

Women in the News in the Age of Coronavirus

Content Analysis

Prepared by the Media Ecosystems Analysis Group (MEAG)

June 2020

Overview

The Media Ecosystems Analysis Group (MEAG), contracted by AKAS in conjunction with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, conducted content analysis using computational methods in support of key commitments of the BMGF's gender equality in news initiative:

- Use of Women as Sources of Expertise
- Stories Leading with Women Protagonists
- Coverage of Gender Equality Issues

Based on BMGF priorities, MEAG centered analysis on news coverage in six predetermined countries of focus: India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The first content analysis studied news coverage in the year 2019.

After the coronavirus outbreak grew into a global pandemic, and the largest news story of our time, it seemed necessary to confirm the 2019 findings with a separate analysis for the beginning of 2020. This analysis investigates whether the 2019 findings still resonate with the media output from 2020, which is largely focused on the pandemic.

Methodology

The core research tool for this project is Media Cloud, an open source database and analysis platform containing over 60,000 news media publications and over 1 billion news stories from around the globe. The platform allows for large-scale evaluation of news media coverage and ecosystems. Documentation on the various computational and analytical models contained within Media Cloud can be found on [GitHub](#). Automated methods through Media Cloud were the primary data collection and analysis approach, supplemented with manual coding and researcher insight.

Analytical approaches varied based on commitments:

1. The analysis approach for *Use of Women as Sources of Expertise*, was to evaluate the percentage of times that quoted speech in news articles could be attributed to a woman; notably, while a quote represents having a voice in a news story, it may not be the same as being denoted an expert. This commitment required more significant manual coding than other commitments.
2. To evaluate *Stories Leading with Women Protagonists*, researchers analyzed the percentage of headlines that featured women's names.

3. To evaluate *Coverage of Gender Equality Issues*, a complex keyword-based query was developed to capture coverage that touched on gender equality issues. Various descriptive analyses were then run on the resulting coverage corpus.

The corpus of analysis for *Use of Women as Sources of Expertise* and *Stories Leading with Women Protagonists* was comprised of 80 total key publications from the six countries of focus (see Appendix 1: Key Publications). These publications were selected based on their prominence in the media ecosystem, web traffic to publication homepage per SimilarWeb data, and number of stories in the Media Cloud system. These are the same publications that were used in the 2019 analysis.

Table 1. Key Publication Count Per Country

Country	Number of Key Publications
India	16
Kenya	10
Nigeria	10
South Africa	10
United Kingdom	14
United States	20
Total	80

The corpus of analysis for *Coverage of Gender Equality Issues* was comprised of all news publications contained in Media Cloud for each of the six countries of focus; this totaled to 350 publications from India, 69 publications from Kenya, 246 publications from Nigeria, 136 publications from South Africa, 444 publications from the United Kingdom, and 10,668 publications from the United States.

The timeframe for analysis across all commitments was March 1, 2020 through April 15, 2020. Greater detail on methodology for each commitment can be found later in this report.

Results

Findings indicate that the coronavirus story did not significantly shift gender equality metrics in the news when looking at coverage in the aggregate. When looking at only stories that mention coronavirus, the metrics for gender equality tend to be worse than the 2019 levels. However, when looking at non-coronavirus stories, gender equality metrics tend to be better than 2019 levels. One hypothesis as to this result is that the stories that remain in the news that are not tied in some way to coronavirus tend to be in the area of entertainment and other soft news categories, which were previously found to contain more gender balance than other thematic areas of coverage.

For *Use of Women as Sources of Expertise*, quotes were attributed to women in the 2020 time frame in the aggregate at similar levels to 2019. South Africa was the only country with more than a 3% variation; the percent of quotes attributed to women dropped from 25% to 18% (a decrease of 7%). Quotes from non-coronavirus coverage were more likely to be from women than the levels in 2019. The comparison between 2020 coronavirus coverage and 2019 levels did not yield a clear trend across countries.

For *Stories Leading with Women Protagonists*, headlines featured women in the 2020 time frame in the aggregate at similar levels to 2019. Nigeria was the only country with more than a 3% variation, where the percent of headlines featuring women increased 7% (from 15% to 22%). Headlines from non-coronavirus coverage were more likely to feature women than 2019 headlines. However, headlines from coronavirus stories were less likely to feature women than 2019 rates.

For *Coverage of Gender Equality Issues*, coverage to gender equality issues was higher in the 2020 time period examined as compared with 2019 overall; however, this was likely due to that International Women's Day, the single biggest driver of coverage to the issue, falls within the time frame. When comparing the same date range in 2020 and 2019, 2020 coverage levels were in fact lower. "Coronavirus" or "covid" were in the top 10 most frequently used words in gender equality coverage for all countries.

Use of Women as Sources of Expertise

Methodology

To evaluate this commitment, an individual being quoted in a story—i.e., being given voice in a news media article—was used as a proxy for the individual being a source of expertise.

The number of stories published in the 80 key publications between March 1, 2020 and April 15, 2020 was totaled, along with the proportion of these stories that mentioned "Coronavirus" or "Covid." A proportionate sample was drawn, with one quote per story extracted, and 350 quotes were manually coded for each country.

Table 2. Quotes Coded Per Country

Country	Quotes from Stories with Coronavirus	Quotes from Stories Without Coronavirus	Total Quotes Coded
India	230	120	350
Kenya	203	147	350
Nigeria	222	128	350
South Africa	232	118	350
United Kingdom	190	160	350
United States	215	135	350
Total	1,292	808	2,100

Using Stanford CoreNLP (see [documentation](#)), a human language technology tool, an attempt was made to name the speaker of the quote based on sentence syntax heuristics. Human coders then reviewed the quote in context and corrected the speaker information when needed (approximately 65% of the time). Attributions that were not to an individual speaker name, such as an organization, corporation, or written document, were set aside and not processed further. The proportion of quotes able to be attributed to an individual speaker was lower in this sample than in the 2019 aggregate data; this may be due increased quoting of organizations during the pandemic.

Table 3. Percent of Quotes Attributed to an Individual Speaker ¹

Country	Aggregate	From Stories with Coronavirus	From Stories Without Coronavirus
India	54%	55%	54%
Kenya	58%	58%	58%
Nigeria	56%	58%	52%
South Africa	60%	62%	58%
United Kingdom	56%	56%	57%
United States	63%	67%	56%

Speaker names were then processed through Genderize.io, an open source gender identification tool that uses census data and other name-based data sets from multiple countries to label gender based on first names (see Genderize.io documentation at: <https://genderize.io/>). Notably, Genderize.io only accounts for gender in a binary. When Genderize.io was unable to determine a gender, it was labeled as "Gender Unknown."

Limitations of this methodology include the use of quotes as a proxy for being an expert source, and the possible errors introduced through sampling, manual coding of speaker attribution, and Genderize.io automated name gender attribution.

Results

Overall

- Women were not quoted at an equal rate to men in any subset of the data.
- When looking at the 2020 dates **in aggregate**, the percent of quotes attributable to women is within 3% of 2019 levels for all countries except South Africa, which showed a 7% decrease in women quoted (from 25% to 18%). India had a 3% increase, Kenya had a 1% increase, Nigeria and the UK had a 2% increase, and the US had a 3% decrease.
- When looking at **non-coronavirus coverage** in 2020, the percent of quotes attributable to women increased from 2019 levels for all countries except South Africa (where it decreased 6%). The increase ranged from 2% in Kenya and the US, to 8% in the UK.
- When looking at **coronavirus coverage** in 2020, the percent of quotes attributable to women increased from 2019 levels in some countries (India, Nigeria), stayed the same in one country (Kenya), and decreased in some countries (South Africa, the UK, the US). A clear trend did not emerge.
- In all countries, stories mentioning coronavirus have a lower percentage of quotes attributable to women than non-coronavirus stories. The UK and the US had the

¹ The remaining quotes were attributed to an institution, group of people, a report, or otherwise could not be identified.

largest difference between these subsets, at 12% (from 37% to 25%) and 8% (from 27% to 19%), respectively.

- Overall, it appears that coronavirus, despite changing the entire media agenda, has not significantly changed the gender representation in quoted speakers in the aggregate.

Figure 1. Overall Gender Breakdown in Attributable Quotes for 2020 Time Period

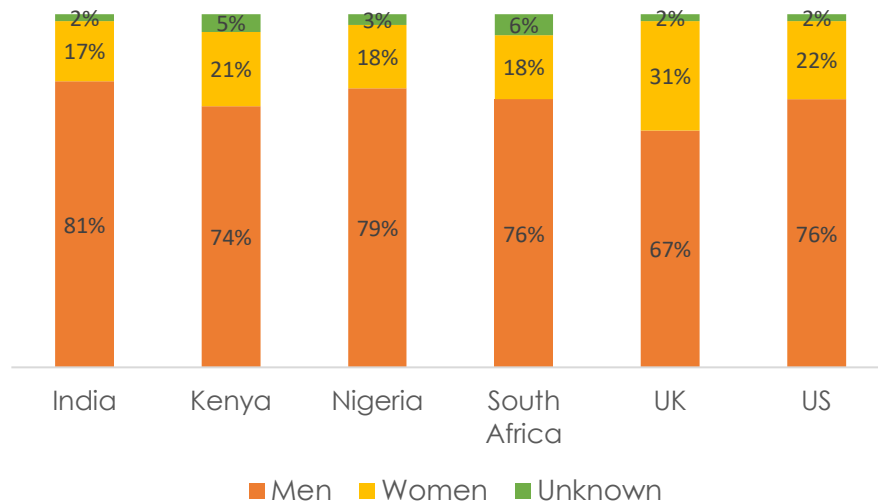
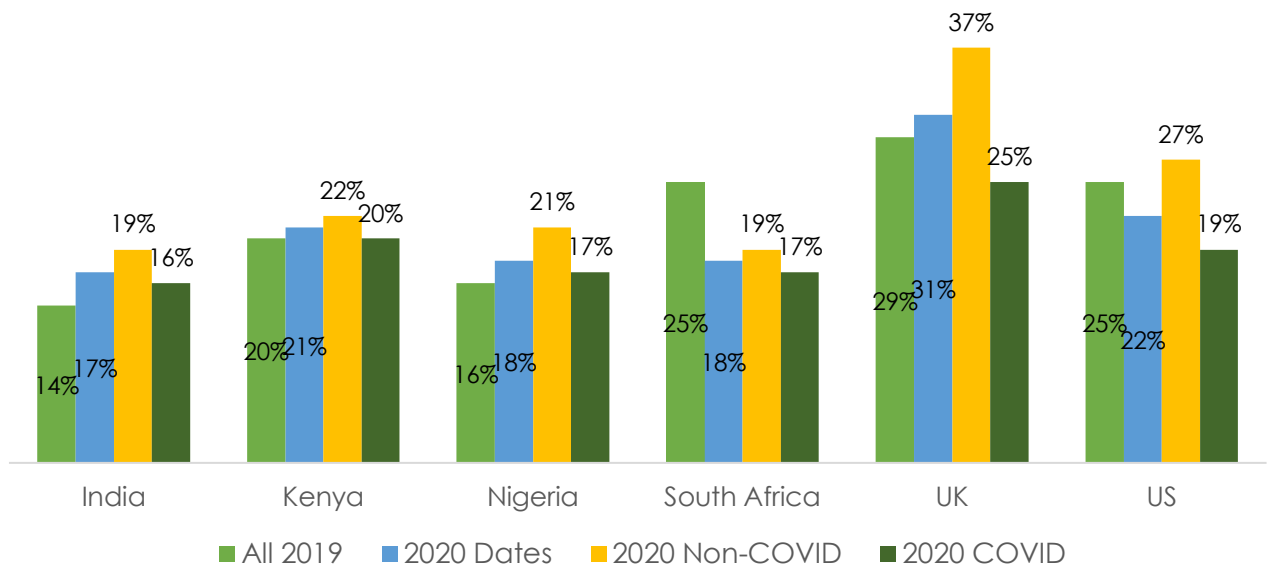


Figure 2. Percent Quotes Attributed to Women Across Time Periods and Coronavirus Variable

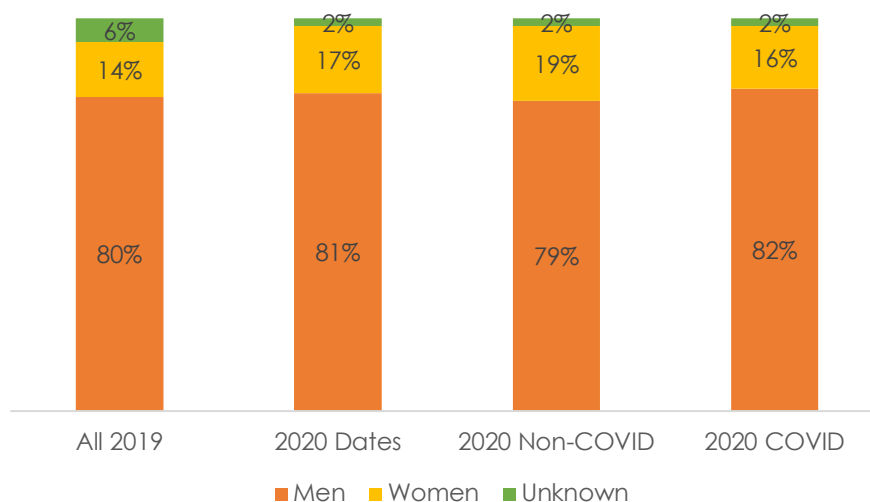


India

The overall percent of quotes that could be attributed to an individual speaker was 54%. Of the 230 quotes from stories mentioning coronavirus, 55% could be attributed to a speaker; of the 120 quotes from stories that did not mention coronavirus, 54% could be attributed to a speaker.

