Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

# Still not getting a fair deal: The under-representation of female athletes in television news coverage of the 2006 Commonwealth Games

A thesis presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Management in Communication Management

at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Caroline Rowe

2008

#### **ABSTRACT**

This research investigates gender equity in New Zealand television news coverage of the 2006 Commonwealth Games. Using content and frame analyses, the study evaluates the prime-time news coverage of the two largest free-to-air broadcasters, TVNZ and TV3. The results demonstrate that the hegemonic masculinity of sport is still reflected and supported by New Zealand's television news media. Women athletes received just 25% of the time spent reporting on the Games with male athletes receiving 43%. This was despite women making up 46% of the New Zealand Commonwealth Games team and winning 53% of the medals, indicating that participation and success had little correlation with the media's decisions about which athletes to report on.

This study also highlights differences in the framing techniques used by the media in reporting on sportsmen and sportswomen. The research found the presence of gender-marking, preferential positioning, reliance on male sources and other framing devices. The ways these were used provided further evidence of the dominant presence sportsmen have over sportswomen in the New Zealand Commonwealth Games television coverage. On a positive note, the research found no sexualisation and very little stereotyping of female athletes, techniques which have been prevalent in international studies.

This thesis outlines the need for New Zealand's television news media, particularly the public service broadcaster TVNZ, to reflect on the inequality they continue to demonstrate in their coverage of sportsmen and sportswomen and to put in place active measures to increase the levels of coverage given to sportswomen by New Zealand's mainstream media.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I gratefully acknowledge the guidance of my supervisors, Dr Margie Comrie and Dr Elspeth Tilley from the Department of Communication and Journalism at Massey University. Their critique, advice and encouragement have been central to the completion of this thesis. I also extend my gratitude to the wider Department of Communication and Journalism for their continued support throughout my postgraduate study at Massey University. Finally, I would like to pay tribute to my family without whose support and encouragement completing this research project would not have been possible.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

ABSTRA	ACT	i
ACKNO!	WLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE (	OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF	TABLES	<b>v</b> i
	FIGURES	
CHAPTE	ER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.0	SPORT, MEDIA AND SOCIETY	1
1.1.0	PURPOSE OF RESEARCH PROJECT	5
1.2.0	SCOPE OF RESEARCH	5
CHAPTE	ER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.0	INTRODUCTION	8
2.1.0	MEDIA, SPORT AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIETY	8
2.2.0	THE MEDIA - SPORT NEXUS	12
2.3.0	THE GENDERED NATURE OF NEWS MEDIA COVERAGE	15
2.4.0	COVERAGE OF MULTI-NATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS	24
2.5.0	WHERE ARE THE WOMEN SPORTS JOURNALISTS?	26
2.6.0	CONCLUSION	27
CHAPTE	ER THREE: METHODOLOGY	29
3.0	INTRODUCTION	29
3.1.0	CONTENT ANALYSIS	30
3.2.0	FRAME ANALYSIS	33
3.3.0	RESEARCH PROCEDURES	35
3.4.0	RELIABILITY	41
3.5.0	CONCLUSION	41
CHAPTE	ER FOUR: RESULTS	43
4.0	INTRODUCTION	43
4.1.0	COVERAGE LEVELS BY GENDER	43
4.2.0	FRAMING	48
4.3.0	SOURCES	57
4.4.0	INFLUENCE OF PARTICIPATION AND SUCCESS	63
4.5.0	NUMBERS OF STORIES FILED BY MALE AND FEMALE JOURNALI	STS 67
4.6.0	CONCLUSION	68
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION		
5.0	INTRODUCTION	70
510	RESEARCH OLIESTION 1: COVERAGE LEVELS	70

5.2.0	RESEARCH QUESTION 2: FRAMING	76
5.3.0	NETWORK DIFFERENCES	84
5.4.0	LIMITATIONS	86
5.5.0	SUMMARY	87
CHAPTER	SIX: CONCLUSIONS	88
6.0	INTRODUCTION	88
6.1.0	CONCLUSIONS	88
6.2.0	IMPLICATIONS	89
6.3.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	94
6.4.0	FUTURE RESEARCH	95
REFEREN	ICES	97
APPENDI	X A: CODING PROTOCOL	109
APPENDI	X B: OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS	113

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Length of coverage (seconds) – combined networks	46
Table 2: Average length of news item (seconds) – combined networks	48
Table 3: Average length of news item by network (seconds)	48
Table 4: Position in news programme – combined networks	49
Table 5: Position in news programme – TVNZ	50
Table 6: Position in news programme – TV3	50
Table 7: Occurrences of gender marking	51
Table 8: Occurrences of hierarchy of naming	52
Table 9: Average number of sources used in each category - combined networks	59
Table 10: Number of sources used in each category – network split	60
Table 11: Types of sources used	60
Table 12: Number of athletes in sporting context – combined networks	62
Table 13: Number of athletes in sporting context – TVNZ	62
Table 14: Number of athletes in sporting context – TV3	63
Table 15: Number of news items compared to participation – combined networks	64
Table 16: Length of coverage compared to participation – combined networks	
(seconds)	64
Table 17: Number of news items compared to success - combined networks	65
Table 18: Length of coverage compared to success – combined networks (seconds)	66
Table 19: Gender of journalist filing report	67

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Total number of news items – combined networks	44
Figure 2: Total number of news items - TVNZ	44
Figure 3: Total number of news items – TV3	45
Figure 4: Length of coverage by network	47
Figure 5: Topic of news report – combined networks	53
Figure 6: Tone of news item - combined networks	55
Figure 7: Tone of news items – TVNZ	56
Figure 8: Tone of news items – TV3	56
Figure 9: Gender of sources – combined networks	58
Figure 10: Gender of sources – TVNZ	58
Figure 11: Gender of sources – TV3	59