

Human Rights Violations In Jordanian Media Outlets

A Content Analysis Study

2015



Jordan Media Institute
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Introduction

The examination and monitoring of the role of the media in documenting human rights violations, in particular, and in covering issues related to these rights, in general, becomes all the more important during political transition and democratic transformation. The political transformations in various societies revealed the nature of the role that the media could play in giving human rights issues priority in the public realm. This requires the development of journalists' capacities and helping them to master advanced professional tools that would enable them to pursue such issues and disclose the violations that undermine target basic rights.

This study provides an analysis of the results of the "Media Coverage of Human Rights Violations" monitoring project, which was carried out by the Jordan Media Institute (JMI) during the period of 1 - 30 September, 2015. This is the second study that was performed by JMI. The first one was carried out during the period from 5 December 2013 to 5 January 2014 on eight media outlets. The results of the current study revealed a major and clear development in the performance of Jordanian media outlets in pursuing and documenting human rights issues and violations. These results also highlighted some imbalances in the coverage by Jordanian media outlets of human rights issues from the legal, professional, and ethical aspects.

The Study's Environment: Jordanian Media and Human Rights Issues

The importance of media training becomes more important in societies going through a stage of democratic transformation, given the critical importance of the media's performance in building new democracies. It is a task closely related to building journalists' capacities and preparing them professionally. (Tappel and Maaiglio, 2010)

The reform process of the Jordanian media has passed, during the democratic transformation stage since 1989, through waves of advancement and retreat, which were linked to the conditions of the political environment experienced in Jordan and the region. Perhaps one of the important factors that kept the Jordanian media hovering unchanged in its place during those years was what was related to the internal environment of media institutions, foremost of which being the continuing debate about media professionalism (Hawatmeh and Pies, 2011) against the continuing debate about the freedom of the press and the independence of media outlets.

More than one and a half years after the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council, and Jordan's acceptance of all the recommendations related to the media, the volume of recommendations that have actually been implemented is still modest, and cannot be considered a done deal. This is the opposite of the government's instantaneous response regarding the recommendations it accepted in Geneva, where Jordan responded to the Human Rights Council's recommendations by accepting 126 recommendations, rejecting 34, and promising to consider 13 other recommendations.

Following are the most significant features of the media environment in which the study was performed, i.e. during the study's time period:

The study took place during a media environment that witnessed major transformations on the regional level, when the media was effective and had an increasing role during the civil wars that were overtaking several countries in the region, in addition to the faltering course of democratic transformation experienced by several Arab societies. On the national level, the Jordanian media experienced, during this period, widespread qualitative and quantitative growth, as well as legislative amendments that were subject to public disagreement. Below, we provide the most significant features and developments experienced by the Jordanian media, which formed the features of the elections media environment:

1. Jordan has experienced development in freedom of expression over the last four years within the atmosphere of the Arab Spring. Freedom of expression in the public realm, however, did not persist for long, since the Anti-Terrorism Law started once again suppressing many platforms of expression. Furthermore, transformations had not impact on media freedom, as pressures on media freedoms continued. The report issued by Freedom House in 2014 and 2015 indicated that Jordan's rank in the press freedom indicator has declined and Jordan continues to be classified as a "Not Free" country as far as the media is concerned.¹
2. The amendments to the Press and Publications Law in 2012 were accomplished just before the parliamentary elections, strongly overshadowing the media's environment in which the elections for the current Lower House took place. These amendments were considered to be restrictions on the burgeoning online media in the country, from the point of view of a wide spectrum of media practitioners. Meanwhile, the amendments were officially justified as being designed to reign in chaos and unprofessional practices by some websites. The amendments provided a new definition for a press publication to include websites, forcing those websites to register with the Press and Publications Department. In 2015, the Law Interpretation Bureau placed additional restrictions by applying restrictions to social media outlets.²
3. During 2015, the growth of digital media in Jordan continued to grow as access to the internet expanded, reaching (76%)³, and the increase in integrating communications application, the internet, and the media, as well as the increase in the number of users of communications networks and social media. One study showed that 63.1% of Jordanian internet users, who are 15 years old and older, are users of various types of social communication networks.⁴
4. The year 2015 witnessed the continued rise of satellite TV channels and FM radio stations, as well as the increase in number of local broadcasting stations in the governorates, and the first attempt to establish a TV station along the independent public service standards.
5. The economic crisis affecting daily newspapers and the printed media sector persisted, as is evident from the decrease in the advertising market and the shrinking distribution, in addition to problems related to weak economic models for them.

¹ Freedom House, 2015.

² The Law Interpretation Bureau considered "libel and slander crimes committed by websites and social media to be included in the provisions of Article 11 of the Electronic Crimes Law and the provisions of Article 114 of the Code of Criminal Courts Procedures, and not Articles 42 and 45 of the Press and Publications Law."

³ Report on domestic use of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, 2012.

⁴ Periodic study by "Epsos Jordan" research company, 2012.

Objectives of the Study

This study aims at achieving the following objectives:

1. Identify the level of interest of Jordanian media outlets in issues of human rights violations in general, and as related to print media and online media in particular.
2. Identify the level of interest of Jordanian media outlets in issues of human rights violations by outlet and according to the pattern of the outlet's ownership and editorial policies.
3. Identify the level and type of violations according to subjects covered.
4. Identify the geographical identity of contents that addressed human rights violations.
5. Identify the trends of professional values in media outlets' coverage of human rights, and the extent of their compliance with professional standards, namely the differentiation between news and opinions, impartiality, trends of coverage, identification of body of accountability related to the violation, and reference to legal instruments related to the violation.
6. Identify the extent to which media outlets use the data journalism in their coverage of human rights issues.
7. Compare the results of the first study two years ago and those of the current study.

Methodology

The monitoring process was based on the content analysis tool in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects. It is a research tool utilized to describe the visual content of the media message in an objective, systematic, and quantitative manner.

The monitoring tool was designed to respond to the project's objectives. The monitoring was performed by a trained team of monitors and research assistants, and the results were analyzed using the SPSS statistical analysis program.

The selection of media items for the monitoring process was based on a basic criterion, namely that the item included "explicit" reference to the occurrence of a violation. The monitor was not at liberty to rephrase what was written or to use his own previous information about the event. Hence, there were various coverages of the same event, some of which were entered in the monitored sample, while others were discarded.

In addition, the monitoring was based on another basic principle, namely neutrality, which means that the monitoring of violations was carried out in isolation of the monitor's minded partialities and biases. Hence, it would be accepted in the monitoring process.

This mechanism was based on the fact that "enlightening" the public with regarding to ongoing events, inclusive of violations, is one of the main functions of the media, which it should perform accurately, neutrally, and comprehensively. One of the objectives of this monitoring project is also the attempt to verify the level of the media outlets' performance of this task of enlightenment.

The Sample

The study's sample was specified in a manner that fulfils the objectives of the study and represents its population. It was also specified in stages. Regarding the media outlets sample, the printed media and the online media were selected for the first stage, followed by the selection of four daily newspapers on the basis of the ownership pattern and editorial policy. These are:

1. Al Rai: A daily newspaper in which the public sector is a shareholder through the Social Security Corporation's equity of about 55% of its shares. It represents a "loyalist" newspaper.
2. Addustour: A daily newspaper in which the public sector is a shareholder through the Social Security Corporation's equity of about 35% of its shares. It is a "loyalist" newspaper.
3. Al Ghad: A daily newspaper owned by the private sector, and presents itself as representative of a liberal line in its editorial policies.
4. Al Sabeel: A daily newspaper owned by the private sector. Its editorial policies are closer to the Islamic Movement and the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan.

As for the online media, four websites, all owned by the private sector, were selected. These are:

1. Ammonnews: The first news website in Jordan. It focuses on local issues.
2. Khaberni: A website that focuses on local issues
3. Jo 24: A website that addresses Arab issues, in addition to local issues, as well as civil rights issues.
4. Ainnews: A website that addresses freedom of expression in the media and civil rights.

The Results of the Study

The Level of Media Coverage of the Violations

The number of media items published during the monitoring period and which included an explicit reference to a violation was 3416 items, which is a publishing rate of 110 items a day. As Table number (1) explains, the printed media surpassed the online media quantitatively in terms of coverage of violations. The printed media published 1931 violations, which is 57% of total media coverage per month at a daily rate of 62 items. Meanwhile, the online media published 1485 violations, representing 43% of total coverage and a daily rate of 48 items.

The printed media's contribution to more than half the volume of the violations' coverage was mainly due to the difference in the total media coverage between the two types of media outlets. Media coverage of any printed media outlet is many times higher than that of any online media outlet. Hence, it would be expected that any monitoring process of any issue outside human rights violations would reveal a similar disproportion in the level of coverage.