Overall for the time period examined, 17% of quotes were attributed to a woman, and 81% of quotes were attributed to a man. For quotes from stories that mention coronavirus, only 16% were attributed to a woman, and 82% were attributed to a man. For quotes from non-coronavirus stories, 19% were attributed a woman, and 79% were attributed to a man.

Figure 3. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Attributable Quotes (India)



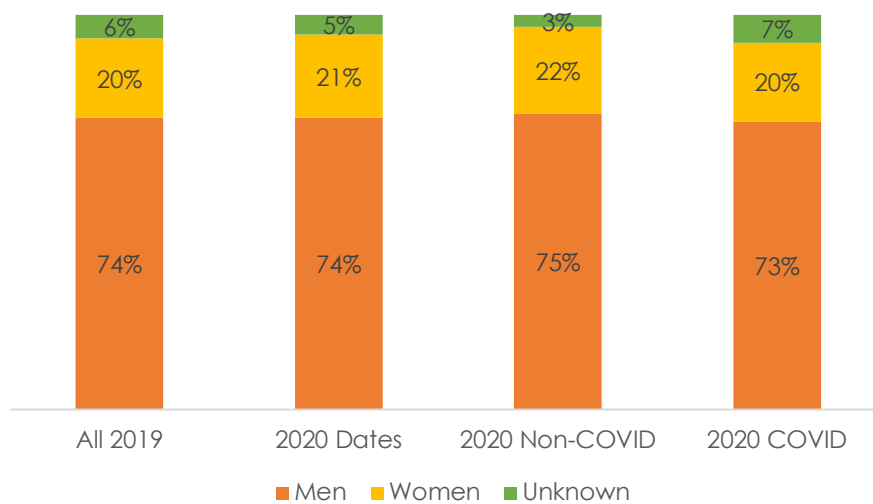
The 2020 dates in aggregate are quite similar to the 2019 numbers, at an increase of 3% for quotes attributed to women. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of quotes attributable to women (19%), which is five percent more than the 2019 overall figure, and three percent more than the coronavirus stories. The non-coronavirus stories also have the lowest percentage of quotes attributable to men (79%) of all four datasets.

Kenya

The overall percent of quotes that could be attributed to an individual speaker was 58%. Of the 203 quotes from stories mentioning coronavirus, 58% could be attributed to a speaker; of the 147 quotes from stories that did not mention coronavirus, 58% could be attributed to a speaker.

Overall for the time period examined, 21% of quotes were attributed to a woman, and 74% of quotes were attributed to a man. For quotes from coronavirus stories, only 20% were attributed to a woman, and 73% were attributed to a man. For quotes from non-coronavirus stories, 22% were attributed to a woman, and 75% were attributed to a man.

Figure 4. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Attributable Quotes (Kenya)



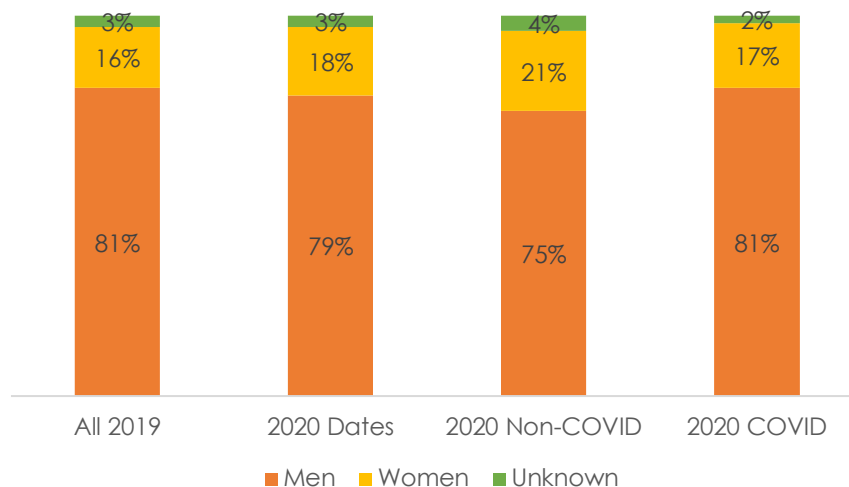
There are not significant differences between any subset of the data for Kenya. The percent of quotes attributable to men and the percent of quotes attributable to women do not vary more than 2% in any subset.

Nigeria

The overall percent of quotes that could be attributed to an individual speaker was 56%. Of the 222 quotes from stories mentioning coronavirus, 58% could be attributed to a speaker; of the 128 quotes from stories that did not mention coronavirus, 52% could be attributed to a speaker.

Overall for the time period examined, 18% of quotes were attributed to a woman, and 79% of quotes were attributed to a man. For quotes from coronavirus stories, only 17% were attributed to a woman, and 81% were attributed to a man. For quotes from non-coronavirus stories, 21% were attributed to a woman, and 75% were attributed to a man.

Figure 5. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Attributable Quotes (Nigeria)



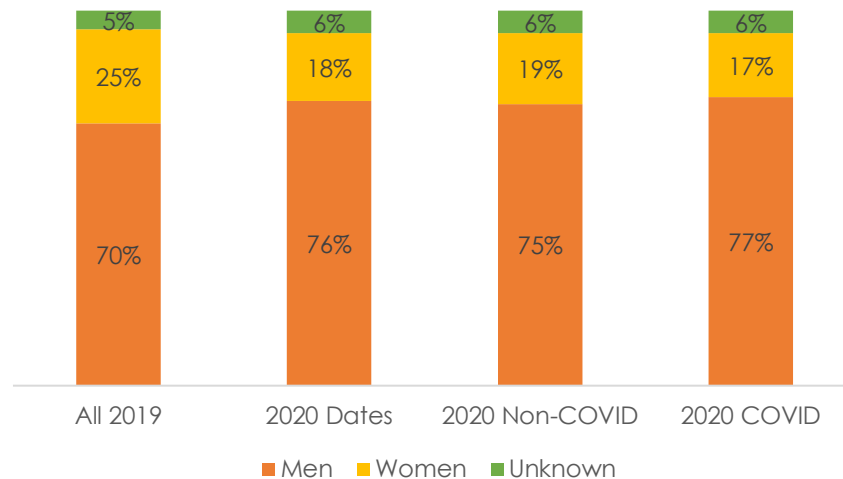
The 2020 dates in aggregate are quite similar to 2019 numbers, at an increase of 2% for quotes attributable to women, and a decrease of 2% for quotes attributable to men. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of quotes attributable to women (21%), which is five percent more than the 2019 overall figure, and four percent more than the coronavirus stories.

South Africa

The overall percent of quotes that could be attributed to an individual speaker was 60%. Of the 232 quotes from stories mentioning coronavirus, 62% could be attributed to a speaker; of the 118 quotes from stories that did not mention coronavirus, 58% could be attributed to a speaker.

Overall for the time period examined, 18% of quotes were attributed to a woman, and 76% of quotes were attributed to a man. For quotes from coronavirus stories, only 17% were attributed to a woman, and 77% were attributed to a man. For quotes from non-coronavirus stories, 19% were attributed to a woman, and 75% were attributed to a man.

Figure 6. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Attributable Quotes (South Africa)



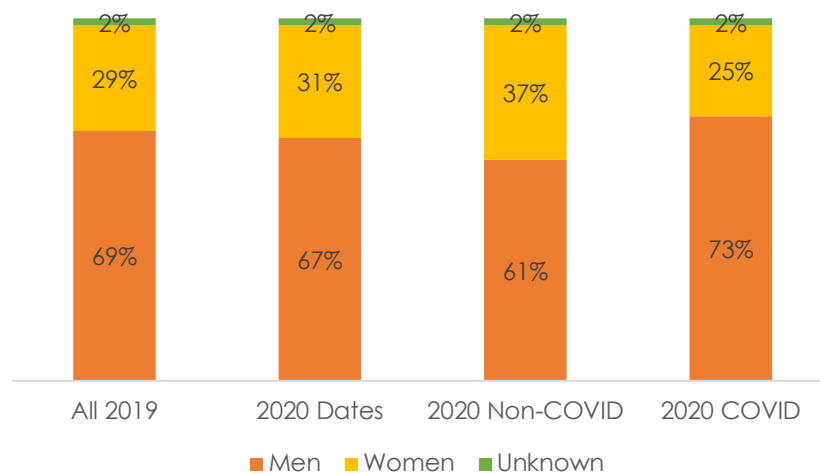
The 2020 dates in aggregate are worse than 2019 numbers, with a decrease of 7% for quotes attributable to women, and an increase of 6% for quotes attributable to men. The 2019 levels are also better than either the subset of quotes from non-coronavirus stories or the subset of quotes from coronavirus stories.

United Kingdom

The overall percent of quotes that could be attributed to an individual speaker was 56%. Of the 190 quotes from stories mentioning coronavirus, 56% could be attributed to a speaker; of the 160 quotes from stories that did not mention coronavirus, 57% could be attributed to a speaker.

Overall for the time period examined, 31% of quotes were attributed to a woman, and 67% of quotes were attributed to a man. For quotes from coronavirus stories, only 25% were attributed to a woman, and 73% were attributed to a man. For quotes from non-coronavirus stories, 37% were attributed to a woman, and 61% were attributed to a man.

Figure 7. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Attributable Quotes (United Kingdom)



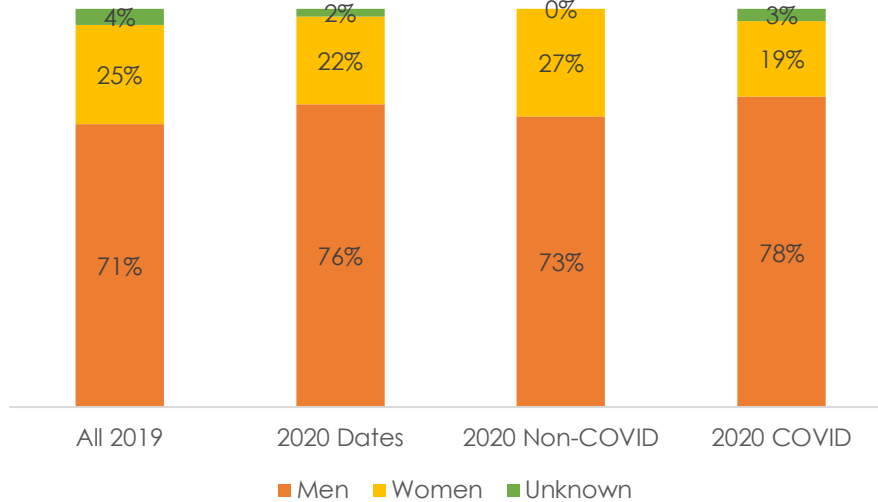
The 2020 dates in aggregate are slightly better than 2019 numbers, at an increase of 2% for quotes attributable to women. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of quotes attributable to women (37%), which is eight percent more than the 2019 overall figure, and 12 percent more than the coronavirus stories. The non-coronavirus stories also have the lowest percentage of men (61%) of all four subsets of the data. The coronavirus stories have the lowest percentage of quotes attributable to women (25%), and the highest percentage of quotes attributable to men (73%) of all four subsets,

United States

The overall percent of quotes that could be attributed to an individual speaker was 63%, a decrease from 81% in 2019. Of the 215 quotes from stories mentioning coronavirus, 67% could be attributed to a speaker. Of the 135 quotes from stories that did not mention coronavirus, 56% could be attributed to a speaker.

Overall for the time period examined, 22% of quotes were attributed to a woman, and 76% of quotes were attributed to a man. For quotes from coronavirus stories, only 19% were attributed to a woman, and 78% were attributed to a man. For quotes from non-coronavirus stories, 27% were attributed a woman, and 73% were attributed to a man.

Figure 8. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Attributable Quotes (United States)



The 2020 dates in aggregate are slightly worse than 2019 numbers, with a decrease of 3% for quotes attributable to women and an increase of 5% for quotes attributable to men. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent quotes attributable to women (27%) for any subset of the data, which is two percent more than the 2019 overall figure, and eight percent more than the coronavirus stories.

Stories Leading with Women Protagonists

Methodology

To evaluate this indicator of gender equality in the news, an individual being named in a headline was used as a proxy for the individual being a protagonist of the story. This allowed for digital computation at scale across countries.

The number of stories published in the 80 key publications between March 1, 2020 and April 15, 2020 was totaled, along with the proportion of these stories that mentioned "Coronavirus" or "Covid." Two samples were drawn for each country, one for stories that mentioned coronavirus (22,384 stories) and one for stories that did not (21,780 stories), at a confidence level of 99% and a margin of error of 2%. The proportion of stories in each sample matched the overall proportion of coronavirus stories for the country.

Table 4. Stories Analyzed Per Country

Country	Stories with Coronavirus	Stories Without Coronavirus	Total Stories Sampled
India	4,020	3,947	7,967
Kenya	2,887	2,804	5,691
Nigeria	3,959	3,996	7,955
South Africa	3,677	3,370	7,047
United Kingdom	3,868	3,772	7,640
United States	3,973	3,891	7,864
Total	22,384	21,780	44,164

Headlines were extracted from each story sampled, then processed through CLIFF-CLAVEN, a named entity recognizing machine learning module (see CLIFF-CLAVEN [documentation](#)). When a headline was found to contain one or more names, the name(s) were extracted and processed through Genderize.io. In order to account for cases in which headlines only contained an individual's last name, researchers manually coded the full name and gender of individuals only referred to by a last name who were mentioned frequently. Unless otherwise noted, percentage findings are based on the percent of headlines that contain one or more names, i.e. "named headlines," not on the total number of headlines.

Limitations of this methodology include the use of headline as a proxy for being a protagonist, and the possible errors introduced through sampling, automated entity detection with CLIFF-CLAVEN, and Genderize.io automated name gender attribution.

