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The American University in Cairo
School of Global Affairs and Public Policy

The Coverage of Children's Issues in Egyptian Newspapers

A Thesis Submitted to

The Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts

By Eman Mohamed Serag

Under the supervision of Dr. Naila Hamdy

May 2015

The American University in Cairo

School of Global Affairs and Public Policy

The Coverage of Children issues in Egyptian Newspapers

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DEDICATED TO:

My Parents
Mohamed Serag & Ashgan El Khadrawy

Thank you for everything
You taught me critical thinking, self-respect and tolerance.
You are always motivating me to be a better person. I will always owe you the success I
have reached and will reach in my life. I wish I could raise my children the way you raised
my siblings and me.

Omar Tarek & Karma Tarek
I love you endlessly

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Abstract

This research is about analyzing a sample of the Egyptian newspaper's coverage on issues related to children in order to determine the dominant subjects, images, and sources used to cover news/articles about or related to children. The purpose of the content analysis research is to give advocates a thorough grounding in the way children's issues are being portrayed in the news. It is important to understand the current representation of the issues related to children in the Egyptian newspapers, to enhance childhood coverage in the future. Frames used in presenting news/articles and images used in portraying children, were discussed by applying the framing theory. Media hype concept was investigated as well in relation to the type and frequency of the news presenting children's issues. In order to find out, the researcher examined three composite weeks of news coverage on children in four Egyptian major newspapers. The "victim frame" was most likely dominating both the independent and the governmental newspapers with 56% from the total news covered about children. Results also show that children's social issues and problems received minimal coverage, as the percentage of portraying children as endangered was 13.4% from the total news/articles covered about children. Also, the distribution of news/articles according to the examined months assures that there is a relation between the type of news covered and hyping news.

1 Chapter 1: Introduction

The press is considered to be the “necessary representative” of people. It is the society “fourth state” of the government (Elliot, 1986). The press is obliged to give a “representative picture” of the various constituent groups that shape society (Elliot,1986). Children need to be protected as they are defenseless and powerless; they need their voices to be heard; and they need their problems to be solved. The role of both the journalists and the press is to impose a real coverage, a real framing and practical solutions regarding children’s issues and topics.

The press should exert all efforts concerning the coverage of children’s issues and problems. Furthermore, a nation’s press should report cases on children, which not only frame the negative but also portray reality and encourage society to take positive reactions (Elliot, 1986).

So a true representation of children’s needs and problems is vital to enhance their lives. Representation, which is quite useful in different contexts, has been used to evaluate the representativeness of the content of the media concerning the coverage of children’s issues in the Egyptian newspapers. Also assessing frames and types of news which are either dominant or ignored. With this research media advocates, could be aware to enhance the coverage on children’s issues and prioritize topics that are affecting and hindering children’s development and their welfare in society.

1.1 The Emergence Of Children Right’s Conventions

International Human rights formally began in the late-1940s adopted by the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (Bratvold, 1996); a comprehensive document outlining the absolute rights that all people are born equal. Since

the UDHR's establishment in 1948, the development of the international law of human rights has been a steady process in order to support and protect the rights of human beings in the world. Human rights conventions, protocols, and resolutions help achieving a progress in the economic, social, cultural, political, and civil rights of human beings (Bratvold, 1996). The importance of these international documents have universally given each and every human being his or her basic rights as spelled out by various agreements assigned by different countries around the world.

Children, as well, need this kind of focus by the international community, because they are more vulnerable than adults and the need of a special treaty to protect children is an essential issue. Some societies have denied children both legal and social rights. Whereas, others have placed them under the protective custody of their parents or , because there was no legal document voicing their rights and protecting them from external factors that could threaten their lives and development.

Historically, the rights and status of children depended solely on the laws and customs in which they lived in; children were not recognized as independent social group with any real "status" of their own (Women's Rights & Children's Rights, 1996). The responsibility towards their welfare began and ended with the child's family with no monitoring from the government. For children, there was no international protocols that were recognized on legal basis for establishing or protecting their rights.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 20, 1989 and it was opened for ratification in 1990. The UN Convention paved the way for children's rights landscaping in 187 countries after ratifying it (Rodham, 1973). In the UN convention a wide range of rights have been

declared for children including the basic human right to life, health services, education and a reasonable standard of living (Holt, 1975; Farson, 1977; Franklin, 1986) .

The Child Convention obligates governments who signed the convention to ensure that children would grow up and develop in a safe environment; with access to a high quality of education, healthcare, and acceptable living standard. Egypt was one of the courtiers that signed the convention in 1991, twenty four years ago. By signing the UNCRC, governments agree to protect children from discrimination, sexual and commercial exploitation, violence, and to take particular care of orphans and young refugees (Liira, 2012).

1.2 Establishing The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood

Egypt established the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) as the highest national authority entrusted with policymaking, planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating of activities in the areas of the protection and development of children, as well as those of safe motherhood. In 1990, Egypt established an organization entrusted with the mission and was assigned to bring together all governmental and non-governmental parties together around shared objectives, and commitments to children (NCCM, 2000).

The NCCM is a reflection of the priority accorded to the protection and development of children at the highest level in the country. In addition to the leadership of government agencies concerned with childhood and motherhood, membership of the NCCM includes representatives of NGOs active in the field of childhood and motherhood as well as experts and professionals in their personal capacity. The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood has played a role in policy making, monitoring and

coordinating actions in the best interests of children on both national and local levels (NCCM, 2000). Its role and influence have grown with the increasingly broad recognition that Egypt's children, all those from birth to the age of eighteen as stipulated under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, are its most valuable human resource for the 21st century.

A monitoring mechanism required reviewing the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention on the Rights of the Child requires that each Member State review its national legislation after ratification and ensure that laws are brought into conformity with the spirit and the articles of the Convention. In 1996, Egypt's National Assembly (Parliament) passed the Law of the Child (NCCM, 2000). This Law unified all legal provisions for the protection and development of children in Egypt. The Law of the Child takes an integrated approach to childhood's issues and their provisions sought to ensure conformity with both the spirit and the articles of the CRC.

1.3 Children's Rights Convention; Policies and Practices

The CRC agreement, for the first time in an international convention, declared that children are citizens with certain definable rights. These rights consist of particular protections (Nightingale and Wurf, 1993). The convention not only goes beyond the idea of condemning the abuse and killing of children, but also includes the rights for those under the age of eighteen to survive and to develop (Franklin, 1995). UNCR does not just articulate policies and protocols of claiming children's right, it is more about implementing these rights in the real world. Through such implementation the UNCR raises societal awareness to the vital role of building effective monitoring mechanisms into the convention

(CRC, Article 43). Children must be respected and protected, not only physically, but also mentally, emotionally, cognitively, socially and culturally (Franklin, 1995).

On the other hand, a new vision has been put by the UN convention for children. This vision conveys a message that children are neither the property of their parents nor the helpless objects of charity; they are rather human beings and the subject of their own rights (Bratvold, 1996). The convention firmly sets the focus on the whole child. It offers a new vision of the child as a strong, competent individual and as a member of a family and community, with rights and responsibilities appropriate to his or her age and stage of development.

1.4 The CRC articulating media rights

The CRC emphasizes a child's freedom of expression and declares that children should express their opinions freely in matters that affect their lives. This process should be free from any invasion of privacy that could put them at risk or threaten their lives. The national commissions along with non-governmental organizations have been established in a number of countries to monitor children's rights (Franklin, 1995). It gave the media a responsible role in encouraging free public discussion on the rights of children in order to promote children's coverage. Moreover, it states the role of the media in disseminating materials that are of social and cultural benefits to children. The national commissions and non-governmental organizations abide by certain guidelines to protect children from harmful information and material that could endanger their lives or put their reputation at risk in the future.

The convention articles establish certain rights for children that could be violated by irresponsible media practices. In particular, UNCRC Article 17 states that the media are responsible for promoting the welfare of the child. Violation of children's rights includes

insensitive reporting and misrepresentation, or denial of space for their opinions on various issues (UNICEF, Dublin Institute, 2007).

1.5 The Arab Council for Childhood and Development Media professionalism

The Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD), which was established by Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz in 1987, is an Arab nongovernmental development organization that has a legal entity and operating in the field of childhood. ACCD is an organization that works in the field of child rights in the Arab world. It is a reference for institutions, individuals and families to rise up with the Arab child and inspire him, or her, to participate in the development of his / her society. Through cooperation and effective partnership with governmental, non-governmental, regional and international organizations, ACCD promotes the children's rights in development, protection, participation and integration, within the context of both family and society.

Moreover, it provides data related to the Arab children's rights, in order to activate the Arab public opinion to support these rights in cooperation and coordination with the media and other development institutions to adopt policies promoting children's rights and facilitating them (ACCD,2015).

This council which is organized by the Arab Council for Childhood and Development, and with the support of the Arab Gulf development "AGFUND" program, and the presence of more than 25 experts from various child rights and media fields, is concerned with establishing guidelines, principles and standards of professional and ethical treatment in the Arab media. It is also focusing on the issues of children's rights and development and the role media should play in serving children.

The General Secretary of ACCD, Dr. Hassan El Belawy states that the developmental media is supposed to achieve the highest level of performance and

efficiency regarding children's rights issues and should monitor best practices on the coverage of children's issues (ACCD, 2015). It also should monitor the violations in the treatment of issues concerning children's rights in the media.

The chairman of Women, Family and Childhood department in the Arab League claims that there should be a focus on the Arab children's issues. She discussed the need of issuing guidelines, principles and standards of professional and ethical treatment in the media to such issues. She also argued that encouraging the media to have an active and influential role in promoting and improving the rights of the Arab children is of crucial importance. As Professor Abdul Latif Al Dawahy, Information Manager of the Arabian Gulf Development "AGFUND" program, explains that childhood has often been marginalized, he encourages working on the creation of a professional way in discussing children in the media

Likewise Professor Dr. Adel Abdul Ghaffar, Media Professor at Cairo University, brings up the topic of the media violation of children's rights. He considers it as a general phenomenon in most of the Arab countries, because of the unawareness of the rules that guide the media for the benefit of children's rights. He wants to ensure that children's rights are not violated. The manual that is supposed to be issued will include indicators for violations of media in six key-issues of children's rights: the rights of the child in the new media, rights in advertising, rights through news coverage, rights in portraying children's image in the media, rights to participate in media content, and the rights of gifted or children with special needs.

1.6 The Responsibility of the press

The issue of press obligation is a practical one. It is the society's need to know and the press's abilities to inform. Unfortunately, journalists tend to publish only the news

which seems “newsworthy” to them, even if this may cause damage. Such strategy is to engage more readers or audience and attract their attention (Elliot, 1986). Elliot argues that sometimes media’s specialists disseminate information that “sells” or attracts an audience for commercial advantage (Elliot, 1986).

News media have obligations to provide information causing no harm to anybody. Information should be provided about a certain incident, but by preventing irreparable harm to the victim especially if it is related to a child (Elliot,1986). The question remains on how should we expect journalists to responsibly report on children’s issues? To answer this question we have to consider the issue of “accountability”. It is the society, which should call journalists and hold them accountable for their performance on the responsibilities given them. With this massive responsibility, a journalist should abide by the rule of only sharing accurate information and to prevent misleading information (Elliot, 1986).

Accountability towards children’s issues should be defined through a proper code of manner and ethics in reporting a child’s struggles. The journalist should be responsible for the content of issues reported about children as a moral duty (Elliot,1986). The general practical ground of the notion of responsibility is to act sensibly towards children’s issues and problems.

1.7 Children’s Rights To News Coverage

Media professionals are well placed to keep children’s rights on the news agenda. Their aim is to protect these rights, and challenge those who fail to meet their commitments to children’s issues (Dennis & Pease, 1996). News coverage can have a strong influence on how the public and policy makers interpret and respond to social issues such as street children, early children’s marriage and children labor. So to advocate effective policies that will improve childhood welfare, journalists, who are concerned with children’s issues,

must be able to articulate a clear message that resonates with the audience in order to make a change in the lives of children they are reporting on. Journalists, while reporting on children's cases, should understand how to report on cases and issues regarding the wellbeing of the children and how a certain issue is being framed in the news. Also, journalists while reporting on children's cases and issues should know which parts of the story could be debated (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Some parts of a certain discussion are being emphasized and others are being neglected. The story, then, is constructed from the angle of the journalist's point of view.

It is essential for the news media to cover the entire range of concerns that impact the future of children. The public should gain such needed information to evaluate the important public policy issues facing children (Dennis & Pease, 1996). There is no doubt that crime and violence are serious issues facing children, but they are not the only problems. This research underscores the need for greater scale and balance in the news media's coverage of children's related issues. It intends to effectively inform the public on all the important issues relating to children in society. Therefore, attention to such issues of media literacy among children must be raised. The media need to rethink their approach to the coverage of children and avoid bias (Franklin, 1995). Journalists and media organizations should strive to maintain the highest standards of ethical conduct in reporting children's issues because of their – the children's – vulnerability.

1.8 Children News Framing

The press main responsibility is to inform people and policy makers to navigate the problem. It also might create sufficient public stimulation to encourage the government to take actions towards children's issues. Reporting problem gives the audience a chance to think about the condition and possible solutions.

The image of the child in newspapers reflects how society looks at children's issues and gives an indication of how their future would be. Covering stories about children indicate how much the child is important to society and to how extent he /she is protected (Franklin, 1995). Journalism discovers the success and failure of the country in improving the reality and the circumstances of the child. It reveals the daily practices a child faces. Issues covered by newspapers not only reflect such image of the child in a newspaper, but also reflect the society he /she lives in.

The image of the child still has some drawbacks and limitations as news organizations deal with the child as an object not a subject (Franklin, 1995). That is why studying the image of the child is important. There is a relation to how news organizations portray the image of the child with the relation to the image of reality. Children in developing countries could be suffering from many circumstances hindering his/her development.

1.9 Problems faced by children in Egypt:

Nevertheless, the reality of many children all over the world is far from reflecting the rights, which originally are legalized in the CRC convention.

In Egypt the total population, in 2013 is 82,629, and the total number of children age range from 0-17 is 31,498 which is 36.7% of the total population (UNICEF, 2014).

Violence against children

The problem of child abuse still has a very strong presence in Egypt. It exists in different forms. Whether it is psychological, physical, or sexual, it causes severe trauma to children. Surveys demonstrate that the use of physical punishment in schools may compromise the already very fragile learning process and, in many cases, drive children out

of school. In a study on physical punishment in disadvantaged communities, 81% of children declared, they were beaten at home and 92% were beaten at school (UNICEF Egypt, 2007).

Child labor

Concerning child labor, it is estimated that between 7% to 21% and children between the ages of 6-14 are working (boys more than girls), 81% of working children are located in rural areas. For working children aged 10-14, 53% work in agriculture and 28% work in construction, which are considered dangerous occupations (UNICEF, Egypt 2007). The consequences that it can have on their health: respiratory problems and increase of chronic illnesses.

Street children

The exact number of children living in the streets is unknown. UNICEF estimates the number to be tens of thousands of children (UNICEF, 2007). Although enormous efforts for improving the coordination of services for endangered children are taking place, the establishment of Child Protection Committees in different governorates has been limited. In addition, children's courts, social workers and police units are not yet fully operational as defined by the Child Law (UNICEF, 2007).

Children marriage

Around 17% of women between 20 and 24 admit getting married before the age of 18. Since 2008, the minimum age required to marry by the Personal Status Code is 18 years old, for females as well as for males. This improvement reduces the frequency of children marriages (UNICEF, 2005).

Female Genital Mutilation

The prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) reaches 91% in the age group 15-49 and 74% for girls aged 15-17 years. This harmful practice is widely supported by communities, particularly in rural areas (UNICEF, Egypt, 2009).

1.10 Statement of the problem

The poor coverage of problems related to children's issues in the Egyptian newspapers is among the social problems facing Egyptian children. The coverage is inadequate and inappropriate in addressing the image of the child in society. Marginalizing and ignoring such important issues related to children in the Egyptian newspapers are one of the reasons behind the spread of such problems.

Since children's coverage is considered a less priority issue in the agenda of Egyptian newspapers, inadequate and unaccredited information and knowledge about treating and covering news about children are not available. Covering stories about children in newspapers is seen as an unfavored and unimportant topic that may only occur when a disaster happen.

On the other hand, newspapers are considered an influential entity that reflect and discuss social problems and are able to spread information and knowledge about the different topics concerning the development of children. Yet, newspapers are unable to deal and cope with issues related to the children's social problems.

Newspapers had several experiences in presenting children as being victims in society. There is no definite system or strategy to present children in newspaper.

This study is mainly concerned with examining the frames Egyptian newspapers use in covering children's issues. This is in order to explore what types of news and frames are covered in the Egyptian newspapers.

At the same time, the study describes the sources used by the journalists to cover the news and what recommendations do they propose in delivering the news.

1.11 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to analyze the coverage of children's issues in the print media and to find out the way of the information flow. It also aims at contributing to the field of child and media with special reference to:

- Defining the children's issues which are frequently published in the newspapers.
- Finding out the "priority given issues on children" for each newspaper.
- Presenting a type of news disregarded in the Egyptian newspapers.
- Highlighting the dominant frame used in covering children's issues in the daily newspapers.
- Observing the professionalism structure of the articles.
- Analyzing the frequency of covering children's topics in newspapers.

2 Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1.1 Children in coverage

Newspapers have long treated children's activities and problems as a source of news. Since the 19th century, newspapers have seen children as an audience this evident through their treatment of children's parties, games and other activities. On the other hand, newspapers reported on the suffering of children in the years after the industrial revolution: urban factories and slums (Dennis & Pease 1996). Images of children have long been part of the iconography of war. For example, ABC news featured interviews with children in war-torn Bosnia. In addition to ABC news, the New York Times reported on children's crayons drawings illustrating the fear of Rwanda's war horror (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Children are frequently portrayed in the political coverage in dramatic ways in recent times for evoking sympathy from audience and readers. Children are often dramatized on TV, newspapers and commercials they are considered to be objects rather than subjects of communication (Dennis & Pease 1996).

2.1.2 Portrayal of children in newspapers

Several conferences and seminars in various universities, foundations and industrial establishments are frequently held to discuss methods enhancing the coverage of children in media. The French historian Philippe Aries argues that childhood as a state of mind and identity zone is an "invention" of modern world; discussing adult perceptions of the child and how children themselves experience childhood" (Dennis & Pease 1996). It is a matter of realization that a high priority of attention should be given to children in modern media. And this is because the media is playing a vital role in transferring the image of the child in society.

The International Federation of Journalists described the media's portrayal of children as a myth (UNICEF, 2007). It claimed that the coverage of children's issues is sensational, and lacking the diversity of selection with little or no analysis or follow-up while reporting on issues facing children as outlined in the UNCRC. For example, in developing countries, children living in poverty and victims of war lose their individuality, humanity and confidentiality where they are often portrayed as helpless sufferers, unable to act, think or speak for themselves. Furthermore, when children are featured in the news, they are often portrayed as stereotypes, such as starving children in Africa or 'irresponsible teenagers' (UNICEF, 2007). Also, child abuse and crime stories tend to dominate the news while often ignoring issues of children's rights; the right to play, to recreate and to practice sports. Children are often not regarded as newsworthy (UNICEF, 2007). It is a matter of unbalanced treatment and coverage of children's issues. There is a dominant impression taken on children whether they are victims or as 'trouble-makers'. The way media represents, or even ignores, children can influence decision and policy making, and how society regards them. The media sometimes frames children as passive 'silent victims' (UNICEF, 2007). Here, the media could have a role by providing children and young people with opportunities to speak for themselves, about their hopes, fears and achievements. Media professionals could also have a role in cultivating and mobilizing the public to believe that children deserve to be respected as individual human beings and not only seen as victims or irresponsible persons. Media professionals could be the catalyst for improving the violated images, rights and prospects of children.

2.1.3 Failures of the media research findings on framing children.

Stereotyping children has been identified by a number of studies in the UK. In November 2003, *Media Wise* took a snapshot of three British broadsheet and tabloid

Sunday papers. From a total of 32 items about children only two were positive. The 2004 survey conducted by MORI for Young People Now Magazine stated that media stereotyped, violated children's rights, and represented young people as problems. Of all the stories about children in the UK national and local papers during one week in 2004, a result of 71% negative, 14% positive and only 15% neutral items. In 48% of the stories about crime and violence, young people were depicted as the perpetrators. A total of 70% had boys as offenders and only 32% had boys as victims. While girls were offenders in only 10% of the stories and victims in 91%.

Research by *Glocal Youth*, accused the media of neglecting young people's civic rights. This study detected similar trends among mainstream media across Europe. Young people are usually seen as synonymous with problems, delinquency, violent suburbs, drugs and rave-parties. Sometimes these images appear in some documentaries both printed and audio-visual (UNICEF, 2007).

In 2003, the *Media Monitoring Project (MMP)* investigated the representation of children and children's rights in South African media. The *Empowering Children & Media (ECM)* includes a three-month monitoring period on news relating to children's rights. Research found that, children are under-represented in the news media. They are featured in only 6% of news items according to adult monitors. In addition, Children are often represented as victims; indeed more than 25% of the items portrayed children as victims. Children are portrayed most often in negative terms and in limited roles. Moreover, children are represented mostly in negative stories. Monitoring revealed that news stories in which children appeared were predominantly negative as one in every two stories features children in relation to negative topics such as crime, violence, abuse or disasters (UNICEF, 2007).

Portraying children as victims gives a limited and false impression of them. The media would argue that this bias comes from the fact that they focus more on the unusual. However, coverage of children is rarely conducted in journalism because journalists deal with adult themes in an adult world for an adult audience (UNICEF, 2007). It is unusual to see stories about how a new social or fiscal policy might affect children, unless they are about children's benefits or schooling, for instance. It is rare still to find newspapers soliciting comments from young people themselves about the issues of the moment. After all, they are not the primary market for most magazines and newspapers. Media professionals might not take children seriously, because their main target is the adult market. The difficulty is that children are consumers of mainstream media products, which are not created specifically for them; this rather ignores the equally important role of the media to present a fair image of society so that people are better able to understand what is going on around them.

2.1.4 Cases and the development of children journalism.

The concept of writing about children in the news is not a new phenomenon, but to establish a beat dedicated to children's issues is a recent development. Exploitation of children has been reported since the days of Joseph Pulitzer's New York World and reporters like Nellie Bly in the 1880s. One of the early incidents that were reported in 1873 is about a 10 year-old girl who was beaten and starved in New York; it was reported by a journalist called Jacob Riis (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Reporting this case led to taking the girl away from her guardians with the intervention of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The popularity of this incident resulted in child's welfare reforms and the creation of the New York society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

It is worth mentioning that one of the early journalist actions taken towards children's welfare development took place in 1879. When journalist Helen Campbell wrote a magazine series about the sufferings of women and children in New York slums, a body of work was expanded into a series of 21 articles in the New York tribune (Dennis & Pease, 1996). In relation to reporting on children's issues in the early 1900s, journalist Edwin Markham wrote about the dangerous consequences of children working in mills, coalmines and factories. Another journalist called John Spargo was concerned with another problem facing American children and threatening them as he reported on the massive numbers of underfed school children in the country (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

In the 1920s, Nellie Bly, a pioneer in investigative journalism, known for her daredevil and globe-circling acts at that time, drew the attention of the public to the difficulties facing children. She reported on abandoned, abused and missing children. Her reports were often published as front-page headlines in New York Evening Journal (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Furthermore, she became a crusading activist in her editorial-page columns for the adoption of the children of unwed mothers and got personally involved in their adoptions (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

Through the 1960s and 1970s individual journalists wrote about children's poverty, health and other issues, but it really wasn't until the 1980s that the concept of a beat focusing on children came to life. Reporters like the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch's* Martha Shirk, the Denver Posts' Carol Kreck, the New York Times' Carol Lawson, ABC News' Carole Simpson and Rebecca Chase, at the Wall Street Journal, launched children's beats in the 1980s (Dennis & Pease, 1996)

As much as children's beat is a way to cover children's issues, yet it is not the only way journalists have. Social service reporters are deeply involved with writing about the

problems of children and families. Other journalists take a special interest in children's issues as they cover separate beats, most notably Alex Kotlowitz at the wall street Journal (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Social and political columnists like the Washington Post's William Raspberry devote continuing attention to problems confronting families at risk. Other news organizations started serious journalism about children by launching specialized family and parenting columns, and magazines ranging from the New Yorker to Atlantic Monthly to Parenting (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

Children's beat didn't flourish until the 1990s. The Casey journalism center's survey of 62 newspapers and news services in 1993 showed that more than half newspaper agencies added children and family beats in a period of three years. Since that survey was completed, at least another half dozen newspapers have launched beats, teams or major projects to look at lives of American children welfare (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Newspapers changed the agenda of reporting on children. They included front-page projects documenting children's problems, full time beats and teams covering issues of families, violence, and other social concerns (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

A full campaign was launched in newspapers reporting. This kind of act have sparked and raised the enthusiasm of some journalists; feeling that they overstepped traditional journalistic boundaries by being objective. These journalists were seen as activists acting for the welfare of children and families as they are grounded in justice, accuracy and aggressive reporting, in order to make a change in society (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

The emergence of a children's beat, which could focus in different areas regarding the same topic, has become an important trend because it professionalizes the reporting topic with more traditional beats (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Furthermore, without assigning a

reporter to cover issues regarding children, it will be so difficult to start each story from scratch and to develop new sources. Children's beat has received more attention and has helped in drawing the attention of national policy-makers to examine social, economic and educational issues such as, the suffering of the American children including teen pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, dropping education levels and rising of violent crimes among youths (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

The growth and rise of interest in reporting on children and families represents a new definition about front-page news agenda. Celebrities became interested in children's and familial topics. For example, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton was interested in children's rights and protection. She raised questions such as whether Bill Clinton's presidential campaign made children's policy issues a priority or not. (Dennis & Pease, 1996) Also front-page project by the Detroit Free Press, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Sun-times and other publications have compiled a list of reporters on children's issues.