The printed media contributed the larger share of the total media coverage of violations. They also achieved quantitative superiority in the majority of classification categories, with the exception of the categories of political and civil rights, the judiciary and justice, the citizenship and nationality, where the online media ranked higher, providing 252 coverages, compared with

the printed media's 213, 255 coverages, compared with the printed media's 191, and 69 coverages compared with the printed media's 49, respectively.

One could notice the quantitatively higher level of coverage when drawing a comparison with the results of the 2014 study. The total number of items that included an explicit reference to a violation was 1887 items in 2014, while the total number of items with this reference in this current study was 3416 items, which is an increase of 45%. More specifically, the printed media registered a quantitative increase from 1294 media items in 2014 to 1931 items currently, an increase of 32%. The online media registered higher quantitative increase compared with the printed media, rising from 593 items in 2014 to 1485 items currently, which is an increase of 59%.

Table No. (1): Level of media coverage of human rights violations according to type of media

Media Type	No. of Articles	Percentage %
Printed media outlets	1931	57%
Online media outlets	1485	43%
Total	3416	100%

Level of Coverage According to Subjects and Type of Outlet:

The Jordanian media's interest in covering violations varied from one issue to another. Table number (2) presents the wide scale violations, in descending order, according to the level of interest. The violations in the issue of "access to public services" were most present in media content, followed by the issue of "vulnerable groups." The least present issues included "press freedom" and "minorities."

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the most present issues in the media coverage continued to be present, although the top two exchanged ranks. Meanwhile, the least present issues remained in the same positions, and the issue of "press freedom" occupied the position before last. Additionally, the percentages were relatively close. In 2014, "vulnerable groups" occupied the top position, registering 33%. In the current 2015 study, "access to public services" occupied the top position, registering 38%. The least present issue in both studies was "minorities," which registered 1% in 2014 and almost zero in the current study.

Table (2): Level of media coverage according to categories and types of media outlets

Categories	Printed Media		Online Media		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Access to public services	816	42%	478	32%	1294	38%
2. Vulnerable groups	431	22%	307	21%	738	22%
3. Civil and Political Rights	213	11%	252	17%	465	14%
4. Right to justice	191	10%	255	17%	446	13%
5. Refugees issues	104	5%	34	2%	138	4%
6. Women issues and gender	77	4%	57	4%	134	4%
7. Nationality and citizenship	49	3%	69	5%	118	3%
8. Press freedom	41	2%	33	2%	74	2%
9. Minorities	9	0%	0	0%	9	0%
Total	1931	100%	1485	100%	3416	100%

1) Access to Public Services

The issue of "access to public services," which includes rights related to health, education, clean water, residence, food, and municipality services, ranked first on the list of interests of the Jordanian media. A total of 1294 media items covered the issue, constituting 38% of the total 3416 media coverages of violations, as shown in Table number (3).

The media coverage on this issue was focused on the two issues of "education" and "food safety." The first issue received 25% of the total coverage of "public services," while the second received 12% of the coverage.

The remaining media coverage of this issue was distributed, with noticeable differences, among the other sub-categories, the highest of which being for the sub-category of "municipality services" with 10% and the lowest being for the sub-category of "residence" with 1%.

It is noted from the above percentages that media coverage of one of the most urgent services in Jordan, namely public transportation, was low. This issue was covered by 42 media items only, or 3%. This reminds us of the "vulnerable groups" category. It is also noted that the category of "victims of diseases and accidents" assumed a major interest in coverage, registering 54%. This indicates trend of avoiding coverage that links the reason with the cause.

Regarding the differences between the printed media and the online media, the former surpassed the latter, contributing 63% of the coverage in this category, compared with 37% for the online media. Figures indicate that the printed media allocated relatively larger space for "access to public services" in its coverage of violations than did the online media. This category occupied the top position for the printed media, registering 42% of its total coverage.

As for printed media, Addustour occupied the top rank in its coverage, registering 41% of total media coverage, followed by Al Rai at 33%, and Al Ghad and Al Sabeel at 17% and 9% respectively.

The online media outlets, however, clearly showed more variety in their coverage, with Jo 24 registering 39% of the online media's total coverage of violations in this category, and Ainnews coming last with 15%.

The "education" category took the largest share of coverage by the printed media, registering 25% of total coverage of violations of this issue. Addustour contributed the most at 49% of total coverage of this issue, while Al Sabeel came last with 7% of the coverage.

The "housing" category had the least interest by the printed media in this issue, with 5 items only, or 1%, 3 of which were presented by Al Rai, while Al Sabeel contributed the rest. In the online media, this issue also covered 1%, with 3 items covered by Ainnews.

Regarding the online media, the contribution by each outlet varied widely in terms of the level of coverage. Jo 24 ranked the highest, with 39% of total coverage of violations in this issue, followed by Ammonnews and Khaberni, with 25% and 21% respectively. Ainnews came last with 15%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the media's interest in the most present issues in media content shifted from "municipality services," which registered 45% of total coverage of violations in this issue, to "education" in this current study, registering 25%. The least covered of this group in the 2014 study was "public transportation," registering about 1%. In the current study, the "residence" category came last with 1% of the total violations.

Table (3): Access to public services' coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Access to public services																Total	
		ducation		health		Clean water		Public transportation		Municipality services		Residence		Food		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	50	24	21	32	19	31	8	42	20	21	3	60	29	27	122	48	272	33
	Addustour	101	49	24	36	24	39	0	0	32	34	0	0	45	42	106	41	332	41
	Al Ghad	40	20	9	14	13	21	7	37	36	38	0	0	24	22	13	5	142	17
	Al Sabeel	14	7	12	18	6	10	4	21	7	7	2	40	10	9	15	6	70	9
	Total	205	25	66	8	62	8	19	2	95	12	5	1	108	13	256	31	816	63
Online media	Jo 24	61	53	26	53	8	32	2	9	15	42	0	0	27	55	46	26	185	39
	Khaberni	16	14	11	22	7	28	15	65	11	31	0	0	10	20	30	17	100	21
	Ammonnews	20	17	5	10	6	24	3	13	10	28	0	0	6	12	70	39	120	25
	Ainnews	18	16	7	14	4	16	3	13	0	0	3	100	6	12	32	18	73	15
	Total	115	24	49	10	25	5	23	5	36	8	3	1	49	10	178	37	478	37
Total		320	25	115	9	87	7	42	3	131	10	8	1	157	12	434	34	1294	100

2) Vulnerable Groups:

The issue of "vulnerable groups" was covered by 738 media items, representing 22% of the total coverage of violations. It also registered 22% of the printed media's total coverage of violations and 21% of the online media's total coverage of violations.

As shown in Table number (4), this issue includes sub-categories, namely "remote or rural areas," "children," "people with disabilities," "victims of strife," and "victims of diseases and accidents." The majority of coverage was focused on the sub-category of "victims of diseases and accidents," which was covered by 397 media items, or 54% of total violations, and 12% of total media coverage of violations in general.

The printed media contributed 225 media items in the category of "victims of diseases and accidents," with 30% of the total media coverage of "vulnerable groups," and 12% of total coverage of violations in printed media.

Meanwhile, the online media contributed 172 media items, or 23% of the total number of violations in the "vulnerable groups," and 12% of total violations covered by the online media in general.

The sub-category of this issue that ranked second was "children," and it was covered by 84 media items.

The printed media contributed 59 items in this sub-category, constituting 8% of the total number of violations in "vulnerable groups," and 3% of the printed media's total coverage of all violations. Meanwhile, the online media contributed 25 items, constituting 3% of violations in "vulnerable groups," and 2% of the online media's total coverage of all violations.

The "victims of strife" category came in third rank in terms of coverage. The printed media featured 21 media items, or 5% of the printed media's total coverage, and 2% of total coverage of violations in this regard. Meanwhile, the online media featured 16 items, or 5% of the online media's total coverage, and 2% of total coverage of violations.

The two categories of "persons with disabilities" and "remote or rural areas" ranked the least, with 34 media items, or 5% of total coverage of "vulnerable groups," and 26 items or 4% of total coverage of "vulnerable groups" respectively.

The printed media presented 15 media items covering the category of "remote and rural areas", representing 2% of the total number of violations in the "vulnerable groups," and 3% of the total violations covered. For the same category, the online media contributed 11 items, representing 4% of the online media's total coverage of violations.

As for "persons with disabilities," the printed media contributed 29 media items, making up 7% of the printed media's total coverage of violations, and representing 4% in this category, while the online media contributed 2% of its total coverage of violations in this sub-category.

On the level of media outlets, the outlet with highest coverage was Al Rai with 36%, followed by Addustour with 29% and Al Ghad with 19% of the printed media's total coverage of "vulnerable groups." Al Sabeel came last with a large difference, registering 15% of the coverage.