Results

Overall

- In all countries except the United Kingdom, the percent of headlines naming at least one person decreased. (In the UK, the percentage stayed the same.) This is likely due to coronavirus stories being less likely to name an individual in the headline.
- Women were not included in headlines at an equal rate to men in any subset of the data.
- When looking at the 2020 dates in **aggregate**, the percent of women in named headlines is within 3% of 2019 levels for all countries except Nigeria, which showed a 7% increase in women featured (from 15% to 22%). India had a 1% increase, Kenya had a 2% decrease, the US had a 2% decrease, and South Africa and the UK stayed at exactly 2019 levels.
- When looking at **non-coronavirus coverage** in 2020, the percent of women in named headlines is increased from 2019 levels for all countries except the United States, where it stayed the same. The increase ranged from 2% in Kenya to 12% in Nigeria.
- When looking at **coronavirus coverage** in 2020, the percent of women in named headlines decreased from 2019 levels for all countries except Nigeria, where it stayed the same. The decrease ranged from 2% in India to 8% in Kenya. Similarly, coronavirus coverage has women in named headlines at a rate at least 5% less than non-coronavirus coverage.
- Across all countries and coverage frames, the top-mentioned women still received fewer headlines than the top-mentioned men.
- Overall, it appears that coronavirus, despite changing the entire media agenda, has not significantly changed the gender representation in the news in the aggregate.

Figure 9. Overall Gender Breakdown in Named Headlines for 2020 Time Period²

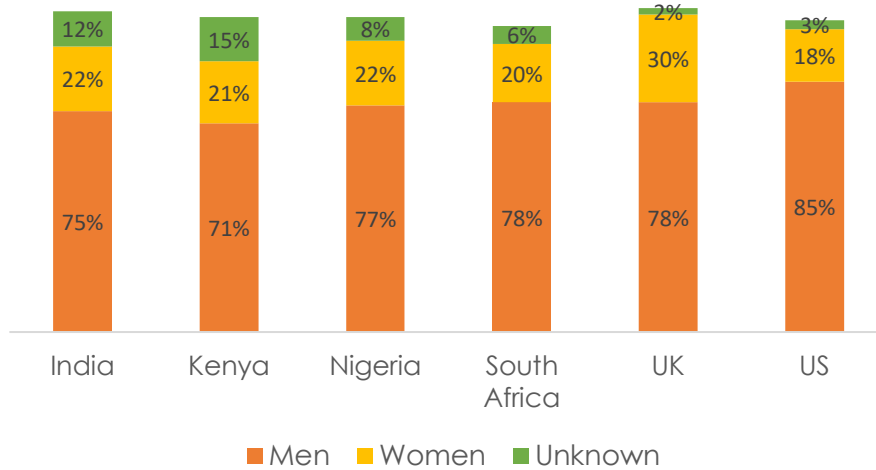
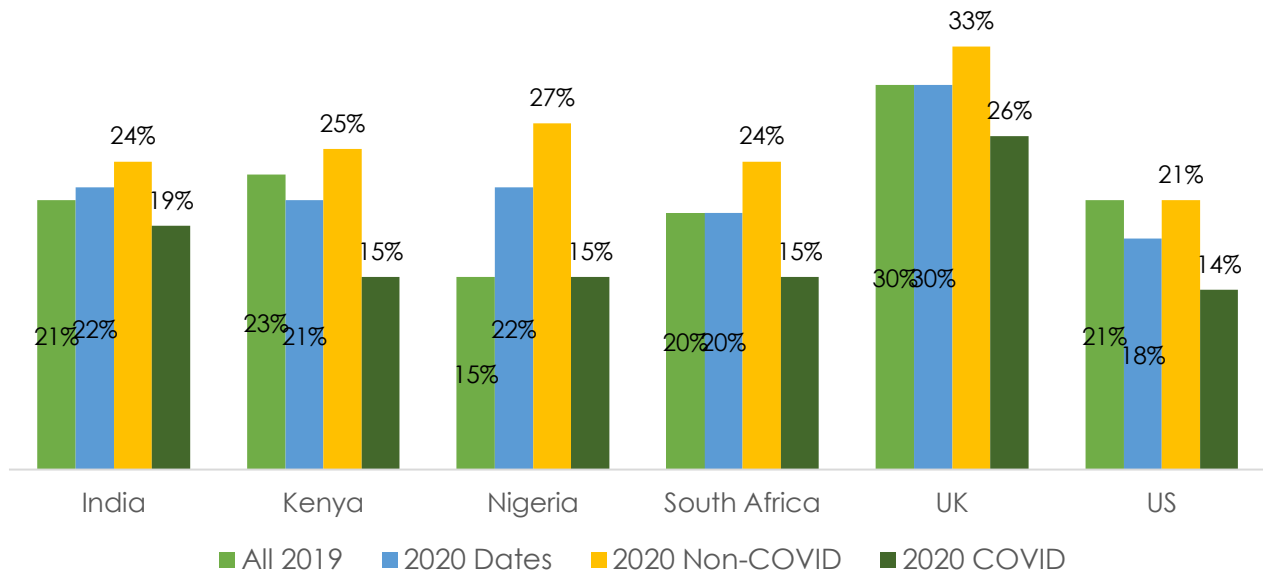


Figure 10. Percent of Women in Named Headlines Across Time Periods and Coronavirus Variable



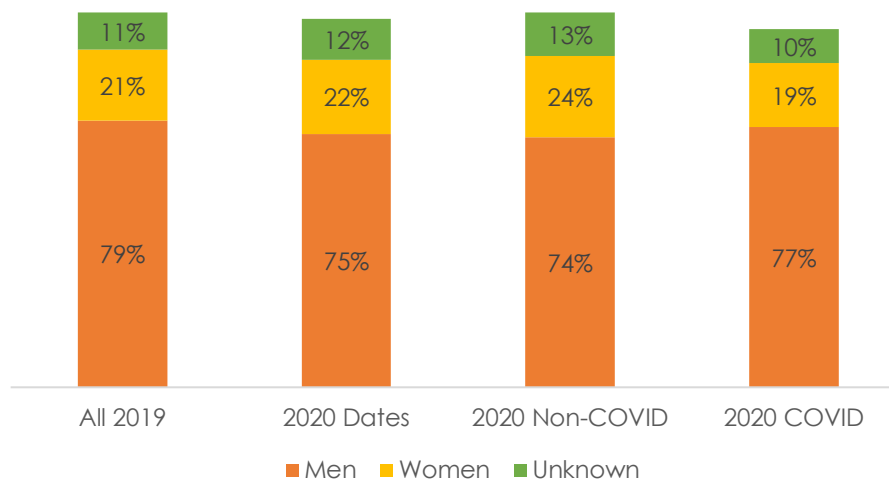
² The percentages do not add to 100%, as some headlines contained more than one named individual. I.e., if a headline stated "Trump and May to meet in London," the headline would be counted towards the men's percent and the women's percent.

India

The overall percent of headlines with names was 20%. Of the 4,020 stories mentioning coronavirus, 17% had one or more individuals named in the headline; of the 3,947 stories that did not mention coronavirus, 23% had one or more individuals named in the headline.

Overall for the time period examined, 22% of named headlines mentioned women, and 75% of named headlines mentioned men. For coronavirus stories, only 19% of the headlines with named individuals included a woman, and 77% included a man. For non-coronavirus stories, 24% of named headlines included a woman, and 74% included a man.

Figure 11. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Named Headlines (India)



The 2020 dates in aggregate are slightly better than 2019 numbers, at an increase of 1% for women in named headlines. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of named headlines including women (24%), which is three percent more than the 2019 overall figure, and five percent more than the coronavirus stories. The non-coronavirus stories also have the lowest percentage of men (74%) of all four datasets.

When looking at top-mentioned people in headlines, for both coronavirus stories and non-coronavirus stories, the top-mentioned men receive a greater percent of headlines than the top-mentioned women. Interestingly, while several politicians still made the list for non-coronavirus stories, the top women for non-virus-related stories are all in the entertainment industry.

Table 5. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Coronavirus Stories** - India

Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
1	Mamata Banerjee	1%	Politician	1	Narendra Modi	11%	Prime Minister
2	Kanika Kapoor	1%	Singer	2	Donald Trump	6%	US President
3	Alia Bhatt	1%	Actress	3	Boris Johnson	2%	UK Prime Minister

Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
4	Sonia Gandhi	<1%	Politician	4	Virat Kohli	1%	Athlete
5	Shefali Shah	<1%	Actress	5	Arvind Kejriwal	1%	Politician
6	Saina Nehwal	<1%	Athlete	6	Shah Rukh Khan	1%	Actor
7	Richa Chadha	<1%	Actress	7	Rahul Gandhi	1%	Politician
8	Priyanka Gandhi Vadra	<1%	Politician	8	Kamal Nath	1%	Politician
9	Priyanka Chopra	<1%	Actress	9	MS Dhoni	1%	Athlete
10	Nozomi Okuhara	<1%	Athlete	10	Benjamin Netanyahu	1%	Israeli Prime Minister

Table 6. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Non-Coronavirus Stories** - India

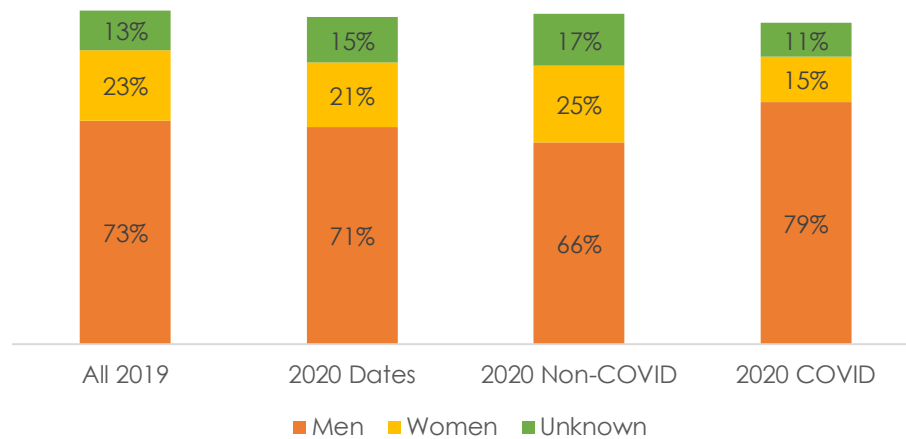
Non-Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
1	Alia Bhatt	1%	Actress	1	Narendra Modi	4%	Prime Minister
2	Shilpa Shetty	1%	Actress	2	Virat Kohli	3%	Athlete
3	Karisma Kapoor	1%	Actress	3	Kamal Nath	2%	Politician
4	Neena Gupta	<1%	Actress	4	Donald Trump	2%	US President
5	Madhuri Dixit	<1%	Actress	5	Arvind Kerjwal	1%	Politician
6	Kareena Kapoor Kahn	<1%	Actress	6	Jyotiraditya Scindia	1%	Politician
7	Deepika Padukone	<1%	Actress	7	Rana Kapoor	1%	Businessman in jail
8	Sonakshi Sinha	<1%	Actress	8	Suresh Raina	1%	Athlete
9	Shehnaaz Gill	<1%	Actress	9	Rahul Gandhi	1%	Politician
10	Miley Cyrus	<1%	Musician	10	MS Dhoni	1%	Athlete

Kenya

The overall percent of headlines with names was 19%. Of the 2,887 stories mentioning coronavirus, 14% had one or more individuals named in the headline; of the 2,804 stories that did not mention coronavirus, 24% had one or more individuals named in the headline.

Overall for the time period examined, 21% of named headlines mentioned women, and 71% of named headlines mentioned men. For coronavirus stories, only 15% of the headlines with named individuals included a woman, and 79% included a man. For non-coronavirus stories, 25% of named headlines included a woman, and 66% included a man.

Figure 12. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Named Headlines (Kenya)



The 2020 dates in aggregate have slightly fewer women in named headlines, at a decrease of 2%. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of named headlines including women (25%), which is two percent more than the 2019 overall figure, and ten percent more than the coronavirus stories. Coronavirus stories were the most likely to include a man in the headline (79% of named headlines), while non-coronavirus stories were the least likely (66% of named headlines).

When looking at top-mentioned people in headlines, for both coronavirus stories and non-coronavirus stories, the top-mentioned men receive a greater percent of headlines than the top-mentioned women. In coronavirus stories, only one woman, politician Sabina Chege, had at least 1% of headlines, while the remaining top nine had less than 1%; conversely, all of the top-mentioned men had at least 1% of headlines, and eight had 2% or more.

