to support the best intentions of ethical reporters, i.e. serving the public interest without compromising the rights of children. In 2013, UNICEF launched a global initiative called #ENDviolence. The initiative builds on growing public consensus that violence against children can no longer be tolerated – and that it can only be stopped by the collective efforts of ordinary citizens, policymakers, governments, stakeholders and media.

In order to improve the quality of reporting and better engagement with the news media, in particular the journalist community, UNICEF Jordan commission this study to assess the skills and knowledge of local journalists on issues related to violence against children.

The overall purpose of the assessment is to collect and analyze data related to journalists' skills, knowledge and experience in the area of ethical reporting on violence against children with the aim of improving the coverage of child protection issues in Jordan. The specific objectives of the assignment are to:

- Assess the extent to which journalists report ethically on violence against women and children related issues;
- Establish a baseline on ethical practices in news media;

- Observe and identify how, when, and in which priority areas journalists can enhance their reporting skills; and
- Collect and analyse journalists' success stories and failed/flawed examples related to skills and field experience.

Before the assessment is discussed in more detail, the next section briefly provides the media landscape in Jordan to establish the context in which this study is conducted.

# 4: Media Landscape in Jordan

Jordan enjoys a lively and reasonably diverse media environment. It was one of the early Arab states to adopt legislation on opening up the airwaves to private broadcasters. With public monopoly on broadcasting ending in 2002, a number of private radio and television stations have been established.[5] Today, Jordan has seven Arabic dailies as well as the English language 'The Jordan Times.'[6] In addition, there are a dozens of private weekly newspapers and magazines. There are 37 FM radio stations and licensed 45 satellite television stations.[7 & 8] Terrestrial television broadcasting, however, remains a government preserve with Jordan TV operating two channels.

In terms of telecommunication and Internet usage, there is a near universal access in Jordan to all major forms of communication sources. As per the latest available data from the Telecommunication Regulatory Commission, the active mobile phone subscription is 148% of the population in Jordan, 2016. According to Pew Research Center, 2016, more than half (51%) of the mobile phone owners in Jordan have smartphones. While fixed phone lines are steadily declining due to the onslaught of new media sources, there has been tremendous upshot in Internet subscriptions and usage. Just in last five years, the Internet penetration in Jordan has increased from 38% in 2010 to currently 84% and soon expected to reach universality.

## Telecommunication and Internet Usage, Jordan, 2016[9]  ● Penetration  ● Subscription
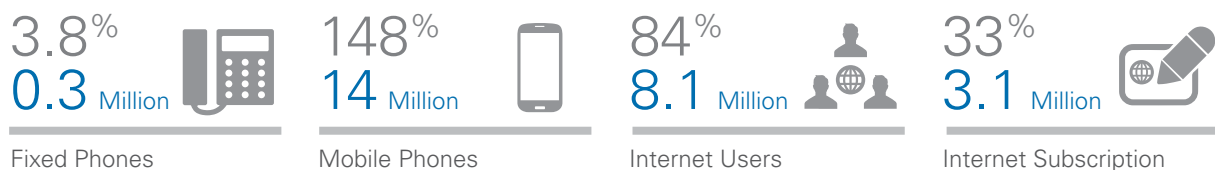
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3.8%** <br> **0.3** Million | **148%** <br> **14** Million | **84%** <br> **8.1** Million | **33%** <br> **3.1** Million |
| Fixed Phones | Mobile Phones | Internet Users | Internet Subscription |

5    Assessment of Media Development in Jordan, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 2015
6    Arabic language newspapers are Ad Dustour, Al Ghad and Al Rai, Al Arab Al Yawm, As Sabeel, Al Diyar and Al Anbat
7    Three FM radio stations, namely BBC, Monte Carlo Doualiyya and Sawa, – are produced abroad and rebroadcast in Jordan
8    Of the 45 satellite television stations, 17 are Jordanian, 13 Saudi, nine Iraqi, two Omani, two Algerian, one Kuwaiti and one Yemeni.
9    Telecommunication Regulatory Commission, Jordan

In Jordan, nearly all households have a television set, a mobile phone and a satellite receiver. Similar to the decline in subscription of landline phones, household ownership of conventional radio receivers has been also declining due to immense popularity of television in general and specifically of satellite channels. Satellite television has emerged as a dominant viewing platform over the last ten years giving access to regional and global news providers, i.e. Al Jazeera, Al Arabiya and BBC.

**Household Ownership of Communication Sources, Jordan, 2014[10]**

**99%** Mobile Phones

**47%** Computer

**69%** Internet

**99%** Television

**98%** Satellite Receiver

**39%** Radio
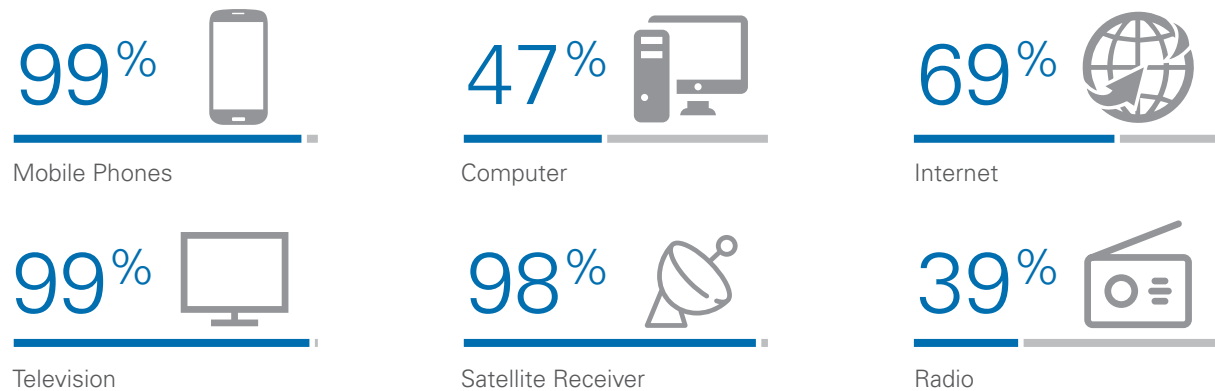
With 98% literacy coupled with near universal access to modern communication technologies, there is a growing appetite among young Jordanians of independent and impartial news content.

## 4.1: News Media Consumption in Jordan

In past few years, online news media has gained tremendous popularity among Jordanians. News websites, therefore, have become vital sources of information. After the liberalization of media in Jordan, the most significant of the growth is observed in online news services. This has been due to a combination of factors with provision of online media services through websites of traditional media outlets as well as through mushrooming of new generation of online media and social media platforms. News websites first started to emerge in 2006, with the establishment of Ammon News, and there are now some 300 registered news websites in Jordan. This new surge of online media has effectively altered the media consumption trends among the Jordanians. It has provided greater freedom and more innovations to media organizations in production of richer content. This is also evident in the share of digital advertising increased from 1% in 2009 to 11% in 2013. As per the commercial web traffic, nine of the top 20 websites in Jordan provide news content.

In terms of traditional media, Jordan TV has a nationwide terrestrial reach. In addition, satellite channels also have countrywide reach. For year 2015, the Arab Media Outlook estimated the pan-Arab satellite television to account for 84% of the viewership against the terrestrial television, namely JRTV. This, according to the same report, is also reflected in advertising expenditure. Radio ownership, as mentioned above is on the decline, but its listenership has diversified with people accessing radio in their cars, online via mobile phones. However, radio is mostly consumed in Jordan for entertainment purposes.[11] As per the Jordan Media Survey of 2007, the radio listenership in Jordan stood at 56.9%, with Fann FM, Quran FM, and Rotana being the most popular stations with market share of 32.2%, 20.8% and 15.0% respectively.

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10   International Telecommunication Union and Department of Statistics, Jordan
11   Mapping Digital Media: Jordan, Open Society Foundation, 2013

**Top 10 News Websites in Jordan as per their Overall Ranking[12]**

| Serial | Top 10 News Sits | Overall Ranking* |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Garaanews.com | 5 |
| 2 | Alwakeelnews.com | 6 |
| 3 | Sarayanews.com | 7 |
| 4 | Ammonnews.net | 8 |
| 5 | Alkawnnews.com | 9 |
| 6 | Khaberni.com | 10 |
| 7 | Sawaleif.com | 13 |
| 8 | Jfranews.com.jo | 18 |
| 9 | Rumonline.net | 20 |
| 10 | Gerasanews.com | 21 |

*The list only contains most popular news websites, among most popular websites in Jordan.*

In terms of print media, more than half of Jordanians (57.9%) prefer reading daily newspapers followed by weeklies (28.5%) and monthlies (13.5%). The three most popular newspapers are Al Rai (28.9%), Al Ghad (15.2%) and Ad Dustour (12.9%). The survey, however, did not cover television and its results are slightly outdated considering the impressive growth of news media in Jordan in last few years.[13] Among the monthly magazine, according to the Arab Media Outlook, Layalina is among the most popular publication with circulation of 12,000 copies, together with Anty and Majaletna. The Arab Media Outlook estimated newspaper circulation in Jordan to have only slightly increased to 375,000 in 2015 from little over 300,000 in year 2007. While the newspaper still has the lion share of advertisement (58%), it has been eroding fast in past few years with web media gaining the most.[14]

**Circulation Of Selected Newspapers in Jordan, 2014[15]**

| 70,000 | 55,000 | 35,000 | 10,000 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Al-Rai | Al-Ghad | Ad-Dustour | The Jordan Times |
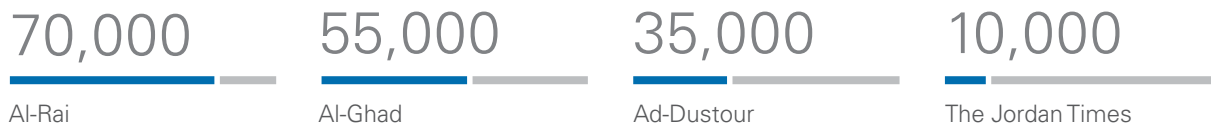
In terms of social media, Facebook followed by WhatsApp and YouTube are the most popular social media platforms.[16] As per the Social Media Arab Report, 89% of the active Internet users in Jordan have Facebook profiles.

**Popular Traditional Media Outlets in Jordan, 2013[17]**

Al Rai
Al Ghad
Ad-Dustour

Newspapers

Jordan Television
Roya TV
Nourmina

Television

Balad FM
Rotana
Amen FM

Radio

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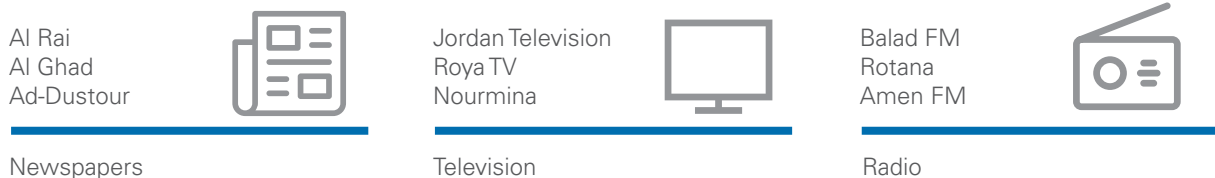
12  Accessed on September 4, 2016 from: <http://www.alexa.com/topsites/countries/JO>
13  Jordan Media Survey 2007, Harris Interactive Inc., 2008
14  Arab Media Outlook, 2012
15  Abuhgazzi, A., "Jordan – State of Online Newspapers for Journalists and Readers," in Yusuf Kalyango and David H. Mold (eds.) Global Journalism Practice and New Media Performance (London: Palgrave McMillan, 2014)
16  Arab Social Media Report, 2015
17  Mapping Digital Media: Jordan, Open Society Foundation, 2013

## 4.2: The Profession of Journalism in Jordan

The profession of journalism in Jordan has been undergoing significant shifts over the past two decades. This has been in response to changes in the nature of the political and economic structures of the country and also due to the external factors created by the global rise of mass media technology. There is recognition among concerned circles for the need for further professional development of journalists in Jordan.[18] This is partly due to the fact that formal education in journalism is lacking in Jordanian universities.[19] Hawatmeh and Pies argue that besides relatively low educational standards, lack of credibility as well as relatively low base salary levels have also been traditionally among the reasons why the profession of journalism has not witnessed considerable progress.[20] The authors also argue that opinion-oriented journalism in Jordan is more popular than fact-based journalism.[21] Abughazzi, in her research, reveals that news media consumers do not find it enough to learn what had happened but needed to know the implications of news events. She argues that typical news stories in Jordan are usually one-dimensional in their presentation.[22]

According to UN's Country Assessment Report on Jordan for year 2011, optimizing the role of media in development is still a challenge due to inadequate social consciousness among media owners and practitioners as well as low gender parity and media restrictions. In terms of the capacity needs of media in Jordan, it is beset with a number of challenges. Media concentration and workforce is poorly diversified. Women in general and refugees in particular are poorly represented in media content and in the media workforce. News reports are usually event driven and descriptive rather than investigative or analytical.

Reporting is usually around activities of senior government officials and on regional conflicts than coverage of issues directly affecting ordinary citizens. The report highlights the need for Jordanian media to become sensitized to the challenges facing the country by projecting issues of developmental concern and through proactive reporting than relying on official press releases.[23]

A report published by UNESCO in 2015 "Assessment of Media Development in Jordan," lists a number of capacity development challenges facing the news media in Jordan.[24] The report highlights the issue of media concentration in Amman and for this reason problems of other governorates, especially of women and children, are seldom reported. The report concludes that professionalism of journalists in Jordan is not up to the international standards or following the best practices. Specialized forms of reporting, i.e. investigative or data journalism, or subject areas, i.e. gender, human rights, or environment, are discouraged. The report also points towards to emerging trend of social media and use of information and communication technology in production of news content, which is currently not well integrated into academic curricula or training and there is little involvement of experts in that field to support capacity building efforts. In an interview to Media & Elections Journal, Dr. Basim Tweissi (Dean, Jordan Media Institute) categorizes the capacity building challenges of specialized journalism in Jordan into three domains. In his opinion, the first relates to the level of professionalism and quality of journalism that requires establishing the specialized media reporting in Jordan and providing models of media and journalism productions. The second challenge, in his opinion, stems from political reforms in Jordan and effects of legal constraints on the capacity building of journalists that limit their role as a watchdog on government. The third challenge Dr. Tweissi relates to the regional political circumstances that he believes has led to a more conservative stance of the regional events and issues.[25]

Abughazzi in her assessment of journalism in Jordan arrives at the conclusion that "while there is consensus among news organizations that they need to serve the needs of citizens, each envisions its role, and the way society needs to change, in a different way." She continues with her argument that "The government has also changed its conception of the role of the media [and] many officials state their desire for mature and responsible media that provide reliable, accurate, and relevant information within a democratic atmosphere."[26] This necessitates creating shared understanding of the role of media as well as the formal and informal institutionalization of standards and practices for developing plurality, diversity and independence of media in Jordan. It also requires an inward reflection of challenges and constraints the news media sector is grappling with, especially in the context of liberalization of the media scene in Jordan over the past ten to fifteen years. This Assessment will help contribute towards the same broader objectives.

18  Pies, J., and Madanat, P., "Beyond State Regulation: How Online Practices Contribute to Holding the Media Accountable in Jordan," MediaAcT Working Paper Series, Journalism Research and Development Centre, University of Tampere, Finland 2011
19  Hawatmeh, G. and Pies, J., "Jordan: Media Accountability under the Patronage of the Regime," in Tobias Eberwein, Susanne Fengler, Epp Lauk, and Tanja Leppik-Bork (edsMapping Media Accountability in Europe and Beyond (Koln: Herbert von Halem Verlag, 2011)
20  Ibid
21  Ibid
22  Abuhgazzi, A., 2014
23  United Nations. Country Assessment – Jordan, 2011
24  Assessment of Media Development in Jordan, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 2015
25  Media and Elections Journal, No. 2, Ed. November, 2013
26  Abughazzi, A., "Jordan – State of Online Newspapers for Journalists and Readers," in Yusuf Kalyango and David H. Mold (eds.) Global Journalism Practice and New Media Performance (New York: Palgrave, 2014), p. 89

# 5: Assessment Design and Methodology

## 5.1: Assessment Framework

There are several capacity assessment frameworks available that have been applied in varied perspectives and therefore developed in reference to a specific setting. For instance, a guidebook by the World Bank proposes the logic model to be used as an analytical framework for conducting capacity assessment. It writes, "Logic models provide a systemic perspective of projects and offer a useful framework for a needs assessment.[27] While the model is very familiar to the development sector, its applicability is limited if applied outside. Similarly, one of the seminal models introduced by Borich defines the capacity gap in the perspective of assessing teaching competencies as a discrepancy between the goal and performance in relation to that goal. His model seeks competency assessments in knowledge, performance and consequence distinctions.[28] The model's applicability is narrowed to pedagogic settings mostly.

On the other side of the spectrum are generic models whose applicability is limited because of their minimalist approach. For instance, a manual by Japan International Cooperation Agency offers only broad dimensions in which the assessment could be undertaken, i.e. skills, knowledge and experience; equipment and resources; motivation; standards and expectations; and workplace, but does not provide a precise framework or question statements.[29]

27  Watkins, R., Meiers, Maurya W., and Visser, Yusra L., A Guide to Assessing Needs (Washington DC: The World Bank, 2012): p. 61
28  Borich, Gary D., "A Need Assessment Model for Conducting Follow-up Studies," Journal of Teacher Education, Vol. 31, No. 3 (1980): 39 – 42
29  Japan International Cooperation Agency, Manual on Training Need Assessment, Project on Improvement of Local Administration in Cambodia

**Performance Analysis Framework[30]**

| Levels | Types of Barriers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Physical* | *Emotional* | *Intellectual* |
| Personal | Capacity | Motives | Skills/knowledge |
| Environment | Resources | Incentives | Procedures or methods |
| Information | Expectations | Mission | Information flow |
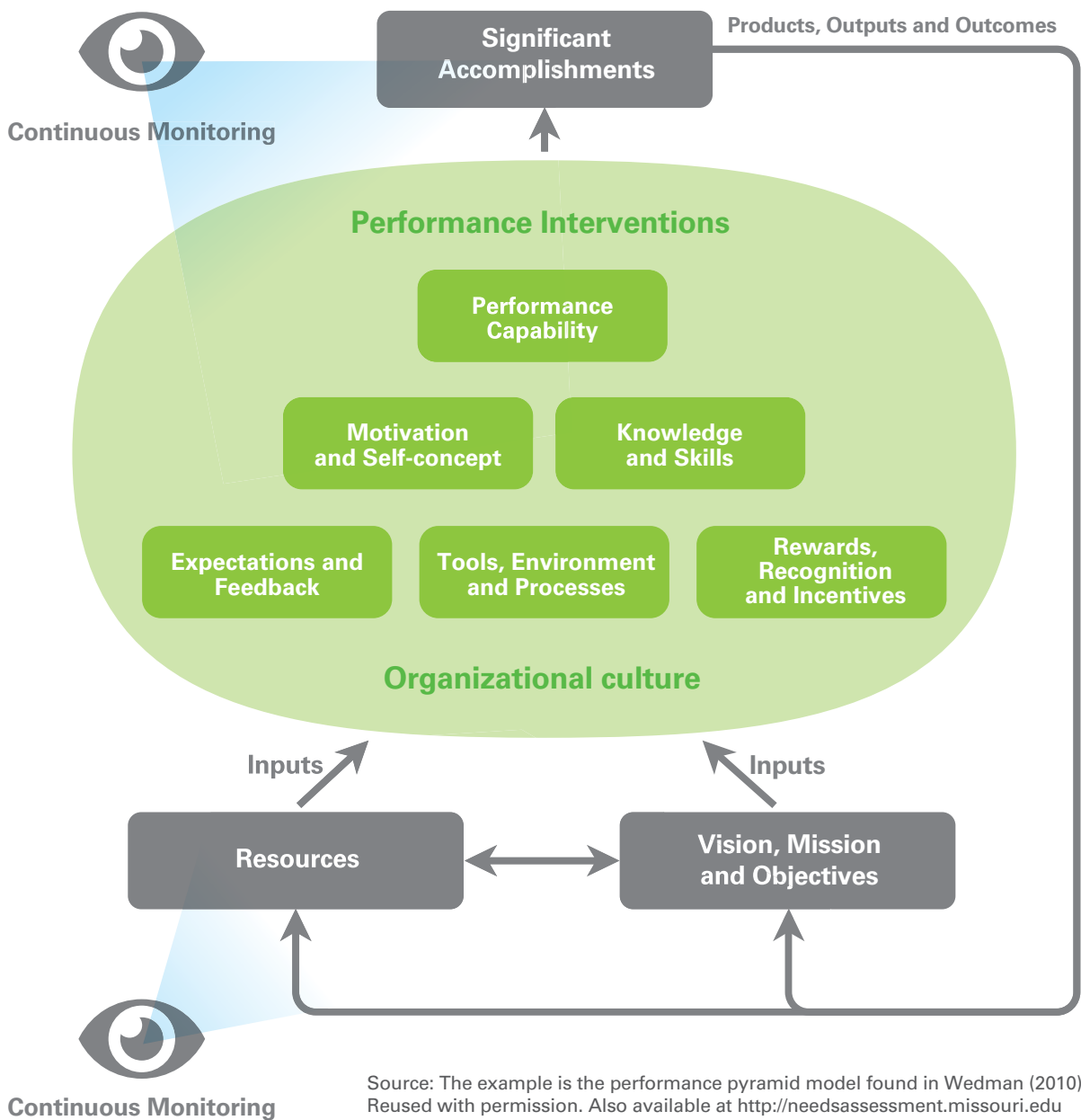


Source: The example is the performance pyramid model found in Wedman (2010). Reused with permission. Also available at http://needsassessment.missouri.edu

**FIGURE 1: WEDMAN'S PERFORMANCE PYRAMID**

30  Barbazette, J., Training Needs Assessment: Methods, Tools, and Techniques (San Francisco: Pfeiffer, 2006): p. 23

The assessment framework proposed by Allison Rossett, however, is more detailed in its explanation and applicability. Rossett asks capacity assessment to be performed for examination of causes that have led to the capacity gap. She writes, "There are four possible causes of performance problems [and] before you start to solve a performance problem, you have to know from whence it comes."31 She categorizes causes for a capacity gap due to lack in skills and knowledge, incentive, environment and motivation. Jean Barbazette has proposed a very detailed framework of assessment. His framework is based on the understanding that performance is impacted by physical, emotional and intellectual factors at personal, environment and information levels. From this understanding, he has constructed a 3×3 matrix for performance assessment framework:

While the above-mentioned framework is quite comprehensive, some of its dimensions are inapplicable to the assessment of capacity of journalists. Similarly, John Wedman has also offered a comprehensive framework, based on the logical model and called performance pyramid, assesses needs at various levels of performance. At the input level, it calls for the assessment of resources and vision, mission and objectives. For the organizational cultural, it includes performance capability, motivation, knowledge and skills, expectations and feedback, tools, environment and processes and rewards, recognition and incentives. Finally, at the accomplishment level, it assesses outcomes, outputs and products. See figure 1:

A closer examination of the Performance Analysis Framework and Wedman's Performance Pyramid reveals the two models have a lot of commonalities. The interventions of Wedman's model are called barriers in Performance Analysis Framework. Similarly, the interventions or the barriers of the Performance Analysis Framework are described as per ecological levels whereas Wedman has placed them according to the logical model. These two models are not only comprehensive but are also grounded in empirical research.

