



## Comparing Gender and Media Equality Across the Globe (GEM)

### CODEBOOK

GEM Time-series and Cross-section Datasets  
[Version 2]

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## Introduction

The pooled GEM dataset is compiled within the project “Comparing Gender and Media Equality Across the Globe” (the GEM-project), funded by the Swedish Research Council 2015-2020, and by the Swedish Gender Equality Agency 2021-2022. The aim of the GEM project is to examine the qualities, causes and consequences of gender equality in and through the news media by employing a cross-national, comparative methodology. The GEM project applies a multidimensional approach to the meaning of gender equality in relation to the media, examining equality in news media content, news media organizations and news media access and use.

The three main sources of data on gender and media compiled in the GEM dataset are:

- The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)  
[**Contact:** Ligia Nobrega, Ligia.Nobrega@eige.europa.eu]
- Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP)  
[**Contact:** Sarah Macharia, SM@waccglobal.org]
- The Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media (IWMF)  
[**Contact:** Carolyn M. Byerly, cbyerly@earthlink.net]

We have also included a selection of key variables pertaining to the causes and consequences of media gender equality retrieved from a number of sources:

- The Quality of Government Institute (QoG)  
<http://qog.pol.gu.se/data>
- Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)  
<https://v-dem.net>
- Human Development Indicators (UNDP)  
<http://hdr.undp.org>

In order to examine the qualities, causes and consequences of gender equality in and through the news media, and to facilitate cross-national comparisons, the GEM project has compiled two versions of the dataset: a cross-sectional (CS) dataset with latest available data (with 2020 as the target year) and a time-series (TS) dataset with global coverage spanning the time period 1995-2020.

The datasets are organized in three themes consisting of different types of variables:

- **QUALITIES.** Variables pertaining to what media gender equality is and how it has developed over time and across different countries.
- **CAUSES.** Variables measuring economic, political, social, and cultural factors in society, as well as factors pertaining to differences in media systems, which are posited as explanations to media gender equality.
- **CONSEQUENCES.** Variables concerning the posited consequences and outcomes of media gender equality, such as democracy, media freedom, economic and social development and good government.



The classification of variables into these three categories should be seen as heuristic and a more exact causal ordering of variables must be determined in relation to a specific research question.

## **The GEM Index**

The GEM dataset also includes a GEM-Index, which can be found in the final section of the dataset and the codebook. This index was devised within the project and aims to provide a unitary and robust measure of the gender gap in news content. It is constructed to be easy to use for scholars, journalists, policy makers and civil society. It is available in two versions: one based on six gender sensitive indicators, one based on four indicators.

## **Country and Time Coverage**

The GEM dataset comes in two different versions. The Cross-Sectional Dataset (CS-GEM) covers a total of 159 nations and contains one observation for each variable and country. It thus includes the latest available observation for each country, using 2020 as the target year. If no data from 2020 are available, data for 2019 are included and so on. This means that the CS-GEM contains variables with observations that mostly were collected between 2010 and 2020.

The Time-Series Dataset (TS-GEM) also covers a total of 159 nations. Data from 1995 to 2020 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden1995, Sweden1996 and so on up until Sweden2020). However, it is important to note that not all variables are available for all countries and years. For instance, the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) is conducted every fifth year starting in 1995, and only about a quarter of the countries have participated in all GMMP waves. The TS-GEM dataset consists of between 28-547 country-year observations from GMMP (data collected in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020), 17-63 country-year observations for EIGE (all data from 2012) and 47-60 country-observations for IWMF (all data from 2010). The aim is to update the GEM datasets when new data are available, such as GMMP 2025.

For each variable in the dataset we specify the period covered as well as number of countries and number of country-year observations included in the dataset.

The GEM dataset includes variables from several different sources. To allow for proper identification across studies and to link each variable to its original source, each variable name has been assigned a prefix that contains a reference to the original dataset followed by the original variable name. For instance, the variable “gender of reporters, female” is retrieved from GMMP and therefore it is named `gmmp_gor_f`. The logic behind the variable names in the dataset is the following: `[source]/[subsource]/[varname]/[specification/unit]`. This means, for example, that a GMMP variable measuring the share of female news subjects or sources is named `gmmp_gons_f` and that a QoG variable measuring the freedom of the press status, originally retrieved from the Freedom House, is named `qog_fh_fotpst`.

## Conditions for Using the Dataset

The datasets are free to use for non-commercial purposes, but citations and references to both the GEM dataset AND the original data sources are mandatory. All users are also advised to consult the original studies, codebooks, and the documentations where more extensive descriptions of the original data collection and variables can be found.

## How to cite the various data sources and publications:

### The GEM-dataset:

Färdigh, Mathias A., Monika Djerf-Pierre, Maria Edström, with Carolyn M. Byerly, Sarah Macharia, Claudia Padovani, and Karen Ross. 2022. "The GEM Dataset, version 2." Comparing Gender and Media Equality (GEM) Project, Department of Journalism, Media and Communication (JMG), University of Gothenburg.

### The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE):

EIGE Gender Statistics Database <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs>.

### Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP):

Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP). (1995-2020). Gallagher, Margaret, Macharia, Sarah, Ndangam, Lilian, O'Connor, Dermot, Seydegart, Kasia, Spears, George, Media Watch, Canada, & World Association for Christian Communication.  
<http://whomakesthenews.org/gmmp/gmmp-reports>

### International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF):

IWMF (2011). *Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media*. Washington D.C.: International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF).

### The Quality of Government Institute (QoG):

Teorell, Jan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Cem Mert Dalli (2021). The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se> doi:10.18157/qogstdjan21

### Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem):

Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Allen Hicken, Anna Lührmann, Seraphine F. Maerz, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Eitan Tzelgov, Luca Uberti, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, and Daniel Ziblatt (2021). "V-Dem [Country-Year/Country-Date] Dataset v11.1." Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.

**Human Development Indicators (UNDP):**

United Nations Development Program (2015). *Human development report 2015*.

United Nations Development Program (2016). *Human development report 2016*.

United Nations Development Program (2020). *Human development report 2020*.

Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org>.

## **Country and Case Identifier Codes**

**ccode**                                      **Country Code Numeric**  
Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 numeric standard.

**Year**                                      **Year**  
The year of observation.

**ccodealp**                                      **3-letter Country Code**  
3-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard.

**ccodealp\_year**                                      **3-letter Country Code and Year**  
3-letter country code and year.

**cname**                                      **Country Name**  
Country name.

**cname\_year**                                      **Country Name and Year**  
Country name and year.

## QUALITIES Variables

### The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

*Contact:*

Ligia Nobrega, [Ligia.Nobrega@eige.europa.eu](mailto:Ligia.Nobrega@eige.europa.eu)

*Citation:*

EIGE Gender Statistics Database <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs>

*Publications:*

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). (2013). *Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States: Women and the media: advancing gender equality in decision-making in media organisations : report*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. DOI: 10.2839/73389 Available in EN, DE, FR, LT.

Ross, Karen, & Padovani, Claudia. (2017). *Gender equality and the media: A challenge for Europe* (Routledge studies in European communication research and education 11). New York, NY: Routledge.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union, established to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens' awareness of gender equality. EIGE assists EU institutions and the Member States in the collection, analysis and dissemination of objective, reliable and comparable information and data on equality between women and men. A special area of data collection is the progress of gender equality in the critical areas of concern of the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action, BPfA. The GEM dataset contains of two different types of EIGE data. The data from the follow up of Beijing+20: The Platform for Action (BPfA) data also includes other measures and is continuously updated. The Women in Media in Europe (WIME) focus specifically on women in decision-making in media organisations across 27+1 EU member states were collected in 2012.