The Arisona Republic began a yearlong campaign in 1995 called "Saving Arizona's Children", and used its best reporters and generous amounts of front-page spaces in its campaign. In addition, an in-depth front page 10 part series features "Children of the Shadows", in the same year 1995 as the New York Times issued its campaign (Dennis & Pease, 1996). These two powerful and prestigious newspapers paved the way and set the agenda for other publications to change the press landscape of children's issues coverage.

2.1.5 Children Kidsbeat Formation

Portraying children only as victims of poverty and violence harm them in a way, because these are not only the cases they are involved in (Dennis & Pease 1996).

After decades of being neglected throughout the media, covering children's issues begin to be looked at from a different perspective as serious topics. This perspective has

been pushed by both the audience's increasing interest and the growing national concern about the welfare of children. New print and broadcast projects focusing on children are emerging everywhere in the world even in developing countries.

A way for editors to improve the coverage of a child's trauma is to create beats, where reporters regularly do stories about kids (Dennis & Pease, 1996). When children are victims of violence, journalists have a responsibility to report the truth with compassion and sensitivity. Children are not mini-adults; they deserve special consideration when they are tackled in the news (Teichroeb, 2006). Children exposed to violence are affected differently than adults because they are more vulnerable to post-traumatic stress and other emotional consequences of violence and tragedy. The journalist's role in violence and abuse cases is to ethically report the case, producing more thoughtful coverage when children's suffering becomes news. Journalists should give voice to children's suffering from violence and shouldn't use reporting to cause more harm and pain to the victims (Teichroeb, 2006).

2.1.6 Kidsbeat Popularity and Development

Kidsbeat finally got some respect in the front lines and front pages of critical national issues (Dennis & Pease, 1996). It is a step taken towards the coverage of children's issues as editors are increasingly recognizing the complex forces shaping children's lives. But unfortunately there are still plenty of barriers before a balanced coverage could be reached, and reporting on children is still shallow or sensational (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

Casey Journalism Center for Children and Families in the University of Maryland, surveyed the media's coverage of children's issues, and found that reporting power is often light and infrequent with too few bodies to cover the range of critical issues facing children and families. Some newsrooms add children's issues to the existing education or social

service beats of already overworked reporters. Most news organizations while reporting on children's issues do not think that they cover the issues sufficiently, and some do not even try (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

Starting a kidsbeat for some editors is considered unmanageable due to the shortage of resources; and others are not even interested. The existence of a beat for coverage usually depends on the coincidence of a motivated reporter with an interest in children's matters (Dennis & Pease, 1996). Some newspapers prioritize political and business issues as prestigious news and restrain much of the news coverage about children and families from feature pages (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

As children and teenagers are often portrayed as victims or criminals, their frame is a one-shot crisis story about a child's abuse or death by violence, with little context or analysis (Dennis & Pease, 1996). As a result, it leads to a huge lack of adequate information about economical and societal forces leading to a child abuse, tearing apart families and overwhelming child welfare and juvenile justice systems (Dennis & Pease, 1996). News organizations are to be blamed because they only focus on children's issues when a disaster happens (Dennis & Pease, 1996).

2.1.7 Hyping public perception's about children's issues

To provoke an idea about children and childhood, it is necessary to go beyond superficial meanings and to interrogate dominant notions of children and childhood both psychological and biological needs. Historical constructions and reconstructions of childhood policies have helped in relocating children from mills, factories and mines into school and family (Franklin, 1995). It gave a chance to work upon developing and strengthening the family.

Public perception of childhood is formulated and shaped from the cultivated messages that media convey about children. Unfortunately, media treatment of issues concerning children relies heavily on generalizations; children are represented as objects of concern or as endangered. The former convictions on an ideal view of children as pure, innocent and vulnerable, in need of protection from dangers as they can neither identify nor comprehend. The idea of portraying children as either ‘innocent victims’ or ‘guilty criminals’ are no more than ‘alternative placements’ the adults have created. (Franklin, 1995).

The newsworthiness of the murder and the physical abuse of children were presented in the news media and different frameworks were used to report on such cases. They are used for reporting and discussion of more widespread abuse and murder of children by adults (Franklin, 1995). Violent crimes against children captured the headlines of newspaper as some adults abuse and hurt their children physically (Franklin, 1995).

2.2 Hyping Children’s victim frame in newspapers

One of the incidents that changed the media’s landscape towards the coverage of children as victims was the case of Rousseau’s Emile. That image of the innocent and vulnerable child has been powerful in news media (R. and W. Stainton- Rogers, 1992). The representation of this case in the media is very powerful as it goes from news to features and from documentary to drama. This incident paved the way for similar stories to take place and emerge from physical, sexual and psychological child abuse. So in the mid-1980s the media has discovered child abuse, and from then on, T.V soaps, police dramas began to carry story lines about childhood abuse (Franklin, 1995).

Since the early 1970s, media coverage of a tragic succession of murders of children by their parents or caregivers provided the press with incidents and events that make ‘good

copy' or 'sell well' (Franklin and Parton, 1991). The deaths' of Maria Colwell in 1973, Jasmine Beckford in 1985 and Kimberly Carlile and Tyra Henry in 1987 at the hands of their parents and caregivers attracted media attention. Since then reports on child abuse has become one of the things that the press focuses on. The coverage of the abused children included front pages pictures like faces of children staring out. These murder cases were projected as events of constituting a process of discovery of the abuse and murder of children by their parents or caregivers. The level and style of publicity given to physical abuse cases, particularly in the above cases, were unique. The extensive inquires into recent deaths grasped the attention of the media. As a result the rates of child abuse reports increased (Franklin, 1995). Throughout this period and with the frequency of reporting on these cases, the constitution and role of the family and its relationship to the state consolidated as central themes, reflecting new rights for children (Franklin, 1995).

2.2.1 Protecting victims' identities in press coverage of child victimization

Since child abuse became a national issue 40 years ago, the media have played a major role in directing public attention to it (Gough, 1996; Nelson, 1984; Wurtele and Miller-Perrin, 1993). The media publicity about child abuse and child victimization became a threat and an extra burden on the victim. Theories on trauma, victims and research on developmental thinking, relating to the self-conscious emotions and the modern practices in the fields of criminal justice and journalism, suggest that publicity around a child's victimization heightens a child's risk of experiencing shame and stigmatization (Jones, Finkelhor & Beckwith, 2010).

In order to protect children from being stigmatized and victimized, children need to be able to trust that their privacy will be protected, as much as possible. through those they sought help from. Victims are very concerned about the possibility that their private trauma

may be broadcasted publicly. In one study over half the surveyed victims of rape reported that they would ‘a lot’ more likely report an attack to the police, if there were a law prohibits the news media from disclosing their names and addresses (Kilpatrick et al., 1992).

There seems to be some consensus that the privacy of certain types of victims in particular situations should be protected, such as sexual assault victims (Jones, Finkelhor & Beckwith, 2010). Cases involving high-profile community members, such as teachers or clergy, receive a high level of detailed coverage. As a result more information is included about the victimization and the relationship between the offender and victim (Jones, Finkelhor & Beckwith, 2010). Although, some cases that touch children socially like education and health may experience less or neglected coverage. It is again a matter of what issues will draw more attention and sell more.

2.2.2 Children's Rights Guidelines for Media Organizations and Journalists:

The IFJ guidelines lay down that: The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) is an organization adopted by journalists from 70 countries. It is the world's first international consultative conference on journalism and child's rights, held in Recife, Brazil, on May 2nd 1998. It articulates guidelines and principles for reporting on issues involving children. It encompasses violation of the rights of children and issues related to children's safety, privacy, security, education, health and social welfare also all forms of exploitation for investigations and public debate. Journalists and media organizations should strive to maintain the highest standards of ethical conduct in reporting children's affairs. In particular, they should:

- 1) Avoid publication of images which intrude on the media space of children with information that is damaging to them.

- 2) Avoid the use of stereotypes and sensational presentation to promote journalistic material involving children.
- 3) Avoid the use of sexualized images of children.
- 4) Use fair, open and straightforward methods for obtaining pictures of children and, where possible, obtain them with the knowledge and consent of the child or a responsible adult, guardian or caregivers.

In 1986, the Oslo Norwegian Institute of Human Rights collaborated with the International Press Institute in organizing a seminar on Media and Human Rights, which concluded with the publication of their recommendations. It stated that the promotion of human rights is dependent on the power of mass communication. It also involved young people in media projects. As for media professionals and child-rights experts they gathered in the Norwegian capital Oslo to discuss the role of the media in developing children's rights throughout the world.

Children's rights should be promoted through Media, participation and violence protection. The Oslo Challenge acknowledges that "the child/media relationship is an entry point into the wide and multifaceted world of children and their rights – to education, freedom of expression, play, identity, health, dignity and self-respect, protection – and that in every aspect of child rights, in every element of the life of a child, the relationship between children and the media plays a role" (Foley, Hayes & O'Neill, 2008). It is an Act that meant not only to reach each and every person engaged in exploring, developing, monitoring and participating in the relationship between children and the media, but also to urge them for taking action. This request included governments, organizations, and individuals working for children and media professionals in all levels and in all branches of media, the private sector and media owners. It puts a guideline for Children's Rights and

Journalism Practice. In order to improve the image of children through media reporting, encouraging children to participate actively in the media protecting children from harmful influences in the media is essential. It stipulates that the state should identify the important function performed by the media and make sure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources. A well-informed citizen of children's rights is important, but for young people's voices being heard more through the media is the main key. The Oslo's challenge sends a clear message that children should be both participants in and beneficiaries of the information revolution (Foley, Hayes & O'Neill, 2008). The challenge is in calling for the Rights of the Child to be identified by the media. There are three main areas to be considered in this challenge for the rights of the child. Suggested ways were initiated to improve the image of the child through media reporting.

2.2.3 Guidebook For Journalists By Media Wise and UNICEF

Media Wise and UNICEF have also produced a guidebook for journalists representing children in the media: *The Media and Children's Rights* (2005). This guidebook was written to assist media professionals and others to consider how the United Nations Convention on the rights of the Child might affect the way children are represented in and through the media. Based on the practical experience of working journalists, it aims at generating responsible coverage of children and the impact of the adults' behavior and decisions on their – the children's – lives, as well as encouraging the media professionals to consider how best to protect the rights of children.

Reporting on children and young people has its special challenges. The Children's Rights Information Network (CRIN) has produced ethical guidelines for interviewing children, while UNICEF has developed its own Principles for Ethical Reporting on

Children. But it is not just about reporting fairly, honestly and accurately on the experience of childhood, they must also provide space for diversity. Media professionals, and the organizations for which they work, have a responsibility to recognize children's rights and reflect them in their work. If media professionals are to become more actively engaged in protecting the rights of children, there is a need to develop guidance about training, information materials and international co-operation within media industries to ensure that coverage of childhood and children's rights issues receive the attention and care they deserve.

Some organizations whose work focuses on children have created guidelines for media on dealing with children. UNICEF, for example, offers guidelines that believe will help media to cover children in an age-appropriate and sensitive manner. They are meant to support the best intentions of ethical reporters; serving the public interest without compromising the rights of children. Their principles include: 1) The dignity and rights of every child are to be respected in every circumstance. 2) In interviewing and reporting on children, special attention is to be paid to each child's right to privacy and confidentiality, to have their opinions heard, to participate in decisions affecting them and to be protected from harm and retribution, including the potential of harm and retribution. 3) Not to publish a story or an image that might put the child, his / her siblings or peers at risk even when identities are changed, obscured or not used.

Also, some of the ethical guidelines for reporting on children by the Child Rights Information Network (CRIN) are:

Not to discriminate in choosing children to interview because of sex, race, age, religion, status, educational background or physical abilities.

To ensure that the child or guardian knows they are talking with a reporter. Explain the purpose of the interview and its intended use.

To obtain permission from the child and his/her guardian for all interviews, videotaping and, when possible, documentary photographing.

Always to change the name and obscure the visual identity of any child who is identified as: a) victim of sexual abuse or exploitation, b) a perpetrator of physical or sexual abuse, c) HIV-positive, or living with AIDS, unless the child, a parent or a guardian gives fully informed consent, d) if charged or convicted of a crime.

When in doubt about whether a child is at risk, report on the general situation for children rather than on an individual child; no matter how newsworthy the story seems to be. Most importantly the media can help mobilizing public opinion to participate in the protection of children and exposure of those who endanger children in any way, whether through abuse or lack of appropriate systems. The media should hold the government accountable if it fails to protect its own children.

3 Chapter 3: Theoretical Framework

The theoretical frameworks of this research are based on two concepts: framing theory and media-hype. They are developed and utilized to both analyze the frames of children's issues covered in newspapers and also to analyze how these frames are related to the dynamics of media-hype which could, in a way, play a role in the process of framing children's issues.

3.1 Framing Theory

Media frames are an assortment of patterns related to cognition, interpretation, and presentation of emphasized portrayals of a certain issue (Iyengar, 1991). Framing is used to provide long-term stories with a framework to keep the audience engaged with the problem, by using successive frames that construct a likeable coverage.

According to Nisbet (2007), frames are "schemata of interpretation" that allow individuals to 'locate, perceive, identify, and label' issues, events, and topics" (Nisbet, 2007, p. 12). Thus, it is rather easier for readers to understand and react to a framed story than just reading a news story. Framing involves telling a news story in a way that makes it accessible in the audience's minds (McLeod et al., 2009). Framing helps the audience to understand a topic in the short term, and also gives them a way to think about the topic in the future and relate it to similar topics. Druckman (2011) explains that there are "frames in thought" and "frames in communication". Which means that audiences could think of an issue according to the way the issue was framed and described by the journalist. If the frame in communication influences the audience's frame of thought about a particular issue, then it is said to have a "framing effect" (Druckman, 2011). So it is important to know that the effect of framing children's issues, and especially maltreatment of children, influence the reader's understanding of the causes of abuse, who is responsible of the

action, and how they address it in their own lives. Consequently, it is important to know the effect of framing children's issues, especially maltreatment, to help the reader understand the causes of the abuse, the perpetrator and how the children can face the problem.

3.2 News coverage children repetitive frame

In the matter of case, media coverage portrays children's issues through sensational frames. These frames keep the child in one dramatic frame: either horror or violation (Arthur, 201). One of the failures of reporting on children's issues is the lack of attempting to find a solution. Such style of coverage does not provide a context for events and revelations that would help readers to understand why this news matters. To grab readers' attention and make them react more towards these kinds of news stories, journalists prefer sensational news coverage when dealing with children's abuse or violation. The need to improve media reporting and, thus, public understanding of the complex nature of children maltreatment, has to be developed and the ways in which children's problems are covered has to be framed differently.

Reporting on children's topics is more likely to be done after a disaster happens, but to report on issues related to children's actual problems in society is rather infrequent (Arthur, 2012). This could contribute to societal support for children and families. It will also improve community efforts to identify and respond to some warning signs and would help to prevent child maltreatment before it occurs and not after the disaster actually takes place. If more stories are framed more around children's rights and different policies and ways are created to prevent abuse, perhaps more children could be saved from experiencing a disaster or abuse.

3.3 Framing children's coverage

The media could shape public perception about children's problems through framing. Studying frames of children in newspapers is critical in order to explore public understanding of the issue.

Journalists can frame stories in certain ways to influence the audience's understanding of issues being covered on children (Druckman, 2011). Framing could help readers make sense of topics regarding children. However, when a topic is framed in a way that reveals part of reality, then it ruins the reason behind the coverage (Aubrun & Grady, 2003). In other words, covering children's issues in one way or another depends on the journalist's own opinion and understanding of the topic. A journalist could influence the story and frame it through his /her technique of writing and not according to the rules and policies formulated to deal with the problem. When a frame is misused to reflect a certain opinion, it can affect the audience's perception of responsibility towards the main issue behind the action that occurred (Nisbet, 2007). Consequently, this may have a negative effect on addressing the real problems causing the issue being covered.

3.4 Using Misleading frames

Covering children's issues have been traditionally marginalized with a lack of press attention. Children's social issues and problems tend to take less space in newspapers, such as health, housing, education, crime-law, poverty and welfare (Arthur, 2012). Coverage of children's social issues contains more errors than general or political coverage. Data indicated that common errors were subjective, because the news source and the reporter may differ in tackling, and treating information (Ryan & Owen, 1977). Therefore, they are left to construct the story from the accounts of authoritative sources.

The process of framing is a combined work between individual's selection and the news agency (Gamson, Croteau, Hoynes & Sasson 1992). It is not a kind of newsworthy like politics, unless a disaster takes place. The division of reporters and editors in a news organization into "beats" and news desks help in choosing which issues are considered "newsworthy" for the organization (Gamson et. al. 1992; Lester, 1980). Also, the news agency of the journalist compiles and applies frames to the news which makes the process of framing news a dynamic one (Gamson et.al. 1992).

From another perspective, coverage of children's issues gets affected by a class bias, which is tied to the commercialization of mass media and media ownership (Baylor, 1996). That also could be related to newsworthy selections and news that would sell more. It is not a matter of what ought to be selected for publishing, but what would bring high revenue for the agency.

In addition, previous research has shown that child abuse occurs in families at all socio-economic levels (Kruttschnitt, McLeod & Dornfield 1994). It is not only restricted to a certain level whether poor or rich. For example, the American television programs are known to have emphasized the poverty or "lower" socio-economic of status onscreen, for parents engaging in child maltreatment (Shull, 1999). This is a matter, which "frames" abuse to a certain socio economic level. That is why frames used in media could be misleading in establishing the source of potential danger for children (Örnebring, 2006). This could be a point of emphasis, as framing could be manipulated; it also could be made by providing successive frames on a certain issue or problem to a certain group of people.

3.5 The victim-frame

Nonetheless a diversity of frames may be important in the context of children's issues. The victim frame, in one way or another, tends to be a dominant frame in representing children's cases in the news. Victimization, then, is a dramatic technique that the media uses to portray children in most of their coverage (Gorp, 2005). As if there is no other news that could be newsworthy to report on children or any other problems in society that hinder their development except being victims of violence, murder or accidents. If children are only considered as vulnerable victims then, the issue is resolved by the raise awareness that these children are in need of help, and that the United Nations Children Rights Convention does not offer enough practical or plausible options that can help. Children are viewed as victims and sometimes as criminals. The policy option connected to this frame should be reviewed, as there is an array of social issues that could be covered about children and not only represented as victims.

3.6 Definition of Media-hype

Media-hype could be defined as a media-generated, wall-to-wall news wave, initiated by one specific event and enlarged by the self-reinforcing processes within the news production of the media (Vasterman, 2005). Media-hype in news stories is the result of making news. Instead of reporting news, events or covering social responses, reporting developments should take place without media interference.

Media-hype could be identified as the sudden rising and fading away of news wave, which is related to the frequency of actual events (Vasterman, 2005). In addition, it has a clear starting point for the news wave, which receives more attention than comparable events. It then emphasizes this point through thematic reporting related news such as features, analyses and opinions.

Sometimes the media goes into one case in depth, reporting every detail. Other times it extends the ground by reporting all kinds of events under the umbrella of the same news theme. This could also be related to the coverage of children's cases, especially when a disaster happens then an excessive coverage is created and then fades away by time.

3.7 Hying an issue

Media-hype can magnify or enlarge specific problems in a short period of time; it is relevant to focus on the link between media-hype and the construction of social problems (Vasterman, 2005). Intensive media attention, not only brings a topic to the top of the public agenda, but it can also bring it to the frontage of topic selection. A media-hype triggered by a key event and feeding on the self-reinforcing processes of news production expands one specific frame, which becomes dominant in the public arena (Vasterman, 2005). One frame is reinforced over and over again, because every incident or statement that seems to confirm the dominant news theme will receive more attention than before. One result of media-hype will be an expansion of the definition of the problem. New similar incidents are reported daily and related news is linked to the news theme. Also, during a crisis, more critical new details are revealed, confirming the negative morality of the action. So media-hype could play an important role in the process of social expansion of the problem, because it is framed and described in terms of crisis.

3.8 The dynamics of Media-Hype related to Framing

An analysis of the features of these sudden news waves shows the following patterns:

3.8.1 Positive feedback loops of news waves:

This pattern is established from a regular news coverage follows an event in which journalists report the facts, offer opinion and organize the debate. When the topic becomes less newsworthy the attention towards this topic diminishes (Vasterman, 2005).

It is about putting certain frames around a certain issue in a wave and hyping it towards the front of topics' priorities.

3.8.2 A key event:

The Media-Hype pattern is initiated by a main event that receives more attention than usual. This kind of events is not only related to shocking events, but also to incidents like violence that would, under other circumstances, have never made the main headlines (Vasterman, 2005). This applies to vulnerable groups like children, as a tool for evoking sympathy. While hyping, the event can be framed in a way that encourage readers for more interaction.

3.8.3 The news theme

This repetition presents a specific news event, which becomes the starting point for follow-up reporting. It structures the hunt for fresher news about the case, defining the angle of the story and the kind of sources that are needed (Brosius and Eps, 1995). A journalist in a way could frame a news event that in normal cases is not worth mentioning, but due to the wave, it could be framed as it belongs to the theme.

3.8.4 Interactive media momentum

This pattern generates a wide range of responses in society, varying from individuals reporting similar experiences to statements from official sources and experts (Vasterman, 2005). This could be done in order to support the story argument and using the

opportunity to promote the journalist's views or to promote certain actions. 'In addition to such self-referential momentum, the media also contribute to the build-up of interactive momentum' (Kitzinger and Reilly, 1997: 335). In other words, the media forces framing the idea through actions and reactions that feed the news wave and reinforcing the newsworthiness of the news theme.

3.8.5 Lowering of news levels

The flows of thematically related news enhance the chosen frame. It is a constant reinforcement on neglecting specific frames of reference, or marginalizing other perspectives (Noelle-Neuman and Mathes, 1987). Thus, disregarding other facts and opinions tends to neglect or marginalize other issues, due to the journalists' point of view, and therefor indicate what less important news is. A recent or past incident that fits under this theme will receive the attention of the media trying to reinforce the chosen frame. So the media in this case in trying to create a wave of comparable incidents in the news, giving the public the impression that events accumulate and that the problem get worse every day. Then, gradually the impact of a news theme on the coverage began to decrease. Curving down, the news level for any event or statement that can be related to the central news theme.

3.8.6 Decline of the news wave

After the rise in the amount of coverage about specific news, it eventually declines (Vasterman, 2005). As sources for follow-up news slowly become exhausted, as well, other news becomes more important and within days the news wave can be over. The upward spiral of media attention goes downward until the topic disappears completely from the news.

3.8.7 The correlation between framing and media hype:

To sum up, it has to be said that newspapers over frame a specific issue or case in a certain situation for a certain amount of time, to keep readers engaged. At the same time, media-hype uses successive frames to grab the readers' attention. That could happen while covering a sensational story about children. The journalist, or the agency, could enforce successive frames to support a certain idea. An issue could be hyped, not because it is the most important issue happening, but because it grabs the attention and potentially would draw more reaction stories.

4 Chapter 4: Methodology

4.1 Methodology

For the purpose of the study, a quantitative method, content analysis technique was followed in order to discover the way, frequency, frame, image and type of stories presented in the Egyptian newspapers in portraying children's issues. This study is researching a sample of the Egyptian newspapers, both governmental and independent, coverage of children's issues. As well, it observes the relation between issues covered and real society issues.

It is crucial to study the role of journalism in covering problems and issues facing Egyptian children. Therefore, the study seeks to examine framing and news coverage across articles in governmental and independent newspapers; to observe the child print media landscape in Egypt. In addition to professionalism in reporting, sourcing and structuring in covering issues related to children. The previous issues are clearly seen in the study's research question and hypothesis. The newspapers examined here are Al Ahram, Al Gomhurya, Al Masry Al Youm and Al Shrouk.