The level of coverage varied in the online media. Jo 24 registered the highest contribution, representing 33% of the online media's total coverage of "vulnerable groups," followed by Ammounnews, with 32%, and Khaberni with 27%, while Ainnews had the lowest contribution of 8%.

The printed media outlets included a large percentage of its total coverage of violations for "victims of diseases and accidents." Al Rai ranked the highest, with 40% of its total coverage of violations, followed by Addustour with 22%, Al Ghad with 20%, and finally Al Sabeel with 19% of its total coverage.

The printed media and online media shared a dedication of the largest part of their media coverage to "victims of diseases and accidents." The first was Jo 24, which dedicated 35% of its coverage of violations to this category, followed by Ammonnews with 31%, Khaberni with 29%, and Ainnews with 5%. All media outlets were alike in the low level of their coverage of "remote and rural areas. The outlets that covered it the most were Addustour and Ammonnews. The same applies to "persons with disabilities," which was covered by Addustour and Al Ghad at less than 1% of the total coverage of violations.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the media outlets' attention shifted, in terms of the issues most covered in media content, from "victims of strife," which registered 80% of total coverage of violations in the 2014 study, to "victims of diseases and accidents," which registered 54% of total coverage in this study. The second sub-category of "children" maintained its presence in second place, although decreasing from 17% in 2014 to 11% in this study. This category also achieved presence in media content out of the total quantitative presence, whereby this issue was covered by 621 media items or 33% in 2014 and by 738 items or 22% in this current study.

Table (4): Vulnerable groups' coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Vulnerable groups												Total	
		Remote or rural areas		Children		People with disabilities		Victims of strife		Victims of diseases and accidents		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	5	33%	22	37%	4	0%	3	14%	89	40%	32	39%	155	36%
	Addustour	6	40%	16	27%	12	0%	10	48%	49	22%	34	41%	127	29%
	Al Ghad	3	20%	10	17%	11	0%	4	19%	44	20%	12	15%	84	19%
	Al Sabeel	1	7%	11	19%	2	0%	4	19%	43	19%	4	5%	65	15%
	Total	15	3%	59	14%	29	7%	21	5%	225	52%	82	19%	431	58%
Online media	Jo 24	2	18%	4	16%	2	40%	2	13%	60	35%	32	41%	102	33%
	Khaberni	2	18%	14	56%	2	40%	5	31%	50	29%	10	13%	83	27%
	Ammonnews	7	64%	5	20%	1	20%	8	50%	54	31%	23	29%	98	32%
	Ainnews	0	0%	2	8%	0	0%	1	6%	8	5%	13	17%	24	8%
	Total	11	4%	25	8%	5	2%	16	5%	172	56%	78	25%	307	42%
Total		26	4%	84	11%	34	5%	37	5%	397	54%	160	22%	738	100%

3) Civil and Political Rights

The issue of "civil and political rights" ranked third on the level of interest of media outlets, according to the monitoring sample. It was covered by 465 media items, representing 14% of total violations covered by all media outlets for this month, as shown in Table number (5).

The media outlets' interest in this issue was basically focused on "right of freedom of political and social views," which received 65 media items or 14% of the violation coverage in this category. This was followed by "peaceful demonstrations" and "labor violations," which were covered in 61 and 56 items or 13% each of total coverage.

The "freedom of belief" category received the lowest attention, covered by 3 media items or 1% of the total coverage of violations in this category.

The online media excelled in coverage, providing 252 media items or 54% of total coverage of violations in this category, compared with 213 media items for printed media or 46% of the total coverage of violations in this category.

The printed media and online media shared the interest in the same sub-categories, with the "the right of freedom of political and social views" occupying the top position, registering 15%. The "labor violations" category occupied the top rank in the online media's coverage, registering 14%.

Both types of media showed interest in "the right of freedom of political and social views", which received 15% of the printed media's coverage and 13% of the online media's coverage.

The detailed analysis of the level of coverage by each outlet separately; however, revealed that the above percentages do not necessarily reflect the pattern of coverage by all media outlets of the "civil and political rights" category, since these outlets varied widely in the level of coverage of this category, without this variance being connected to the type of outlet, and whether it was online or printed.

Al Rai published 82 media items or 38% of its total media coverage of this issue, while Addustour published 78 media items or 37%. Al Ghad published 15% and Al Sabeel published 10%.

Jo 24 presented 99 media items or 39% of its total media coverage of this issue, while Ammonnews presented 87 items or 35%, followed by Khaberni with 47 items or 19% and finally Ainnews with 8%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that "right of peaceful demonstration" ranked first with 43% of total coverage of violations in this category, followed by "freedom of political and social views" with 14%. The least prominent in the 2014 study was "labor violations" with 6%, but "freedom of belief" was the least prominent in this current study with 1%.

Table (5): Civil and political rights' coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Civil and political rights												Total	
		Freedom of association		Freedom of peaceful demonstrations		Freedom of belief		Freedom of political & social views		labor violations		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	1	20%	4	15%	0	0%	5	16%	9	36%	63	51%	82	38%
	Addustour	4	80%	6	23%	2	100%	12	39%	10	40%	44	35%	78	37%
	Al Ghad	0	0%	11	42%	0	0%	8	26%	6	24%	6	5%	31	15%
	Al Sabeel	0	0%	5	19%	0	0%	6	19%	0	0%	11	9%	22	10%
	Total	5	2%	26	12%	2	1%	31	15%	25	12%	124	58%	213	46%
Online media	Jo 24	0	0%	20	61%	0	0%	4	12%	20	56%	55	39%	99	39%
	Khaberni	3	43%	2	6%	0	0%	17	50%	7	19%	18	13%	47	19%
	Ammonnews	4	57%	8	24%	1	100%	13	38%	9	25%	52	37%	87	35%
	Ainnews	0	0%	3	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	16	11%	19	8%
	Total	7	3%	33	13%	1	0%	34	13%	36	14%	141	56%	252	54%
Total		12	3%	59	13%	3	1%	65	14%	61	13%	265	57%	465	100%

4) Right to Justice

This category occupied the fourth place on the list of interests and concerns of the media outlets in general, with 446 media items or 13% of the total media coverage of violations. It included the categories of "independent judiciary," "right to fair trial," "impunity," "crime," and "violating the conditions of arrest and detention," as indicated in Table number (6).

The figures indicated that the weight of coverage was basically focused on "crime," under which news about murder, abuse, assault against property, armed robbery, and others were listed. This issue was covered by 264 media items, representing 59% of the total coverage of the judiciary and justice. The "violating conditions of arrest and detention" was lowest at 2%.

The above figures revealed the media coverage's expansive space for news of crimes this month. The coverage of "crime and public life" and "independent judiciary," both of which are related to crime news, constituted 71% of total violations covered by the media in the "judiciary and justice" category. They constituted 9% of total media coverage of violations.

Regarding the differences between the printed media and online media, the printed media contributed 191 media items or 43% of the total media coverage of violations in this category, and 10% of total coverage of violations. Hence, the category of the judiciary and justice ranked fourth in the media outlets' interests after "access to public services," "vulnerable groups," and "political and civil rights," respectively.

Additionally, the online media surpassed the printed media, presenting 255 media items or 57% of violations in this category, and 17% of total coverage of violations. The judiciary and justice therefore also ranked fourth on the list of interests of the online media after "access to public services," "vulnerable groups," and "political and civil rights" respectively.

Regarding the differences between media outlets, Al Rai assumed ranked the highest in terms of its contribution to covering "the judiciary and justice," presenting 67 media items or 35% of the total coverage by the publication in this category. It was followed by Addustour with 61 items or 32%, Al Sabeel with 35 items or 18%, and finally Al Ghad with 28 items or 15%.

In the online media, Khaberni and Ammounnews recorded the highest coverage at 35% each, followed by Jo 24 with 20% and Ainnews last with 11%.

Figures indicate that Khaberni covered the issue of "crime" with 71 items or 51% of the online media's total coverage in this category, while Addustour was the highest in covering this category with 38 media items or 30%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the subject of "crime" ranked the highest in both studies, with a difference in percentages. In 2014, the percentage was about 52% of the coverage in the category, and it increased to 59% in the current study. The other point is that, in 2014, the issue of "impunity" came second, registering 21%, but retreated to 4% of total coverage in this category in the current study. The issue of "independent judiciary" came second at 12%.

