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STEREOTYPES APPLIED IN THE ARMENIAN MEDIA: MONITORING RESULTS

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STEREOTYPES APPLIED IN THE ARMENIAN MEDIA: MONITORING RESULTS

The purpose of the monitoring is to find out

- what are the most frequently used negative stereotypes in the Armenian media,
- who expresses these stereotypes most often,
- do the media outlets use facts and arguments to support the accusations?

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| Objectives and methodology of monitoring

Purposes of monitoring

1. To find out which group **is most frequently affected by the negative stereotypes circulating in the Armenian media and in public discussions:**
 - representatives of the present authorities.
 - representatives of the previous authorities (until May 8, 2018); or
 - representatives of different strata of society.
2. To find out **what kind of reaction they show to the stereotype(s) published in the media, during a specific program or publication:**
 - agree
 - do not agree
 - have a neutral approach.
3. To find out **who expresses stereotypes most frequently:**
 - the journalist/the program author,
 - the guest of the program/the main character of the report.
4. To find out **whether the voiced and published stereotypes were accompanied by hate and violence speech.**
5. To find out **whether the facts, arguments, information supporting the accusations were presented** along with the stereotypes.
6. To find out if the stereotypes **were accompanied by personal insults.**

Monitoring methodology

The subjects of monitoring were the main newscasts of **eight Armenian media outlets**, debate programs ("guest in the studio" interviews) and text publications (article, column, editorial, interview).

The eight monitored media outlets are:

1. "Aravot",
2. "1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia",
3. "1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia",
4. "Armenian Second TV Channel",
5. "Yerkir Media",
6. "168 Hours",
7. "1in.am",
8. "Civic.am":

The choice of media outlets depends on their positioning in the political landscape of Armenia, as well as the variety of content broadcasting formats, their focus on political events and their traditional influence on public opinion.

The main monitoring units are television and text materials. By mentioning television, we mean the separate newscast story (report, etc.) and the full debate program. The announcements made during the program, the presenter's lead-in preceding the story

were considered as part of the specific TV material. As for the text materials, we mean publications in a text format: articles, columns, editorials, interviews.

Commercials and public service announcements, sponsored publications, classified ads and the scrolling texts in the monitored TV programs were excluded from the monitoring.

During the monitoring, the accusations addressed to the following three groups were considered as stereotypes:

1. In the case of the representatives of the present authorities:

- *negative stereotypes related to "betrayal", "surrender of lands", "capitulation", difficulties and misfortunes afflicting Armenia and Artsakh, actions "leading to the destruction of the nation", etc.*
- *Negative stereotypes related to ineffective, failed governance of the country.*

2. In the case of the representatives of the previous authorities (until May 8, 2018):

- *negative stereotypes related to the responsibility for the results of the 44-day war and the "capitulation" of Nagorno-Karabakh.*
- *negative stereotypes related to the accusations that, while running the country, they were "corrupt, robbed the population, subjected to violence" and so on.*

3. In the case of representatives of different strata of the society:

- *negative stereotypes related to accusations of acting against the interests of Armenia, in favor of other states; that they are agents, spies, representatives of the "fifth column", etc.*
- *negative stereotypes related to accusations of "betraying" the Armenian national interests (in general) and "handing over" Artsakh by NK officials,*
- *negative stereotypes, when the "Karabakh origin" of persons, who committed crimes and illegalities in Armenia, is emphasized.*

In case of each TV news and text publication, it was observed:

- whether any of the mentioned stereotypes exist,
- what response does the specific stereotype receive during the publication: agreement, disagreement, or a neutral attitude is demonstrated?
- who expresses, creates the stereotypes published in the media most frequently: the journalist/the author of the program, or the guest of the program/the main character of the report?
- whether the published stereotypes were accompanied by hate speech/violence,
- have the facts, arguments, information supporting the accusations been presented along with the stereotypes?
- were the voiced stereotypes accompanied by personal insults?