For the purpose of this research, from the two models, the capacity attributes of Performance Capability, Knowledge and Skills, and Motivation and Self-confidence are assessed at the individual level. At the organizational level, the attributes of Expectation and Feedback, Resources and Coordination are assessed. Finally at the institutional level, Environment, Tools and Processes, Incentives, Rewards and Recognition, and Goals, Strategy and Organizational Culture are studied. These attributes can be placed as inputs and processes in the logical model to study more closely their impact on the eventual outcomes.

## 5.2: Assessment Methodology

This Assessment is based on multi-method approach relying on information collected from desk review of published research and from qualitative and quantitative sources of information.

The desk review was primarily conducted to establish the context and for the preparation of qualitative and quantitative tools. The primary data was collected through in-depth interviews with key informants and from a quantitative survey conducted with journalists, reporters and correspondents representing print, broadcast and digital news media of Jordan.

## 5.3: Assessment Tools

Both the qualitative and quantitative tools were constructed in line with the framework applied for this Assessment. Both the tools were pretested and finalized accordingly. The qualitative tool contained unstructured guidelines whereas the quantitative survey mostly consisted of structured questions. The in-depth interview, on average, lasted for 40 minutes while the quantitative survey took 20 to 25 minutes for completion.

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31  Rossett, A., Training Need Assessment (New Jersey: Educational Technology Publications, 1987): p. 43

## 5.4: Sample Size

A total of 16 in-depth interviews were conducted with industry experts representing all forms of news media. Both the literature review and snowballing technique were used for identification of key informants. The data saturation had started appearing by the eighth interview.

In absence of a sampling frame, a list of 444 journalists was developed from multiple sources, but mostly from the data made available from Jordan Press Association. The structured interview was administered through online survey. A total of 118 journalists responded to the survey representing the response rate of a little more than one-fourth of the total.

# 6: Respondents Profile

Annex III contains the list of individuals with whom the in-depth interview was conducted. The interviewees represented the cross-section of Jordan's news media sector, i.e. newspaper, radio, television, and digital news media. In addition, interviews were also conducted with representatives of Jordan's Official News Agency PETRA, Journalists for Human Rights, Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism and the Jordan Media Institute. The interviews were conducted from October 3, 2016 till October 7, 2016. All the respondents agreed to record their interviews.

As mentioned above, a total 118 respondents participated in the online survey. The survey was launched in the last week of September, 2016 and continued till October-mid, 2016. The online survey contained both Arabic and English versions, however majority of the respondents participated through the Arabic-version.

Please refer to Annex Table 1 for a detailed profile of respondents. Only slightly more than half (52%) of the respondents were male representing a balanced participation by male and female journalists. Majority of the respondents belonged to print media (40%), followed by digital (29%) and almost similar participation from television (15%) and radio (16%). Almost half (47%) of the respondents had ten year or more experience in journalism, 26% between six to ten years, and 28% had less five years or less experience. Almost two-thirds (68%) of the respondents had bachelor degree, and almost a quarter (24%) of the respondents had a Master or higher qualification. Eight out of ten journalists (77%) who participated in the survey were fulltime journalists, while 15% were working as part-time journalists. In terms of gender differentials, there were no major variations. Male respondents had slightly higher levels of qualification as compared to their female counterparts, i.e. 21% men had MA degree compared 14% women. Also, more men represented the television news medium as compared to women while more women represented the radio news medium. All in all, the participants of the survey represented a very balanced and well-rounded cross-section of the news media sector in Jordan.

# 7: Main Findings and Discussion

The main findings and the discussion from the Assessment are organized as per the capacity attributes explored from the quantitative and qualitative sources of information. Both in quantitative and qualitative assessment, the broad questions explored around each of the capacity attributes are as follows:

## Capacity Attributes and Research Questions

| *Capacity Attributes* | Performance Capability | Knowledge and Skills | Motivation & Self-confidence | Expectation and Feedback |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Research Questions* | Does the news media sector have the right people in the right jobs to achieve desired results? | Do journalists know what to do, and are they able to do it? | Do journalists have the motivation and confidence to achieve desired results? | Do journalists have formal and informal mechanisms to help them know how they are performing? |
| *Capacity Attributes* | Environment | Resources | Incentives, Rewards and Recognition | Organizational Culture |
| *Research Questions* | Do journalists work in a supportive environment, i.e. preferences, opinions, norms? | Do journalists have the resources to achieve the desired results, tangible and intangible? | Are journalists encouraged to perform and recognized for the achievement of desired results? | What are journalists trying to achieve? Do journalists have supportive norms, habits, and beliefs? |

## 7.1: Quantitative Findings and Discussion

The quantitative results are produced through an online self-administered survey. Responses are expected to be over-reported in terms of journalists' capacity on reporting on child rights issues. Further triangulation of the results through media content analysis and on-ground observation can help discern the extent of over-reporting in responses. In order to minimize this limitation, respondents are asked to give an assessment of their capacity as well as of their peers in their opinion.

### 7.1.1: Performance Capability

A little more than one-third (37%) of the respondents are working for more news organizations than one. More women (68%) are working with one organization as compared to their male (59%) counterparts. Those who have BA or diploma degrees (69% and 70% respectively) tend to stick with one news organization more than those who have higher qualification (43%), i.e. MA (please refer to annex table 2). A little more than half (58%) of the respondents are working on a specific beat, which is encouraging and presents an opportunity for further promoting child-rights based reporting (see annex table 3). Similarly, almost half of the respondents (47%) are working on specific beat of their own choice, while a little more than one-third (36%) is assigned a beat by their news organization. There are little gender differentials in terms of beat assignment, while the choice to work on a preferred beat is slightly higher in online media (53%) and radio (53%) as compared to print (45%) and television (35%) news media (see annex table 4).

Respondents were asked about the beats they have covered the most. As expected, Politics emerged as the most covered beat Politics (17%), followed by Child Protection (13%), Civic Affairs (12%) and Education (12%). The least covered beats among the respondents are Science and Technology and Defense. As expected, the overwhelming majority of respondents reported the Chief Editor to have the decision power whether a story will be carried through or not (see annex table 5).

**Most Covered News Beats**



17% Politics

13% Child Protection

12% Civic Affairs

12% Education

7% Gender
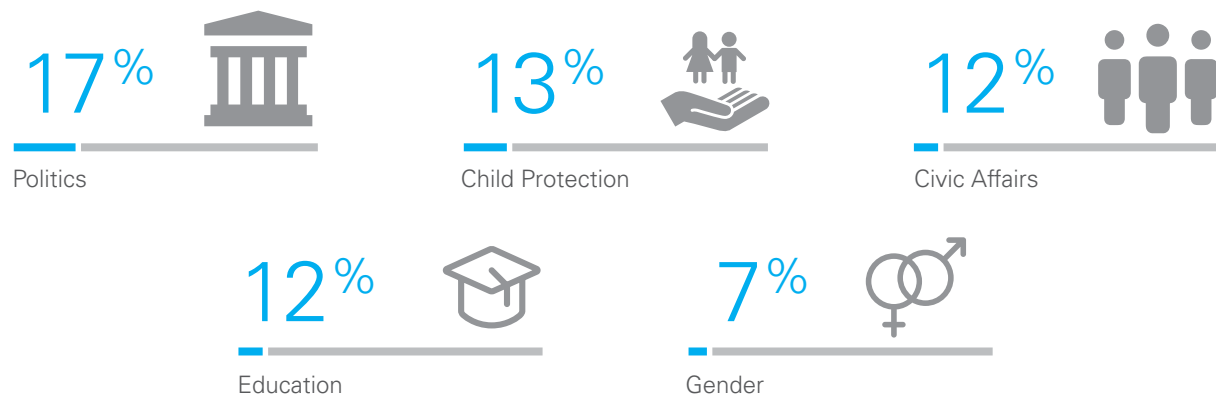
Almost one-third of the respondents are required to file a specific number of stories every week or month. This requirement is the least in radio (11%), while there is little variation among other news media. In other words, seven out of ten journalists are not mandated by their news organizations to file a certain number of stories every week or months. This is an encouraging finding (see annex table 6).

When asked how journalist usually verify or validate the information they gather in developing a story, majority of the respondents reported Interviews (30%), followed by Drawing Comparison to Information Source (24%) and Asking for an Expert Opinion (22%) as methods used (see annex table 7). Respondents were also asked who they normally interview when developing a story. The majority reported Affected People (32%) to be the primary source, followed by Civil Society (29%) and the Political Representatives (24%). The inclination of interviewing Affected People is the highest in print (42%) and the least in radio (20%). There are insignificant gender differentials (see annex table 8). Respondents were also asked what other sources of information they use, in addition to conducting interviews. Published material is reported to be the least preferred (18%) method of information collection. The Survey finds the more the qualified a journalist is, i.e. PhD or MA, the higher the tendency to use published material for information collection (see annex table 9).

**Preferred Methods of Information Collection**

| 27% | 27% | 27% | 18% |
|---|---|---|---|
| Internet Research | Site Visits | Official Records | Published Materials |

Respondents were asked about the challenges they face in accessing information while developing their stories. Unavailability (22%) and restrictedness (21%) have appeared to be major challenges journalists face in accessing information. Other considerable challenges faced by journalists are outdated information (14%), unknown sources (14%) and incorrect/faulty information (12%) when they are trying access information (see annex table 10).

The key finding to have emerged from this section is the confirmation that majority (47%) of the journalists are assigned to cover or themselves covering Politics. Four out of ten journalists work for two or more organizations, which could be affecting the quality of their work. Similarly, four out of ten journalists do not cover any specific beat, suggesting more needs to be done in promoting specialized reporting. An encouraging finding is, however, two-thirds (69%) of the respondents are not mandated to file a certain number of stories every week or month, which suggests journalists are not time bound to produce stories without consideration to quality. As per the findings, there appears to be a need to make Published Material more accessible to journalists, perhaps, by creating factsheets, vignettes and summaries. Also, the findings highlight the need for identification of right sources of information for journalists, which most of them are struggling to identify when writing on child-rights issues.

### 7.1.2: Knowledge and Skills

Respondents were asked how often they cover social issues in reporting. A little less than half (45%) reported to be covering social issues quite regularly, with coverage in radio (58%) to be the highest as compared to other news media. More than one-quarter respondents associated with Digital/Web (29%) and Television (28%) reported to be either rarely or have never reported on social issues. Women (47%) are slightly more likely to be reporting on social issues than their male (43%) counterparts (see annex table 11). Two-thirds (69%) of the journalists surveyed reported to have covered the issue of violence against children at least once. Women journalists in general are more likely to cover social issues (5 percentage points differential), and far more likely to cover if working for print media (16 percentage points differential) when compared to men (see annex table 12). Journalists were also asked about the most likely nature of their story if they cover child-rights issues, most respondents reported to covering the subject from Risk, Dangers, and Scenarios perspective. The results show the television (22%) is more likely to be reporting on a crisis, online news (18%) to be covering an incident and radio (26%) providing coverage of an event as compared to other news media (see annex table 13). The similar trend holds when respondent were asked about the number of stories filed on issues of children in past one month, women journalists and those working for print media are likely to be writing more on such subject matters (see annex table 14).

**Respondents Opinion About Following Statements (Tend to Agree)**

**47%** Unattended street children are picked up until they are bailed out by their parents/guardians

**37%** Only parents are the best judges of the best interest of their children

**24%** Under extreme poverty, it is ok for children under the age of 14 to be in paid labor

**24%** Sometimes it is ok for parents to discipline their children with physical punishment

**16%** Teacher has the right to use physical violence against bullies who are difficult to control

**12%** A person should not be punished harshly if the girl he abused is of immoral character

**12%** A girl may be married off at an early age that is 15 if it ensures her security and well being

**7%** A person who commits rape should not be punished if he agrees to marry the girl he abused

Journalists were asked about their opinions on selected issues of violence against children that whether they are in agreement or disagreement. Only half (53%) of the respondents disagree to pick up unattended street children and locking them up. Similarly, four out of ten respondents believe it is only the parents who are the best judge of the best interest of their children. Some of the other startling findings that emerge are 24% of the respondents are not in disagreement with children working for paid labor under extreme poverty and a same proportion of respondents (24%) to parents sometimes disciplining their children with physical punishment (see annex table 15).

In terms of ethical practices, one out of every five journalists never or rarely ensures a parent or guardian is present when a child is interviewed or avoiding interviewing women and children in state of distress. Only 30% of the respondents always ensure that they are not interviewing women and children in state of distress. For other ethical practices, only half of the respondents reported to be always obtaining informed consent before interviewing women/children (54%) and preserving the confidentiality and anonymity of victims. Women journalists are far more likely to preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of the victims but less likely to be ensuring parent/guardian supervision when interviewing a child as compare to their male counterparts. The most practiced ethical consideration by both men (77%) and women (80%) journalists is to make certain that children are comfortable and able to tell their story without pressures (see annex table 16). When respondents were asked the same for their peers, the situation becomes even grimmer in all respects of ethical journalism; especially six out of ten journalists believe that a child is bribed with money, goods or promises for help for an interview either occasionally or always. No ethical standards, which were enquired in the Survey, are always practiced by more than one-third of the journalists (see annex table 17).

**Ethical Reporting on and for Children**    ● **Respondents**    ● **Opinion about peers**

79% 29%
Make certain that children are comfortable and able to tell their story without pressure

76% 25%
Obtain permission for taking pictures and/ or making video/voice recording i.e. permission includes the intended use of pictures and /or video

75% 27%
Keep the best interest of the child and women a primary consideration i.e. the care protection and safety of the child and his /her wellbeing

69% 26%
Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child perpetrator of sexual abuse or exploitation

66% 30%
Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child victim of sexual abuse or exploitation

30% 11%
Avoid interviewing women and children in state of distress i.e. if the child is in great pain anxiety or sorrow

54% 13%
Obtain informed consent and assent before interviewing women/ children i.e. permission given probably in writing, by child and his/her guardian

47% 17%
Ensure parents/ guardian supervision when interviewing a child i.e. an adult guardian is present at the time of interview

0% 5%
Bribe a child with money goods or promises of help for an interview

53% 30%
Preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of victims, i.e. if there is any likelihood of reporting to have adverse effect on the child if identity is revealed or his/her home community or whereabouts are shown

In terms of knowledge of child protection issues, especially issues of violence against children, six out of ten journalists (58%) reported to have poor or unsatisfactory knowledge of children in armed groups and four out of ten (39%) reported to have poor or unsatisfactory knowledge of juvenile justice. Comparatively, six out of ten journalists are of the opinion that their knowledge of child labor (62%) and child marriage (60%) can be attributed as good or very good (see annex table 18). Similarly, respondents were also asked about their level of knowledge in respect to child-rights national laws and international conventions. More than one-third of the respondents reported to have poor or unsatisfactory knowledge of the Juvenile Act (36%) and the Children's Rights Bill (49%). In all areas, not more than half (45% or less) of the respondents consider having good or very good knowledge of child-rights related laws and conventions. There is little to no variation in terms of knowledge of child-rights laws and conventions between women and men journalists (see annex table 19).

**Respondents Who Have Poor or Less Than Satisfactory Knowledge on the Following Issues**

**58%** Children in Armed Groups/Forces

**39%** Juvenile Justice

**29%** Children Without Parental Care

**27%** Discrimination Against Children

**27%** Children With Disabilities

**27%** Child Trafficking

**18%** Sexual Violence Against Children

**17%** Corporal Punishment

**15%** Child Marriage

**10%** Child Labor, and its Worst Forms
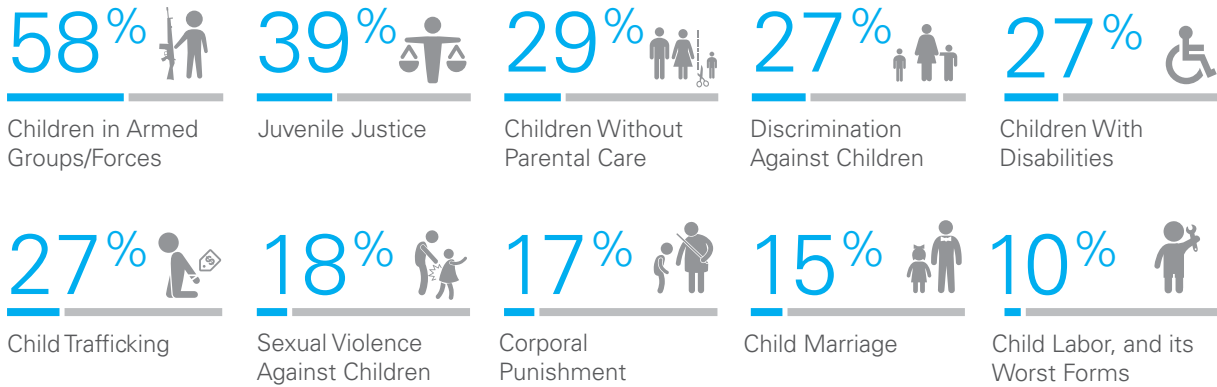
In this section, the need to educate journalists on ethical practices and establish mechanism for its institutionalization has come out quite evidently. If compared how respondents have reported the extent to which they adhere to ethical practices to their perception of the same for their peers, the situation becomes even bleaker. The need to increase knowledge among journalists of child protection as a subject in general and more specifically understanding of international convention and national laws and their implications for children living in Jordan cannot be ignored in light of the findings of this Survey.

**Respondents Who Have Poor or Less Than Satisfactory Knowledge on Following Child Protection Laws**

**49%** Children's Rights Bill (proposed)

**43%** Protection from Domestic Violence Bill (proposed)

**36%** Human Trafficking Act

**36%** The Juvenile Act

**32%** The penal Code, Provisions Related to Children

**30%** ILO Convention 138 and 182

**24%** Jordan Nationality Law

**23%** The Labor Code

**23%** Convention on the Rights of the Child
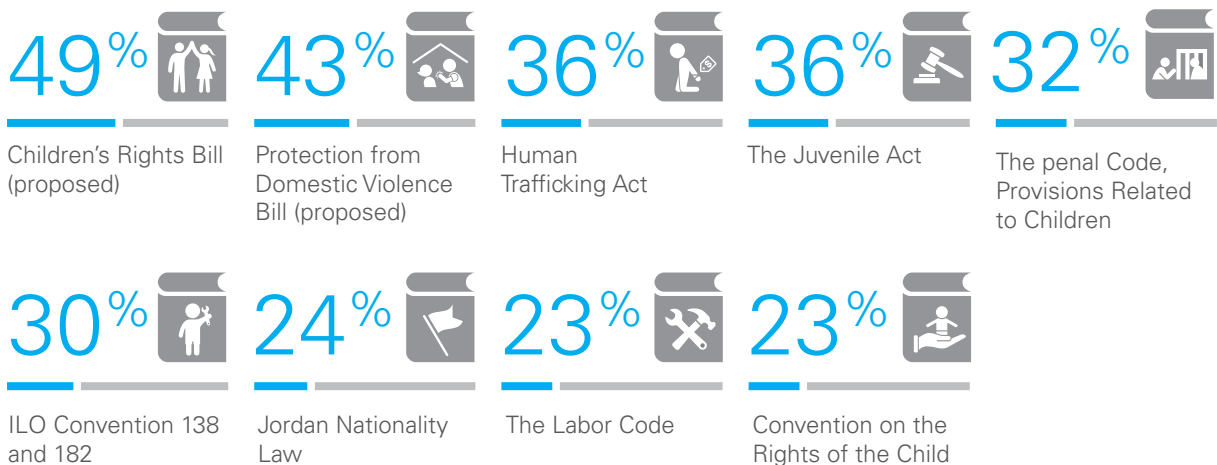
### 7.1.3: Environment, Tools and Processes

Within the overall environment, the survey focused whether journalists have the right sets of tools and processes, i.e. education or training, which can aid them in writing on issues concerning children. The Survey reveals half of the journalists (49%) to not possess formal education in journalism. The formal education in journalism is the least (33%) in television. Overall, there are gender differential in terms of formal education in journalism, however more women are likely to have formal education in journalism if they are working for print media (56% versus 36%) and more men in online news media (59% versus 41%). Overall, five out of every ten journalists do not possess formal education in journalism (see annex table 20). The situation, however, change for better when respondents were asked if they ever received a specialized training in the field of journalism. Nine out of ten respondents (91%) have at least attended a specialized training in journalism during their career (see annex table 21). Six out of ten journalists have received more than one training in past three years on journalism (see annex table 22).