4.2 Research questions

RQ1: How frequent children's issues are covered in the Egyptian newspapers?

RQ2: Is there a difference between the type of news covered in the governmental newspapers and independent newspapers?

RQ3: To what extent does the newspaper adhere to the journalistic guidelines in covering children's issues?

RQ4: What is the angle used in the news/articles portraying the image of a child?

RQ5: is there a difference in coverage between the governmental newspapers and the independent newspapers?

4.3 Hypothesis:

H1: The victim frame is the dominant frame used in covering children's issues, in both the state-owned and the independent newspapers.

H2: Hying news/articles published in both independent newspapers and governmental newspapers depend on type of news covered.

H3: Both the governmental and the independent newspapers are different in their framing style of the news.

4.4 Variables of the study:

Variables include both independent and dependent variables.

4.4.1 Independent variable:

It is that variable controlled and manipulated by the researcher, in order to explore its effects or relation to the dependent variable. In this study independent variables are:

1. Al Ahram Newspaper
2. Al Gomhurya Newspaper
3. Al Masry Al Youm Newspaper
4. Al Shrouk Newspaper

4.4.2 Dependent variable:

It is the variable that researchers aim at measuring and examining its relation to the independent variable and how it is influenced by the independent variable. In this study dependent variables are:

1. Children's issues covered
2. Type of news

3. Victim frame
4. Frequency of news/articles

4.5 Unit of Analysis:

The unit of analysis for this study is the whole article (the headline, article and the picture) as it appears in any page of the newspaper of each of the previously mentioned newspapers covered on the dates of the composite weeks.

4.6 Operational Definitions:

Violent assault: a kind of topics related to violence against a child; it could be physical or emotional. Also it covers abusing a child violently.

Type of news: in the coding book refers to issues presented in the newspapers that discuss topics related to children.

Children Social issues: any type of news talking about a societal problem concerning children such as, education, health, etc...

Children Endangered: children that might be at risk due to a social problem such as, street children, child labor, etc...

Child Coverage: covering the aspects of the news/article published in the newspaper.

Framing Style: the way the journalist uses in covering the story.

4.7 Sample news content, selected news outlets, and time period

In order to analyze Egyptian newspapers, sample news content will be selected. Therefore, the unit of analysis will be the whole article published in the four largest daily newspapers published in Egypt, Al Ahram, Al Gomhurya, Al Masry Al Youm And El Al Shrouk. They were selected based on their popularity, reliability, and success.

The following factors will be considered: placement of articles about children including front-pages, inside pages, and last pages. The types of news written about children; whether straight reporting, feature story, editorial, opinion, or a column. The full content of a news story will be evaluated whether it portrays children in a positive, a negative, or a neutral way. Finally, measuring how children's social problems are represented.

Children's topics in Egyptian newspapers might be limited, so "the lower the incidence, the more dates must be sampled" (Wimmer & Dominick). That is why, the researcher decided to sample a three-constructed weeks, using a purposive sampling method to choose news articles covering any news related to children's issues published during a three month period.

The three month period was chosen in regard to a violent incident that took place at the beginning of August known as "Makah El Mokarama Orphanage Incident". So examining one month before, one month during and one month after the incident will show the curve of the press reporting on children's issues. This will give a clear indication why the media-hype concept was used in this study.

Three composite weeks were selected randomly using an online random calendar date generator (www.random.org), selecting each of the days of the week; one Sunday, one Monday, one Tuesday, one Wednesday, one Thursday, one Friday, and one Saturday within the timeframe of the study. The final sample consisted of the following days:

July 2014 each day will be for the 4 newspapers (Al Ahram, Al Goumhorriya , Al Youm Al Sabea and Al Masry Al Youm)

Saturday 5th July

Wednesday 9 July

Friday 11 July

Tuesday 15th July

Sunday 20 July

Monday 21 July

Thursday 24 July

August 2014 (each day will be for the 4 newspapers (Al Ahram, Al Goumhorriya, Al Youm Al Sabea and Al Masry Al Youm))

Tuesday 5 August

Thursday 7 August

Saturday 9 August

Wednesday 13 August

Monday 18 August

Friday 22 August

Sunday 31 August

September 2014 (each day will be for the 4 newspapers (Al Ahram, Al Goumhorriya , Al Youm El Sabea and Al Masry Al Youm))

Saturday 6th September

Sunday 14 September

Monday 15 September

Tuesday 16 September

Thursday 18 September

Friday 19 September

Wednesday 24 September

4.8 Research Design and Coding:

The study investigates media frames as a dependent variable, while the newspapers outlets are the independent variable; therefore, four Egyptian dailies were examined to compare the role of each newspaper in framing children's issues.

The coding categories included basic variables such as; the name of the publication and date of the issue. However, other coding categories inquire about the frequency in which different sources were used and the types of the sources used.

4.9 The Variables covered in the coding sheet:

Types of news are used to frame the main theme of the article such as: Violent assault, Murder, Sexual assault/rape, Robbery/theft, Illegal drugs, Terrorism, Hostages/hijacking, Education, Health, Street children, Child labor, Early marriage, Disabled children, Children inventions, Children sports, Laws and Policies (enhancing children laws and policies) and achievement. The coder has to choose between several keywords that reflect the framing of the article being analyzed such as; victims, criminals, vulnerable, creativity, achievement, needs, laws and solutions.

Is another coding category, which tackles the dominant frame of the article, and in order to cover the technique each newspaper uses to send their audiences an intended message. The frames were as following; portrayed as victim, portrayed as criminal, sexualized portrayal, portrayed as endangered, featuring and promoting bad role models and promoting success stories and good role models.

At the end of the code sheet, for the evaluation of the whole article in general the theme of the article is examined whether it is positive, negative or neutral in order to evaluate the image of the child portrayed.

4.10 Coding sheet design

The purpose of the content analysis is to answer the research questions and stimulate the analysis of the news to accept or refute the hypotheses formulated. These hypotheses based on the theories, framing and the media hype concept.

The content analysis is divided into questions, each aims at analyzing the news framed in covering children's issues. It explores the frames newspapers use in covering issues and news related to children. The questions used are a mixture of ordinal, nominal and interval Likert scale measurement depending on the nature of the questions.

Most of the categories are descriptive examining the placement, location, date, title and the newspaper published the news. These questions are important to know where they were placed in the newspaper to categorize the importance of the news.

Some categories are classified to analyze the size, type and the format of the news published. These questions are also related to the importance of the news covered by the news agency.

Other categories are analyzing the sources the journalist depends on. This part is important in order to measure the credibility and accuracy of the news sourcing. There is also a category examining privacy as it is important to know whether the newspaper is violating the privacy of children or not.

Finally, the frame categories; and this investigate the newspaper frame used in covering children's issues and which one is more dominant.

4.11 Pilot Study:

A pilot study is the initial study examining a new method or treatment about the research under investigation. A pilot test was conducted in order to make sure that the categories were well structured and clear to answer. The content analysis to media

researcher experts in the communication field and modifications were taken into consideration. Also, the coding sheet was distributed among graduate students and MA degree holders to make sure that the questionnaire is clear, easy and understandable. Some categories were added, and some words were removed and replaced by other to avoid clichés. That enabled the research to get maximum accurate results and make sure that the questions, instructions and categories are clear.

4.12 Reliability:

In order to ensure the reliability of measures, the classification procedure must be consistent, as the coders have to code the same text in the same way. Word meanings and coding rules must be clear. Coding scheme has to be unified through providing specific instructions to coders that will be well trained.

Reliability will be ensured through these three elements:

4.12.1 Inter-coder reliability

Measuring if coding schemes lead to the same text when coded in the same category by different people. It examines the consistency of shared understandings by coders. This form of reliability fits perfect to the study and so it will be used.

One way to measure reliability is to measure the percentage of agreement between coders by adding up the number of cases that were coded the same way by the two coders and dividing them by the total number of cases.

4.12.2 Inter-coder Reliability test

There were 166 agreement decisions out of a total of 176 decisions resulting in an excellent reliability of 94.3%.

4.13 Statistical Analysis:

The statistical analysis used in this study followed the SPSS statistical program. The following statistical parameters were calculated as shown below, (Wimmer and Dominick 2003).

5 Results

Location of pages

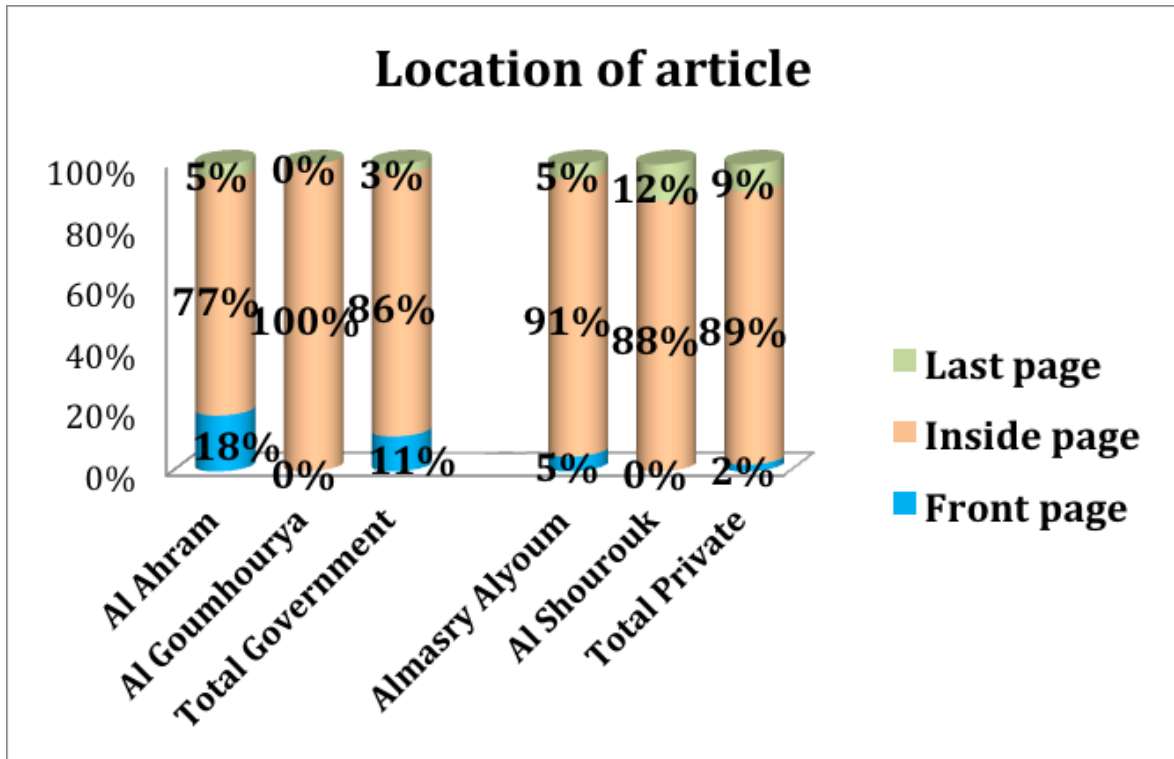
Table 5-1 Location of pages

Location	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Front page	4	0	4	1	0	1	5
	18.2%	.0%	11.4%	4.8%	.0%	2.2%	6.2%
Inside page	17	13	30	19	22	41	71
	77.3%	100.0%	85.7%	90.5%	88.0%	89.1%	87.7%
Last page	1	0	1	1	3	4	5
	4.5%	.0%	2.9%	4.8%	12.0%	8.7%	6.2%
Total	22	13	35	21	25	46	81
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

A χ^2 Chi square test for the four newspapers = 10.409 ns (p=0.108) showing that the differences across newspapers were not significant; for the location of pages in both the governmental newspapers, and independent newspapers. On the other hand, the state-run paper, Al-Ahram was the most likely to publish stories in the front page with a percent of 18%. But also the most dominating location for both the governmental and the independent papers is the inside pages. The governmental newspaper Al Gomhurya did not publish any

news in the front page, as for in the last page. On the other hand for the independent newspapers they were more likely to publish an 8.7 of their news in the last page. However, the inside page is dominating in all.

Figure 5-1 Location of article



Sections:

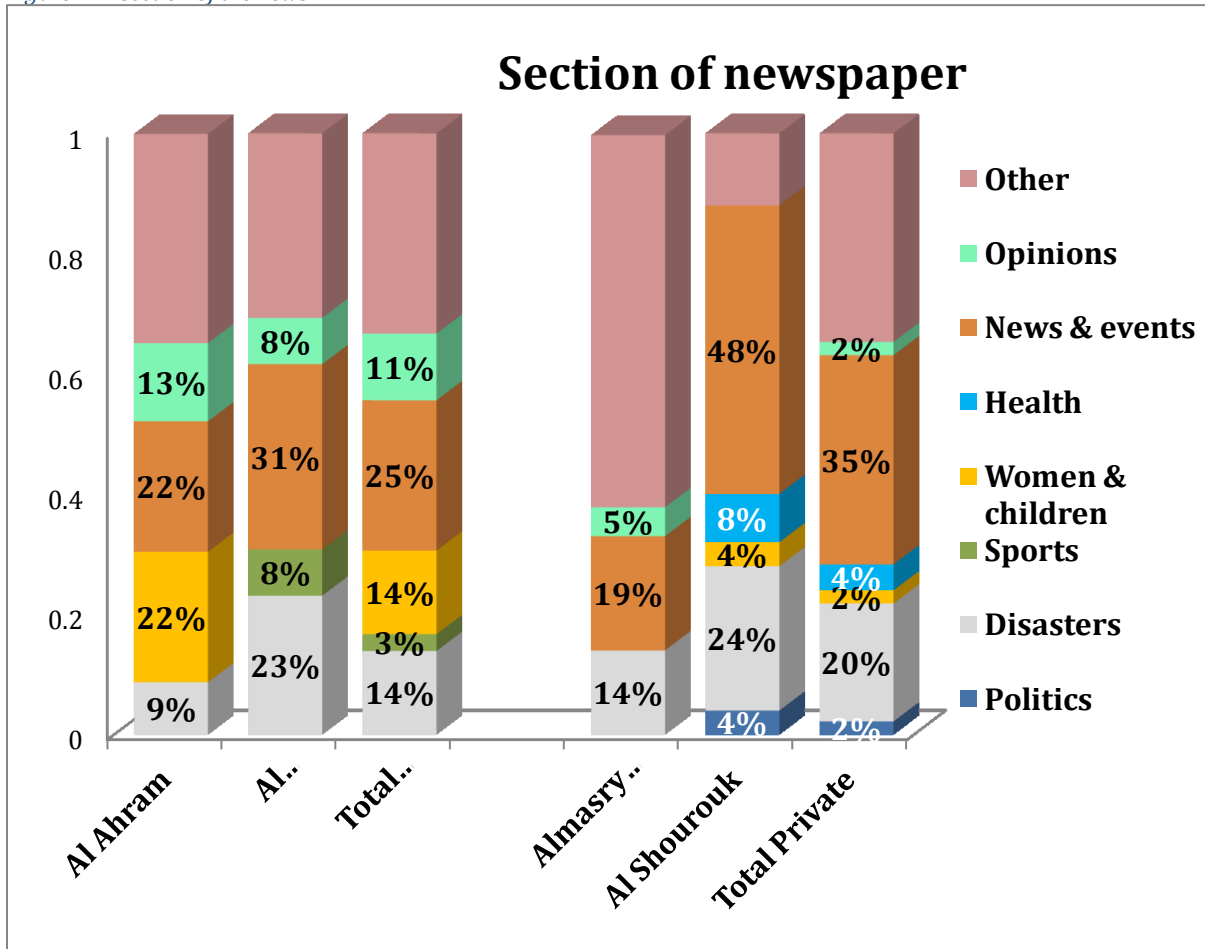
Table 5-2 sections

Section	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Politics	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	.0%	.0%	0	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	1.2%
2 Disasters	2	3	5	3	6	9	14
	8.7%	23.1%	13.90%	14.3%	24.0%	19.60%	17.1%
4 Sports	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	.0%	7.7%	2.80%	.0%	.0%	0	1.2%
5 Women & Children	5	0	5	0	1	1	6
	21.7%	.0%	13.90%	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	7.3%
6 Health	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
	.0%	.0%	0	.0%	8.0%	4.30%	2.4%
8 News & Events	5	4	9	4	12	16	25
	21.7%	30.8%	25.00%	19.0%	48.0%	34.80%	30.5%
10 Opinions	3	1	4	1	0	1	5
	13.0%	7.7%	11.10%	4.8%	.0%	2.20%	6.1%
Other	8	4	12	13	3	16	28
	34.8%	30.8%	33.30%	61.9%	12.0%	34.80%	34.1%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The chi square for the four newspapers equals 39.397 with p=009, showing a vey high significant in the distribution of the news in different sections. Also for the differences

between the governmental and the private newspaper showing a significant difference in the distribution of the news by $p=0.000$. In the governmental newspapers, 14% are in the section of the disasters. While 19% from the distribution of the news in the independent newspapers, are in the disasters section. As for the articles published in the news and events section, for the governmental newspaper is 25% and for the independent is for 34.8%. As for Al Ahram newspaper almost 14% of the news were in the section of women and children. On the other hand, there are very minimal percentages for the politics, sports and health, a 0% for the culture, economy and science.

Figure 5- 2 section of the news



Size of the news:

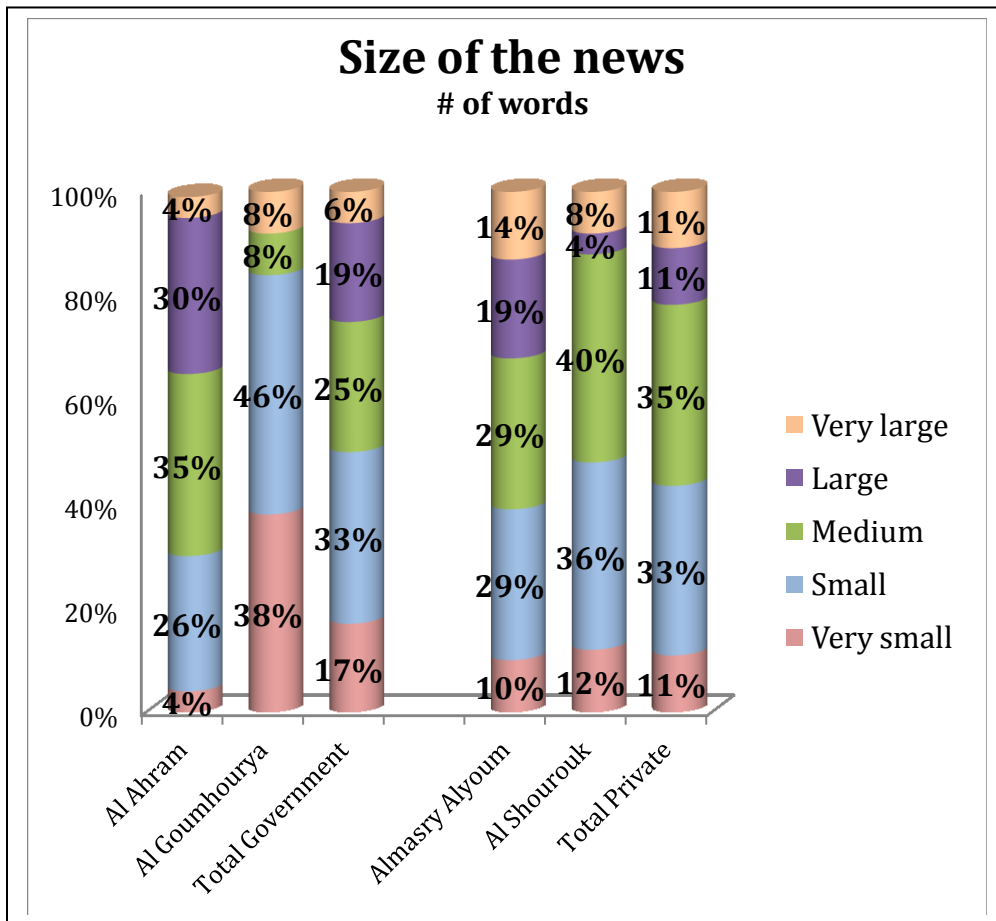
Table 5-3 size of the news

Size of the news (# of words)	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
very small (100 and less)	1	5	6	2	3	5	11
	4.3%	38.5%	16.7%	9.5%	12.0%	10.9%	13.4%
small (101 - 250)	6	6	12	6	9	15	27
	26.1%	46.2%	33.3%	28.6%	36.0%	32.6%	32.9%
medium (251 – 500)	8	1	9	6	10	16	25
	34.8%	7.7%	25.0%	28.6%	40.0%	34.8%	30.5%
large (501- 1000)	7	0	7	4	1	5	12
	30.4%	.0%	19.4%	19.0%	4.0%	10.9%	14.6%
very large (1001 and above)	1	1	2	3	2	5	7
	4.3%	7.7%	5.6%	14.3%	8.0%	10.9%	8.5%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The χ^2 Chi square in the size of the news is = 21.438 * (p=0.044) which is showing a significant difference, indicating different distributions of size of the news for each newspaper. The highest percentages for the governmental newspaper is the small size with 33.3% and for the independent newspapers in the size of the news in the medium size by 34.8% while for the governmental it is 25%.

The size of the very large news were not much but in the independent newspaper it was much higher by 10.9% than the governmental that was 5.6%.

