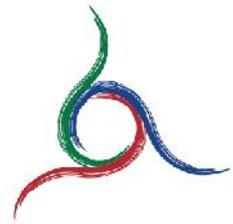




**IAMCR 2018**



## **Journalism Research and Education Section**

Abstracts of papers presented at the annual conference of the  
**International Association for Media and Communication Research<sup>1</sup>**

**IAMCR**

**Eugene, Oregon, USA  
20-24 June 2018**

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Version: 18/06/18

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<sup>1</sup> We have endeavoured to ensure that these are the abstracts of the papers actually presented at the conference. Nevertheless, due to cancellations, additions and other factors, abstracts may be included here that were not presented and abstracts that were presented may not be included.

**Id:** 17204

**Title:** A typology of management models of African language newspapers

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Publishing newspapers in indigenous African languages has largely been a precarious business as many of such newspapers disappear no sooner than they appear on the newsstands. A number of factors may be responsible for this short life-span of the newspapers. A possible one is the apathy to indigenous languages in Africa which results in low patronage in terms of copy sales and advertisement placement. It is of little wonder then that many African languages are not present in the cyberspace, either on social media, blogs or digital version of traditional newspapers. There are however some outstanding success stories in African language newspaper publishing. Such include Isolezwe, Ilanga, UmAfrika (Zulu, South Africa), Bukedde (Luganda, Uganda), Alaroye (Yoruba, Nigeria) and Addis Zemen (Amharic, Ethiopia). Two models of managing African language press have been identified: the Mainstream and the Subsidiary. In the Mainstream model, we have local language newspapers that exist as sole or main products of a media organisation. The Subsidiary Model consists of local language newspapers that exist as subsidiary products of a foreign (but dominant) language media organisation. However, other than the model of management in which a local language newspaper finds itself, three factors stand out to determine the success of such a newspaper. These are the largeness of the population of the speakers of the language of the newspaper, power equation and resource allocation as well as the ability of the newspaper to pamper to the taste of the youths and growing urban elites in terms of language use and contents. The factor of government ownership is also critical to the growth and sustainability of indigenous African language media. Bukedde and Addis Zemen have proved the importance of this. Essentially, governments and non-governmental organisations have a role play in the development and sustainability of indigenous language media in Africa.

**Id:** 17292

**Title:** Where is the news? A Case Study in Snapchat, Reddit, Yelp, Twitter and Instagram Users' Discovery and Perceptions of Location-Based News

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Social media is rapidly evolving in the digital media era. Nowadays, one can select from multiple platforms and select a number of ways to share on social media from posting videos to making recommendations on the best place to eat at. However, one area of social media that deserves more attention is location-based social networks (LBSN). Since the arrival of Dodgeball in the early 2000s (now known as Foursquare), location-based social networks have evolved and in many cases, are now the hidden locative element in many popular social media platforms such as Snapchat, Reddit, Yelp, Twitter and Instagram. These platforms can provide location details in the meta data of the social media post itself, through a geofilter, and by the user's action of geotagging a location to a place. However, not much is known in terms of how the public perceives proximity and location as well as how they consume locative information such as news from these social media platforms.

The purpose of this case study is to identify how users of LBSN like Snapchat, Reddit, Yelp, Twitter and Instagram perceive location, proximity and locative news. Media scholarship (Evans, 2015; Evans and Saker, 2017; Farman 2012; Frith, 2015) has documented the types of location-based social networks that people use, why they use them, and how frequent they use them, but less is known about their perceptions about the nuances of location and consumption of location-based news as this study intends to demonstrate. Locative news has been explored in the journalism scholarship (Nyre, Bjørnstad, Tessem, and Øie, 2012; Øie, 2013; Oppegaard and Rabby, 2015) but less is known about the nuances of location, proximity and the physical nearness of news in the context of social media with the aforementioned platforms.

The theoretical framework for this study is Spatial journalism. Spatial journalism is an evolving form of journalism where the location (physical, augmented or virtual) is embedded into the practice and process of journalism (Author Z, 2015). This theoretical framework helps to operationalize the variables of location, locative information, proximity, and locative news in a journalism context from the standpoint of the media consumer. Thus, this study seeks to answer: RQ1: What are the perceptions of location and proximity among Snapchat, Reddit, Yelp, Twitter and Instagram users?

RQ2: What are the perceptions of locative information and news among Snapchat, Reddit, Yelp, Twitter and Instagram users?

RQ3: How does Snapchat, Reddit, Yelp, Twitter and Instagram users' locative news experiences demonstrate a form of spatial journalism?

Based on an online national survey of 1,480 respondents administered by Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk) in September 2017, preliminary findings identify that Snapchat, Reddit, Yelp, Twitter and Instagram users identify location and proximity at the city, neighborhood and zip code level. Furthermore, Instagram and Snapchat users perceived the importance of locative information and news with more quality and utility characteristics than Reddit, Yelp and Twitter users. The implications of this kind of news experience is discussed within the framework of spatial journalism, the journalism profession and academy.

**Id:** 17293

**Title:** Agenda setting in the digital age: Chinese netizens, journalists, and the party

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** As the power to set the news agenda moves from the Party core to a variety of new actors, Chinese journalists are having hard time adjusting. The ability to know what stories to emphasize and what themes to emphasize, for example, becomes further complicated as additional actors need to be taken into account. This usually involves business and political concerns, but increasingly Chinese journalists have to deal with an agenda set by Chinese netizens, especially when it involves scandals around government officials' actions. This is causing a re-alignment in the Chinese agenda setting ecosystem; news media can no longer only serve the interests of the Chinese Communist Party, but must also follow the demands of netizens and their specific interests. This, in turn, can often influence the agenda of the government and party elites, causing a number of changes, from government policy to the arrest of government or business leaders involved in the scandals.

Based on interviews with ten political journalists in Beijing and an analysis of relevant recent events, this paper will explore the shifting of power structures in Chinese journalism, the increased power of netizens to set the news agenda, and the journalists caught in the middle, often lamenting the undue influence on a scandal-hungry audience and their editors' desire to attract a wider audience. The ways in which different kinds of news media (national vs local, central party vs metro tabloid, etc) will also be explored in order to see to what extent their agenda is set by each kind of actor and if the type of news media outlet affects that.

In the end, we will get a better picture of how a party-controlled news media system can absorb and adapt to new technologies and modes of communicating to, in the end, enhance the legitimacy of the party.

**Id:** 17303

**Title:** Journalism in Bangladesh: In search of the practice of professional freedom

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Bangladesh is now experiencing a sudden media boom like some other countries across South Asia. Such change brings a new dimension in their professional practice, the free and independent expression in particular. This study explores a comprehensive and current overview of the back-grounds and professional views of Bangladeshi journalists. Part of the Worlds of Journalism Study, a global effort at providing a unique snapshot of journalists' professional views in more than 65 countries, this study identifies the changing nature of journalistic work and organization are affecting the profession, the way it is perceived by personnel, the role played and autonomy of journalists.

Based on the 'procedural equidistant' theoretical framework, this study discovers how and at what level journalists in Bangladesh depends either the power of government or the power of money in practicing their normative journalistic practice. Data derives from 352 working journalists from newspapers, magazines, radio, television, news agencies and online news sites from across Bangladesh, this study reveals that the technical and economic changes disrupt the established professional status, roles, and practices of journalists, removing professional control that previously existed. At the same time, due to the political polarisation of the journalist community, Bangladesh has been experiencing a sorry state of journalism affairs that affects any serious thinking on the profession. The division has also given the owner as well as the government an opportunity to dictate terms. Journalists are selling their professional dignity to owners and become a lapdog instead of watchdog or watchtower by ignoring the conventional professional value - objectivity and responsibility. For that, media in Bangladesh is exercising freedom, but the journalists are not. Journalists are captivated within self-censorship due to their bi-partisan polarised standpoint.

**Id:** 17314

**Title:** IMAGINING A JUST TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABILITY' LABOUR AND ENVIRONMENT IN CORPORATE AND ALTERNATIVE MEDIA COVERAGE OF CANADIAN PIPELINE CONTROVERSIES

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper reports research by NewsWatch Canada, which has periodically analyzed aspects of the news agenda since 1993. In association with the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternative's "Corporate mapping project," we examined arguments about controversial pipeline projects in Canada, and the hierarchy of access accorded to claims-makers. Pipeline opponents point to environmental risks, from local oil spills to global warming; proponents highlight Canada's economic growth and job creation, linked to the export of bitumen from Alberta.

Previous research indicates that the job creation claim is key to legitimizing fossil fuel projects. US press framing of Keystone XL undermined labour/environmentalist alliances, and reproduced capitalist hegemony by presenting workers as victims of environmental protection, and aligned with industry (Kojola 2015). Conversely, news media marginalized counter-hegemonic themes – how capitalism itself depletes resources, exploits workers, and reduces employment; labour's concern with environmental issues; and the non-correlation of environmental protection and aggregate job loss. Do we find similar patterns in Canada, with a relatively 'liberal' political culture, but also an economy even more tied to resource extraction?

Our study is informed by these questions: How do Canadian media frame the relationship between job creation and environmental sustainability? Do media provide informational and discursive support for a "just transition," one that protects workers' incomes, to a low-carbon economy? Do workers (particularly in the resource and energy sectors) get to speak for themselves, or are they used ideologically to construct a "jobs vs. environment" binary? Are the interests of capital in intensive resource extraction and export industries obscured or "ex-nominated"? How are media audiences interpellated or addressed?

The research compares corporate/commercial, alternative, and trade union-produced media, with respect to framing and sourcing. How do unions, especially in the energy sector, balance employment dependence on the fossil fuel sector, with historical and current commitments to progressive politics, including on environmental issues? Do alternative media offer counter-hegemonic alternatives?

The methodology combined conventional content analysis, with selected tools of Critical Discourse Analysis (Richardson 2007). The data derive from two related studies, one looking at news of Canadian pipeline projects in general, the other more specifically at the proposed Trans-Mountain pipeline through metropolitan Vancouver, a controversy that has already attracted global media attention. The analysis confirms that corporate and alternative media present distinct thematic contrasts, but that alternative media have not substantially addressed the concerns of resource and

energy sector workers with income security and community survival. The concepts of labour environmentalism and a just transition to a greener economy are marginalized in the media ecology. We conclude with avenues for change.

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**Id:** 17315

**Title:** What Kind of News Gatekeepers Do We Want Machines to Be' Personalization and Diversity in Google News Recommendations

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** As machines are increasingly aiding or replacing humans in journalistic work, primarily in news distribution, scholars and critics express growing concerns over potential shortcomings in the new role of machines as gatekeepers, such as creation of echo chambers and exacerbation of polarization in news consumption. We examined whether news recommendation engines contribute to filter bubbles and fragmented news audiences, by asking a diverse set of real-world participants (N=169) across the United States to search Google News for news about Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump during the 2016 presidential campaign, using their personal Google accounts. Participants then reported the first five stories they were recommended on each candidate.