## Respondents Who Have Received any Formal and Specialized Training

**51%** Formal Education

**91%** Specialized Training

**66%** Training Ever Organized by News Organization
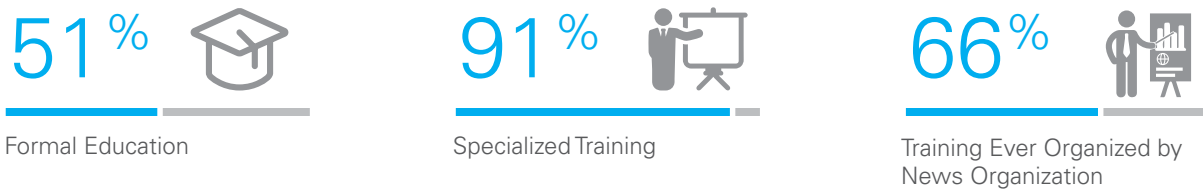
In terms of the capacity strengthening support, nearly two-thirds (66%) respondents have been given training in journalism by their own news organization. Providing on-job training to journalists is more prevalent in print (74%) and radio (74%) as compared to Digital/Web (56%) and Television (56%). As per the results, men are slightly advantageous (9% points different from their women counterparts) for receiving trainings (see annex table 23).

However, when areas of specialized trainings were further unpacked for specific child-rights related topics, the situation becomes less promising. Only a quarter of journalists have ever attended training on child protection (23%) or on reporting on children (26%) in general. Extremely worrisome is the finding that about one-third (34%) of the respondents have never been given trainings on any of the capacity areas, including data journalism, ethical journalism, rights-based reporting, and story-based reporting. Very few (7%) journalists have understanding of what might be socio-ecological approach. Except story-based reporting (37% versus 26%), women have received less amount of training in all areas compared to the male counterparts (see annex table 24).

## Areas of Specialized Trainings Received by the Respondents

**41%** Ethical Journalism

**34%** None of the Capacity Areas

**31%** Rights Based Reporting

**31%** Story Based Reporting

**26%** Reporting on Children

**23%** Child Protection

**22%** Data Journalism

**7%** Socio-ecological Analysis
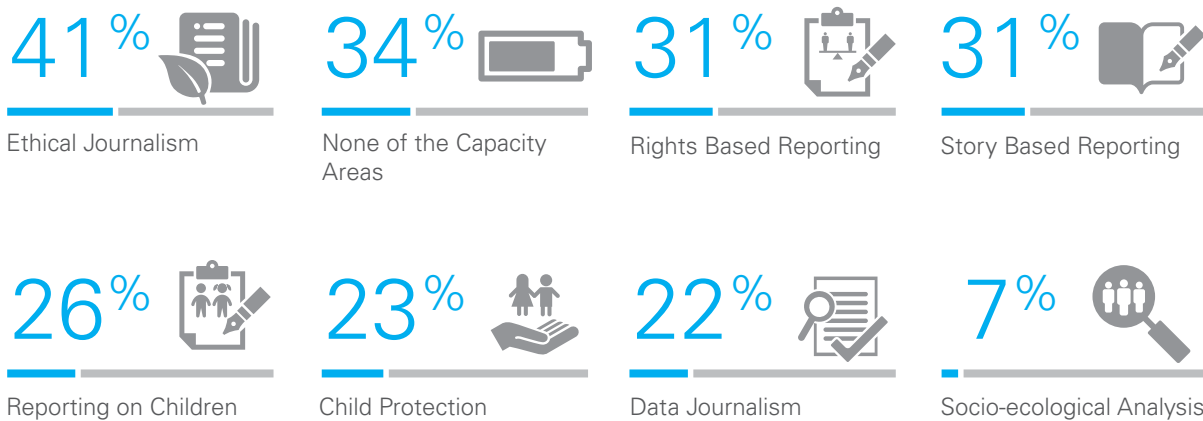
When asked if respondents think trainings are useful, nine out of ten respondents believe trainings to be helpful, either very or somewhat (annex table 25). In terms of the impact of trainings, only 6% journalists believe that they help in increasing salary and 30% believe it helps in career prospects. In contrast, nearly two-thirds of the respondents are of the opinion that trainings are helpful in getting more stories covered (69%), networking (63%), improving quality of reporting (62%) and applying new techniques (61%). Men, in general, have more favorable opinion of the positive impact of trainings as compared to their women counterparts (see annex table 26).

Six out of ten journalists (61%) are of the opinion that they have excellent interviewing skills. Interviewing has appeared as the most skillful area for studied journalists compared data journalism, desk research, media laws and storytelling. Only a quarter of journalists (23%) in data journalism and one-third (33%) in media laws think they have excellent skills. The area, which appears to be the weakest amongst those asked, is data journalism. Men are more confident of their skills in interviewing, data journalism and media laws as compared to women, while women feel more confident about desk research and storytelling (see annex table 27).

This section confirms that journalists lack formal education in journalism. While most of the journalists have received some sort of training during their journalistic career, but the number of journalists who received training on areas concerning child rights is substantially low. There is, in general, a strong need for a comprehensive package of trainings around different thematic areas of child-rights as well as on specialized journalistic skills, i.e. data journalism, human-interest storytelling, etc.

### 7.1.4: Incentives, Rewards and Recognition / Motivation

In terms of incentives and rewards, around half of the journalists have been rewarded in cash or kind by their organizations in recognition of the quality of their work. Men are likely to be rewarded more than women, as the findings show, while radio appears to be rewarding more to its journalists as compared to other news media (see annex table 28).

An overwhelming majority of respondents (76%) do aspire for journalists' awards. Male journalists (22% points more than women) have far higher aspiration for journalists' award as compared to their female counterparts. Overall, it can be safely stated that there is high aspiration for journalists' awards in the news media sector.

**Respondents Who Aspire for Journalists' Awards**



Female
65%

87%
Male

TOTAL 76%
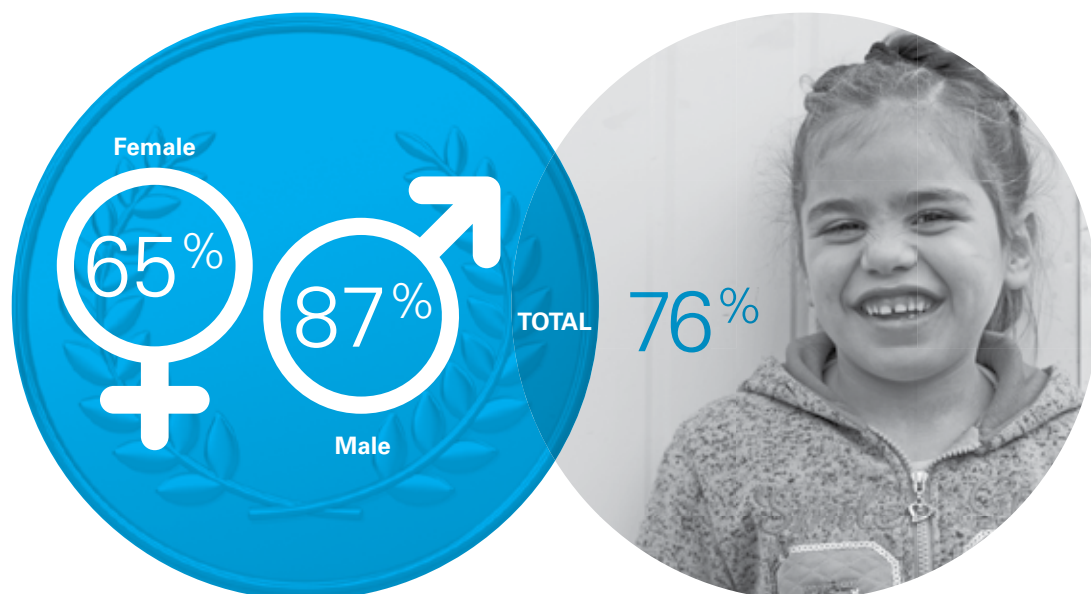
### 7.1.5: Resources

For resources, most of the journalists are provided basic essentials such as access to a computer and Internet (90%). A majority of journalists (83%) also reported that they are provided sufficient time for reporting, which substantiates the earlier findings that journalists are not pressed on filing a certain number of stories within a week or a month by their news organization. However, more than half of the journalists have reported to have not been given training and less than one-third of the respondents to have the support staff (see annex table 30). The need for training is further substantiated in this section.

## 7.1.6: Organizational Culture

When asked for their preferred news beat, the majority of the respondents (22%) mentioned Child Protection. This result is likely to be the outcome due to the nature of the Survey whereby respondents may have been influenced to report in a certain favorable manner to reporting on child-rights issues. Civic Affairs (17%) and Politics (12%) follow this as most preferred beats by journalists. Among the beats asked, the least popular are Crime and Defense, both of which are preferred by only 1% respondents, and Science & Technology and Sports, which is preferred by just 2% respondents. Male journalists prefer Business, Civic Affairs, International Relations and Politics significantly to women journalists, while women journalists are more inclined towards Gender and Lifestyle (see annex table 31).

| Selected Beats | ● Preferred | ● Popularity |
|---|---|---|
| 22%  10%  Child Protection | 17%  6%  Civic Affairs | 12%  8%  Politics |
| 11%  17%  Gender | 7%  30%  Business | 7%  15%  Lifestyles |
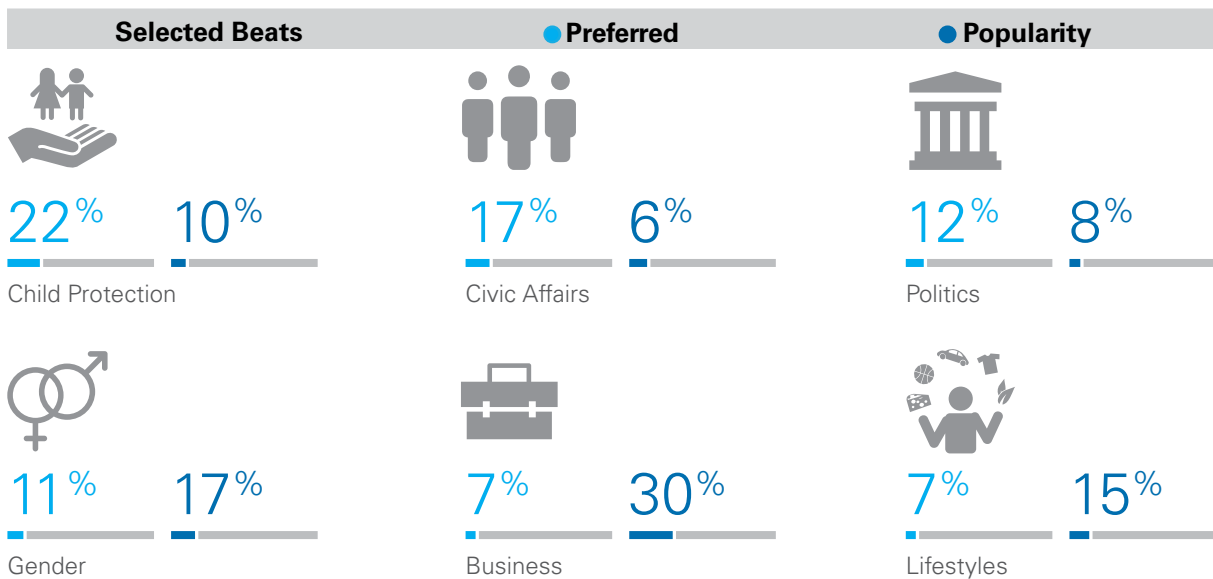
Interestingly, when asked which news beats they consider more popular among the readers and viewers, the ones they preferred the least emerged as most popular. The most popular beats, in the opinion of the respondents, are Crime (64%), Sports (53%) and Politics (50%). Only 17% of the respondents consider Child Protection to be very popular as a reporting beat. The least popular beats are Business (30%), International Relations (29%) and Environment (26%). Among the beats covering social issues, Education (43%) is reported as the most popular beat followed by Health (40%). Women respondents, in general, have reported social beats to be more popular if the responses from their male counterparts are compared (see annex table 32).

Respondents were also asked about their opinion of the state of news media in Jordan. Around half of the respondents, men and women, believe the popular topics are reported more (54%), as the news media has grown the quality of reporting has deteriorated (53%), and that there is self-censorship (50%). If those who think to some extent these statements are true, the proportions go up to 87%, 82% and 84% respectively. In general, nine out of ten respondents hold negative opinion about the state of news media in Jordan (see annex table 33).

### Respondents Who Tend to Agree to the Following Statements

| 85% | 84% | 82% | 77% | 71% |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| News Media Cover What Readers/ Viewers/listeners Want | There is Self-censorship | As News Media Has Grown, Quality of Reporting Deteriorated | Popular Topics are Reported More | Stories are Generally Sensationalized |
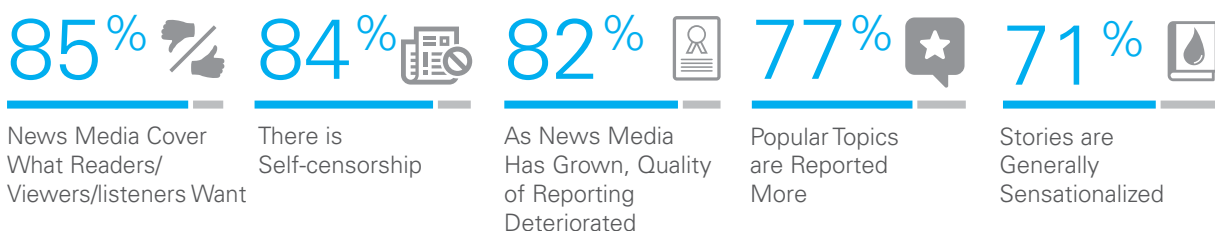
There seems to be an obvious conflict between what respondents prefer as their reporting beats and what they consider are popular news beats. Combining this with their understanding that news media in general reports what people desire or what becomes popular, the task for promoting the so-called 'softer beats' and transforming them in hard-hitting beats becomes even more essential.

## 7.1.7: Coordination and Feedback

In the section on Coordination and Feedback, respondents were asked about their network affiliations and what do they deem as effective means of networking. Less than half of the respondents (45%) reported to be part of a local network. Men reported 19 percentage points (54% versus 35%) more membership in a local network than their women counterparts. Those who work with print media are more likely to be members of local networks and around only a quarter of those working for online news and television are membership of any local network (see annex table 34). Compared to membership in a local network, association in any international network is considerably lower. Only a quarter of respondents reported to be members of international networks and associations. The same trend holds with men far more likely to be members of global networks. However, the variation between those who work for print media compared with other news media has narrowed. This might be due to the reason that overall membership status of journalists in international networks and association is quite low (see annex table 35).

**Membership Status of Respondents and Willingness to Join a Network**

| 45% | 25% | 47% | 87% |
|---|---|---|---|
| Member in Local Network | Member in International Network | Member in Jordan Press Association | Willing to Join a Network on Children's Issues |

Respondents were also asked about their membership status with Jordan Press Association (JPA). Less than half of the respondents (47%) are members of the JPA. The overall gender differentials in terms of membership with JPA are not as high as with a local or international network of journalists. However, respondents who are associated with the print media are far likely to be members of the JPA (74%) with membership for those working with television almost negligible. Only 38% of respondents working for online news media and 26% for radio have memberships of JPA (see annex table 36). When asked if they would like to join a network of journalists interested in covering children issues, nine out of ten (87%) showed their willingness. This remains the same for all media sector, and for any level of qualification, as well as both among men and women journalists (see annex table 37)

Respondents were also asked to rank different means of networking as per their effectiveness. A little more than two-thirds (69%) of the respondents consider Facebook to be a very effective means of networking. This is by far the most effective means of networking was considered as compared to all other options provided to the respondents. Around half of the respondents, 52% and 45% respectively, consider a membership award and an annual event to be also very effective means of keeping a network vibrant. Postal mail was considered least effective (see annex table 38).

**Most Effective Means of Network**

| 69% | 52% | 45% |
|---|---|---|
| Facebook Page | Best Membership Awards | Annual Event |
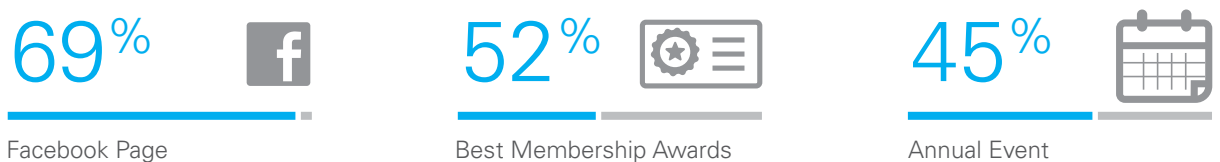
The findings show high willingness among journalists interested to be part of a network that contributes towards promotion and protection of child-rights in Jordan. It is also revealed that activism is considerably low among journalists through formal and informal coalitions and networks building, which could be due to state-sanctioned restrictions. Also, the findings confirm the JPA to be not representing more than half of the journalist community; especially those who are associated with other than print media in Jordan.

In the next section, the findings from the qualitative source, i.e. in-depth interviews, are presented and discussed in detailed. Both the findings presented in this and the following sections have provided basis for the recommendations presented in the final section.

## 7.2: Qualitative Findings and Discussion

### 7.2.1: State of News Media in Jordan

In general, respondents reading of the state of news media in Jordan were less than encouraging. They were of the opinion that while the news media has broadened in recent years with more diversity in topics of coverage but, side-by-side, the level of professionalism has declined. Nadine Nimri, one of the established writers in Jordan covering children's rights issues opinionated *"news media in Jordan is declining because there are so many restrictions on freedom of media and recently we have started seeing a kind of hate speech and people who are not really qualified have become journalists."*

This was a common assessment by the respondents:

*While news media has gained more freedom lately but on the same side the level of professionalism among journalists has gone down.*

Safaa Amer Al Ramhi

*We have more competition now and the freedom of expression has improved [but] we lack professionalism.*

Rand Gharaibeh

*The websites are the reflection of the tabloids of yesteryears. Similar to tabloids, they have pushed the limits of freedom of expression but they also lack professionalism.*

Hanan Al Kiswany

Respondents were also of the opinion that news media in Jordan could not grow to its full potential because of state-sanctioned restrictions and self-censorship. Another common thread emerged from interviews was the onslaught of online news media and the existential threat it poses to the traditional news media, i.e. newspaper and television.

*As compared to neighboring countries, the situation is much better in Jordan but the journalism lacks professionalism and suffers from self-censorship.*

Saad Hattar

*The print news is under threat from the web-based news, and not many people are now interested in reading print newspapers. In the web-based news, you need to bring attention to your stories and for that articles have to be on subjects that matches the interests of the people, for instance stories on entertainment, celebrities will get attention but others will not get any audience.*

Abdallah Alroud

*Jordan, I would say, is in the middle of media crises. Traditional media that kept the record, newspapers for instance are starting to lose a lot of money and are not able to maintain that position.*

Ramsey G. Tesdell

Overall, the respondents felt the journalism to be lacking professionalism in Jordan, but graver was the need for improvement in online news media.

> *Most journalists in Jordan lack professionalism and by this I mean stories are not properly analyzed, there is no follow-up or in-depth coverage, and fairness and ethics also lack.*
>
> Saad Hattar

> *When websites usually write about crime or any incident, they publish names, photos, revealed identity of abused, including children, without any code of ethics. Because people working on web-based news outlets are not journalists, I would call them media people.*
>
> Majida Hassan Ashour

> *We have problems, for websites and some newspapers it is all about catchy news.*
>
> Mohammad Shamma

There remained a persistence overtone in almost all the interviews that the news media in Jordan is failing in its role to be a watchdog and advocate for change. Aroub Soubh, a seasoned media professional and known figure in Jordan allude to this expectation as *"Government thinks that the news should be put in a best way it should be, people think that the regular media should not try to escalate [the issues of] the society.*

> *If you think of media as a watchdog as a way to hold institutions accountable then for me the media [in Jordan] is almost nonexistent.*
>
> Ramsey G. Tesdell

> *They [Government] like to play the fatherly role and want things to be less confusing for the people, it is also because of patriarchy…they don't like people to be concerned of their security so news is managed in a way that it doesn't escalate the outcomes of [such a] news.*
>
> Aroub Soubh

In a nutshell, the three common threads emerged are lack of professionalism among journalists, especially among those associated with online news, the threat posed by online news to traditional media and the news media in general lacking in their social responsibility role.

### 7.2.2: Opportunities and Challenges

Respondents were also asked about opportunities and challenges they perceive to be the most remarkable in present state of news media in Jordan. A number of respondents highlighted how the traditional space existed to express diverse opinions have increase due to online media.

> *I see a big difference now, when I look back most of the sensitive issues were taboo like sexual violence against women, child molestation, rape or incest and no one really wanted to talk about these issues. The society was in denial that we don't have such issues. But things have changed over the years, and there has been a lot of movements and activism behind this and these issues are being picked up more and more.*
>
> Rana Husseini

*Media is tackling more of the sensitive subjects lately, which were considered taboo in the past, but very delicately.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

*Social media has helped and more of social issues are being reported, as the story gets viral on the social media the traditional media also picks it up.*

Rana Husseini

In terms of the challenges, the lack of training opportunities and places where skills could be gained or enhanced in the field of journalism was highlighted as a major concern. In practice, respondents pointed to nonexistence or disregard of journalistic guidelines and ethical practices.

*There are no training centers attached to news media organizations, there are no standards and conventional teaching in journalism is outdated and above that when a new journalist starts working it is most likely to be under an editor who also lacks professionalism.*

Saad Hattar

*We don't have institutionalized training programs in media outlets. We have websites, which picks news from elsewhere and use it as it is. Most of those who work on online news media do not have expertise in journalism.*

Linda Zaki Al Maayeh

*We do not have organized institutes, some people have setup news websites but they do not know how to deal with news.*

Mohammad Shamma

There was no denial by the respondents on the news opportunities the online news media has brought into the media scene in Jordan but there were also mindful of its many weaknesses, which Mohammad Shamma, a human-rights trainer, encapsulates, *"The online newspapers have the advantage of space, and by allowing to comment on the stories it is also interactive. But, in Jordan, some websites are only for propaganda, or using sensationalized content only."*

## 7.2.3: Reporting on Child Rights Issues

In the perspective of the state of news media in Jordan and the challenges and opportunities it poses, the respondents were asked of what implications it could have on reporting on child rights issues. Firstly, respondents were of the opinion that issues concerning children are not the priority for news media and those who write on such issues are few and far between. Secondly, respondents believed, there are issues concerning children that are simply left untouched because they are deemed inappropriate to be covered.

