

# MPM2023: Social Inclusiveness

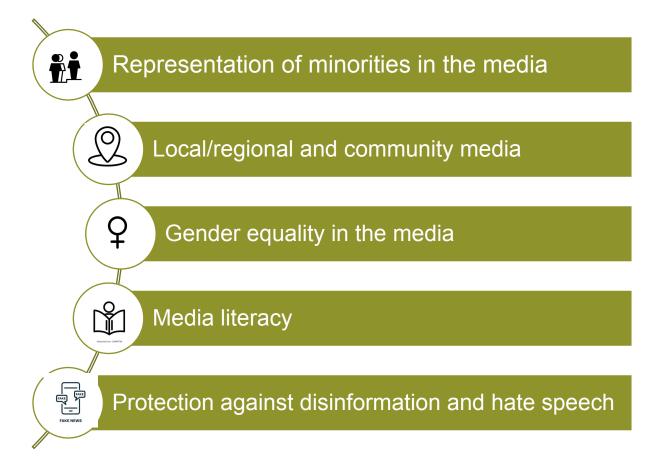
**Marie Palmer** 

30 June 2023

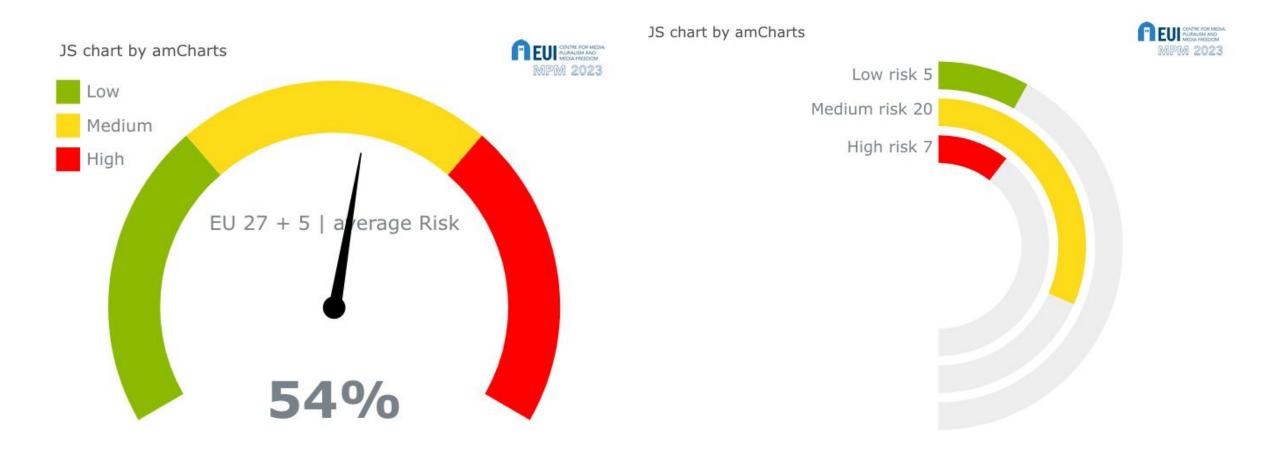




#### The Social Inclusiveness area



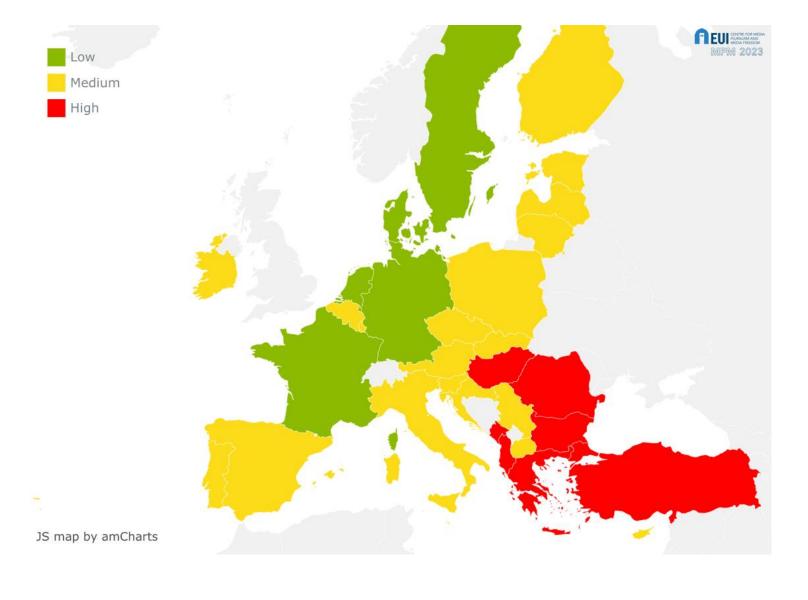
#### Social Inclusiveness area: average risk