Figure 5-3 Size of the new



Type of the news:

Table 5-4 type of the news

Type of the story	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry	Shrouk	Total	
1 Violent assault	3	2	5	7	6	13	18
	13.0%	15.4%	13.90%	33.3%	24.0%	28.30%	22.0%
2 Murder	1	0	1	1	3	4	5
	4.3%	.0%	2.80%	4.8%	12.0%	8.70%	6.1%
3 Sexual assault/rape	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
	.0%	.0%	0	9.5%	4.0%	6.50%	3.7%
6 Terrorism	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	.0%	.0%	0	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	1.2%
7 Hostages /hijacking	0	2	2	1	2	3	5
	.0%	15.4%	5.60%	4.8%	8.0%	6.50%	6.1%
8 Education	5	1	6	3	2	5	11
	21.7%	7.7%	16.70%	14.3%	8.0%	10.90%	13.4%
9 Health	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
	4.3%	7.7%	5.60%	4.8%	4.0%	4.30%	4.9%
10 Street children	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	0	4.8%	.0%	2.20%	1.2%
11 Child labor	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	.0%	7.7%	2.80%	.0%	.0%	0	1.2%

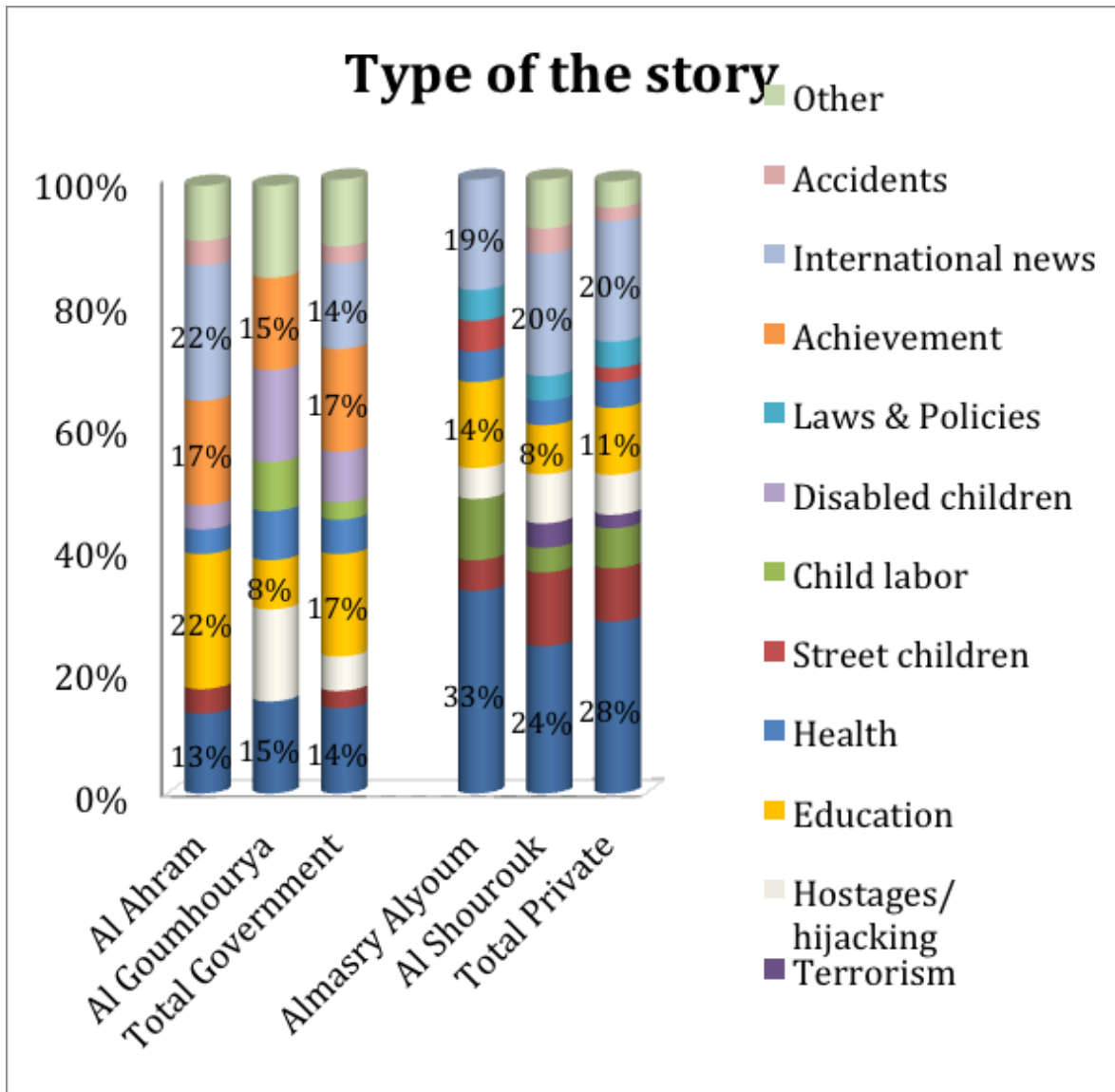
Table 5-5 Type of news

Type of the story	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry	Shrouk	Total	
13 Disabled children	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
	4.3%	15.4%	8.30%	.0%	.0%	0	3.7%
16 Laws & Policies	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
	.0%	.0%	0	4.8%	4.0%	4.30%	2.4%
17 Achievement	4	2	6	0	0	0	6
	17.4%	15.4%	16.70%	.0%	.0%	0	7.3%
20 International news	5	0	5	4	5	9	14
	21.7%	.0%	13.90%	19.0%	20.0%	19.60%	17.1%
21 Accidents	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
	4.3%	.0%	2.80%	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	2.4%
22 Other [@]	2	2	4	0	2	2	6
	8.7%	15.4%	11.10%	.0%	8.0%	4.30%	7.3%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square = 47.124 ns (p=0.271). There is a non-significant distribution indicating similar distributions of type of the story for each newspaper. When comparing between the χ^2 Chi square of the governmental and the private newspaper equals 58.853 (p=0.0001). It is a highly significant result showing different distributions of the type of the story for the total of governmental and private newspapers. The highest total according to the type of the news distributed in the four newspapers were the violent assault with a percentage of 22% from the total of the articles published about children. As well, the international news ranked number 2 in the type of the news published on children in the 4 newspapers. As well education ranked number 3 in the total of articles published in the four newspapers by 13.4% from the type of the stories

published in the four newspapers. On the other hand minimal percentages talked about street children by 1.2 % and child labor. Also for the laws and policies a percentage of 2.4% in the total of the four newspaper; those were mainly published in the independent newspapers and not in the governmental newspapers. Showing the percentage of stories about the disabled a total from the four newspapers with a 3.7% mainly published in the governmental newspaper. As for stories about children's achievements; a total of 7.3% with main concentration in the governmental newspapers and nothing was published about achievements in the independent newspapers. Also a percentage of 7.3% concerning the type of news under "others" which contain different aspects like Children suffering from cancer, advice, discipline, children character development, entertainment and psychology.

Figure 5-4 Type of the story



Format:

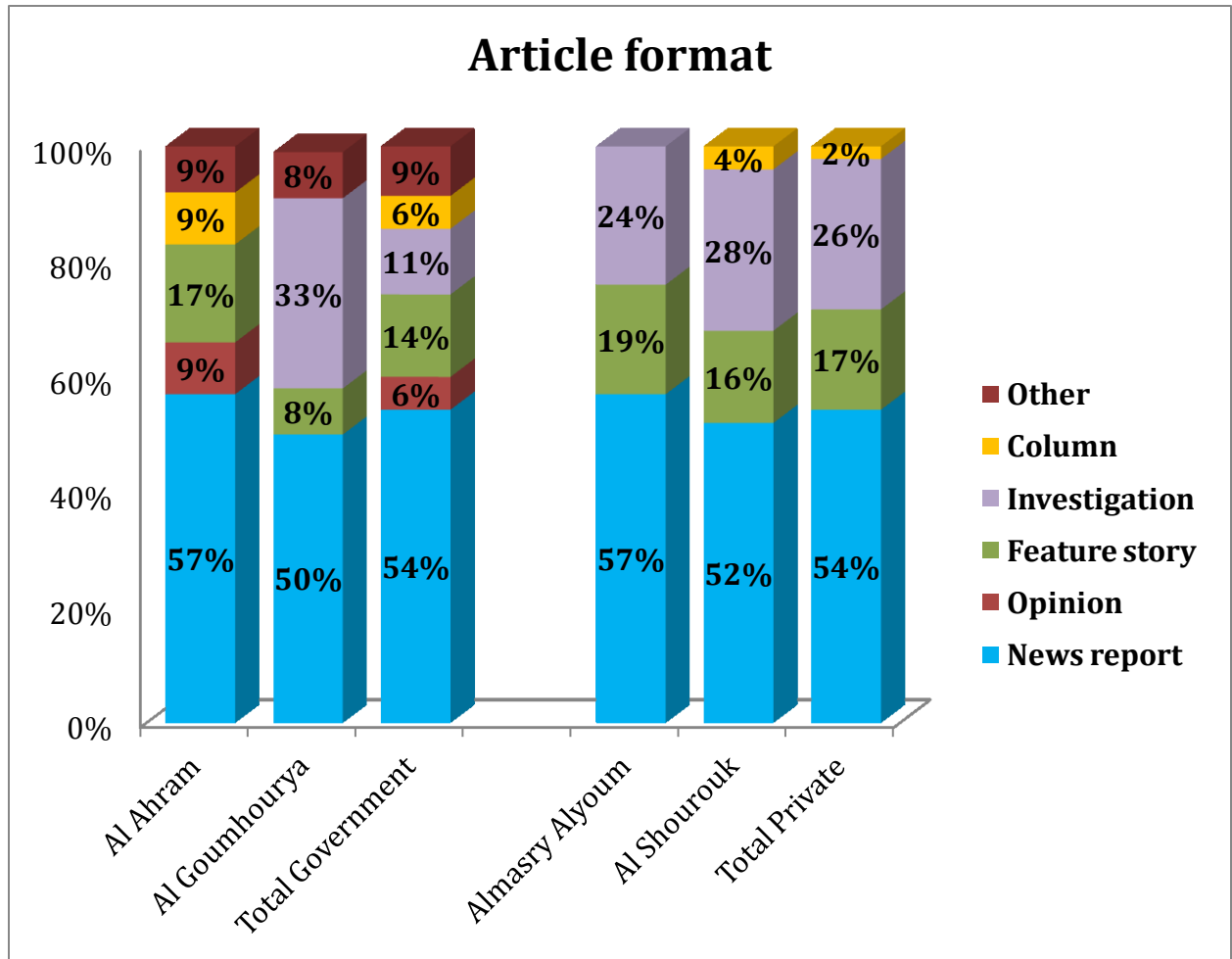
Table 5-6 format

Format	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 News report	13	6	19	12	13	25	44
	56.5%	50.0%	54.30%	57.1%	52.0%	54.30%	54.3%
2 Opinion	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
	8.7%	.0%	5.70%	.0%	.0%	0	2.5%
3 Feature story	4	1	5	4	4	8	13
	17.4%	8.3%	14.30%	19.0%	16.0%	17.40%	16.0%
4 Investigation	0	4	4	5	7	12	16
	.0%	33.3%	11.40%	23.8%	28.0%	26.10%	19.8%
5 Column	2	0	2	0	1	1	3
	8.7%	.0%	5.70%	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	3.7%
7 Other [@]	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
	8.7%	8.3%	8.60%	.0%	.0%	0	3.7%
Total	23	12	35	21	25	46	81
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square = 19.170 ns (p=0.206) showing non-significant indicating similar distributions of format for each newspaper. The highest percentage is for the news report by 54% for both the governmental and the independent newspapers. On the other hand the χ^2 Chi square for the government and private = 21.916 ** (p=0.0005) highly significant indicating different distributions of percent format for total government and private newspapers. The distribution of the investigation format is 26.1% in the independent

newspaper while 11.4% in the governmental newspapers. As for the feature news in the total distribution for the four newspapers is 16% of total articles.

Figure 5-5 Article Format



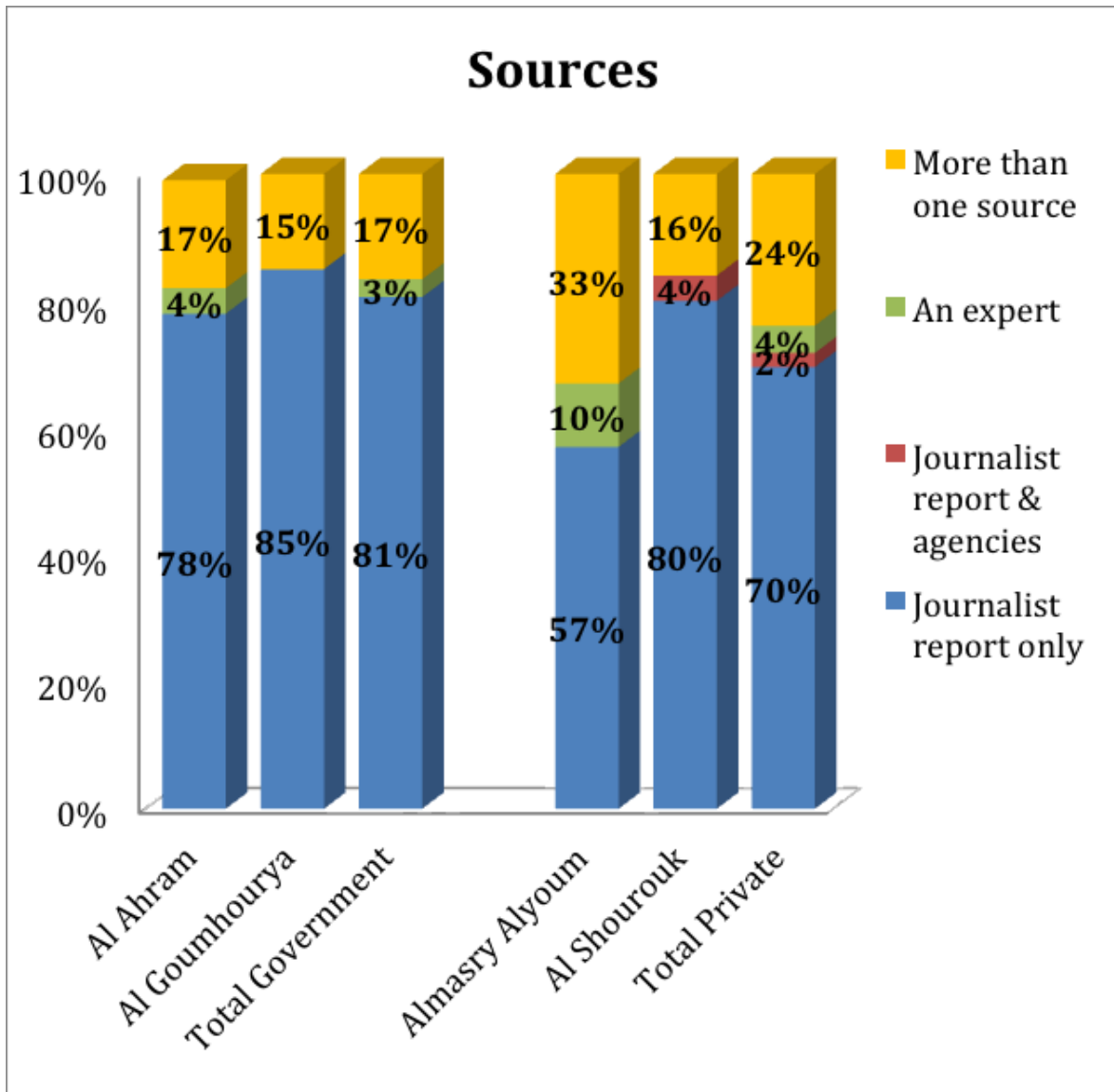
Sources:

Table 5-7 sources

Sources	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Journalist report only	18	11	29	12	20	32	61
	78.3%	84.6%	80.60%	57.1%	80.0%	69.60%	74.4%
2 Journalist report & agencies	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	.0%	.0%	0	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	1.2%
4 An expert	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
	4.3%	.0%	2.80%	9.5%	.0%	4.30%	3.7%
5 More than one source	4	2	6	7	4	11	17
	17.4%	15.4%	16.70%	33.3%	16.0%	23.90%	20.7%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square = 9.031 ns (p=0.434) showing non-significant indicating similar distributions of sources for each newspaper. As well for the χ^2 Chi square for the governmental and the private newspapers it is = 4.559 ns (p=0.207) which is also a non-significant, indicating similar distributions of percent sources for total government and private newspapers. The highest percentage for the total newspapers shows that it depends on journalist report only with 74.4%, following more than one source with a percentage of 20.7%.

Figure 5-6 Sources



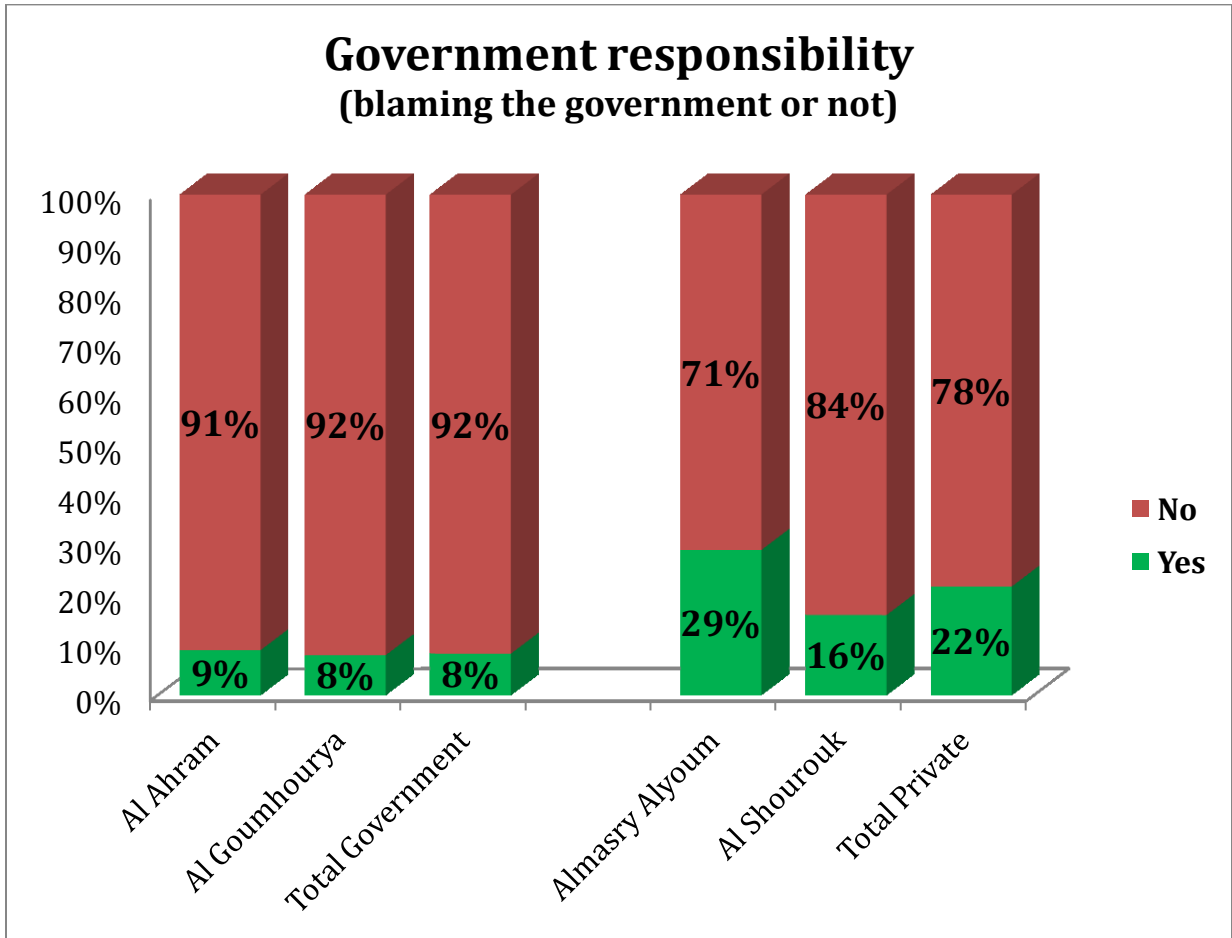
Government responsibility:

Table 5-8 government responsibility

Government responsibility (blaming the government or not)	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	2	1	3	6	4	10	13
	8.7%	7.7%	8.30%	28.6%	16.0%	21.70%	15.9%
No	21	12	33	15	21	36	69
	91.3%	92.3%	91.70%	71.4%	84.0%	78.30%	84.1%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square = 4.079 ns (p=0.253) showing non-significant indicating similar distributions of the government responsibility for each newspaper with a total of (not blaming the government) with 84.1% of the news articles. But on the other hand χ^2 Chi square (Government/Private) = 7.042 ** (p=0.008) highly significant indicating different distributions of percent government responsibility for total government and private newspapers. As for the independent newspaper a 21.7% of the articles blamed the government for its responsibility. While 8.3% of the news published in the governmental newspaper indicated the responsibility.

Figure 5-7 government responsibility



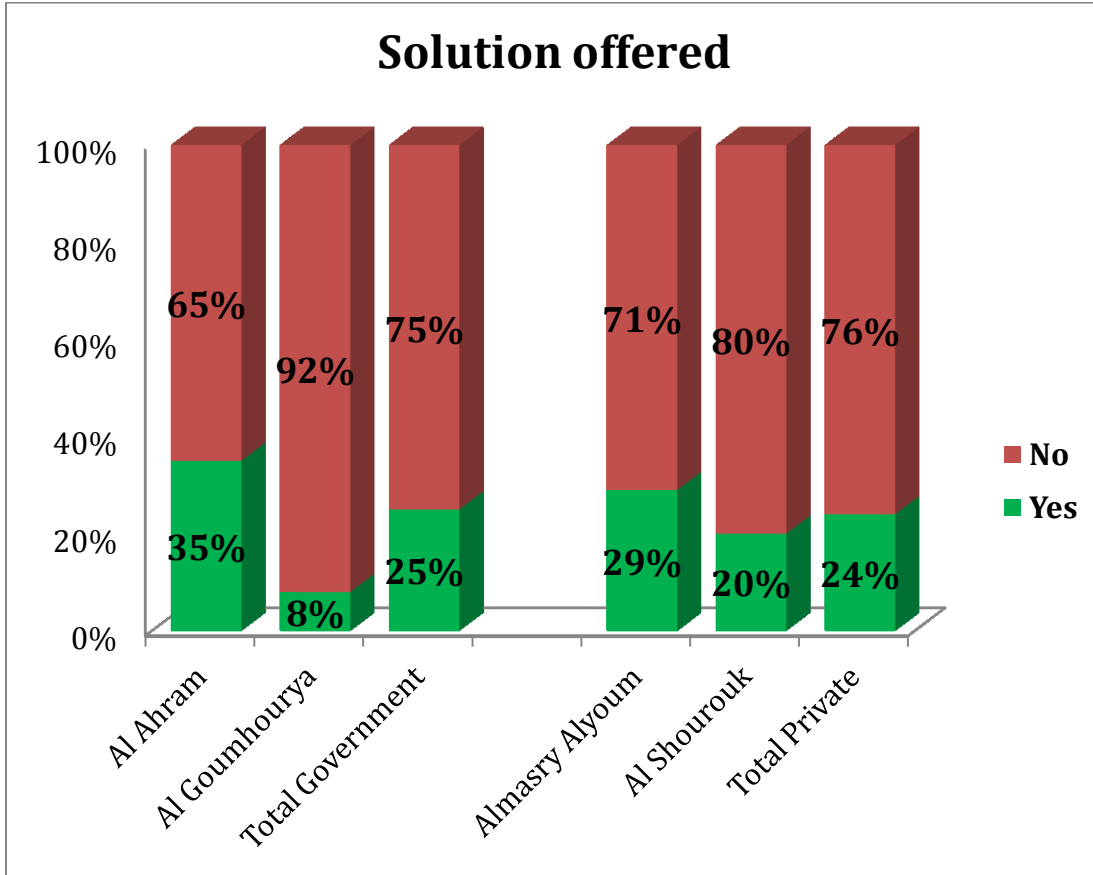
Solution offered:

Table 5-9 solution offered

Solution offered	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	8	1	9	6	5	11	20
	34.8%	7.7%	25.00%	28.6%	20.0%	23.90%	24.4%
No	15	12	27	15	20	35	62
	65.2%	92.3%	75.00%	71.4%	80.0%	76.10%	75.6%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square is = 3.773 ns (p=0.287) representing non-significant indicating similar distributions of solution offered for each newspaper. χ^2 Chi square (Government/Private) = 0.033 ns (p=0.856) non-significant indicating similar distributions of percent solution offered for total government and private newspapers. The results showing that the governmental and the independent newspapers are offering solutions by 24.4%.

Figure 5-8 Solution offered



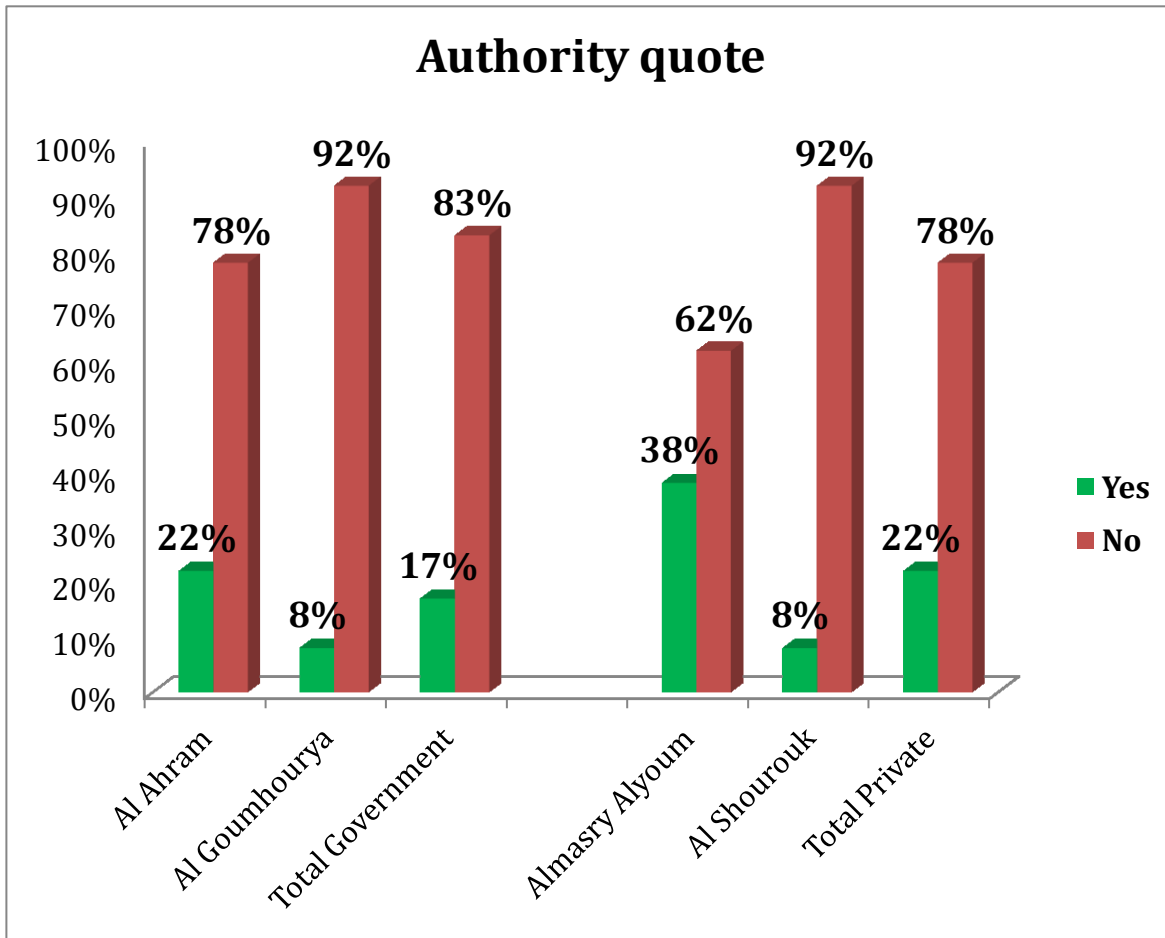
Authority quote:

Table 5-10 Authority quote

Authority quote	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	5	1	6	8	2	10	16
	21.7%	7.7%	16.70%	38.1%	8.0%	21.70%	19.5%
No	18	12	30	13	23	36	66
	78.3%	92.3%	83.30%	61.9%	92.0%	78.30%	80.5%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

χ^2 Chi square concerning the Authority quote equals 7.956 (p=0.047) indicating a significant difference in the distribution for each newspaper. On the other hand, the χ^2 Chi square (Government/Private) = 0.806 ns (p=0.369) representing a non-significant similar distributions of percent authority quote for total government and private newspapers. It shows that a percentage of 21.7% for the independent newspapers and 16.7% for the governmental newspapers including an authority quote.