The research team comprised principal investigator, Prof. Karen Ross (Newcastle University), and Senior Researcher, Prof. Claudia Padovani (University of Padova), together with Prof. Erzsébet Barát (Szeged University) and Dr. Monia Azzalini (Osservatorio di Pavia).

The EIGE variables measure the share of women at various positions in media organizations in different countries in Europe. The data was collected in 2012.

### **Women at decision-making levels in public and private media organisations**

The first variable for each position measures the share of women in percent (0-100). The second variable indicate the number of positions in absolute terms in each country.

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation.

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy.

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets.

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR.

**eige\_wime\_dmpu**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 1–Level 4 in total)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpun**                      **Number of Positions**

The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpr**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 1–Level 4 in total)**

**eige\_wime\_dmprn**                      **Number of Positions**

The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dm**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 1–Level 4 in total)**

**eige\_wime\_dmn**                      **Number of Positions**

The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpu1**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 1)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpu1n**                      **Number of Positions**

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpu2**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 2)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpu2n**                      **Number of Positions**

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy. The variables cover 21 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpu3**      **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 3)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpu3n**      **Number of Positions**

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpu4**      **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 4)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpu4n**      **Number of Positions**

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR. The variables cover 24 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpr1**      **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 1)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpr1n**      **Number of Positions**

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpr2**      **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 2)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpr2n**      **Number of Positions**

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpr3**      **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 3)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpr3n**      **Number of Positions**

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dmpr4**      **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 4)**

**eige\_wime\_dmpr4n**      **Number of Positions**

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or

significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR. The variables cover 24 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dm1**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 1)**

**eige\_wime\_dm1n**                      **Number of Positions**

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dm2**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 2)**

**eige\_wime\_dm2n**                      **Number of Positions**

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dm3**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 3)**

**eige\_wime\_dm3n**                      **Number of Positions**

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_dm4**                      **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 4)**

**eige\_wime\_dm4n**                      **Number of Positions**

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR. The variables cover 26 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

### **Women as executives and non-executives in public broadcasters**

The variables cover publicly owned broadcasting organisations (TV, radio and news agencies) operating at national level:

Executives (in top TWO decision making bodies): All executive members (if any) of the highest-level board and all members of the highest executive committee/board with responsibility for day-to-day management of the organisation. Note: any individual that is a member of both the highest-level board and the highest executive board/committee is counted only once.



Non-executives (in top TWO decision making bodies): All non-executive directors in the two highest decision-making bodies in each organisation. Note: any individual that is a member of both the highest-level board and the highest executive board/committee is counted only once and employee representatives are not counted at all.

**eige\_wime\_execf                      Share of Female Executives in Public Broadcasters**

The variable covers 66 country-year observations in total (32 countries in 2014 and 34 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_nonexecf                  Share of Female Non-Executives in Public Broadcasters**

The variable covers 63 country-year observations in total (30 countries in 2014 and 33 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_emprf                      Share of Female Employee Representatives on the Board of Public Broadcasters**

The variable covers 17 country-year observations in total (8 countries in 2014 and 9 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

**The share of women in selected media organisations**

**eige\_wime\_mprmf                      Share of Women in Private Media Organisations**

The variable covers 26 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_mpumof                      Share of Women in Public Media Organisations**

The variable covers 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**eige\_wime\_mpuprof                      Share of Women in Public and Private Media Organisations**

The variable covers 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

Note: Cognisance must be taken of the fact that the sample size was small and therefore the findings are indicative. For DK, LT, LU and NL the mixed organisations (public and private) have been included under public media organisations. Due to the small number of private media organisations surveyed in each country, generalisations should not be made on a country level.

**eige\_wime\_boardf                      Share of Female Board Members in Public Broadcasters**

The variable cover publicly owned broadcasting organisations (TV, radio and news agencies) operating at national level:

Members of the board (TOP decision making body): All members of the highest decision-making body in each organisation (i.e., chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present).

The variable covers 66 country-year observations in total (32 countries in 2014 and 34 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

## **Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP)**

### *Contact:*

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### *Citation:*

Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP). (1995-2020). Gallagher, Margaret, Macharia, Sarah, Ndangam, Lilian, O'Connor, Dermot, Seydegart, Kasia, Spears, George, Media Watch, Canada, & World Association for Christian Communication.  
<http://whomakesthenews.org/gmmp/gmmp-reports>

### *Publications:*

Macharia, Sarah (Ed.) (2020). Who makes the news? 6th Global Media Monitoring Project. Toronto: WACC. Available in EN, ES, FR, AR.

Macharia, Sarah (Ed.) (2015). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2015. Toronto: WACC. Available in EN, ES, FR, AR.

Macharia, Sarah, O'Connor, Dermot & Ndangam, Lilian (Eds.) (2010). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2010. Toronto: WACC. Available in EN, ES, FR, AR.

Gallagher, Margaret (2005). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2005. London: WACC. Available in EN, ES, FR.

Spears, George & Seydegart, Kasia (2000). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2000. Additional analysis by Margaret Gallagher. London: WACC.

Spears, George & Seydegart, Kasia (1995). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2000. Toronto: Media Watch/Erin Research.

The GMMP is the largest and longest longitudinal research on the gender in the world's news media. It is also the largest advocacy initiative in the world on changing the representation of women in the media. It is unique in involving participants ranging from grassroots community organizations to university students and researchers to media practitioners, all of whom participate on a voluntary basis. The project is devised as a means to collect empirical evidence of gender in news content and to monitor changes over time through one-day snapshots taken every five years. The media monitoring has been carried out every five years since 1995. The number of countries participating in GMMP in different years: 1995: 71; 2000: 70; 2005: 76; 2010: 109; 2015: 114; 2020: 116.

The number of news outlets and news stories sampled by each participating country varies, depending on its population and the number of available news media outlets. The aim is to include a sample of news outlets that is representative of each country's news media sector.

The GMMP variables use a scale that indicates the proportion of men and women that appear in the news – in print, radio, and television news, and in various topics and positions. Since 2015 a sample of digital news (online and Twitter) sources are also included in the study (but

not available for all participating countries). The variables range between 0 (no females) and 1 (all females, no males).

Please note that the GMMP reports contain many more indicators than those included in the GEM dataset. These reports can be retrieved from the GMMP (<http://whomakesthenews.org/gmmp/gmmp-reports>).

Also note that all GMMP variables named “news subjects or sources” strive to measure all “people in the news”. This includes any person whom the story is about, even if they are not interviewed or quoted, as well as each person in the story who is interviewed. The variable “Function of news subject – subject (fonss) instead targets the specific role a news subject or source has in the story, and the subject function means that the story is about that person.

Finally, consider that all GMMP variables have a female variable (gmmp\_varname\_f) and a corresponding variable for males in the dataset (gmmp\_varname\_m). Also note that the GMMP regional and global averages presented in the GMMP reports are computed out of weighted data with weights determined by country media densities, different for each media type, and the population size (see variables containing the original data weights at the end of this section). Anyone wishing to use GMMP data for one or more countries in a new aggregate would need to calculate new weights that reflect the universe that they are dealing with.

#### **gmmp\_gor\_f                      Gender of Reporters**

The share of female (and male, gmmp\_gor\_m) reporters in the news (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 64-114 countries and 544 country-year observations (1995-2020).

#### **gmmp\_gortv\_f                      Gender of Reporters in TV newscasts**

The share of female (and male) TV reporters. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 52-114 countries and 488 country-year observations (1995-2020).

#### **gmmp\_gorr\_f                      Gender of Reporters in Radio newscasts**

The share of female (and male) radio reporters. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 49-114 countries and 441 country-year observations (1995-2020).