Stable risk within the medium risk band

Two more countries in the high-risk band

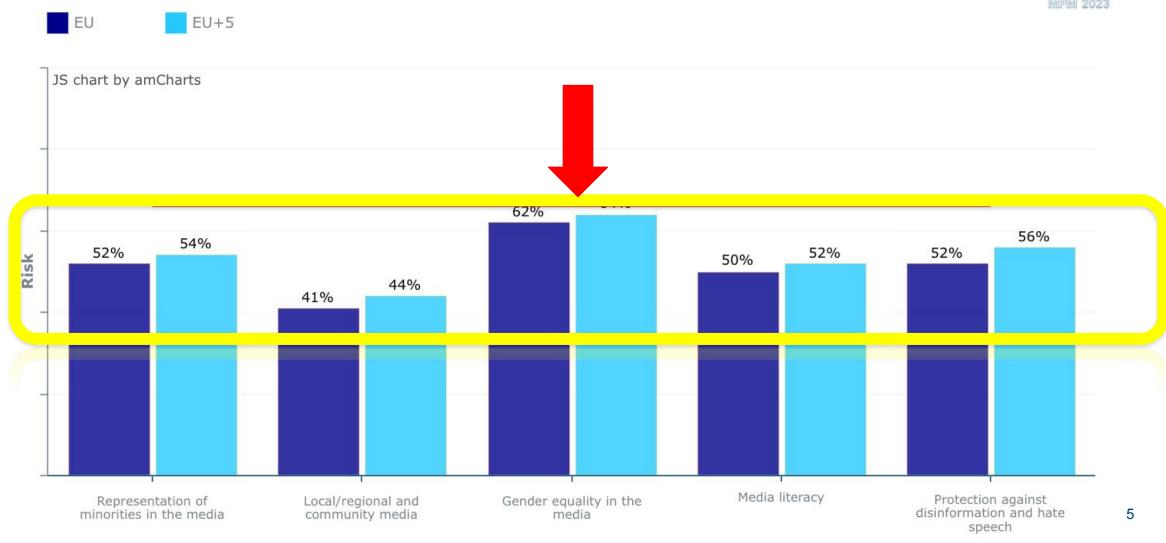
#### Social Inclusiveness area: map of risk per country



- Greece and Albania
   associated with a high risk this
   year
- Lower risk: founder EU member states and Scandinavian countries except
  - Belgium = differences
    Flanders and Wallonia
  - Italy: high risk in media
    literacy and gender
    equality in the media
- Higher risk observed in
  - three candidate countries
  - Hungary, BulgariaRomania