Monitoring was conducted on October 1-31, 2023.

| Media outlets subjected to monitoring

1. "Aravot"(www.aravot.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- text materials: articles, columns, editorials, interviews.

2. "1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia" (www.1tv.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- The main edition of the "News" newscast (Monday-Saturday) and the Sunday edition of the "News",
- social-political/debate program: "Interview with Petros Ghazaryan" (Monday-Friday).

3. "1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia" (www.1lurer.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- social-political/debate programs: "Different Opinions with Astghik Sargsyan" (Monday, Wednesday, Friday), "Public Discussion" (Sunday).

4. "Armenian Second TV Channel" (www.tv.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- The main edition of "Lraber" newscast (Monday-Saturday),
- social-political/debate program: "Right to Speech" (Monday-Friday).

5. "Yerkir Media"(www.yerkirMedia outlet.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- The main edition of the "Yerkir Today" newscast (Monday-Saturday) and "Sunday Yerkir",
- social-political/debate program: "The Guest House of Yerkir" (Monday-Saturday).

6. "168 Hours" (www.168.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- "Pressing", "Review", "Orakhndir" debate programs.

7. "1in.am" (www.1in.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- social-political/debate programs broadcast in the evening (21.00-23.00),
- the evening edition of the newscast.

8. "Civic.am" (www.civic.am)

Subjects of monitoring:

- text materials: articles, columns, editorials, interviews.

| Summary and quantitative results of monitoring

On October 1-31, 2023, during the monitoring of the above-mentioned eight Armenian media outlets, **210 publications were highlighted**, where **the mentioned stereotypes were addressed 233 times**.

Observations

Monitoring figures demonstrate that 73% of the negative stereotypes found in the eight media outlets during the mentioned period refer to the representatives of the current authorities (*Table 1*). Moreover, the accusations are almost entirely related to the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, the conflict with Azerbaijan (*69.9% of the general stereotypes used, Table 1, point: 1.1.*). Such high numbers related to the topic can certainly be explained by the fact that the problem continues to be the primary, existential challenge facing Armenia.

It is worth noting that the stereotypes addressed to the representatives of the authorities were the most common in "Aravot" publications - 36.5% of all the stereotypes related to the authorities. It is also striking that, with this indicator, "Aravot" is significantly ahead of the media outlets associated with oppositional political forces: "168 Hours", "Armenian Second TV Channel", "Yerkir Media" (*Table 2*).

The next outstanding circumstance related to the current authorities is that around 40% of the negative stereotypes addressed to them were accompanied by personal insults, which is completely different in the case of the representatives of the previous authorities (13.1%) and the representatives of different strata of the society (22.5%), where they have a relatively low level of personal offense (*Table 5*).

In 14.7% of the negative stereotypes expressed against the representatives of the current authorities, facts, arguments, and information confirming the accusations were not presented. As for other groups, this number is significantly higher - in case of the representatives of different strata of the society, baseless accusations were made in 27.5% of the total cases, whereas in case of the representatives of the previous authorities, the percentage is 34.8%. Here, it should be noted that it was beyond the scope of this research to evaluate the validity of the facts, arguments or information supporting the accusations.

After the representatives of the government, the representatives of different strata of the society are in the second place, with a relatively large percentage of negative stereotypes - 17.2%, whereas the percentage of negative stereotypes related to the previous authorities is only 9.8 (*Table 1*). This, perhaps, deserves a special reference, because it turns out that today the previous authorities seem to be the least to blame for the problems, challenges, and threats facing the country, judging by the reduced number of negative stereotypes (accusations) voiced. Moreover, as we mentioned, this indicator/number is almost twice less than the number of negative stereotypes circulating about representatives of different strata of society.

It is noteworthy that "Civic.am", associated with the government, was particularly active in circulating negative stereotypes related to representatives of different strata of the society, containing more than half of all the stereotypes addressed to that group, 52.5% (*Table 4*).