#### **gmmp\_gorn\_f                      Gender of Reporters in newspapers**

The share of female (and male) newspaper reporters. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 54-114 countries and 512 country-year observations (1995-2020).

#### **gmmp\_gori\_f                      Gender of Reporters on Internet news website stories**

The share of female (and male) reporters on Internet. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 169 country-year observations in total (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gort\_f**                      **Gender of Reporters on tweets appearing on news media  
Twitter feeds**

The share of female (and male) reporters on Twitter. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 108 country-year observations in total (2015 och 2020).

**gmmp\_gons\_f**                      **Gender of News Subjects**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 64-114 countries and 547 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonstv\_f**                      **Gender of News Subjects in TV**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (television). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 52-114 countries and 510 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonsr\_f**                      **Gender of News Subjects in Radio**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 48-114 countries and 497 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonsn\_f**                      **Gender of News Subjects in Newspapers**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (newspapers). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 60-114 countries and 535 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonsi\_f**                      **Gender of News Subjects on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 176 country-year observations in total (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonst\_f**                      **Gender of News Subjects on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (Twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 112 country-year observations in total (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorpg\_f**                      **Gender of Reporters in Major Topic Areas - Politics and  
Government**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about politics and government (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 58-114 countries and 524 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_goreb\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about economy and business (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 58-114 countries and 519 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gorsh\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about science and health (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 53-114 countries and 492 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gorsl\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal**

The share of female (and male) reporters in social and legal topics (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 60-114 countries and 512 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gorc\_v\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about crime and violence (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 55-114 countries and 510 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gorc\_a\_s\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about celebrities, art and sport (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 51-114 countries and 466 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gorpgi\_f**                      **Gender of Reporters in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about politics and government (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 150 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorebi\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about economy and business (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 149 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorshi\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about science and health (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 133 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorsli\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in social and legal topics (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 154 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorcvi\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about crime and violence (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 135 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorcasi\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about celebrities, art and sport (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 131 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorpgt\_f**                      **Gender of Reporters in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about politics and government (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 100 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorebt\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about economy and business (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 95 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorsht\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about science and health (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 90 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorslt\_f**                      **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in social and legal topics (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 100 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorcvt\_f**                    **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about crime and violence (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 97 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorcast\_f**                    **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about celebrities, art and sport (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 95 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gorns\_ff**                    **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Female News Subjects, Female**

The share of female reporters in stories with female news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 392 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gorns\_fm**                    **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Female News Subjects, Male**

The share of female reporters in stories with male news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 392 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gorns\_mf**                    **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Male News Subjects, Female**

The share of male reporters in stories with female news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 394 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gorns\_mm**                    **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Male News Subjects, Male**

The share of male reporters in stories with male news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 394 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonspg\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about politics and government (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 61-114 countries and 535 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonseb\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about economy and business (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 58-114 countries and 530 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonssh\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about science and health (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 52-114 countries and 516 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonssl\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in in social and legal topics (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 61-114 countries and 529 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonscv\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about crime and violence (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 59-114 countries and 526 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonscas\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about celebrities, art and sport (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 53-114 countries and 498 country-year observations (1995-2020).

**gmmp\_gonspgi\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about politics and government (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 166 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonsebi\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about economy and business (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 160 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).



**gmmp\_gonsshi\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about science and health (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 148 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonssli\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in social and legal topics (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 163 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonscvi\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about crime and violence (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 154 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonsci\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about celebrities, art and sport (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 148 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonspgt\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about politics and government (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 109 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonsebt\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about economy and business (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 97 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonssht\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about science and health (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 92 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonsslt\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in social and legal topics (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 109 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonscvt\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about crime and violence (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 103 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonsct\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about celebrities, art and sport (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 102 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_gonsp\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Politician**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in major occupational groups (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 73-114 countries and 401 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonsge\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Government Employee**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 71-111 countries and 374 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonseh\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Education and Health**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 70-111 countries and 257 country-year observations (2005-2015).

**gmmp\_gonsns\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Not stated**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 67-111 countries and 368 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonsbl\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Business and Law**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 70-111 countries and 264 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonsc\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Celebrity**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 61-111 countries and 332 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonss\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Sportsperson**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 59-111 countries and 319 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonsa\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Activist and NGO**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 71-111 countries and 347 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_gonso\_f**                    **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Other**

The variables vary between 0 and 1 and covers 63-111 countries and 351 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_fonss\_f**                    **Function of News Subjects – Subjects or Sources**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources with different functions or roles in a news story (newspapers, television and radio). The function “subject” is when the story is about that person. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and covers 74-111 countries and 403 country-year observations (2005-2020).

<b>gmmp_fonssp_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Spokesperson</b>
<b>gmmp_fonse_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Expert</b>
<b>gmmp_fonspe_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Personal experience</b>
<b>gmmp_fonsew_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Eye witness</b>
<b>gmmp_fonspo_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Popular opinion</b>

**gmmp\_fonsu\_f**                    **Function of News Subject or Sources - Unclear**

The share of female (and male) news subjects where the function is unclear (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 106-114 countries and 286 country-year observations (2010-2020).

<b>gmmp_fonssi_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Subject on Internet</b>
<b>gmmp_fonsspi_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Spokesperson on Internet</b>
<b>gmmp_fonsei_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Expert on Internet</b>
<b>gmmp_fonspei_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Personal experience on Internet</b>
<b>gmmp_fonsewi_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Eye witness on Internet</b>
<b>gmmp_fonspoi_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Popular opinion on Internet</b>
<b>gmmp_fonsui_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Unclear on Internet</b>

The share of female (and male) news subject functions (Internet). The variable cover 29-123 (2015 and 2020) country-year observations and vary between 0 and 1.

<b>gmmp_fonsv_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Victim</b>
<b>gmmp_fonsnv_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Not a Victim</b>

The share of female (and male) news subjects where the function is described as either a victim or not a victim (newspapers, television and radio). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 96-114 countries and 204-333 country-year observations (2010-2020).

<b>gmmp_fonsvi_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Victim on Internet</b>
<b>gmmp_fonsnvi_f</b>	<b>Function of News Subject or Sources - Not a Victim on Internet</b>

The share of female (and male) news subjects where the function is described as either a victim or not a victim (Internet). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 60-175 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_nsm\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources Mentioned by Family Status**

**gmmp\_nsm\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources not Mentioned by Family Status**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources mentioned and not mentioned by family status (newspapers, television and radio). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 76-114 countries and 294-407 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_nsq\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources Quoted in Newspapers**

**gmmp\_nsq\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources not Quoted in Newspapers**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources quoted and not quoted in newspapers (newspapers, television and radio). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 76-114 countries and 290-405 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_nsqi\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources Quoted in News on Internet**

**gmmp\_nsqi\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources not Quoted in News on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects quoted and not quoted in news on the Internet. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 70-171 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_nsa\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources Appearing in Newspaper Photographs**

**gmmp\_nsa\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources not Appearing in Newspaper Photographs**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources appearing in newspaper photographs. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 76-114 countries and 404 country-year observations (2005-2020).