Figure 5-9 Authority quote



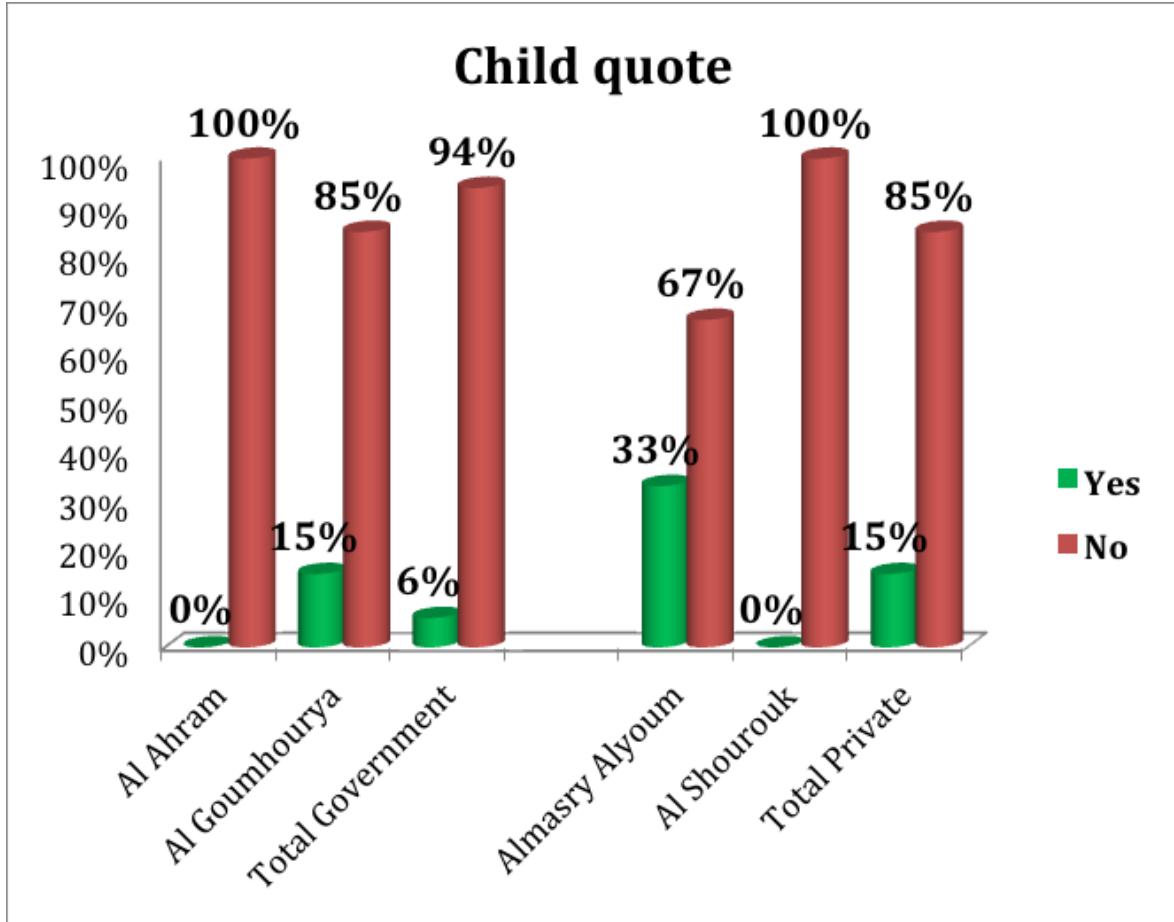
Child quote

Table 5-11 Child Quote

Child quote	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	0	2	2	7	0	7	9
	.0%	15.4%	5.60%	33.3%	.0%	15.20%	11.0%
No	23	11	34	14	25	39	73
	100.0%	84.6%	94.40%	66.7%	100.0%	84.80%	89.0%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square = 16.920 (p=0.001) highly significant indicating different distributions of child quote for each newspaper. Because it only represented the 2 newspapers the governmental Al Gomhurya with a percentage of 5.6% from the governmental newspapers. On the other hand, 15.2% representing the total of the independent newspapers that showed a child quote in Al Masry Al Youm newspaper.

Figure 5-10 Child quote



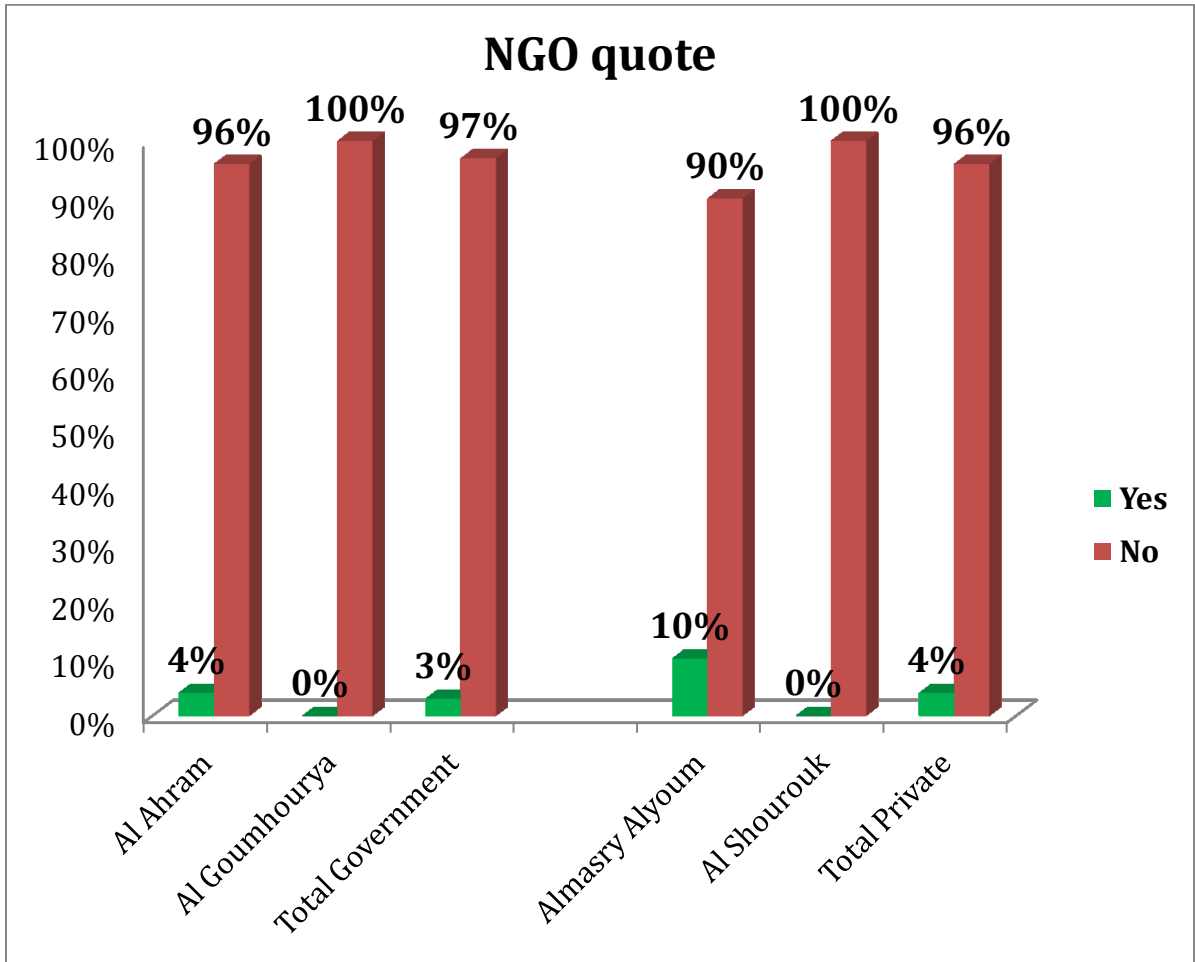
NGO QUOTE

Table 5-12 NGO Quote

NGO quote	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
	4.3%	.0%	2.80%	9.5%	.0%	4.30%	3.7%
No	22	13	35	19	25	44	79
	95.7%	100.0%	97.20%	90.5%	100.0%	95.70%	96.3%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square = 3.524 ns (p=0.318) non-significant indicating similar distributions of NGO quote for each newspaper. And the χ^2 Chi square (Government/Private) = 0.329 ns (p=0.566) non-significant indicating similar distributions of percent NGO quote for total government and private newspapers.

Figure 5-11 NGO Quote



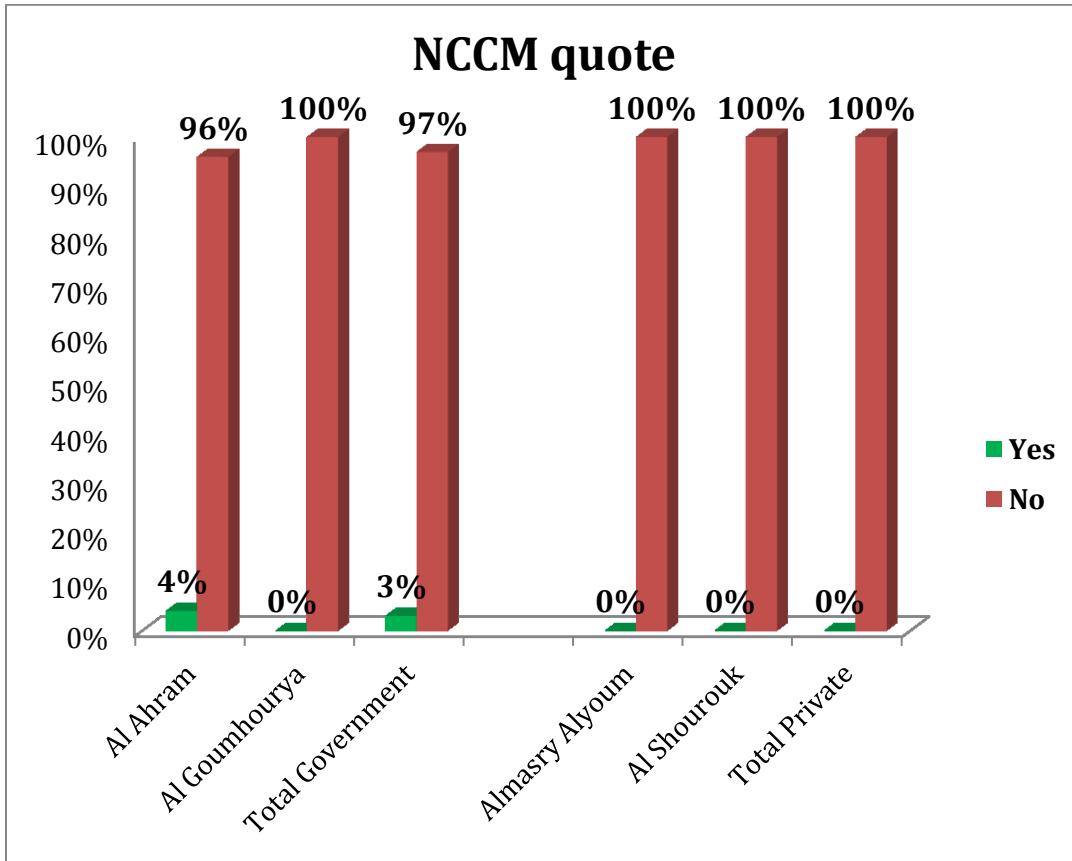
NCCM

Table 5-13 NCCM Quote

NCCM quote	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
	4.3%	.0%	2.80%	.0%	.0%	0	1.2%
No	22	13	35	21	25	46	81
	95.7%	100.0%	97.20%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	98.8%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square = 2.597 ns (p=0.458) showing non-significant indicating similar distributions of size of NCCM quote for each newspaper. χ^2 Chi square as well for the governmental and the independent it equals 2.840 ns (p=0.092) with a non-significant differences indicating similar distributions of percent NCCM quote for total government and private newspapers. It indicates 1.2% of the total newspapers, as it was only mentioned once in Al Ahram newspaper.

Figure 5-5-12 NCCM quote



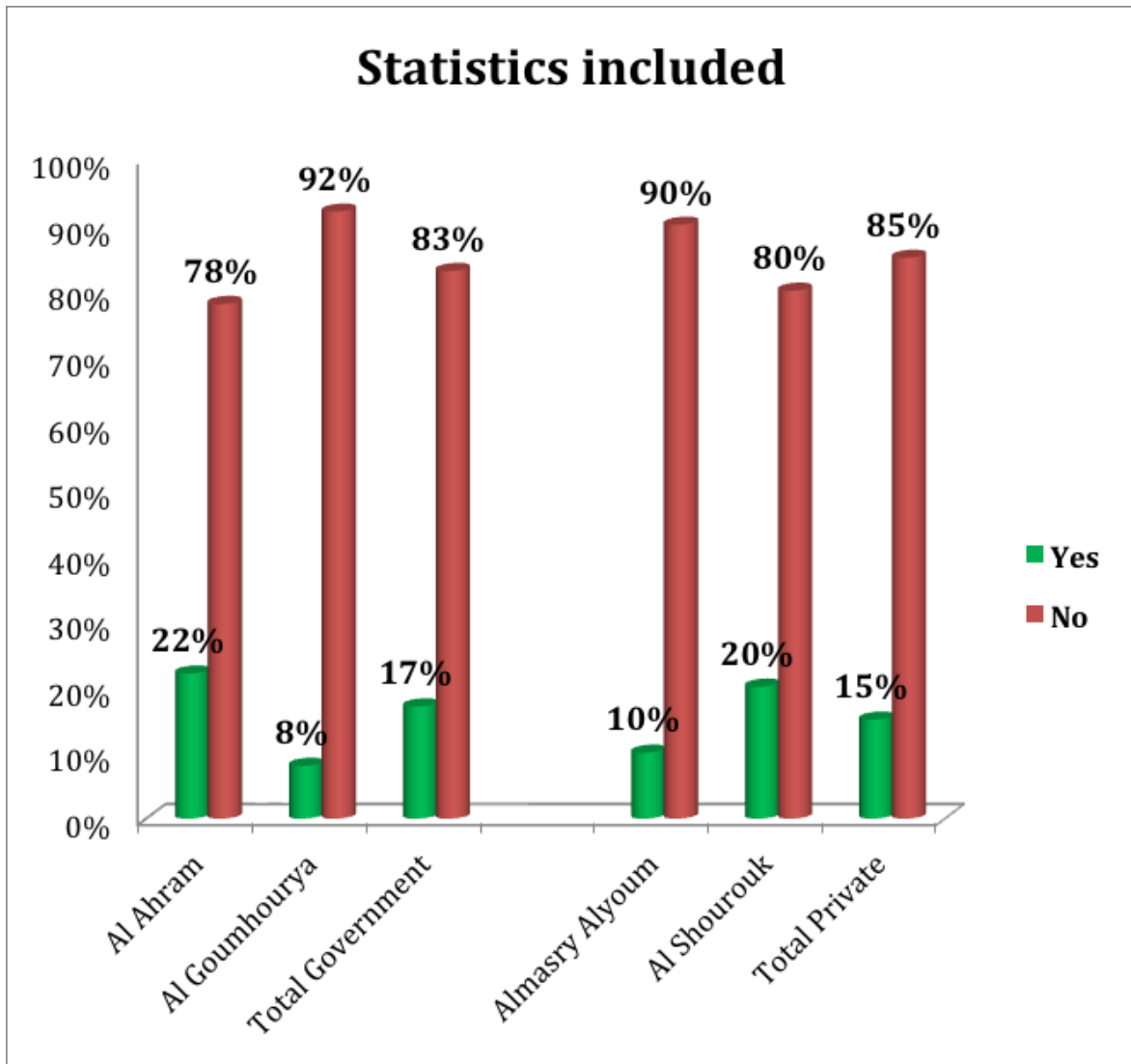
Statistics:

Table 5-14 Statistics

Statistics included	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	5	1	6	2	5	7	13
	21.7%	7.7%	16.70%	9.5%	20.0%	15.20%	15.9%
No	18	12	30	19	20	39	69
	78.3%	92.3%	83.30%	90.5%	80.0%	84.80%	84.1%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square equals 2.199 ns with a p=0.532 which is showing non-significant indicating similar distributions of statistics included in the four newspapers . As well the χ^2 Chi square for the governmental and independent equals to 0.084 ns with a p=0.772 which is also showing a non-significant indicating similar distributions of percent statistics included for total governmental and private newspapers with a total percentage for showing statistics in the four newspaper of 15.9%.

Figure 5-13 Statistics included



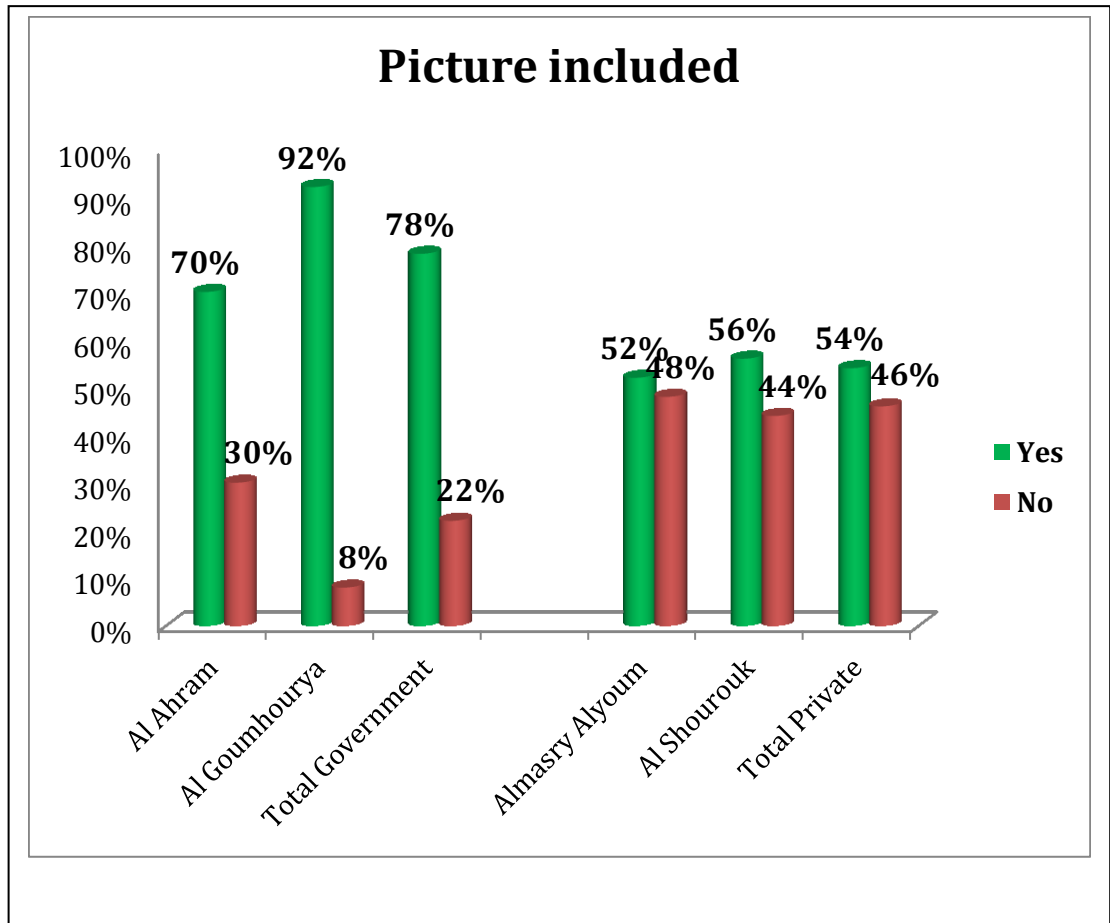
Picture included:

Table 5-15 Picture Included

Picture included	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
Yes	16	12	28	11	14	25	53
	69.6%	92.3%	77.80%	52.4%	56.0%	54.30%	64.6%
No	7	1	8	10	11	21	29
	30.4%	7.7%	22.20%	47.6%	44.0%	45.70%	35.4%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The total percentage of including a picture for both the governmental and the independent newspapers is 64.6%. As for the χ^2 Chi square there is a highly significant indicating different distributions of percent picture inclusion for total government and private newspapers equal 12.314 with a p=0.0004. This shows that the governmental newspapers are more likely to include pictures in the article with a 77.8% and with a total of 54.30% for the independent newspapers.

Figure 5-14 Picture included



Picture Size

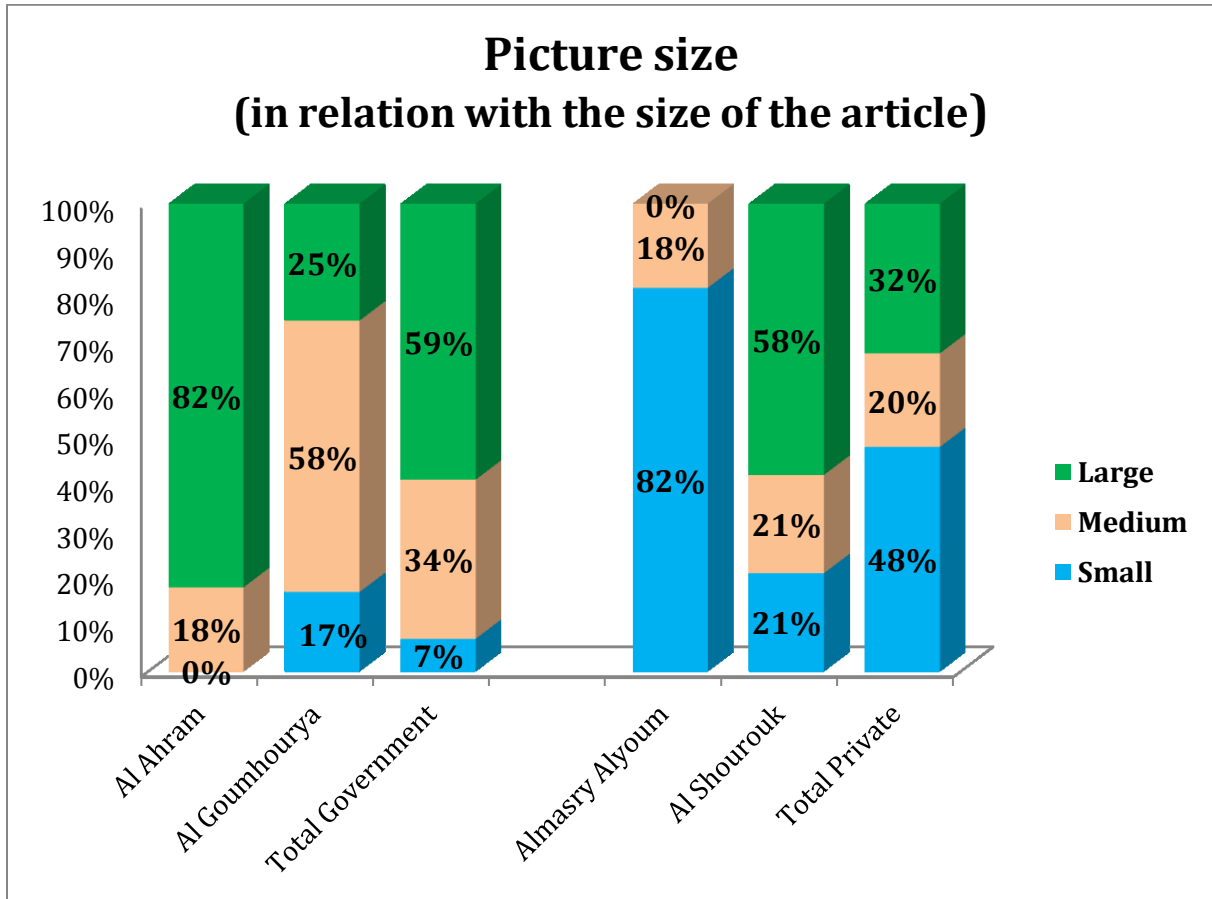
Table 5-16 Picture Size

Picture size (in relation to the size of the article)	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Small	0	2	2	9	3	12	14
	.0%	16.70%	6.90%	81.80%	21.40%	48.00%	25.90%
2 Medium	3	7	10	2	3	5	15
	17.60%	58.30%	34.50%	18.20%	21.40%	20.00%	27.80%
3 Large	14	3	17	0	8	8	25
	82.40%	25.00%	58.60%	.0%	57.20%	32.00%	46.30%
Total	17	12	29	11	14	25	54
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%
NA	6	1	7	6	11	17	24

χ^2 Chi square = 41.681 ** (p=0.000) highly significant indicating different distributions of picture size for each newspaper. Chi square value is biased upward, maybe due to the existence of zeros and values less than 5.