Table (6): Right to justice coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Right to justice												Total	
		Independent judiciary		Right to fair trial		Impunity		Crime		Violating conditions of arrest & detention		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	12	80%	1	25%	4	50%	28	22%	0	0%	22	59%	67	35%
	Addustour	3	20%	2	50%	4	50%	38	30%	0	0%	14	38%	61	32%
	Al Ghad	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	28	22%	0	0%	0	0%	28	15%
	Al Sabeel	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	32	25%	1	100%	1	3%	35	18%
	Total	15	8%	4	2%	8	4%	126	66%	1	1%	37	19%	191	43%
Online media	Jo 24	8	22%	0	0%	2	20%	18	13%	2	29%	20	38%	50	20%
	Khaberni	0	0%	2	18%	0	0%	71	51%	2	29%	13	25%	88	35%
	Ammonnews	23	62%	9	82%	7	70%	36	26%	3	43%	12	23%	90	35%
	Ainnews	6	16%	0	0%	1	10%	13	9%	0	0%	7	13%	27	11%
	Total	37	15%	11	4%	10	4%	138	54%	7	3%	52	20%	255	57%
Total		52	12%	15	3%	18	4%	264	59%	8	2%	89	20%	446	100%

5) Refugee Affairs:

Coverage of refugee rights violations retreated a little, in spite of the large level of daily media coverage of refugee affairs, specifically Syrian refugees. The number of media items that included an explicit reference to violations of their rights in media outlets monitored did not exceed 138 items, representing 4% of the total media coverage of the violations, as is shown in Table number (7).

Most coverage was concentrated in the Syrian refugees' category, at the rate of 57%, while coverage of Palestinian refugees was 35%. The remaining 9% covered various types of refugees.

The printed media contributed 75% of total media items on this category, against 25% for online media. The figures indicate a disparity in the attention of printed and online media towards refugee groups. Printed media surpassed online media in the ratio allocated for covering violations against Syrian refugees, covering them with 61% of their coverage of refugee affairs in general. Online media covered them at 44% of its coverage of the refugee category.

Printed and online media were close in their coverage of Palestinian refugees, with printed media covering them at 36%, while the online media covered them at 32% of their coverage of refugee affairs. Al Ghad came first among printed media outlets in covering refugee rights' violations, contributing to 37% of the coverage level of this category, followed by Al Rai, which contributed 30%, and finally, Addustour and Al Sabeel with 24% and 10% respectively.

Al Ghad ranked the highest in covering Palestinian refugees, contributing 38% of total media coverage of the printed media. Addustour came last at 8%.

Al Ghad also ranked the highest in covering Syrian refugees together with Addustour, with 35% each of the printed media's total coverage in this category. The lowest was Al Sabeel with 5%. Online, Khaberni was the largest contributor, with 47% of the online media's total coverage of refugees. The lowest was Ainnews with 9% of the online media's total coverage.

Regarding coverage of categories, Khaberni was highest in covering Palestinian refugees with 91% of the online media's total coverage of this category, while Jo 24 and Ainnews did not contribute any coverage of the violation during the monitoring period.

While Jo 24 ranked the highest in covering Syrian refugees, contributing 40% of the online media's total coverage, Ammounnews was the lowest with 13%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the most visible issue of "Syrian refugees' affairs" occupied the first place with 68% of violations' coverage, while the percentage of covering Palestinian refugees' affairs came first in this group at 57% of the online media's total coverage. The issue of "Palestinian refugees' affairs" received 35% of coverage.

Table (7): Refugees issues' coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Refugees issues						Total	
		Palestinian Refugees		Syrian Refugees		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	13	35%	16	25%	2	50%	31	30%
	Addustour	3	8%	22	35%	0	0%	25	24%
	Al Ghad	14	38%	22	35%	2	50%	38	37%
	Al Sabeel	7	19%	3	5%	0	0%	10	10%
	Total	37	36%	63	61%	4	4%	104	75%
Online media	Jo 24	0	0%	6	40%	2	25%	8	24%
	Khaberni	10	91%	4	27%	2	25%	16	47%
	Ammonnews	1	9%	2	13%	4	50%	7	21%
	Ainnews	0	0%	3	20%	0	0%	3	9%
	Total	11	32%	15	44%	8	24%	34	25%
Total		48	35%	78	57%	12	9%	138	100%

6) Women and Gender Issues:

"Women and gender issues" ranked sixth on the list of media concerns in general, with 134 media items representing 4% of the total media coverage of total violations, as shown in Table number (8).

Most coverage in this category focused on "violence against women," under which murders, abuse, sexual violations and others were listed. This appeared in 38 media items covering this category at 28% of the total media coverage of this issue. The category with the lowest ratio of coverage was "women and sport," at 1%.

The printed and online media this month shared the fact that "violence against women" occupied the highest level of coverage of women issues in general. The online media's coverage of "violence against women" registered 44% of its total coverage of violation of women rights. The printed media's coverage of "violence against women" registered 17% of the total coverage of women affairs.

Regarding media outlets, Addustour ranked the highest among the printed media in its coverage of women issues, registering 44% of total media coverage, while other outlets contributed at different ratios, with Al Ghad covering 31% of total coverage of violations, Al Rai covering 22%, and Al Sabeel covering 3%.

Online outlets showed a clearer disproportion, with Jo 24 covering 49%, Khaberni covering 25% of total coverage, while Ammounnews covered 19% and Ainnews covered 7%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the most visible issue in the previous study was "violence against women," which assumed the top position with 64% of total coverage of violations in this category. The least visible was "political participation," and "fashion, celebrities and variety news," at 1% each. In the current 2015 study, "violence against women" remained in the top position of this category with 28% of total coverage in this category, while the least visible was "women and sport" with 1% of total coverage.

Table (8): Women and gender issues' coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Women and gender issues																		Total	
		Women, laws & legislations		Women rights		Women, life & work/career		Woman & NGO		Women & Sport		Fashion, celebrities & variety news		Violence against women		Political participation		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	0	0	2	100	4	29	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	8	7	0	2	14	17	22
	Addustour	0	0	0	0	2	14	2	50	0	0	0	0	12	92	6	0	12	86	34	44
	Al Ghad	16	100	0	0	6	43	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	31
	Al Sabeel	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Total	16	21	2	3	14	18	4	5	0	0	1	1	13	17	13	17	14	18	77	57
Online media	Jo 24	0	0	2	29	4	36	0	0	2	100	2	100	14	56	0	0	4	57	28	49
	Khaberni	1	50	1	14	6	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	0	0	2	29	14	25
	Ammonnews	1	50	2	29	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	1	100	1	14	11	19
	Ainnews	0	0	2	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	4	7
	Total	2	4	7	12	11	19	0	0	2	4	2	4	25	44	1	2	7	12	57	43
Total	18	13	9	7	25	19	4	3	2	1	3	2	38	28	14	10	21	16	134	100	

7) Citizenship and Nationality:

The media outlets' coverage of the issue of "citizenship and nationality" saw more attention than the previous study. It was covered by 118 media items or 3% of total media coverage of violations.

The majority of coverage was focused in the "Jordanians of Palestinian origins affairs" category with 37% of total media coverage of violations in this issue. The lowest was "granting and withdrawing citizenship" category at 3% of total media coverage of violations in this regard, according to Table number (9).

The online media ranked the highest quantitatively, presenting 69 media items or 5% of the coverage level in this category, against 49 media items in the printed media, at 3%.

Regarding coverage trends towards sub-categories, we find that the online media excelled quantitatively over the printed media in covering "Jordanians of Palestinian origins' affairs," presenting 26 items at 38% of the total coverage in this category. Printed media covered it with 18 media items at 37%.

Printed and online media were closely similar in their coverage of "citizenry", each presenting 3 media items.

Printed media outlets provided coverage of violations of "citizenry and nationality" in different percentages. Al Rai scored highest at 45% of the printed media's coverage, while Addustour contributed 41%, Al Sabeel contributed 10%, and Al Ghad came last at 4%. Online,

Ammounnews contributed 61% of the coverage of violations, followed by Jo 24 and Ainnews at 17% each, while Ainnews covered 4% of violations in the "citizenry and nationality" category.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the most visible subject in the previous study 2014 was "granting and withdrawing citizenship," which was the highest at 45% of coverage of violations in this category. The lowest ratio was "citizenship" at about 1%. In this current 2015 study, the subject of "Jordanians of Palestinian origins' affairs" received the most coverage with 37% and the least covered was "granting and withdrawing citizenship" with 3%.

Table (9): nationality and citizenship's coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		nationality and citizenship										Total	
		Citizen ship		Granting and withdrawing citizenship		Illegal immigrants		Jordanians of Palestinian origin		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	2	67%	2	100%	4	50%	3	17%	11	61%	22	45%
	Addustour	1	33%	0	0%	1	13%	14	78%	4	22%	20	41%
	Al Ghad	0	0%	0	0%	2	25%	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%
	Al Sabeel	0	0%	0	0%	1	13%	1	6%	3	17%	5	10%
	Total	3	100%	2	100%	8	100%	18	100%	18	100%	49	100%
Online media	Jo 24	2	67%	0	0%	2	25%	8	31%	0	0%	12	17%
	Khaberni	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	1	3%	3	4%
	Ammonnews	0	0%	2	100%	5	63%	9	35%	26	87%	42	61%
	Ainnews	0	0%	0	0%	1	13%	8	31%	3	10%	12	17%
	Total	3	0%	2	100%	8	100%	26	100%	30	100%	69	100%
Total		6	100%	4	100%	16	100%	44	100%	48	100%	118	100%

8) Press Freedom:

Coverage by media outlets of the violations of the press freedom fell back, compared to the first study, and this subject appeared at 41 media items, representing 2% of the total coverage of the violations. The majority of this coverage was focused on the "freedom of expression" category in general, at 23% of the media coverage of violations in this subject.