**gmmp\_nsai\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Internet**

**gmmp\_nsai\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources not Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources appearing in images and video plug-ins on Internet. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 73-172 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

**gmmp\_nsat\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Twitter**

**gmmp\_nsat\_f**                      **News Subjects or Sources not Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources appearing in images and video plug-ins on twitter. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 42-112 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

<b>gmmp_tni95</b>	<b>Total News Items 1995</b>
<b>gmmp_tni00</b>	<b>Total News Items 2000</b>
<b>gmmp_tni05</b>	<b>Total News Items 2005</b>
<b>gmmp_tni10</b>	<b>Total News Items 2010</b>
<b>gmmp_tni15</b>	<b>Total News Items 2015</b>
<b>gmmp_tni20</b>	<b>Total News Items 2020</b>

The variable measures total number of observations (news items in newspapers, television and radio), which is the base for calculating the percentage of gender representation in media for each country. Note: Our recommendation is to exclude countries with less than 30 news items (15 countries in 1995; 11 countries in 2000; 4 countries in 2005; 7 countries in 2010; 8 countries in 2015; and 11 countries in 2020). Please see Appendix 1A for more information.

### **Original weights of the 1995-2015 GMMP data, by medium**

<b>gmmp_nweight95</b>	<b>Data weights, Newspaper 1995</b>
<b>gmmp_nweight00</b>	<b>Data weights, Newspaper 2000</b>
<b>gmmp_nweight05</b>	<b>Data weights, Newspaper 2005</b>
<b>gmmp_nweight10</b>	<b>Data weights, Newspaper 2010</b>
<b>gmmp_nweight15</b>	<b>Data weights, Newspaper 2015</b>

<b>gmmp_rweight95</b>	<b>Data weights, Radio 1995</b>
<b>gmmp_rweight00</b>	<b>Data weights, Radio 2000</b>
<b>gmmp_rweight05</b>	<b>Data weights, Radio 2005</b>
<b>gmmp_rweight10</b>	<b>Data weights, Radio 2010</b>
<b>gmmp_rweight15</b>	<b>Data weights, Radio 2015</b>

<b>gmmp_tweight95</b>	<b>Data weights, Television 1995</b>
<b>gmmp_tweight00</b>	<b>Data weights, Television 2000</b>
<b>gmmp_tweight05</b>	<b>Data weights, Television 2005</b>
<b>gmmp_tweight10</b>	<b>Data weights, Television 2010</b>
<b>gmmp_tweight15</b>	<b>Data weights, Television 2015</b>

<b>gmmp_iweight15</b>	<b>Data weights, Internet 2015</b>
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## The Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media (IWWMF)

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Byerly, Carolyn M. (Ed.) (2013) *The Palgrave International Handbook of Women and Journalism*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

The International Women's Media Foundation is a Washington-based organization that is dedicated to strengthening the role of women journalists worldwide. *The Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media* is their first international study of women in the news media and the data were collected 2009-2010, and published in 2011. In the TS-GEM dataset, the year is set to 2010. The dataset includes detailed information on news operations with respect to men's and women's occupational standing, hiring and promotional policies, and other workplace practices. It also provides information about recruitment, training, policies related to advancement, news assignments, and a range of other issues that affect gender status in news organizations.

*Note:* Because of discrepancies and incomparable data, salary variables and variables on state and commercial news media are excluded.

## Occupational Status by Gender

There are ten different occupational levels and four variables for each of them: Total number of men (\*n\_m), Total number of women (\*n\_f), Share of men (\*s\_m), and Share of women (\*s\_f). The variable covers 59 country-year observations.

### Governance:

<b>iwmf_govn_m</b>	<b>Governance: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_govs_m</b>	<b>Governance: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_govn_f</b>	<b>Governance: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_govs_f</b>	<b>Governance: Share of Women</b>

Governance: Members of the governing board who vote on the most important decisions on policy and finances for this specific company. The variable covers 57 country-year observations.

*Top-level Management:*

<b>iwmf_tlmn_m</b>	<b>Top-Level Management: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_tlms_m</b>	<b>Top-Level Management: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_tlmn_f</b>	<b>Top-Level Management: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_tlms_f</b>	<b>Top-Level Management: Share of Women</b>

Top-Level Management: Report to board of directors. Includes the very top administrators, for example, Publisher, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Director General (DG) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO). The variable covers 59-60 country-year observations.

*Senior Management:*

<b>iwmf_smn_m</b>	<b>Senior Management: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_sms_m</b>	<b>Senior Management: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_smn_f</b>	<b>Senior Management: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_sms_f</b>	<b>Senior Management: Share of Women</b>

Senior Management: Report to top-level managers. For example, Director of News, President of News, Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Executive Editor, Director of Human Resources, Director of Administration, Bureau Chiefs, and similar titles. The variable covers 59 country-year observations.

*Middle Management:*

<b>iwmf_mmn_m</b>	<b>Middle Management: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_mms_m</b>	<b>Middle Management: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_mmn_f</b>	<b>Middle Management: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_mms_f</b>	<b>Middle Management: Share of Women</b>

Middle Management: Report to senior management. For example, Senior Editor, Chief of Correspondents, Design Director, Creative Director, and the more senior staff in Human Resources and Finance. The variable covers 51 country-year observations.

*Senior-Level Professional:*

<b>iwmf_slpn_m</b>	<b>Senior-Level Professional: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_slps_m</b>	<b>Senior-Level Professional: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_slpn_f</b>	<b>Senior-Level Professional: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_slps_f</b>	<b>Senior-Level Professional: Share of Women</b>

Senior-Level Professional: Professionally qualified. Report to senior-level management, e.g., senior writers, editors, anchors, directors, producers, researchers, reporters, correspondents. The variable covers 59 country-year observations.



*Junior-Level Professional:*

<b>iwmf_jlpn_m</b>	<b>Junior-Level Professional: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_jlps_m</b>	<b>Junior-Level Professional: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_jlpn_f</b>	<b>Junior-Level Professional: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_jlps_f</b>	<b>Junior-Level Professional: Share of Women</b>

Junior-Level Professional: Professionally qualified. Report to middle-level management, e.g., junior/assistant writers, producers, directors, anchors, reporters, sub-editors, correspondents, production assistants. The variable covers 56 country-year observations.

*Production and Design:*

<b>iwmf_pdn_m</b>	<b>Production and Design: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_pds_m</b>	<b>Production and Design: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_pdn_f</b>	<b>Production and Design: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_pds_f</b>	<b>Production and Design: Share of Women</b>

Production and Design: In print: graphics designers, photographers, illustrators.

In broadcast: scene designers and construction workers, graphics designers, wardrobe designers, make-up artists, film/video editors. The variable covers 59 country-year observations.

*Technical Professional:*

<b>iwmf_tpn_m</b>	<b>Technical Professional: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_tps_m</b>	<b>Technical Professional: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_tpn_f</b>	<b>Technical Professional: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_tps_f</b>	<b>Technical Professional: Share of Women</b>

Technical Professional: Those who do specific technical work. For example, camera, sound and lighting technicians. The variable covers 58 country-year observations.

*Sales, Finance & Administration:*

<b>iwmf_sfan_m</b>	<b>Sales, Finance &amp; Administration: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_sfas_m</b>	<b>Sales, Finance &amp; Administration: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_sfan_f</b>	<b>Sales, Finance &amp; Administration: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_sfas_f</b>	<b>Sales, Finance &amp; Administration: Share of Women</b>

Sales, Finance & Administration: Marketing, sales, public relations, specialists, accountants, human resource staff, clerks, secretaries. The variable covers 55 country-year observations.

*Other:*

<b>iwmf_on_m</b>	<b>Other: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_os_m</b>	<b>Other: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_on_f</b>	<b>Other: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_os_f</b>	<b>Other: Share of Women</b>

Other: Includes job titles not included elsewhere. The variable covers 57 country-year observations.

## **Terms of Employment by Gender**

There are four variables for each employment term: Total number of men (\*n\_m), Total number of women (\*n\_f), Share of men (\*s\_m), and Share of women (\*s\_f).