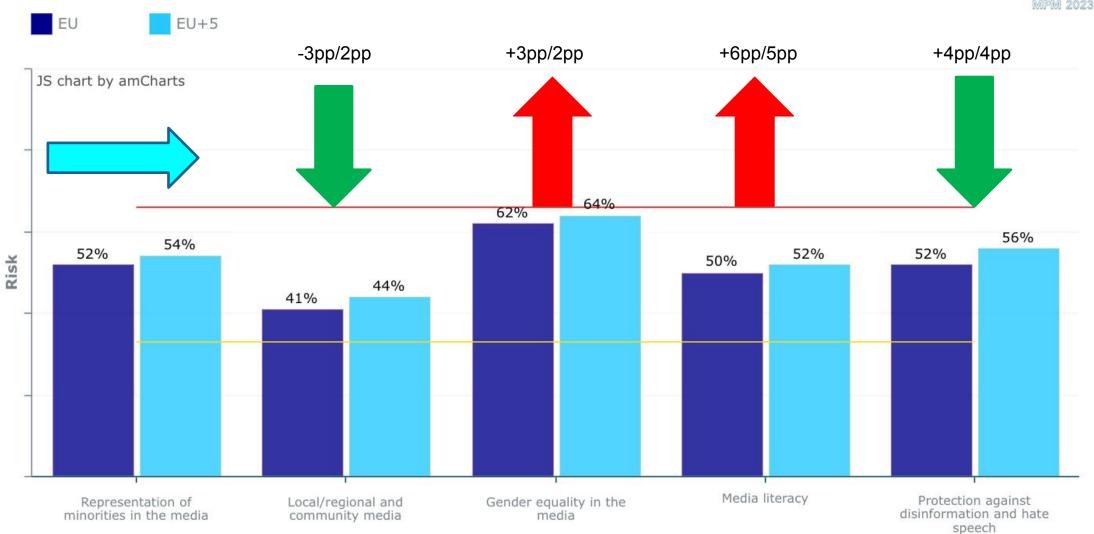
#### Social inclusiveness: averages per indicator