As it was mentioned, the number of negative stereotypes directed at the authorities due to the Karabakh problem and the conflict with Azerbaijan is in the first place, at the level of subgroups (*Table 1, point 1.1.*), whereas the representatives of different strata of the society are in the second place - 9.8% of all the stereotypes (*Table 1, point 3.1.*). In other words, if we are to rely on the number of circulated stereotypes, we can conclude that the topic of "traitors" and "spies" is in the second position after the Karabakh issue and the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict/relations (which is in the center of attention.). That is to say, it was not the role played by the former authorities in the Karabakh conflict or the topic of "handing over" Artsakh by the Nagorno Karabakh authorities this September.

Stereotypes related to the previous authorities were almost evenly distributed (they refer to the Karabakh issue (5.5% of the total) and corrupt administration (4.3% of the total), which is different from the picture related to the present authorities and representatives of different strata of the society (*Table 1, points 2.1 and 2.2.*).

In fact, in the current discourse of Armenia, there are more accusations against the Nagorno-Karabakh authorities than the former authorities of Armenia regarding the failure of the Nagorno-Karabakh issue. At least, the number of negative stereotypes directed at the authorities of Nagorno-Karabakh on this issue is more (6.1% of the total) than the accusations directed at the previous authorities of Armenia (5.5% of the total). (*Table 1, points 2.1. and 3.2.*). It is possible that the results were influenced by the military operations that took place in Nagorno-Karabakh in September this year, the events that followed them and the role of the Nagorno-Karabakh authorities in all of the above.

On the other hand, the number of negative stereotypes directed at the former authorities of Armenia in terms of poor governance of the country is more (4.3% of the total) than the stereotypes used against the current authorities (3.1% of the total), see *Table 1, points 1.2. and 2.2.*

Among the eight media outlets, "Aravot" expressed the most negative stereotypes - more than 33.5% of the total. Moreover, in this regard, "Aravot", "168 Hours", "Armenian Second TV Channel" - the media outlets associated with the oppositional political forces - are among the top three (*Table 6*).

Four media outlets ("Armenian Second TV Channel", "1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia", "1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia", "1in.am") completely agreed with the expressed negative stereotypes (see *Table 7*).

Among the eight media outlets, "168 Hours" journalists/presenters voiced negative stereotypes the most. Twenty-two (46.8%) of the 47 stereotypes found in that media outlet were voiced by "168 Hours" journalists/presenters (*Table 8*), and the majority of these stereotypes referred to the current authorities. The fact that the representatives of the media outlet, journalists/presenters, voiced negative stereotypes with such frequency and expressed a certain position, can be evaluated as a violation of journalistic ethics and the principle of impartiality.

The largest dose of hate speech was registered in the publications of "Civic.am", associated with the authorities, and 11.8% of the expressed stereotypes were accompanied by hate/violence speech (*Table 9*), which is also a violation of journalistic ethics.

As for the observed media outlets' consistency in illustrating the expressed negative stereotypes (in essence, the accusations) with confirming facts, arguments, and information, we can see that all the eight observed outlets have largely followed this

principle and, in general, 81.1% of the stereotypes were accompanied with relevant facts, arguments and information.

And finally, in parallel with the presentation of stereotypes, "Armenian Second TV Channel" took the liberty to cause personal insults most frequently - in case of 75% of the broadcast stereotypes. These media outlets associated with the oppositional political forces ("*Armenian Second TV Channel*", "*168 Hours*", "*Yerkir Media outlet*", *Table 11*) are among the top three in this group.