We found that users with different political leanings from different states were recommended very similar news, challenging the assumption that algorithms always encourage echo chambers. However, we also found a very high degree of homogeneity and centralization in the news recommendations. In each separate search query, the most recommended five outlets comprised 69% of the recommendations on average. Overall, of the 1,653 news recommendations collected, five news organizations alone accounted for 49% of the links. Among the organizations that dominated recommendations across the two experiments, only three were born-digital, indicating that the news agenda constructed on Google News replicates traditional industry structures more than disrupts them.

Alongside our report on a study that implements an innovative and effective method for measuring algorithmic personalization in online news recommendations, we reflect more broadly on the challenges of determining normative standards for establishing what “good” machines do when they stand in, as they increasingly do, as key gatekeepers for the news media environment. We use our findings to explore the challenges of studying machine behavior in news from a normative perspective, given the lack of agreed-upon normative standards for humans as news gatekeepers; and discuss similarities with other fields in which norms and values are contested and human professionals regularly exercise a high degree of discretion in their work.

**Id:** 17316

**Title:** Journalism for sustainable development: The imperative of journalists' rights to freedom of expression and access to information for promoting sustainable development in Pakistan.

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Pakistan is currently facing severe challenges for sustainable development including a lack of safety and governance, demographic issues, poverty, food insecurity, gender violence and inequality, injustice, pollution and climate change. Despite these challenges, the country's progress towards development and adaptation strategies is quite slow. The matter of concern is media's reporting on development and environmental issues in Pakistan can be termed as 'inadequate' to inform the public about the issues relating to sustainable development and to facilitate the formulation of adaptation strategies at various levels (especially at governmental, institutional and societal levels). This is not merely because of overall lack of awareness and resources within the Pakistani media where journalists are not properly trained and do not get enough opportunities to develop skills for reporting, but also a lack of freedom of expression and access to information are the primary deterrents that restrain the Pakistani journalists for reporting on sustainable development and environmental issues effectively. Therefore, this study investigates three key objectives:

- To identify the areas of sustainable development those are reported most by the Pakistani journalists.
- To investigate whether challenges relating to sustainable development and environmental issues are covered freely and adequately within the mainstream Pakistan's newspapers and television news channels.
- To analyse the extent and the ways journalists' rights to freedom of expression and access to information are restrained when reporting on sustainable development and environmental issues .

The study uses Reese's hierarchy of influences model for analysing the aforementioned research objectives. This study uses Reese's model to analyse the government's and socio-political influences on journalists' rights (freedom of expression and access to information) and reporting practice at various levels (namely: individual, organizational, institutional, routine and ideological levels). Moreover, the study uses the qualitative method of in-depth interviews and quantitative method of survey for analysing all three objectives thematically. The survey questionnaire is based on 17 sustainable development themes that have been adopted from the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, namely: "(i) no poverty, (ii) no hunger, (iii) good health and well being, (iv) quality education, (v) gender equality, (vi) clean water and sanitation, (vii) affordable and clean energy, (viii) decent work and economic growth, (ix) industry, innovation and infrastructure, (x) reduced inequalities, (xi) sustainable cities and communities, (xii) responsible consumption and production, (xiii) climate action, (xiv) life below water, (xv) life on land, (xvi) peace, justice and

strong institutions, (xvi) partnership for the goals.” Drawing on purposive sampling, in this study, the Pakistani male and female journalists from mainstream newspapers (Urdu and English languages) and television news channels have been selected. Thus, the full paper addresses the theory, methodology and findings of this study in detail.

Key words: Journalism, sustainable development, freedom of expression and access to information.

**Id:** 17318

**Title:** Impacto emocional de las noticias medioambientales sobre el lector

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** I. Introducción

En 2050 podría haber en nuestros mares y océanos más plástico que peces (calculado en peso), según datos de la Fundación Ellen MacArthur. Los medios de comunicación juegan un papel primordial como transmisores sociales y como educadores. La información ambiental puede crear reflexión, apelar a las emociones del lector e incluso influir en la elaboración de juicios, pero depende del tratamiento que los medios hagan sobre la noticia y de cómo la asimile el lector.

II. Objetivos

Los objetivos de este estudio son 1) evaluar el impacto emocional que noticias medioambientales negativas, (en este caso el plástico en los océanos), generan sobre el lector; 2) analizar si el tratamiento más o menos sensacionalista de la información influye en los estímulos emocionales y provoca otro tipo de emociones.

III. Métodos

Se realizó un estudio exploratorio sobre veinte sujetos aplicando el reconocimiento facial de emociones y registro visual. La muestra, lectores habituales de noticias online, accedió a una herramienta que analiza su respuesta emocional ante seis noticias con diferentes enfoques sobre el problema del plástico en los océanos. Los datos corresponden a seis emociones específicas: enfado, disgusto, miedo, alegría, tristeza, sorpresa y a un séptimo estado, neutro.

IV. Resultados y conclusiones

El estado neutro predomina con más del 60% en los lectores durante el tiempo de lectura. Tanto a nivel global, como por género, las noticias seleccionadas no provoca respuestas emocionales significativas. El enfado, clave para el desarrollo de acciones que puedan generar un cambio, es una de las emociones con menor porcentaje en este estudio. El desagrado y la tristeza son despertadas especialmente por las noticias más sensacionalistas.

Este estudio expone un problema importante: las noticias en texto sobre problemas medioambientales no provocan en el lector emociones que impulsen un cambio. Por tanto, la labor de los medios de comunicación como canal de concienciación social podría estar fallando. Los

individuos reconocen la gravedad de los problemas medioambientales, pero ante la falta de experimentación emocional, llega la falta de actuación social.

**Id:** 17348

**Title:** Framing Class in the War on Drugs in northern Mexican Media: the cases of Bar Sabino Gordo and Casino Royale

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In 2006, the government of Felipe Calderón adopted a state policy against the production, distribution and trafficking of illegal drugs within Mexican territory; this policy was called by media as War on Drugs. While it was a novel policy for contemporary Mexico, it was little far from the state policy originated in the United States in the 70's, by then President Richard Nixon (Fischer, 2006), because it was a direct combat against drug traffickers and not a reconsideration of the issue in terms of public policy. Since Felipe Calderon announced a frontal fight against traffickers, expectations of street violence increased and confrontations between state forces and traffickers significantly increased at different times and places.

This study describes how and to what extent attacks to Bar Sabino Gordo and Casino Royale were framed by a couple of local newspapers: El Norte and Milenio Diario. Specific research questions of this study are how intense those events were discussed on these newspapers, what messages displayed the photographs on the newspapers about the events, and where the news stories of those events were located in the newspapers. This study is based on what different scholars say about framing theory: Individual frames (Alasuutari, 2004; 1999; D'Angelo, 2002; Entman, 1993; Gamson, 1989; Goffman, 1986; Scheufele, 1999; Winter, 2008), media frames (Flores & Quiroz, 2011; Flusser, 2001; Grillo, 2007; McCombs & Ghanem, 2001; Weaver, McCombs, & Shaw, 2004; Teun A. Van Dijk, 1988; s.f.; 2008), and class framing (Derné, 2008; Keeton & Scheckner, 2013; Kendall, 2011) as a succeeding and prevailing theme for this paper.

The contribution of this paper to the literature in the field is to argue the idea of framing class distinction throughout the content of the newspapers mentioned above. Journalism studies have discussed intensively the framing manners and processes of daily news into the context of racism, immigration and the War on Terror (Entman, 1991; Fernández, 2013; Igartua, Cheng, Moral, Fernández, Frutos, Gómez-Isla & Otero, 2008; Liebes, 1992; Lind & Salo, 2002; Norris & Kern, 2003; Semetko & Valkenburgh, 2000). This research report discusses the framing of news from the

angle of social class as a subsequent theme reinforced and triggered by the War on Drugs in Mexico (Miranda & Iglesias, 2015).

**Id:** 17455

**Title:** Towards a sustainable journalistic culture: the view of European journalism educators

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The changing context of professional journalism, in essence a transition from the mass media model to the network model, has brought many challenges for 21st century journalism to the forefront (cf. Drok, 2017; Zelizer, 2017). The transition from a sender-oriented model to an interactive model is still in progress, but there can be little doubt that journalism will have to adapt its qualifications (skills, knowledge) as well as its culture (goals, roles, values) to the new infrastructural reality. Although research shows changes for the better, there are no clear-cut indications that an ambitious innovation of the culture of journalism has yet taken place (cf. Ryfe, 2017; Weaver & Willnat, 2012). Instead, interesting new technologies are still too often used for achieving traditional ends: old journalism in new digital bottles.

In the process of renewing the culture of journalism, education plays a pivotal role. Journalism is “of central importance to contemporary society and its future cannot simply be left to chance or its current producers alone” (McQuail, 2013, p. 197) Students will have to learn how the changing socio-cultural and techno-economic context of journalism requires redefining the goals, roles and values of the profession. In 2017 the European Journalism Training Association (EJTA) has launched a large scale survey among journalism educators about their views on the professional culture and how it can support sustainability and inclusiveness. Important research questions are:

- Which societal roles of journalism will become more/less important?
- What does this mean for the values/ethics of journalism?
- What does this mean for the qualification profile for (starting) journalists?

The online questionnaire of the EJTA-research uses various elements of the large-scale, international research programme “Worlds of Journalism” that is focused on practitioners. Next to that, it uses elements of the worldwide research programme “Journalism Students Across the Globe”, focused on journalism students. This will enable comparisons between practitioners, students and teachers, next to the comparisons that can be made between countries, regions and media systems. The third research question implies a partial replication of a study that was conducted five years ago, which makes a comparison over time possible (cf. Drok, 2014). The IAMCR presentation and paper will focus on the orientation of European journalism teachers toward five key concepts in journalism: power, time, reality, public and society.

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**Id:** 17479

**Title:** Ephemeral journalism: news distribution through Instagram Stories

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Periodismo efímero: distribución de noticias a través de Instagram Stories

La adaptación del periodismo al escenario digital supuso un nuevo reto con las redes sociales. El permanente cambio al que están sujetos estos espacios de comunicación impulsa la búsqueda de las audiencias con estrategias actualizadas. Al aumento de la popularidad de estas plataformas se une un mayor engagement frente a los sitios webs de noticias y un mejor alcance del público joven (Newman, 2011). El móvil protagoniza un nuevo ecosistema mediático (Canavilhas, 2015) como dispositivo de acceso al periodismo, al que también se llega por las redes sociales, cada vez de forma más generalizada (Bell, 2015).

En el contexto de los media labs se desarrollan nuevas narrativas, periodismo de datos, mecanismos de automatización, métricas y modelos de negocio, los cibermedios exploran las posibilidades que ofrecen las plataformas como Facebook, Twitter e Instagram. Al margen de los condicionantes que las tecnológicas imponen a la distribución de la información, los medios generan microformatos (Silva-Rodríguez et al., 2017), de consumo ágil y contenido conciso y llamativo, frente a la tendencia opuesta del long-form.