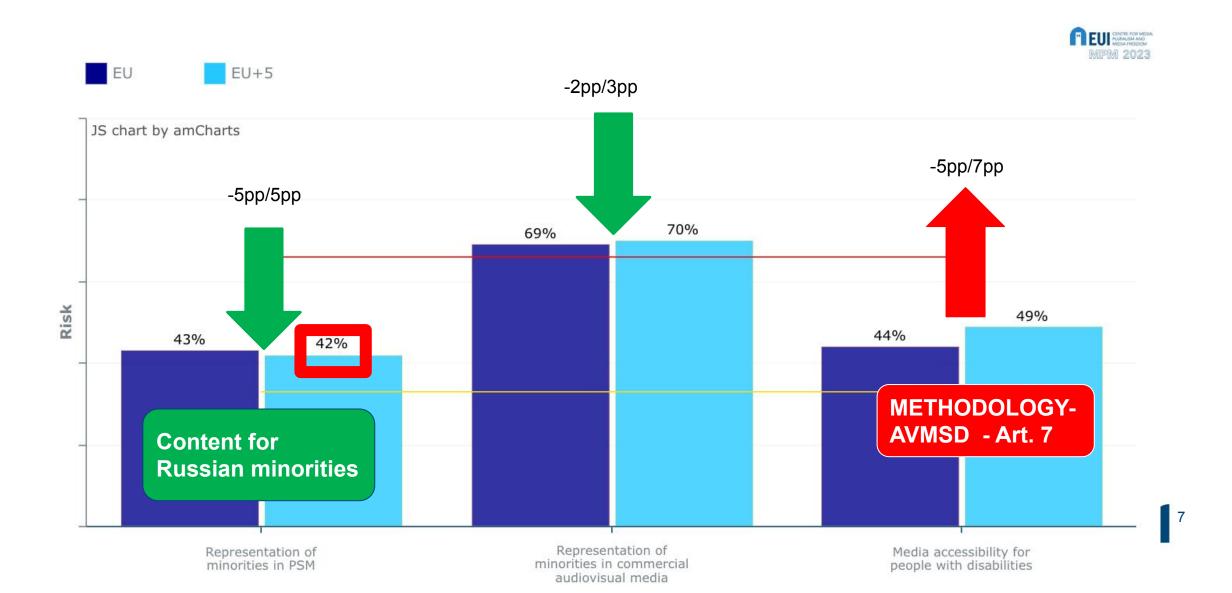


#### Social inclusiveness: averages per indicator

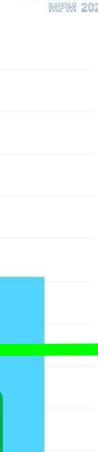


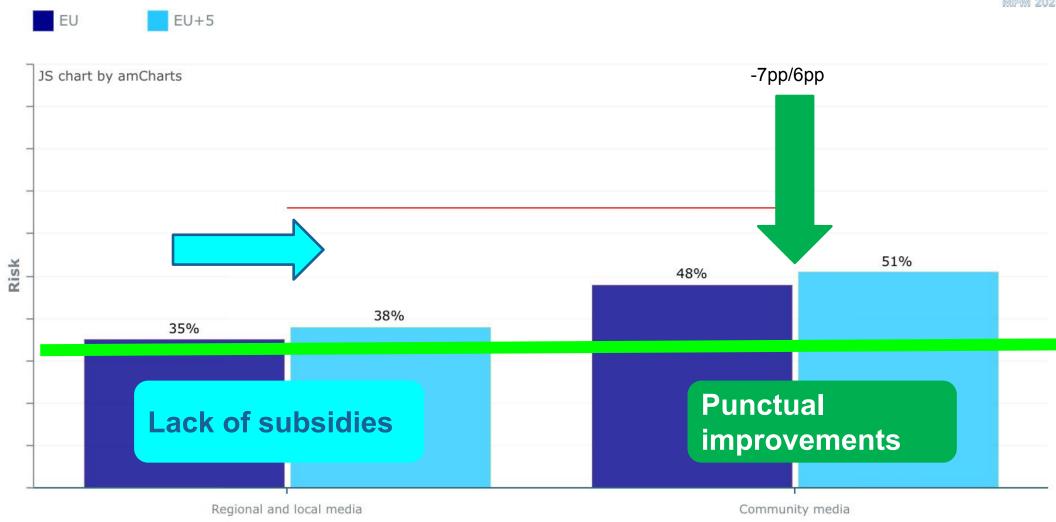


#### Representation of minorities in the media



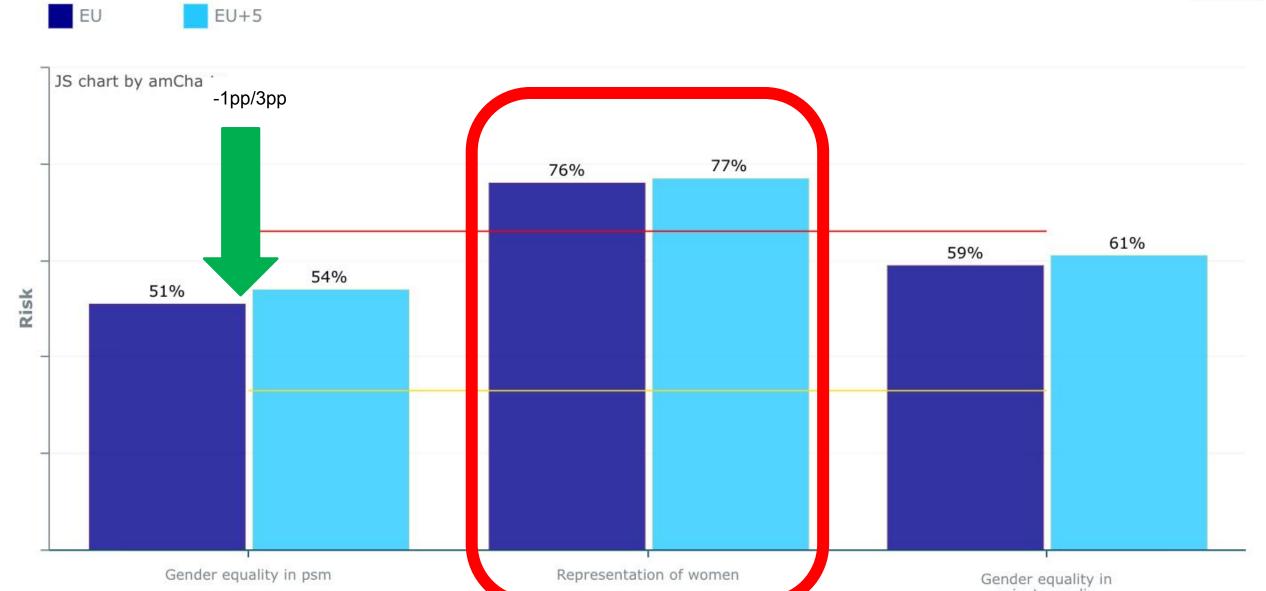
#### Local/regional and community media



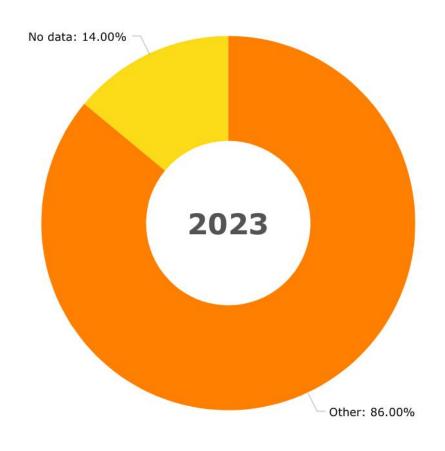