*Full-Time Regular:*

<b>iwmf_toeftrn_m</b>	<b>Full-Time Regular: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeftrs_m</b>	<b>Full-Time Regular: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeftrn_f</b>	<b>Full-Time Regular: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_toeftrs_f</b>	<b>Full-Time Regular: Share of Women</b>

Full-time regular: Persons who work full time and are on the regular, continuing payroll of the organization. The variables cover 59 country-year observations.

*Part-Time Regular:*

<b>iwmf_toeprn_m</b>	<b>Part-Time Regular: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeprts_m</b>	<b>Part-Time Regular: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeprn_f</b>	<b>Part-Time Regular: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_toeprts_f</b>	<b>Part-Time Regular: Share of Women</b>

Part-time regular: Persons who work less than full time and are on the regular, continuing payroll of the organization. The variables cover 53 country-year observations.

*Full-Time Contract:*

<b>iwmf_toeftcn_m</b>	<b>Full-Time Contract: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeftcs_m</b>	<b>Full-Time Contract: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeftcn_f</b>	<b>Full-Time Contract: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_toeftcs_f</b>	<b>Full-Time Contract: Share of Women</b>

Full-time contract: Persons who work full time on a fixed-term contract arrangement. The variables cover 54 country-year observations.

*Part-Time Contract:*

<b>iwmf_toeptcn_m</b>	<b>Part-Time Contract: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeptcs_m</b>	<b>Part-Time Contract: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeptcn_f</b>	<b>Part-Time Contract: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_toeptcs_f</b>	<b>Part-Time Contract: Share of Women</b>

Part-time contract: Persons who work part time on a fixed-term contract arrangement. The variables cover 47 country-year observations.

*Freelance:*

<b>iwmf_toefn_m</b>	<b>Freelance: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toefs_m</b>	<b>Freelance: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toefn_f</b>	<b>Freelance: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_toefs_f</b>	<b>Freelance: Share of Women</b>

Freelance: Persons paid per contribution (such as stories, footage, artwork, etc.) at the present moment. The variables cover 52 country-year observations.

*Other Terms of Employment:*

<b>iwmf_toeon_m</b>	<b>Other Terms of Employment: Number of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeos_m</b>	<b>Other Terms of Employment: Share of Men</b>
<b>iwmf_toeon_f</b>	<b>Other Terms of Employment: Number of Women</b>
<b>iwmf_toeos_f</b>	<b>Other Terms of Employment: Share of Women</b>

Other terms of employment: Arrangements not covered by the above. The variables cover 47 country-year observations.

**iwmf\_gendpol**                      **Policy on Gender Equality**

*Question:* Does your organization have a stated policy with respect to gender equality in employment?

*Clarifications:* The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on gender equality. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**iwmf\_sexpol**                      **Policy on Sexual Harassment**

*Question:* Does your organization have a sexual harassment policy?

*Clarifications:* The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on sexual harassment. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**iwmf\_matpol**                      **Policy on Maternity Leave**

*Question:* Does your organization have a maternity leave policy?

*Clarifications:* The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on maternity leave. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**iwmf\_patpol**                      **Policy on Paternity Leave**

*Question:* Does your organization have a paternity leave policy?

*Clarifications:* The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on paternity leave. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**iwmf\_sjb**                              **Do Women get same Jobs Back**

*Question:* Do women get their same jobs when they return from maternity leave?

*Clarifications:* The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on returning women to their same jobs after maternity leave. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**iwmf\_cca**                              **Offers Child Care Assistance**

*Question:* Does your organization offer child care assistance?

*Clarifications:* The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on child-care assistance. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**iwmf\_et**                                **Offers Educational Training**

*Question:* Does your organization offer education or training opportunities to women?

*Clarifications:* The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on educational training. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

**iwmf\_sen**                                **Seniority (Mean Values)**

*Question:* On a scale of 1 to 5, to what extent does seniority matter when story assignments are made?

*Clarifications:* The variable covers 50 country-year observations and varies between 1 (not at all) and 5 (a great deal).

**iwmf\_gend**                                **Gender (Mean Values)**

*Question:* On a scale of 1 to 5, to what extent does gender matter when story assignments are made?

*Clarifications:* The variable covers 50 country-year observations and varies between 1 (not at all) and 5 (a great deal).

**iwmf\_equal**

**Equality (Mean Values)**

*Question:* On a scale of 1 to 5, to what extent do you agree that: If an equally qualified man and woman applied for the same journalism position in your organization, the woman would most likely be hired.

*Clarifications:* The variable covers 51 country-year observations and varies between 1 (strongly disagree) and 5 (strongly agree).

## CAUSES and CONSEQUENCES Variables

### The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

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The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union, established to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens' awareness of gender equality. EIGE assists EU institutions and the Member States in the collection, analysis and dissemination of objective, reliable and comparable information and data on equality between women and men. A special area of data collection is the progress of gender equality in the critical areas of concern of the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action, BPfA. The BPfA data also includes other measures and is continuously updated. In the GEM dataset the latest year of data collection is 2015.

#### **eige\_bpfa\_mawc**                      **Mean Age of Women at Childbirth**

The variable measures the mean age of women when their children are born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbearing is calculated using the fertility rates by age as weights (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). The variable covers 33-35 countries and 414 country-year observations (2002-2013).

#### **eige\_bpfa\_wpm**                      **Number of Women per 100 Men**

The variable measures the number of women per one hundred men. The variable covers 36-38 countries and 448 country-year observations (2003-2014).

#### **eige\_bpfa\_gei**                      **The Gender Equality Index**

The Index measures gender gaps that are adjusted to levels of achievement, ensuring that gender gaps cannot be regarded positively where they point to an adverse situation for both women and men.

The Gender Equality Index consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (intersecting inequalities and violence). Only the core domains are used in the computation the Gender Equality Index score.

The variable varies between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality) and covers 28 countries and 84 country-year observations (2005-2015).

**eige\_bpfa\_work                      Work Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

**eige\_bpfa\_work\_pa                  Participation in Work**

**eige\_bpfa\_work\_se                  Segregation and Quality of Work**

The “work” domain consists of three subdomains, "Participation", "Segregation", and "Quality of work". Note that the latter two subdomains have been merged into a single subdomain, "Segregation and quality of work".

The ”Work” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

**eige\_bpfa\_money                    Money Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

**eige\_bpfa\_money\_fr                  Financial Resources**

**eige\_bpfa\_money\_es                  Economic Situation**

The "Money" domain consists of two subdomains, "Financial resources" and "Economic situation".

The “Money” domain and the two subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

**eige\_bpfa\_know                      Knowledge Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

**eige\_bpfa\_know\_ea                  Educational Attainment and Segregation**

**eige\_bpfa\_know\_ll                  Lifelong Learning**

The "Knowledge" domain consists of three subdomains, "Educational attainment", "Segregation", and "Lifelong learning". In the measurement framework, the first two subdomains have been merged into a single subdomain, "Educational attainment and segregation". Note that the first two subdomains have been merged into a single subdomain, "Educational attainment and segregation".

The “Knowledge” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

**eige\_bpfa\_time                      Time Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

**eige\_bpfa\_time\_ca                  Care Activities**

**eige\_bpfa\_time\_sa                  Social Activities**

The "Time" domain consists of three subdomains, "Economic activities", "Care activities", and "Social activities". Note that the "Economic activities" subdomain has been omitted from the measurement framework due to overlap with the domain of work.

The “Time” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

**eige\_bpfa\_power**            **Power Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

**eige\_bpfa\_power\_p**        **Political Power**

**eige\_bpfa\_power\_e**        **Economic Power**

The "Power" domain consists of three subdomains, "Political", "Social", and "Economic" power. Note that the "Social" subdomain has been omitted from the measurement framework due to lack of suitable data.