χ^2 Chi square (Governmental/Private) = 42.436 ** (p=0.0001) highly significant indicating different distributions of percent picture size for total governmental- and private newspapers.

Figure 5-15 Picture size



The picture portrays children:

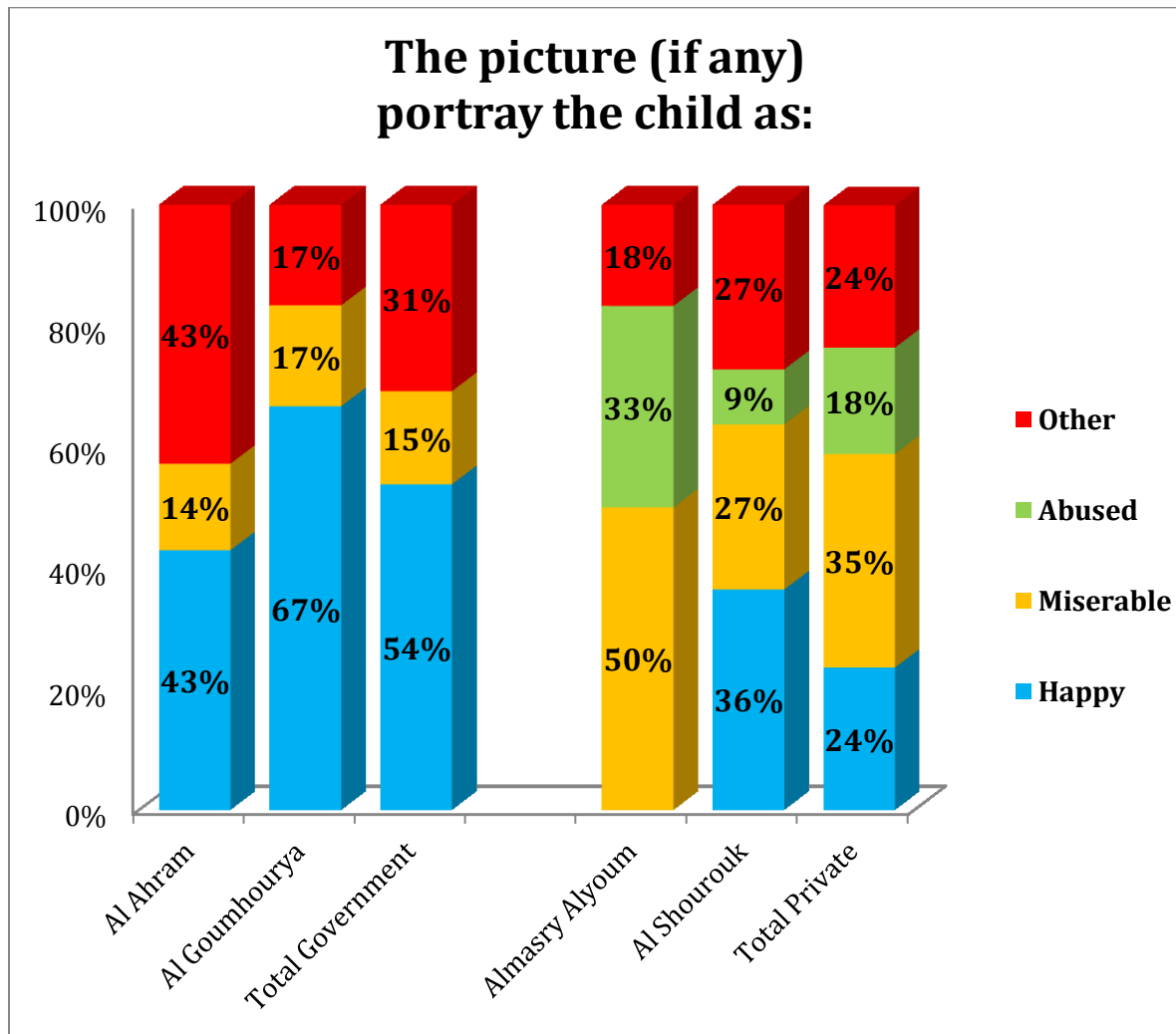
Table 5-17 The Picture portrays Children

The picture (if any) portrays the child as:	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Happy	6	8	14	0	4	4	18
	42.90%	66.70%	53.80%	.0%	36.40%	23.50%	41.90%
2 Miserable	2	2	4	3	3	6	10
	14.30%	16.70%	15.40%	50.00%	27.30%	35.30%	23.30%
3 Abused	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
	.0%	.0%	0	33.30%	9.10%	17.60%	7.00%
4 other [@]	6	2	8	1	3	4	12
	42.90%	16.70%	30.80%	17.70%	27.30%	23.50%	27.90%
Total	14	12	26	6	11	17	43
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%
NA	9	1	10	11	14	25	35

The χ^2 Chi square equals 33.761 with a p=0.013 showing significant indicating different distributions of portrayal of children for each newspaper. According to the pictures included there is a total of 43 pictures in all four newspapers. Eighteen of them are portraying the child as happy with a high percentage of 53.8% in the governmental newspapers with a total of fourteen pictures. On the other hand, in the independent newspapers only 4 pictures are portraying children as happy with a percentage of 23.5%. As for the χ^2 Chi square for the governmental and independent equals 38.269 with a p=0.0001 showing a highly significant indicating different distributions of percent

portrayal of child for total government and private newspapers. As for portraying children in the pictures as miserable it is higher in percentage: 35.3% in the independent newspapers. Also for showing children as being abused in photos: a total of 17.6% in the independent newspapers and 0% in the governmental newspaper. In addition, to two articles of a total of 43 were showing dead bodies of children.

Figure 5-16 Picture portrayal



The picture shows:

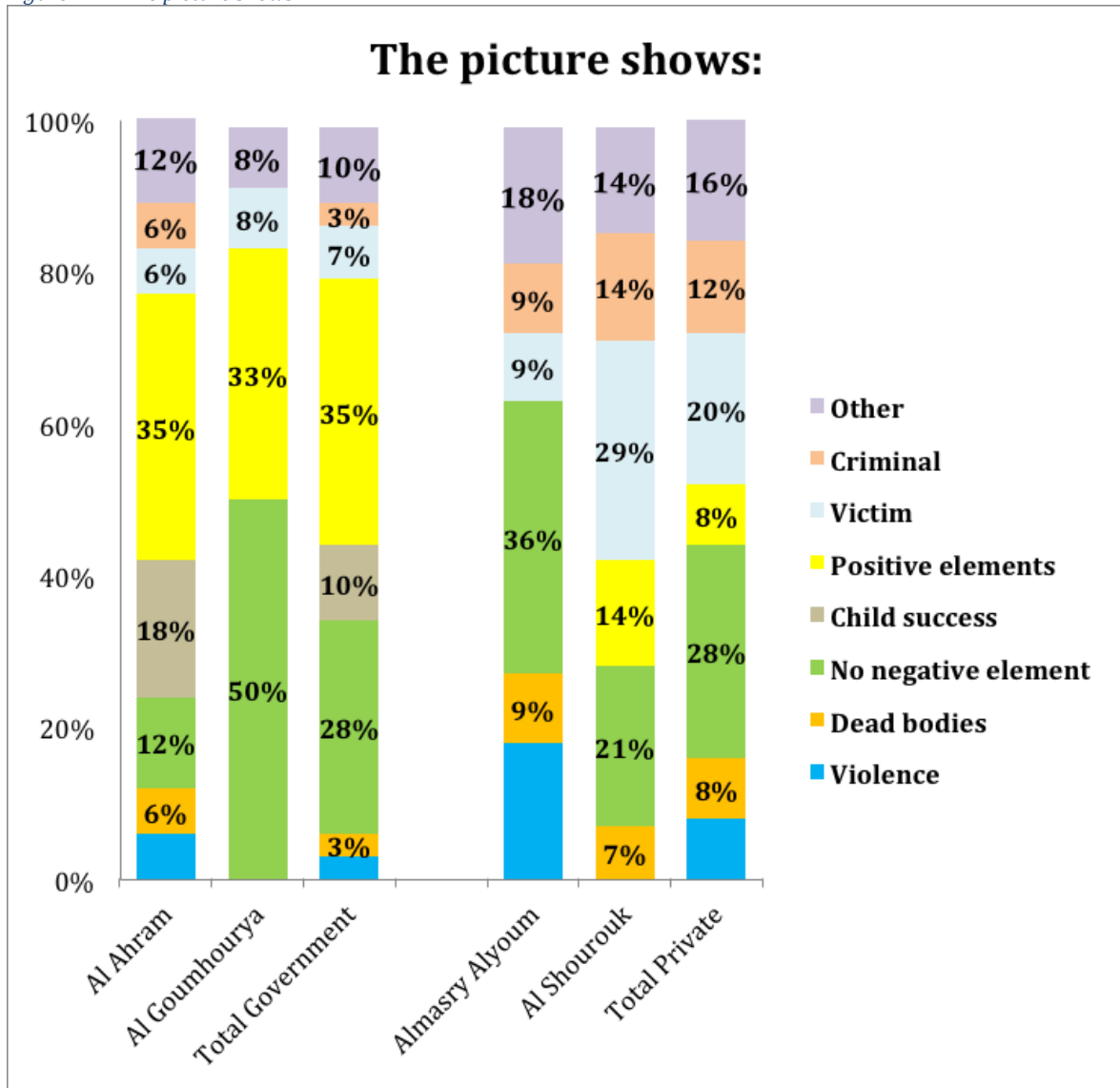
Table 5-18 The picture shows

The picture shows:	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
1 Violent	5.90%	0	3.40%	18.20%	0	8.00%	5.60%
	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
2 Dead bodies	5.90%	0	3.40%	9.10%	7.10%	8.00%	5.60%
	2	6	8	4	3	7	15
3 No negative element	11.80%	50.00%	27.60%	36.40%	21.40%	28.00%	27.80%
	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
4 Child success	17.60%	0	10.30%	0	0	0	5.60%
	6	4	10	0	2	2	12
5 Positive elements	35.30%	33.30%	34.50%	0	14.30%	8.00%	22.20%
	1	1	2	1	4	5	7
6 Victim	5.90%	8.30%	6.90%	9.10%	28.60%	20.00%	13.00%
	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
7 Criminal	5.90%	0	3.40%	9.10%	14.30%	12.00%	7.40%
	2	1	3	2	2	4	7
8 Other [@]	11.80%	8.30%	10.30%	18.20%	14.30%	16.00%	1.00%
	17	12	29	11	14	25	54
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%
NA	6	1	7	6	11	17	24

The χ^2 Chi square equals 33.799 ns with a p=0.088 showing non-significant indicating similar distributions of what the picture shows for each newspaper. On the other hand the χ^2 Chi square for

the governmental and independent newspaper equals 42.956 with a $p=0.0001$ showing highly significant indicating different distributions for the total of the governmental and independent newspapers. The highest percentage of 27.8% showing no negative elements revealed in the published photos. After it comes showing positive elements with a percentage for the total of the four newspapers of 22.2%, but it is mainly concentrated in the government newspapers with a 34.5% and in the independent newspaper with 8%. Moreover, photos published in the four newspapers show a total of victims by 13% highly concentrated in the independent newspaper with a total of 20% and in the governmental newspaper by 6.9%.

Figure 5-17 The picture shows



Privacy guidelines:

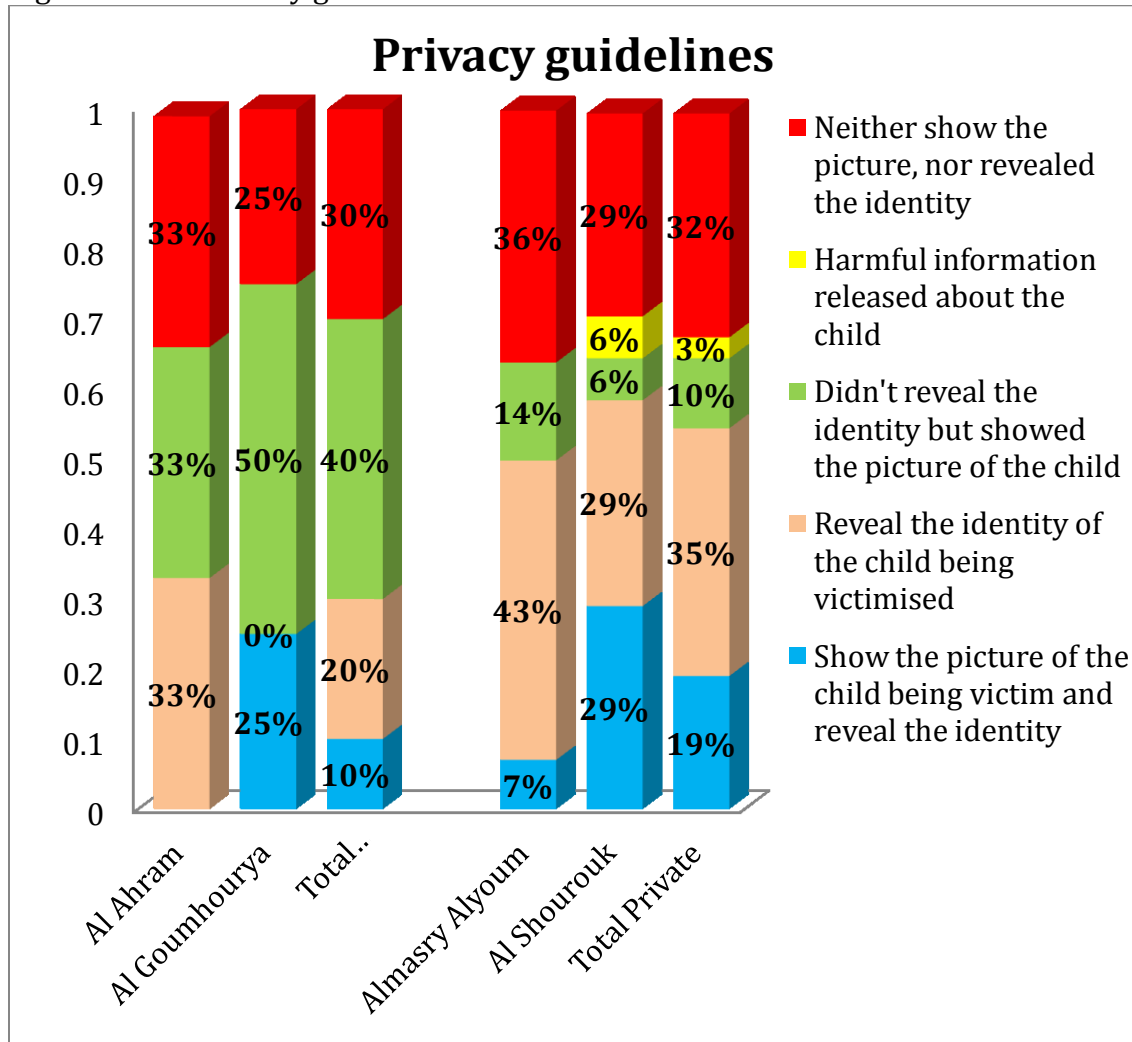
Table 5-19 Privacy Guideline

Privacy guidelines	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 show the picture of the child being victim and reveal the identity	0	1	1	1	5	6	7
	0	25.00%	10.00%	7.10%	29.40%	19.40%	17.10%
3 Reveal the identity of the child being victimized	1	0	1	3	1	4	5
	16.70%	0	10.00%	21.04%	5.90%	12.90%	12.20%
4 Didn't show the picture but revealed the identity	1	0	1	3	4	7	8
	16.70%	0	10.00%	21.40%	23.50%	22.60%	19.50%
5 Didn't reveal the identity but showed the picture of the child	2	2	4	2	1	3	7
	33.30%	50.00%	40.00%	14.30%	5.90%	9.70%	17.10%
6 Harmful information released about the child	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	5.90%	3.20%	2.40%
7 Neither show the picture, nor revealed the identity	2	1	3	5	5	10	13
	33.30%	25.00%	30.00%	35.70%	29.40%	32.00%	31.70%
Total	6	4	10	14	17	31	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%
8 NA	17	9	26	7	8	15	41

The χ^2 Chi square equals 29.189 ns with a p=0.110 showing non-significant indicating similar distributions of privacy guidelines for each newspaper. The highest total percentage for the total of the four newspapers is 31.7% for neither show the picture nor revealed the identity of the child being a victim or abused. On the other hand, the χ^2 Chi square for the governmental and the independent newspapers equals to 29.980 with a p=0.0001, showing

highly significant indicating different distributions of percent privacy. As for the independent newspapers the percentage of revealing the identity of the child being victimized is 22.6% and for the total of the governmental newspapers it is shown as 10%.

Figure 5-5-18 Privacy guidelines22



Child frame:

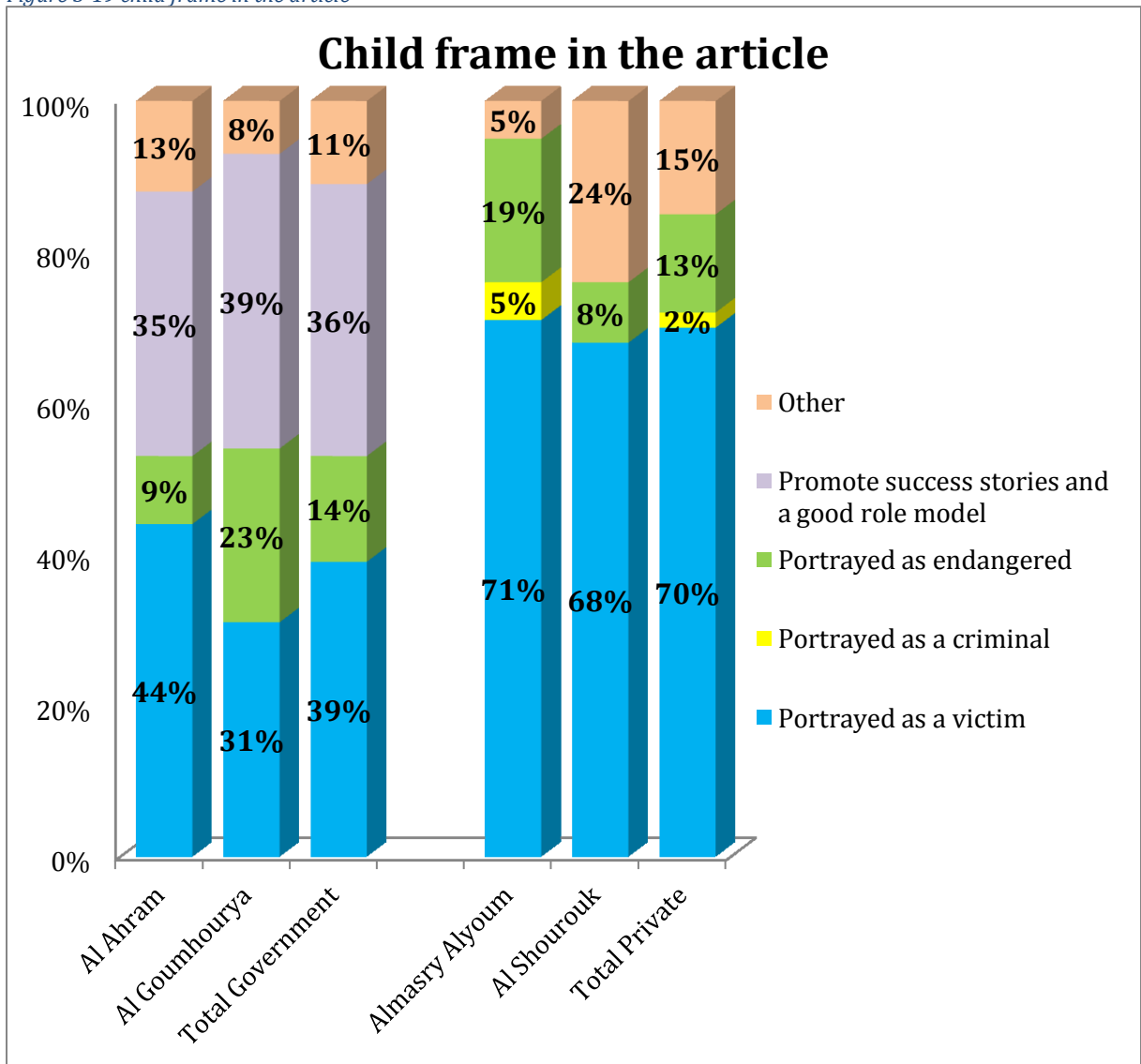
Table 5-20 Child Frame

Child frame in the article	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Portrayed as a victim (Abused, tortured, violence, raped and killed or died according to a negligence)	10	4	14	15	17	32	46
	43.5%	30.8%	38.90%	71.4%	68.0%	69.60%	56.1%
2 Portrayed as a criminal (involved in crime, committed a crime and been used in crime)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	0	4.8%	.0%	2.20%	1.2%
4 Portrayed as endangered (child labor, health, education and physiologically)	2	3	5	4	2	6	11
	8.7%	23.1%	13.90%	19.0%	8.0%	13.00%	13.4%
6 Promote success stories and a good role model (sports, education, inventions and literature and culture)	8	5	13	0	0	0	13
	34.8%	38.5%	36.10%	.0%	.0%	0	15.9%
7) Other [@]	3	1	4	1	6	7	11
	13.0%	7.7%	11.10%	4.8%	24.0%	15.20%	13.4%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square equals 29.147 with a $p=0.004$ showing highly significant indicating different distributions of child frame for each newspaper. The percentage of portraying children as victims in the total published articles in the four newspapers is 56.1%. Promoting success stories and good role models

with a percentage of 15.9 in the total of the four newspapers. Afterwards being portrayed as endangered by 13.4% and as for being a criminal 1.2%. On the other hand the χ^2 Chi square for the governmental and the independent newspapers equals 47.658 with $p=0.0001$ showing highly significant indicating different distributions of percent child frame for total government and private newspapers. As for the victim frame the total percentage of the independent newspapers is 69.6% and in the governmental by 38.9%. In addition to promoting success stories and good role models it is been shown that 36.1% in the governmental newspapers and 0% in the independent newspapers.