Quantitative data

Table 1

№	Negative stereotypes	Number of stereotypes addressed in eight media outlets/unit (% of total)
1.	Related to the representatives of the present authorities	170 (73%)
1.1.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to “betrayal”, “surrender of lands”, “capitulation”, difficulties and misfortunes afflicting Armenia and Artsakh, actions “leading to the destruction of the nation”, etc.</i>	163 (69.9%)
1.2.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to ineffective, failed governance of the country.</i>	7 (3.1%)
2.	Related to the representatives of the previous authorities (until May 8, 2018)	23 (9.8%)
2.1.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to the responsibility for the results of the 44-day war and the “capitulation” of Nagorno-Karabakh.</i>	13 (5.5%)
2.2.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to the accusations that, while running the country, they were “corrupt, robbed the population, subjected to violence” and so on</i>	10 (4.3%)
3.	Related to the representatives of different strata of the society	40 (17.2%)
3.1.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to accusations of acting against the interests of Armenia, in favor of other states; that they are agents, spies, representatives of the “fifth column”, etc.</i>	23 (9.8%)
3.2.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to accusations of “betraying” the Armenian national interests (in general) and “handing over” Artsakh by NK officials.</i>	14 (6.1%)
3.3.	<i>Negative stereotypes, when the “Karabakh origin” of persons, who committed crimes and illegalities in Armenia, is emphasized</i>	3 (1.3%)
TOTAL		233 (100%)

Table 2

The media outlet that spread the most negative stereotypes about the representatives of the current authorities (% ratio to the total number of negative stereotypes in eight media outlets)						
No	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes about the representatives of the current authorities (% of total)	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to “betrayal”, “surrender of lands”, “capitulation”, difficulties and misfortunes afflicting Armenia and Artsakh, actions “leading to the destruction of the nation”, etc. (% of total)	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to ineffective, failed governance of the country (% of total)
1.	“Aravot”	62 (36.5%)	“Aravot”	57 (35%)	“Aravot”	5 (71.4%)
2.	“168 Hours”	42 (24.7%)	“168 Hours”	41 (25.2%)	“Yerkir Media”	1 (14.3%)
3.	“Armenian Second TV Channel”	35 (20.6%)	“Armenian Second TV Channel”	35 (21.5%)	“168 Hours”	1 (14.3%)
4.	“Yerkir Media”	24 (14.1%)	“Yerkir Media”	23 (14.1%)	“1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia”	0 (0%)
5.	“Civic.am”	5 (2.9%)	“Civic.am”	5 (3%)	“1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia”	0 (0%)
6.	“1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia”	2 (1.2%)	“1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia”	2 (1.2%)	“Armenian Second TV Channel”	0 (0%)
7.	“1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia”	0 (0%)	“1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia”	0 (0%)	“1in.am”	0 (0%)
8.	“1in.am”	0 (0%)	“1in.am”	0 (0%)	“Civic.am”	0 (0%)
TOTAL		170 (100%)	TOTAL	163 (100%)	TOTAL	7 (100%)

Table 3

The media outlets that spread the most negative stereotypes related to the representatives of the previous authorities (until May 8, 2018) (% ratio to the total number of negative stereotypes in eight media outlets)							
No	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to the representatives of the previous authorities (% of total)	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to the responsibility for the results of the 44-day war and the "capitulation" of Nagorno-Karabakh. (% of total)	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to the accusations that, while running the country, they were "corrupt, robbed the population, subjected to violence" and so on (% of total)	
1.	"Aravot"	9 (39.2%)	"Aravot"	5 (38.4%)	"Aravot"	4 (40%)	
2.	"Civic.am"	8 (34.8%)	"Civic.am"	4 (30.8%)	"Civic.am"	4 (40%)	
3.	"Yerkir Media"	2 (8.7%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (15.4%)	"Yerkir Media"	1 (10%)	
4.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (8.7%)	"Yerkir Media"	1 (7.7%)	"168 Hours"	1 (10%)	
5.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	1 (4.3%)	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	1 (7.7%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	0 (0%)	
6.	"168 Hours"	1 (4.3%)	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	0 (0%)	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	0 (0%)	
7.	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	0 (0%)	"168 Hours"	0 (0%)	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	0 (0%)	
8.	"1in.am"	0 (0%)	"1in.am"	0 (0%)	"1in.am"	0 (0%)	
TOTAL		23 (100%)	TOTAL		13 (100%)	TOTAL	
						10 (100%)	