The “Power” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

**eige\_bpfa\_health**            **Health Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

**eige\_bpfa\_health\_s**        **Health Status**

**eige\_bpfa\_health\_a**        **Access to Health Structures**

The "Health" domain consists of three subdomains, "Status", “Behaviour”, and “Access”. Note that the "Behaviour" subdomain has been omitted from the measurement framework due to lack of suitable data.

The “Health” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

**eige\_bpfa\_aripowf**            **At-risk-of-Poverty Rate, female**

**eige\_bpfa\_aripowm**        **At-risk-of-Poverty Rate, male**

The variable measures the share of women and men with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold (60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers). The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 16-33 countries and 238 country-year observations (2007-2014).

**eige\_bpfa\_employf**            **Employment Rate, female**

**eige\_bpfa\_employm**        **Employment Rate, male**

The variable measures the the employment rate of women and men aged between 25-64 years old with less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 33 countries and 264 country-year observations (2007-2014).

**eige\_bpfa\_compuse**            **Frequency of Computer Use**

The variable measures the share of daily computer use among women aged between 25-64 years old. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 31-33 countries and 193 country-year observations (2009-2014).



**eige\_bpfa\_intacc**                      **Frequency of Internet Access**

The variable measures the share of internet use once a week (including every day) among women aged between 25-64 years old. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 35 countries and 210 country-year observations (2009-2014).

**eige\_bpfa\_gpg**                      **Gender Pay Gap in unadjusted form**

The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees or more. The GPG indicator is calculated within the framework of the data collected according to the methodology of the Structure of Earnings Survey (EC Regulation: 530/1999).

The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 14-31 countries and 252 country-year observations (2002-2013).

*Note:* Original data provided by EU Structure and Earnings Survey (SES), Eurostat data (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>).

**eige\_ec\_bpfa\_mep**                      **Members of the European Parliament, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members by country in the European Parliament. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 27-28 countries and 164 country-year observations (2010-2015).

**eige\_ec\_bpfa\_mnp**                      **Members of the National Parliament, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members by country in the National Parliament. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 29-34 countries and 355 country-year observations (2005-2015).

**eige\_ec\_bpfa\_mdmb**                      **Members of Public Broadcasters decision-making Bodies, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members in publicly owned broadcasting companies highest decision-making body in each organisation (i.e., chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present). The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 33-34 countries and 67 country-year observations (2014-2015).

**eige\_ec\_bpfa\_pramf**                      **Presidents of Regulatory Authorities for the Media, female**

**eige\_ec\_bpfa\_pramm**                      **Presidents of Regulatory Authorities for the Media, male**

The variable measures the number of female and male presidents/chairmen of the highest decision-making body of the independent regulatory authorities overseeing media activities at national level. The variable varies between 0 and 4 and covers 32-33 countries and 65 country-year observations (2014-2015).

**eige\_ec\_bpfa\_msc**            **Members of Supreme Courts, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members (judges) in the highest judicial body in each country in the domain of civil and penal jurisdiction. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 20-34 countries and 395 country-year observations (2003-2015).

**eige\_ec\_bpfa\_mram**        **Members of Regulatory Authorities for the Media, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members of the highest decision-making body of the independent regulatory authorities overseeing media activities at national level. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 32-33 countries and 65 country-year observations (2014-2015).

*Note:* Original data provided by European Commission, DG Justice  
([http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/index_en.htm)).

## **The Quality of Government (QoG) Dataset**

[www.qog.pol.gu.se](http://www.qog.pol.gu.se)

*Citation:* Teorell, Jan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Cem Mert Dalli (2021). The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se> doi:10.18157/qogstdjan21

The QoG Institute is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. The institute conducts research on the causes, consequences and nature of Good Governance and the Quality of Government (QoG). As part of this, The QoG Institute has compiled a dataset of indicators from a variety of secondary data sources. We have used some of the indicators in the January 2021 version of the QoG Standard Dataset.

**qog\_rsf\_pfi**                    **Press Freedom Index**

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media. Please note that this is the original scale used by RSF. It is crucial to rescale the variable for accurate comparisons over time. The variable covers 136-145 countries and 2416 country-year observations (2003-2019).

*Source:* Reporters Without Borders, 2020. <https://rsf.org>

**qog\_fh\_fotpst**                **Freedom of the Press, Status**

The variable ranges between (1) Free; (2) Partly Free; (3) Not Free and covers 144-146 countries and 2968 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

**qog\_fh\_fotpsc                      Freedom of the Press, Score**

Freedom of the Press, Score: The press freedom index is computed by adding three component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls and Economic Influences. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free). The variable covers 144-146 countries and 2968 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

**qog\_fh\_ipolity2                      Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)**

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh\_pr and fh\_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p\_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh\_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts. The variable covers 144-146 countries and 2969 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

**qog\_fh\_polity2                      Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)**

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh\_pr and fh\_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p\_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh\_polity2. The variable covers 125-131 countries and 2594 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

**qog\_icrg\_qog                      ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government**

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors",

secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

#### Law and order (originally 6 points)

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

#### Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)

The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The variable covers 106-118 countries and 3051 country-year observations (1995-2020).

*Source:* International Country Risk Guide, The PRS Group, 2020.  
<https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg/>

The component variables can be purchased at <http://www.countrydata.com>

#### **qog\_ipu\_l\_sw**                      **Share of Women (Lower House)**

The variable measures the share of women in the Lower House and covers 127-152 countries and 3480 country-year observations (2000-2020).

*Source:* Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2020. <https://www.ipu.org/our-impact/gender-equality>

#### **qog\_ipu\_u\_sw**                      **Share of Women (Upper House)**

The variable measures the share of women in the Upper House and covers 50-69 countries and 1500 country-year observations (1997-2020).

*Source:* Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2020. <https://www.ipu.org/our-impact/gender-equality>

**qog\_ti\_cpi****Corruption Perceptions Index**

The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 100 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). The variable covers 40-148 countries and 3117 country-year observations (1995-2020).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur, they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. The QoG Institute have decided to multiply the values for years before 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

Source: Transparency International, 2020.

<http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview/>

**qog\_wef\_ggi\_score****Global Gender Gap Index, Score**

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): *economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment*. The variable ranges between 1 (equality) and 0 (inequality) and covers 98-133 countries and 1665 country-year observations (2005-2019).

The dataset includes the Global Gender Gap Index, Score 2005-2020. However, the Global Gender Gap Index was first published by the World Economic Forum in 2006. To facilitate comparisons between the GMMP data and the Global Gender Gap Index we match the GGI scores from 2006 with GMMP scores for 2005, i.e. the GGI scores for 2005 are the same as for 2006 in the GEM-TS dataset. Also note that the Gender Gap Index for 2005 and 2006 uses scores from 2007 for the following countries: Azerbaijan (0.678), Cuba (0.717), Suriname (0.679), Vietnam (0.689), Mozambique (0.688).

Source: World Economic Forum, The Global Gender Gap Index, 2020.

<http://www.weforum.org>

**qog\_wef\_ggi\_rank****Global Gender Gap Index, Rank**

The variable measures the relative country rankings of the global gender gap index (*wef\_ggi\_score*) and covers 98-123 countries and 1108 country-year observations (2006-2015).

Source: World Economic Forum, The Global Gender Gap Index, 2016.  
<http://www.weforum.org>

## Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

<http://www.v-dem.net>

*Citation:* Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Allen Hicken, Anna Lührmann, Seraphine F. Maerz, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundtröm, Eitan Tzelgov, Luca Uberti, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, and Daniel Ziblatt (2021). “V-Dem [Country-Year/Country-Date] Dataset v11.1.” Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is an innovative method to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA.