Instagram, compañía adquirida por Facebook en 2012, sostiene un importante crecimiento en los últimos meses –alcanza 800 millones de usuarios en septiembre de 2017, de ellos, 500 millones activos diariamente (CNBC, 25 de septiembre de 2017)–. Dicha red social ha asumido en los últimos tiempos características propias de otras como Snapchat: las stories o historias efímeras que desaparecen tras 24 horas disponibles, también adoptadas por WhatsApp. Esta funcionalidad, estrenada en agosto de 2016, cuenta con 300 millones de usuarios diarios en Instagram (TechCrunch, 1 de noviembre de 2017) y abre nuevas posibilidades a la red social que apuesta por el contenido visual. Para Wilson (2017), la ventana de oportunidad estará abierta por poco tiempo, ya que los hábitos de consumo de estos microformatos se están constituyendo en este momento.

En esta comunicación se elabora un primer estudio exploratorio en base a una relación de 60 cibermedios de referencia, del ámbito internacional, de tipo tradicional y nativo digital. En segundo lugar, se realiza un análisis de contenido a partir de la muestra de 16 cibermedios que emplean Instagram Stories, con la recogida de datos entre el 1 y el 14 de enero de 2018. La muestra se compone de publicaciones en el perfil ( $n_1 = 735$ ) e historias efímeras ( $n_2 = 689$ ). Se evalúa la adopción de características de la plataforma, con el fin de identificar las estrategias que emplean los principales medios a nivel internacional y cuáles son los rasgos de adaptación e innovación en Instagram.

La remodelación del periodismo a causa de las redes sociales (Hermida, 2012) es visible en la actividad desarrollada por los medios en Instagram, una plataforma que además de aumentar su público ha experimentado importantes cambios en los últimos años. Las historias efímeras abren nuevas posibilidades para los microformatos y plantean nuevos retos a los medios de comunicación, no dispuestos a dejar pasar la oportunidad.

**Id:** 17483

**Title:** ¿Qué periodistas para qué periodismo? Análisis de los modelos profesionales predominantes en la enseñanza del periodismo en Chile y una propuesta de innovación educativa.

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Si decimos “periodista”... vendrán a nuestra mente variadas imágenes asociadas al ejercicio de la profesión: modelos sobre ser y hacer periodismo que circulan y aprendemos a través de productos culturales -series de ficción, historietas, libros- y las pantallas, planas y ondas de los propios medios, escena pública donde de manera preferente vemos expresarse la profesión, o al menos una arista de esta.

Las escuelas de periodismo son también un espacio de construcción de modelos profesionales (Shoemaker y Reese, 2013; Santos-Sainz, 2013; Mellado y Scherman, 2015; Rizo, 2015): a lo largo de los recorridos propuestos por cada escuela en sus asignaturas y planes formativos, se va (co)construyendo o presentando unas determinadas nociones del periodismo y del rol profesional del periodista a los jóvenes estudiantes que cada año ingresan a sus aulas en diferentes partes del mundo.

Este marco conceptual -la relación entre modelos profesionales y enseñanza del periodismo- es la motivación de la presente comunicación, estructurada en dos etapas.

La primera, analiza los roles y modelos profesionales predominantes en la enseñanza del periodismo en Chile, a través de un análisis de contenido de las mallas curriculares y los perfiles de egreso de los 27 programas de grado en Periodismo que se ofertan en el país. Como resultado observamos la hegemonía de un modelo tradicional de periodismo centrado en la formación para la industria de los medios y organizaciones privadas y gubernamentales (Mellado 2009; Sánchez-García 2017). Por contrapartida, no se evidencian otros modelos de periodismo no-hegemónicos, como serían propuestas centradas en perspectivas de tipo ciudadano, público o comunitario (Meso, 2005; Cytrynblum, 2009; Miralles, 2010)

Como contrapunto a estos resultados, la segunda parte de esta comunicación presenta, como estudio de caso, una experiencia formativa llevada a cabo por la Escuela de Periodismo de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso: CUVIC -Colectivo Universitario de Vinculación y Comunicación Ciudadana- iniciativa que promueve el trabajo colaborativo y voluntario entre

estudiantes de periodismo y organizaciones sociales del tercer sector, a través de proyectos que fortalezcan las dimensiones periodísticas y comunicacional de su trabajo organizacional.

Por medio de entrevistas en profundidad, es posible observar que más allá de la experiencia pre-profesional, los estudiantes valoran su experiencia en CUVIC como un espacio para proyectar un desarrollo profesional distinto al que declaran aprenden en las salas de clases, el que caracterizan como más humano, democrático y tendiente a la inclusión social.

**Id:** 17607

**Title:** Be You, but also Be Us: Drivers of branding activity among journalists

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** As journalists have adopted social media for its many advantages in their work, news organizations have begun wresting back control over how journalists behave in social media spaces. A key point of tension has been promotion and branding. Individual journalists see social media as an opportunity to grow their following, develop relationships, and gain recognition, but struggle to find the right balance between being personally relatable to their audiences and professionally representative of their organization (Holton & Molyneux, 2017). Organizations want whatever benefits can come from audience engagement (directed at building up the organizational brand, of course) while also minimizing the loss of organizational control over employees' public behavior. These concerns are not merely a matter of professional policy and autonomy, because social media have become one of the primary conduits through which information flows, and one of the key spaces in which journalists and their audiences interact. As a result, decisions on how journalists represent themselves, their organizations and their profession determine, in part, journalists' sphere of influence on social media, shaping who may exert influence over this information flow, and in what ways.

One way to uncover these patterns of influence over journalists' social media behavior is to inquire about their motivations. Earlier studies interviewing journalists found that they may not always know the right balance between personal and professional appeals to their audiences. They fear that pleasing the audience may irk their employer, and vice versa (Molyneux & Holton, 2015; Brems et al., 2017). Content analyses of journalists' twitter activity has further determined that they promote three entities: themselves, their organizations, and the wider institution of journalism (Molyneux, Holton & Lewis, 2017). But these studies have yet to determine in any representative way why journalists promote themselves and why they choose one approach (personal or professional) over the other.

This study develops a typology of possible motivations for journalistic branding and then assesses its fit with professional practice through a national survey of U.S. journalists. Journalists' branding activities are measured at individual, organizational, and institutional levels, and they're asked what they believe is driving these activities. This, the first large-scale survey exploring journalists' motivations for and engagement with branding, will provide a deeper understanding of who is exerting influence and control over journalists' behavior on social media, which in turn shapes the information flow audiences receive there.

**Id:** 17638

**Title:** News recirculation on Twitter: the Amtrak 501 Cascades train derailment

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The journalistic process can continue after news circulation in social media. After consumption, users can recirculate those contents by filtering, commenting, and evaluating news. This can result in specific network structures that are different from the ones observed in traditional media since regular users can assume key network roles. But the uncontrolled social media environment can also mean that false information can circulate in the same channels as the true facts, and this is especially true during the circulation of breaking news.

In this paper, we analyze the circulation of one specific news event on Twitter - the Amtrak 501 Cascades train derailment that took place on December 18th, 2017. We are interested in two broad research questions:

Who are the key actors in the recirculation of this news event?

How did fake news and false information regarding this event were spread on Twitter?

In terms of theoretical background, we use the concepts of news circulation and recirculation (Hermida, 2011), spreadable media (Jenkins, Ford and Green, 2013), and network structure (Himmelboim et al, 2017, Scott, 2013).

In terms of methods, we used a combination of content analysis with social network analysis. We used Discovertext for data collection, using the Twitter Search API to retrieve data. A total of 13,600 tweets were collected containing the expression “Amtrak 501” between December 18 (when the event happened) and December 27. Content analysis was used to identify the tweet type (news piece, user-generated content, or SPAM/fake). Data were also analyzed using Gephi in order to calculate network metrics and identify key actors in the network. In this network, each tweet is a node and represents the user that posted the message, whereas each mention represents a connection between two nodes. Thus, a highly connected user either received several mentions and retweets (high indegree) or retweeted and mentioned several different sources (high outdegree).

The content analysis reveals that while most of the content is user-generated content or content produced by news outlets, a small percentage comprises of false or misleading information being shared by users.

Social network analysis metrics reveal a structure with multiple groups centered on news outlets, with some isolated groups disseminating false and misleading information. The structure resembles a high centralization broadcast network (Himmelboim et al, 2017), as it was mostly centered in few

news outlets and official sources (like Amtrak Twitter account), with some small low-density community clusters centered around rumors and fake news.

Understanding how news circulates on social media is crucial during major news events. The urge of posting information as soon as they become available must be balanced by fact-checking practices. False and misleading information can be spread in the same channels in which real news are put into circulation, but a closer look at the network structure reveals that users seem to know how to separate truth from lie and give more attention to content provided by official sources and recognized accounts.

**Id:** 17653

**Title:** Framing Gay Marriage in Liberal and Conservative U.S. Newspapers from 2004 to 2016

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Literature Review:

Within only three decades, gay marriage (GM) has evolved from controversy to a constitutional right in U.S.; mass media help win the war (e.g., Lee & Hicks, 2011). However, literature that explored mass media's framing of GM either focused only on a limited time frame (e.g., Liebler, 2009; Pan, Meng, & Zhou, 2010) or did not consider the most recent milestone event like the Supreme Court ruled GM as a constitutional right in 2015 (Zheng, 2014).

**Research Purpose:**

To fill that gap, this study conducts a longitudinal analysis of the news coverage on GM from 2004 to 2016 in both U.S. liberal newspapers (New York Times, Washington Post, and Star-Ledger) and conservative newspapers (Oklahoman, Dallas Morning News, and Columbus Dispatch), focusing on how newspapers presented issue attributes, organizing themes, and tone.

**Methods:**

From 2004 to 2016, there were 1,748 articles in those six newspapers with the keyword "gay marriage" in their titles. Stratified sampling was used to select 326 articles (50-55 articles from each newspaper) for coding. Coding book was revised from literature (Pan et al., 2010; Zheng, 2014).

**Results:**

The top three supportive attributes used by newspapers were: GM is a human right (56.4%), GM allows access to benefits (38.3%), and many people support GM (32.5%). The top three opposing attributes were: GM violates traditional marriage (63.2%), many people oppose GM (16.3%), and opposing GM is a tactic to win elections (11.0%). Except that liberal newspapers mentioned "many people support GM" more than conservative newspapers ( $\chi^2 = 26.22, p < .001$ ), there were no differences in mentioning other attributes between liberal and conservative newspapers.

The mention of "many people support GM" increased over the years, aligning with the change in public opinion. But "many people opposing GM" was rarely mentioned even before the public support for GM surpassed the public opposition the first time in 2011 (Gallup, 2017).

Regarding organizing themes, newspapers primarily employed a policy frame (83.1%), morality frame (36.5%) and economy frame (20.9%). The policy and economy frames displayed a minor fluctuation across the years. However, the mention of morality frame had a surge in 2008 (70%, the presidential election year) and a gradual increase after 2014 (after Sixth Circuit court upheld the GM ban), which suggest morality was often used to validate political and judicial decisions. No difference in adopting these frames was found between liberal and conservative newspapers.

The average tone has been turning more favorable toward GM, with a milestone in 2007 when it, for the first time, became positive. Liberal newspapers presented a more favorable tone than conservative newspapers ( $t(304.5) = 6.17, p < .001$ ). Interestingly, there was a negative association between the total number of news and the difference in the tone between liberal and conservative newspapers (Spearman's rho =  $-.86, p < .001$ ). Perhaps when the number of articles was smaller, editors would give priority to sources who were in line with the newspaper's orientation.