Table 7. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Coronavirus Stories** - Kenya

Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description	
1 Sabina Chege	1%	Politician	1	Uhuru Kenyatta	8%	President	
2 Margaret Kenyatta	<1%	First Lady	2	William Ruto	6%	Deputy President	
3 Liza Monet	<1%	Musician	3	Donald Trump	5%	US President	
4 Brenda Cherotich	<1%	COVID patient	4	Mutahi Kagwe	5%	Politician	
5 Betty Kyallo	<1%	News anchor	5	Raila Odinga	4%	Politician	
6 Yvonne Okwara	<1%	News anchor	6	Tom Hanks	2%	Actor	
7 Suzanna Owiyo	<1%	Musician	7	Mike Sonko	2%	Politician	
8 Sharon Nduta	<1%	Social media influencer	8	Boris Johnson	2%	UK Prime Minister	
9 Rowena Wairimu	<1%	Physician	9	Manu Dibango	1%	Musician	
10 Rita Wilson	<1%	Actress, COVID patient	10	Suleiman Dori	1%	Politician	

Table 8. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Non-Coronavirus Stories** - Kenya

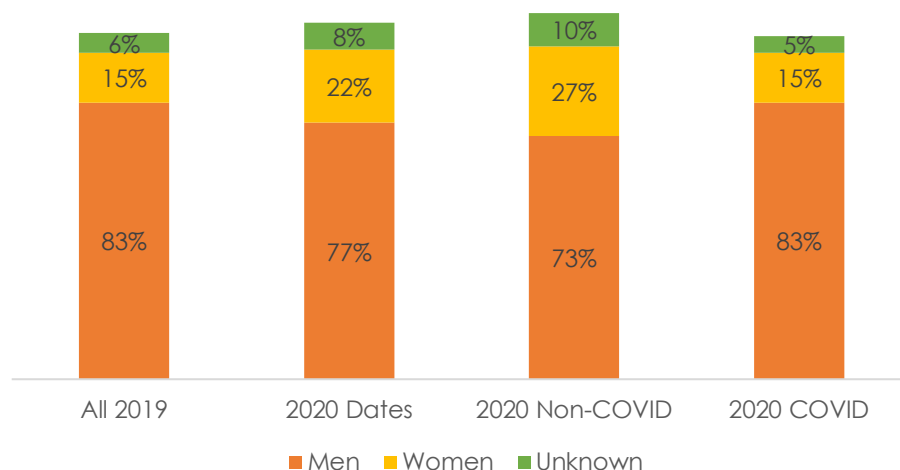
Non-Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
1	Ruth Matete	1%	Musician	1	William Ruto	9%	Deputy President
2	Betty Kyallo	1%	News anchor	2	Uhuru Kenyatta	6%	President
3	Zari Hassan	1%	Business-woman	3	Raila Odinga	3%	Politician
4	Vera Sidika	1%	TV star	4	Mike Sonko	2%	Politician
5	Jacque Maribe	1%	TV star	5	Joe Biden	1%	US politician
6	Zodwa Wabantu	<1%	Socialite	6	Victor Wanyama	1%	Athlete
7	Wema Sepetu	<1%	Actress	7	Mutahi Kagwe	1%	Politician
8	Wambui Collymore	<1%	Widow of businessman	8	Ben Kitili	1%	TV Anchor
9	Terryanne Chebet	<1%	News anchor	9	Henry Omino	1%	Sports coach
10	Meghan Markle	<1%	Former UK royal	10	Peter Wangai	1%	Businessman

Nigeria

The overall percent of headlines with names was 24%. Of the 3,959 stories mentioning coronavirus, 21% had one or more individuals named in the headline; of the 3,996 stories that did not mention coronavirus, 28% had one or more individuals named in the headline.

Overall for the time period examined, 22% of named headlines mentioned women, and 77% of named headlines mentioned men. For coronavirus stories, only 15% of the headlines with named individuals included a woman, and 83% included a man. For non-coronavirus stories, 27% of named headlines included a woman, and 73% included a man.

Figure 13. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Named Headlines (Nigeria)



The 2020 dates in aggregate had an increase in the number of women featured in named headlines, with an improvement of 7% over 2019 levels; this may be due to the fact that entertainment stories make up a large portion of non-coronavirus stories, and women are more likely to appear in headlines in that theme than in topics such as politics or economy. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of named headlines including women (27%), which is 12% percent more than both the 2019 overall figure and the coronavirus stories. Similarly, 2019 overall stories and 2020 coronavirus stories both have men in 83% of named headlines, which is 10% higher than the number of men in headlines for non-coronavirus stories.

When looking at top-mentioned people in headlines, for both coronavirus stories and non-coronavirus stories, the top-mentioned men receive a greater percent of headlines than the top-mentioned women. In coronavirus stories, none of the top-mentioned women had at least 1% of headlines. All of the top-mentioned women in non-coronavirus stories were in the entertainment industry, whereas politicians who were men still made news in that category.

Table 9. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Coronavirus Stories** - Nigeria

Coronavirus Stories							
	Name	Women %	Description		Name	Men %	Description
1	Susan Peters	<1%	Actress	1	Muhammadu Buhari	12%	President
2	Rihanna	<1%	Musician	2	Donald Trump	8%	US President
3	Funke Akindele	<1%	Actress	3	Cristiano Ronaldo	2%	Athlete
4	Angela Merkel	<1%	Chancellor of Germany	4	David (David Adediji Adeleke)	1%	Musician
5	Tacha	<1%	TV star	5	Atiku Abubakar	1%	Politician
6	Rita Wilson	<1%	Actress (US), COVID patient	6	Ezenwo Nyesom Wike	1%	Politician
7	Olga Kurylenko	<1%	Actress	7	Bola Tinubu	1%	Politician
8	Nadine Dorries	<1%	UK Minister for Patient Safety	8	Ahmed Ibrahim Lawan	1%	Politician
9	Kemi Olunloyo	<1%	Journalist	9	Tom Hanks	1%	Actor (US), COVID patient
10	Kate Langbroek	<1%	Australian TV presenter	10	Babajide Olusola Sanwo-Olu	1%	Politician

Table 10. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Non-Coronavirus Stories** - Nigeria

Non-Coronavirus Stories							
	Name	Women %	Description		Name	Men %	Description
1	Tonto Dikeh	1%	Actress	1	Muhammadu Buhari	7%	President
2	Tacha	1%	TV star	2	Donald Trump	2%	US President
3	Stacey Hampton	1%	TV star	3	Cristiano Ronaldo	1%	Athlete

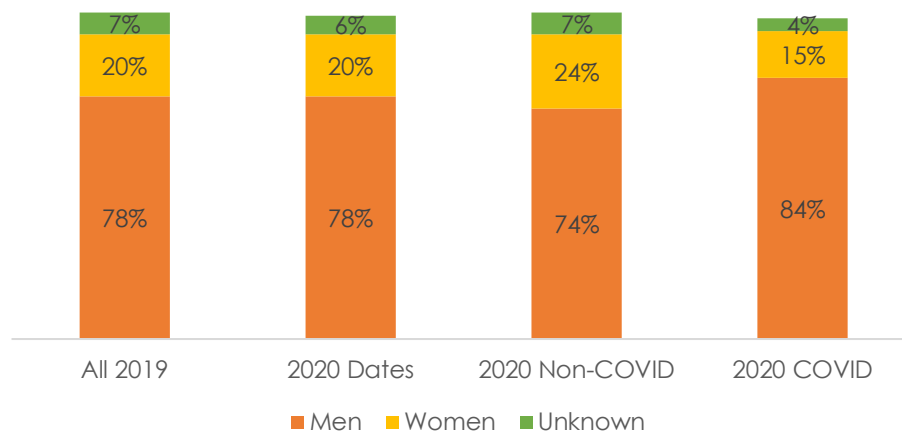
Non-Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
4	Funke Akindele	1%	Actress	4	Ahmed Ibrahim Lawan	1%	Politician
5	Rebecca Lobie	<1%	Social media influencer	5	Bola Tinubu	1%	Politician
6	Ndidi Nwosu	<1%	Athlete	6	José Mourinho	1%	Sports coach
7	Kylie Jenner	<1%	TV star	7	David (David Adedeji Adeleke)	1%	Musician
8	Kim Kardashian	<1%	TV star	8	Rotimi Akeredolu	1%	Politician
9	Caroline Flack	<1%	TV star (died 2020)	9	Naira Marley	1%	Musician
10	Britney Spears	<1%	Musician	10	Paul Pogba	1%	Athlete

South Africa

The overall percent of headlines with names was 16%. Of the 3,677 stories mentioning coronavirus, 13% had one or more individuals named in the headline; of the 3,370 stories that did not mention coronavirus, 19% had one or more individuals named in the headline.

Overall for the time period examined, 20% of named headlines mentioned women, and 78% of named headlines mentioned men. For coronavirus stories, only 15% of the headlines with named individuals included a woman, and 84% included a man. For non-coronavirus stories, 24% of named headlines included a woman, and 74% included a man.

Figure 14. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Named Headlines (South Africa)



The 2020 dates had the same percent of women and men featured in named headlines as 2019 levels. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of named headlines including women (24%), which is four percent higher than the 2019 overall figure and nine percent higher than coronavirus stories. The percent of women in named headlines drops markedly to 15% for coronavirus stories. Coronavirus stories are the most likely to feature men in the headline (84%), and non-coronavirus stories are the least likely (74%).

When looking at top-mentioned people in headlines, for both coronavirus stories and non-coronavirus stories, the top-mentioned men receive a greater percent of headlines than the top-mentioned women. The difference in coverage levels between politician of the two genders is not as markedly different in South Africa as it is in other nations.

Table 11. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Coronavirus Stories** – South Africa

Coronavirus Stories						
	Name	Women %	Description		Name	Men %
1	Angela Merkel	1%	Chancellor of Germany	1	Cyril Ramaphosa	15%
2	Meghan Markle	1%	Former British royal	2	Donald Trump	9%
3	Rita Wilson	1%	Actress (US), COVID patient	3	Zweli Mkhize	6%
4	Ariana Grande	1%	Musician (US)	4	Boris Johnson	3%
5	Naomi Campbell	<1%	Model	5	Vladimir Putin	2%
6	Busisiwe Mkhwebane	<1%	Politician	6	Bheki Cele	2%
7	Malaika Mahlatsi	<1%	Writer	7	Tom Hanks	2%
8	Cardi B	<1%	Musician	8	Joe Biden	1%
9	Tina Fey	<1%	Actress	9	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	1%
10	Stella Ndabeni-Abrahams	<1%	Politician	10	Prince Charles	1%

Table 12. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Non-Coronavirus Stories** – South Africa

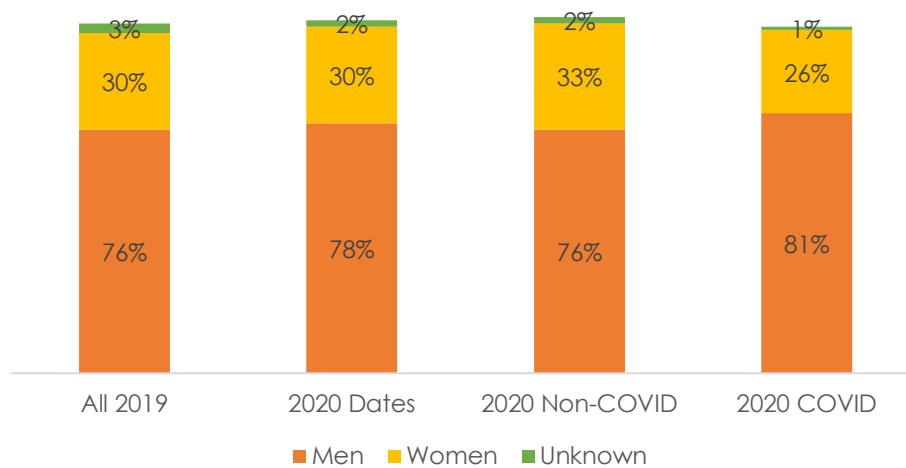
Non-Coronavirus Stories						
	Name	Women %	Description		Name	Men %
1	Vinolia Mashego	1%	TV star (died 2020)	1	Cyril Ramaphosa	3%
2	Meghan Markle	1%	Former UK royal	2	Bheki Cele	2%
3	Busisiwe Mkhwebane	1%	Politician	3	Donald Trump	2%
4	Mandisa Mashego	1%	Politician	4	Khaya Zondo	1%
5	Caster Semenya	<1%	Athlete	5	Sol Kerzner	1%
6	Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma	<1%	Politician	6	Jacob Zuma	1%
7	Miley Cyrus	<1%	Musician	7	Joe Biden	1%
8	Zodwa Wabantu	<1%	Socialite	8	Stirling Moss	1%
9	Stella Ndabeni-Abrahams	<1%	Politician	9	Mcebo Dlamini	1%
10	Reese Witherspoon	<1%	Actress	10	Jake White	1%

United Kingdom

The overall percent of headlines with names was 34%. Of the 3,868 sampled stories mentioning coronavirus, 28% had one or more individuals named in the headline; of the 3,772 stories that did not mention coronavirus, 41% had one or more individuals named in the headline.

Overall for the time period examined, 30% of named headlines mentioned women, and 78% of named headlines mentioned men. For coronavirus stories, only 26% of the headlines with named individuals included a woman, and 81% included a man. For non-coronavirus stories, 33% of named headlines included a woman, and 76% included a man.

Figure 15. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Named Headlines (United Kingdom)



The 2020 dates overall have the same level of women featured in named headlines as 2019 levels. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories have the highest percent of named headlines including women (33%), which is three percent higher than the 2019 overall figure and seven percent higher than coronavirus stories. Coronavirus stories are the most likely to feature men in the headline (81%), which is five percent higher than both non-coronavirus stories and the 2019 overall figure (both 76%).

When looking at top-mentioned people in headlines, for both coronavirus stories and non-coronavirus stories, the top-mentioned men receive a greater percent of headlines than the top-mentioned women. Non-coronavirus stories had closer to equitable distributions of headlines, with the top-mentioned woman (Meghan Markle) receiving 4% of headlines, and the top-mentioned man (Donald Trump) receiving 5%.