Source: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project, Coppedge et al., 2021.

### **vdem\_polyarchy**                      **Electoral Democracy Index**

*Question:* To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

*Clarifications:* The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate’s approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of representative democracy — liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. The variable covers 145-147 countries and 3803 country-year observations (1995-2020).

### **vdem\_mefemjrn**                      **Female Journalists**

*Question:* Please estimate the percentage (%) of journalists in the print and broadcast media who are women.

*Clarifications:* The variable covers 147 countries and 3845 country-year observations (1995-2020).

## **vdem\_mecorrpt                      Media Corrupt**

*Question:* Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

*Clarifications:* The variable covers 147 countries and 3845 country-year observations (1995-2020).

*Responses:*

(0) The media are so closely directed by the government that any such payments would be either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing anti-government coverage.

(1) Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

(2) It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

(3) It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.

(4) Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

*Please note:* The variable is converted from ordinal to interval in accordance with the V-Dem methodology.

## **UNDP – Human Development Indicators**

### **undp\_hdi\_gii                      Gender Inequality Index, Score**

The Gender Inequality Index measures gender inequalities in achievements in three dimensions of inequality between women and men: reproductive health (maternal mortality and adolescent birth), empowerment (population with at least secondary education and share of parliamentary seats) and the labour market (labour force participation rates). The variable ranges between 0 (equality) and 1 (inequality) and covers 107-139 countries and 1216 country-year observations (1995-2020).

*Note:* To facilitate comparisons between the GMMP data and the Gender Inequality Index we match the scores from 2019 with GMMP scores for 2020.

*Source:* UNDP – Human Development Indicators, 2020. <http://hdr.undp.org>

### **undp\_hdi\_gdi                      Gender Development Index, Score**

The Gender Development Index measures inequality in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: long and healthy life (life expectancy), knowledge (expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling) and standard of living (GNI per capita, PPP \$). The variable ranges between 0 (no gender development) and 1 (total gender development) and covers 131 country-year observations (2015).

*Source:* UNDP – Human Development Indicators, 2016. <http://hdr.undp.org>

## **undp\_hdi\_seats**                      **Share of Seats (held by women) in Parliament**

Proportions of seats held by women in the national parliament expressed as percentage of total seats. The variable ranges between 0 and 100 and covers 291 country-year observations (2015 and 2020).

*Note:* For countries with a bicameral legislative system, the share of seats is calculated based on both houses. To facilitate comparisons between the GMMP data and the Share of seats held by women in parliament we match the scores from 2019 with GMMP scores for 2020.

*Source:* UNDP – Human Development Indicators, 2020. <http://hdr.undp.org>

## **The Gender Equality in the News Media Index (GEM-I)**

The Gender Equality in the News Media Index (GEM-I) is a composite index of the status of women and men in the news devised to provide a unitary measure of the gender gap in news content. The GEM-I is constructed from a selection of gender sensitive indicators derived from the Global Media Monitoring dataset (see above; <http://whomakesthenews.org/gmmp>)

A full description of the construction of the index is available in chapter 2 of the book “Comparing Gender and Media Equality Across the Globe” (Monika Djerf-Pierre & Maria Edström eds., NORDICOM, 2020).

Two different measures are included in the GEM dataset.

## **GEM\_index\_6**                      **Gender Equality in the News (score) – six gender sensitive indicators**

This is the main GEM-Index based on six gender sensitive indicators from the GMMP dataset and it is applicable to all general news. The GMMP measures the proportion of women and men appearing in the news in various roles and topics. All GMMP variables are measured as fractions and ranges between 0 and 1. When calculating the index scores all variables are rescaled to range between 0 and 100 (percent) instead of fractions (0-1). The index measures the mean difference between women and men for all the six indicators (percent women – percent men). The scale ranges between -100 (all men for all indicators) and +100 (all women for all indicators), and 0 equals full gender parity.

The following indicators are included:

### **PRESENCE**

- Women and men as “people in the news” (all news subjects or sources) (women: *gmmp\_gons\_f*; men: *gmmp\_gons\_m*)
- Women and men as reporters (women: *gmmp\_gor\_f*; men: *gmmp\_gor\_m*)

### **TOPICS**

- Women and men as news subjects or sources in the topic economy & business (women: *gmmp\_gonseb\_f*; men: *gmmp\_gonseb\_m*)
- Women and men as news subjects or sources in the topic politics & government (women: *gmmp\_gonspg\_f*; men: *gmmp\_gonspg\_m*)

### **ROLES**

- Women and men in the role of spokespersons (women: *gmmp\_fonse\_f*; men:



- *gmmp\_fonse\_m*)
- Women and men in the role of experts (women: *gmmp\_fonssp\_f*; men: *gmmp\_fonssp\_f*)

#### **GEM\_index\_4                      Gender Equality in the News (score) – four gender sensitive indicators**

This is an alternative measure that excludes specific news topics and only includes four indicators. This index is applicable to general news as well as current affairs and specialized news (e.g. sports, culture). The scale ranges between -100 (all men for all indicators) and +100 (all women for all indicators), and 0 equals full gender parity.

The following indicators are included:

##### **PRESENCE**

- Women and men as “people in the news” (all news subjects or sources) (women: *gmmp\_gons\_f*; men: *gmmp\_gons\_m*)
- Women and men as reporters (women: *gmmp\_gor\_f*; men: *gmmp\_gor\_m*)

##### **ROLES**

- Women and men in the role of spokespersons (women: *gmmp\_fonse\_f*; men: *gmmp\_fonse\_m*)
- Women and men in the role of experts (women: *gmmp\_fonssp\_f*; men: *gmmp\_fonssp\_f*)

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## Appendix 1A Country coverage for each secondary data source

cocode	cname	cocodealp	EIGE	GMMP	IWMF	QoG	V-Dem
4	Afghanistan	AFG		X		X	X
8	Albania	ALB	X			X	X
24	Angola	AGO		X		X	X
28	Antigua and Barbuda	ATG		X		X	
32	Argentina	ARG		X	X	X	X
36	Australia	AUS		X	X	X	X
40	Austria	AUT	X	X		X	X
31	Azerbaijan	AZE		X		X	X
44	Bahamas	BHS		X		X	
50	Bangladesh	BGD		X	X	X	X
52	Barbados	BRB		X		X	X
112	Belarus	BLR		X		X	X
56	Belgium	BEL	X	X		X	X
84	Belize	BLZ		X		X	
204	Benin	BEN		X		X	X
64	Bhutan	BTN		X		X	X
68	Bolivia	BOL		X		X	X
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH		X		X	X
72	Botswana	BWA		X		X	X
76	Brazil	BRA		X	X	X	X
100	Bulgaria	BGR	X	X	X	X	X
854	Burkina Faso	BFA		X		X	X
108	Burundi	BDI		X		X	X
116	Cambodia	KHM		X		X	X
120	Cameroon	CMR		X	X	X	X
124	Canada	CAN		X	X	X	X
132	Cape Verde	CPV		X		X	X
140	Central African Republic	CAF		X		X	X
148	Chad	TCD		X		X	X
152	Chile	CHL		X	X	X	X
156	China	CHN		X	X	X	X
170	Colombia	COL		X		X	X
174	Comoros	COM				X	X
178	Congo	COG		X		X	X
180	Congo, Democratic Republic	COD		X	X	X	X
188	Costa Rica	CRI		X	X	X	X
191	Croatia	HRV	X	X		X	X
192	Cuba	CUB		X		X	X
196	Cyprus	CYP	X	X		X	X
203	Czech Republic	CZE	X	X		X	X
208	Denmark	DNK	X	X	X	X	X

