Twitter Thread by Meera Selva

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A reading for the winter solstice: a look at the relationships between women and news in Kenya. South Africa, Mexico, Brazil. Hong Kong, Japan, UK, Finland, Germany, US, and South Korea

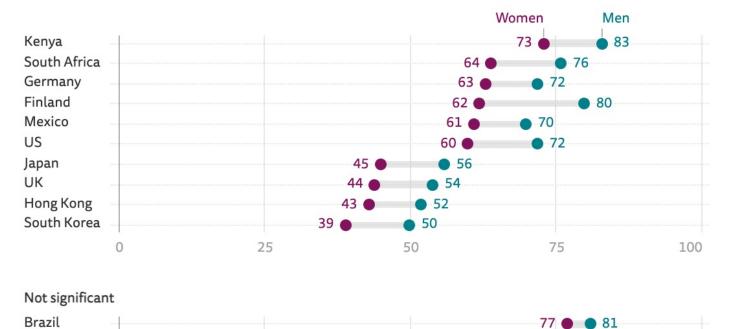
My report with <u>@simgandi</u> for <u>https://t.co/UnpeR4BBwg</u>." target="_blank">@risj_oxford https://t.co/UnpeR4BBwg. Some thoughts below.

Men are more likely than women to say they are extremely interested or very interested in news. This is a tiny part of a bigger story.

Percentage of respondents extremely or very interested in news

Data from Digital News Report 2020

Significant difference



Q1c. How interested, if at all, would you say you are in news? Those who said they are 'extremely' or 'very' interested in news. Base: Men \approx 1000, Women \approx 1000 in every market. See the report for exact figures.

50

25



0



100

Women talk about news with their friends, face to face.

Percentage of respondents who talk with friends about a news story (face to face)

Data from Digital News Report 2020

Significant difference



Not significant



Q13. During an average week in which, if any, of the following ways do you share or participate in news coverage? Please select all that apply. Those who selected 'Talk with friends and colleagues about a news story (face to face). Base: Men ≈ 1000, Women ≈ 1000 in every market. See the report for exact figures.





Get the data • Embed





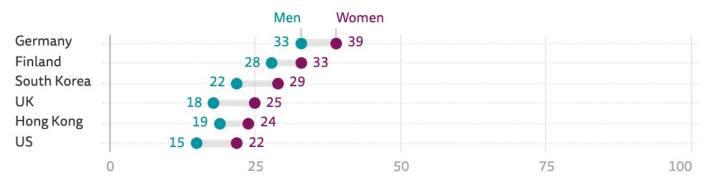


Women are much more likely to get their news from TV

Percentage of respondents who use TV news programmes

Data from Digital News Report 2020

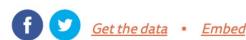
Significant difference



Not significant



Q4. You say you've used these sources of news in the last week, which would you say is your MAIN source of news? Data from Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2020. Base: $Men \approx 1000$, $Women \approx 1000$ in every market. See the report for exact figures.





And just look at what is happening inside each of the countries. In Mexico, as @gjulianafregoso and Dr. María Elena Gutiérrez Rentería orgs like @Cimacnoticias are fighting to highlight the shocking levels of femicide other news orgs are ignoring.

https://t.co/R96wuInv6p

In the US, as @joyjenkins points out, @19thnews is putting women at the front and center of news

In Kenya, <u>@VerahOkeyo</u> talks about the fury over how women victims are portrayed, and the sheer levels of trolling female news anchors receive.

In Brazil <u>@rodcarro</u> writes of the nuanced role of women, who have managed to get some of the top jobs in journalism but still face a battle to shape the narrative

In Finland @jennikangas talks about how the country's main newspaper @hsfi has used data and lifestyle content to boost membership among both men and women

In Hong Kong's extraordinary year of news, Grace Leung and I talk about the #ProtestToo movement and why it matters to have women selecting images in news as well.

Ahran Park talks about why South Korean women in their twenties lave such low levels of trust in news, and how defamation laws stymie reporting on sexual assault, even as the #MeToo movement spread

A slew of women have taken top jobs in the UK media, including @ekhalafroula, @e

<u>@yasuomisawa</u> <u>@yasusawaENG</u> in Japan points out how male dominated Japanese news still is, but some new initiatives, like Abema TV, are at least trying to bring in some change.

<u>@ChrisRoper</u> and <u>@A_Strydom</u> examine South Africa's paradox, of having a high number of female editors in chief in a country of huge gender inequalities.

@JuliaBehre and Sascha Holig in Germany look at how Instagram is drawing women into news, in a country where mainstream media talks a great deal about gender balance but rarely delivers it.