Table 13. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Coronavirus Stories** - United Kingdom

Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description	
1	Meghan Markle	2%	Former royal	1	Donald Trump	10%	US President
2	Carrie Symonds	1%	Fiancée of Prime Minister	2	Boris Johnson	8%	Prime Minister
3	Nadine Dorries	1%	Politician	3	(Prince) Harry	2%	Former royal
4	Rita Wilson	1%	Actress (US), COVID patient	4	Rishi Sunak	2%	Chancellor of the Exchequer
5	Kate Middleton	<1%	Royal	5	Joe Biden	1%	Politician (US)
6	Kate Garraway	<1%	TV anchor	6	Matt Hancock	1%	Secretary for Health and Social Care
7	Angela Merkel	<1%	Chancellor of Germany	7	Cristiano Ronaldo	1%	Athlete
8	Wendy Williams	<1%	TV star (US)	8	Tom Hanks	1%	Actor
9	Susanna Reid	<1%	TV anchor	9	Rafael Nadal	1%	Athlete
10	Melania Trump	<1%	US First Lady	10	Prince Charles	1%	Royal

Table 14. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Non-Coronavirus Stories** - United Kingdom

Non-Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description	
1	Meghan Markle	4%	Former royal	1	Donald Trump	5%	US President
2	Kate Middleton	1%	Royal	2	(Prince) Harry	3%	Former royal
3	Stacey Solomon	1%	Musician	3	Boris Johnson	1%	Prime Minister
4	Elizabeth Warren	1%	US politician	4	Joe Biden	1%	US politician
5	Caroline Flack	<1%	TV star (died 2020)	5	Bruno Fernandes	1%	Athlete
6	Holly Willoughby	<1%	TV star	6	Jose Mourinho	1%	Sports coach
7	Carole Baskin	<1%	Animal advocate	7	Cristiano Ronaldo	1%	Athlete
8	Rebecca Gormley	<1%	TV star	8	Mikel Arteta	1%	Sports coach
9	Priti Patel	<1%	Politician	9	Deontay Wilder	1%	Athlete
10	Maura Higgins	<1%	TV star	10	Bernie Sanders	1%	US politician

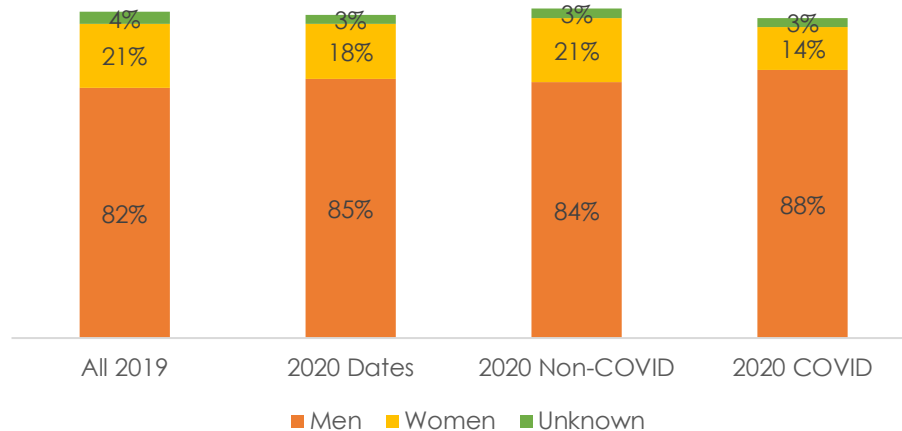
United States

The overall percent of headlines with names was 28%. Of the 3,973 sampled stories mentioning coronavirus, 23% had one or more individuals named in the headline; of the 3,891 stories that did not mention coronavirus, 33% had one or more individuals named in the headline.

Overall for the time period examined, 18% of named headlines mentioned women, and 85% of named headlines mentioned men. For coronavirus stories, only 14% of the headlines

with named individuals included a woman, and 88% included a man. For non-coronavirus stories, 21% of named headlines included a woman, and 84% included a man.

Figure 16. Comparative Gender Breakdown in Named Headlines (United States)



The 2020 dates in aggregate have a slightly lower percentage of women in named headlines over 2019, with a decrease of 3%. The 2020 non-coronavirus stories period and the 2019 figure have the same percent of named headlines including women (21%), which is seven percent (or one third) higher than the coronavirus stories. Coronavirus stories are the most likely to feature men in the headline (88%), and non-coronavirus stories have a higher percentage of headlines with men (84%) than the 2019 overall figure (82%).

When looking at top-mentioned people in headlines, for both coronavirus stories and non-coronavirus stories, the top-mentioned men receive a greater percent of headlines than the top-mentioned women. In coronavirus stories, only one woman, politician Nancy Pelosi, had at least 1% of headlines (2%), while the remaining top nine had less than 1%; conversely, all of the top-mentioned men had at least 1% of headlines.

Table 15. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Coronavirus Stories** - United States

Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
1	Nancy Pelosi	2%	Politician	1	Donald Trump	36%	President
2	Angela Merkel	<1%	Chancellor of Germany	2	Joe Biden	8%	Politician
3	Rita Wilson	<1%	Actress, COVID patient	3	Bernie Sanders	3%	Politician
4	Hillary Clinton	<1%	Politician	4	Steve Mnuchin	2%	Secretary of Treasury
5	Gretchen Whitmer	<1%	Politician	5	Anthony Fauci	1%	Physician
6	Deborah Birk	<1%	Physician	6	Mitch McConnell	1%	Politician
7	Elizabeth Warren	<1%	Politician	7	Boris Johnson	1%	UK Prime Minister

Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
8	Ronna McDaniel	<1%	Politician	8	Tom Hanks	1%	Actor, COVID patient
9	Naomi Campbell	<1%	Model	9	Barack Obama	1%	Former President
10	Michelle Obama	<1%	Former First Lady	10	Chris Cuomo	1%	TV anchor

Table 16. Top-Mentioned People in Headlines from **Non-Coronavirus Stories** - United States

Non-Coronavirus Stories							
Women				Men			
	Name	%	Description		Name	%	Description
1	Elizabeth Warren	1%	Politician	1	Donald Trump	24%	President
2	Amy Klobuchar	1%	Politician	2	Joe Biden	13%	Politician
3	Nancy Pelosi	1%	Politician	3	Bernie Sanders	7%	Politician
4	Kamala Harris	1%	Politician	4	Pete Buttigieg	2%	Politician
5	Meghan Markle	1%	Former UK royal	5	Tom Brady	2%	Athlete
6	Melania Trump	<1%	First Lady	6	Barack Obama	1%	Former President
7	Hillary Clinton	<1%	Politician	7	Robert Mueller	1%	Federal law
8	Lady Gaga	<1%	Musician	8	Harvey Weinstein	1%	Perpetrator of sex crimes
9	Chrissy Teigen	<1%	Model	9	Cory Booker	1%	Politician
10	Chelsea Manning	<1%	Activist	10	William Bar	1%	Federal law

Coverage of Gender Equality Issues

Methodology

MEAG researchers analyzed all stories in Media Cloud's database published in the date range of March 1, 2020 through April 15, 2020 from all available media publications in the six focus countries: India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The full list of publications for each country can be accessed using Media Cloud's Source Manager tool at www.sources.mediacloud.org.

Table 17. Number of Publications and Stories Analyzed

Country	Number of Publications	Number of Stories
India	350	415,990
Kenya	69	48,168
Nigeria	246	316,501
South Africa	136	202,667
United Kingdom	444	299,113
United States	10,668	573,660
Total	11,913	1,856,099

The Media Cloud system scanned the stories for matches to a complex keyword query designed to capture content related to gender equality issues. Stories that matched the query were analyzed. Results from this time period were compared to overall 2019 results; when possible, they were also compared to results from the same date range in 2019 (March 1st through April 15th).

Results

Overall

- Gender equality received a greater percentage of coverage during this time period than in 2019 overall for all countries. However, this can be explained by the fact that International Women's Day on March 8 falls within this time period, which previous research indicates is a main driver of coverage to this topic. Therefore, a higher coverage level around that date is expected as compared with a year in total. When comparing this time period with the same date range in 2019, coverage in 2020 was lower for all countries.
- The United Kingdom had the largest decrease in coverage to the topic when comparing the 3/1-4/15 date range for both years. In the UK, gender equality stories accounted for 0.8% of stories in the time period in 2019 and 0.51% in 2020, a decrease of 44%.
- The proportion of gender equality stories that mentioned coronavirus ranged from 27% (Nigeria) to 58% (United States). In the United States and the United Kingdom (52%), stories that mentioned coronavirus were the majority of gender equality stories.
- The words "covid" or "coronavirus" were in the top 10 most frequently used words in gender equality coverage for all countries. In the United Kingdom and the United States, coronavirus was the most frequently used word in this topic.
- In India, Kenya, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, and the United States, men comprised the majority of the top-mentioned individuals in gender equality news coverage. In South Africa, the majority of top-mentioned individuals in this coverage are women, at 14 of the 25. Four of the 14 women on the list are professional cricketers; coverage of the women's cricket World Cup included the fact that an increase in prize money was part of a push for greater gender equality in the sport.

Figure 17. Gender Equality Coverage as Percent of Overall Stories

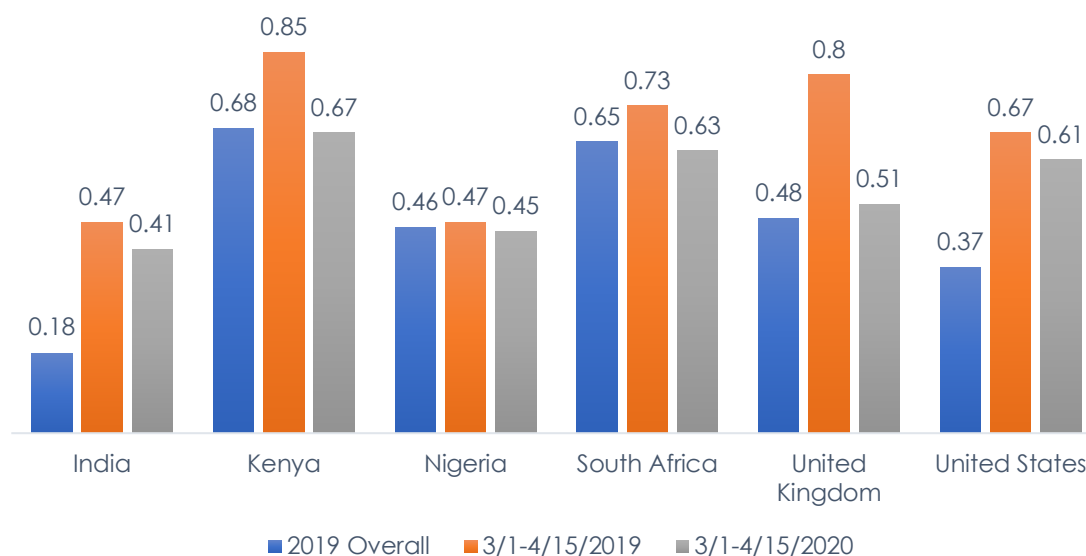
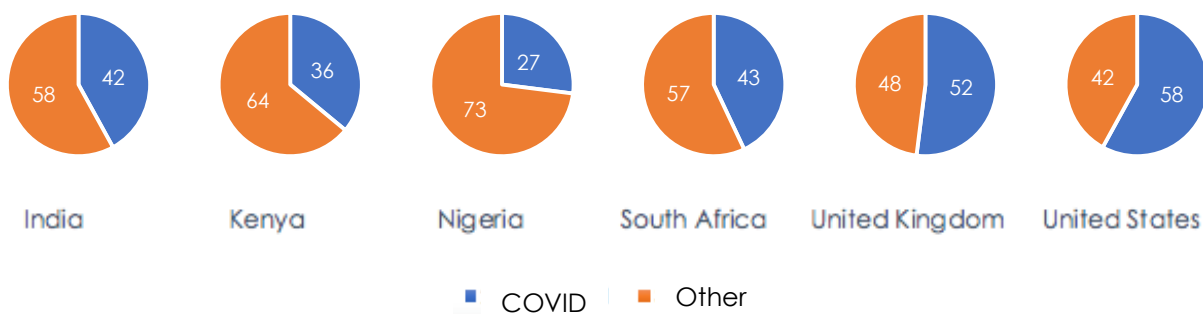


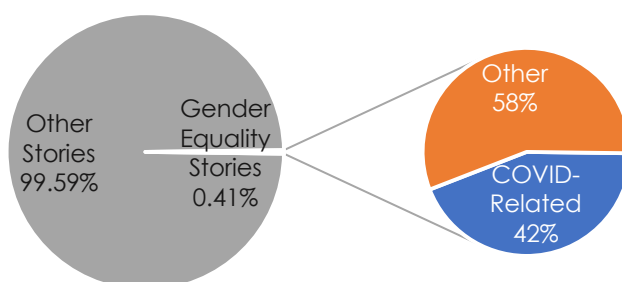
Figure 18. Proportion of Stories that Mention Coronavirus in Gender Equality Coverage



India

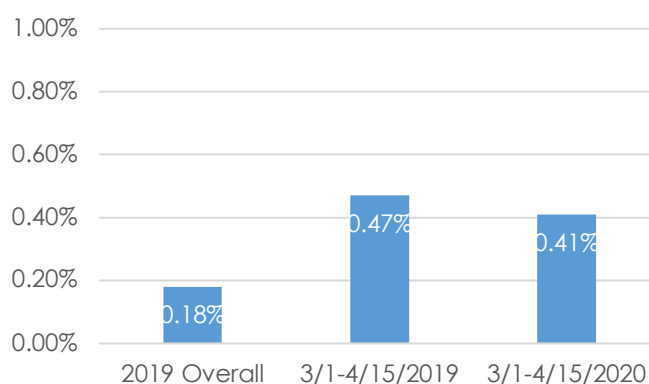
During the time period examined, 0.41% of stories (1,725 stories) were about gender equality. Of these stories, 42% (732) contained the terms "coronavirus" or "COVID."

Figure 19. Proportion of Stories About Gender Equality with Coronavirus Variable – India



While the attention to gender equality during this time period is an increase from the overall 2019 statistic of 0.18%, this can be explained by that the timeframe contains International Women's Day (March 8), and a higher coverage percentage during the month of March against the rest of the year is expected. When compared to the same dates in 2019, the 2020 coverage level in fact represents a 14% decrease.

Figure 20. Attention to Gender Equality in 2019 and 2020 Timeframes - India



The peak in coverage during this time, as expected, centered on International Women's Day (March 8). Coverage rose to 1.9% of stories (123 stories). This actually represents a 77% increase over the coverage to gender equality on International Women's Day in 2019 (0.84%). Despite this increase on Women's Day, the overall coverage decreased for the 2020 period.