The least covered category was "cultural and social restrictions and control" at 1% of covering violations of the press freedom. Table number (10) presents the order of sub-categories.

Figures indicated that the "press freedom" subject is among the few subjects in which the online media was close "quantitatively" from the print media. Printed media covered this subject with 41 media items or 55% of the total media coverage, while the printed media contributed 33 items, or 45% of the total violations in this subject.

It was pointed out earlier that the category that enjoyed the largest coverage ratio was "freedom of expression" in general, covered or 23% of media items covering media violations. Online

media contributed to this category, presenting 8 media items or 24% of the coverage of this category, compared with 9% for the printed material, which is 22%.

The other category where the online media surpassed the printed media is "abuse of journalists," where the online media submitted 6 media items, at 18% of the total coverage of this category, against 5 items for the printed media at 12%.

The online media also surpassed the printed media in the "legal restrictions on the freedom of the press" category, which it covered with 5 items, at 15% of the total coverage of online media violations, while the print media covered it with 4 items at 10% of its coverage of this category. The online media also covered "cultural and social restrictions on the freedom of the press" with one item, while the print media did not submit any items on this category.

Al Rai came first in terms of quantitative contribution, submitting 34% of the total coverage of the print media on this subject, while Al Ghad came last which contributed 12% this month. Online, Jo 24 was highest, contributing 42% of the total online media coverage of this subject. Ammonnews and Ainnews came last at 15% each of the online coverage of freedom of the press violations.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the more visible issue in the previous study was "abuse of journalists," which assumed the top position at 52% of the total coverage of this category. The least positive was "restrictions on online media" at 2%. In this study, "freedom of expression" in general was covered most at 23% of the violations' coverage, and the least visible was "cultural and social restrictions" at 1%.

Table (10): press freedom's coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Press freedom														Total	
		Freedom of expression		Restrictions on online media		Government interference in media		Legal restrictions on freedom of press		Cultural and social restrictions on freedom of press		Abuse of journalists		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	5	56%	1	17%	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	3	60%	3	25%	14	34%
	Addustour	2	22%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	9	75%	13	32%
	Al Ghad	1	11%	0	0%	2	40%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	12%
	Al Sabeel	1	11%	5	83%	1	20%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	22%
	Total	9	22%	6	15%	5	12%	4	10%	0	0%	5	12%	12	29%	41	55%
Online media	Jo 24	4	50%	0	0%	0	0%	4	80%	0	0%	2	33%	4	33%	14	42%
	Khaberni	1	13%	0	0%	1	100%	1	20%	1	100%	1	17%	4	33%	9	27%
	Ammonnews	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	33%	2	17%	5	15%
	Ainnews	2	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	17%	2	17%	5	15%
	Total	8	24%	0	0%	1	3%	5	15%	1	3%	6	18%	12	36%	33	45%
Total		17	23%	6	8%	6	8%	9	12%	1	1%	11	15%	24	32%	74	100%

9) Minority Groups:

The coverage of the "minority groups" violations fell back in this study, compared to the previous study. This subject was covered by 9 media items or 0.5% of total media coverage of violations, as shown in Table number (11).

The category that enjoyed the largest number of coverages, namely 5, or 56% of the total coverage of minorities was "Christians."

The oriented media contributed most media items covering "minority groups," and it was noticed that the online media was not present in covering this group.

It was also noted that Al Sabeel in printed media did not cover any violation against this group, with Addustour and Al Ghad covering the highest ratio of these violations at 44% each.

Table (11): Minority groups' coverage in media outlets

Type of media outlet		Minority groups										Total	
		Christians		Circassians And Chechnya		Armenians		Druze		Others			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	11%
	Addustour	2	40%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	44%
	Al Ghad	2	40%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	44%
	Al Sabeel	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	5	56%	4	44%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	100%
Online media	Jo 24	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Khaberni	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Ammonnews	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Ainnews	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total		5	56%	4	44%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	100%

Type of Coverage:

Between a news report or article and an opinion piece:

The results of the monitoring showed that news items, i.e. news articles and news reports, were the most common type of coverage of violations in both the printed and online media. As shown in Table number (12), out of the total of 3416 media materials, 3200 were news items. This constitutes 94% of the total coverage, compared with 216 op-eds, which constitutes 6%. This means that op-ed writers continue to be less interested in issues of human rights violations.

The printed media and the online media were mutually more inclined towards news items. There were 1931 media items, constituting the total coverage of violations by the printed media, which included 1811 news items, i.e. 94%, and 120 op-eds, i.e. 6%.

Meanwhile, the online media featured 1389 news items, constituting 94% of that media's total coverage of violations, which was 1485 items. This compared with 96 op-eds, i.e. 6%.

The printed media showed similarity in their type of coverage. News items registered 97% in Al Sabeel and 96% in Al Rai out of the total coverage by each of them. They were followed by Al Ghad with 95% and, finally, Addustour with 90%. Additionally, Addustour registered the highest level of coverage by op-eds at 10%, while Al Sabeel had the lowest at 3%.

As for the online media, Ammonnews registered the highest in terms of using news items, constituting 97% of the total coverage of violations, followed by Ainnews with 96%, while Jo 24 registered the lowest with 89%. As for op-eds, Jo 24 registered the highest with 11%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it is noted that, despite the greatly similar level of coverage with this current study, which shows the weak level of interest by op-ed writers in issues of human rights violations, in spite of the space given to op-ed material by the media outlets

Table (12): Type of Coverage

Type of media outlet		Type of Coverage				Total	Grand total
		News articles & reports		Op-ed			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	635	96%	26	4%	661	19%
	Addustour	626	90%	68	10%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	339	95%	19	5%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	211	97%	7	3%	218	6%
	Total	1811	94%	120	6%	1931	57%
Online media	Jo 24	444	89%	54	11%	498	15%
	Khaberni	337	94%	23	6%	360	11%
	Ammonnews	447	97%	13	3%	460	13%
	Ainnews	161	96%	6	4%	167	5%
	Total	1389	94%	96	6%	1485	43%
Total		3200	94%	216	6%	3416	100%

The Coverage's Geographical Identity:

The interest and concerns of the media were primarily focused on violations on the national level and in the capital city governorate. The majority of media coverage was almost equally divided between the two. There was a total of 1235 media items covering the national level, constituting 36% of the total media coverage, and there was a total of 1051 media items covering the capital city governorate, constituting 31% of the total coverage. This was followed by a total of 493 items, or 14%, covering the north governorates, as shown in Table number (13).

It was noted that the majority of the printed media's coverage was focused on the national level, registering 37%, while the online media showed closely equivalent interest in both categories; the capital city governorate and the national level, registering 36% and 35% respectively of the total coverage of each category.

Moreover, the coverage focused on the national level in the printed media ranked the highest, featuring a total of 713 media items or 37%. The coverage of the capital city governorate came in second place, using 518 media items or 27% of the total coverage by the printed media. Meanwhile, the coverage registered 16% for the north governorates, followed by 10% for the central governorates, and 8% for the south governorates, and, finally, 1% for the Arab and international levels.

In general, Addustour ranked the highest in terms of its coverage of this group, featuring 694 items, which constitutes 20% of the total coverage of this group. This was followed by Al Rai with 19%, while Ainnews featured the least coverage, registering 5%.

Al Ghad and Al Sabeel ranked the highest in terms of the coverage of the national level. Al Ghad included 165 items, or 46% of its total coverage, followed by Al Sabeel with 95 items, or 44% of its total coverage. Meanwhile, Addustour ranked the highest in terms of the coverage of the capital city governorate, registering 38%.

As for the online media, Jo 24 came in highest rank with 498 items, or 15% of the total coverage, while Ainnews ranked the lowest, with 167 items, or 5%.

The online media showed closely equivalent interest in both the capital city government and the national level, registering 36% and 35% respectively of the total online coverage. Meanwhile, the online media's coverage registered 12% for north governorates, 8% for central governorates, 6% for south governorates, and, finally, 1% for the Arab and international levels.

As for the online media, Ainnews ranked the highest in terms of coverage of the national level, registering 41% of its total coverage of violations, while Jo 24 ranked the lowest, with 26%.