Table 4

The media outlets that spread the most negative stereotypes related to the representatives of different strata of the society (% ratio to the total number of negative stereotypes in eight media outlets)									
No	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to the representatives of different strata of the society (% of total)	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to accusations of acting against the interests of Armenia, in favor of other states; that they are agents, spies, representatives of the “fifth column”, etc. (% of total)	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes related to accusations of “betraying” the Armenian national interests (in general) and “handing over” Artsakh by NK officials. (% of total)	Media outlet	Negative stereotypes, when the “Karabakh origin” of persons, who committed crimes and illegalities in Armenia, is emphasized (% of total)	
1.	"Civic.am"	21 (52.5%)	"Civic.am"	15 (65.4%)	"Civic.am"	6 (42.9%)	"168 Hours"	2 (66.7%)	
2.	"Aravot"	7 (17.5%)	"Aravot"	3 (13.1%)	"Aravot"	4 (28.7%)	"Yerkir Media"	1 (33.3%)	
3.	"168 Hours"	4 (10%)	"Yerkir Media"	1 (4.3%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	1 (7.1%)	"Aravot"	0 (%)	
4.	"Yerkir Media"	2 (5%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	1 (4.3%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	1 (7.1%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	0 (%)	
5.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (5%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	1 (4.3%)	"168 Hours"	1 (7.1%)	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	0 (%)	
6.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (5%)	"168 Hours"	1 (4.3%)	"1in.Am"	1 (7.1%)	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	0 (%)	
7.	"1in.am"	2 (5%)	"1in.am"	1 (4.3%)	"Yerkir Media"	0 (%)	"1in.am"	0 (%)	
8.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	0 (%)	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	0 (%)	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	0 (%)	"Civic.am"	0 (%)	
TOTAL		40 (100%)	TOTAL	23 (100%)	TOTAL	14 (100%)	TOTAL	3 (100%)	

Table 5

№	Negative stereotypes	Number of stereotypes addressed in eight media outlets/unit (% of total)	Nature of the addressed stereotypes/unit (% ratio to the number of addressed stereotypes in a given line)			Author of the stereotypes/unit (% ratio to the number of addressed stereotypes in a given line)		Presence of elements of hate and violence speech/unit (% ratio to the number of addressed stereotypes in a given line)		Presence or absence of facts, arguments, information supporting the allegations mentioned in the materials/unit (% ratio to the number of addressed stereotypes in a given line)		Presence of personal insult/unit (% ratio to the number of addressed stereotypes in a given line)	
			Agreement	Disagreement	Neutral	Journalist /program author	Other	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
1.	Related to the representatives of the present authorities	170 (100%)	165 (97%)	5 (3%)	0 (0%)	40 (23.5%)	130 (76.5%)	8 (4.7%)	162 (95.3%)	145 (85.3%)	25 (14.7%)	68 (40%)	102 (60%)
1.1.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to "betrayal", "surrender of lands", "capitulation", difficulties and misfortunes afflicting Armenia and Artsakh, actions "leading to the destruction of the nation", etc.</i>	163 (100%)	158 (96.9%)	5 (3.1%)	0 (0%)	38 (23.3%)	125 (76.7%)	7 (4.3%)	156 (95.7%)	139 (85.3%)	24 (14.7%)	67 (41.1%)	96 (58.9%)
1.2.	<i>Negative stereotypes related to ineffective, failed governance of the country</i>	7 (100%)	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (28.5%)	5 (71.5%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)
2.	Related to the representatives of the previous authorities (until May 8, 2018), that are currently oppositional	23 (100%)	20 (86.9%)	3 (13.1%)	0 (0%)	7 (30.4%)	16 (69.6%)	1 (4.3%)	22 (95.7%)	15 (65.2%)	8 (34.8%)	3 (13.1%)	20 (86.9%)