Figure 21. Top 100 Most Frequently Used Words in Gender Equality Coverage in India³

india gender economic coronavirus lockdown
covid rs equality women's migrant minister crore
sector pandemic centre hospital workforce violence
organisation education indian lakh delhi outbreak mumbai
economy crisis children global digital virus united modi earn agricultural
masks healthcare gap ensure empowerment employers challenging yojana workplace
nurses ministry infection families district distancing chores tax nirmala informal china
withdrawal students sitharaman rbi labourers korea empowered dhan beneficiaries accountability
website tackle struggled stranded pmjdy pension nations managing maharashtra invested independent
implement government's disabilities deposits country's college celebrate campaign bias armed vendors university
studies restricting quarantined pregnant media institute infrastructure hunger gdp cylinder constitution commission

³ Word clouds were generated through a count of the top words used in a sample of 1,000 stories (or all stories, if less than 1,000). Words are sized by prevalence and ordered descending in display.

When comparing the top 100 words in 2020 with the top 100 words from the same time period in 2019, the words unique to 2020 are primarily related to coronavirus, including: "coronavirus," "lockdown," "covid," "pandemic," "hospital," "outbreak," "virus," "masks," "infection," "distancing," "China," and "quarantined." Other keywords in context of note include:

- "Workforce" – formal and informal workforce, female workforce, health workforce
- "Violence" - domestic violence, gender-based violence, sexual violence, violence against women, spousal violence
- "Economy" – the care economy

Machine learning-derived theme detection finds the top themes of this coverage to be: Women (38%), Medicine and Health (35%), Labor (31%), and Finances (23%). Medicine and Health is new to the top in 2020. Additionally, the theme of Politics and Government was in the top themes for 2019 coverage, and did not appear in the top during this time period.

Table 18. Top-Mentioned People in Gender Equality Coverage in India

	Name	M/ W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
1	Narendra Modi	M	11%	Prime Minister
2	Nirmala Sitharaman	W	7%	Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs
3	Donald Trump	M	3%	US President
4	Arvind Kejriwal	M	2%	Chief Minister of Delhi
5	Mahatma Gandhi	M	2%	Independence leader
6	Antonio Guterres	M	2%	Secretary-General of the United Nations
7	Smriti Irani	W	1%	Minister of Women and Child Development
8	Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus	M	1%	Director General of World Health Organization
9	Rahul Gandhi	M	1%	Former President of Indian National Congress
10	Amit Shah	M	1%	Minister of Home Affairs
11	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	M	1%	Independence leader and former politician; referenced as granduncle of Firoz Bakht Ahmed (# 14)
12	Imtiaz Ali	M	1%	Film director; Creator of series "She" on Netflix
13	Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay	M	1%	Delhi BJP leader and lawyer; filed a legal petition in support of a Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice
14	Firoz Bakht Ahmed	M	1%	Chancellor of Maulana Azad National Urdu University; filed a legal petition in support of a Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice
15	Amber Zaidi	W	1%	Film director and activist; filed a legal petition in support of a Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice
16	Abhinav Beri	M	1%	Lawyer; filed a legal petition in support of a Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice
17	Angela Merkel	W	1%	German Chancellor
18	Boris Johnson	M	1%	British Prime Minister
19	Hari Shankar	M	1%	Judge of Delhi High Court; heard case for Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice

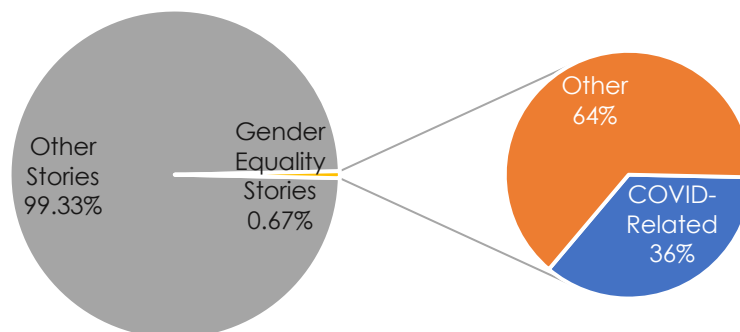
20	Vikramajit Sen	M	1%	Former judge of Supreme Court; argued for need for UCC relating to gender justice to end confusion over various community laws
21	Shah Bano	W	1%	Woman who sued for support after divorce in legal case that was foundational for Muslim women's legal rights in India
22	Nighat Abbass	W	1%	Social activist; filed a legal petition in support of a Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice
23	V N Khare	M	1%	Former Chief Justice; rulings referenced in coverage of proposed Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice
24	Indira Gandhi	W	1%	Former Prime Minister
25	Rajnath Singh	M	1%	Minister of Defense

The individuals mentioned most frequently in coverage of this topic are mostly men; only seven of the top 25, or 28%, are women. This is an increase from the overall 2019 figure of 20%. At least eight are mentioned in conjunction with coverage of a Delhi High Court hearing on a proposed Uniform Civil Code to secure gender justice.

Kenya

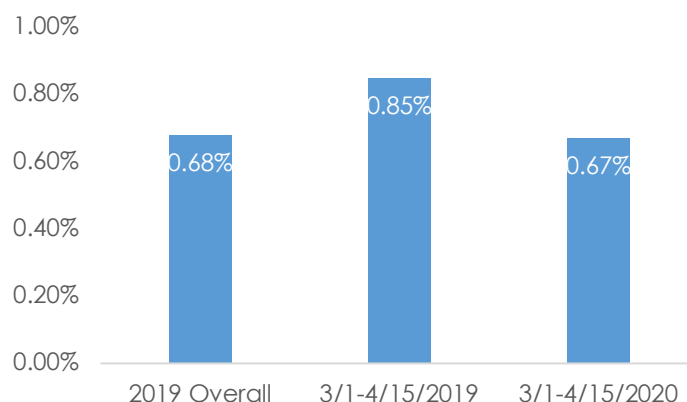
During the time period examined, 0.67% of stories (324 stories) were about gender equality. Of these stories, 36% (116) contained the terms coronavirus or COVID.

Figure 22. Proportion of Stories About Gender Equality with Coronavirus Variable – Kenya



The attention to gender equality during this time period is comparable to the overall 2019 statistic of 0.68%. As noted previously, it is important to take into account that International Women's Day falls in this period. When comparing this time period to the same dates in 2019, the 2020 coverage level represents a 24% decrease.

Figure 23. Attention to Gender Equality in 2019 and 2020 Timeframes - Kenya



The peak in coverage during this time centered on International Women's Day (March 8), when coverage rose to 3.96% of stories (30 stories). This is slightly higher than the coverage percentage on International Women's Day in 2019 (3.35%).

Figure 24. Top 100 Most Frequently Used Words in Gender Equality Coverage in Kenya

**gender equality kenya women's africa economic
covid violence coronavirus children sector global education
african workforce united centre nairobi inequality organisation crisis virus
hospitals gap families empowerment commission accounted youth lockdown
kenyan ensure digital realise infection inclusion entrepreneurs economy abuse
programmes pandemic outbreak institute healthcare employers earn workplace vulnerable tax
spencon parity ministry households graduates agriculture sports rental owed highlighted
gender-based foundation feminist equity empower challenges campaign barriers world's unemployment
sh2 sh1 pregnant partners nations media judge investments internet informal focused country's agenda advancing
year's studies smes ross reproductive rally parliament online nakuru monitoring maternal initiatives implemented farming
epidemic enrolment deaths**

When comparing the top words used in 2020 coverage with the top 100 words from the same time period in 2019, the words unique to 2020 are primarily related to coronavirus, including: "covid," "coronavirus," "crisis," "virus," "lockdown," "infection," "pandemic," "outbreak," "epidemic," and "vulnerable." Interestingly, the words "families" and "feminist" also appear in the top for 2020, but were not present in the top 100 during the time period in 2019. Other keywords in context of note include:

- "Women's" – women's overall health, women's achievements, women's issues, women's rights
- "Violence" – gender-based violence, domestic violence, sexual violence

- “Crisis” – the emotional impact of a crisis, crisis response must be gender-responsive, crisis exacerbates gender inequality, women's mental health during the crisis

Machine learning-derived theme detection finds the top themes of this coverage to be: Women (47%), Medicine and Health (31%), Labor (28%), and Politics and Government (25%). Medicine and Health is new to this time period, and the percent of stories with a Labor theme increased from 15% in 2019.

Table 19. Top-Mentioned People in Gender Equality Coverage in Kenya

	Name	M/ W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
1	Uhuru Kenyatta	M	4%	President
2	Raila Odinga	M	4%	Former Prime Minister, leader of the opposition
3	Antonio Guterres	M	3%	Secretary-General of the United Nations
4	William Ruto	M	2%	Deputy President
5	Justin Muturi	M	2%	Speaker of the National Assembly
6	Deborah Birx	W	2%	US Coronavirus Response Coordinator
7	Donald Trump	M	2%	US President
8	Cyril Ramaphosa	M	2%	South African President
9	Mark Suzman	M	2%	CEO of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
10	John Kariuki	M	2%	Head of Investigations with Directorate of Criminal Investigations; coverage of murder of a widow
11	Umaro Cissoko Embalo	M	2%	Guinea-Bissau President
12	Mutahi Kagwe	M	2%	Cabinet Secretary for Health
13	Cellou Diallo	M	2%	Opposition leader in Guinea
14	Lucy Waithera Njuguna	W	2%	Murder suspect in high profile murder of a widow
15	Rodrigo Duterte	M	2%	Philippines President; coverage of protests against him based on claims of misogyny
16	Nelson Mandela	M	2%	Former South African President; mentioned in coverage of Adjoa Andoh (#20) who is starring in a biopic about him
17	Andrew Ross	M	2%	Director of Kenyan construction company Spenco; accused of discriminatory practices
18	Wangari Maathai	W	2%	Activist, first African woman to win Nobel Prize
19	Clint Eastwood	M	2%	American actor and director; cited in coverage of Adjoa Andoh (#20), who stars in his movie about Nelson Mandela
20	Adjoa Andoh	W	2%	British actress; supporting campaign for fair wages for women cocoa farm workers
21	Queen Jane	W	2%	Jane Nyambura, Kenyan musician
22	Julia Ojiambo	W	2%	First African woman lecturer at the University of Nairobi
23	Nyiva Mwendwa	W	2%	First Kenyan woman to serve as a cabinet minister
24	Kent Pinkerton	M	2%	Professor at University of California – Davis Medical School; cited in articles about why coronavirus kills more men than women

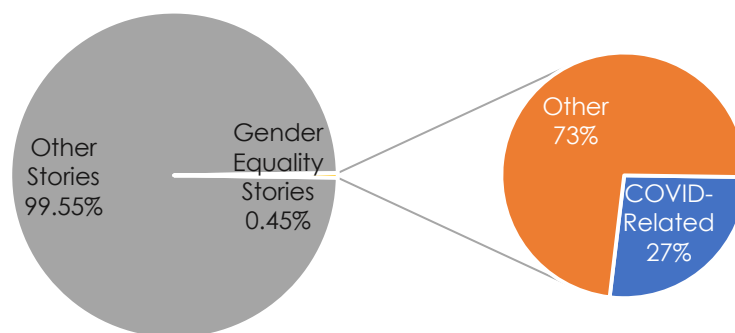
	Name	M/ W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
25	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	W	2%	Nigerian author; cited for opinions on feminism

The majority of top-mentioned individuals in gender equality coverage are men, with women making up only eight of the top 25, or 32%. This is a decrease from the overall 2019 figure of 44%. While the top mentioned individuals for 2019 overall were primarily politicians, the top mentioned individuals for this time period are more diverse and include coronavirus-related figures (e.g., Deborah Birx, Antonio Guterres).

Nigeria

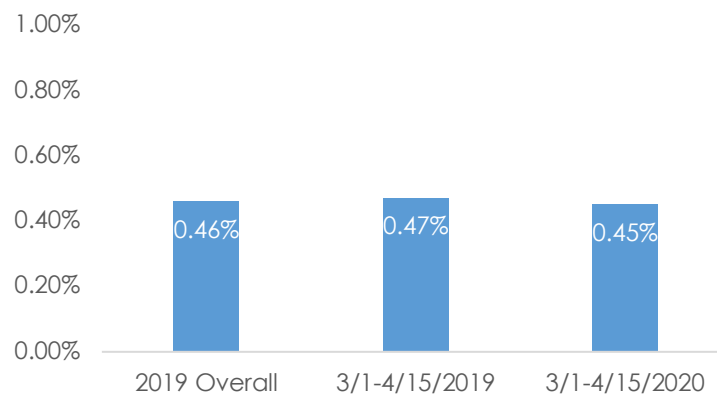
During the time period examined, 0.45% of stories (1,431 stories) were about gender equality. Of these stories, 27% (393) contained the terms coronavirus or COVID.

Figure 25. Proportion of Stories About Gender Equality with Coronavirus Variable – Nigeria



The attention to gender equality during this time period is comparable to the overall 2019 statistic of 0.46%. It is also comparable to the figure for this same date range in 2019, when the coverage rate was 0.47%.

Figure 26. Attention to Gender Equality in 2019 and 2020 Timeframes - Nigeria



The peak in coverage during this time again centered on International Women's Day (March 8). Coverage rose to 2.4% of stories (98 stories). This represents a 21% increase in coverage compared with International Women's Day in 2019 (1.94%).