*Media in general is not keen in covering such [issues concerning children] topics, especially radio. They think topics related to protection of children or women rights do not sell well and not have the audience.*

Rawan Khrais

*We have a few journalists who are trying to write on issues concerning children but it is because of their personal interest and not for the reason that the news organizations consider it as an important subject.*

Saad Hattar

*On certain social issues, media practices self-censorship. They wouldn't want to report on rape because it is highly sensitive, it involves families, and tribes and they are very powerful here.*

Aroub Soubh

*Social issues are rarely spoken in a public sphere; the public sphere is very small here. But now it is a little bit bigger with access to social media...this is why you see blogs, the individual sort of carrying the banner.*

Ramsey G. Tesdell

More so, even if an issue concerning children gets reported it may very well have a negative outfall due to how the subject matter is reported.

*Sometimes [even] if it gets [stories on rape or honor crime] reported it is very vulgar. For instance they would report a man killed a girl while trying to get rid of her [illegitimate] pregnancy.*

Aroub Soubh

*Unfortunately, writing skills in stories on child related issues are weak. Journalists need to learn to bring human-interest element in their writing. Journalists need to know concerned laws and regulation and need to apply convincing arguments in their write-ups.*

Hanan Al Kiswany

The need, therefore, is not just to have issues concerning children made a media priority but also the manner in which these are reported are required to look into.

### 7.2.4: Role of News Media

Respondents were also asked about their opinion of the role of news media in Jordan as well as their perception of how their peers perceive this. In general, respondents believe that the role of media is not only to reflect what is happening around them but also to be a change agent.

*Role of media is to expose the truth and report objectively…but for the media to become an advocate for change and be a watchdog it needs training.*

Rana Husseini

When asked whether they think the news media in Jordan is fulfilling its social role, in general, respondents believed they are lagging behind in this responsibility.

*The role of media is not up to the expectation, it has to improve and need to play a better role in guiding the society.*

Abdallah Alroud

*If you talk about online newspapers then they don't feel any social responsibility. They will publish stories without double-checking; they will print names without permission.*

Mohammad Shamma

Respondents also highlighted the tension between the senior journalists and editors and the new entrants into Jordanian news media circles.

*Traditional media still believes that the job is completed as long as the news is reported, but this is not enough. The role of journalist is to dig deeper to understand the underlying causes and investigate the state of the affairs but this is simply not happening.*

Saad Hattar

*You still have a lot of, I would say, old-school journalists in-charge and they are going to train the original concept of journalism that you don't take opinions and just report what is happening and that we are completely void of the context.*

Ramsey G. Tesdell

There was a general agreement among all the respondents of the role of news media to go beyond its traditional concept of news reporting to be a key player in constructing social realities and challenging existing norms.

### 7.2.5: Performance Capability

After having setup the general context, the interviews were narrowed down to journalistic practices and gaps therein, in relation to reporting on child rights issues, especially on violence against children. The first capacity parameter explored was the performance capability among journalists in Jordan. Many of the respondents were of the opinion that online news media needs maximum attention as the dynamics in which it is functioning is vastly different from those of traditional media.

> *The web-based news media, while improving, still lacks professional journalism.*
>
> Abdallah Alroud

> *Journalists in the web-based news media work under pressure and have to produce stories in short period of time and those, which could get immediate attention. Journalists who work on web-based news have a different audience than print and this is why the stories as a whole are constructed differently.*
>
> Abdallah Alroud

> *We now have stories being produced hurriedly and this has affected the quality, comprehensiveness of news and because of which you cannot confirm your sources and follow strict professional guidelines.*
>
> Hanan Al Kiswany

> *Journalists today are after advertisement and this affects the quality of their reporting.*
>
> Hanan Al Kiswany

Regardless of the news media sector, respondents were of the opinion that ethical guidelines are hardly adhered and nonexistent.

> *Journalists do not care about the sentiments of families of the victims or survivors when they write about human rights issues or those that concern children.*
>
> Linda Zaki Al Maayeh

> *In general, journalists do not abide by guidelines; we do not have any. They do not know from where they can find such guidelines.*
>
> Hanan Al Kiswany

> *If you ask enough people, you may come up with a certain guideline those people follow but I don't think it is written down and I don't think it is formalized and I doubt if journalists follow any kind of international standards.*
>
> Ramsey G. Tesdell

One of the perspectives that emerged time and again was the absence of specialized journalists or beat reporters, which respondents felt would have helped improving the quality of reporting in Jordan on child rights issues.

*We rarely find journalists who are specialized in a specific beat, for instance reporting on children issues.*

Rand Gharaibeh

*Most of the stories in news media in Jordan follow the same old pattern. We do not have specialized journalist who could do more in-depth reporting or write follow-ups.*

Majida Hassan Ashour

*Specialized journalists know from where the sources are to be accessed and who the experts are, but not others.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

In general, respondents felt that those who are associated with online news media require a broad spectrum of training. In addition, those who work at the community level needs sensitization on reporting on rights issues concerning women and children.

*We need training for all the journalists involved in web-based news journalism.*

Safaa Amer Al Ramhi

*Journalists, in general, have limited understanding on how to interview women and children, and what ethical guidelines need to be adhered.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

*At the local level, in my experience, journalists don't even have sympathy and use very harsh language and put their judgment.*

Aroub Soubh

*Sometime they [journalists] think it is news to publish the details of a child victim or when for instance they are writing about sexual violence sometime they sensationalize it or blame the victim.*

Nadine Nimri

Respondents also highlighted challenges that impede upon the performance of the journalists. This included the overall conservative fabric of the society and receptiveness of the news editors to sensitive issues as well as journalists' own inclination and motivation towards writing on issues concerning children.

*Access to information is one of the major issues in reporting on child-related issues and the conservative nature of the society does not allow journalists to report freely without any fear. Government does not provide the true extent and state of issues in Jordan and the journalists do not have the capability to dig out issues themselves.*

Abdallah Alroud

*Even if [journalist] try to cover a sensitive issue, the editor-in-chief will say let's drop it; let's not anger the officials. And if they decide to publish the story, it gets heavily self-censored.*

Majida Hassan Ashour

*Most of the journalists and this is my assessment I might be wrong, work in journalism profession not because it is their passion but because it just happened, they just found themselves there. They are working to make money, to have a little bit of limelight which will not get if you cover social issues, especially on children's issues.*

Aroub Soubh

*The main newspaper media outlets, it was very hard for someone to enter into those institutions. But with so many website now, anyone can become a journalist and write and they are not paid very well, they don't have social security, no health insurance. So people who are less qualified are entering into this field.*

Nadine Nimri

Some of the respondents' highlighted broader capacity needs of journalists for improving their performance. Mohammad Shamma, for instance, highlighted the need for developing *"tools, the skills and the exposure,"* that can help journalists to match to international standards while Majida Hassan Ashour believed journalists need to improve their *"writing style,"* which can help them improve their credibility and better equip them to write on child-related issues.

### 7.2.6: Knowledge and Skills

The responses elicited to understand the gaps in knowledge and skills of journalists can be broken down into broad-level and specific needs in relation to reporting child rights issues. Broad level issues concerning journalists' knowledge and skills related to specialized reporting, i.e. data journalism, investigative reporting, human-interest stories, etc. While specific needs concerned journalists' own knowledge of child rights issues, especially in perspective of international conventions and treaties.

*Most of the journalists working in web-based news outlets do not have skills in many of the specialized area such as data journalism, investigative reporting, human-interest stories, etc.*

Abdallah Alroud

*Among journalists, there is very shallow knowledge of social issues. Even when journalists are writing about children's issues they don't really write it from rights perspective.*

Nadine Nimri

*Journalists' knowledge in child-related issues is as bad as any ordinary Jordanian might have. The news media does not have interest in these issues.*

Abdallah Alroud

*Journalists really don't have knowledge about international conventions, about the Jordanian laws; this is a big challenge.*

Nadine Nimri

*Many journalists lack legal understanding of the issues they cover and a time they use legal terminologies without having much knowledge of its proper usage.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

Interestingly, many respondents felt that the need for knowledge and skills need to be enhanced at the senior-level also, especially those who are managing online news media.

*The editors of many of the websites are in general not very competent and that is affecting the quality of reporting.*

Saad Hattar

*Lately we have more journalists covering issues concerning to children but the problem is with the Editor-in-Chiefs and the editorial staff, they are not ready to create space for such subjects.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

*I think it is important for journalists to be trained in investigative reporting and human-interest stories, and also on legal issues concerning violence against women and children. And I think you also need to do trainings for the older generation, not just the young reporters.*

Rana Husseini

Ramsey G. Tesdell, who works with Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism, considers the formal education to be also blamed in this respect, *"Formal education is very weak, and this is also the case with the journalists."* Rana Husseini, however, was optimistic for the reason of increased activity in news media scene, *"Journalists now are more aware of child related issues; there have been a lot of trainings in past few years by the civil society organizations. But before the knowledge was lacking."*

### 7.2.7: Motivation and Self-confidence

In general, respondents felt the motivation and self-confidence to be lacking among journalist. For them, the main reason monetary. Because of the low salaries, journalists have to work on side jobs that affects the overall quality of their work, or it this otherwise proves detrimental for their motivation to produce quality journalism.

> *Most journalists do not have enough income to survive and be motivated about going extra mile to produce quality work. Some newspapers have even stopped paying regular salaries.*
>
> Anwar Mousa Alzyadat

> *Newspapers are not paying well to journalists and this is why they don't have motivation. They have started working on side jobs so they are not paying much effort to what they are doing.*
>
> Nadine Nimri

> *One of the major issues in Jordan is that you cannot make a good living off journalism; you can only survive. So what journalist do, they work on anything and that distracts them.*
>
> Ramsey G. Tesdell

> *Media reflect and affects, it reflects the reality and should also affect positively…but very few journalists realize this because at the end of the day they are interested only in salary.*
>
> Aroub Soubh

Rand Gharaibeh believes that *"when a journalist decides to write on issues concerning children, it is because of their own interest."* Hanan Al Kiswany gives an interesting perspective of women journalists and their motivation, *"for women journalists, the motivation comes from the fact that they have to prove themselves as professionals. We do not have incentives, and many organizations give more salary to male journalists because they give them more responsibility."* However, the undertone remains around the fact that journalism is highly underpaid profession in Jordan.

### 7.2.8: Expectation and Feedback

For expectation and feedback, most of the respondents referred to the institutions of editors in absence of any established guidelines and ethical standards. Editors, respondents believed, had a key role in ensuring what quality standards are adhered and how stories are prioritized and presented.

> *It is primarily on the Editor to maintain the quality of reporting, but when a story gets published then more than half of the issues that should have been addressed are left untouched. There are very few professional editors in news media.*
>
> Abdallah Alroud

*Sometime the editor just puts his ideas and beliefs on to the story, that was a problem for me, but now I have reached to a point where I can ask to not change it.*

Nadine Nimri

*Editors are not usually interested in innovative story writing or in new subjects until unless it is some shocking news.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

However, respondents were in agreement of absence of any established or institutionalized standards or guidelines around ethical journalism, which has far reaching bearing on the state of affairs in news media sector in Jordan.

*We do not have any established standards or set of guidelines to meet before a story is filed or published.*

Abdallah Alroud

*In theory, some of the newspapers, not all, have ethical guidelines and minimum standards but in practical terms they are not followed.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

Abdallah Alroud also alluded to the role of Jordan Press Association in this respect, which in his opinion, is lacking, *"There are no requirements or standards one has to fulfill for getting membership in Jordan Press Association and those who are not its members write freely on web without any professional qualification."*

### 7.2.9: Environment

Respondents were also asked about the overall environment under which journalists are working and how it is a facilitating or an impeding factor to their performance. One of the findings that came out from the discussion was either lack of heightened consciousness among journalists of social issues or the news media in Jordan lacking activism.

> *Journalists lack consciousness of many of the sensitive issues and you can see that in how they cover human-interest subjects in which voices of the people are missing.*
>
> Mohammad Al-Fdilat

> *Some journalists are conscious of the many issues we [Jordan] are facing and that there is no one talking about it, and others do not care, or they don't have space to talk about such issues in their papers.*
>
> Mohammad Shamma

> *Journalists are conscious and aware of what is going on around them but they have high-level of self-censorship issue and their own perspective on issues has an effect on what they sensor.*
>
> Aroub Soubh

> *Generally, the media is 'neutral,' in a sense that it takes pro-government, pro-state perspective.*
>
> Ramsey G. Tesdell

At the societal level, respondents believed journalists are mostly interested to write on politics while people are disinterested in subjects that lack awe factor. Respondents also felt that journalists are reflecting from the prism of the society at large.

> *The conservative elements are dominating the news media scene; not only they lack professionalism but they are also supporting certain ideologies.*
>
> Mohammad Al-Fdilat

> *They [journalists] want to report on politics, everybody is concerned about politics, about the Middle East, war and conflict.*
>
> Aroub Soubh

> *We are a society that does not look at children as priority. So you wouldn't find many journalists interested in children's issues. Because it does not give them fame, fame comes if you cover politics, the government, and the parliament…*
>
> Aroub Soubh

*If I want to write about a very specific local story, no one will be interested. However if you write about a political situation that is connected with Syria and Iraq for instance, you're going to get more hits.*

Rabi Hamamsah

Safaa Amer Al Ramhi, however, is of the opinion that it is not the people who are disinterested in stories on issues concerning children but the manner in which they are written makes them less attractive, *"I don't think people are disinterested in reading about other topics [human rights]; it is because of the quality of reporting and its presentation."*

### 7.2.10: Incentives, Rewards and Recognition

In terms of the existing incentives, rewards and recognitions for journalists, most respondents mentioned the award offered by Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism. Respondents were of the opinion that there are no established rewards and mechanism to recognize journalists for quality of their work.

*We simply do not have any incentives or rewards for journalists to encourage them to produce quality work.*

Abdallah Alroud

*In absence of any incentive or reward, training serves as an excellent motivational tool in additional to giving new skills to journalists.*

Safaa Amer Al Ramhi

Rana Husseini was candid in admitting, *"I think everybody likes to win an award."* It also comes out as one of the recommendations to improve the quality of reporting and motivate journalists to cover less popular beats.

*For incentive, I will recommend creating an award for journalists covering child-rights related issues.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

*You need to target a few journalists and support them…and may be you can announce some kind of an award…and by pairing journalists with international experts or senior journalists.*

Mohammad Shamma

### 7.2.11: Resources

Respondents did not highlight any specific needs where resources might have been impeding the quality of reporting. The general financial crunch the traditional media is facing because of the emergence of online news media was highlighted as an overarching consideration affecting the sector as a whole.

*Traditional news media is facing tremendous challenges in terms unavailability of funds and mismanagement of what they have.*

Saad Hattar

The non-material resources, especially access to information, were highlighted as a concern.

*Journalists do not have access to right sources.*

Rana Husseini

*When writing on child rights issues, access to information is the foremost challenge and the society itself sometimes is reluctant to speak out on sensitive topics.*

Safaa Amer Al Ramhi

In relation to online news media, the requirement of producing higher number of stories in limited amount of time was also mentioned as a factor affecting the quality. In terms of access to information, both knowing from where information can be accesses and unwillingness of the sources to share information was highlighted as a major concern.

### 7.2.12: Organizational Culture

In terms of the organizational culture, the assessment looked into aspirations of the journalists themselves. An interesting finding that came out from the assessment was that two of the most celebrated writers, Rana Husseini and Nadine Nimri, did not want to contribute to the subject of children and women rights as journalists.

*I was assigned as a crime report, and I had never dreamt that I would be writing on violence against children. I remember when I was a young journalist I was writing about everything.*

Rana Husseini

*When I went back to Al-Ghad, they already had a political reporter at the time and they said that all they have is someone to write on social development. At the beginning it was a shock, I thought it was a step back. But after I started I really started liking my job.*

Nadine Nimri

This remained the central theme throughout the discussions that journalists preferred politics to other beats. Also, there is little to no consideration behind how a journalist is assigned to a specific beat or what criteria are used, if any, in establishing specialized reporting.

*Everybody wants to write about politics. But now journalists are becoming more conscious of the need to also report on social issues.*

Rana Husseini

*There is no consideration behind who is going to cover which subject, they send out anyone to cover any issue. But after sometime when you have covered more of one particular issue it is then associated with you.*

Anwar Mousa Alzyadat

Respondents also thought that there are some topics that catch immediate attention of the reader or the viewer, such as politics or religion, but they also felt that independent, impartial and objective reporting would not go unattended.

*People want to see and read about issues that relate to them, they want truth and reporting based on reality. They want objective criticism of the issues that touch them for instance corruption, depleted economy, unemployment and many of the social issues. What people do not want is the media to be the mouthpiece of the government.*

Saad Hattar

*What attracts most to people is 'religion,' this gets their immediate attention.*

Rana Husseini

*People read social news, they care about such news, but the journalists do not give this a priority. It is because, may be, it is not an easy field to adapt to; you have to be in field, have to deal with so many different people. Journalists are looking for a prestige; they want to talk to ministers and ambassadors.*

Nadine Nimri

### 7.2.13: Coordination and Networking

There seem to be no culture in news media sector of constructive criticism or peer review. In some cases, respondents also alluded to apprehensions of being vilified. Some respondents were of the opinion that journalists will not be appreciative and unwelcoming of any feedback or criticism leveled at them.

*I try to stay away from the journalist community; I have had a fair share of people trying to professionally undermine me.*

Rana Husseini

*There are no mechanisms in Jordan where journalists could give constructive critique and learn from each other.*

Abdallah Alroud

*There is no culture in Jordan where journalists encourage and accept critique of their work.*

Anwar Mousa Alzyadat

Most of the respondents had been members of specialized network, but in almost all cases such networks and coordination mechanism had ceased to exist to inactivity.

*I'm part of one group but I am not active any more, there meetings have become repetitive and there is nothing new.*

Mohammad Al-Fdilat

*I was part of a network that was started five years ago, specialized network of journalists working on violence against children. Unfortunately, the head of this group left.*

Aroub Soubh

*I am part of a network but it is not active anymore. It was a very big network, it was for all professionals, doctors, journalists, etc., who work for child protection.*

Nadine Nimri

Mohammad Shamma suggests that for a network to remain vibrant, *"we need continuous engagement."* He cautions from his own experience, *"I have participated in coalitions but you know they have no sustainability and it is all about the project, when the project finishes the engagement ends."*

# 8: Implications of the Findings



The role of news media in combatting and bringing an end to violence against children is undeniable. Journalists can protect children's rights by raising awareness of prevailing issues and ensuring accountability of those responsible for preventing and responding to instances of violence against children. They can also become advocates for change and help strengthen the overall protective environment for children. They can help in highlighting causes and solutions when reporting on violence, abuse and exploitation against children. More importantly, they can instigate a social movement, through use of their respective spheres, where every child in Jordan, irrespective of cast, creed or religion, is safe from violence, abuse and exploitation.

Conversely, journalists can be of little help if they lack understanding of the true extent of and dynamics associated with child protection issues. Their lack of appreciation of the rights of children can, advertently or inadvertently, increase the vulnerability of children by strengthening harmful cultural norms and practices. The voices of journalists are of little help if they fail to report on issues of child protection in a manner that protects children and promotes their rights. For being advocates of child rights, journalists themselves need to adhere and uphold to an extent possible the ethical standards for reporting on children. Journalists must consider the interest of the child as supreme and minimize harm and risk to children by carefully considering the consequences of their actions.

The findings of this Assessment show that a large section of journalists in Jordan either lack understanding of what constitute as violence against children or their own attitude towards many of the child rights issues is, at best, ill-disposed. Journalists also lack essential skills for effective and ethical reporting on violence against children and many do not have capacity to undertake specialized journalism. Those who cover or are interested in covering child protection issues face numerous challenges. When asked what challenges journalists usually face when reporting on child rights issues, majority of journalists reported access to information and resources as a major concern. Another challenge that respondents highlighted in reporting on issues of violence against children was refusal of parents or the victims to give consent to or come forth

with their story. This particular issue relates to another challenge of cultural sensitivity, which respondents highlighted and that prescribe discussion on several child protection issues as taboo.

For UNICEF Jordan, the findings imply a set of direct interventions with the journalist community and the news media sector to improve their understanding, capacity and willingness to contribute in preventing and responding to violence against children. These direct interventions, short- and long-term are listed in the following section. On the other hand, the findings also point towards a broader set of interventions at the institutional, societal and organizational levels, which can help create a protective environment for children.

# 9: Recommendations



Based on the analysis of this Assessment, following set of recommendations are proposed for short- and long-term engagements with journalists community and news media in Jordan.