**Id:** 17735

**Title:** Motivating journalism students for internships: Current status, problems, and solutions

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Literature Review

Media employers have started looking for prior work experience from newly graduated students (Hilt & Lipschultz, 1996). Also, students with rich internship experiences are more likely to succeed in their future career (Neidorf, 2008). However, internship seems to have not gotten much attention from previous scholars.

**Research Purpose & Method**

This study aims to fill that gap by conducting a survey in April 2017 with 103 senior journalism students at a public university in the Southwest region of the U.S., focusing on students' internship experience. (Some questions allowed multiple answers).

**Results**

Surprisingly, among the students who are about to graduate from college in a month, 33% of them never did any internship and 35% only did one. On average, broadcast students did 1.57 internships, slightly more than public relations students ( $M = 1.45$ ) and significantly more than print/online news students ( $M = .75$ ,  $t = 2.45$ ,  $df = 70$ ,  $p < .05$ ). Additionally, 69.5% of the students' internships were unpaid.

For those who didn't do any internship, only 41.2% of them ever applied for an internship. For those who never even applied, 70% of them indicated they didn't have spare time for internship, 45% couldn't afford to do an unpaid internship, 25% didn't know any opportunities, and 15% didn't understand how to apply. For the students who applied but did not do an internship, 50% of them were not called for an interview, and 22.7% were interviewed but not offered the position.

Generally, students seek internship information from friends/family (44.3%), job search websites (43.2%), professors (27.3%), the journalism department's online newsletter (10.2%), and the university career center (5.7%). Students want to know more about: seeking internship information (89%), preparing their resume (85.1%), preparing for the interview (78.2%), and succeeding in the internship (78.2%).

## Discussion

- 1) Most journalism students do not have abundant internship experience. Educators should primarily motivate students who are majoring in print/online news.
- 2) Given that lack of spare time and paid internships were two major reasons that hinder students from applying for internship, educators should encourage students to look for on-campus internships and to save money early in their college so they can afford to do at least one unpaid internship during college. Media employers should also provide more paid, part-time internship opportunities for college students as a starting point in their career.
- 3) Most students have scarce knowledge in the acquisition of internship-related information. They are not aware of many free internship services provided by the department and the university. Instead, they rely on friends and family for the information. Educators should spend more time advertising those services and training students to better search for internship opportunities and better prepare their resumes and other materials. Instructors should also use word-of-mouth to emphasize internship information.
- 4) Current media technology makes it easy to freelance for many media agencies; educators should encourage students to consider freelancing or even starting up their own media entrepreneurship, as a way to build up their resume.

**Id:** 17767

**Title:** Why do people distrust the media? Reasons for media criticism and a typology of media skeptics

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** From a normative democratic theory perspective, trust in the media is an important element of liberal societies. Terms such as "fake news", "lying press" and "alternative facts" show that mass media are subject to mistrust. Trust in journalism erodes and has been discussed intensively – sometimes as "media skepticism" – in journalism research for some time now. (Tsfati/Ariely 2014; Usher 2017; Blöbaum 2014) What do people criticize about the media? What characteristics of media skeptics can be differentiated and how to describe them more precisely? To answer these research questions, an extensive research project was carried out in Germany in 2017.

**Method**

Three methods are combined in a mixed-methods design to investigate media skepticism:

- Representative survey (n=1034) (persons between 14 and 64 years of age) on media evaluation and reasons for media criticism.
- Quantitative online survey (n=125) with people identified as media critics, either by user comments or because they were to be identified as supporters of a populist party.
- 25 qualitative guideline interviews (45-100 min.) with media skeptics.

**Reasons for media criticism**

The results show that media-critical people can be found mainly on the extreme poles (left and right) of the political spectrum. The surveys indicate two dominant reasons for media criticism:

- The media are accused of neglecting certain topics (e. g. social justice: 63% of the respondents agree here); 93% of media critics say that the media report unilaterally.
- The media are perceived as part of the political and economic establishment (more than 50% approval in the representative survey) and they are considered to be partisan (nearly 50% approval). Professional journalistic deficiencies such as errors in reporting are hardly ever criticized.

**Typology of media critics**

Conversations with media critics allow the development of a typology. The following types can be identified:

- The ambivalent media critic has limited media competence and articulates non-concrete media criticism.
- The differentiated person knows the media and is reflective in his or her judgement.
- The notorious doubter is disillusioned, has had negative experiences with the media and is generally frustrated.

- The hardliner voices wide-ranging media criticism and is radical in his or her attitude towards the media.

The results show that combining quantitative and qualitative methods in order to obtain a differentiated image of media skepticism is conducive to knowledge in journalism research. One implication of the study is that the media should be more open with their audience.

#### Literature

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**Id:** 17769

**Title:** Notes on the Practice of Constructive Journalism in India

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In the past few years, a newfound discourse of constructiveness has emerged in journalism practice, education, and research in the West. Labeled “constructive journalism” or “solutions journalism,” (Dryer, 2015; Ahva, 2010) these forms of journalism suggest that news media should not only report on social problems, but should also focus on solving those problems. Constructive journalism is being encouraged in many Western—particularly European—newsrooms and classrooms on the premise that positive news is able to engage audience better as compared to traditional, adversarial reportage (Gyldensted, 2015) and will thus help increase the popularity of news media. Scholars, however, have not realized that these seemingly new forms of journalism are already being practiced in non-Western countries, such as India and Russia, since at least a decade ago. Assuming such countries’ experience may hold valuable lessons for Europe, the United States, and beyond, this study examines the production of constructive journalism in India by focusing on a television program called Pravasalokam (“The World of Expatriates”). The program aims, among other things, to trace missing Indian migrant workers in the Middle East through a grassroots network of journalists, stringers, and audience. Pravasalokam is broadcast in Malayalam language, which is the native language of the South Indian state of Kerala, and the program has been able to locate and repatriate to date more than 900 migrant workers who had been missing, absconding, jailed or presumed to be dead by their family members (Mini, 2016). Drawing on in-depth interviews with Pravasalokam’s production team in Kerala and the Middle East, this study argues that, in order to be sustainable and effective, the practice of constructive journalism requires a shift in journalism’s “normative anchor” (Thomas, 2017) from objectivity to helpfulness.

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**Id:** 17852

**Title:** "Interesting but unnecessary": an exploratory study on perceptual conflicts between interactive infographic news designers and users

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** As an innovative way of storytelling, interactive infographics have become a “tomorrow's star” in digital journalism. To those practitioners who had a passion for developing efficiency tools, coaching journalists' skills, and cultivating the consumers, to some extent, it served as the hope to rebuild the reputation of journalism. However, scholars have pointed out that there's little we know about how audience use and what do they think about this kind of news storytelling. To this end, this study tried to bridge the “gap” between infographic news producers and consumers. First, we interviewed 12 designers (the organizations they work for varied from start-ups to prestige media) to investigate what features were most important in their eyes; then we selected a piece of representative interactive infographic news which received many awards and wove it into an online test. Second, we recruited 18 college students (from undergraduates to doctoral candidates) to go through this trial and write down their thoughts during the whole process. Third, we held group interviews afterward to know more about their background, media use habit, and digital literacy, etc. Unsurprisingly, most of the designers scored aesthetic traits top of the list and agreed that interactive design should meet the need of news narrative. But most of the users expressed their confusion on the interactive features and questioned the quality of data and necessity of interactive maneuver in addition to the richness of information. These findings echoed existing studies that interactive information, e.g., interactive web, had a more consistent effect on people's emotions than cognitions. This study also found that the impulse of self-narrative plays a crucial role in users' perception, for those who'd like to establish their own stories there are more positive evaluations towards this kind of storytelling, vice versa. These preliminary results remind us of multilevel communication embedded in this genre.

**Keywords:** interactive news; information visualization; storytelling; cognition; emotion

**Id:** 17891

**Title:** Pushing a Political Agenda: Harassment of French and African Journalists in Côte d'Ivoire's 2010 National Elections

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Studies of electoral coverage often focus on the news products of both politicians and journalists. Yet in sub-Saharan Africa, electoral turmoil often jumps the fence from published news to the actual physical world of journalists, bringing conflict to their door. In 2010, Cote d'Ivoire held a botched presidential election, in which incumbent Laurent Gbagbo and candidate Alassane Ouattara clashed forces in a conflict that lasted almost four months. This ethnographic case study pulls from interviews with 25 local and foreign journalists who reported on the four-month conflict, studying how politicians and media executives secretly and intentionally manipulated journalists to influence Cote d'Ivoire's politics for their own agenda.

Findings from these anonymous interviews reveal stories of journalists' newsrooms being burned, journalists hiding in homes with their news team to continue publishing, being hunted by members of the opposing political party's militia and politicians demanding a particular angle on a story through implying harm or death to journalists. Further coding of the interviews shows significant patterns in how journalists were systematically targeted by militiamen working for either political party. All interviews were held in 2016 and 2017, and included journalists from publications such as Agence France-Presse, *Fratémite Matin* and *Jeune Afrique*. Interviews were conducted in French and translated into English.

I argue the three major political bodies in this election, the parties of Alassane Ouattara, Laurent Gbagbo and France's military branch *Licorne*, had deep economic incentives in the outcome of Cote d'Ivoire's elections, and were willing to manipulate journalists to push for their own agendas. The behind-the-scenes harassment of journalists complicates what French, African and other expat audiences know about this conflict. These hidden stories raise questions on the transparency of this election crisis which was heavily managed by the UN, as well as the honesty of the news that emerged on Cote d'Ivoire's elections.

On a theoretical level, this study draws from theories of political economy of the media and traditional political communication theory in assessing how elections can work in a Global South nation. This study presents a greater theoretical framework from which to understand how political communication operates in this region. In finding patterns in journalists' testimonies, this study connects how these instances of media manipulation happened because of the financial agendas of media executives and politicians in Cote d'Ivoire and West Africa.

As a contribution to political communication in sub-Saharan Africa, this study offers relevant analysis based in the physical, first-person reality of journalists caught in a chaotic political struggle, instead of a content analysis of news. Further, studies on political communication in French-speaking Africa are relatively rare, as most studies focus on English-speaking nations such as South Africa or Ghana.

**Id:** 17928

**Title:** Interpretive Contexts in China's Online News: Negotiation, Interactivity and Community Building

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This study offers a systematic analysis of interpretive journalism on China's online platforms that create different political and cultural communities than the print press. Interpretive contexts in the news include giving background information with a more prominent journalistic voice, and discursively setting up political and cultural significance to the current facts of statements (Salgado & Strömbäck, 2011). Today online platforms create unprecedented competition for all media legacy, even though political control makes it hard to flourish and establish an alternative journalistic institution to challenges the concentration of symbolic power in China (Couldry, 2003; Couldry & Curran 2003; Chan, Lee & Pan, 2006). This study argues that interpretive news in online platforms equip political engaged readers with discursive resources in public debates and other communication actions affecting social policy. The production of Interpretive contexts could also be seen as a negotiation of writing political safe and commercially attractive news.