Additionally, Jo 24 came in first rank with regard to coverage of the capital city governorate, registering 42%, while Ainnews followed with 40% of its total coverage.

Jo 24 also came in first rank among the online media in international coverage, registering 2%, while Addustour ranked the highest among the printed media, registering 2%.

Al Sabeel, on the other hand, ranked top of the list in its coverage of the Arab level, registering 3%. Meanwhile, Khaberni and Ainnews followed with 2% each of their total coverage.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the Arab level's coverage was the highest, registering 45%, and the lowest coverage was for the governorates (the north, central, and south), registering 7%. As for this current study, the highest coverage was for the national level, registering 36%, and the lowest was for the Arab and international levels, registering 1%.

Table (13): Geographical Identity

Type of media outlet		Geographical Identity														Total	Grand total
		Capital		Central gov.		North gov.		South gov.		National		Arab		Intrnl.			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Printed media	Al Rai	179	27%	59	9%	91	14%	54	8%	274	41%	2	0%	2	0%	661	19%
	Addustour	263	38%	92	13%	107	15%	41	6%	179	26%	0	0%	12	2%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	37	10%	29	8%	70	20%	51	14%	165	46%	4	1%	2	1%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	39	18%	18	8%	40	18%	17	8%	95	44%	7	3%	2	1%	218	6%
	Total	518	27%	198	10%	308	16%	163	8%	713	37%	13	1%	18	1%	1931	57%
Online media	Jo 24	208	42%	41	8%	66	13%	41	8%	130	26%	0	0%	12	2%	498	15%
	Khaberni	95	26%	33	9%	56	16%	24	7%	143	40%	7	2%	2	1%	360	11%
	Ammonnews	164	36%	35	8%	49	11%	24	5%	181	39%	2	0%	5	1%	460	13%
	Ainnews	66	40%	11	7%	14	8%	5	3%	68	41%	3	2%	0	0%	167	5%
	Total	533	36%	120	8%	185	12%	94	6%	522	35%	12	1%	19	1%	1485	43%
Total		1051	31%	318	9%	493	14%	257	8%	1235	36%	25	1%	37	1%	3416	100%

Prejudice:

The results of the monitoring showed that a large percentage of the violations' coverage in this month encompassed one of the prejudice indicators. There were a total of 1630 media items with one of the previous impartiality indicators, constituting 48% of the total 3416 items covered by media outlets. Meanwhile, 1288 items or 38% only, out of the total media coverage, were based on a balance between sources, as shown in Table number (14).

The prejudice indicator that was most common was the one source of information, which was included in 52% of total coverage by both types of media.

The prejudice indicator that ranked second was the unbalanced sources of information, which was included in 9% of total coverage. Meanwhile, the least found impartiality indicated was the biased choice of wording, which was included in 5% of total coverage.

With regard to differences between the printed media and online media, the printed media ranked higher in terms of using a balance between sources, whereby balanced coverages registered 44% of total coverages, compared with only 30% for the online media.

Meanwhile, the online media ranked higher in two of the prejudice indicators. The first was the use of one source of information, registering 57% of total coverage of violations, compared with 41% for the printed media. The second was the use of biased choice of wording, registering 6% of total online coverage, compared with 5% for the printed media.

However, the printed media ranked higher in the indicator of unbalanced sources of information, registering 10% of their total coverage, compared with 8% for the online media. The reason for this might be the fact that "multiple sources" is a characteristic of composite news items, news reports, and investigations, which are types of media coverage that are not highly present in online media. Composite news items are known to be relatively lengthy, and this is contrary to the online media's tendency to be short. As for the reports and investigations, in addition to the fact that they are lengthy, they require a staff of journalists that are often not available in the Jordanian online media.

With regard to the printed media, Al Sabeel ranked the highest among the printed media in terms of coverage that included one of the impartiality indicators, registering 87% of its total coverage. This compared with Addustour, which was the lowest at 20%.

As for the online media, Khaberni ranked the highest, whereby 90% of its total coverage included an impartiality indicator. This was followed by Ammonnews, with 80%, and finally, Ainnews and Jo 24 with 41% and 16% respectively.

Al Sabeel registered the highest in terms of relying on one source of information, registering 87% of its total coverage, while Addustour was the lowest, registering 20%. Both Al Rai and Addustour ranked the highest in terms of relying on unbalanced sources of information, registering 15% and 12% respectively, followed by Al Sabeel with 4% and, finally, Al Ghad with 3%.

In terms of the biased choice of wording indicator, Addustour ranked the highest, with 8% of its coverage including biased choice of wording, while Al Sabeel ranked the lowest, with 1%.

As for the online media, they registered a close percentage in terms of relying on one source of information. The highest rank was registered by Khaberni, with 90% of its total coverage, while the lowest was registered by Jo 24, with 16% of its total coverage.

In terms of the unbalanced sources of information, the highest rank was registered by Jo 24, with 13%, followed by Ainnews with 9%, Ammonnews with 7%, and Khaberni with the lowest 1% of total coverages.

As for the biased choice of wording, both Jo 24 and Ammonnews ranked the highest among the online media, with 7% each, while Khaberni registered 4%, followed by Ainnews with 2%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the one source of information indicator ranked the highest at 52%, while the balance between sources indicator registered 22% and the unbalanced sources of information indicator registered 20%, and, finally, the biased choice of wording indicator registered 6%. As for this current study, the highest rank was for the one source of information indicator, registering 48%, followed by 38% for the balance between sources, 9% for the unbalanced sources of information, and 5% for the biased choice of wording.

Table (14): prejudice

Type of media outlet		Impartiality								Total	Grand total
		One source of info.		Balance between sources		Unbalanced sources of info		Biased choice of wording			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	221	33%	306	46%	97	15%	37	6%	661	19%
	Addustour	140	20%	418	60%	83	12%	53	8%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	239	67%	101	28%	10	3%	8	2%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	190	87%	17	8%	8	4%	3	1%	218	6%
	Total	790	41%	842	44%	198	10%	101	5%	1931	57%
Online media	Jo 24	81	16%	319	64%	64	13%	34	7%	498	15%
	Khaberni	323	90%	18	5%	2	1%	17	5%	360	11%
	Ammonnews	368	80%	28	6%	34	7%	30	7%	460	13%
	Ainnews	68	41%	81	49%	15	9%	3	2%	167	5%
	Total	840	57%	446	30%	115	8%	84	6%	1485	43%
Total		1630	48%	1288	38%	313	9%	185	5%	3416	100%

Objectivity:

The percentage of media coverage that achieved objectivity was 83%. The comparative percentages between the printed media and the online media in this regard were close, as shown in Table number (15).

With regard to non-objectivity, Ainnews registered the highest percentage of total for this group, with 23%, followed by Jo 24 with 21%, Addustour with 20%, and Al Rai with 16%.

Al Ghad and Al Sabeel registered the highest rank among the printed media on the issue of objectivity, with 97% each. As for the online media, Khaberni ranked the highest with 93%, followed by Ammonnews with 88%, Ainnews with 75%, and Jo 24 with 72% of their total coverage.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the results were close despite the quantitative difference between them.

Table (15): Objectivity

Type of media outlet		Objectivity						Total	Grand total
		Objective		Non-objective		Other			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	532	80%	105	16%	24	4%	661	19%
	Addustour	524	76%	137	20%	33	5%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	348	97%	10	3%	0	0%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	212	97%	6	3%	0	0%	218	6%
	Total	1616	84%	258	13%	57	3%	1931	57%
Online media	Jo 24	359	72%	105	21%	34	7%	498	15%
	Khaberni	333	93%	24	7%	3	1%	360	11%
	Ammonnews	407	88%	38	8%	15	3%	460	13%
	Ainnews	125	75%	38	23%	4	2%	167	5%
	Total	1224	82%	205	14%	56	4%	1485	43%
Total		2840	83%	463	14%	113	3%	3416	100%

Identification of Body of Accountability

The identification of the body of accountability responsible for protecting the right in the violation and considering its opinion is important, because, first, it is an indication of the fulfillment of a basic condition of professionalism, namely providing comprehensive coverage of the incident and conveying the viewpoints of the various concerned parties. Second, it fulfills one of the roles played by the media, namely the creation of legal and rights related awareness, as it informs the public of the body that could be referred to in the event of any violation.

The results of the monitoring showed that 65% of media items covering violations by both types of media outlets included identification of the body of accountability and consideration of its opinion. Meanwhile, 10% of media items did not identify the body of accountability and 26% of media items identified the body of accountability but did not include consideration of its opinion. This is shown in Table number (16).

In general, media outlets were similar in terms of trends of dealing with bodies of accountability in their coverage. The percentage of printed media items that disregarded the identification of the body of accountability was 9%, which compared to 11% for the online media items. However, 65% of items in the printed media and 64% of items in the online media included identification of the body of accountability and consideration of its opinion. Moreover, 26% of items in the printed media and only 25% of items in the online media included identification of the body of accountability but not consideration of its opinion.