In the short-run, and through sustained engagement, the following set of activities are recommended:

1. There is a need to engage editors from the very onset of any intervention with journalists and the news media sector. This will help create their buy-in as well as ownership and support for such an initiative. It will also help creating a shared understanding of the role of news media in preventing and responding to the cases of violence against children in Jordan. This has been suggested by a number of respondents, for instance Ramsey G. Tesdell is of the opinion that *"the editors are really the key people. Good editors are like good teachers…* working with editors I think is a key. Mohammad Al-Fdilat is also of the same opinion, *"You need to reach out to editor-in-chiefs first to convince them to cover social subjects as well in their coverage."*

2. In view of the scale of the task, it is recommended that initially a small group of journalists, men and women, are helped and assisted in specializing child-rights based reporting in order to create a critical mass. This will be manageable and also help establish child-rights based reporting as a specialised beats. Saad Hattar is a strong proponent of this, *"You need to select a group of few young journalists and then groom them to be professional in every sense of the word, train them on how to conduct interviews, how to approach victims and survivors, how not to infringe or trespass on someone's privacy and this has to be done in a series of trainings."*

3. Another recurring recommendation given by respondents was the need for journalists to increase their understanding of legal frameworks, either in view of the international conventions and treaties or the national laws, in relation to child rights. Aroub Soubh, for instance, recommends trainings *"for young journalists on children's rights and all the international laws that concern children and how can [journalists] use these in reporting on children."* Nadine Nimri also suggests the same, *"Journalists need to have legal knowledge of child rights related laws and international conventions. Also,*

*and this is a very big problem, they need to know what terminologies they can use, what discriminative terminologies for instance are, this is a big challenge."*

4. An investment should be made in creating and sustaining a network of dedicated journalists from all sectors of news media who have interest in and willingness towards contributing to addressing the issues of violence against children in Jordan from within their respective spheres. A network's strength is its membership, which is defined by how well knitted and vibrant the community is. The shared vision among membership and coordinated and reinforcing engagement should be the essential features of such a network of journalists, which could be expanded to news media professionals in general. Nadine Nimri suggests the same, *"I think there must be a network of journalists who are dedicated to human rights and gender issues; there are a few really good journalists who write on these issues, you can bring those people with you. You need to talk to the chief editors about the importance of child rights subject."* This network could be established under the One UN agenda, with all the UN agencies holding joint ownership and the secretariat rotating periodically from one agency to another.

5. It is also recommended that an inter-agency award be announced on rights-based reporting. The findings have confirmed the desire among journalists of such recognitions. An award to promote and recognize specialised reporting can go a long way in making the so-called softer beats into hard-hitting ones. More importantly, an excellence award is a low-cost and very likely to be a high-impact initiative, within the context of Jordan's news media. The development, launch, promotion and presentation of the award, however, need to be well thought-out for which international best practices can be studied and applied.

6. The findings from the assessment have highlighted the need to increase access of journalists to published material. This may be made a function of a network created on protection and promotion of child rights to transform relevant published material into more readable documents, such as by creating factsheets, vignettes and summaries of the reports. This will help advancing the agenda of protection and promotion of child rights to a great extent by highlighting contemporary challenges faced by the Jordanian society and agenda setting around those for policy reforms and resource mobilization.

In the long run, and in the perspective of broad-based capacity needs of journalists in Jordan, following set of activities are recommended:

7. For the online news media, the approach has to be distinct and much broader. The capacity needs for journalists engaged with online news media are more basic and, perhaps, needs to be addressed sooner than later. Safaa Amer Al Ramhi, for instance hints at a distinct approach for journalists engaged in online news media, *"For the young journalists, and those who work for web-based news outlets, trainings could be held around how a human-interest story is written and how ethical standards are adhered. Journalists also need to be trained on human rights framework."* This requires more in-depth and focused analysis of the needs of individuals engaged with online news media, which mostly do not come with journalistic background and have essentially transformed how traditional media had operated. Based on such an assessment, a capacity strengthening package may be developed that entails short-term trainings on basic elements of principles and elements of journalism as well as more in-depth orientation to journalistic, i.e. ethical journalism, and thematic subject, child-rights reporting.

8. The second group of journalists that need to be focused distinctly are the young entrants to the field. Trainings for young journalists could be as basic as creating greater understanding on child protection issues, and what is that the news media can do to respond to this challenge. Such trainings can be offered to young journalists and those who are associated with online news media together. Abdallah Alroud is of the opinion that this might be one of the reasons why journalists lack skills in conducting in-depth reporting, *"Journalists need to be made aware of state of violence against children and women in Jordan and other child protection related areas."* However, it is important that such an initiative is institutionalized through development of orientation packages for aspiring journalists when they join a news organization as well as working with existing academic and training institutions.

9. In the long run, there is a need to partner with the academia and training organizations that have courses on journalism and media, for promotion of specialized reporting; including child-rights based reporting. This will also help introduce aspiring and young media professionals to ethical guidelines and practices from the very onset. Such a partnership will also help sustain effort to instil knowledge and skills for practicing ethical journalism, and making it norm than an occasional consideration. Hanan Al Kiswany highlights the importance of sustainability of any initiative to improve the capacity of journalist,

*"First you have to bring change in young journalists, either inside their news organizations our outside. You do not want to hold onetime training rather continuous trainings for the new comers."*

10. The findings reveal absence of any established code of conduct for journalists or standard ethical guidelines that are required adherence. There also appears to be complete absence of reporting guidelines for specialized beats, i.e. reporting on children issues. It is strongly recommended that in partnership with concerned news media organizations a standard set of guidelines is developed which is further unpacked for specialized beats. A broad-based buy-in and ownership by the news media is required for such an initiative together with the custodianship of the relevant government authorities. The code and guidelines need to be developed through a consultative process and in light of review of best practices. Once developed the code and guidelines need to be notified and adopted by news organizations to be guiding principles.

11. The findings confirm the strong inclination among journalists to report on politics and related subjects. In the long run, there is a need for a concerted effort to transform reporting on social issues to be hard-hitting with application of new techniques and skills. The rights-based approach to journalism is one such technique that views rights issues from the political prims. This may be coupled with conducting case studies of successful journalists from Jordan who made reporting on social subjects their identify and form of recognition to build motivation and promote reporting on child-rights issues.

The news media in Jordan is going through a transformation. For the advocates of child rights, this presents both the opportunities and the challenges. On the one hand, with the onset of online news media, the traditional 'space' seems to have increased manifold for generating discourse on subjects that were once considered taboo. The emergence of online media has allowed greater diversity and increased consciousness among the Jordanian diaspora. On the other hand, the media 'space' is also occupied by forces that are either ill-equipped to report on issues of violence against children or themselves contribute towards inciting violence against children. The religious and cultural undertone also remains a major consideration to what is covered and how it is reported. The digital space, by definition, is value free and is accessible by both negative and positive or weak and forceful voices. This makes the case for addressing capacity needs of journalists and the news media sector in general even more urgent and greater.

In Jordan, many of the child-rights issues are ingrained in cultural practices and social norms and similarly codified into formal and informal institutions. The news media could be a key partner in challenging such deep-seated norms and cultural practices. Media, nevertheless, is part of a larger mix of interventions required for bringing an end to violence against children. This Assessment is a small but an important contribution in the same vein to end violence against children in all forms and shapes in Jordan.

# 10: ANNEXURES

## ANNEX I: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDELINES

### Introduction:

1. Start with personal introduction and thanking the interviewee for her/his time

2. Briefly introduce the interviewee with the purpose and objectives of the assignment

3. Briefly explain how the interview will help in the assessment

4. Seek permission to record the interview

5. Ensure restricted use of information for the purpose of the assessment only

### Setting the Stage:

1. What, in your opinion, is the state of journalism and news media in Jordan?

2. How journalism in Jordan is faired in comparison to other countries of the region?

3. What, in your opinion, has been some of the success stories in news media and journalism in Jordan?

### Performance Capability:

1. Are journalists facing any challenges in Jordan, which might be inhibiting factors?

2. What specific challenges journalist might be facing in covering child protection issues?

3. What are the areas, in your opinion, where journalists need further improvement, and on reporting on child protection issues?

4. Do you feel reporting is comparatively better in one medium than the other, print versus digital versus broadcast?

5. Are there any specific requirements for when new journalists, reporters or correspondents are inducted?

6. Are there different requirements for a reporter in print from the one reporting for broadcast or digital media, how?

7. What criteria or considerations are behind assigning journalists to social beats, i.e. child protection?

8. Do you think quality of media professions differ in Jordan from one governorates to the other; what could be the reasons?

9. Are young journalists of today different in comparison to young journalists of the past, how?

### Knowledge and Skills:

1. Do you think journalists generally have adequate realization and understanding of child protection issues, especially issues concerning violence against children in Jordan?

2. Do journalists have sufficient knowledge and skills to conduct different types of interviews?

3. Are journalists aware of relevant laws, policies and regulation, i.e. Press and Publication Law, (amended 2012), Access to Information Law, Code of Ethics and Disciplinary Boards of Jordan Press Association, etc.

4. Do they have sufficient skills to do primary and secondary research on their assigned subjects?

5. Do ethical standards of reporting generally adhered, i.e. informed consent, confidentially, etc.?

6. Can journalists easily access information sources?

7. Do journalists know who the subject experts are and how they can be approached?

8. What is the usual inclination among journalists to form/develop a story/report on a child protection issue or violence against children, i.e. simply stating facts, human-interest story, feature article, and why such an inclination?

9. Do journalists bring voices from the community?

10. Do journalists in their stories generally focus on individuals or issues; do they connect the two?

11. Do journalists' verify/confirm facts and authenticity of their reports and how do they generally do this?

## Motivation and Self-confidence:

1. Which is the most popular beat in Jordan, the one journalists aspire for, a preferred beat, and why?

2. Why the least popular beat is least popular?

3. Are journalists allow to cover topics of their interest or mandated?

4. Are journalists encouraged to innovate and investigate?

5. Are journalists asked to do follow-up stories, is there a culture?

6. Are journalists asked or encourage to write a series of stories?

7. Is there are a culture of writing pre-emptive stories or it is usually reactive?

## Expectations and Feedback:

1. In your opinion, what makes a good/effective story/report?

2. In your experience, on which factors usually it is decided a story to be carried or dropped?

3. What are among the most common reasons given to a journalist when a story is dropped?

4. What is the protocol generally followed by your organization to validate a filed report?

5. Are journalists required to file a certain number and types of stories?

## Environment, tools, and Processes:

1. Are there established quality/minimum standards a journalists/reporter must fulfil before a report is filed?

2. Are reporters attached to various news beats trained/knowledgeable in their assigned subject area?

3. Are there on-job training opportunities for journalists/reporters, what are those?

4. If your reporters were to be trained for health beat, how much time do you think you can spare them for this purpose?

5. What in your opinion are 3 main training needs for all field reporters?

6. Do young journalists given orientation?

7. Do news organizations maintain different databanks?

## Incentives, Rewards, and Recognition:

1. Are their any recognized awards for journalists?

2. How are journalists incentivized, rewarded or recognized?

3. What do you recommend, how can journalists be incentivize, rewarded and recognized for covering social beats, i.e. child protection issues?

## Resources:

1. Do journalists have access to Internet and Computer?

2. Is sufficient time given to journalists to file a story?

3. Do journalists/reporter have knowledge of another language which will enable them to follow international news and verify information?

4. Do journalists have support staff, to do desk research, to support in conducting interviews?

5. Are journalists encouraged to undertake outside trainings?

## Goals, Strategy, and Organizational Culture:

1.  What do people like to read/watch in news?

2.  Is there a gap between what is reported and what needs to be reported, if there is why such a gap exists and how this can be filled?

3.  How well the journalism in Jordan dealing with sensationalism and populism?

4.  Is there a balance between different beats or a few overshadow other?

## Coordination:

1.  Do you know if there are formal/inform groups established on different beats?

2.  Are their any platforms where journalists discuss, share and critique their work?

3.  Do different news agencies share resources?

4.  Are their identified expert panels on different subject domains?

## Recommendations:

1.  How do you recommend the quality of journalism, especially for reporting on child protection issues and violence against children is improved in Jordan?

2.  How can we improve the state of reporting on violence against children in Jordan?

3.  What in your view are top needs for journalists/reporters working on social beats, including child protection issues, in Jordan?

4.  Do you think issues concerning violence against children are adequately covered in reporting?

5.  How could less preferred subjects be made popular for reporting, i.e. child protection issues?

6.  What specific areas trainings should cover, how long should trainings be if reporting on child protection is to be improved both qualitatively and in numbers?

7.  Is there anything else you would like to discus, share, recommend.

*Once again thank the interviewee and ensure the report will be shared.*

# ANNEX II: SURVEY TOOL

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This research is commissioned by UNICEF, Jordan. The purpose of this research is to assess journalistic practices in covering child protection issues, in particular on violence against children. The information collected and assessed through this survey will help UNICEF, Jordan in developing future programs to better engage the journalist community in Jordan.

This is a voluntary self-administered survey. The expected time required to complete this survey is between 25-30 minutes. All information received through this survey will only be used for research purposes. Anonymity of all respondents will be maintained and only the acquired data will be utilized for assessment purposes. You are requested to answer all questions, however you may refrain from answering any of the optional questions, if you choose to do so. We are extremely thankful for your time and appreciate your valuable inputs. We will share the results of this assessment to emails provided by the respondents in this survey.

*Please agree to participate in this survey and press NEXT to continue.*

| 1.1: I agree to participate in this survey. | Please ticket the option to continue | ☐ |
|---|---|---|

## 2. BASIC INFORMATION

| 2.1: How would you describe your work as a journalist / reporter? *(Select one option only)* | 1. Full-time [Main source of your regular income] | ☐ |
| | 2. Part time [Regular but not the main source of income] | ☐ |
| | 3. Occasional [Neither regular nor main source of income] | ☐ |

| 2.2: Please write your full name | |
|---|---|

| 2.3: What is your title? | 1. Mr. | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. Ms. | ☐ |

| 2.4: What is your age, in years | |
|---|---|

| 2.5: What is your highest qualification/ degree, i.e. BA or MA? | |
|---|---|

| 2.6: What is the name of the news organization to which you mainly contribute? | *(Name one news organization only)* |
|---|---|

| 2.7: What is your official title/ designation, if any? *i.e. Sub-editor, Field Reporter, etc.* | | |
|---|---|---|
| | I have no official title/designation | ☐ |

| 2.8: Please provide your email address. | |
|---|---|

| 2.9: Please provide your mobile number. | |
|---|---|

## 3. PERFORMANCE CAPABILITY

| 3.1: How long you have been working as a journalist/reporter?<br><br>*(Select one option only)* | 1. Less than a year | ☐ |
| | 2. Between one and five years | ☐ |
| | 3. Between six and ten years | ☐ |
| | 4. More than ten years | ☐ |

| 3.2: To which news media sector you mainly work for/contribute to?<br><br>*(Select one option only)* | 1. Print | ☐ |
| | 2. Digital | ☐ |
| | 3. Television | ☐ |
| | 4. Radio | ☐ |

| 3.3: How many news organizations you are currently working for/contributing towards?<br><br>*(Select one option only)* | 1. One news organization only | ☐ |
| | 2. Two news organization | ☐ |
| | 3. Three news organizations | ☐ |
| | 4. Three to five news organization | ☐ |
| | 5. More than five news organizations | ☐ |

| 3.4: Do you mainly report/write on a specific news beat, i.e. politics, health, etc.? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 3.5: How news beats are usually assigned to you?<br><br>*(Select one option only)* | 1. By your news organization | ☐ |
| | 2. By your own choice | ☐ |
| | 3. No specific beat is assigned | ☐ |

| 3.6: Select up to three news beats you have been mainly covering?<br><br>*(Select up to three options only, from the given)* | 1. Business | ☐ |
| | 2. Child Protection | ☐ |
| | 3. Civic Affairs | ☐ |
| | 4. Courts | ☐ |
| | 5. Crime | ☐ |
| | 6. Defense | ☐ |
| | 7. Education | ☐ |
| | 8. Environment | ☐ |
| | 9. Gender | ☐ |
| | 10. Health | ☐ |
| | 11. International Relations | ☐ |
| | 12. Lifestyle | ☐ |
| | 13. Politics | ☐ |
| | 14. Science & Technology | ☐ |
| | 15. Sports | ☐ |
| | Any other (specify) | |

| 3.7: Who usually decides if your story would be carried through? | |

| 3.8: Are you required to file a specific number of stories every week/month? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
| | 2. No | ☐ |
| 3.9: How many stories you file on average per week? | | |

| 3.10: In your opinion which factors are necessary for producing a good story, list up to five main factors? | 1. | |
| | 2. | |
| | 3. | |

| 3.11: How do you usually verify or validate information gathered for your stories? | 1. By asking friends/colleagues | ☐ |
| | 2. By conducting interviews | ☐ |
| | 3. By drawing comparisons to information source | ☐ |
| | 4. Through use of existing evidence | ☐ |
| | 5. By asking expert opinion | ☐ |
| *(Select up to three options only)* | 6. Relying on personal judgment | ☐ |

| 3.12: Who do you normally interview when writing / developing your story?  *(Select more than one options, if applicable)* | 1. Administration | ☐ |
| | 2. Affected people | ☐ |
| | 3. Civil society | ☐ |
| | 4. Political representatives | ☐ |

| 3.13: What other methods of information collection, other than interviews, do you usually use for writing / developing a story? *(Select more than one options, if applicable)* | 1. Published material | ☐ |
| | 2. Internet research | ☐ |
| | 3. Site visits, observations | ☐ |
| | 4. Official records | ☐ |

| 3.14: What challenges do you usually face in accessing sources of information? | 1. Unavailable | ☐ |
| | 2. Outdated | ☐ |
| | 3. Incorrect/Faulty | ☐ |
| | 4. Restricted | ☐ |
| | 5. Irrelevant | ☐ |
| | 6. Sources unknown | ☐ |
| *(Select more than one options, if applicable)* | 7. In different format | ☐ |
| | 8. Difficult to understand/grasp | ☐ |

## 4. KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

| 4.1: How often you cover social issues in your reporting?<br><br>*(Select one option only)* | 1. Quite often | ☐ |
| | 2. Some time | ☐ |
| | 3. Rarely | ☐ |
| | 4. Never | ☐ |

| 4.2: Have you ever reported on violence against children? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 4.3: What is most likely nature of your story if written on issues of children?<br><br>*(Select one option only)* | 1. Event coverage | ☐ |
| | 2. New Publication / new evidence | ☐ |
| | 3. An incident | ☐ |
| | 4. A crisis | ☐ |
| | 5. General day-to-day issues | ☐ |
| | 6. Risks, dangers, scenarios | ☐ |

| 4.4: What, in your opinion, are three main issues of child protection in Jordan? | |

| 4.5: How many stories you have filed in past one month on issues related to children? | |

| 4.6: How strongly you disagree or agree with the following statements: | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| 1. A person who commits rape should not be punished if he agrees to marry the girl he abused. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. A person should not be punished harshly if the girl he abused is of 'immoral character'. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Under extreme poverty, it is OK for children under the age of 14 to be in paid labor. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Unattended street children are picked up until they are bailed out by their parents / guardians. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. The minimum age of criminal responsibility in Jordan, which is 7 years, should not be increased. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Sometimes it is OK for parents to discipline their children with physical punishment. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. Only parents are the best judges of the best interest of their children. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. A girl may be married off at an early age, i.e. 15, if it ensures her security and wellbeing. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.7: What challenges you face or likely to face when reporting on issues of children? *(You may write up to five main challenges)* | |

| 4.8: To what extent you follow or likely to follow these practices when reporting on children/women issues? | Never | Rarely | Occasionally | Always |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Obtain informed consent and assent before interviewing women/children, i.e. permission given, preferably in writing, by child and his/her guardian. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of victims, i.e. if there is any likelihood of the reporting to have adverse affect on the child, if identity is revealed or his/her home, community or whereabouts are shown. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Avoid interviewing women and children in state of distress, i.e. if a child is in great pain, anxiety, or sorrow. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Ensure parent/guardian supervision when interviewing a child, i.e. an adult guardian is present at the time of interview. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Obtain permission for taking pictures and/or making video/voice recording, i.e. permission includes the intended use of pictures, and/or video. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Keep the best interest of the child and women a primary consideration, i.e. the care, protection and safety of the child, and his/her wellbeing | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Make certain that children are comfortable and able to tell their story without pressure | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Bribe a child with money, goods or promises of help for an interview | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9. Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child victim of sexual abuse or exploitation | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10. Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child perpetrator of sexual abuse or exploitation | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| 4.9: In your opinion, to what extent journalists in Jordan follow or likely to follow these practices when reporting/writing on children/women issues? | Never | Rarely | Occasionally | Always |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Obtain informed consent and assent before interviewing women/children, i.e. permission given, preferably in writing, by child and his/her guardian. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of victims, i.e. if there is any likelihood of the reporting to have adverse affect on the child, if identity is revealed or his/her home, community or whereabouts are shown. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Avoid interviewing women and children in state of distress, i.e. if a child is in great pain, anxiety, or sorrow. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Ensure parent/guardian supervision when interviewing a child, i.e. an adult guardian is present at the time of interview. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Obtain permission for taking pictures and/or making video/voice recording, i.e. permission includes the intended use of pictures, and/or video. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Keep the best interest of the child and women a primary consideration, i.e. the care, protection and safety of the child, and his/her wellbeing | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Make certain that children are comfortable and able to tell their story without pressure | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Bribe a child with money, goods or promises of help for an interview | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9. Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child victim of sexual abuse or exploitation | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10. Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child perpetrator of sexual abuse or exploitation | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| 4.10: Please rate yourself in terms of knowledge of the following child protection issues in Jordan. | Poor | Less than satisfactory | Satisfactory | Good | Very good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Child trafficking | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Child labor, and its worst forms | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Sexual violence against children | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Corporal punishment | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Child marriage | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Children with disabilities | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Juvenile justice | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Children without parental care | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9. Discrimination against children | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10. Children in armed groups/forces | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| 4.11: Please rate yourself in terms of familiarity with following international and national child protection related laws and conventions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Poor | Less than satisfactory | Satisfactory | Good | Very good |
| 1. Convention on the Rights of the Child | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. ILO Convention 138, and 182 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. The Penal Code, provisions related to children | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. The Labor Code | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. The Juvenile Act | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Jordan Nationality Law | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Human Trafficking Act | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Children's Rights Bill (Proposed) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9. Protection from Domestic Violence Bill (Proposed) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| 4.12: What support or needs, in your opinion, journalists require to bring improvement in reporting on child protection issues?  *(You may identify up to five needs)* | 1 | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2 | |
| | 3 | |
| | 4 | |
| | 5 | |