## Gender equality in the media





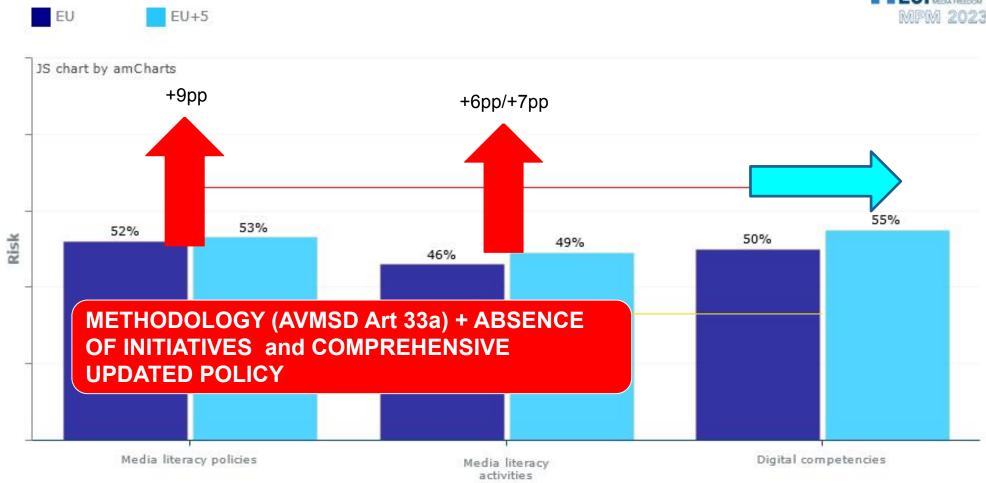
#### Focus on representation of women in the news



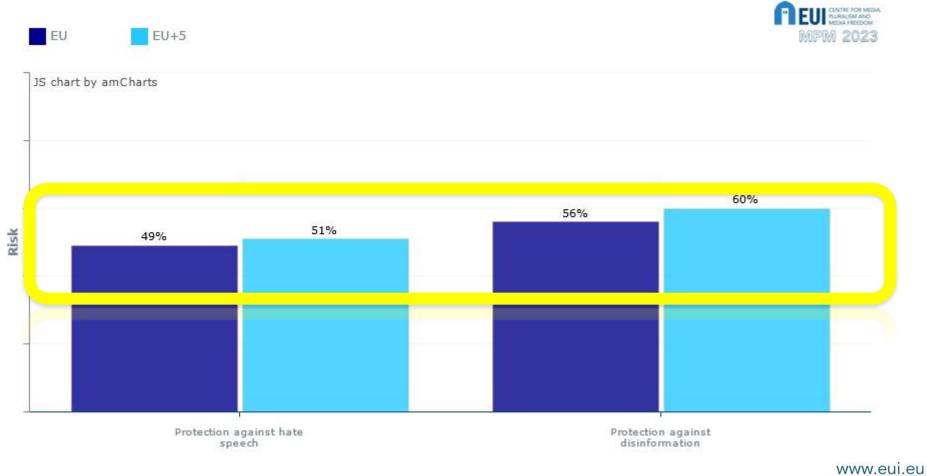
- Absence of systematic quantitative/qualitative research and monitoring
- The augmentation of women in management positions/ gender parity convention does not trigger the improvement of the representation of women in the news