The detailed analysis of the media outlets' performance showed major disproportion in handling the issue of bodies of accountability. The percentage of coverage that included reference to the body of accountability, as well as consideration of its opinion, registered 82% in Al Ghad and 75% in Al Sabeel. This was followed at a major degree of difference by Addustour and Al Rai with 60% and 58% respectively. Many examples of this degree of disproportion could also be noted in other categories, whether in the printed media or in the online media.

The results also showed that this disproportion is not related to the type of media outlet. In Al Rai, 18% of items of its total coverage did not make reference to the body of accountability, followed by Al Sabeel with 6%. Meanwhile, Ammonnews ranked the highest in this regard among both printed and online media, registering 25%, and Khaberni ranked second among the online media with 8%.

In the same category, Al Sabeel and Addustour of the printed media are closely similar to Khaberni and Ainnews of the online media. Al Sabeel and Addustour did not make reference to the body of accountability in 6% and 5% respectively of their coverage, while Khaberni and Ainnews did not make reference in 8% and 7% respectively of their coverage. It was noted that Al Ghad had the lowest ranking among the printed media with one item, while Jo 24 had the lowest among the online media with 2%.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that the 2014 study showed that 44% of media items in both the printed media and the online media included identification of the body of accountability and consideration of its opinion. Meanwhile, 38% of media items did not identify the body of accountability and 18% of the items did identify the body of accountability but did not consider its opinion. As for this 2015 study, the percentage of media items that included identification of the body of accountability and consideration of its opinion increased to approximately 65% of the total media items in both the printed and online media. Meanwhile, 10% of media items did not identify the body of accountability and 26% of items did identify it but did not consider its opinion.

Table (16): Body of Accountability

Type of media outlet		Body of accountability						Total	Grand total
		No		Identified but not considering opinion		Identifies and considered opinion			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	121	18%	154	23%	386	58%	661	19%
	Addustour	33	5%	244	35%	417	60%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	1	0%	62	17%	295	82%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	14	6%	41	19%	163	75%	218	6%
	Total	169	9%	501	26%	1261	65%	1931	57%
Online media	Jo 24	8	2%	171	34%	319	64%	498	15%
	Khaberni	30	8%	47	13%	283	79%	360	11%
	Ammonnews	115	25%	128	28%	217	47%	460	13%
	Ainnews	11	7%	27	16%	129	77%	167	5%
	Total	164	11%	373	25%	948	64%	1485	43%
Total		333	10%	874	26%	2209	65%	3416	100%

Reference to Legal Instruments:

Media items' inclusion of reference to laws and regulations relevant to the news story comes within the context of raising legal and rights related awareness among the public and informing the people of the limits at which the authority and individuals must stop, which would help people understand ongoing violations of said limits.

The results of the monitoring showed slight improvement, albeit very low still, in the media outlets' inclusion of reference to legal instruments in their reports about human rights. The percentage of media items that did not include reference to legal instruments reached 72% of the total coverage by both printed and online media. This means that the items that included such reference registered 28%, as shown in Table number (17).

Both types of media outlets showed closely similar trends towards referencing legal instruments related to violations. Out of the printed media's total coverage, 73% did not include this reference, and in the online media's coverage, 70% did not include the reference.

During the monitoring process, it was noted that both types of media outlets tended mostly to be brief when mentioning the law or legislation, compared with coverages that address issues of laws and legislation. The results show the closely similar performance of both the printed and online media with regard to the percentage of items that did not include reference to legal instruments, although the online media was slightly more so. A total of 443 media items, or 30% of the total online media's coverage and 521 media items or 27% of the total printed media's coverage did include reference to legal instruments.

The figures also show major similarity among the individual media outlets with regard to referencing legal instruments, and no discrepancy of significance was noted.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that, in the 2014 study, 94% of media items in both the printed and online media did not include reference to legal instruments, which in turn means that the percentage of items that did include such reference was not more than 6%. As for this 2015 study, the percentage of media items that did not include reference to legal instruments reached 72% of total coverage by both types of media, which also means that 28% of the items did include such reference.

Table (17): Reference to Legal Instruments

Type of media outlet		Reference to legal instruments				Total	Grand total
		yes		No			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	268	41%	393	59%	661	19%
	Addustour	217	31%	477	69%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	21	6%	337	94%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	15	7%	203	93%	218	6%
	Total	521	27%	1410	73%	1931	57%
Online media	Jo 24	108	22%	390	78%	498	15%
	Khaberni	32	9%	328	91%	360	11%
	Ammonnews	226	49%	234	51%	460	13%
	Ainnews	77	46%	90	54%	167	5%
	Total	443	30%	1042	70%	1485	43%
Total		964	28%	2452	72%	3416	100%

Coverage Trends:

A total of 1741 media items, or 51% of the total media coverage, covered violations in a negative manner, compared with a total of 1131 items or 33% that covered violations in a positive manner. Meanwhile, the neutral trend of coverage registered the lowest, i.e. 16% of the total media coverage, as shown in Table number (18).

The printed media and the online media shared a tendency to adopt the negative trend of coverage. A total of 924 items in the printed media provided negative coverage, or 48% of total printed coverage, while 817 items in the online media included a positive trend, or 55% of total online coverage.

The two types of media also shared similar percentages of the positive trend of coverage, registering 715 items or 37% in the printed media and 416 items of 28% in the online media.

They also shared similar percentages of the neutral trend of coverage, registering 292 items or 15% in the printed media and 252 items or 17% in the online media.

Furthermore, both Al Rai and Addustour found balance between the negative and positive trends. In Al Rai, the negative trend registered 40% and the positive trend registered 42%, while in Addustour, the negative trend registered 47% and the positive registered 41%.

Al Ghad, however, leaned more towards the negative trend of coverage, registering 54% of its total coverage, while the positive trend registered 27%. Al Sabeel also leaned more towards the negative coverage, registering 64%, whiel its positive coverage registered 27%.

As for the online media, the situation was noted to be different with the exception of Ainnews, which found balance between its negative and positive coverage, registering 40% and 41% respectively. The other three online media outlets were found to be leaning more towards the negative trend of coverage.

In general, all printed and online media were found to be leaning more towards the negative trend of coverage.

When drawing a comparison with the monitoring of the Jordanian media's interests and concerns in 2014 in this category, it was noted that, in 2014, the majority of media coverage of violations was divided between the positive and the neutral trends of coverage, registering 51% and 48% respectively. In this 2015 study, the majority of media coverage of violations was noted to be divided between the negative and the positive trends of coverage, registering 50% and 33% respectively.

Table (18): Coverage Trends

Type of media outlet		Coverage trends						Total	Grand total
		Negative		Positive		Neutral			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	265	40%	275	42%	121	18%	661	19%
	Addustour	325	47%	283	41%	86	12%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	194	54%	98	27%	66	18%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	140	64%	59	27%	19	9%	218	6%
	Total	924	48%	715	37%	292	15%	1931	56%
Online media	Jo 24	284	57%	142	29%	72	14%	498	14%
	Khaberni	224	62%	83	23%	53	15%	360	10%
	Ammonnews	243	53%	122	27%	95	21%	460	13%
	Ainnews	66	29%	69	30%	95	41%	230	7%
	Total	817	53%	416	27%	315	20%	1548	44%
Total		1741	50%	1131	33%	607	17%	3479	100%

Was Data Journalism used in the monitored media item (tables, statistics)?

Data journalism was recently introduced to the Jordanian media outlets. Although both the printed media and the online media shared similarly low usage of data journalism - 3223 media items or 94% of the total monitored did not use data journalism, while 193 items or 6% of the total monitored did use data journalism in the form of tables, statistics and infographs - the shown percentage was found to be good progress in the media's performance and could be built on through development tools for journalists.

The printed media showed supremacy in the use of data journalism when compared with the online media.

Al Rai ranked the highest among all monitored media outlets in terms of using data journalism, which was evident in 119 items or 18% of its total coverage. Meanwhile, Ammonnews ranked the lowest among all the media outlets, using data journalism in 4 items or 1% of its coverage.

Following Al Rai, which ranked the highest with 18%, Al Ghad came second with 4%, followed by Addustour and Al Sabeel with 2% each of their total coverage.

As for the online media, Ainnews ranked the highest in the use of data journalism, registering 5%, followed by Khaberni with 4%, Jo 24 with 2%, and finally Ammonnews with 1%.