Figure 27. Top 100 Most Frequently Used Words in Gender Equality Coverage in Nigeria

**gender nigeria women's equality global
economic nigerian education lagos covid celebrate
africa ensure sector violence coronavirus programme empower
children challenges pandemic centre workforce gaps sustainable
nations iwd university organisation campaign virus inclusion hospital
entrepreneurs commitment bank's vulnerable victims minister lockdown
inequality empowerment advocates united senate nursing media economy
discrimination abuja ministry implementation foundation employers donated african
year's sanwo-olu initiatives families corporate child cbn accountability workplace violations
participants maternal tax sanusi managing infrastructure impacts healthcare governance constitution
commission activist smes representation recovered promoting professor outbreak online industries ibadan
generate european enterprises closures china beneficiaries babajide army alleged advocacy achieving woman's
winner**

When comparing the top 100 words from 2020 coverage with the top 100 words from the same time period in 2019, the words unique to 2020 are primarily related to coronavirus, including: "covid," "coronavirus," "pandemic," "virus," "hospital," "lockdown," and "outbreak." The word "vulnerable" was a new top word for this time period, and in some contexts referred to vulnerability to coronavirus, but in others referred to sex trafficking, HIV, and "vulnerable young women" in general. The words "advocate," "advocacy," and "families" were also new to the top list in 2020, used in a variety of contexts. Other keywords in context of note include:

- "Victims" – victims of rape, victims of sexual violence, victims of gender-based violence (new to 2020)
- "Nursing" – nursing mothers, the nursing profession (new to 2020)
- "Child" – girl child, child marriage, child education (new to 2020)

Machine learning-derived theme detection finds the top themes of this coverage to be: Women (50%), Politics and Government (31%), Medicine and Health (29%), and Finances (23%). Medicine and Health is new to this time period.

Table 20. Top-Mentioned People in Gender Equality Coverage in Nigeria

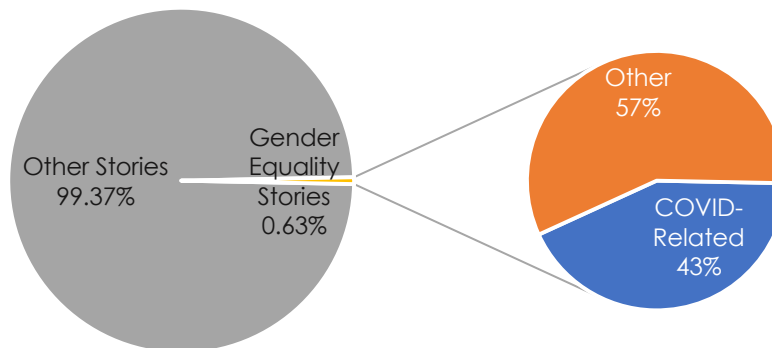
	Name	M /W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
1	Muhammadu Buhari	M	8%	President
2	Babajide Sanwo-Olu	M	4%	Governor of Lagos
3	Yemi Osinbajo	M	3%	Vice President
4	Ahmad Lawan	M	3%	Senate President
5	Akin Abayomi	M	2%	Lagos State Commissioner for Health
6	Kolawole Oluwadare	M	2%	Director of Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project (SERAP); brought civil suit to outlaw compulsory blood donation for prenatal and antenatal care
7	Chikwe Ihekweazu	M	2%	Director General of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control
8	Raliat Adebisi	W	2%	Justice of Lagos High Court; presided over case outlawing compulsory blood donation for prenatal and antenatal care
9	Antonio Guterres	M	2%	Secretary-General of the United Nations
10	Kayode Fayemi	M	2%	Governor of Ekiti State
11	Donald Trump	M	1%	US President
12	Abba Kyari	M	1%	Chief of Staff to President; died of COVID-19
13	Oluwaseyi Makinde	M	1%	Governor of Oyo State
14	Ibrahim Geideam	M	1%	Senator of Yobe State
15	Patrick Akinwuntan	M	1%	Managing Director of Ecobank Nigeria; commented on bank's commitment to gender parity among staff
16	Laolu Akande	M	1%	Spokesperson for Vice President
17	Muhammadu Sanusi II	M	1%	Muslim leader in Kano state
18	Maryam Uwais	W	1%	Special Advisor to President on Social Investments
19	Dame Pauline Tallen	W	1%	Women Affairs Minister
20	Grace Ajibola	W	1%	Murder victim
21	Abubakar Malami	M	1%	Previous Minister for Justice
22	Adenike Akinpelu	W	1%	Justice of Kwara State High Court; sentenced men who committed financial fraud against woman victim (#24, #25)
23	Jane Egerton-Idehen	W	1%	Author, launched "Be Fearless" campaign to support women
24	Atanda Femi Benjamin	M	1%	Convicted of financial fraud with a woman victim
25	Atoyebi Samson	M	1%	Convicted of financial fraud with a woman victim

The majority of top-mentioned individuals in this coverage are men. Just six of the 25 most frequently mentioned individuals in coverage are women, or 24%. This is an increase from the overall 2019 figure of 16% (four out of 25). However, the fact that the current time period contains International Women's Day may be a factor in this increase.

South Africa

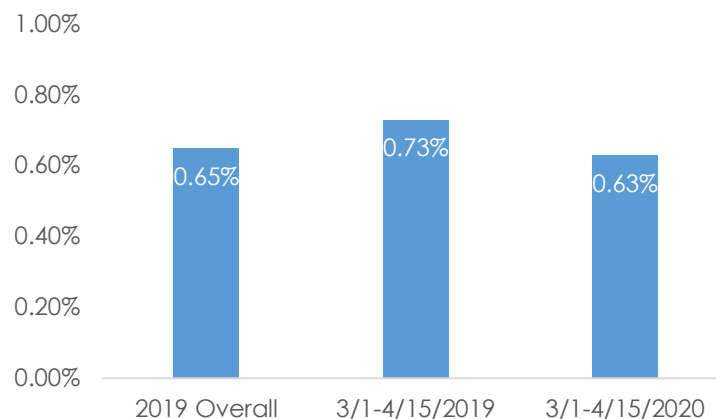
During the time period examined, 0.63% of stories (1,277 stories) were about gender equality. Of these stories, 43% (544) contained the terms coronavirus or COVID.

Figure 28. Proportion of Stories About Gender Equality with Coronavirus Variable – South Africa



The attention to gender equality during this time period is comparable to the overall 2019 statistic of 0.65%. However, when comparing this time period to the same dates in 2019, the 2020 coverage level represents a 15% decrease.

Figure 29. Attention to Gender Equality in 2019 and 2020 Timeframes - South Africa



The peak in coverage during this time again centered on International Women's Day (March 8). Coverage rose to 2.4% of stories (58 stories). This represents a 61% decrease in coverage compared to International Women's Day in 2019 (4.53%).

Figure 30. Top 100 Most Frequently Used Words in Gender Equality Coverage in South Africa

gender africa economic violence equality
women's global african lockdown covid hiv
gender-based china economy empowerment sector ensure
education cape coronavirus children centre sa vulnerable virus
programme pandemic organisations commission inequality digital
institute google university sustainable ramaphosa minister abuse
johannesburg initiatives inclusion funding challenges media investments
implement entrepreneurs celebrated alcohol violated unemployment isc gap
enterprises child western hospitals disabilities united students sterilisation socio-economic
partners gbv foundation evictions empower employers discrimination crisis youth workforce victims
township symptoms supplier innovation governance families enabling corruption commitment accountability
woman's solutions smmes reuters pledges pic outbreak murdered msibi monetary ip infrastructure informal infections impacts
homeless epidemic

When comparing the top 100 words in 2020 coverage with the top 100 words from the same time period in 2019, the words unique to 2020 are primarily related to coronavirus, including: "lockdown," "covid," "china," "coronavirus," "virus," "pandemic," "hospitals," "crisis," "symptoms," "outbreak," "infections," and "epidemic." The word "vulnerable" was a new top word for this time period, primarily referring to HIV infection, but also to coronavirus to a lesser extent. The words "HIV" and "disabilities" were also new to the top list in 2020. Other keywords in context of note include:

- "Violence" – domestic violence, gender-based violence, intimate partner violence
- "Education" – sexuality education, girls getting a high-school education, complementary education
- "Crisis" – the climate crisis, women during the current crisis, times of crisis

Machine learning-derived theme detection finds the top themes of this coverage to be: Medicine and Health (36%), Women (34%), Politics and Government (25%), and Labor (25%). Medicine and Health is new to this time period.

Table 21. Top-Mentioned People in Gender Equality Coverage in South Africa

	Name	M/ W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
1	Cyril Ramaphosa	M	15%	President
2	Bheki Cele	M	5%	Minister of the Police
3	Asha Patel	W	5%	Google South Africa head of marketing; announced Google's plan to train 20,000 women in Africa
4	Zweli Mkhize	M	3%	Minister of Health
5	Meg Lanning	W	3%	Australian cricketer
6	Harmantpreet Kaur	W	3%	Indian cricketer

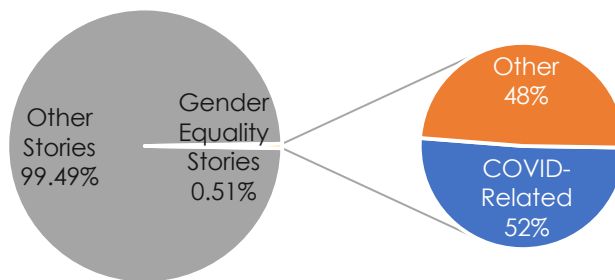
	Name	M/ W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
7	Shafali Verma	W	3%	Indian cricketer
8	Antonio Guterres	M	2%	Secretary-General of the United Nations
9	Johann Rupert	M	2%	Businessman; made a large donation to COVID relief, criticized for exclusionary conditions
10	Patrice Motsepe	M	2%	Businessman; made a large donation to COVID relief, criticized for exclusionary conditions
11	Mary Oppenheimer	W	2%	Daughter of philanthropist; made a large donation to COVID relief, criticized for exclusionary conditions
12	Winnie Byanyima	W	2%	Executive Director of UNAIDS
13	Alan Winde	M	2%	Premier of the Western Cape
14	Bongekile Msibi	W	2%	Victim of forced sterilization
15	Ronald Lamola	M	2%	Minister of Justice and Correctional Services
16	Khumbudzo Ntshavheni	W	2%	Minister of Small Business Development
17	Steve Letsike	W	2%	Deputy Chair of South African National AIDS Council
18	Julius Caesar	M	2%	Roman leader; referenced as "since the time of Julius Caesar" with regards to legal system aspects
19	Tlaleng Mofokeng	W	2%	Founder of Sexual and Reproductive Justice Coalition of South Africa
20	Ebrahim Patel	M	2%	Minister of Trade and Industry
21	Megan Watling	W	2%	Part of lesbian couple refused permission to marry at popular Capetown venue
22	Sasha-Lee Heekes	W	2%	Part of lesbian couple refused permission to marry at popular Capetown venue
23	Katy Perry	W	1%	US singer; performed at women's cricket World Cup
24	Kevin Roberts	M	1%	CEO of Cricket Australia; coverage of women's World Cup
25	Smriti Mandhana	W	1%	Indian cricketer

The majority of top-mentioned individuals in this coverage are women, at 14 of the 25, or 56%. This is a large increase (66%) from the overall 2019 figure of 28% (seven out of 25). Four of the 14 women on the list are cricketers; coverage of the women's cricket World Cup included the fact that an increase in prize money was part of a push for greater gender equality in the sport.

United Kingdom

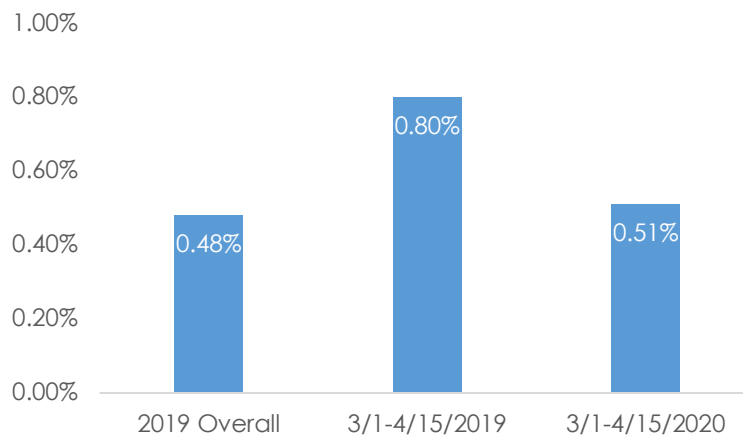
During the time period examined, 0.51% of stories (1,514 stories) were about gender equality. Of these stories, 52% (788) contained the terms coronavirus or COVID.

Figure 31. Proportion of Stories About Gender Equality with Coronavirus Variable – United Kingdom



The attention to gender equality during this time period is slightly more than the overall 2019 statistic of 0.48%. However, when comparing this time period to the same dates in 2019, the 2020 coverage level actually represents a 44% decrease (from 0.8% to 0.51%).

Figure 32. Attention to Gender Equality in 2019 and 2020 Timeframes - United Kingdom



The peak in coverage during this time again centered on International Women's Day (March 8). Coverage rose to 1.5% of stories (62 stories). This represents a 60% decrease in coverage compared with International Women's Day in 2019 (2.8%).

Figure 33. Top 100 Most Frequently Used Words in Gender Equality Coverage in United Kingdom

**coronavirus uk women's gender children
workforce economic covid london equality nursing
hospital economy university gap crisis virus victim pandemic
outbreak global british american tax immigration campaign royal
families england celebrate amazon violence self-isolate prince media
healthcare earn supermarket pension online meghan masks lockdown ensure
centre protective mum loved harry britain airline abuse united photograph
organisation minister independent employer climate china charity workplace tackling sports
ronaldinho reuters people's nhs newcastle johnson infected getty elderly education digital bbc
10,000 studies saudi markle managing judge harassment glasgow girlfriend diversity corporate child brands
welsh treasury teenage sustaining students self-employed risks relying realising protests mortgage**

When comparing the top 100 words in 2020 coverage with the top 100 words from the same time period in 2019, the words unique to 2020 are primarily related to coronavirus, including: "coronavirus," "covid," "virus," "pandemic," "outbreak," "self-isolate," "healthcare," "masks," "lockdown," and "infected." The word "crisis" was a new top word for this time period, and referred to both the coronavirus and other crises, including climate crisis and water crisis. The word "victim" was also new to the top list in 2020, in several contexts. Other keywords in context of note include:

- "Violence" – domestic violence, sexual violence, violence against women, gender violence
- "Abuse" – sexual abuse, domestic abuse, power abuse, discrimination and abuse
- "Education" – a quality education, female education, access to education, sex education, education activist

Machine learning-derived theme detection finds the top themes of this coverage to be: Medicine and Health (44%), Labor (26%), Women (26%), Diseases and Conditions (25%). Diseases and Conditions is new to this time period, while Medicine and Health jumped from 14% in 2019 to 44%.