### **Media Literacy**

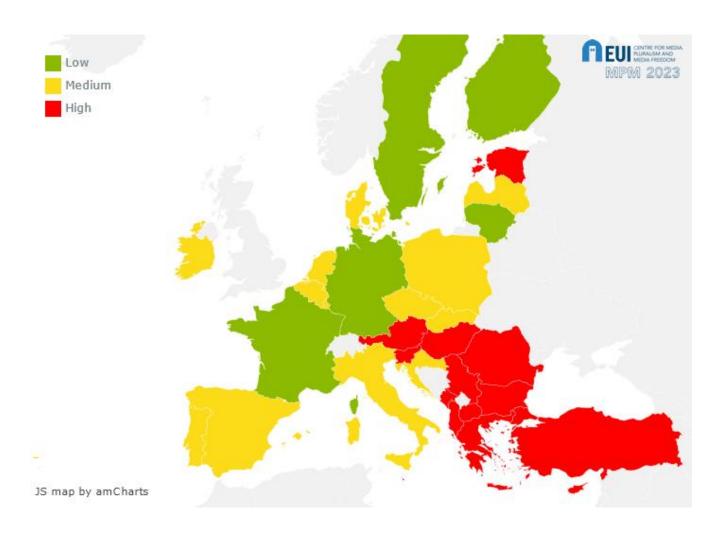




### Protection against disinformation and hate speech

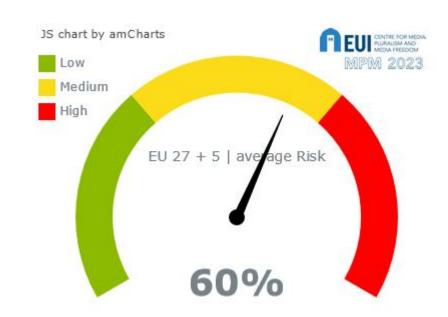


#### **Protection against disinformation**

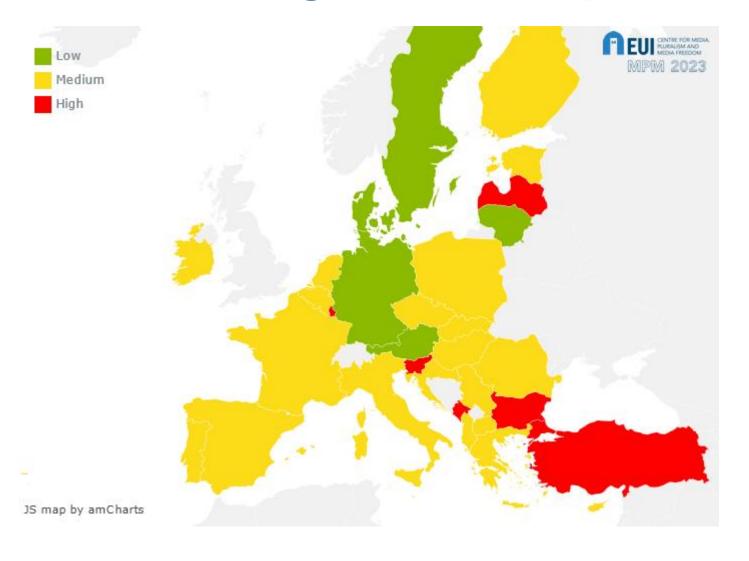


# Low risk countries - Two different approaches:

- Legal path: France, Germany, Lithuania
- Self regulation (Scandinavia)



#### Protection against hate speech



#### Main pitfalls

- Absence of adapted legal framework to fight online hate speech
- Difficulty to denounce hate speech
- Lack of training of authorities
- Absence of systematic monitoring

# The key issues for consideration and discussion





## Thank you!

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