Table (19): Data Journalism

Type of media outlet		Data journalism				Total	Grand total
		yes		No			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Printed media	Al Rai	119	18%	542	82%	661	19%
	Addustour	15	2%	679	98%	694	20%
	Al Ghad	16	4%	342	96%	358	10%
	Al Sabeel	4	2%	214	98%	218	6%
	Total	154	8%	1777	92%	1931	57%
Online media	Jo 24	10	2%	488	98%	498	15%
	Khaberni	16	4%	344	96%	360	11%
	Ammonnews	4	1%	456	99%	460	13%
	Ainnews	9	5%	158	95%	167	5%
	Total	39	3%	1446	97%	1485	43%
Total		193	6%	3223	94%	3416	100%

Conclusion:

First: Content Characteristics:

1. The results of the study showed a clear rise in the level of interest of the Jordanian printed and online media in covering human rights violations, registering an increase of 45% when compared with the previous study of 2014.
2. The number of media items published by the monitored media outlets that included explicit reference to violations totaled 3416 items within a period of 31 days, at a daily publishing rate of 110 items. The printed media outnumbered the electronic media in this regard, contributing 57% of the total coverage of violations, at a daily publishing rate of 62 items, compared to 43% by the electronic media, which published a daily rate of 48 items.
3. The issue of access to public services, which included the sub-categories of education, health, clean water, public transportation, municipality services, residence, and food, dominated the

top of the list of issues of interest for the printed media, registering 42% of their total coverage of violations. Coverage was focused on the sub-category of education, with 25% of their coverage of this issue.

4. The online media was also first and foremost interested in the issue of access to public services, which included rights related to education, health, food, municipality services, and others, covering 32% of their total coverage of human rights violations. Coverage was focused on one sub-category, namely education, registering 24% of their total coverage of this issue.

Moreover, the issues of minority groups and press freedom received the least attention in the media in general. Coverage of the former issue registered nearly 1% and of the latter 2% of the total coverage of violations. The performance of the printed and online media was congruent on this issue, in terms of their coverage of each issue.

Additionally, the results showed that the printed and online media shared a low level of interest in the sub-categories of residence, public transportation, and clean water. Both types of media allocated 4% of their total coverage of violations to the issue of access to public services.

5. The media in general and the online media in particular tended to expand their coverage of crime and violence. The results of the monitoring on several subjects showed that coverage was focused on sub-categories that included news of violence. This was evident in the issue of the judiciary and justice, where two of its sub-categories, namely crime and life and independent judiciary, both of which related to crime news, dominated 71% of media items covering the issue, compared with 2% covering the sub-category of "violating conditions of arrest and detention."

With regard to women and gender issues, the sub-category of "violence against women" received 28% of the media coverage of this issue, compared with 1% for the sub-category of "women and sport."

With regard to press freedom, the sub-category of "freedom of expression" received 23% of the media coverage of this issue, compared with 1% for the sub-category of "cultural and social restrictions on freedom of press."

With regard to vulnerable groups, the printed media dedicated a total of 52% of its coverage of violations to the sub-category of victims of diseases and accidents, and the online media dedicated 56% of its coverage to the same issue.

According to the results, the online media demonstrated larger tendency than the printed media to cover news of crimes. On women and gender issues, the online media dedicated 44% of its coverage on this issue to the sub-category of violence against women, compared with 17% in the printed media's coverage.

On the judiciary and justice, the printed media dedicated 74% of its coverage to the sub-category of crime and life and to the sub-category of independent judiciary, compared with 69% in the online media's coverage.

On press freedom, the online media dedicated 24% of its coverage on this issue to the sub-category of freedom of expression, compared with 22% in the printed media's coverage.

On vulnerable groups, the online media dedicated 56% of its coverage to the sub-category of victims of diseases and accidents, compared with 52% in the printed media's coverage.

6. As for the coverage's geographical identity, the results showed the printed media's tendency to cover violations on the national level and on the capital city governorate level, registering 67% of its media coverage, compared with 31% of violations' coverage in the remaining governorates. Meanwhile, the coverage of violations on the Arab and international levels decreased to 1% for each.

Additionally, it was noted that the printed media and online media primarily shared interest in news of national affairs as opposed to news of the governorates. The printed media dedicated 37% and the online media dedicated 35% of their coverage to such issues.

Another common issue between the printed media and the online media was the fact that their coverage of the capital city governorate ranked second among their coverage, registering 36% for online media and 27% for printed media of each's total coverage.

These results show the importance of developing the media outlets' performance in handling and covering human rights issues in the governorates, whether by building the media's capability to access these societies or by developing the capacity of local journalists in the governorates.

7. Both types of media outlets had the tendency to use news items, i.e. news reports and articles, as a format for covering human rights violations, as opposed to op-eds. The printed media included 94% in news items, compared with 6% in op-eds, and the online media also included 94% in news items, compared with 6% in op-eds. This indicates the low level of interest on the part of writers and analysts in human rights violations.
8. Although the media in general dedicates only 6% of total coverage to data journalism, it is still a positive indicator and shows the beginning of transformation in the Jordanian journalists' tools, as well as change in the professional culture inside the news rooms, given that data journalism is still very new to the Jordanian media outlets.

Second: Rules of Professionalism:

The results highlighted the continuation of some imbalances in the professional performance of media outlets regarding the coverage of human rights violations and the recession of other imbalances. This is shown in the following:

1. The results of the study showed limited decrease in the level of prejudice in the majority of media coverage. Generally speaking, 48% of media items monitored in the media outlets included one of the prejudice indicators. The results showed that the online media leaned towards impartiality more than the printed media. The percentage of items that relied on one source of information reached 57% in the online media, compared with 41% in the printed media, while the percentage of items that used a biased choice of wording reached 6% in the online media, compared with 5% in the printed media.
2. According to the results, the performance of both the printed media and the online media was nearly congruent in terms of objectivity and differentiating between a news item and an op-ed, registering 84% and 82% respectively.
3. The results showed similarity between the printed media and the online media in terms of identifying and considering the opinion of the body of accountability related to the violated right being covered in the media item. The printed media registered 65% in this regard, compared with 64% in the online media. The same was applicable to the issue of disregarding the identification of the body of accountability, registering 9% of items in the printed media and 11% of items in the online media. This was also the case in relation to identifying the body of accountability but not considering its opinion, registering 25% of items in the online media and 26% of items in the printed media.
4. The results of the monitoring showed clear improvement in professional performance in the percentage of media items that included reference to legal instruments related to the violated right being covered in the item. This is registered 28% of total media coverage. The printed media and the online media were closely similar in performance in this regard, with a slight difference in favor of the online media, registering 30% in the online media, but not exceeding 27% in the printed media. When drawing a comparison with the 2014 study, it was noted that, in 2014, around 94% of total coverage by both types of media outlets did not include reference to legal instruments. This means that the media coverage that did include this reference did not exceed 6%.
5. The majority of media coverage of violations was divided between negative coverage and positive coverage. According to the figures, this was shared by both the printed media and the online media. The percentage of media items that covered violations in a negative manner registered 48% in the printed media and 55% in the online media. Meanwhile, the printed media leaned towards positive coverage more than the online media, registering 37% and 28% respectively out of the total coverage by each. The two types of media were somewhat congruent in terms of the percentage of neutral coverage of violations, registering 17% for the online media and 15% for the printed media.
6. The results of the study showed average improvement in the professional performance of the Jordanian media outlets in their coverage of human rights issues compared with the previous study. The most significant aspect of this improvement was shown in the quantitative level of interest, which increased by 45%. There was clear improvement in several professional standards, but the professional performance continued to be weak in other standards. This was shown through the aforementioned results in relation to impartiality indicators, the

identification of the body of accountability, the reference to legal instruments related to the item. In general, the results indicate that the professional performance of the printed media is better than that of the online media in more than one standard and indicator.

Recommendations:

1. Build journalists' professional capabilities in the area of covering human rights in general. This will affect the quality of media content, particularly in the online media, whose results showed tendency towards sensationalism at the expense of basic issues in society.
2. Continue to build journalists capabilities in the field of data journalism in order to enable them to use its tools in monitoring and investigating human rights violations.
3. Give attention to journalists in the governorates and in vulnerable regions through training and capacity building, particularly in the area of human rights journalism.
4. Need to expand the level of interest in vulnerable groups in society, namely children, people with disabilities, and the residents of remote and rural areas.
5. Develop the capabilities of media workers regarding the profession's rules and ethics, particularly in relation to impartiality indicators, and train them on producing media content that relies on multiples sources of information and a balance between sources representing all parties involved in the story fairly.
6. Part of the media coverage of human rights violations is based on building a legal and human rights culture among the public and the recipients. Therefore, the media outlets need to take into consideration the importance that media items include reference to legal instruments related to the violated right being covered, as well as identification and consideration of the opinion of the body of accountability affiliated with the violated right.
7. The massive need to enable journalists to use digital journalism and its many applications in their media work through training and capacity building.

Jordan Media Institute

About this study:

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