This study selects two media outlets and their mobile applications, The Paper (Pengpai) and Caixin which both contain and incorporate the functionality of party press into market-oriented journalism, to manifest how online news under authoritative control embraces an interpretive journalism paradigm in the area of political and policy reporting. This study addresses three research questions: Does interpretive journalism provide a new paradigm for online news production that could negotiate and challenge the boundaries of conducting journalism under heavy censorship rules and propaganda frameworks? How do interpretive journalistic practices encourage the readers to participate and interact in the online discourse around shared interpretation? How do interpretive news contexts generate more meaningful discussions for the readers to have densely interconnected knowledge, and for a community to figure out solutions to resolve its social and political problems?

To address these questions, I employ mixed methods of combining quantitative content analysis, qualitative research interviews and textual analysis. First, I quantitatively analyzed two piles of datasets that are taken from the Oriental Morning Post (the printed edition of The Paper, stopped publishing on December 31, 2016), and <http://thepaper.cn> between July 2015 to June 2016. The second was collected in Caixin Weekly (the printed edition of Caixin, and <http://www.caixin.com> between July 2015 to June 2016. The coding processes of evaluating and measuring the interpretive contexts are based on Salgado and Strömbäck's (2011) conceptual definitions of interpretive journalism. Secondly, a web crawler software creates snapshots of all articles published on <http://thepaper.cn> and <http://www.caixin.com> between July 2015 to June 2016. I manually record the number of comments and likes an article received, and the number of names who post more than

one comments and give comments to other readers (Birch & Weitkamp, 2010; Weber, 2013). Thirdly, I conduct in-depth interviews with journalists, online news editors, and media insiders, which help to explicate how the relationship between journalistic interpretation and user interactivity is associated with culturally shared perceptions about the community and public interest, state and civil society, journalistic norms and codes.

**Id:** 17943

**Title:** Covering North Korea: Journalistic Practice and Sourcing in an Authoritarian Regime

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This study examines how on-the-ground journalistic practices contribute to a Western body of knowledge about North Korea through in-depth interviews (n=11) with journalists at Western news organizations. The study critically considers how individual level factors, such as social identity and biases, organizational factors, such as newsroom structure, and institutional influences, such as the way foreign correspondence works in South Korea, encode ideology into objective journalistic practice (Tuchman, 1978; Gans, 1979). For example, some newsrooms prefer relying on elite, named sources, whereas other individual journalists rely on anonymous defectors for their knowledge, leading to a different body of public knowledge about North Korea. This study asks how journalistic norms, such as news values and sourcing practices, newsroom structure, diversity in newsrooms (Johnston & Flamiano, 2007) and foreign correspondence (Palmer, 2016), influence coverage of North Korea.

**Id:** 17952

**Title:** Into the Wild Paradox

**Session Type:** Individual submission

**Authors:**

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**Abstract:** Using *Into the Wild* (Krakauer, 1996) as a case study, this paper investigates how narrative journalism can be used to get the public interested in environmental matters.

At the heart of *Into the Wild*, Jon Krakauer's account of a young hiker's journey and death in the Alaskan backcountry, lies a paradox. The book, which is probably one of the most famous pieces of narrative journalism about nature, had strong effects on readers and their relationship to the environment. Yet, contrary to what the title suggests, very little of the book is directly about "the wild." The paper explores this paradox and analyzes the writing techniques Krakauer used to make readers care and think about the environment.

Narrative journalism aims to engage readers by recreating the unfolding of events and vividly rendering felt experience (Franklin, 2002; Hart, 2011). Many journalists and scholars suggest that the narrative form makes news stories more memorable and that such stories have a deeper "impact" on readers (Kramer & Call, 2007; Stewart, 1998). Experimental studies did find an effect of the narrative form on readers' attitudes and beliefs—though the effect seems to depend on the topic of the news story (Oliver, Dillard, Bae & Tamul, 2012; Shen, Ahern & Baker, 2014).

*Into the Wild* provides a good example of the effects narrative journalism can have on the public. The book generated a sharp public debate on our relationship to nature and wilderness. It prompted dozens of readers to get outdoors—some "pilgrims" even undertook the exact same journey. Many fans shared how the book shaped their philosophy of life. And this is likely to continue, as *Into the Wild* is required reading in numerous high schools and colleges across the United States.

These effects are all the more remarkable since only a very small part of the book is directly concerned with nature and wilderness. Landscape descriptions are scarce and most of the account of the hiker's actual stay in "the wild" is based on the very brief diary he kept during that last journey, offering readers limited insight into his experience. The paper details how Krakauer nevertheless manages to create a story that reinforces the cultural narrative about our need to reconnect with the environment—by embodying abstract ideas into flesh, making an extreme experience relatable to a large public, providing parallels with other experiences and multiplying intertextual references.

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**Id:** 17960

**Title:** How sustainable are journalism worlds ' The Crisis in Journalism and the dualization of journalistic worlds in a comparative perspective

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The great divide that separates well-integrated journalists from outsiders more and more condemned to long periods of flexible and low-paid work is one of the keys that can help us understand the worldwide issues that journalism is facing. In this paper we will draw on our research in France and Brazil, as well as on other data, to propose a comparative scheme aimed at understanding journalistic worlds as organised ecologies. We will provide evidence showing that the so-called « crisis » in journalism cannot be only interpreted in terms of role conception (or role performance) issues among journalists or the ability of the professional group of journalist as a whole to resist the new media economy. It must also be seen as the result of a long-ranging and often hidden dualization process that occurs in most journalistic worlds.

We address the question from a sociological point of view, stressing the fact that journalistic worlds in most countries can primarily be seen as ways to organize the labor market for journalists and journalists careers. This « jurisdictional » or « ecological » approach, while very common in the sociology of professional groups in general, has received less attention in media studies than the political economy, systematic or normative-professional approaches to journalism.

The dualization of the profession is evidenced by the observation of phenomena common to many countries. Small groups of journalists enjoy broad public visibility, higher salaries, strong insertion in various media and possibilities for the exercise of professional autonomy, tinged with the enduring bonds they establish along their careers with political, economic, or cultural elites. The trajectories of these professionals are long lasting and, in some cases, lifelong. Most journalists, however, face adverse working conditions in terms of remuneration, public recognition, stability of contractual ties and professional autonomy often censured by superiors or media owners. Their careers are short, and most of them usually leave the profession. In spite of this, the public image of journalists is still very much focused on the elite of the professional group.

The ability of journalists to address wide and pressing social issues such as global warming and the growing inequalities that are the bedfellow of the environmental crisis all over the world rely of course on their ability to resist state and corporate control, affirm their independence as a profession

and promote a multi perspectival approach to news. The dualization of the profession is nevertheless an obstacle worthy of consideration to the attainment of these objectives.

**Id:** 17987

**Title:** [Panel] How international scholars can increase their presence in major communication journals, Panel Description

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** Moderator: Louisa Ha, Bowling Green State University  
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Because many non-Western scholars have a hard time in publishing in major communication journals, this panel addresses this issue by bringing in insights from editors and highly published scholars.

This panel consists of experienced editors and experienced and highly published editorial board member scholars on the standards and review practices in major communication journals and discuss ways how international scholars can increase their presence and visibility in major communication journals. It will also discuss common mistakes international scholars made when they submit their work to major communication journals.

Panelists:

Louisa Ha, Professor, School of Media and Communication, Bowling Green State University,  
Editor-in-Chief, Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly

Gerald Goggin, Professor, University of Sydney, former and founding editor of Media  
International, current editor of Internet .

Anthony Moretti, Professor, Robert Morris University, editor ,

**Id:** 18009

**Title:** Rationalizing the gap: How journalists from a non-democratic regime make sense of their professional work

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This study looked at journalism beyond western nations to investigate how news professionals in a non-democratic regime rationalize their institutional roles and daily reporting practices, negotiate boundaries of their work and, in the end, make sense of their profession. Normative theory as well as scholarly literature on the concept of democracy in its relation to journalism and empirical studies of journalistic roles informs this project theoretically. Conceptually, the goal of this project is to help explain the gap between normative expectations and actual journalistic practices, or, in other words, between what journalists think they should do and what they know they can do in a non-free environment of an autocracy. The secondary goal of the project is to shed light on some aspects of state-run mass media functioning and expand the vision of such media as being used only as a tactic of rule and completely deprived of their agency to act independently.

This study used qualitative interviewing to explore personal experiences, practices, and opinions of Belarusian journalists and media experts. The project represents an exceptional opportunity to give voice to someone we almost never hear from, and to expose the complexity of the issues journalists in autocracies deal with.

The Belarusian mass media system represents a uniquely interesting and valuable case for exploration. The authoritarian regime in the country consolidated after a brief period of democratization in 1990s. The government reestablished central control over local governments and the economy, increased coercive capacity, and concentrated energy and property in the state hands. Today the socio-political context in Belarus is characterized by lack of plurality and public involvement and a weak civil society and private sector. The state has a monopoly on printing, distribution, and broadcasting services, owns socio-political print outlets with the largest circulations as well as TV and radio stations with the largest share of audience.

As the results demonstrated, when addressing the gap existing between their understanding of normative roles and actual practices, journalists provided a variety of rationalizations, such as personal beliefs and motivations, risks, internal conflict and professional deformation, or attempts to find compromise and middle ground. In their reasoning, journalists often assigned responsibility to audience's interests, sources, editors/managers, and specifics of the Belarusian media environment. In non-free environments, routinization of daily practices helps provide safe ideas and sources for news stories on a regular basis and overcome problems with access to information. The study also revealed that news practitioners in autocratic regimes are often expanding boundaries of press freedom with civic courage by reporting critically of government policies and by willingly taking risks when public interests are at stake. In addition, certain restrictions led to a more

disciplined professional culture of journalists as thorough fact-checking is necessary to avoid penalties.

**Id:** 18034

**Title:** "Jonahalism": Theorizing Journalism's Institutional Relationships

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Gatekeeping theory (Shoemaker & Vos, 2009) identifies influences on journalism and news construction at the social institution level, including markets, advertisers, and news consultants. This paper considers an addition to that list: Silicon Valley, whose internet search, social media, and mobile app platforms have “swallowed” journalism, as Emily Bell (2016) has argued. The paper proposes a framework to conceptualize journalism’s institutional relationships, using Silicon Valley as a case study to apply that framework.

Gatekeeping literature indicates that journalism, news managers, reporters, and news construction are influenced by institutional actors (e.g., governments, financial markets, public relations, and interest groups). This paper advances this argument by conceptualizing journalism’s power position (strong, equilibrium, or weak) in relation to other institutions; the dominant form of pressure (regulative, normative, or cognitive) on journalism; the dominant incentive (coercive, moral, or remunerative) for news managers or journalists to comply with pressure; who is most directly pressured (news managers or reporters); what is most affected (the institution of journalism or the construction of news); and journalism’s main means of resistance against pressure (publicity, institutional norms, or procedures).