## 5. TOOLS AND PROCESSES

| 5.1: Do you have formal education in journalism, i.e. a university or college degree? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 5.2: Have you received specialized trainings in the filed of journalism? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 5.3: How many training you have received in past three years related to journalism? | |
|---|---|

| 5.4: Has your news organization ever arranged / organized training for you? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 5.5: Please list the following details of last 3 trainings you have received. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | What was the main topic of the training? | What was the duration of the training? | In which year this was held? | Did you attend the training in your personal capacity? | Who was the organizer? |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |

| 5.6: Have you received training on these subject areas? | 1. Child protection | ☐ |
| | 2. Reporting on children | ☐ |
| | 3. Story-based reporting | ☐ |
| | 4. Rights-based reporting | ☐ |
| | 5. Socio-ecological analysis | ☐ |
| | 6. Ethical Journalism | ☐ |
| | 7. Data Journalism | ☐ |
| *(Select more than one options, if applicable)* | 8. None of the above | ☐ |

| 5.7: How helpful trainings usually are? | 1. Very helpful | ☐ |
| | 2. Somewhat helpful | ☐ |
| *(Select one option only)* | 3. Not at all helpful | ☐ |

| 5.8: Do short-term trainings contributes towards: | | Yes | No | Some what |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Improving quality of reporting | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 2. Getting more stories covered | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 3. Increase in salary | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 4. Career prospects | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 5. Networking | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 6. Application of new techniques | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| 5.9: What is in your opinion an ideal duration of a short-term training? | |

| 5.10: How will you rate your journalistic skills in: | | Excellent | Good | Average | Poor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Interviewing | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 2. Data journalism | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 3. Desk research | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 4. Media laws | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 5. Storytelling | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

## 6. REWARD, RECOGNITION AND INCENTIVES

| 6.1: Have you ever been rewarded, in cash or kind, by your organization for the quality of your work? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 6.2: Are there any journalists' awards you aspire for? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 6.3: Can you name a few journalists awards where you have applied or wanted to apply? | |

## 7. RESOURCES

| 7.1 Which of theses resources are made available to you by your news organization? | | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Computer and Internet | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 2. Sufficient time for reporting | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 3. Trainings | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 4. Support staff, i.e. desk research | ☐ | ☐ |

## 8. CULTURE

| 8.1: Which news beat is your most preferred, select one? | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. Business | ☐ |
| | 2. Child Protection | ☐ |
| | 3. Civic Affairs | ☐ |
| | 4. Courts | ☐ |
| | 5. Crime | ☐ |
| | 6. Defense | ☐ |
| | 7. Education | ☐ |
| | 8. Environment | ☐ |
| *(Select one option only)* | 9. Gender | ☐ |
| | 10. Health | ☐ |
| | 11. International Relations | ☐ |
| | 12. Lifestyle | ☐ |
| | 13. Politics | ☐ |
| | 14. Science & Technology | ☐ |
| | 15. Sports | ☐ |

| 8.2: Based on your observation, rank news beats as per their coverage from very popular to least popular? | | Very Popular | Popular | Average | Least Popular |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Business | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 2. Child Protection | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 3. Civic Affairs | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 4. Courts | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 5. Crime | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 6. Defense | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 7. Education | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 8. Environment | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 9. Gender | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 10. Health | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 11. International Relations | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 12. Lifestyle | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 13. Politics | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 14. Science & Technology | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 15. Sports | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

| 8.3: In your opinion, which of these statements are true or false for news media in Jordan? | | True | False |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Stories are sensationalized | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 2. Popular topics are reported more | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 3. There is some level of self censorship | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 4. As news media has grown, the quality of reporting is deteriorated | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 5. News media cover what reads/viewers/listeners want | ☐ | ☐ |

## 9. COORDINATION

| 9.1: Are you a member of any local network of journalists? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 9.2: Are you a member of any international/global network of journalists? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 9.3: Are you a member of Jordan Press Association? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 9.4: Would you be interested in joining a network of journalists on children's issues? | 1. Yes | ☐ |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. No | ☐ |

| 9.5: In your opinion, rank effectiveness of following means for a network of journalists on children's issues to stay connected and active? | | Very Effective | Somewhat effective | Not effective at all |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Facebook Page | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 2. WhatsApp Group | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 3. Email Listserv | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 4. Face to Face Meeting | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 5. Newsletter | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 6. Postal mail | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 7. Group SMSs | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 8. Small Groups | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 9. Annual Events | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| | 10. Best Membership Award | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

## 10. THANK YOU

We are very thankful for your time and participation in this survey. At the end, use the space below to add any additional information.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10.1: Let us know if you have anything else to add: | |

## ANNEX III: LIST OF IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

| Serial | Name | Email | Phone |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Saad Hattar<br>BBC | saadhattar31@yahoo.com | 0796542233 |
| 2. | Rana Husseini<br>The Jordan Times | ranahusseini@yahoo.com | 0795545776 |
| 3. | Abdallah Alroud<br>Al Rai | alroud83@gmail.com | 0790995038 |
| 4. | Safaa Amer Al Ramhi<br>Rotana Radio Jordan | safaaaa2000@gmail.com | 0796874833 |
| 5. | Mohammad Al-Fdilat<br>The New Arab | Fdilat81@yahoo.com | 0795804689 |
| 6. | Anwar Mousa Alzyadat<br>Jordan Media Institute | abzxadat@hotmail.com | 0777625535 |
| 7 | Majida Hassan Ashour<br>Petra News Agency | kroomashor@yahoo.com | 0795853603 |
| 8. | Mohammad Shamma<br>Journalists for Human Rights | shamma@jhr.ca | 0796342666 |
| 9. | Aroub Soubh<br>Monte Carlo | asoubh@gmail.com | 0795593952 |
| 10. | Nadine Nimri<br>Al Ghad | nimrinadine@yahoo.com | 0796619783 |
| 11. | Rand Gharaibeh<br>Jordan Radio | randgharaibeh@gmail.com | 0797033034 |
| 12. | Hanan Al Kiswany<br>Al Ghad | Hanan.alkeswani@alghad.jo | 0797233310 |
| 13. | Linda Zaki Al Maayeh<br>Roya News | lindamaayeh@yahoo.com | 0797403964 |
| 14. | Rabi Hamamsah<br>Freelance Journalist | Rabi.hamamsah.jo@gmail.com | 0776789470 |
| 15. | Ramsey G. Tesdell<br>Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism | ramsey@arij.net | 0795618118 |
| 16 | Rawan Khrais<br>Farah Annas Radio | rawana82@hotmail.com | 0799760956 |

# ANNEXURE IV: DETAILED TABLES

## Annex Table 1: Respondents Profile

| Sex | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Respondents | | 61 (52%) | 57 (48%) | 118 (100%) |
| Sector | Print | 22 (36%) | 25 (44%) | 47 (40%) |
| | Digital/Web | 17 (28%) | 17 (30%) | 34 (29%) |
| | Television | 14 (23%) | 4 (7%) | 18 (15%) |
| | Radio | 8 (13%) | 11 (19%) | 19 (16%) |
| Experience | Less than a Year | 4 (7%) | 6 (11%) | 10 (8%) |
| | Between one and five years | 13 (21%) | 11 (19%) | 24 (20%) |
| | Between six and ten years | 15 (25%) | 14 (25%) | 29 (25%) |
| | More than ten years | 29 (48%) | 26 (46%) | 55 (47%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 5 (8%) | 2 (4%) | 7 (6%) |
| | MA | 13 (21%) | 8 (14%) | 21 (18%) |
| | BA | 39 (64%) | 41 (72%) | 80 (68%) |
| | Diploma and below | 4 (7%) | 6 (11%) | 10 (8%) |
| Nature of work | Full- time | 48 (79%) | 43 (75%) | 91 (77%) |
| | Part time | 10 (16%) | 8 (14%) | 18 (15%) |
| | Occasional | 3 (5%) | 6 (11%) | 9 (8%) |

## Annex Table 2: Organizational Affiliations

| Sex | | One news organization | | | Two news organizations | | | Three and more news organizations | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | | 36 (59%) | 39 (68%) | 75 (64%) | 20 (33%) | 14 (25%) | 34 (29%) | 5 (8%) | 4 (7%) | 9 (8%) |
| Sector | Print | 14 (64%) | 17 (68%) | 31 (66%) | 5 (23%) | 8 (32%) | 13 (28%) | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (6%) |
| | Digital/Web | 11 (65%) | 11 (65%) | 22 (65%) | 5 (29%) | 4 (24%) | 9 (26%) | 1 (6%) | 2 (12%) | 3 (9%) |
| | Television | 9 (64%) | 3 (75%) | 12 (67%) | 5 (36%) | 1 (25%) | 6 (33%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| | Radio | 2 (25%) | 8 (73%) | 10 (53%) | 5 (63%) | 1 (9%) | 6 (32%) | 1 (13%) | 2 (18%) | 3 (16%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 3 (60%) | 1 (50%) | 4 (57%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (50%) | 2 (29%) | 1 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (14%) |
| | MA | 6 (46%) | 3 (38%) | 9 (43%) | 5 (38%) | 4 (50%) | 9 (43%) | 2 (15%) | 1 (13%) | 3 (14%) |
| | BA | 24 (62%) | 31 (76%) | 55 (69%) | 14 (36%) | 8 (20%) | 22 (28%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) | 3 (4%) |
| | Diploma and below | 4 (80%) | 3 (60%) | 7 (70%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (10%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (20%) | 2 (20%) |

**Annex Table 3: Specific Beat Status**

|  |  | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents |  | 36 (59%) | 32 (56%) | 68 (58%) | 25 (41%) | 25 (44%) | 50 (42%) |
| Sector | Print | 14 (64%) | 16 (64%) | 30 (64%) | 8 (36%) | 9 (36%) | 17 (36%) |
|  | Digital/Web | 11 (65%) | 11 (65%) | 22 (65%) | 6 (35%) | 6 (35%) | 12 (35%) |
|  | Television | 8 (57%) | 0 (0%) | 8 (44%) | 6 (43%) | 4 (100%) | 10 (56%) |
|  | Radio | 3 (38%) | 5 (45%) | 8 (42%) | 5 (63%) | 6 (55%) | 11 (58%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 3 (60%) | 2 (100%) | 5 (71%) | 2 (40%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (29%) |
|  | MA | 6 (46%) | 3 (38%) | 9 (43%) | 7 (54%) | 5 (63%) | 12 (57%) |
|  | BA | 25 (64%) | 23 (56%) | 48 (60%) | 14 (36%) | 18 (44%) | 32 (40%) |
|  | Diploma and below | 2 (50%) | 4 (67%) | 6 (60%) | 2 (50%) | 2 (33%) | 4 (40%) |

**Annex Table 4: Assignment of Beats**

|  |  | By Organization | | | By Choice | | | No Specific beat is assigned | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents |  | 24 (39%) | 17 (31%) | 41 (36%) | 27 (44%) | 27 (50%) | 54 (47%) | 10 (16%) | 10 (19%) | 20 (17%) |
| Sector | Print | 8 (36%) | 7 (28%) | 15 (32%) | 10 (45%) | 11 (44%) | 21 (45%) | 4 (18%) | 7 (28%) | 11 (23%) |
|  | Digital/Web | 8 (47%) | 4 (27%) | 12 (38%) | 7 (41%) | 10 (67%) | 17 (53%) | 2 (12%) | 1 (7%) | 3 (9%) |
|  | Television | 5 (36%) | 1 (33%) | 6 (35%) | 6 (43%) | 0 (0%) | 6 (35%) | 3 (21%) | 2 (67%) | 5 (29%) |
|  | Radio | 3 (38%) | 5 (45%) | 8 (42%) | 4 (50%) | 6 (55%) | 10 (53%) | 1 (13%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (5%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 2 (40%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (29%) | 3 (60%) | 2 (100%) | 5 (71%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
|  | MA | 6 (46%) | 0 (0%) | 6 (32%) | 5 (38%) | 3 (50%) | 8 (42%) | 2 (15%) | 3 (50%) | 5 (26%) |
|  | BA | 14 (36%) | 16 (40%) | 30 (38%) | 17 (44%) | 17 (43%) | 34 (43%) | 8 (21%) | 7 (18%) | 15 (19%) |
|  | Diploma and below | 2 (50%) | 1 (17%) | 3 (30%) | 2 (50%) | 5 (83%) | 7 (70%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

**Annex Table 5: Beat Coverage**

| Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Responses | 165 (51%) | 157 (49%) | 322 (100%) |
| Business | 11 (79%) | 3 (21%) | 14 (4%) |
| Child Protection | 19 (45%) | 23 (55%) | 42 (13%) |
| Civic Affairs | 21 (55%) | 17 (45%) | 38 (12%) |
| Courts | 5 (45%) | 6 (55%)s | 11 (3%) |
| Crime | 4 (50%) | 4 (50%) | 8 (2%) |
| Defense | 2 (67%) | 1 (33%) | 3 (1%) |
| Education | 19 (50%) | 19 (50%) | 38 (12%) |
| Environment | 7 (58%) | 5 (42%) | 12 (4%) |
| Gender | 7 (29%) | 17 (71%) | 24 (7%) |
| Health | 7 (47%) | 8 (53%) | 15 (5%) |
| International Relations | 11 (65%) | 6 (35%) | 17 (5%) |
| Lifestyles | 4 (29%) | 10 (71%) | 14 (4%) |
| Politics | 32 (58%) | 23 (42%) | 55 (17%) |
| Science & Technology | 0 (0%) | 1 (100%) | 1 (0%) |
| Sports | 8 (67%) | 4 (33%) | 12 (4%) |
| Other | 4 (44%) | 5 (56%) | 9 (3%) |
| Information Technology | 4 (44%) | 5 (56%) | 9 (3%) |

**Annex Table 6: Requirement for Filing Specific Number of Stories Every Week**

| Sex | | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | | 19 (31%) | 18 (32%) | 37 (31%) | 42 (69%) | 39 (68%) | 81 (69%) |
| Sector | Print | 5 (23%) | 12 (48%) | 17 (36%) | 17 (77%) | 13 (52%) | 30 (64%) |
| | Digital/ Web | 7 (41%) | 5 (29%) | 12 (35%) | 10 (59%) | 12 (71%) | 22 (65%) |
| | Television | 5 (36%) | 1 (25%) | 6 (33%) | 9 (64%) | 3 (75%) | 12 (67%) |
| | Radio | 2 (25%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (11%) | 6 (75%) | 11 (100%) | 17 (89%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 1 (20%) | 2 (100%) | 3 (43%) | 4 (80%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (57%) |
| | MA | 6 (46%) | 3 (38%) | 9 (43%) | 7 (54%) | 5 (63%) | 12 (57%) |
| | BA | 10 (26%) | 11 (27%) | 21 (26%) | 29 (74%) | 30 (73%) | 59 (74%) |
| | Diploma and below | 2 (50%) | 2 (33%) | 4 (40%) | 2 (50%) | 4 (67%) | 6 (60%) |

**Annex Table 7: Method of Verification or Validation of Information**

| Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| By asking friends/colleagues | 9 (60%) | 6 (40%) | 15 (5%) |
| By conducting interviews | 48 (52%) | 44 (48%) | 92 (30%) |
| By drawing comparisons to information source | 41 (54%) | 35 (46%) | 76 (24%) |
| Through use of existing evidence | 29 (53%) | 26 (47%) | 55 (18%) |
| By asking expert opinion | 29 (43%) | 38 (57%) | 67 (22%) |
| Relying on personal judgment | 2 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (1%) |
| Other | 2 (50%) | 2 (50%) | 4 (1%) |

**Annex Table 8: Sources of Interview**

| Sex | Affected People | | | Political Representative | | | Civil Society | | | Administration | | | Don't interview | | | Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | 48 (31%) | 48 (34%) | 96 (32%) | 38 (24%) | 35 (24%) | 73 (24%) | 46 (29%) | 42 (29%) | 88 (29%) | 13 (8%) | 10 (7%) | 23 (8%) | 3 (2%) | 4 (3%) | 7 (2%) | 9 (6%) | 4 (3%) | 13 (4%) |
| **Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Print | 18 (34%) | 24 (51%) | 42 (42%) | 12 (23%) | 0 (0%) | 12 (12%) | 14 (26%) | 15 (32%) | 29 (29%) | 4 (8%) | 6 (13%) | 10 (10%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 3 (3%) | 3 (6%) | 1 (2%) | 4 (4%) |
| Digital / Web | 14 (30%) | 12 (44%) | 26 (35%) | 10 (21%) | 1 (4%) | 11 (15%) | 13 (28%) | 9 (33%) | 22 (30%) | 5 (11%) | 1 (4%) | 6 (8%) | 1 (2%) | 3 (11%) | 4 (5%) | 4 (9%) | 1 (4%) | 5 (7%) |
| Television | 9 (26%) | 2 (40%) | 11 (28%) | 10 (29%) | 1 (20%) | 11 (28%) | 12 (34%) | 2 (40%) | 14 (35%) | 3 (9%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (8%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (3%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (3%) |
| Radio | 7 (32%) | 10 (16%) | 17 (20%) | 6 (27%) | 33 (52%) | 39 (45%) | 7 (32%) | 16 (25%) | 23 (27%) | 1 (5%) | 3 (5%) | 4 (5%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (3%) | 3 (3%) |
| **Qualification** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PhD | 2 (20%) | 2 (33%) | 4 (25%) | 2 (20%) | 1 (17%) | 3 (19%) | 3 (30%) | 1 (17%) | 4 (25%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (10%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (6%) | 2 (20%) | 2 (33%) | 4 (25%) |
| MA | 10 (28%) | 8 (36%) | 18 (31%) | 8 (22%) | 6 (27%) | 14 (24%) | 10 (28%) | 6 (27%) | 16 (28%) | 4 (11%) | 2 (9%) | 6 (10%) | 2 (6%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (3%) | 2 (6%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (3%) |
| BA | 32 (32%) | 34 (33%) | 66 (33%) | 25 (25%) | 26 (25%) | 51 (25%) | 31 (31%) | 30 (29%) | 61 (30%) | 7 (7%) | 7 (7%) | 14 (7%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (3%) | 3 (1%) | 4 (4%) | 2 (2%) | 6 (3%) |
| Diploma & Below | 4 (31%) | 4 (31%) | 8 (31%) | 3 (23%) | 2 (15%) | 5 (19%) | 3 (23%) | 4 (31%) | 7 (27%) | 2 (15%) | 1 (8%) | 3 (12%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (8%) | 1 (4%) | 1 (8%) | 1 (8%) | 2 (8%) |

**Annex Table 9: Methods of Information Collection**

| | | Internet Research | | | Site visits | | | Official Records | | | Published Material | | | Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Sex** | Responses | 45 (25%) | 42 (29%) | 87 (27%) | 48 (27%) | 38 (26%) | 86 (27%) | 48 (27%) | 38 (26%) | 86 (27%) | 35 (20%) | 24 (17%) | 59 (18%) | 3 (2%) | 2 (1%) | 5 (2%) |
| **Sector** | Print | 14 (21%) | 18 (26%) | 32 (24%) | 18 (27%) | 20 (29%) | 38 (28%) | 19 (29%) | 20 (29%) | 39 (29%) | 14 (21%) | 12 (17%) | 26 (19%) | 1 (2%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (1%) |
| | Digital web | 14 (26%) | 12 (32%) | 26 (29%) | 13 (25%) | 8 (21%) | 21 (23%) | 14 (26%) | 10 (26%) | 24 (26%) | 11 (21%) | 6 (16%) | 17 (19%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (5%) | 3 (3%) |
| | Television | 10 (25%) | 3 (33%) | 13 (27%) | 12 (30%) | 4 (44%) | 16 (33%) | 10 (25%) | 1 (11%) | 11 (22%) | 7 (18%) | 1 (11%) | 8 (16%) | 1 (3%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (2%) |
| | Radio | 7 (35%) | 9 (33%) | 16 (34%) | 5 (25%) | 6 (22%) | 11 (23%) | 5 (25%) | 7 (26%) | 12 (26%) | 3 (15%) | 5 (19%) | 8 (17%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| | PhD | 2 (18%) | 1 (20%) | 3 (19%) | 2 (18%) | 2 (40%) | 4 (25%) | 4 (36%) | 1 (20%) | 5 (31%) | 3 (27%) | 1 (20%) | 4 (25%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| | MA | 11 (28%) | 7 (29%) | 18 (28%) | 11 (28%) | 6 (25%) | 17 (27%) | 10 (25%) | 6 (25%) | 16 (25%) | 8 (20%) | 5 (21%) | 13 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| **Qualification** | BA | 29 (25%) | 31 (30%) | 60 (27%) | 32 (28%) | 27 (26%) | 59 (27%) | 30 (26%) | 28 (27%) | 58 (26%) | 21 (18%) | 18 (17%) | 39 (18%) | 3 (3%) | 1 (1%) | 4 (2%) |
| | Diploma | 5 (38%) | 3 (30%) | 8 (35%) | 1 (8%) | 3 (30%) | 4 (17%) | 4 (31%) | 3 (30%) | 7 (30%) | 3 (23%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (13%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (10%) | 1 (4%) |

**Annex Table 10: Challenges Facing while Accessing Information**

|  | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unavailable | 36 (22%) | 29 (21%) | 65 (22%) |
| Outdated | 24 (15%) | 18 (13%) | 42 (14%) |
| Incorrect/faulty | 22 (13%) | 15 (11%) | 37 (12%) |
| Restricted | 33 (20%) | 30 (22%) | 63 (21%) |
| Irrelevant | 11 (7%) | 3 (2%) | 14 (5%) |
| Sources unknown | 19 (12%) | 23 (17%) | 42 (14%) |
| In different format | 9 (5%) | 11 (8%) | 20 (7%) |
| Difficult to understand/grasp | 8 (5%) | 4 (3%) | 12 (4%) |
| Other | 3 (2%) | 3 (2%) | 6 (2%) |