Table 22. Top-Mentioned People in Gender Equality Coverage in the United Kingdom

	Name	M /W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
1	Boris Johnson	M	12%	Prime Minister
2	Donald Trump	M	7%	US President
3	Rishi Sunak	M	6%	Chancellor of the Exchequer
4	Matt Hancock	M	3%	Secretary of State for Health and Social Care
5	Prince Harry	M	2%	Former Royal/celebrity
6	Joe Biden	M	2%	US politician
7	Meghan Markle	W	2%	Former Royal/celebrity

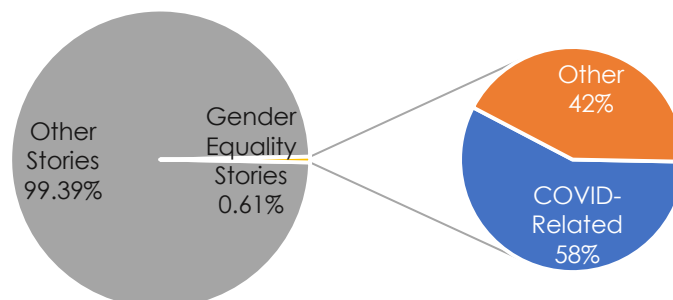
8	Bernie Sanders	M	2%	US politician
9	Chris Whitty	M	2%	Chief Medical Officer for England
10	Jeremy Corbyn	M	2%	Member of Parliament and leader of the Labour Party
11	Elizabeth Warren	W	2%	US politician
12	Hillary Clinton	W	1%	US politician
13	Barack Obama	M	1%	Former US President
14	Greta Thunberg	W	1%	Swedish climate activist
15	Angela Merkel	W	1%	Chancellor of Germany
16	Nicola Sturgeon	W	1%	First Minister of Scotland
17	Sandi Toksvig	W	1%	Featured activist at March4Women in London
18	Nancy Pelosi	W	1%	US politician
19	Bianca Jagger	W	1%	Featured activist at March4Women in London
20	Helen Pankhurst	W	1%	Featured activist at March4Women in London
21	George MacKay	M	1%	British actor; featured at March4Women in London
22	Keir Starmer	M	1%	Leader of the Labour Party
23	Prince Charles	M	1%	Crown Prince
24	Patrick Vallance	M	1%	Chief Scientific Adviser to the Government of the United Kingdom
25	Dame Helena Morrissey	W	1%	Founder of the Diversity Project

Slightly less than half of the top mentioned individuals are women, at 11 of 25, or 44%. This is a small increase from the overall 2019 figure of 40% (10 out of 25). However, the fact that the current time period contains International Women's Day is likely a factor. Three of the 11 women on the list were featured activists in the March4Women event in London on International Women's Day.

United States

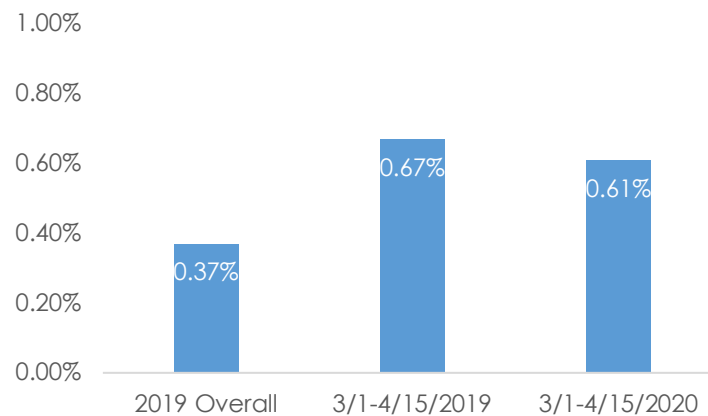
During the time period examined, 0.61% of stories (3,524 stories) were about gender equality. Of these stories, 58% (2,059) contained the terms coronavirus or COVID.

Figure 34. Proportion of Stories About Gender Equality with Coronavirus Variable – United Kingdom



The attention to gender equality during this time period is nearly double the overall 2019 statistic of 0.37%. However, when comparing this time period to the same dates in 2019, the 2020 coverage level represents a 9% decrease.

Figure 35. Attention to Gender Equality in 2019 and 2020 Timeframes - United States



The peak in coverage during this time again centered on International Women's Day (March 8). Coverage rose to 1.39% of stories (97 stories). This is comparable to the coverage of gender equality on International Women's Day in 2019 (1.19%).

Figure 36. Top 100 Most Frequently Used Words in Gender Equality Coverage in United States

**coronavirus trump american economic covid
gender women's pandemic virus campaign hospital
democrats california washington crisis families outbreak global
equality university united republicans protective grocery economy
workforce masks inclusion gap disability unemployment senate online
nursing immigration healthcare ensure children america labor infected
election china attributes vulnerable sports paycheck media insert gig cnn workplace
sites priorities impacted donate donald diversity distancing congress ceo biden violence
state's mcconnell los inequality hotel founder equity education digital consulting college closure
angeles airports transparent professor polling michael lockdown leader launch implementing gyms girlfriend
georgia funding david corporate conservative company's celebrate briefing banking abortions yang worldwide
warren**

When comparing the top 100 words for 2020 coverage with the top 100 words from the same time period in 2019, the words unique to 2020 are primarily related to coronavirus, including: "coronavirus," "covid," "pandemic," "virus," "hospital," "outbreak," "protective," "grocery," "masks," "nursing," "infected," "china," "vulnerable," "distancing," "closure," and "lockdown." The word "crisis" was a new top word for this time period, and referred to both coronavirus and other crises, including climate crisis and financial crisis. Other keywords in context of note include:

- “Unemployment” – rising unemployment, drop in female unemployment, unemployment rate for women (new to 2020)
- “Gap” – gender gap, gender power gap, pay gap, equality, gap, wage gap
- “Equity” – gender equity, period equity, equity in schools

Machine learning-derived theme detection finds the top themes of this coverage to be: Medicine and Health (48%), Labor (28%), Diseases and Conditions (27%), and Finances (26%). Interestingly, Politics and Government, which was the top theme overall in 2019, is not present in the top during this time period.

Table 23. Top-Mentioned People in Gender Equality Coverage in the United States

	Name	M/ W	Story %	Role; Coverage Notes (if applicable)
1	Donald Trump	M	15%	President
2	Bernie Sanders	M	6%	US Senator
3	Nancy Pelosi	W	6%	Speaker of the House
4	Joe Biden	M	6%	Former Vice President; Democratic presidential nominee candidate
5	Elizabeth Warren	W	5%	US Senator
6	Andrew Cuomo	M	4%	Governor of New York
7	Steven Mnuchin	M	4%	Secretary of the Treasury
8	Mitch McConnell	M	4%	US Senator and Majority Leader
9	Hillary Clinton	W	3%	Former politician
10	Barack Obama	M	3%	Former President
11	Anthony Fauci	M	3%	Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
12	Chuck Schumer	M	3%	US Senator
13	Boris Johnson	M	3%	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
14	Mike Pence	M	3%	Vice President
15	Gavin Newsom	M	2%	Governor of California
16	Amy Klobuchar	W	2%	US Senator
17	Kamala Harris	W	2%	US Senator
18	Bill de Blasio	M	2%	Mayor of New York City
19	Kevin McCarthy	M	1%	US Representative
20	George W. Bush	M	1%	Former President
21	Angela Merkel	W	1%	Chancellor of Germany
22	Pete Buttigieg	M	1%	Mayor of South Bend, Indiana
23	Mike Bloomberg	M	1%	Former politician, philanthropist
24	Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez	W	1%	US Representative
25	Bill Gates	M	1%	Philanthropist

Men make up the majority of top-mentioned individuals in this coverage. Just seven of the 25 most frequently mentioned individuals are women, or 28%. This is a decrease from the overall 2019 figure of 40% (10 out of 25). All seven of the women on the list are politicians.

Appendix 1: Key Publications

Country	Publication Name	Publication URL	SimilarWeb Traffic, Oct-Dec 2019
India	NDTV	http://www.ndtv.com/	471,600,000
India	India Today	http://indiatoday.intoday.in/	274,100,000
India	The Times of India	http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/	190,600,000
India	Hindustan Times	http://www.hindustantimes.com/	156,300,000
India	The Indian Express	http://indianexpress.com/	114,300,000
India	Mint	http://www.livemint.com/	99,310,000
India	Economic Times	http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/	86,660,000
India	The Hindu	http://www.thehindu.com/	82,090,000
India	First Post	http://www.firstpost.com/	51,800,000
India	Financial Express	http://www.financialexpress.com/	37,940,000
India	Business Standard	http://www.business-standard.com/	24,690,000
India	Deccan Chronicle	http://www.deccanchronicle.com/	13,700,000
India	The New Indian Express	http://www.newindianexpress.com/	12,240,000
India	DNA	http://www.dnaindia.com/	8,566,000
India	Outlook	http://www.outlookindia.com/	6,264,000
India	The Asian Age	http://www.asianage.com/	2,887,000
Kenya	The Daily Nation	http://www.nation.co.ke/	29,930,000
Kenya	The Standard	http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/	26,250,000
Kenya	Nairobi News	http://nairobi.news.nation.co.ke	6,218,000
Kenya	All Africa	http://allafrica.com/kenya/	5,424,000
Kenya	Business Daily	http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/	4,991,000
Kenya	Mpasho News	https://mpasho.co.ke	2,905,000
Kenya	Kahawa Tungu	http://www.kahawatungu.com	2,411,000
Kenya	Kenyan Post	http://www.kenyan-post.com	1,998,000
Kenya	The East African	http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/	1,471,000
Kenya	Capital News	http://www.capitalfm.co.ke/news	1,111,000
Nigeria	The Nation Online	http://thenationonlineng.net/	24,390,000
Nigeria	Vanguard	http://www.vanguardngr.com/	23,010,000
Nigeria	Pulse	http://pulse.ng/	15,580,000
Nigeria	Information Nigeria	http://informationng.com/	12,330,000
Nigeria	PM News	http://pmnewsnigeria.com/	11,630,000
Nigeria	This Day	http://www.thisdaylive.com/	6,612,000
Nigeria	All Africa	http://allafrica.com/	5,424,000
Nigeria	Latest Nigerian News	http://www.latestnigeriannews.com/	3,054,000
Nigeria	Today	https://www.today.ng/	1,687,000
Nigeria	Leadership	http://leadership.ng/	1,293,000
South Africa	IOL	http://www.iol.co.za/	39,900,000
South Africa	Business Times	http://www.timeslive.co.za/sundaytimes/business-times/	27,300,000
South Africa	The Citizen	http://citizen.co.za/	17,250,000

Country	Publication Name	Publication URL	SimilarWeb Traffic, Oct-Dec 2019
South Africa	Eyewitness News (EWN)	http://ewn.co.za/	16,790,000
South Africa	Sowetan Live	http://www.sowetanlive.co.za/	13,080,000
South Africa	Daily Maverick	http://www.dailymaverick.co.za/	7,751,000
South Africa	eNCA	http://www.enca.com/south-africa	6,158,000
South Africa	Mail & Guardian	http://mg.co.za/	4,027,000
South Africa	SABC	http://www.sabc.co.za/	880,925
South Africa	News South Africa	http://www.news.co.za/	165,975
United Kingdom	BBC	http://www.bbc.co.uk/	1,641,000,000
United Kingdom	The Daily Mail	http://www.dailymail.co.uk/	1,012,000,000
United Kingdom	The Guardian	http://www.theguardian.com/	800,400,000
United Kingdom	Daily Express	http://www.express.co.uk/	499,900,000
United Kingdom	The Sun	http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/	363,900,000
United Kingdom	The Independent	http://www.independent.co.uk/	292,400,000
United Kingdom	The Telegraph	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/	198,100,000
United Kingdom	Nature	http://www.nature.com/	72,740,000
United Kingdom	ITV News	http://www.itv.com/news/	71,480,000
United Kingdom	The Financial Times	http://www.ft.com/	60,850,000
United Kingdom	The Times	http://www.thetimes.co.uk/	56,940,000
United Kingdom	The Evening Standard	http://www.standard.co.uk/	52,230,000
United Kingdom	Channel 4 News	http://www.channel4.com/news/uk	42,980,000
United Kingdom	The Economist	http://www.economist.com/	31,820,000
United States	CNN	http://www.cnn.com/	1,606,000,000
United States	FOX News	http://www.foxnews.com/	988,000,000
United States	New York Times	http://www.nytimes.com/	738,100,000
United States	The Washington Post	http://www.washingtonpost.com/	450,500,000
United States	Buzzfeed	http://www.buzzfeed.com/	439,600,000
United States	USA Today	http://www.usatoday.com/	366,600,000
United States	Forbes	http://www.forbes.com/	356,200,000
United States	CNBC	http://www.cnn.com/	292,300,000
United States	NBC	http://www.nbcnews.com/	214,700,000
United States	NPR	http://www.npr.org/	197,900,000
United States	Breitbart	http://www.breitbart.com/	173,300,000
United States	The Hill	http://thehill.com/	153,100,000
United States	The Wall Street Journal	http://online.wsj.com/	149,600,000
United States	Politico	http://www.politico.com/	140,900,000
United States	CBS	http://www.cbsnews.com/	127,000,000
United States	The Daily Beast	http://www.thedailybeast.com/	126,300,000
United States	Los Angeles Times	http://www.latimes.com/	114,400,000
United States	ABC	http://abcnews.go.com/	110,300,000
United States	Vox	http://www.vox.com/	96,330,000
United States	The Atlantic	http://www.theatlantic.com/	96,330,000