2.1.	Negative stereotypes related to the responsibility for the results of the 44-day war and the "capitulation" of Nagorno-Karabakh	13 (100%)	13 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (15.4%)	11 (84.6%)	0 (0%)	13 (100%)	8 (61.5%)	5 (38.5%)	2 (15.4%)	11 (84.6%)
2.2.	Negative stereotypes related to the accusations that, while running the country, they were "corrupt, robbed the population, subjected to violence" and so on	10 (100%)	7 (70%)	3 (30%)	0 (0%)	5 (50%)	5 (50%)	1 (10%)	9 (90%)	7 (70%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	9 (90%)
3.	Related to the representatives of different strata of the society	40 (100%)	37 (92.5%)	3 (7.5%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	34 (85%)	2 (5%)	38 (95%)	29 (72.5%)	11 (27.5%)	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5%)
3.1.	Negative stereotypes related to accusations of acting against the interests of Armenia, in favor of other states; that they are agents, spies, representatives of the "fifth column", etc.	23 (100%)	21 (91.3%)	2 (8.7%)	0 (0%)	3 (13%)	20 (87%)	0 (0%)	23 (100%)	14 (60.9%)	9 (39.1%)	4 (17.4%)	19 (82.6%)
3.2.	Negative stereotypes related to accusations of "betraying" the Armenian national interests (in general) and "handing over" Artsakh by NK officials	14 (100%)	14 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.1%)	13 (92.9%)	2 (14.3%)	12 (85.7%)	12 (85.7%)	2 (7.1%)	3 (21.4%)	11 (78.6%)
3.3.	Negative stereotypes, when the	3 (100%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)

<i>"Karabakh origin" of persons, who committed crimes and illegalities in Armenia, is emphasized.</i>												
TOTAL	233 (100%)	222 (95.3%)	11 (4.7%)	0 (0%)	53 (22.7%)	180 (77.3%)	11 (4.7%)	222 (95.3%)	189 (81.1%)	44 (18.9%)	80 (34.3%)	153 (65.7%)

Table 6

Negative stereotypes most widely used in media outlets/unit (% ratio to the total number of negative stereotypes in eight media outlets)					
№	Media outlet	Number of stereotypes addressed in media outlets/unit (% of total)	Nature of addressed stereotypes/unit		
			Agreement	Disagreement	Neutral
1.	"Aravot"	78 (33.5%)	75	3	0
2.	"168 Hours"	47 (20.1%)	46	1	0
3.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	36 (15.4%)	36	0	0
4.	"Civic.am"	34 (14.6%)	29	5	0
5.	"Yerkir Media"	28 (12%)	26	2	0
6.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	6 (2.6%)	6	0	0
7.	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (0.9%)	2	0	0
8.	"1in.am"	2 (0.9%)	2	0	0
TOTAL		233 (100%)	222	11	0

Table 7

Number of expressed agreements with negative stereotypes found in publications of media outlets/unit (% ratio to the total number of negative stereotypes in the same media outlet)					
№	Media outlet	Number of stereotypes addressed in media outlets/unit (% of total)	Nature of addressed stereotypes/unit ((% ratio to the total number of addressed stereotypes)		
			Agreement	Disagreement	Neutral
1.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	36 (100%)	36 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
3.	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
4.	"1in.am"	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
5.	"168 Hours"	47 (100%)	46 (97.9%)	1 (2.1%)	0 (0%)
6.	"Aravot"	78 (100%)	75 (96.2%)	3 (3.8%)	0 (0%)
7.	"Yerkir Media"	28 (100%)	26 (92.9%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0%)
8.	"Civic.am"	34 (100%)	29 (85.3%)	5 (14.7%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL		233 (100%)	222 (95.3%)	11 (4.7%)	0 (0%)