**Annex Table 11: Reporting on Social Issues**

|  |  | Quite often | | | Sometimes | | | Rarely | | | Never | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | | 26 (43%) | 27 (47%) | 53 (45%) | 22 (36%) | 23 (40%) | 45 (38%) | 12 (20%) | 5 (9%) | 17 (14%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 3 (3%) |
| Sector | Print | 10 (48%) | 12 (48%) | 22 (48%) | 8 (38%) | 11 (44%) | 19 (41%) | 3 (14%) | 2 (8%) | 5 (11%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| | Digital/Web | 4 (22%) | 8 (47%) | 12 (34%) | 7 (39%) | 6 (35%) | 13 (37%) | 6 (33%) | 2 (12%) | 8 (23%) | 1 (6%) | 1 (6%) | 2 (6%) |
| | Television | 7 (50%) | 1 (25%) | 8 (44%) | 4 (29%) | 1 (25%) | 5 (28%) | 3 (21%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (22%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (6%) |
| | Radio | 5 (63%) | 6 (55%) | 11 (58%) | 3 (38%) | 5 (45%) | 8 (42%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 2 (40%) | 2 (100%) | 4 (57%) | 2 (40%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (29%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (14%) |
| | MA | 5 (38%) | 3 (38%) | 8 (38%) | 7 (54%) | 5 (63%) | 12 (57%) | 1 (8%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (5%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| | BA | 19 (49%) | 20 (49%) | 39 (49%) | 10 (26%) | 16 (39%) | 26 (33%) | 10 (26%) | 4 (10%) | 14 (18%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (1%) |
| | Diploma and below | 0 (0%) | 2 (33%) | 2 (20%) | 3 (75%) | 2 (33%) | 5 (50%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (17%) | 2 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (17%) | 1 (10%) |

**Annex Table 12: Ever Reporting on Violence Against Children**

| Sex | | *Yes* | | | *No* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents | | 41 (67%) | 41 (72%) | 82 (69%) | 20 (33%) | 16 (28%) | 36 (31%) |
| Sector | Print | 14 (64%) | 20 (80%) | 34 (72%) | 8 (36%) | 5 (20%) | 13 (28%) |
| | Digital/Web | 10 (59%) | 11 (65%) | 21 (62%) | 7 (41%) | 6 (35%) | 13 (38%) |
| | Television | 9 (64%) | 2 (50%) | 11 (61%) | 5 (36%) | 2 (50%) | 7 (39%) |
| | Radio | 8 (100%) | 8 (73%) | 16 (84%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (27%) | 3 (16%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 4 (80%) | 2 (100%) | 6 (86%) | 1 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (14%) |
| | MA | 8 (62%) | 7 (88%) | 15 (71%) | 5 (38%) | 1 (13%) | 6 (29%) |
| | BA | 26 (67%) | 28 (68%) | 54 (68%) | 13 (33%) | 13 (32%) | 26 (33%) |
| | Diploma and below | 3 (75%) | 4 (67%) | 7 (70%) | 1 (25%) | 2 (33%) | 3 (30%) |

**Annex Table 13: Nature of their Story on Issues of Children**

| | Event Coverage | | | New Publication | | | An Incident | | | A Crisis | | | General Issues | | | Risks, dangers Scenarios | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | 7 (11%) | 9 (16%) | 16 (14%) | 2 (3%) | 5 (9%) | 7 (6%) | 8 (13%) | 5 (9%) | 13 (11%) | 8 (13%) | 5 (9%) | 13 (11%) | 13 (21%) | 15 (26%) | 28 (24%) | 23 (38%) | 18 (32%) | 41 (35%) |
| Print | 1 (5%) | 5 (20%) | 6 (13%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (12%) | 3 (6%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (8%) | 3 (6%) | 3 (14%) | 2 (8%) | 5 (11%) | 7 (32%) | 7 (28%) | 14 (30%) | 10 (45%) | 6 (24%) | 16 (34%) |
| Digital/Web | 1 (6%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (6%) | 1 (6%) | 2 (6%) | 4 (24%) | 2 (12%) | 6 (18%) | 2 (12%) | 1 (6%) | 3 (9%) | 2 (12%) | 6 (35%) | 8 (24%) | 7 (41%) | 7 (41%) | 14 (41%) |
| **Sector** Television | 3 (21%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (22%) | 1 (7%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (6%) | 1 (7%) | 1 (25%) | 2 (11%) | 3 (21%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (22%) | 2 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (11%) | 4 (29%) | 1 (25%) | 5 (28%) |
| Radio | 2 (25%) | 3 (27%) | 5 (26%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (9%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (25%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (11%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (9%) | 1 (5%) | 2 (25%) | 2 (18%) | 4 (21%) | 2 (25%) | 4 (36%) | 6 (32%) |
| PhD | 1 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (40%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (29%) | 2 (40%) | 2 (100%) | 4 (57%) |
| MA | 1 (8%) | 2 (25%) | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (15%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (10%) | 1 (8%) | 1 (13%) | 2 (10%) | 4 (31%) | 3 (38%) | 7 (33%) | 5 (38%) | 2 (25%) | 7 (33%) |
| **Qualification** BA | 5 (13%) | 6 (15%) | 11 (14%) | 2 (5%) | 5 (12%) | 7 (9%) | 5 (13%) | 4 (10%) | 9 (11%) | 5 (13%) | 4 (10%) | 9 (11%) | 7 (18%) | 9 (22%) | 16 (20%) | 15 (38%) | 13 (32%) | 28 (35%) |
| Diploma & Below | 0 (0%) | 1 (17%) | 1 (10%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (17%) | 2 (20%) | 2 (50%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (50%) | 3 (30%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (17%) | 2 (20%) |

## Annex Table 14: Number of Stories Filed on Issues Of Children in Past One Month

| Sex | | One | | | Two to three | | | Four and above | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | | 45 (74%) | 38 (67%) | 83 (70%) | 8 (13%) | 13 (23%) | 21 (18%) | 8 (13%) | 6 (11%) | 14 (12%) |
| Sector | Print | 15 (68%) | 17 (68%) | 32 (68%) | 3 (14%) | 5 (20%) | 8 (17%) | 4 (18%) | 3 (12%) | 7 (15%) |
| | Digital/Web | 16 (94%) | 10 (59%) | 26 (76%) | 0 (0%) | 5 (29%) | 5 (15%) | 1 (6%) | 2 (12%) | 3 (9%) |
| | Television | 9 (64%) | 3 (75%) | 12 (67%) | 3 (21%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (22%) | 2 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (11%) |
| | Radio | 5 (63%) | 8 (73%) | 13 (68%) | 2 (25%) | 2 (18%) | 4 (21%) | 1 (13%) | 1 (9%) | 2 (11%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 3 (60%) | 2 (100%) | 5 (71%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (40%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (29%) |
| | MA | 9 (69%) | 5 (63%) | 14 (67%) | 2 (15%) | 2 (25%) | 4 (19%) | 2 (15%) | 1 (13%) | 3 (14%) |
| | BA | 29 (74%) | 27 (66%) | 56 (70%) | 6 (15%) | 10 (24%) | 16 (20%) | 4 (10%) | 4 (10%) | 8 (10%) |
| | Diploma and below | 4 (100%) | 4 (67%) | 8 (80%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (17%) | 1 (10%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (17%) | 1 (10%) |

## Annex Table 15: Opinion on Selected Child Protection Issues

| Sex | Strongly Disagree/ Disagree | | | Neither Agree nor disagree | | | Agree/Strongly Agree | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| A person who commits rape should not be punished if he agrees to marry the girl he abused | 48 (80%) | 52 (91%) | 100 (93%) | 5 (8%) | 2 4%) | 7 (6%) | 7 (12%) | 3 (5%) | 1 (1%) |
| A person should not be punished harshly if the girl he abused is of immoral character | 51 (86%) | 51 (89%) | 102 (88%) | 3 (5%) | 3 (5%) | 6 (5%) | 5 (8%) | 3 (5%) | 8 (7%) |
| Under extreme poverty, it is ok for children under the age of 14 to be in paid labor | 45 (76%) | 43 (75%) | 88 (76%) | 11 (19%) | 10 (18%) | 21 (18%) | 3 (5%) | 4 (7%) | 7 (6%) |
| Unattended street children are picked up until they are bailed out by their parents/guardians | 30 (51%) | 31 (54%) | 61 (53%) | 16 (27%) | 11 (19%) | 27 (23%) | 13 (22%) | 15 (26%) | 28 (24%) |
| Sometimes it is ok for parents to discipline their children with physical punishment | 40 (69%) | 47 (82%) | 87 (76%) | 13 (22%) | 7 (12%) | 20 (17%) | 5 (9%) | 3 (5%) | 8 (7%) |
| Only parents are the best judges of the best interest of their children | 33 (56%) | 39 (70%) | 72 (63%) | 15 (25%) | 13 (23%) | 28 (24%) | 11 (19%) | 4 (7%) | 15 (13%) |
| A girl may be married off at an early age that is 15 if it ensures her security and well being | 51 (86%) | 50 (88%) | 101 (87%) | 6 (10%) | 5 (9%) | 11 (9%) | 2 (3%) | 2 (4%) | 4 3%) |
| A teacher has the right to use physical violence against bullies who are difficult to control | 47 (78%) | 52 (91%) | 99 (85%) | 7 (12%) | 2 (4%) | 9 (8%) | 6 (10%) | 3 (5%) | 9 (8%) |

**Annex Table 16: Practice of Ethical Guidelines when Reporting on Child Protection Issues**

| Sex | Never/Rarely | | | Occasionally | | | Always | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Obtain informed consent and assent before interviewing women/ children i.e. permission given probably in writing, by child and his/her guardian | 9 (15%) | 10 (18%) | 19 (16%) | 21 (36%) | 13 (23%) | 34 (29%) | 29 (49%) | 34 (60%) | 63 (54%) |
| Preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of victims, i.e. if there is any likelihood of reporting to have adverse effect on the child … | 18 (31%) | 1 (2%) | 19 (17%) | 27 (47%) | 8 (14%) | 35 (31%) | 13 (22%) | 47 (84%) | 60 (53%) |
| Avoid interviewing women and children in state of distress i.e. if the child is in great pain anxiety or sorrow | 9 (16%) | 13 (23%) | 22 (19%) | 21 (36%) | 37 (65%) | 58 (50%) | 28 (48%) | 7 (12%) | 35 (30%) |
| Ensure parents/guardian supervision when interviewing a child i.e. an adult guardian is present at the time of interview | 9 (16%) | 14 (25%) | 23 (20%) | 21 (36%) | 17 (30%) | 38 (33%) | 28 (48%) | 26 (46%) | 54 (47%) |
| Obtain permission for taking pictures and/or making video/voice recording i.e. permission incudes the intended use of pictures and/or video | 4 (7%) | 4 (7%) | 8 (7%) | 11 (19%) | 8 (14%) | 19 (17%) | 42 (74%) | 45 (79%) | 87 (76%) |
| Keep the best interest of the child and women a primary consideration i.e. the care protection and safety of the child and his /her wellbeing | 2 (3%) | 3 (5%) | 5 (4%) | 11 (19%) | 12 (21%) | 23 (20%) | 45 (78%) | 41 (73%) | 86 (75%) |
| Make certain that children are comfortable and able to tell their story without pressure | 3 (5%) | 2 (4%) | 5 (4%) | 10 (18%) | 9 (16%) | 19 (17%) | 44 (77%) | 44 (80%) | 88 (79%) |
| Bribe a child with money goods or promises of help for an interview | 51 (88%) | 51 (89%) | 102 (89%) | 7 (12%) | 6 (11%) | 13 (11%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child victim of sexual abuse or exploitation | 7 (12%) | 5 (9%) | 12 (10%) | 13 (22%) | 14 (25%) | 27 (23%) | 38 (66%) | 38 (67%) | 76 (66%) |
| Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child perpetrator of sexual abuse or exploitation | 7 (12%) | 7 (12%) | 14 (12%) | 12 (21%) | 10 (18%) | 22 (19%) | 39 (67%) | 40 (70%) | 79 (69%) |

**Annex Table 17: Perception of Practice of Ethical Guidelines by Peers**

| Sex | Never/Rarely | | | Occasionally | | | Always | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Obtain informed consent and assent before interviewing women/children i.e. permission given probably in writing, by child and his/her guardian | 23 (40%) | 15 (26%) | 38 (33%) | 26 (45%) | 36 (63%) | 62 (54%) | 9 (16%) | 6 (11%) | 15 (13%) |
| Preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of victims, i.e. if there is any likelihood of reporting to have adverse effect on the child … | 9 (16%) | 4 (7%) | 13 (11%) | 29 (51%) | 38 (67%) | 67 (59%) | 19 (33%) | 15 (26%) | 34 (30%) |
| Avoid interviewing women and children in state of distress i.e. if the child is in great pain anxiety or sorrow | 24 (42%) | 21 (37%) | 45 (39%) | 27 (47%) | 30 (53%) | 57 (50%) | 6 (11%) | 6 (11%) | 12 (11%) |
| Ensure parents/guardian supervision when interviewing a child i.e. an adult guardian is present at the time of interview | 17 (30%) | 12 (21%) | 29 (26%) | 28 (50%) | 37 (65%) | 65 (58%) | 11 (20%) | 8 (14%) | 19 (17%) |
| Obtain permission for taking pictures and/or making video/voice recording i.e. permission incudes the intended use of pictures and/or video | 18 (32%) | 16 (28%) | 34 (30%) | 25 (44%) | 27 (47%) | 52 (46%) | 14 (25%) | 14 (25%) | 28 (25%) |
| Keep the best interest of the child and women a primary consideration i.e. the care protection and safety of the child and his /her wellbeing | 14 (25%) | 15 (26%) | 29 (25%) | 24 (42%) | 30 (53%) | 54 (47%) | 19 (33%) | 12 (21%) | 31 (27%) |
| Make certain that children are comfortable and able to tell their story without pressure | 18 (32%) | 9 (16%) | 27 (24%) | 19 (34%) | 33 (60%) | 52 (47%) | 19 (34%) | 13 (24%) | 32 (29%) |
| Bribe a child with money goods or promises of help for an interview | 28 (50%) | 21 (37%) | 49 (43%) | 23 (41%) | 35 (61%) | 58 (51%) | 5 (9%) | 1 (2%) | 6 (5%) |
| Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child victim of sexual abuse or exploitation | 10 (17%) | 4 (7%) | 14 (12%) | 27 (47%) | 40 (70%) | 67 (58%) | 21 (36%) | 13 (23%) | 34 (30%) |
| Change the name and obscure the visual identity of a child perpetrator of sexual abuse or exploitation | 9 (16%) | 5 (9%) | 14 (12%) | 30 (52%) | 41 (72%) | 71 (62%) | 19 (33%) | 11 (19%) | 30 (26%) |

**Annex Table 18: Knowledge of Selected Child Protection Issues**

| Sex | Poor/Less than satisfactory | | | Satisfactory | | | Good/Very good | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Child Trafficking | 13 (22%) | 17 (31%) | 30 (27%) | 23 (40%) | 13 (24%) | 36 (32%) | 22 (38%) | 25 (45%) | 47 (42%) |
| Child Labor, and its worst forms | 5 (9%) | 6 (11%) | 11 (10%) | 15 (26%) | 17 (30%) | 32 (28%) | 37 (65%) | 33 (59%) | 70 (62%) |
| Sexual violence against children | 9 (16%) | 11 (20%) | 20 (18%) | 24 (42%) | 15 (27%) | 39 (35%) | 24 (42%) | 30 (54%) | 54 (48%) |
| Corporal punishment | 10 (18%) | 9 (16%) | 19 (17%) | 17 (30%) | 14 (25%) | 31 (27%) | 30 (53%) | 33 (59%) | 63 (56%) |
| Child marriage | 9 (16%) | 8 (15%) | 17 (15%) | 16 (28%) | 11 (20%) | 27 (24%) | 32 (56%) | 35 (65%) | 67 (60%) |
| Children with disabilities | 15 (26%) | 15 (27%) | 30 (27%) | 17 (30%) | 14 (25%) | 31 (27%) | 25 (44%) | 27 (48%) | 52 (46%) |
| Juvenile justice | 20 (36%) | 23 (41%) | 43 (39%) | 20 (36%) | 14 (25%) | 34 (31%) | 15 (27%) | 19 (34%) | 34 (31%) |
| Children without parental care | 16 (29%) | 16 (29%) | 32 (29%) | 19 (34%) | 18 (33%) | 37 (33%) | 21 (38%) | 21 (38%) | 42 (38%) |
| Discrimination against children | 15 (26%) | 16 (29%) | 31 (27%) | 19 (33%) | 17 (30%) | 36 (32%) | 23 (40%) | 23 (41%) | 46 (41%) |
| Children in armed groups/forces | 31 (54%) | 34 (61%) | 65 (58%) | 19 (33%) | 9 (16%) | 28 (25%) | 7 (12%) | 13 (23%) | 20 (18%) |

**Annex Table 19: Knowledge of Selected Child Protection Laws**

| | Poor/Less than satisfactory | | | Satisfactory | | | Good/Very good | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Convention on the rights of the child | 13 (23%) | 13 (23%) | 26 (23%) | 18 (32%) | 18 (32%) | 36 (32%) | 25 (45%) | 25 (45%) | 50 (45%) |
| ILO conventions 138 and 182 | 16 (28%) | 18 (33%) | 34 (30%) | 25 (44%) | 19 (35%) | 44 (39%) | 16 (28%) | 18 (33%) | 34 (30%) |
| The Penal Code, provisions related to children | 14 (25%) | 22 (39%) | 36 (32%) | 23 (40%) | 20 (35%) | 43 (38%) | 20 (35%) | 15 (26%) | 35 (31%) |
| The Labor Code | 9 (16%) | 17 (30%) | 26 (23%) | 22 (38%) | 15 (26%) | 37 (32%) | 27 (47%) | 25 (44%) | 52 (45%) |
| The Juvenile Act | 18 (32%) | 23 (40%) | 41 (36%) | 23 (40%) | 16 (28%) | 39 (34%) | 16 (28%) | 18 (32%) | 34 (30%) |
| Jordan Nationality Law | 13 (22%) | 15 (26%) | 28 (24%) | 21 (36%) | 18 (32%) | 39 (34%) | 24 (41%) | 24 (42%) | 48 (42%) |
| Human Trafficking Act | 17 (30%) | 24 (42%) | 41 (36%) | 20 (36%) | 15 (26%) | 35 (31%) | 19 (34%) | 18 (32%) | 37 (33%) |
| Children's Rights Bill (proposed) | 28 (48%) | 28 (50%) | 56 (49%) | 19 (33%) | 17 (30%) | 36 (32%) | 11 (19%) | 11 (20%) | 22 (19%) |
| Protection from Domestic Violence Bill (proposed) | 25 (43%) | 24 (43%) | 49 (43%) | 20 (34%) | 17 (30%) | 37 (32%) | 13 (22%) | 15 (27%) | 28 (25%) |

**Annex Table 20: Status of Formal Education in Journalism**

| | | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents | | 31 (51%) | 29 (51%) | 60 (51%) | 30 (49%) | 28 (49%) | 58 (49%) |
| Sector | Print | 8 (36%) | 14 (56%) | 22 (47%) | 14 (64%) | 11 (44%) | 25 (53%) |
| | Digital/Web | 10 (59%) | 7 (41%) | 17 (50%) | 7 (41%) | 10 (59%) | 17 (50%) |
| | Television | 9 (64%) | 3 (75%) | 12 (67%) | 5 (36%) | 1 (25%) | 6 (33%) |
| | Radio | 4 (50%) | 5 (45%) | 9 (47%) | 4 (50%) | 6 (55%) | 10 (53%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 2 (40%) | 2 (100%) | 4 (57%) | 3 (60%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (43%) |
| | MA | 7 (54%) | 5 (63%) | 12 (57%) | 6 (46%) | 3 (38%) | 9 (43%) |
| | BA | 22 (56%) | 21 (51%) | 43 (54%) | 17 (44%) | 20 (49%) | 37 (46%) |
| | Diploma and below | 0 (0%) | 1 (17%) | 1 (10%) | 4 (100%) | 5 (83%) | 9 (90%) |

**Annex Table 21: Status of Specialized Training in Journalism**

|  |  | *Yes* | | | *No* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents |  | 56 (92%) | 51 (89%) | 107 (91%) | 5 (8%) | 6 (11%) | 11 (9%) |
| Sector | Print | 20 (91%) | 25 (100%) | 45 (96%) | 2 (9%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (4%) |
|  | Digital/Web | 17 (100%) | 12 (71%) | 29 (85%) | 0 (0%) | 5 (29%) | 5 (15%) |
|  | Television | 11 (79%) | 4 (100%) | 15 (83%) | 3 (21%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (17%) |
|  | Radio | 8 (100%) | 10 (91%) | 18 (95%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (9%) | 1 (5%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 3 (60%) | 2 (100%) | 5 (71%) | 2 (40%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (29%) |
|  | MA | 12 (92%) | 7 (88%) | 19 (90%) | 1 (8%) | 1 (13%) | 2 (10%) |
|  | BA | 37 (95%) | 38 (93%) | 75 (94%) | 2 (5%) | 3 (7%) | 5 (6%) |
|  | Diploma and below | 4 (100%) | 4 (67%) | 8 (80%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (33%) | 2 (20%) |

**Annex Table 22: Number of Trainings in Past Three Years Related to Journalism**

| **Sex** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Respondents | 58 (53%) | 52 (47%) | 110 (100%) |
| 1 | 16 (36%) | 28 (64%) | 44 (40%) |
| 2 | 6 (46%) | 7 (54%) | 13 (12%) |
| 3 | 11 (69%) | 5 (31%) | 16 (15%) |
| 4 | 4 (80%) | 1 (20%) | 5 (5%) |
| 5 | 8 (67%) | 4 (33%) | 12 (11%) |
| 6 | 3 (50%) | 3 (50%) | 6 (5%) |
| 7 | 2 (50%) | 2 (50%) | 4 (4%) |
| 8 | 2 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (2%) |
| 10 | 3 (75%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (4%) |
| 12 | 0 (0%) | 1 (100%) | 1 (1%) |
| 15 | 2 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (2%) |
| 20 | 1 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (1%) |