Figure 5-19 child frame in the article



Framing style:

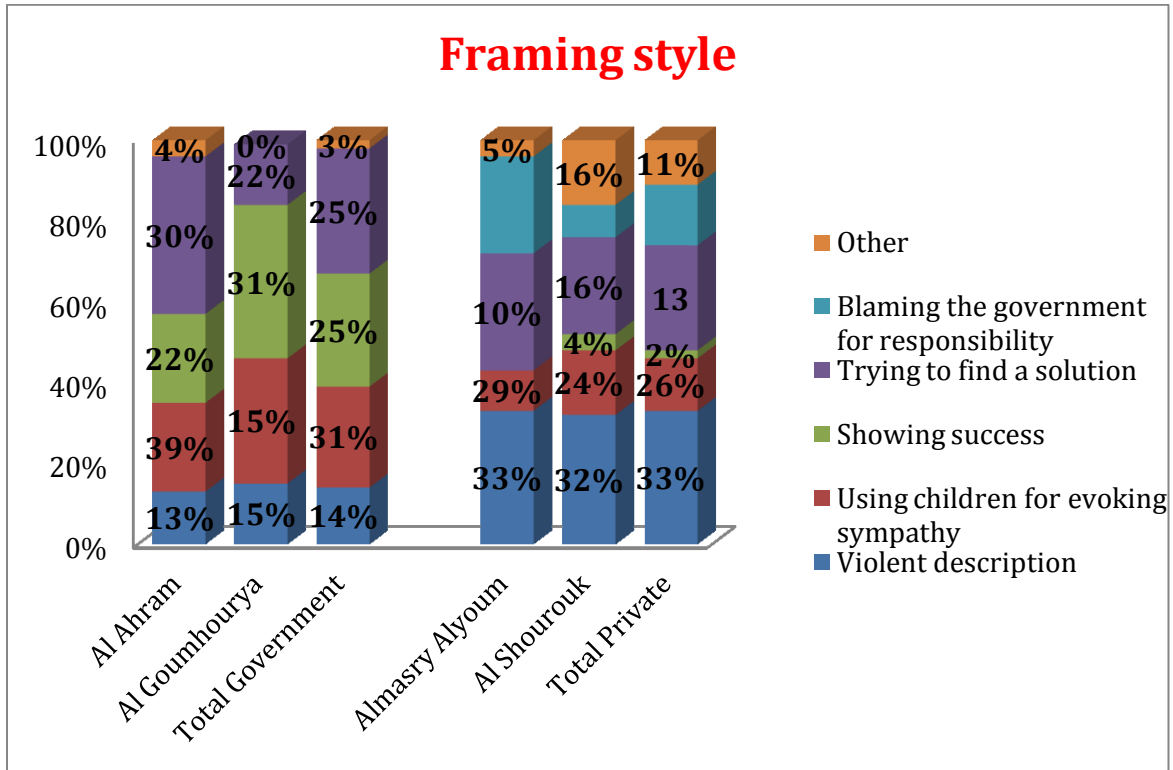
Table 5-21 Framing Style

Framing style	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Violent description	3	2	5	7	8	15	20
	13.0%	15.4%	13.90%	33.3%	32.0%	32.60%	24.4%
2 Using children for evoking sympathy	9	2	11	6	6	12	23
	39.1%	15.4%	30.60%	28.6%	24.0%	26.10%	28.0%
3 Showing success	5	5	10	0	1	1	11
	21.7%	38.5%	27.80%	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	13.4%
4 Trying to find a solution	5	4	9	2	4	6	15
	21.7%	30.8%	25%	9.5%	16%	13%	18.3%
5 Blaming the government for responsibility	0	0	0	5	2	7	7
	.0%	.0%	0	23.8%	8.0%	15.20%	8.5%
6 Other [@]	1	0	1	1	4	5	6
	4.3%	.0%	2.80%	4.8%	16.00%	10.90%	7.30%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square equals 32.272 with p=0.020 showing significant indicating different distributions of size of framing style for each newspaper. Evoking sympathy with a percentage of 30.6% in the total of the four newspapers and a 24.4% in the violent description and for trying to find a solution by 18.3%. In addition to showing success was presented in the published articles by 13.4% in the total of the four newspapers, as for blaming the government a percentage of 8.5%. On the other hand, the χ^2 Chi square for the

governmental and independent newspapers it equals to 53.501 with a $p=0.0001$ showing highly significant indicating different distributions of percent of framing style for total governmental and private newspapers. As for the framing style to the total of the governmental newspaper for evoking sympathy in the article is 30.6% while the independent is 26.1%. Moreover the independent newspapers the total of the violent description is 32.6% while the governmental is 13.9%. As for the governmental in using children for evoking sympathy is a total of 25% and in the independent newspapers with a 13%. As well for showing success the governmental newspapers published articles with a percentage of 27.8 and the independent is 2.2%. Also, about publishing articles blaming the government for being responsible was shown in the total independent newspapers by 15.2% while in the governmental newspapers it was 0%.

Figure 5-20 framing style



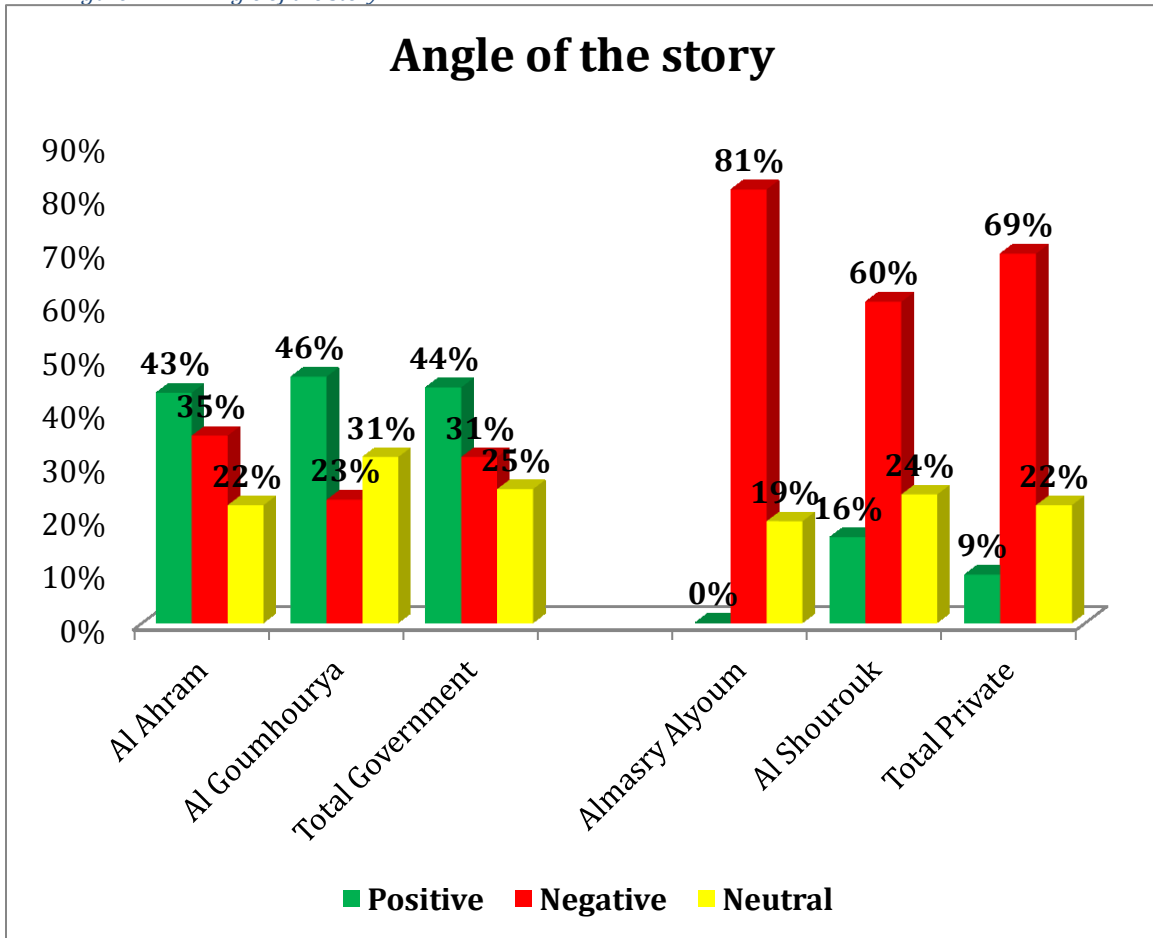
Angle of the story:

Table 5-22 Angle of the story

Angle of the story	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Positive	10	6	16	0	4	4	20
	43.5%	46.2%	44.40%	.0%	16.0%	8.70%	24.4%
2 Negative	8	3	11	17	15	32	43
	34.8%	23.1%	30.60%	81.0%	60.0%	69.60%	52.4%
3 Neutral	5	4	9	4	6	10	19
	21.7%	30.8%	25.00%	19.0%	24.0%	21.70%	23.2%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

The χ^2 Chi square for the angle of the story equals to 19.343 with a $p=0.004$ showing highly significant indicating different distributions of the angle of the story for each newspaper as it is revealed that the highest percentage for the total of the four newspapers is being negative by 52.4% and with a positive angle of 24.4% and as being neutral is 23.2%. On the other hand, the χ^2 Chi square for the governmental and independent newspapers equals 39.415 with a $p=0.0001$ showing highly significant indicating different distributions for a total of both the governmental and independent newspapers. It shows that in the independent newspapers the negative angle is 69.6% while in the governmental newspapers it is 30.6%. In addition to the positive angle in the governmental newspaper which is 44.4% while in the independent newspaper it is 8.7%. As for being neutral it is more likely to be in the governmental with 25% while in the independent newspapers 21.7%.

Figure 5-5-21 Angle of the story



6 Discussion

This research is primarily based on the documented newspaper articles of the three composite weeks in four daily governmental and independent Egyptian newspapers. They are:

Al Ahram newspaper

Al Gomhurya newspaper

Al Masry Al Youm newspaper

Al Shrouk newspaper

In this section, all four newspapers are assessed independently on the basis of their coverage on child related issues. The coverage is inclusive of news, news/articles, news features, news analysis and the sole opinion of the writer on children's issues.

RQ1: How frequent children's issues are covered in the Egyptian newspapers?

The frequency of the news/articles covered in the state owned newspapers equals 36, while the independent newspapers with a total of 46 news/articles. Such numbers show a non-significant difference in the distribution of the news/articles in both governmental and independent papers.

The researcher collection of 82 news/articles related to children and children's rights within the period of three months data, shows that Al Shrouk newspaper has published 25 news/articles out of the 82; Al-Ahram newspaper has published 23 news/articles; Al-Masry Al Youm has published 21 news/articles. Al Gomhurya newspaper comes the last with publishing only 13 news/articles about children's issues.

The independent newspapers are more likely to publish news/articles on children's issues than the governmental newspaper: 46 independent news/articles compared to 36 published in governmental papers. The chi-square shows non-statistical difference between the governmental and independent newspaper, since the ($p=0.392$).

One of the most striking features of this part is that August is the highest month for publishing; more than half of the news/articles were published in August. The χ^2 Chi square (3 months) = 14.623 (p=0.023), there is a significant difference, showing different distribution for news/articles for each month. Since 42 out of 82 articles were published in August in the four newspapers, 23 articles were published in September and 17 in July.

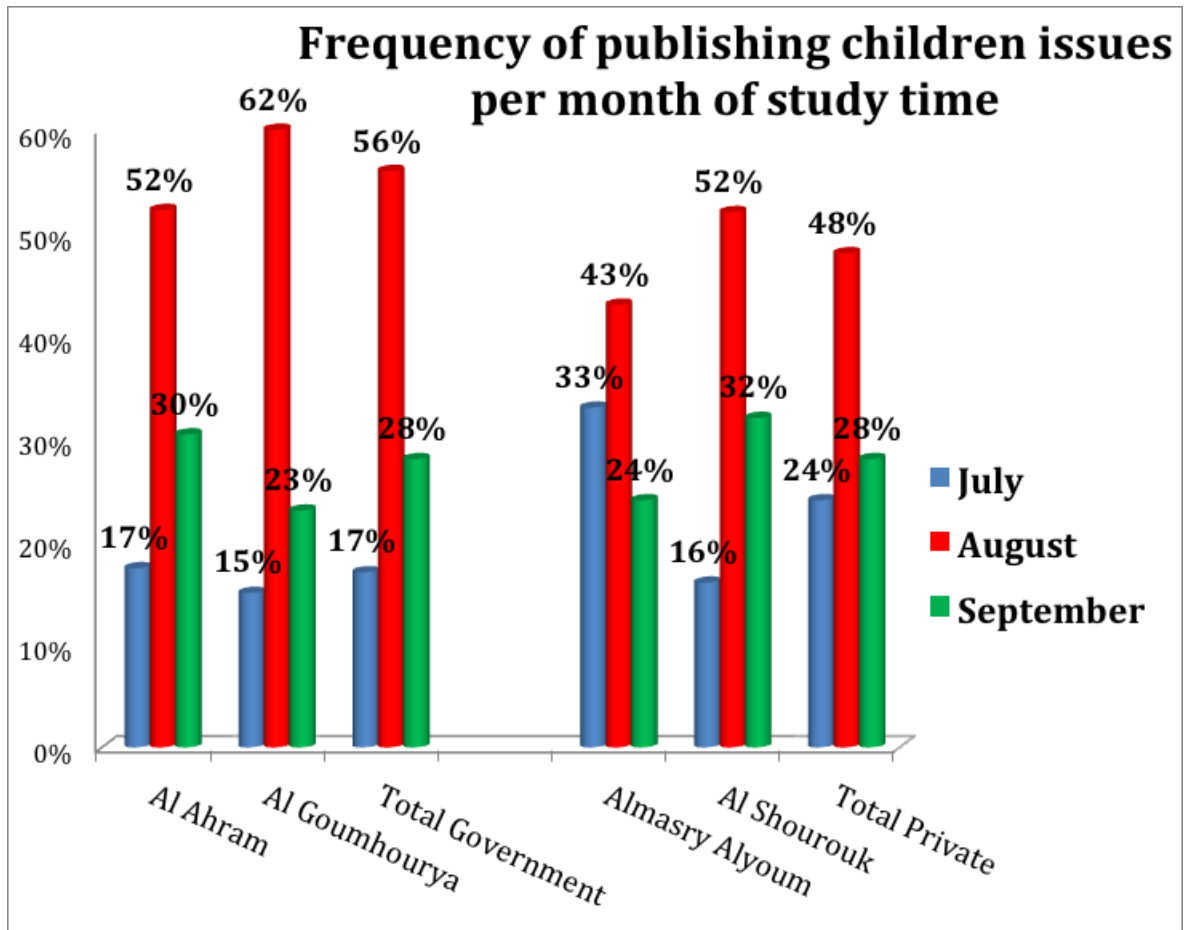
The study shows that the coverage in August has covered news/articles related to violence committed against children. The news coverage was on abusing orphans; that was the main incident covered by the four newspapers in August. Critical news on the abuse of children by the owner of the orphanage, and situational analysis of abusing children in other orphanages were depicted. This could be in a way related to the media-hype concept, in which a successive reporting about a specific topic is obviously reported during that month.

Frequency of the news:

Table 6-1 frequency of the news

Month	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
July	4	2	6	7	4	11	17
	17.4%	15.4%	16.7	33.3%	16.0%	23.9	20.7%
August	12	8	20	9	13	22	42
	52.2%	61.5%	55.6	42.9%	52.0%	47.8	51.2%
September	7	3	10	5	8	13	23
	30.4%	23.1%	27.7	23.8%	32.0%	28.3	28.0%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

Figure 6-1 Frequency of the news



RQ2: Is there a difference in type of news covered in the governmental newspapers and independent newspapers?

As shown in (table 5-4 and 5-5 type of the news), there is a statistical difference between type of news covered in the governmental and the independent newspaper. The χ^2 Chi square (Government/Private) equals 58.853 showing highly significant difference between both with a value of (p=0.0001).

Violent Assault:

This type of news is related to any violent action done against a child; such as beating, torture, abusing, and any kind of physical harm. During the three composite weeks news/articles were collected in the issue of violent assault against children. A total of 18 news/articles were published on the four newspapers about violent assault with a total of 22% from the total news. A sum of 13 news/articles (28.3%) was published in the independent newspaper, while 7 news/articles (13.9%) in the governmental ones, showing a difference between the two.

International news:

The international news ranked number two in the type of issues published on children. A percentage of 17.1% of the total news published on children's issues were international news; 14 news/articles were published covering the war in Gaza and Syria. The independent newspapers published 9 news/articles about the invasion in Gaza. The governmental newspapers published 5 news/articles all published in Al Ahram newspaper and nothing in Al Gomhurya. Some of the news was more like "thousands of Palestinians mourning the child Abo Khediar in Al Quds", "killing 44 Palestinians including a child by Israeli soldiers", "Children of Gaza... Life of fear", "Mixed with the blood of children sand

beachfront in Gaza”, “Children "major victim" of Israel's aggression”, “Our hearts with children of Gaza”, “They are killing children and the British kids are the saddest among the West”. News about killing children in Syria was also published. Although 14 news/articles were published with international news mostly with the coverage of Syria and Gaza, most of these articles were published in July with a total of 7 news/articles.

Education:

The study reveals that education is a widely published issue in all the newspapers. News related to construction of schools, books distribution, scholarship etc... were widely published. But the need to publish more news/articles on important aspects such as policies and strategies of education is left behind. The news/articles in this issue do not seem to address the educational problems.

As a result, education ranked number 3 in the importance of news published on children's issues with a total of 11 articles (13.4%) from the news/articles published on behalf of children. Most of these articles were published in September, as it is the month of school entry. Some of these articles slugs are like: “tomorrow a new school year and security for schools”, “in Fayoum, water endanger students and citizens misuse schools”, “ ‘Education’ exempt children of martyrs and injured in the revolution of tuition fees and obligating the international schools with the Egyptian anthem”.

The study shows that both the governmental and the independent papers were almost similar in the number of news/articles published. But it was obvious that Al Ahram was the highest in publishing this kind of news. The governmental newspaper published 6 articles about education while the independent ones published only 5. The news/articles included infrastructure problem of the schools in the rural areas, assuring parents that schools are safe and secured for the preparations of a new academic year.

Murder:

The news on murder depicts killing or assassinating a child by a murderer intentionally or unintentionally. This kind of news was published in the four newspapers with a total of 5 news/articles; 6.1% from the subtotal of published news. One article was published in the governmental newspaper; 2.8% while 4 articles were published in the independent newspaper; 8.70%.

Sexual Assault/ rape:

It emphasizes the news on children who are sexually abused or raped. This type was published with 3.7% in the four newspapers. A total of 3 news/articles were published in the independent newspapers while the governmental newspapers didn't publish any news regarding rape or sexual assault.

Hostage/hijacking:

This is sort of stories talking about kidnapping children and calling for ransom and how children were returned. These kinds of stories were mentioned in a total of 5 news/articles in the four newspapers with a 6.1%. In the governmental 2 news/articles were published in Al Gomhurya. On the other side for the independent papers, 3 articles were published, 2 in Al Shrouk and 1 in Al Masry Al youm.

Terrorism:

This type of news is related to any assassination of a child that takes place in a terrorist attack. It was only mentioned once in Al Shrouk independent newspaper with a total of 1.2% from the total news/articles published in the four newspapers.

Health:

Health articles and news were only published in the 4 newspapers with a 4.9% a total of 4 articles equally distributed.

Street children:

This is one of the types that discuss a social problem threatening and hindering the development of children. It is only mentioned in the four newspapers once in Al Shrouk. The percentage 1.2% is showing the percentage that both the governmental and the independent newspaper in 3 composite weeks with that minimal percentage.

Disabled Children:

The amount of the collected data regarding this type was 3 news/articles in the four newspapers with a 3.7%. These three articles were only published in the governmental newspapers 1 in al Al Ahram and the other 2 in Al Gomhurya newspaper.

Laws and policies:

This type of news aims at enhancing the policies and laws concerning children. A total of 2 articles were detected in the independent newspapers while nothing was detected in the governmental newspapers. The percentage from the total was 2.4%.

Achievements:

It was only mentioned in the governmental newspapers by 7.3%, a total of 6 news/articles. Sums of 4 articles were published in Al Ahram while 2 in Al Gomhurya.

The issues under this heading include the situational analysis of children's issues and coverage in the year 2014. The news/articles related to a UN convention of Child Rights, child rights protection and its problems and possibilities, news/articles on the basis of the reports, which discuss the lack of effective implementation of the policies, concerned with children, has a minimal coverage or no coverage at all.

During the study, nothing from news/articles were collected in relation to the issue of children's rights such as, child labor, early marriage and minimal coverage to street children, disabled children, and health and laws policies. Only Education was mentioned in

the coverage with reasonable percentage because one week in September was coded and that is the month of school entry.

Within the time frame 82 news/articles related to children and children's rights were collected. 18 news/articles are based on violent assault, 11 news/articles on the educational aspects of children, 14 news/articles related with the problems/issues of international news. On the one hand, children's labor, children's creativity, children's rights and development, health issues and children sports were marginalized in the 4 newspapers.

On the other hand, 21 variables were added to the question of type of news, only 14 of them were included in the news/articles coded. It was a variety of types like murder, terrorism, hostage/hijacking, health, street children, child labor, disabled children, laws and policies, achievement and accidents. The other 7 variables that were not included in the four newspapers were robbery/theft, illegal drugs, early marriage, children inventions, children sports, nutrition/malnutrition and water and sanitation. In addition, a variable "other" was added to the question and it included other types of news like discipline, entertainment, psychology and advice.

RQ3: To what extent do the newspapers adhere to the journalistic guidelines in covering children's issues?

In relation to the size of the story covered on children's issues as shown in (*table 5-3 size of the news*), the highest percentage was 32.9% of the stories were "small" in size which is between (101- 250) words. This means that the size of the news gives less detail on the story covered; it only reports one event that took place.

The existence of authority quotes in the news/articles gives it more credibility than just threading news. As shown in (*table 5-10 authority quote*) the non-existence of

authority quotes is 66 news/articles out of 82, which is 80.5% of the total in the four newspapers.

Also quoting children gives the story more accuracy than merely reporting it; this should be in all subjects and not only in crime and violent issues. The child should be quoted. For most of the stories quoting children, or giving him/her a chance to express their opinions, would add more to the credibility of the story. A total of 73 news/articles do not contain any child's quote 89% non-existence which was shown in (*table 5-11 child quote*).

As for the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, only one story in Al Ahram was covered with the existence of a quote from the NCCM as shown in (*table 5-13 NCCM quote*). Although a maximum percentage for the type of the news is addressed on violent assault, the NCCM was not quoted. A total of 98.8% does not have any NCCM quotes. This also goes for the NGOs where 96.3% non-existence of NGO's quotes in the coverage of the four newspapers as in (*table 5-12 NGO quote*). Thus, it gives a shallow effect regarding the coverage of children's issues, especially the violent assault issues.

According to the privacy guidelines shown in (*table 5-19 privacy guideline*) that were considered as a code of ethics to most of the journalists. Al Shrouk newspaper violates the rights of the child by showing pictures of children being victimized and revealing their identity in 6 news/articles and 1 news/article in Al Gomhurya, out of 82 news/articles. In addition, revealing the identity of the child being victimized in crime and violence stories with a total of 31.7% in 13 news/articles that exists more in the independent newspapers than the governmental. At the same time a total of 13 news/articles with a same percentage of 31.7, neither shows the picture of the child, nor reveals the identity with almost the same percentage in the four newspapers. As it was discussed in the literature review, the guidelines for media organizations and journalists in

covering children's issues; is to avoid publishing a story or an image, which might put the child at risk and prevent his/ her identity in violence and crime cases.

When getting to sources, a total of 61 news/articles consisted of journalists' reports only as in (*table 5-7 sources*) and that gives a meaningful reason to the absence of NGOs, NCCM's and a child's quotes. It is the journalist's way and attitude in reporting while covering the story.

This question could be answered from the way children's issues and stories are covered. So by analyzing the coverage of such issues in the newspapers, it was found that it mainly depended on journalists' coverage. NGOs', NCCM's, and children's quotes were mostly missing.

R.q4: What is the angle used in the news/articles portraying the image of children?

Since, the total of negative images about children in both types of newspapers is 52.4% a sum of 43 negative images in news/articles negatively influencing the image of the child as shown in table 5-22 (angle of the story). As a matter of fact, it was mainly concentrated in the independent newspaper by 32 news/articles with a negative frame about children. While in the governmental newspapers the total of negative images portrayed in news/articles is 11. While in the independent newspapers, the total number of positive images is 4 news/articles (in Al Shrouk newspaper only).

On the other hand, there was a difference in the number of positive images of news/articles, positively portraying children. In the governmental newspapers a total of 16 news/articles positively portrayed children.

Therefore, there is a high statistical difference with ($p=0001$) in the distribution of the news, regarding the angle of the story for the total of government and independent newspapers. However, the total of images that negatively depict children are a total of 43

out of 82 in both types. It was discussed before in the literature reviews, that Children are portrayed most often in negative images, negative stories and negative topics such as crime, violence, abuse or disasters (UNICEF,2007).

Rq5: is there a difference between the governmental newspapers and the independent newspapers in coverage?

Since, there is a statistical difference between governmental newspapers and independent newspapers in some categories, regarding themes of coverage and frames. Thus, the χ^2 Chi square (Government/Private) is (p=0.0001), showing highly significant difference in the distribution of types of the stories covered about children. In addition to government responsibility, the χ^2 Chi square (Government/Private) shows a highly significant distribution with a (p=0.008) for total government and private newspapers. Child quote as well shows a significant difference with (p=0.38) in the distribution between the governmental and the independent newspapers. As for privacy guidelines, the χ^2 Chi square for (Government/Private) is (p=0.0001) showing highly significant difference in the distributions of percentage in the privacy guidelines for total governmental and private newspapers. Moreover, for the child frame in the articles the χ^2 Chi-square for (Government/Private) is (p=0.0001) showing highly significance indicating different distributions of percentage child frame for total government and private newspapers. According to the framing style, the χ^2 Chi square for the (Government/Private) is (p=0.0001) showing highly significant difference between the governmental and private newspapers. Also, the χ^2 Chi square for the (Government/Private) is (p=0.0001) showing high significant difference in the distribution between the government and the private newspapers in the angle of the story.

In addition, most of the categories show high significant difference in the coverage between the governmental and the independent newspapers, except in the category of child quotes.