Scholars referred to Silicon Valley initially as a regional agglomeration or business cluster in Northern California and later as a discursive field derived from the interaction of technology, entrepreneurship, and innovation. Recent literature has suggested that Silicon Valley is an institutional actor based on West Coast entrepreneurial values and intent at disrupting established institutions. From this view, Silicon Valley’s power threatens the sustainability of journalism—at least the market-oriented journalism dominant in the US and other Western democracies. However, for Silicon Valley, journalism is but one small fry to be swallowed.

Based on a case study drawing from literature (e.g., Bell & Owen, 2017; Cornia, Sehl, & Nielsen, 2016; Huey, Nisenholtz, Sagan, & Geddes, 2013, 2015; Newman, Fletcher, Kalogeropoulos, Levy, & Nielsen, 2017) exploring journalism’s institutional-level interactions with Silicon Valley, the paper advances evidence that journalism’s power position is weak relative to Silicon Valley; Silicon Valley uses algorithms to apply regulative pressure; journalism has a coercive incentive to use

platforms based on fear of losing audiences; Silicon Valley applies pressure on both news managers and reporters; Silicon Valley impacts journalism as an institution more than news construction; and journalism has few means of resistance against Silicon Valley. This is a crisis for journalism, at least to the extent that journalism must rely on a market-oriented business model with advertising as the principle means of financial support. Questioning that assumption, the paper concludes that news media operating at a large scale and with high efficiency might thrive in a symbiotic relationship with Silicon Valley, while accountability or “watchdog” journalism vital to democracy might need to rely on audience, philanthropic, or public support. Much like Jonah survived, but was transformed after being swallowed by the whale, journalism will survive, but become something different: “jonahalism.”

**Id:** 18058

**Title:** Starving the truth about famine: propaganda techniques in Ethiopian newspapers in 1974

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Ethiopia has been plagued by periodic droughts that have led to devastating famines. The prolonged absence of rain in the early 1970s caused one of the most devastating droughts and, subsequently, famines in the country's history. Initially, Emperor Haile Selassie I and his government hid the famine from the rest of the world. However, western journalists exposed it at the end of 1973. As a result the emperor was forced to admit its existence (Keneally 2011; Rubin 2016).

This paper focuses on how the Ethiopian government controlled information about the famine by assessing the Ethiopian media's landscape for propaganda. The dominant medium at the time was print. By way of an ethnographic content analysis (Altheide 1987) this paper examines all the articles about the famine from 1 January to 30 April 1974 in the country's two newspapers, the Amharic-language Addis Zemen and the English-language The Ethiopian Herald.

To the authors' knowledge this paper presents the first systematic analysis in English of Ethiopian state propaganda. The paper thus contributes to the long overdue project of de-westernizing media studies (Curran and Park 2000). The paper employs Brian Anse Patrick's comprehensive "commandments of propaganda" as a framework for analysis. But note that the commandments were formulated based on the established western academic literature on propaganda (Patrick 2012).

To the author's knowledge this paper constitutes the first attempt to test the viability of the commandments for non-western propaganda. The authors hope that the paper will stimulate interest in the examination of journalism and propaganda in African countries and comparative analyses with their western counterparts. The paper finds that the Ethiopian newspapers did indeed employ the propaganda techniques identified by Patrick. All his commandments of propaganda were visible in the coverage.

As expected, The Ethiopian Herald, which was aimed at a foreign (read: western) readership, copiously used propaganda techniques that were likely to play well in western culture, including "Dispense truth, facts, logic and science." But Addis Zemen, geared towards domestic readers, also

used these techniques. Based on these findings the authors conclude that Patrick's commandments can be fruitfully used to analyze non-western propaganda, at least in the specific case of Ethiopian newspapers in 1974. Further research should test these findings in other non-western contexts.

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**Id:** 18089

**Title:** The Forgotten Heroes: Stringers and Fixers Reporting War on Terror

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The narratives of war are constructed imagination of the general public by the journalists reporting from the conflict areas. Many scholars have discussed how war journalists look at their profession, how they report from the field, and to what extent their work is influenced by political factors. The war journalists operate within a lot of social and political constraints. A minor mistake in the field can endanger their lives. Reporters Without Borders reported that 74 journalists were killed in the field in 2016. The war journalists are not only physically threatened, but while trying to maintain their professionalism and journalistic ethics, they have to go through more psychiatric difficulties than the journalists who cover regular beats like education and health. Feinstein (2002) reported that the lifetime prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder among war reporters is similar to combat veterans. The war journalists, and their physical and mental safety have been discussed extensively by the Western scholars. However, the majority of the literature available on the war journalists, and their physical and mental safety is Western-centric or carried out in the major cities of the war-torn countries. Literature available about the stringers or fixers who report for different media outlets from the rural areas that are at the frontlines of various conflicts is scarce. This paper is an auto-ethnographic study that examines the working conditions of stringers and fixers who report for different national and international organizations from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. The stringers and fixers are part-time journalists. Both the authors of this paper have been covering the ongoing war on terror in the border areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan for the last one decade and have extensive experience of covering the war as fixers or stringers for national and international media outlets. We contextualize our experiences in the current literature on media safety and coverage of war by exploring important questions like how do stringers and fixers operate in the field? How do the dangers they face impact on the truth they construct? How do they look at the concepts of professionalism and ethics? How do they negotiate with the state and militants at the same time? How different political, cultural, and professional issues impact their physical and mental health?. We answer these questions based on our lived experiences. This study is very crucial for the academic literature because the voices of the journalists who work as fixers and stringers have been missing from the academic literature.

**Id:** 18099

**Title:** How Baltimore Reacted to Violent Protest in 2015: An Analysis of News Coverage

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Depending on the nature of their publication, coverage of an event can vary among different types of news outlets in terms of highlighting certain aspects of the event over others (Biswas, 2014; Ramasubramanian, Doshi & Saleem, 2017). Therefore, this study explores how three different types of newspaper covered situations in Baltimore, a U.S. city in the State of Maryland, after violent protest around the death of Freddie Gray.

Violent unrest or “riots” in Baltimore City on April 27, 2015, was widely covered by U.S. national and international media. The news coverage exposed not only violent reaction to police brutality on an African-American young man, Freddie Gray, but also racial and economic inequalities in Baltimore City (Lopez, 2016; Robinson, 2016). Consequentially, after such negative coverage in the media, city authorities, residents and local organizations took initiatives to reject violence or destructive forms of protest, to address distrust between police and African Americans, and to initiate conversations on the issues of frustrations among underprivileged populations. Thus, this study examines news coverage of initiatives for unity, dialogue and addressing inequities in Baltimore City after violent protest or “riot” on April 27, 2015.

This study utilizes textual analysis method to examine news coverage of Baltimore’s reactions to this violent protest in three types of newspapers from April 28, 2015 through May 11, 2015. The sample includes all the news stories that covered the city’s (including its residents) reactions to April 27th riot/violent protest and subsequent initiatives. Therefore, textual analysis is conducted on a total of 136 news stories published in online editions of three newspapers; of them 79 stories were published in mainstream national newspaper, The New York Times, 36 stories were published in a large Maryland state/local newspaper, The Baltimore Sun, and 21 stories in Baltimore-based African-American newspaper, The Afro. Two of these newspapers – The New York Times and The Baltimore Sun – are general-audience media whereas The Afro is an ethnic media that is geared towards African Americans in Baltimore and across the country. Textual analysis utilizes the theory of framing to identify themes in the news coverage of events and initiatives in Baltimore City for two weeks that followed the violent protest. Since this study gathers sample from three types of newspapers, it also compares news coverage among ethnic, mainstream and local newspapers.

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**Id:** 18105

**Title:** Effects of Changing Task Characteristics and Work Environment on Job Satisfaction and Turnover Intention: A Survey Study of Mainland Chinese Newspaper Reporters

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The technology-driven changes in the media ecosystem have forced news organizations across the globe to restructure operations and workflow, redefine job tasks and responsibilities, and reshape journalistic culture and values (Blye, 2012; Nikunen, 2014). Few studies, however, have empirically examined how these changes affect journalists' attitudes and commitments towards their jobs and their organizations. This study is built upon and extends Job Characteristics Theory (Hackman & Oldham, 1975) and Job Demands-Resources Model (Bakker, Demerouti, & Schaufeli, 2003) to investigate how journalists' perception of such changes including skill variety, task significance, job autonomy, career prospects and workload demands might influence both their intrinsic and extrinsic job satisfaction as well as their commitment to stay on the job. Using the case of mainland Chinese reporters, this study empirically examines the changing work environment and its effects on reporters in a society experiencing an unparalleled digital transformation and economic growth yet coupled with tightened political constraints.

This survey study employed a multistage sampling strategy and selected 11 major newspapers (including both party organ and market-oriented newspapers) from four major cities that not only lead the digital transformation but are also of paramount political and geo-economic importance in mainland China: Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu and Guangzhou. To ensure an adequate response rate, we visited those newsrooms and distributed 400 questionnaires on-site to day-shift, front-line reporters. A total of 343 reporters completed the survey with a response rate of 85.8%. Among the respondents, 56.6% were female and 43.4% were male. Their ages ranged from 21 to over 60, with 32.7% had worked as a reporter for more than 10 years and 54.2% were Communist Party members. The questionnaires included a total of 38 items/statements using a 5-point Likert scale to measure the variables. Descriptive statistics, bivariate correlations, and hierarchical regression analyses were used to analyze the data.

The findings show that Chinese reporters' intrinsic job satisfaction is significantly higher than extrinsic satisfaction. Even though they tend to report moderate levels of job satisfaction, their intention to leave the field is relatively low. Moreover, their intrinsic satisfaction is more likely to come from reporters' task characteristics, while extrinsic satisfaction is related closely to the contextual characteristics of their jobs. Compared with job satisfaction, the Chinese reporters' intentions to leave the field are negatively related to their perceptions of job autonomy and career prospects. Interestingly, the Chinese reporter' skill variety requirements and increased workload do not seem to affect their attitudes towards their job and their employer. In other words, a Chinese newspaper reporter is less likely to take job demands into consideration when evaluating their job situation and deciding whether to quit. These results are interpreted both theoretically and contextually in lieu of the broader journalistic transformation in mainland China. Finally, a structural equation model is implemented to test a framework we propose based on JCT and JD-R to examine how job demands and job resources can predict reporters' job satisfaction and turnover intention. The practical implications of the findings are further discussed in detail.

**Id:** 18108

**Title:** Changing media, shifting identities: Journalists and representations of professional identity on social media

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** While the transition of journalistic practice into online and social media spaces has been widely discussed in academia (See Livingstone & Asmolov, 2010; Hermida, 2012; Singer 2012; Domingo et al, 2008; Heinonen, 2011; Heinrich, 2011 for examples), the impact of these changes has not always been considered in terms of the construction and negotiation of professional identity in journalism. This paper reports on an investigation into the ways journalists represent personal and professional identity on popular social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. The study utilises data from interviews with Australian and American journalists working across a range of news media about their social media use, analyzing the ways they construct and delimit the boundaries between personal and professional identities through social media. In doing so, this paper seeks to illustrate how journalists are balancing individual, organisational and professional norms while attempting to transition journalistic professional activity into social media environments. In particular, the institutional ramifications of these changes on the way journalists understand their professional identity and the profession itself. I argue the ways journalists present their personal and professional identities on social media platforms correspond to some of the complex influences they are attempting to balance in this time of transition in journalistic practice. Some journalists - like many media workers - are constructing hybrid professional identities that include aspects of their personal lives - whether this is their individual character, details of their lives, or opinions and interests. This can be seen as part of a wider professionalisation of social media presence that requires this hybrid representation of identity to claim authenticity and engagement with audiences. However, this 'hybrid' professional identity construction is problematic in journalistic practice, where journalists have been 'caught' between adopting social media engagement practices, and more traditional organisational and institutional norms. Furthermore journalists' differing representations of personal and professional identity on social media is affected by professional ideologies, organisational policies and institutional tensions that have emerged in this new space.

