WORK FORUM ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE EU AND THE MEMBER STATES

# "PORTRAYING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE WALLONIA-BRUSSELS FEDERATION TELEVISION PROGRAMMES"

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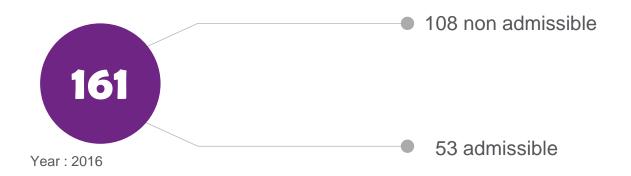
### JURIDICAL FRAMEWORK

- Coordinated Decree on Audiovisual Media Services
  - Article 9 prohibits programmes containing incitement to discrimination, hatred or violence in particular for reasons related to different specific criteria, including disability.
  - Article 11 provides that commercial communication may not include or promote discrimination for reasons related to different specific criteria, including disability.

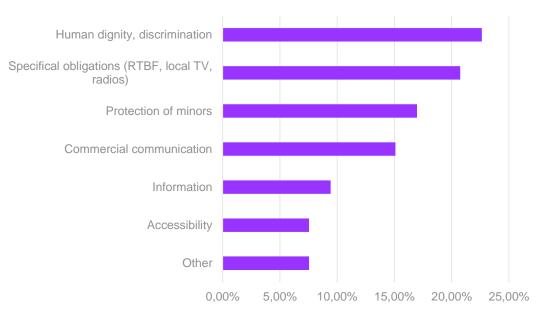
#### JURIDICAL FRAMEWORK

- RTBF Management Contract
  - Article 6.2.: The RTBF has to interest itself, in all its programmes, and more specifically in its information and continuing education programmes, in important societal issues, such as the inclusion of persons with disabilities;
  - Article 7.1.: The RTBF must not (co)produce, acquire, program, broadcast and offer ondemand programmes containing incitement to violence, hatred or any form of discrimination or segregation related to different specific criteria, including disability
  - Article 34: The RTBF pays attention to sports practiced by persons with disabilities

### **COMPLAINTS**



#### Topics of admissible complaints (2016)







Disability

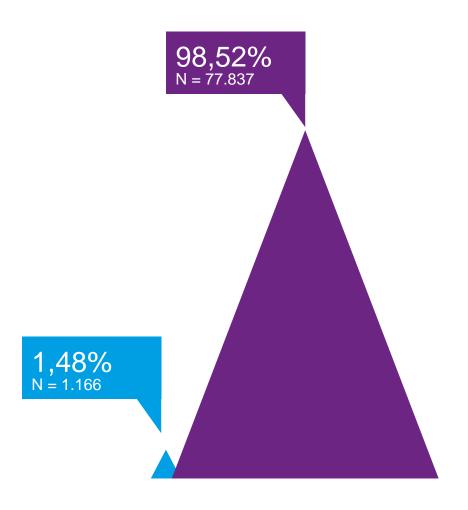
## **Encoding methodology**



82.961 participants



## PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



Display no visible disability / Display a visible disability



# Type of programme

	Barometer 2011	Barometer 2012	Barometer 2013	Barometer 2017
Fiction	**	2	29	3
		1,71%	13,68%	0.26%
Information	62	43	77	602
	78,48%	36,75%	36,32%	51,63%
Magazine-documentary	0	13	13	508
	0,00%	11,11%	6,13%	43,57%
Entertainment	9	20	2	6
	11,39%	17,09%	0,94%	0,51%
Sport	2	35	40	24
	2,53%	29,91%	18,87%	2,06%
Short programmes	2	3	49	23
	2,53%	2,56%	23,11%	1,97%
Other programmes	4	1	2	0
	5,06%	0,85%	0,94%	0,00%
Total	79	117	212	1.166
	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%



## Media role

Distribution of persons with a visible disability according to media role (2011-2017 Barometers)						
	Barometer 2011	Barometer 2012	Barometer 2013	Barometer 2017		
Journalist – TV host	0	0	1	10		
	0,00%	0,00%	0,47%	0,86%		
Game contestant	0	0	0	0		
	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		
Spokeperson	2 2,60%	2,63%	0 0,00%	3 0,26%		
Expert	0 0,00%	0 0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		
Vox populi	17	5	30	158		
	22,08%	4,39%	14,15%	13,62%		
Walk-on	58	104	150	966		
	75,32%	91,23%	70,75%	83,28%		
Fiction character	0	2	31	23		
	0,00%	1,75%	14,62%	1,98%		
Total	77	114	212	1.160		
	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%		



## Media role

Media role breakdown of persons who display or not a visible disability								
	Journalist – TV host	Game contestant	Spokeperson	Expert	Vox populi	Walk-on	Fiction character	Total
Display no visible disability	2.701 99,63%	219 100,00%	3.217 99,91%	1.062 100,00%	7.253 97 <u>,87%</u>	59.569 98,40%	3.602 99,37%	77.623 98,53%
Display a visible disability	10 0,37%	0 0,00%	3 0,09%	0 0,00%	158 2,13%	966 1,60%	23 0,63%	1160 1,47%
Total	2.711 100,00%	219 100,00%	3.220 100,00%	1.062 100,00 %	7.411 100,00%	60.535 100,00%	3.625 100,00%	78.783 100,00%



- Social « marker » :
  - Topic => Media identity/role
  - Markers disability, origin, genre ...
  - 39,96% of persons with disabilities are associated with social marker « disability »
  - They are interviewed as persons with disabilities in a topic related to disability



# Level of participation

Level of participation of persons who display or not a visible disability					
	Display no visible d <u>isabi</u> lity	Display a visible disability	Total		
Person appearing on the screen and speaking	17.497	173	17.670		
	22,48%	14 84%	22,37%		
Person who is seen but not speak	60.137	987	61.124		
	77,26%	84,65%	77,37%		
A person not seen but spoken of	203	6	209		
	0,26%	0,51%	0,26%		
Total	77.837	1.166	79.003		
	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%		



#### CONCLUSION

- Continue and expand research so that the issue does not leave the agenda
- Have a dialogue with the audiovisual sector and share good practices to disseminate positive ideas for equality
- To raise awareness through the whole production and broadcasting audiovisual chain (all stakeholders)
- Adapt the legislative provisions ?
  - E.g. equality between men and women :
  - Since 2016 a new provision has been introduced in the audiovisual legislation: programmes and commercial communication that undermine respect for equality between women and men are prohibited.
  - The scope of this provision is broader than incitement to discrimination, hatred or violence.