On the other hand, non-significant differences were depicted with $p>0.05$ between the governmental and the independent newspapers, such as the location, size of the news, sources, solution offered, authority quote, NGO's quotes and NCCM's quotes.

As it was discussed in the literature review, an unbalanced treatment of coverage of children's issues; leads to a dominant impression that children are mostly victims and that there is no other social problems related to them that need to be examined. The way media represents, or even ignores, children can influence decision making and policies. It was historically proven that focusing on issues related to children's social issues helped in reconstructing child policies and also in relocating children from mills, factories and mines into schools and families (Franklin P.26,27, 1995). It has also given the chance to work upon developing and strengthening laws and policies to create more humanitarian lives for children.

Therefore, there is a statistical difference between the coverage of the governmental and independent newspapers in terms of the frame children were portrayed in. the governmental newspapers got more positive coverage of children while disregarding problems that are facing and threaten them. Types of the news discussed in both categories were almost the same but they differ in the frequency of the news/articles discussing same issues. Furthermore, child abuse and crime stories tend to dominate in the news while often ignoring issues of children's rights such as the right to play, recreation and sport; these are more often not regarded as newsworthy (UNICEF, 2007).

If the study was only focusing on the month of August, it would appear as negatively portraying children as most of the news was about violent assault even in the governmental newspapers.

Hypothesis:

H1: The victim frame is the dominant frame used in covering children's issues, in both the state-owned and the independent newspapers.

Independent variable: covering issues - Dependent variable: victim frame.

In relation to the frame theory and especially the victim frame illustrated in the theoretical frame of the research; victimization is a dramatic technique that the media use in portraying children in most of their coverage (Van, Gorp, 2007). As a matter for analyzing the data collected about the frame used, children were presented in the victim frame, which ranked number one of the study of children's frame. It can be said that 46 news/articles framed children as victims. The independent newspapers were more visible in using the victim frame approach as 32 news/articles were published into that frame. While the governmental newspapers published 14 news/article using same approach. The victim frame was used with a 56.1% of the total news in the four newspapers; giving more than half of the results in portraying children as victims; abused either physically or emotionally.

The policy connected to this frame should be focused on as there are many social issues that could be covered about children apart from them being portrayed only as victims. Some of these issues did not even get minimal coverage as discussed before. The total of these issues were represented in the 4 newspapers by 13.4%. Covering 11 news/articles from a total of 82 about different topics such as street children, health, and disabled children.

Therefore, it is proved that the dominant frame in portraying children in the Egyptian newspapers is the "victim frame".

Child frame hypothesis 1

Table 6-2 Hypothesis 1

Child frame in the article	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Ahram	Gomhurya	Total	Almasry	Shrouk	Total	
1 Portrayed as a victim (Abused, tortured, violence, raped and killed or died due to neglect)	10	4	14	15	17	32	46
	43.5%	30.8%	38.90%	71.4%	68.0%	69.60%	56.1%
2 Portrayed as a criminal (involved in crime, committed a crime and been used in crime)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	.0%	.0%	0	4.8%	.0%	2.20%	1.2%
4 Portrayed as endangered (child labor, health, education and physiologically)	2	3	5	4	2	6	11
	8.7%	23.1%	13.90%	19.0%	8.0%	13.00%	13.4%
6 Promote success stories and a good role model (sports, education, inventions and literature and culture)	8	5	13	0	0	0	13
	34.8%	38.5%	36.10%	.0%	.0%	0	15.9%
7) Other [@]	3	1	4	1	6	7	11
	13.0%	7.7%	11.10%	4.8%	24.0%	15.20%	13.4%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

H2: Hying news/articles published in both independent newspapers and governmental newspapers depends on type of news covered.

Independent variable: hying

Dependent variable: Type of news

χ^2 Chi-square = 50.866 ** (p=0.005) highly significant indicating different distributions on the type of stories for each month.

Dominant story in July is international news (7 of 17 = 41.2%)

Dominant story in August is violent assault (18 of 42 = 42.9%)

Dominant story in September is education (6 of 23 = 26.1%)

This supports the media hype concept. When successively reporting on a type of issue, such as violence, it increases the frequency of the news/articles covered and published in the newspapers.

Thus, it is statistically proven that the distribution and the frequency of the news/articles increase when there is a specific incident in which a specific type of news occurs. As the distribution of the news/articles were highly significant showing that in each month there was a certain type of story dominating the month. In July, it was continually covering the war in Gaza, and it was very obvious that they were using children as an angel in covering the war. Although, there were 7 news/articles out of 17 covering the war, it got minimal attention in August and September. As in August another type of story took the lead, which was a violent assault type, grabbing the attention of the four newspapers by 18 news/articles out of 42, while other types of news got a very minimal percentage. But for the violent assault story happened that month, the number of news/articles about children would have dramatically decreased. It was discussed before, in the literature reviews, that the frequency of reporting on physical abuse stories captivates the attention of media;

therefore, a publicity given to that type of stories raises the rates of child abuse reporting (Franklin, 1995). Moreover, in September stories covered on education prevailed, as it was the school entry month. And some discussions about schools preparation were evoked. The number of articles about education was 6 news/articles out of 23. The frequency of publishing that type of news, compared to other types, was somehow big. So the relation between the frequencies of news/articles covered on children has a direct relationship with a specific type of the news. When one of these types increases the frequency also increases, especially violent assault type which grab the attention of the media, having the highest news distribution during August.

Months story type hypothesis 2

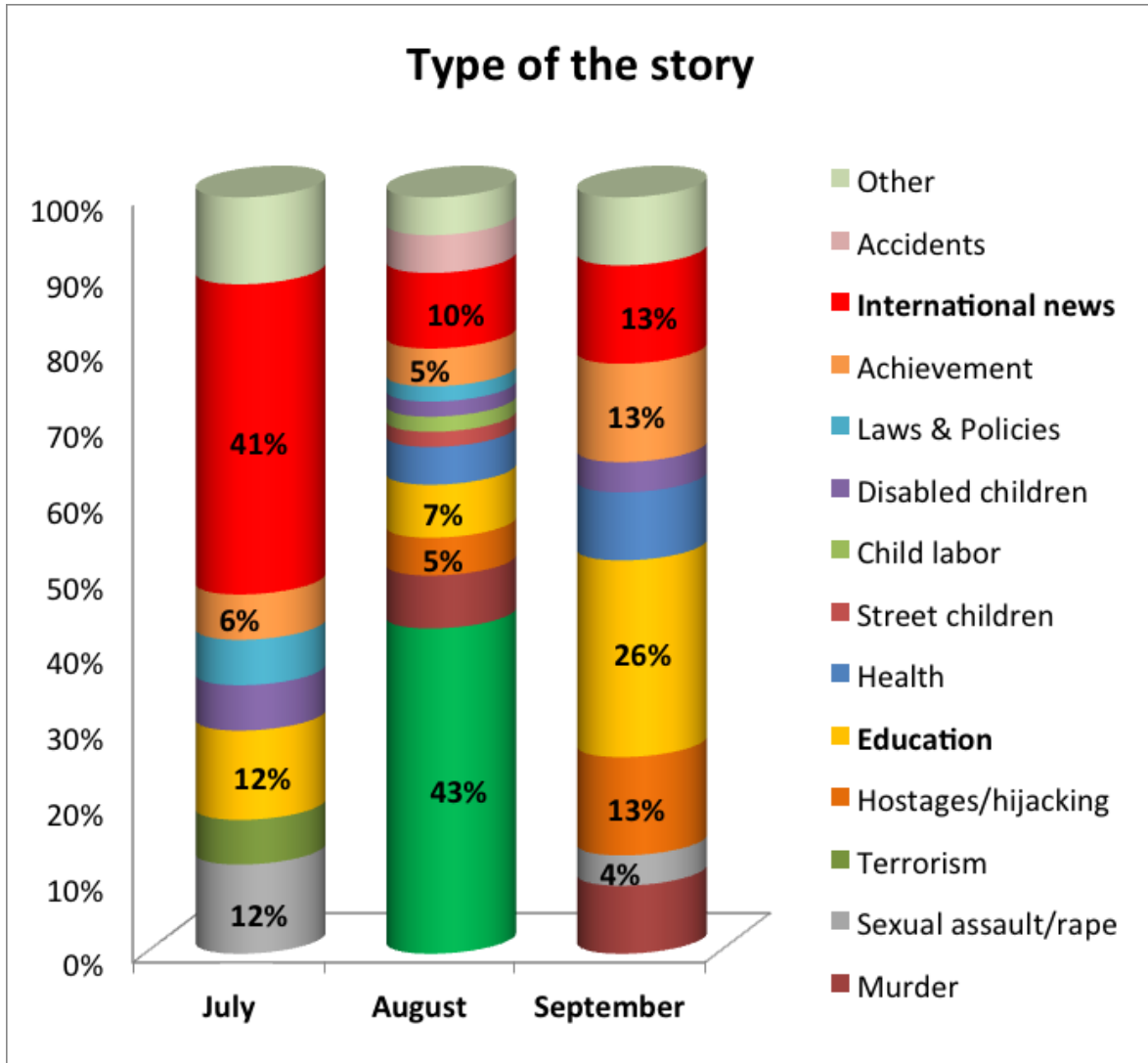
Table 6-3 Hypothesis 2

Type of the story	Months			Total
	July	August	September	
1 Violent assault	0	18	0	18
		42.9%		22.0%
2 Murder	0	3	2	5
		7.1%	8.7%	6.1%
3 Sexual assault/rape	2	0	1	3
	11.8%		4.3%	3.7%
6 Terrorism	1	0	0	1
	5.9%			1.2%
7 Hostages/hijacking	0	2	3	5
		4.8%	13.0%	6.1%
8 Education	2	3	6	11
	11.8%	7.1%	26.1%	13.4%
9 Health	0	2	2	4
		4.8%	8.7%	4.9%
10 Street children	0	1	0	1
		2.4%		1.2%
11 Child labor	0	1	0	1
		2.4%		1.2%

Table 6-7 Hypothesis 2

Type of the story	Months			Total
	July	August	September	
13 Disabled children	1	1	1	3
	5.9%	2.4%	4.3%	3.7%
16 Laws & Policies (enhancing children laws and policies)	1	1	0	2
	5.9%	2.4%		2.4%
17 Achievements	1	2	3	6
	5.9%	4.8%	13.0%	7.3%
20 International news	7	4	3	14
	41.2%	9.5%	13.0%	17.1%
21 Accidents	0	2	0	2
		4.8%		2.4%
22 Other [@]	2	2	2	6
	11.8%	4.8%	8.7%	7.3%
Total	17	42	23	82
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 6-2 Hypothesis



H3: Both the governmental and the independent newspapers are different in the framing style of the news.

Independent variable: framing style.

Dependent variable: the newspapers.

The framing style in both types of newspapers is highly significant with ($p=0001$), giving a clear indication that the style used in covering news/articles about children has a statistical difference. The governmental newspapers used the style of using children for evoking sympathy with a 30.6% from its total news/article and it was mainly detected in Al Ahram newspaper with 9 news/articles while in Al Gomhurya with 2 news/articles. The independent newspapers were also high in using that style with 26.1% from the total news articles published in both Al Masry Al Youm and Al Shrouk with equal distribution in both. It was as well discussed that the journalist should avoid sensational coverage while reporting on children.

As for the international news in this study, children were used in the headlines such as: “killing 44 Palestinians including a child by Israeli soldiers”, “Children ‘major victim’ of Israel's aggression”, “Our hearts with children of Gaza”, “Sand beachfront in Gaza, mixed with the blood of children”, “Children ... ‘major victim’ of Israel's aggression”. Most of them were using these slugs to give the news/article a sensational style, but in the body, children were not the main focus of the article but it was rather about the Gaza war in general. It was very obvious that children were used as an object not a subject in the international news. So the major style in the four newspapers was using children to evoke sympathy; it was mainly a sensational coverage.

On the other hand, the independent newspapers used children frequently to describe a violent act. The framing style for violence description used in 32.6% from the total of

independent newspapers' articles; with a total of 15 articles equally distributed in both Al Masry Al Youm and Al Shrouk. Most of them were used in violent assault stories. The governmental newspapers used the violent description style in 13.9% of the total news with a total of 5 news/articles. That was the major style used by the independent newspapers.

Framing style Hypothesis 3 Table

Table 6-4 Hypothesis 3

Framing style	Government newspapers			Private Newspapers			Total
	Al Ahram	Al Gomhurya	Total	Almasry Al Youm	Al Shrouk	Total	
1 Violent description	3	2	5	7	8	15	20
	13.0%	15.4%	13.90%	33.3%	32.0%	32.60%	24.4%
2 Using children for evoking sympathy	9	2	11	6	6	12	23
	39.1%	15.4%	30.60%	28.6%	24.0%	26.10%	28.0%
3 Showing success	5	5	10	0	1	1	11
	21.7%	38.5%	27.80%	.0%	4.0%	2.20%	13.4%
4 Trying to find a solution	5	4	9	2	4	6	15
	21.7%	30.8%	25%	9.5%	16%	13%	18.3%
5 Blaming the government for responsibility	0	0	0	5	2	7	7
	.0%	.0%	0	23.8%	8.0%	15.20%	8.5%
6 Other [@]	1	0	1	1	4	5	6
	4.3%	.0%	2.80%	4.8%	16.00%	10.90%	7.30%
Total	23	13	36	21	25	46	82
	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100.0%

7 Conclusion

The above results suggest some interesting trends in the news coverage of children's issues. First, while there was no much news in the four newspapers regarding children, existing news coverage on children was excessively reporting on violent assault, international news and education. At the same time other types of news were disregarded, especially social issues such as street children, children labor and early marriage. Many of news/ articles that were published in the newspapers were putting the child in the victim frame. This could be a way to attract attention to these critical issues or for evoking sympathy and grabbing readers' attention. Unfortunately, the victim frame is dominating the newspapers' agendas and representing the vulnerability of children is more important than representing their success or social problems.

Second, in spite of the number of articles through the 3 composite weeks were not relatively much; most of these news/articles were published in the second composite week of August compared to July and September. This could be interesting as Media-hype concept has a role in exaggerating with putting too much news in a certain period; then after some time it declines and then fades away. This could be helpful in a way that it promotes some awareness, for a period of time, about children's issues. And this could be a catalyst for creating or reforming some policies and laws on behalf of the children's welfare.

It was also surprising to find that the second largest type of news/articles discussed in the four Egyptian newspapers was the international news. Despite the fact that covering international news is important, especially when covering news about Gaza and the war in Syria yet, it is much more important to cover issues and problems facing the Egyptian

children especially in daily newspaper of the country. The wars in Gaza and Syria could be covered without using children as vulnerable groups to evoke sympathy. Also, hyping and excessively reporting on international news could be used as a kind of evoking sympathy towards what is happening in Gaza and Syria. In a way the prevalence of international news suggest that it might have some work to do on pitching international news and connecting it to the local scene.

Education was the only social issue in the sample that resulted from the four newspapers as to pitch a social newsworthy story. Preparations for the school entry in September were the type ranked as a third main issue reported on children.

Finally, it appears that children's issues published in both the governmental and independent newspapers are not the kind of news/articles that would help promoting the Egyptian children's rights and increase their social welfare. It was also detected from the results that the reporting on children's issues is a way too far from the CRC that was ratified by the Egyptian government. Social issues and problems that are facing the Egyptian children have a minimal coverage or no coverage at all, a point that should be emphasized. Covering children's issues are highly dependent on journalists' opinions and the frame the journalist decides to represent the child in. In most of the stories, lack of professionalism dominates the news/articles published in both the governmental and the independent newspapers as minimal percentage of the news/articles were worth interviewing an expert, NGO, NCCM or even a child. To an extent, this proves that there is a sort of negligence in covering issues concerning children.

Laws and policies got a minimal coverage even after the successive reporting on violence towards children that happened in August. Improving children's conditions were not covered enough in regard to the percentage of violence covered. As it was mentioned

before, the aim of hyping news towards a certain issue is, unfortunately, not to find a solution, or to highlight a critical issue endanger the lives of children, but because this kind of stories grab the readers' attention and sell more. These findings have significant implications on what advocates and journalists should do while portraying children's picture. Changing the stereotype of seeing children as vulnerable objects used only to evoke sympathy, and to regard them as subjects rather than merely being victims.

The Media must be able to frame and portray the child in more than a dominant victim-frame. To portray the child in a more positive way instead of a negative one all the way long should be among the agency's priorities. If the media conveyed issues related to children's welfare in society, it will be a great change for the policies that can cause positive differences for all children.

Altogether, the results of this study can help child welfare professionals understand that there are neglected stories related to children's social problems which are totally overlooked or have a minimal coverage. The issues portrayed to the public help media professionals understand the ways those portrayals could be improved. In particular, it is clear that a deeper reporting accuracy is needed regarding certain topics such as health and education. In addition, more frameworks are needed in media reports on children's social problems like street children, children labor and early marriage in order to describe the factors that contribute to these problems and the role of society in addressing them. Professionals like NCCM and NGOs working for the sake of children's welfare should provide those facts and contexts. More formal opportunities for collaboration between children's welfare organizations and the media could also improve children reporting.

8 Recommendations

Newspapers have always played a fundamental role in circulating news, information and in creating public awareness. It can give a chance for specific groups by allowing them to be seen and heard. Therefore, the study came up with the following recommendations:

- The Egyptian newspapers have to consider children as important subjects and portray children's issues more frequently with greater depth. Such issues should be given more priority.
- The regular flow of news/analysis on children related issues should be given importance when it comes to reporting, instead of being reported occasionally.
- Children related news/articles should be more analytic and solution oriented.
- During studying the issue of international news, it was found that most of the news coverage is of war in Syria and Gaza portrays children as only being victims. So international news coverage should be more oriented to international developmental and creative activities that serve as good examples to inspire the readers.
- A special attention should be paid to disabled children because they are also part of our society. The study found much less coverage on such issues such as the development of disabled children.
- Children's issues should be given more priority in newspapers coverage to bring such issues to public eyes. It is found that only in very exceptional cases related to violence newspapers cover the news in the front page. Otherwise most children's issues are published in inside pages.
- Although ratifying the children's rights convention, some issues related to children in Egypt are disregarded even in newspapers. Newspapers should cover much more

- news/news/articles on social issues and problems facing children. They need to cover issues like street children, children labor, health, and children early marriage.
- Newspapers could have a crucial role in promoting children's rights in Egypt. It could raise awareness of children's rights and society's responsibilities towards them.
 - Sympathy towards children has always led them to be treated as objects of charity rather than individual human beings with their own strengths and abilities, their own needs and rights.
 - Important challenges that face children need to be highlighted in the Egyptian newspapers. Especially the insufficient resources allocated to child protection agencies like NCCM. The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) is one of four main entities that work under the Ministry of State for Family and Population. There is a lack of specialized services in responding to children's protection issues from these organizations.
 - Promoting children's rights through newspapers might give a chance of support from various international NGOs working in the field of human rights and the UN itself which can give power to change the situations and policies affecting children's rights.
 - As for the NGOs, they might help by turning this concept from its abstract status into a concrete one. They could create projects that combine several media activities that promote children's rights.
 - The government can provide technical support through its National Councils such as the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM). The Council is

- entrusted with policymaking, planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating activities in the areas of protecting and developing both children and mothers.
- Providing principles for reporting on children's issues and dealing with spreading awareness about their rights through journalistic practices are the main purposes of the study.
 - Children need rights because they will help them to be protected from any harm that could threaten their wellbeing and development. Such rights will help them from being psychologically abused or emotionally disturbed.
 - The government can take certain actions and policies that could make a difference in the children's lives than any other group or organization in society. A healthy environment should be obtained for the wellbeing of children, because inadequate health care, poor nutrition, lack of clean drinking water, poor housing, environmental pollution, disease and malnutrition affect their development and eventually threaten their future.
 - The focus of this study is to enhance the frame and promote the rights of Egyptian children in newspaper. Egyptian children are falling behind in the frequency, image and type of news covered in the newspapers.

9 Limitation

The best effort was done to make a comprehensive study on the representation of children's issues in the Egyptian newspapers. Nonetheless, due to some limitations, this study may not be fully applicable to every time and space. Some of those limitations were:

This study is strictly based on the coverage of the collected data during the three months period: (July, August and September), which may not be totally conclusive and relevant to compare in the context of current situation.

The international news took a big part in July, due to the war in Syria and Gaza.

Also, in August the number of news/articles was more compared to July and September because of one case of violence.

As for September it was the month of school entry so a major number of the news covered about children was related to education.

Due to lack of Egyptian academic sources related to the topic; the research was, in a way, more dependent on international academic sources.

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11 Appendix- Coding Sheet

Coding Sheet Instructions

- Coders should analyze newspaper articles.
- Coders should analyze the headline, sub-headlines, whole article any attached picture.
- Coders should analyze the articles placed in front, inside and last page of the newspaper if found.
- Coders must choose only one answer for each of the following questions.

These coding categories will be used in each news article related to children in the four selected newspapers.

1) Newspaper Name

1= Al Ahram

2= Al Gomhuriya

3= Al Masry Al Youm

4= Al Shrouk

2) Date: (You will write down the date of the newspaper).

3) Slug: (You will write down the title of the news story).

4) Location

1= Front page

2= Inside page

3= Last Page

5) Section

- 1= Politics
 - 2= Disasters
 - 3= Culture
 - 4= Sports
 - 5= Women & children
 - 6= Health
 - 7= Finance
 - 8= News and events
 - 9= Science
 - 10= Opinions
 - 11= Other (please specify)
- 6) Size of the news
- 1= Very small (100 words and less)
 - 2= Small from (101 to 250 words)
 - 3= Medium (251 to 500 words)
 - 4= Large (501 to 1000 words)
 - 5= Very large (1001 and above)
- 7) Type of the story
- 1= Violent assault
 - 2= Murder
 - 3= Sexual assault/rape
 - 4= Robbery/theft

5= Illegal drugs

6= Terrorism

7= Hostages/hijacking

8=Education

9=Health

10=Street children

11= Child labor

12= Early marriage

13= Disabled children

14=Children inventions

15= Children sports

16= Laws & Policies (enhancing children laws and polices)

17= Achievement

18= Hunger & nutrition

19= Water & Sanitation

20= International news

21= Accidents

22= Other (please specify)

8) Format

1= News report (In a newspaper, a story about an event that has just taken place)

2= Opinion

3= Feature story (In a newspaper, a detailed report on a person, an issue, or an event)

4= Investigation

5= Column

6= Editorial (An article in which the people who run a newspaper give their opinion on an important issue)

7= Other (please specify)

9) Sources

1= Journalist report only

2= Journalist report & agencies

3= Police officer

4= An expert

5= More than one source

6= Other (please specify)

10) Government responsibility (blaming the government or not)

1= Yes

2= No

11) Solution offered

1= Yes

2= No

12) Authority quote

1= Yes

2= No

13) Child quote

1= Yes

2= No

14) NGO quote

1= Yes

2= No

15) NCCM quote: (National Council for Children and Motherhood)

1=Yes

2=No

16) Statistics included

1= Yes

2= No

17) Accuracy of stories

1=Sources weak and vague

2= Too short for assessment

3= Lack of evidence

4= Coherent

18) Picture included (if no skip 19, 20 and 21)

1= Yes

2= No

19) Picture size (in relation to the size of the article)

1= Small (if it is taking less than half width of the article)

2= Medium (if it is taking half width of the article)

3= Large (if it is taking the whole width of the article)

20) The picture (if any) portray the child as:

1= Happy

2= Miserable

3= Abused

4= Other (please specify)

21) The picture shows

1= Violent

2= Dead Bodies

3=No negative element

4= Child success

5= Positive elements

6= Victim

7= Criminal

8= Other (please specify)

22) Privacy guidelines (in crime stories and abuse cases)

1=Show the picture of the child being victim and reveal the identity

2=Show the picture of the child committed the crime

3= Reveal the identity of the child been victimized

4= Didn't show the picture but reveal the identity

5= Didn't reveal the identity but show the picture of the child

- 6= Harmful information released about the child
- 7= Neither show the picture, nor revealed the identity
- 8= Not applicable
- 9= Other (please specify)

23) Child Frame in the article

- 1= Portrayed as a victim (Abused, Tortured, victim of Violence, Raped and Killed or died according to neglect)
- 2= Portrayed as a Criminal (involved in a crime, committed a crime and been used in a crime)
- 3= Sexualized portrayal
- 4= Portrayed as endangered (child labor, health, education and physiologically)
- 5= Featuring and promoting bad role models
- 6= Promote success stories and a good role model (sports, education, inventions, literature and culture)
- 7= Other (please specify)

24) Framing style

- 1= Violent Description
- 2= Using children for evoking sympathy
- 3= Showing success
- 4= Trying to find a solution
- 5= Blaming the government for responsibility
- 6= Other

25) Angle of the story

1=Positive

2=Negative

3=Neutral