**Id:** 18136

**Title:** Representation of Gender in Newspapers' narratives during the Maoist Conflict in Nepal

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The research aims to contribute to the growing body of academic work in the field of media representations within feminist and conflict studies. The paper presents a qualitative study of two daily newspapers of Nepal: Gorkhapatra (state) and Kantipur (private) from a liberal and postcolonial feminist perspective. Central questions discussed are related to how are men and women represented during the armed conflict and how gender was understood in Nepali journalism during the armed conflict period.

The image of women with guns became a new reality as soon as civil war erupted in Nepal in 1996. Military is still considered to be a masculine job worldwide and Nepal is no exception to it. Ironically, even after ten years of the peace agreement, women still undertake traditionally stereotypical roles of cooking and cleaning, and participation of women in public sphere is nominal. Different studies on the status of women in Nepal reveal that women continue to live in extreme inequality. It is held that during the chaos of an armed conflict, traditional gender structures often shift and provide a new window of opportunity (Falch, 2010:4). Hence, it may be argued that the armed conflict that took place between 1996 and 2006 was deeply gendered, not only concerning its consequences but also involving its origin (Arino, 2008:4).

Methodologically, the paper is based on a narrative analysis of eight news stories from two above-mentioned Nepali newspapers during a period from 1 January to 31 December 2004. The year 2004 was selected mainly because the conflict was at its peak in that year before ending formally in 2006. To provide a broader context for the discussion, the paper also includes some quotes from interviews with the editors of the newspapers included in this study. These quotes are important to provide context to the study, as well as to understand editorial perspectives on reporting gender and feminism.

The study departs from the assumption journalism take part in shaping the way about the concepts such as 'men' and 'women' and thus, disseminates the ideas of gender. Such roles are crucial during the armed conflict when gender roles are amenable to change.

The findings show that there are shifts from stereotypically traditional gender roles in both the private and public sphere. However, in some context newspapers seem to reinforce the stereotypes and support the status quo of patriarchal society. The narrative analysis with the help of the postcolonial feminism has helped to identify the disparity in representation amongst women in the news stories. Drawing from postcolonial feminism, I have argued that Nepali newspapers are contributing a singular image of urban Nepali women from the higher caste.

**Id:** 18182

**Title:** National identity construction through the discourses of security and integration: A case of audience responses on the online news outlet 'The Local'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper looks at how the public responds to the (im)migration and refugee related events and their news coverage, using as a case study the online Swedish news outlet 'The Local' ([www.thelocal.se](http://www.thelocal.se)). More specifically, this paper examines, through discourse analysis, audience comments posted on the 'The Local's', Facebook page. A low-tension period has been chosen for the study, as it allows to study issues, debates and discourses, in their 'normality' and track more clearly their common-sensical ideological dimensions.

The analysis shows that the audience comments and discussions largely echo the tensions and contradictions generated by the ideals of the nation state and the clear national identity in multi-ethnic, multi-community societies (Wodak, 2015). In an effort to deal with these contradictions, the audience defends -and attempts to re/validate- the own identity, contrasting it to the identity of the Other (Wodak et al., 2009; Carpentier, 2015; Tsagarousianou, 1997). Two main discourses stand out in the study, as central to the broader issue of immigration and national identity, those of security and integration. The study examines how these discourses are articulated, and whether (and how) the audience discussions reflect the hegemonic nationalist discourses or whether alternative discourses (on national identity), are articulated.

**Id:** 18184

**Title:** Journalism ethics, news values and the coverage of violent extremism

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Media coverage of violent extremism is under increasing scrutiny. Whether blamed for the escalation of extremism or for its obfuscation, the coverage receives critical reviews from many scholars (Nacos 2016; Spencer 2012; Weimann 2012; Moeller 2009). What is largely neglected, however, is how journalists walk a tightrope in covering terror-related activities. From reporting the beheading of their colleagues in Syria (Wood 2016) and investigating the abductions of schoolgirls in Nigeria (Smith 2015; Abubakar 2016) to covering terror attacks in London and Paris, journalists are routinely handling violent extremists' stories that require tough ethical decisions (Amend and Reilly 2012). This paper examines the ethical dilemmas of reporting violent extremism. It specifically analyses the ethical issues journalists deal with in covering the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. One of the world's deadliest terror groups, Boko Haram runs violent campaigns in Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, which include attacking journalists (Smith 2015; Abubakar 2016). Using in-depth individual interviews and focus group discussions with journalists who reported on the insurgency, this study investigates the difficulties involved in the coverage, and the ethical considerations that guide it. Preliminary findings indicate that journalists consider truth telling as the primary guide in their coverage of the jihadi insurgency. Public and personal safety is also a major consideration, particularly where it does not undermine the truth-telling principles. Journalists' conception of news values (Galtung and Ruge 1965; Harcup and O'Neill 2016) plays a significant role in the amount of coverage and prominence they give to stories of violent extremism.

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**Id:** 18214

**Title:** [Panel] Attacks on journalists and the issue of impunity: the fight for sustainable journalism against its civil diminishment, Panel Description

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** The civil diminishment of journalism occurs through the use of violence, attacks on the civil identity of journalism with impunity and the creation of the conditions of modern state censorship and self-censorship by journalists. The development of a sustainable media through an enabling environment that focuses on capacity building of free and independent media and journalism worldwide to facilitate inclusive knowledge societies with the ability to achieve peace and sustainable development (SDGs 16, 16.10) and the building of resilient digital infrastructures which facilitate access (SDG 9). However, attacks which seek to undermine the role and value of free and independent journalism, in both peaceful and conflict settings, create unsafe environments for journalism. The increase in these attacks at physical, digital and psychological levels – with significant gender dimensions - are increasing, with potential negative impact on the sustainability of journalism. This joint UNESCO/Journalism Safety Research Network (JSRN) panel examines the environments hostile to journalism in the context of civil sphere diminishment (Jackie Harrison and Sara Torsner); the relevance of international normative agreements about the value of journalism that are already in place which now require extensive coordinated implementation strategies (Guy Berger); new and innovative means to collect extensive new data to analyse the global complexities of attacks on journalists and journalism (Vera Slavtcheva-Petkova); as well as a local exemplar of the reality of attacks on the civil standing of journalists and journalism (Ramon Tuazon).

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**Id:** 18215

**Title:** Environments hostile to journalism in the context of civil sphere diminishment

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** Attacks on free and independent journalism come in many guises from violence to creating the conditions of the civil diminishment of journalism. It is the latter that is most overlooked. The civil sphere of formal and informal associative life is in essence a communicative space. It is fundamentally discursive. The communicative circumstances and conditions of this discourse matter greatly and the most insidious form of attack on the sustainability of this discourse are through the systematic civil diminishment of news journalism. This paper examines macro, meso and micro variables, which can be used to categorise and identify environments hostile to free and independent journalism, instances of journalistic risk and the loss of journalism's civil standing. In identifying these variables we can assess the fragility of the civil sphere and the extent to which it is diminished from the ideal of free and independent journalism

**Id:** 18217

**Title:** A Global Normative Approach to Journalism Safety and the Issue of Impunity: The 2017 UN Action Plan Consultation and the shift to national mechanisms

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** In the wake of ten resolutions in the UN on protecting journalist in the past six years, UNESCO in 2017 initiated a global consultation on how to strengthen implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. The Outcome Document of this consultation sets out steps that can shift attention and action to the national level, in the context of securing progress in each country on Sustainable Development Agenda indicator 16.10.1 that covers the safety of journalists, and with particular attention to women journalists. This paper assesses how positive trends in co-ordination within the UN, Member States, media, civil society and academia provide a basis to create monitoring mechanisms at national level for systematically tracking threats against journalists. On the basis of the resulting knowledge and advocacy, further efforts can be directed to creating systems that protect journalists and turn the tide on de-legitimisation efforts.

**Id:** 18220

**Title:** The Worlds of Journalism study and journalism safety, threats and impunity

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** The Worlds of Journalism study is an academically driven project assessing the state of journalism throughout the world. The second wave of the study included representative surveys with over 27,500 journalists from 67 countries conducted between 2012 and 2016. The questionnaire elicited journalists' views on journalism's place in society; ethics; autonomy and influences on news making; journalistic trust in public institutions; and the transformation of journalism in the broadest sense. However, there were no questions assessing journalists' safety, threats and/or impunity. Only a few countries in Latin America included additional questions on this topic. Safety is an issue of growing concern throughout the world, including in countries such as the USA where a consortium of press freedom groups recently sent an unprecedented fact-finding delegation amidst concerns about an increase in the threats against journalists. In recognition of the importance of safety for the sustainability of journalism, the third wave of the Worlds of Journalism study (to commence in 2020) will include questions on journalists' safety. This paper presents the first draft of the proposed questions that aim to capture the range of threats and risks that journalists face around the world. The search for new and innovative means of collecting data to analyse the global complexities of attacks on journalists and journalism in a systematic way is not an easy task, given the significant variations in press freedom, legal and paralegal frameworks and measures, and the role of the state in the different contexts.

**Id:** 18224

**Title:** The Perplexity of Issues in the Philippine News Media: From Ownership to the Media Divide

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** Is the Philippines a country of contradictions or does it merely mirror the inherent weaknesses of a media system controlled by the politico-economic elite? The Philippine media prides itself as the “freest in Asia” yet the country is one of the most unsafe places to be a journalist, with 156 journalists killed from 1986 to the present. Media ownership and control by big businesses render the news media vulnerable to threat and assault, thereby perpetually endangering press freedom. The assault may be directed at the other business interests of owners, with their media entities held “hostage.” The same setting also perpetuates theories of economic elite domination and theories of biased pluralism as expounded by Chomsky (2016). The country is a “democracy” yet many voices—especially those of the marginalized—remain unheard or are even muted. There is little public engagement. The seeming lack of understanding of (and therefore commitment to) democracy coupled with populism may have led to public apathy with regard to attacks against the news media, including journalist killings. Taking their cue from populist leaders who reserve their most virulent verbal attacks for mainstream news media, the “audiences”—which may include bots and trolls—also engage in media bullying, which has been made systematic and more vicious through social networking sites. There are efforts to demonize news media, which further erode public trust in a sector that ironically has to “sell” public trust in order to survive. How has the news media sector responded? There are laudable initiatives to protect press freedom but these are somehow stymied by a divided media—divided in terms of political alliance and ideological line. This paper describes the perplexity of issues confronting the Philippine news media today.