<b>ccode</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>ccodealp</b>	<b>EIGE</b>	<b>GMMP</b>	<b>IWMF</b>	<b>QoG</b>	<b>V-Dem</b>
214	Dominican Republic	DMA		X	X	X	X
218	Ecuador	ECU		X	X	X	X
818	Egypt	EGY		X	X	X	X
222	El Salvador	SLV		X		X	X
226	Equatorial Guinea	GNQ		X		X	
233	Estonia	EST	X	X	X	X	X
231	Ethiopia	ETH		X	X	X	X
242	Fiji	FJI		X	X	X	X
246	Finland	FIN	X	X	X	X	X
250	France	FRA	X	X	X	X	X
266	Gabon	GAB		X		X	X
270	Gambia	GMB				X	X
268	Georgia	GEO		X		X	X
276	Germany	DEU	X	X	X	X	X
288	Ghana	GHA		X	X	X	X
300	Greece	GRC	X	X		X	X
308	Grenada	GRD		X		X	
320	Guatemala	GTM		X		X	X
324	Guinea	GIN		X		X	X
328	Guyana	GUY		X		X	X
332	Haiti	HTI		X		X	X
334	Hong Kong	HNK		X			X
348	Hungary	HUN	X	X	X	X	X
352	Iceland	ISL		X		X	X
356	India	IND		X	X	X	X
360	Indonesia	IDN		X		X	X
368	Iraq	IRQ		X		X	X
372	Ireland	IRL	X	X		X	X
376	Israel	ISR		X	X	X	X
380	Italy	ITA	X	X		X	X
388	Jamaica	JAM		X	X	X	X
392	Japan	JPN		X	X	X	X
400	Jordan	JOR		X	X	X	X
404	Kenya	KEN		X	X	X	X
410	Korea, South	KOR		X	X	X	X
43	Kosovo	KOS		X			X
417	Kyrgyzstan	KGZ		X		X	X
428	Latvia	LVA	X			X	X
422	Lebanon	LBN		X	X	X	X
426	Lesotho	LSO		X		X	X
440	Lithuania	LTU	X	X	X	X	X
442	Luxembourg	LUX	X	X		X	
807	Macedonia	MKD	X	X		X	X
450	Madagascar	MDG		X	X	X	X

<b>cocode</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>cocodealp</b>	<b>EIGE</b>	<b>GMMP</b>	<b>IWMF</b>	<b>QoG</b>	<b>V-Dem</b>
454	Malawi	MWI		X	X	X	X
458	Malaysia	MYS		X		X	X
466	Mali	MLI		X		X	X
470	Malta	MLT	X	X		X	
478	Mauritania	MRT		X		X	X
480	Mauritius	MUS		X	X	X	X
484	Mexico	MEX		X	X	X	X
498	Moldova	MDA		X		X	X
496	Mongolia	MNG		X		X	X
499	Montenegro	MNE	X	X		X	X
504	Morocco	MAR		X	X	X	X
508	Mozambique	MOZ		X	X	X	X
104	Myanmar	MMR		X		X	X
516	Namibia	NAM		X	X	X	X
524	Nepal	NPL		X		X	X
528	Netherlands	NLD	X	X		X	X
554	New Zealand	NZL		X	X	X	X
558	Nicaragua	NIC		X		X	X
562	Niger	NER		X		X	X
566	Nigeria	NGA		X	X	X	X
578	Norway	NOR	X	X	X	X	X
586	Pakistan	PAK		X	X	X	X
896	Palestine, State of	PAL		X			
598	Papua New Guinea	PNG		X		X	X
600	Paraguay	PRY		X		X	X
604	Peru	PER		X	X	X	X
608	Philippines	PHL		X	X	X	X
616	Poland	POL	X	X	X	X	X
620	Portugal	PRT	X	X		X	X
895	Puerto Rico	PUR		X	X		
642	Romania	ROU	X	X	X	X	X
643	Russia	RUS		X	X	X	X
646	Rwanda	RWA		X		X	X
882	Samoa	WSM		X		X	
686	Senegal	SEN		X		X	X
688	Serbia	SRB	X	X		X	X
891	Serbia and Montenegro	SCG		X		X	
690	Seychelles	SYC		X		X	X
694	Sierra Leone	SLE		X		X	X
702	Singapore	SGP		X		X	
703	Slovakia	SVK	X	X		X	X
705	Slovenia	SVN	X	X		X	X
90	Solomon Islands	SLB		X		X	X
710	South Africa	ZAF		X	X	X	X

cocode	cname	cocodealp	EIGE	GMMP	IWMF	QoG	V-Dem
728	South Sudan	SSD		X		X	X
724	Spain	ESP	X	X	X	X	X
144	Sri Lanka	LKA		X		X	X
662	St Lucia	LCA		X		X	
670	St Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT		X		X	
736	Sudan	SDN		X		X	X
740	Suriname	SUR		X		X	X
748	Swaziland	SWZ		X		X	X
752	Sweden	SWE	X	X	X	X	X
756	Switzerland	CHE		X		X	X
158	Taiwan	TWN		X		X	X
834	Tanzania	TZA		X		X	X
764	Thailand	THA		X		X	X
768	Togo	TGO		X		X	X
776	Tonga	TON		X		X	
780	Trinidad and Tobago	TTO		X		X	X
788	Tunisia	TUN		X		X	X
792	Turkey	TUR	X	X		X	X
800	Uganda	UGA		X	X	X	X
804	Ukraine	UKR			X	X	X
784	United Arab Emirates	ARE		X		X	
826	United Kingdom	GBR	X	X	X	X	X
840	United States	USA		X	X	X	X
858	Uruguay	URY		X		X	X
860	Uzbekistan	UZB		X		X	X
548	Vanuatu	VUT		X		X	X
862	Venezuela	VEN		X	X	X	X
704	Vietnam	VNM		X		X	X
894	Zambia	ZMB		X	X	X	X
716	Zimbabwe	ZWE		X	X	X	X

**Note:** X shows whether there is at least one country-year observation for at least one variable in the secondary data source and should be read together with the documentation for each specific variable in the codebook.

**Appendix 1B GMMP data on countries with less than 30 cases (total news items)**

<b>ccode</b>	<b>Countries with &lt;30 news items</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>
28	Antigua and Barbuda					25	21
40	Austria	3					
52	Barbados		2				
72	Botswana	17	11				
100	Bulgaria	6					
140	Central African Republic						22
148	Chad					10	
156	China	19					
178	Congo						8
191	Croatia	12	18				
203	Czech Republic	5					
212	Dominica						20
818	Egypt				26		
233	Estonia		20				
231	Ethiopia					9	
266	Gabon						14
268	Georgia			25			
324	Guinea						18
328	Guyana						29
332	Haiti					5	
360	Indonesia			29			
368	Iraq						9
372	Ireland				11		
422	Lebanon		21				
426	Lesotho					28	
440	Lithuania	28					
807	Macedonia		12				
470	Malta		3				
480	Mauritius	8					

478	Mauritania					19	
499	Montenegro				25		
516	Namibia		16				
524	Nepal	25					
562	Niger					10	
598	Papua New Guinea		12				
608	Philippines	29					
882	Samoa	19					
690	Seychelles						29
694	Sierra Leone						7
662	St Lucia				10	9	
670	St Vincent and the Grenadines				25		
740	Suriname		15	13			
834	Tanzania	19					
768	Togo				13		
548	Vanuatu	12					
894	Zambia	5					25
716	Zimbabwe	28	24				