Table 8

Number of negative stereotypes used by the media outlet journalist/program author/unit (% ratio to the total number of negative stereotypes in the same media outlet)				
№	Media outlet	Number of stereotypes addressed in media outlets/unit (% of total)	The one who expresses the stereotypes/unit (% ratio to the total number of addressed stereotypes)	
			Journalist/program author	Other
1.	"168 Hours"	47 (100%)	22 (46.8%)	25 (53.2%)
2.	"Aravot"	78 (100%)	20 (25.6%)	58 (74.4%)
3.	"Civic.am"	34 (100%)	8 (23.5%)	26 (76.5%)
4.	"Yerkir Media"	28 (100%)	3 (10.7%)	25 (89.3%)
5.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	36 (100%)	0 (0%)	36 (100%)
6.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)
7.	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
8.	"1in.am"	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
TOTAL		233 (100%)	53 (22.7%)	180 (77.3%)

Table 9

The presence of elements of hate speech/violence in negative stereotypes expressed in media outlets/unit (% ratio of hate/violent speech elements to the total number of negative stereotypes in the same media outlet)				
№	Media outlet	Number of stereotypes addressed in media outlets/unit (% of total)	The presence of elements of hate speech/violence /unit (% ratio to the total number of addressed stereotypes)	
			Present	Absent
1.	"Civic.am"	34 (100%)	4 (11.8%)	30 (88.2%)
2.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	36 (100%)	4 (11.1%)	32 (88.9%)
3.	"168 Hours"	47 (100%)	2 (4.3%)	45 (95.7%)
4.	"Aravot"	78 (100%)	1 (1.3%)	77 (98.7%)
5.	"Yerkir Media"	28 (100%)	0 (0%)	28 (100%)
6.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)
7.	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
8.	"1in.am"	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
TOTAL		233 (100%)	11 (4.7%)	222 (95.3%)

Table 10

The lack of facts, arguments, information supporting the accusations related to negative stereotypes found in media outlets/unit (% ratio of facts, arguments, information supporting the accusations, to the total number of negative stereotypes in the same media outlet)				
№	Media outlet	Number of stereotypes addressed in media outlets/unit (% of total)	The presence or absence of facts, arguments, information supporting the accusations mentioned in the materials/unit (% ratio to the total number of addressed stereotypes)	
			<i>Present</i>	<i>Absent</i>
1.	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
2.	"Yerkir Media"	28 (100%)	12 (42.9%)	16 (57.1%)
3.	"Civic.am"	34 (100%)	23 (67.6%)	11 (32.4%)
4.	"Aravot"	78 (100%)	69 (88.5%)	9 (11.5%)
5.	"168 Hours"	47 (100%)	42 (89.4%)	5 (10.6%)
6.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	36 (100%)	35 (97.2%)	1 (2.8%)
7.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)
8.	"1in.am"	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
TOTAL		233 (100%)	189 (81.1%)	44 (18.9%)

Table 11

The presence of personal insults related to negative stereotypes found in media outlets/unit (% ratio of personal insults to the total number of negative stereotypes in the same media outlet)				
№	Media outlet	Number of stereotypes addressed in media outlets/unit (% of total)	The presence of personal insult/unit (% ratio to the total number of addressed stereotypes)	
			Present	Absent
1.	"Armenian Second TV Channel"	36 (100%)	27 (75%)	9 (25%)
2.	"168 Hours"	47 (100%)	22 (46.8%)	25 (53.2%)
3.	"Yerkir Media"	28 (100%)	8 (28.6%)	20 (71.4%)
4.	"Civic.am"	34 (100%)	9 (26.5%)	25 (73.5%)
5.	"Aravot"	78 (100%)	14 (17.9%)	64 (82.1%)
6.	"1st Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)
7.	"1st News Channel of Public Television of Armenia"	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
8.	"1in.am"	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
TOTAL		233 (100%)	80 (34.3%)	153 (65.7%)



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