**Annex Table 23: Status of Training Ever Organized by News Organization**

|  |  | *Yes* | | | *No* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents |  | 43 (70%) | 35 (61%) | 78 (66%) | 18 (30%) | 22 (39%) | 40 (34%) |
| Sector | Print | 17 (77%) | 18 (72%) | 35 (74%) | 5 (23%) | 7 (28%) | 12 (26%) |
|  | Digital/Web | 11 (65%) | 8 (47%) | 19 (56%) | 6 (35%) | 9 (53%) | 15 (44%) |
|  | Television | 9 (64%) | 1 (25%) | 10 (56%) | 5 (36%) | 3 (75%) | 8 (44%) |
|  | Radio | 6 (75%) | 8 (73%) | 14 (74%) | 2 (25%) | 3 (27%) | 5 (26%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 1 (33%) | 3 (75%) | 4 (57%) | 2 (67%) | 1 (25%) | 3 (43%) |
|  | MA | 5 (56%) | 9 (75%) | 14 (67%) | 4 (44%) | 3 (25%) | 7 (33%) |
|  | BA | 27 (71%) | 28 (67%) | 55 (69%) | 11 (29%) | 14 (33%) | 25 (31%) |
|  | Diploma and below | 2 (67%) | 3 (43%) | 5 (50%) | 1 (33%) | 4 (57%) | 5 (50%) |

**Annex Table 24: Participation in Specialized Trainings in Journalism**

|  | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Responses | 116 (53%) | 102 (47%) | 218 (100%) |
| Child protection | 17 (28%) | 10 (18%) | 27 (23%) |
| Reporting on children | 16 (26%) | 15 (26%) | 31 (26%) |
| Story based reporting | 16 (26%) | 21 (37%) | 37 (31%) |
| Rights based reporting | 22 (36%) | 15 (26%) | 37 (31%) |
| Socio-ecological analysis | 6 (10%) | 2 (4%) | 8 (7%) |
| Ethical journalism | 26 (43%) | 22 (39%) | 48 (41%) |
| Data journalism | 14 (23%) | 12 (21%) | 26 (22%) |
| None of the above | 21 (34%) | 19 (33%) | 40 (34%) |

**Annex Table 25: Usefulness of Trainings, in General**

| Sex | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Responses | 60 (52%) | 56 (48%) | 116 (100%) |
| Very helpful | 30 (55%) | 25 (45%) | 55 (47%) |
| Somewhat helpful | 24 (51%) | 23 (49%) | 47 (41%) |
| Not helpful at all | 6 (43%) | 8 (57%) | 14 (12%) |

**Annex Table 26: Usefulness of Trainings in Professional Growth**

|  | Yes | | | No | | | Somewhat | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Improving quality of reporting | 39 (66%) | 33 (58%) | 72 (62%) | 6 (10%) | 4 (7%) | 10 (9%) | 14 (24%) | 20 (35%) | 34 (29%) |
| Getting more stories covered | 42 (72%) | 37 (66%) | 79 (69%) | 4 (7%) | 7 (13%) | 11 (10%) | 12 (21%) | 12 (21%) | 24 (21%) |
| Increase in salary | 5 (9%) | 2 (4%) | 7 (6%) | 43 (74%) | 47 (82%) | 90 (78%) | 10 (17%) | 8 (14%) | 18 (16%) |
| Career prospects | 19 (33%) | 15 (27%) | 34 (30%) | 28 (48%) | 24 (43%) | 52 (46%) | 11 (19%) | 17 (30%) | 28 (25%) |
| Networking | 37 (64%) | 34 (62%) | 71 (63%) | 11 (19%) | 7 (13%) | 18 (16%) | 10 (17%) | 14 (25%) | 24 (21%) |
| Application of new techniques | 36 (62%) | 33 (59%) | 69 (61%) | 9 (16%) | 3 (5%) | 12 (11%) | 13 (22%) | 20 (36%) | 33 (29%) |

**Annex Table 27: Quality of Journalistic Skills**

|  | Excellent | | | Good | | | Average | | | Poor | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents | 127 (45%) | 113 (40%) | 240 (42%) | 116 (41%) | 83 (29%) | 199 (35%) | 35 (12%) | 53 (19%) | 88 (16%) | 7 (2%) | 33 (12%) | 40 (7%) |
| Interviewing | 39 (67%) | 31 (55%) | 70 (61%) | 19 (33%) | 19 (34%) | 38 (33%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (5%) | 3 (3%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (5%) | 3 (3%) |
| Data journalism | 17 (29%) | 10 (18%) | 27 (23%) | 22 (37%) | 15 (26%) | 37 (32%) | 14 (24%) | 17 (30%) | 31 (27%) | 6 (10%) | 15 (26%) | 21 (18%) |
| Desk research | 24 (41%) | 29 (52%) | 53 (46%) | 28 (47%) | 15 (27%) | 43 (37%) | 7 (12%) | 8 (14%) | 15 (13%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (7%) | 4 (3%) |
| Media laws | 21 (42%) | 14 (25%) | 35 (33%) | 21 (42%) | 16 (29%) | 37 (35%) | 8 (16%) | 19 (34%) | 27 (25%) | 0 (0%) | 7 (13%) | 7 (7%) |
| Storytelling | 26 (44%) | 29 (51%) | 55 (47%) | 26 (44%) | 18 (32%) | 44 (38%) | 6 (10%) | 6 (11%) | 12 (10%) | 1 (2%) | 4 (7%) | 5 (4%) |

**Annex Table 28: Respondents Status of being rewarded by their Organizations**

|  |  | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Responses |  | 31 (52%) | 25 (45%) | 56 (48%) | 29 (48%) | 31 (55%) | 60 (52%) |
| Sector | Print | 10 (45%) | 11 (44%) | 21 (45%) | 12 (55%) | 14 (56%) | 26 (55%) |
|  | Digital/web | 9 (53%) | 7 (41%) | 16 (47%) | 8 (47%) | 10 (59%) | 18 (53%) |
|  | Television | 6 (43%) | 2 (50%) | 8 (44%) | 8 (57%) | 2 (50%) | 10 (56%) |
|  | Radio | 6 (86%) | 5 (50%) | 11 (65%) | 1 (14%) | 5 (50%) | 6 (35%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 2 (40%) | 1 (50%) | 3 (43%) | 3 (60%) | 1 (50%) | 4 (57%) |
|  | MA | 5 (38%) | 3 (43%) | 8 (40%) | 8 (62%) | 4 (57%) | 12 (60%) |
|  | BA | 20 (53%) | 19 (46%) | 39 (49%) | 18 (47%) | 22 (54%) | 40 (51%) |
|  | Diploma | 4 (100%) | 2 (33%) | 6 (60%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (67%) | 4 (40%) |

**Annex Table 29: Aspiration for Journalistic Awards**

|  |  | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Responses |  | 53 (87%) | 37 (65%) | 90 (76%) | 8 (13%) | 20 (35%) | 28 (24%) |
| Sector | Print | 17 (77%) | 18 (72%) | 35 (74%) | 5 (23%) | 7 (28%) | 12 (26%) |
|  | Digital/web | 16 (94%) | 10 (59%) | 26 (76%) | 1 (6%) | 7 (41%) | 8 (24%) |
|  | Television | 12 (86%) | 1 (25%) | 13 (72%) | 2 (14%) | 3 (75%) | 5 (28%) |
|  | Radio | 8 (100%) | 8 (73%) | 16 (84%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (27%) | 3 (16%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 4 (80%) | 2 (100%) | 6 (86%) | 1 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (14%) |
|  | MA | 11 (85%) | 5 (63%) | 16 (76%) | 2 (15%) | 3 (38%) | 5 (24%) |
|  | BA | 34 (87%) | 28 (68%) | 62 (78%) | 5 (13%) | 13 (32%) | 18 (23%) |
|  | Diploma | 4 (100%) | 2 (33%) | 6 (60%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (67%) | 4 (40%) |

**Annex Table 30: Status of Resources Made Available by News Organization**

|  | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Responses | 149 (53%) | 139 (45%) | 288 (49%) | 88 (32%) | 81 (26%) | 169 (29%) |
| Computer and Internet | 52 (87%) | 52 (84%) | 104 (85%) | 8 (13%) | 4 (6%) | 12 (10%) |
| Sufficient time for reporting | 50 (63%) | 46 (53%) | 96 (57%) | 10 (13%) | 9 (10%) | 19 (11%) |
| Trainings | 26 (40%) | 25 (38%) | 51 (39%) | 32 (49%) | 29 (44%) | 61 (47%) |
| Support staff i-e desk research | 21 (31%) | 16 (20%) | 37 (25%) | 38 (57%) | 39 (48%) | 77 (52%) |

**Annex Table 31: Preferred Beats**

|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Respondents | 55 (52%) | 50 (48%) | 105 (100%) |
| Business | 6 (11%) | 1 (2%) | 7 (7%) |
| Child protection | 12 (22%) | 11 (22%) | 23 (22%) |
| Civic Affairs | 12 (22%) | 6 (12%) | 18 (17%) |
| Courts | 0 (0%) | 3 (6%) | 3 (3%) |
| Crime | 0 (0%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (1%) |
| Defense | 1 (2%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (1%) |
| Education | 3 (5%) | 4 (8%) | 7 (7%) |
| Environment | 0 (0%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (1%) |
| Gender | 3 (5%) | 9 (18%) | 12 (11%) |
| Health | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 3 (3%) |
| International Relations | 4 (7%) | 1 (2%) | 5 (5%) |
| Lifestyles | 2 (4%) | 5 (10%) | 7 (7%) |
| Politics | 9 (16%) | 4 (8%) | 13 (12%) |
| Science & Technology | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (2%) |
| Sports | 0 (0%) | 2 (4%) | 2 (2%) |

**Annex Table 32: Perception of News Beats Popularity**

| Sex | Very Popular | | | Popular | | | Average | | | Least Popular | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Responses | 240 (27%) | 238 (41%) | 478 (33%) | 306 (35%) | 15 (3%) | 321 (22%) | 217 (24%) | 203 (35%) | 420 (29%) | 123 (14%) | 118 (21%) | 241 (17%) |
| Business | 8 (14%) | 6 (11%) | 14 (12%) | 15 (26%) | 14 (25%) | 29 (26%) | 18 (31%) | 18 (33%) | 36 (32%) | 17 (29%) | 17 (31%) | 34 (30%) |
| Child Protection | 10 (17%) | 10 (18%) | 20 (17%) | 22 (37%) | 24 (43%) | 46 (40%) | 20 (34%) | 17 (30%) | 37 (32%) | 7 (12%) | 5 (9%) | 12 (10%) |
| Civic Affairs | 11 (19%) | 10 (18%) | 21 (18%) | 27 (47%) | 28 (50%) | 55 (48%) | 17 (29%) | 14 (25%) | 31 (27%) | 3 (5%) | 4 (7%) | 7 (6%) |
| Courts | 18 (30%) | 20 (36%) | 38 (33%) | 22 (37%) | 21 (38%) | 43 (37%) | 13 (22%) | 10 (18%) | 23 (20%) | 7 (12%) | 4 (7%) | 11 (10%) |
| Crime | 39 (65%) | 35 (63%) | 74 (64%) | 12 (20%) | 13 (23%) | 25 (22%) | 6 (10%) | 5 (9%) | 11 (9%) | 3 (5%) | 3 (5%) | 6 (5%) |
| Defense | 12 (21%) | 7 (13%) | 19 (17%) | 25 (43%) | 22 (39%) | 47 (41%) | 15 (26%) | 21 (38%) | 36 (32%) | 6 (10%) | 6 (11%) | 12 (11%) |
| Education | 23 (39%) | 26 (46%) | 49 (43%) | 23 (39%) | 17 (30%) | 40 (35%) | 9 (15%) | 9 (16%) | 18 (16%) | 4 (7%) | 4 (7%) | 8 (7%) |
| Environment | 9 (16%) | 8 (14%) | 17 (15%) | 13 (22%) | 12 (21%) | 25 (22%) | 21 (36%) | 21 (38%) | 42 (37%) | 15 (26%) | 15 (27%) | 30 (26%) |
| Gender | 6 (10%) | 8 (14%) | 14 (12%) | 26 (44%) | 24 (43%) | 50 (43%) | 17 (29%) | 14 (25%) | 31 (27%) | 10 (17%) | 10 (18%) | 20 (17%) |
| Health | 22 (37%) | 24 (44%) | 46 (40%) | 23 (38%) | 18 (33%) | 41 (36%) | 12 (20%) | 6 (11%) | 18 (16%) | 3 (5%) | 7 (13%) | 10 (9%) |
| International Relations | 6 (10%) | 9 (16%) | 15 (13%) | 20 (34%) | 13 (23%) | 33 (29%) | 16 (27%) | 18 (32%) | 34 (30%) | 17 (29%) | 16 (29%) | 33 (29%) |
| Lifestyle | 8 (13%) | 13 (23%) | 21 (18%) | 27 (45%) | 22 (39%) | 49 (42%) | 16 (27%) | 13 (23%) | 29 (25%) | 9 (15%) | 8 (14%) | 17 (15%) |
| Politics | 25 (43%) | 32 (57%) | 57 (50%) | 18 (31%) | 14 (25%) | 32 (28%) | 10 (17%) | 6 (11%) | 16 (14%) | 5 (9%) | 4 (7%) | 9 (8%) |
| Science & Technology | 6 (10%) | 6 (11%) | 12 (10%) | 20 (33%) | 20 (36%) | 40 (34%) | 22 (37%) | 23 (41%) | 45 (39%) | 12 (20%) | 7 (13%) | 19 (16%) |
| Sports | 37 (62%) | 24 (43%) | 61 (53%) | 13 (22%) | 16 (29%) | 29 (25%) | 5 (8%) | 8 (14%) | 13 (11%) | 5 (8%) | 8 (14%) | 13 (11%) |

**Annex Table 33: Perception of State of News Media in Jordan**

| | True | | | False | | | To some extent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Responses | 156 (37%) | 151 (38%) | 307 (37%) | 24 (6%) | 25 (6%) | 49 (6%) | 119 (28%) | 103 (26%) | 222 (27%) |
| Stories are generally sensationalized | 30 (39%) | 28 (39%) | 58 (39%) | 5 (7%) | 3 (4%) | 8 (5%) | 24 (32%) | 24 (33%) | 48 (32%) |
| Popular topics are reported more | 34 (51%) | 35 (57%) | 69 (54%) | 2 (3%) | 3 (5%) | 5 (4%) | 24 (36%) | 18 (30%) | 42 (33%) |
| There is self-censorship | 34 (54%) | 28 (47%) | 62 (50%) | 4 (6%) | 8 (13%) | 12 (10%) | 22 (35%) | 20 (33%) | 42 (34%) |
| As news media has grown, quality of reporting deteriorated | 35 (52%) | 32 (53%) | 67 (53%) | 7 (10%) | 5 (8%) | 12 (9%) | 18 (27%) | 19 (32%) | 37 (29%) |
| News media cover what readers/viewers/listeners want | 23 (37%) | 28 (47%) | 51 (42%) | 6 (10%) | 6 (10%) | 12 (10%) | 31 (49%) | 22 (37%) | 53 (43%) |

**Annex Table 34: Membership Status in a Local Network**

| | | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents | | 33 (54%) | 20 (35%) | 53 (45%) | 28 (46%) | 37 (65%) | 65 (55%) |
| Sector | Print | 13 (59%) | 11 (44%) | 24 (51%) | 9 (41%) | 14 (56%) | 23 (49%) |
| | Digital/Web | 11 (65%) | 4 (24%) | 15 (44%) | 6 (35%) | 13 (76%) | 19 (56%) |
| | Television | 4 (29%) | 1 (25%) | 5 (28%) | 10 (71%) | 3 (75%) | 13 (72%) |
| | Radio | 5 (63%) | 4 (36%) | 9 (47%) | 3 (38%) | 7 (64%) | 10 (53%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 2 (40%) | 1 (50%) | 3 (43%) | 3 (60%) | 1 (50%) | 4 (57%) |
| | MA | 9 (69%) | 3 (38%) | 12 (57%) | 4 (31%) | 5 (63%) | 9 (43%) |
| | BA | 20 (51%) | 15 (37%) | 35 (44%) | 19 (49%) | 26 (63%) | 45 (56%) |
| | Diploma and below | 2 (50%) | 1 (17%) | 3 (30%) | 2 (50%) | 5 (83%) | 7 (70%) |

**Annex Table 35: Membership Status in an International Network**

| | | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Respondents | | 19 (31%) | 11 (19%) | 30 (25%) | 42 (69%) | 46 (81%) | 88 (75%) |
| Sector | Print | 8 (36%) | 6 (24%) | 14 (30%) | 14 (64%) | 19 (76%) | 33 (70%) |
| | Digital/Web | 4 (24%) | 4 (24%) | 8 (24%) | 13 (76%) | 13 (76%) | 26 (76%) |
| | Television | 5 (36%) | 0 (0%) | 5 (28%) | 9 (64%) | 4 (100%) | 13 (72%) |
| | Radio | 2 (25%) | 1 (9%) | 3 (16%) | 6 (75%) | 10 (91%) | 16 (84%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 0 (0%) | 1 (50%) | 1 (14%) | 5 (100%) | 1 (50%) | 6 (86%) |
| | MA | 4 (31%) | 2 (25%) | 6 (29%) | 9 (69%) | 6 (75%) | 15 (71%) |
| | BA | 13 (33%) | 6 (15%) | 19 (24%) | 26 (67%) | 35 (85%) | 61 (76%) |
| | Diploma and below | 2 (50%) | 2 (33%) | 4 (40%) | 2 (50%) | 4 (67%) | 6 (60%) |

## Annex Table 36: Membership Status in Jordan Press Association

| | | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | | 30 (49%) | 25 (44%) | 55 (47%) | 31 (51%) | 32 (56%) | 63 (53%) |
| Sector | Print | 16 (73%) | 19 (76%) | 35 (74%) | 6 (27%) | 6 (24%) | 12 (26%) |
| | Digital/Web | 9 (53%) | 4 (24%) | 13 (38%) | 8 (47%) | 13 (76%) | 21 (62%) |
| | Television | 2 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (11%) | 12 (86%) | 4 (100%) | 16 (89%) |
| | Radio | 3 (38%) | 2 (18%) | 5 (26%) | 5 (63%) | 9 (82%) | 14 (74%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 3 (60%) | 1 (50%) | 4 (57%) | 2 (40%) | 1(50%) | 3 (43%) |
| | MA | 8 (62%) | 2 (25%) | 10 (48%) | 5 (38%) | 6 (75%) | 11 (52%) |
| | BA | 17 (44%) | 18 (44%) | 35 (44%) | 22 (56%) | 23 (56%) | 45 (56%) |
| | Diploma and below | 2 (50%) | 4 (67%) | 6 (60%) | 2 (50%) | 2 (33%) | 4 (40%) |

## Annex Table 37: Willingness to Join A Network on Children's Issues

| | | Yes | | | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Respondents | | 55 (90%) | 48 (84%) | 103 (87%) | 6 (10%) | 9 (16%) | 15 (13%) |
| Sector | Print | 20 (91%) | 20 (80%) | 40 (85%) | 2 (9%) | 5 (20%) | 7 (15%) |
| | Digital/Web | 16 (94%) | 16 (94%) | 32 (94%) | 1 (6%) | 1 (6%) | 2 (6%) |
| | Television | 11 (79%) | 3 (75%) | 14 (78%) | 3 (21%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (22%) |
| | Radio | 8 (100%) | 9 (82%) | 17 (89%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (18%) | 2 (11%) |
| Qualification | PhD | 4 (80%) | 2 (100%) | 6 (86%) | 1 (20%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (14%) |
| | MA | 12 (92%) | 6 (75%) | 18 (86%) | 1 (8%) | 2 (25%) | 3 (14%) |
| | BA | 35 (90%) | 34 (83%) | 69 (86%) | 4 (10%) | 7 (17%) | 11 (14%) |
| | Diploma and below | 4 (100%) | 6 (100%) | 10 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

## Annex Table 38: Opinion on Effectiveness of Different Means of Networking

| | Very Effective | | | Somewhat Effective | | | Not Effective at all | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Responses | 235 (55%) | 189 (45%) | 424 (37%) | 243 (49%) | 249 (51%) | 492 (43%) | 113 (51%) | 108 (49%) | 221 (19%) |
| Facebook page | 41 (53%) | 37 (47%) | 78 (69%) | 14 (47%) | 16 (53%) | 30 (27%) | 4 (80%) | 1 (20%) | 5 (4%) |
| WhatsApp Group | 23 (56%) | 18 (44%) | 41 (36%) | 22 (49%) | 23 (51%) | 45 (39%) | 14 (50%) | 14 (50%) | 28 (25%) |
| Email Listserv | 20 (56%) | 16 (44%) | 36 (32%) | 26 (45%) | 32 (55%) | 58 (51%) | 13 (65%) | 7 (35%) | 20 (18%) |
| Face to Face Meetings | 25 (60%) | 17 (40%) | 42 (38%) | 22 (47%) | 25 (53%) | 47 (42%) | 10 (43%) | 13 (57%) | 23 (21%) |
| Newsletter | 27 (63%) | 16 (37%) | 43 (37%) | 29 (47%) | 33 (53%) | 62 (54%) | 4 (40%) | 6 (60%) | 10 (9%) |
| Postal mail | 7 (58%) | 5 (42%) | 12 (11%) | 22 (49%) | 23 (51%) | 45 (39%) | 31 (54%) | 26 (46%) | 57 (50%) |
| Group SMSs | 16 (57%) | 12 (43%) | 28 (25%) | 28 (50%) | 28 (50%) | 56 (50%) | 14 (48%) | 15 (52%) | 29 (26%) |
| Small Groups | 16 (48%) | 17 (52%) | 33 (29%) | 38 (60%) | 25 (40%) | 63 (55%) | 6 (33%) | 12 (67%) | 18 (16%) |
| Annual Event | 26 (51%) | 25 (49%) | 51 (45%) | 25 (53%) | 22 (47%) | 47 (42%) | 8 (53%) | 7 (47%) | 15 (13%) |
| Best Membership Awards | 34 (57%) | 26 (43%) | 60 (52%) | 17 (44%) | 22 (56%) | 39 (34%) | 9 (56%) | 7 (44%) | 16 (14%) |

ASSESSMENT REPORT

# JOURNALISTIC PRACTICES
## ON CHILD PROTECTION
### ISSUES IN JORDAN

المجلس الوطني لشؤون الأسرة
**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR FAMILY AFFAIRS**

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