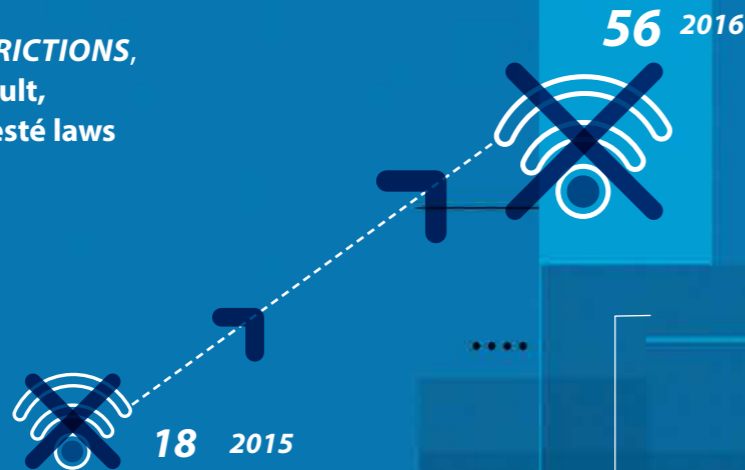


# Trends in Media freedom

**CONTINUED LEGAL RESTRICTIONS**, including **defamation, insult, blasphemy** and **lèse-majesté laws**



**Number of internet shutdowns\***

**INCREASE IN BLOCKING, filtering and shutdowns**



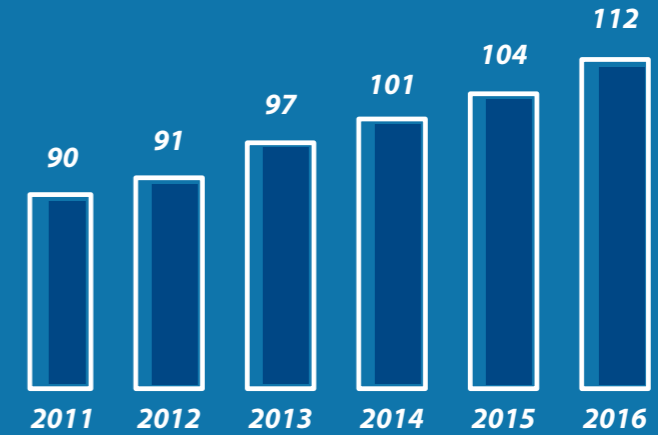
**DIGITAL MEDIA** have raised new challenges for **privacy** and **journalist source protection**



**NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS**, states of emergency and anti-terrorism laws **have curtailed freedom of expression**



**Countries with freedom of information laws\*\***



**INCREASED RECOGNITION** of the public's right to access information



**R.O.A.M**

**UNESCO MEMBER STATES HAVE GIVEN SUPPORT FOR INTERNET UNIVERSALITY**, for an internet that is **Rights-based, Open, Accessible and Multi-Stakeholder (R.O.A.M principles)**

**IMPARTING INFO: CURBED**

**RECEIVING INFO: ENHANCED**



# Trends in Media pluralism

Percentage of individuals with access to the internet\*



NEARLY HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION now has access to the internet



THE AVAILABILITY OF MEDIA CONTENT has dramatically increased, largely through sharing and user-generated content on social media

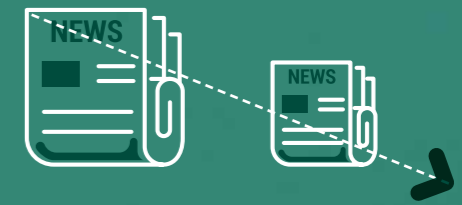


RATING

THE PRACTICE OF 'ZERO-RATING' has increased pluralism in terms of access, but it has raised concerns about limiting net neutrality



NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION\*\*\* has fallen in all regions, except in Asia and the Pacific



WOMEN REMAIN UNDERREPRESENTED IN MEDIA\*\*, making up only:



1 IN 4 MEDIA DECISION-MAKERS



1 IN 3 REPORTERS



1 IN 5 EXPERTS INTERVIEWED



ALGORITHM-RANKED search results and social media news feeds have contributed to the creation of 'echo chambers' and 'filter bubbles', where people reinforce their beliefs rather than dialogue across differences

EXPANDED ACCESS

NARROWED CHOICE



# Trends in Media independence

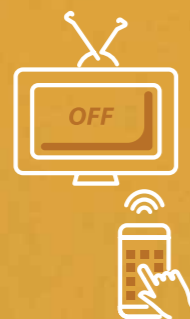


**RISE IN RHETORIC AGAINST THE MEDIA** by political figures is encouraging self-censorship and undermining media's credibility

**INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON government and corporate subsidies** is linked to disruptions in business models



**TRUST IN NEWS MEDIA** is seen to have **declined in some regions**



**BROADCAST LICENSING** continues to be driven by **political and commercial interests**



**SELF-REGULATORY BODIES**, which can support the exercise of professional standards while maintaining editorial independence, **have grown in post-conflict and developing countries**



**INCREASED SELF-REGULATORY EFFORTS BY INTERNET INTERMEDIARIES** are promoting media and information literacy, counteracting 'fake news' and tackling online abuse

**VULNERABILITY/CAPTURE**

**RESILIENCE/RESISTANCE**



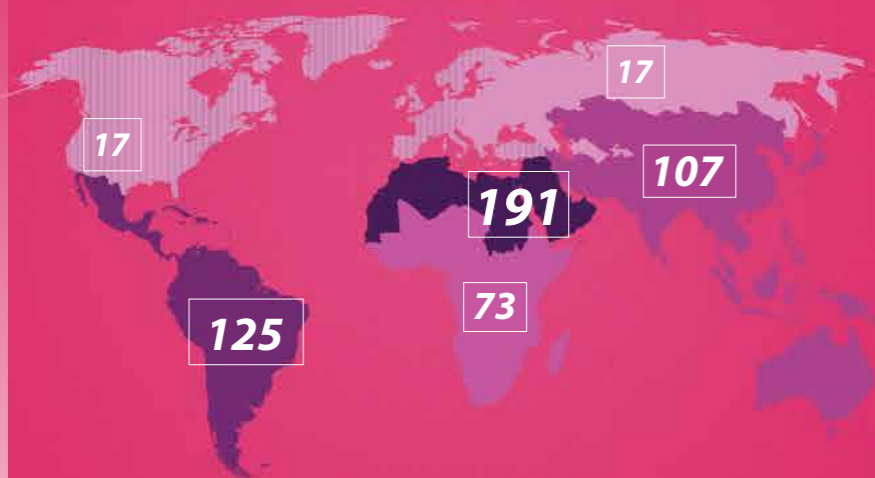


# Trends in the Safety of journalists

**530** JOURNALISTS WERE KILLED, Between 2012 and 2016

MAP OF JOURNALISTS KILLED BY REGION, 2012 - 2016

- Western Europe and North America
- Central and Eastern Europe
- Africa
- Asia and the Pacific
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Arab States

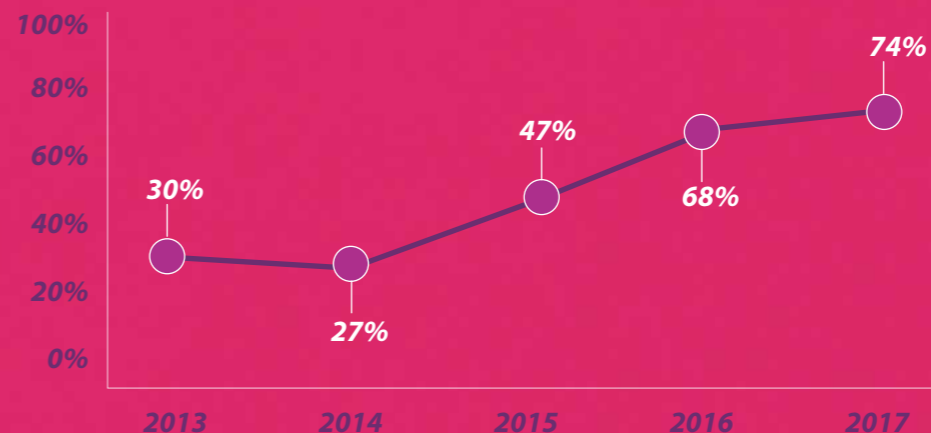


IMPUNITY FOR CRIMES AGAINST JOURNALISTS

**9 in 10** CASES REMAIN UNPUNISHED



GROWING THREATS TO DIGITAL SAFETY include cyberattacks, surveillance, hacking, intimidation and rise in online harassment, especially of women journalists



MEMBER STATES HAVE BECOME MORE RESPONSIVE to UNESCO's requests on the safety of journalists, 2013-2017



UN PLAN OF ACTION on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

**WIDENING ATTACKS**

**INCREASING RESPONSES**