**Id:** 18256

**Title:** Folk Theories of Trust: A Bottom-Up Approach for Exploring Trust in Journalism

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Trust in the news media is a complex construct and has been studied from a variety of perspectives. Nevertheless researchers only rarely used bottom-up approaches listening to people in underserved communities. While some scholars surveyed people for their attitudes and perceptions of media credibility, others examined how the news coverage itself (i.e. media effects) contributed towards people's trust (or a lack thereof) in the media. Our approach differs in that it analyzes the social construction of trust in the news media based on how regular people in underserved communities in the United States talk about their media consumption and how they think about trusting the news media.

Relying on a mix of qualitative methods, this study examines how people in four diverse and underserved communities across the United States conceptualize trust in the news media. Communities were sampled by using a typical case approach to identify underserved areas (both urban and rural) in various parts of the country. The communities included Pico Rivera, Calif., Mattapan, Mass., Vienna, Ill., and Oxford, Miss. For each of these communities we convened an expanded focus group based on criteria of social, political, ethnic and racial diversity. The goal was to identify a maximum variation of ideas about trust in order to "explore differences and commonalities across participants" (Erford, 2015, 94). We structured these conversations by exploring what citizens expected from their local media, how they experienced news coverage and how they evaluated this coverage in terms of accuracy, relevance and competence. Methodical tools included think aloud protocols, life history techniques, media creation exercises and narrating accounts.

Data analysis involved a three-step process (triangulation of interviews and documents, peer debriefing and member check) and led to the development of six key themes: consistency, transparency, diversity, shared mission, authenticity, and positivity. These themes illustrate what

participants expect from journalists, how they experience their interactions with local journalism outlets and how they evaluate the news media's performance. From these themes we extrapolate folk theories (Nielsen, 2016) of trust in journalism, i.e. how people think and feel about trusting the news media.

This bottom-up approach offers a multi-faceted and nuanced analysis of what it means for regular people to trust the news and the news media. In addition, it illuminates what audiences in underserved news ecosystems expect and demand from journalism. Finally, by focusing on folk theories, this study illustrates potential blind spots in research about trust in the media.

**Id:** 18302

**Title:** The aesthetics of climate change: A topic analysis of U.S. and U.K. COP21 news coverage

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Extending Bourdieu's field theory (1996) to research on the mediation of social fields, this paper explores a little-researched aspect of the production of knowledge about climate change: the aesthetics, or patterned "senses" of the many topics assembled by journalists in their coverage of this social problem. The paper, stemming from a dissertation project comparing news coverage of climate change in the U.S. and U.K. media systems (Hallin & Mancini, 2004), includes an empirical case study of the 2015 Paris climate talks. It quantitatively and qualitatively tracks the production of topics by news outlets over time and associates these topics with political, economic, scientific, and civil society themes to reveal field-based aesthetic contexts for the social problem of climate change. Methods include topic modeling, network analysis, manual content analysis, and interviews.

Among the paper's findings: Legacy news outlets occupying dominant positions within the field of journalism display a tighter ratcheting of modulations with fields, reinforcing, for example, a predominately political modulation of certain topics by primarily calling upon speakers from the field of politics. Legacy outlets also tend to give climate change a national tinge, while digital-native and environmental niche sites cast their coverage toward global topics, modulating them toward civil society themes and toward dominated fields such as science. In the U.K., mandates for greenhouse gas emissions influence the production of topics that foreground efforts to address climate change, rather than politicize it. The paper thus contributes a structural and positional understanding of the ways that media production aligns with government policy priorities (Grundmann, 2007; Nerlich, Forsyth, & Clarke, 2012) but also intersects with claims-making in other fields, such as science, economics, and civil society (Aykut, Comby, & Guillemot, 2012; Boykoff, 2009, 2011; Sonnett, 2010).

By adapting Benson's (2013) Bourdieu-influenced micro-, meso-, and macro-level framework to analysis of the journalistic mediation of multiple social fields, the paper adds an aesthetic dimension to research on the "social construction of social problems," which often scrutinizes media practices and the work of claims-makers to generate culturally resonant frames that influence how issues are understood by publics (Benson & Saguy, 2005; Gamson & Modigliani, 1989; Nerlich, Forsyth, & Clarke, 2012; Rohlinger, 2007; Trumbo, 1996). Because social fields diverge in their practices, truth procedures, and relationships to power, the aesthetics of social problems carries epistemological and political stakes for efforts to address climate change. I therefore argue that the multiple senses of climate change are critical structured and structuring aesthetic contexts for journalistic practice, the social construction of social problems, and, by extension, public understanding of climate change.

**Id:** 18303

**Title:** What is innovation for Brazilian journalism professionals'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The academic discussion on journalism innovation is the main research object of our research group at USP – University of Sao Paulo, Brazil since 2014 and we have presented at IAMCR's JRE each stage of these studies. For the 2018 edition we propose a new aspect focusing on what is and how Brazilian journalism professionals understand innovation.

Considering in one hand that the literature has different views on innovation concept applied to media businesses and, in the other hand, that regional and local cultures and economy could affect an innovative strategy for journalistic activity we propose to discuss and understand in practice how innovation is understood and applied (as if) by Brazilian journalism professionals in Brazil.

To achieve our main objective we've based the theoretical framework on authors like DEUZE (2016), LEWIS (2011), PICCARD (2017), SPINELLI (2017), FRANCISCATO (2016), FLORES (2017); and in different over time analysis made by Nieman Lab, Columbia's Tow Center for Journalism, Poynter Institute and the The Knight Center of Journalism for Americas among others. These frameworks point to innovation related to product development or improvement, and also related to strategic policies and planning for the journalistic business. The recent articles include the idea of implementing a digital transformation process inside media organizations culture.

These theoretical bases lead us to the following hypothesis:

H1: There is an understanding gap between theoretical and implementing views around innovation through out media businesses in different cultures;

H2: Innovation understanding assumed by the media company influences journalism professionals;

H3: Brazilian journalism professionals have a weak innovation idea as a consequence of their media company's view;

H4: There is different innovation concept among Brazilian professional working on a legacy media company and those working in alternative initiatives.

Seeking to confirm (or not) our hypothesis we intend to answer the following research questions:

RQ1: How the innovation concept for journalism companies has evolved over the recent years?

RQ2: Are professionals working in legacy media companies less touched by innovation than the alternative ones?

RQ3: Brazilian journalism professional workers could be considered addicted to innovation?

The research methods proposed here are based on a multi-methodology approach including bibliographical review over the main issue; structured questionnaire survey focusing Brazilian journalism professionals; and a comparative analysis among the different innovative approaches adopted by international media companies.

This paper proposal is part of a more comprehensive research in progress inside our research group at USP and the first part of it was presented at JRE's 2017 session discussing innovation in Brazilian alternative media outlets.

**Id:** 18314

**Title:** Political-editorial autonomy and journalists' style in their role as interviewers in Chile's 2013 and 2017 presidential debates

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In Chile, since the return of democracy in the early 90s, it is possible to observe how the relationship between the media and the field of politics has advanced towards what has been called “mediatization of politics” (Esser and Stromback, 2014). That is to say, the media has been focusing on selling rather than informing, adopting a commercial logic. In this context, as the televised debates have become key elements in the electoral campaigns, because they still attract the audience’s attention. Thus, from the 2009 elections, the debates grow in number and the format of a panel formed by journalists is consolidated.

While the quantity of papers about televised political debates has increased considerably in the last years, they have not deepened the analysis on the role of the journalists. This is why this study proposes an exploration of the style of the journalists in their role as interrogators in the televised presidential debates of the years 2013 and 2017, using as a reference Mazzoleni’s proposal (2014), and a four role model built from election coverage literature.

The first proposal (Mazzoleni, 2014) seeks to understand the interaction between media and politics, analyzing journalists in a political context with five models (adversary, collateral, exchange, competition, and market); five degrees of intensity (maximum, intense, medium, low, and zero); and two orientations (secular/pragmatic and sacerdotal). The second proposal poses four roles that can be adopted by journalists during a televised debate (civic, antagonist, watchdog, and horse race), which can be combined in hybrid models.

Regarding the methodology of this qualitative exploratory study, an analytical-descriptive focus was used, by means of the multiple case method (Yin, 1989; Stake, 1998). The analysis of the data

was realized through the constant comparison procedure (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), and it was codified in an open, axial, and selective manner (Flick, 2012).

Within the preliminary conclusions, it was observed that despite the commercial focus of the media that could condition the journalist's labor, they use a pragmatic orientation with minimal degrees of partiality (Mazzoleni, 2014, p.94); acting with moderate political and editorial autonomy. Lastly, regarding the roles proposed and likewise with the models posed by Mazzoleni (2014), they are more related to the style of the journalist than with the medium's, being them hybrid roles, mainly: practical and simple, statesman and confrontational.

To sum up, Chilean journalists can adopt diverse role shifts during a presidential debate, which, according what was observed in the sample, tend to be hybrid, but always with a pragmatic orientation, with low levels of partiality and highly influenced by their personal style.

**Id:** 18317

**Title:** Agenda-setting effects of social media on traditional news media: the case study of the social movement in defence of public health system in Spain.

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The traditional theory of agenda setting (McCombs and Maxwell , 1972), theorised in a context in which traditional news media were hegemonic, has been evolving and becoming more sophisticated in our contemporary hybrid media system (Chadwick, 2013). Since its inception agenda-setting theory has evolved into a broad theory with distinct facets (McCombs, Shaw & Weaver, 2014) as in our hybrid media ecosystem the public agenda is far much difficult to define than in a media environment dominated by mass media. Recently, has been theorised another facet of agenda-setting theory: what McCombs, Shaw and Weaver (2014) define as agenda melding. This involves a more active role of the audience in the selection among different media agendas. Hence, it seems that there is a general agreement on the fact that news media have lost their former hegemonic position in news' selection (Suau, 2015; Singer, 2014). However, it is not yet clear the processes through which social movements and other non-traditional political actors can overcome the online realm transferring their agendas into the public sphere and challenging the traditional gatekeeping role of news media and journalists (Sheffer and Schultz, 2010).

This proposal studies the case of a citizen movement in defence of public health system and against the decision of merging two hospitals in the city of Granada, passed by the regional government in 2013 and how social networks have been able to set the agenda of legacy media and influence in the news coverage. For this study, we employed a mixed methodological approach based on content analysis of six national and regional mainstream news media (ABC.es, CanalSur.es, ElPaís.com,

GranadaHoy.com, Ideal.es and Sur.es from 2014 to 2017), social network analysis of more than 50,000 tweets, content analysis of Facebook groups and in-depth interviews with key actors. Data has been analysed using NodeXL and Atlas.ti.

Results highlight how in spite of the health system being one of the main concerns of Spanish citizens according to official surveys, mainstream media scarcely covered the political decision of merging the hospitals until August 2016, when a physician denounced the hospital system reform in a Facebook video that soon became viral. From that moment, an online social mobilization was generated that reached traditional political action, through various mass demonstrations, widely echoed by traditional news media. Until August 2016 analysed media outlets published 176 news about the merging process, however from August 2016 to February 2017 the number of stories increased to 1291. Results show a direct relationship between the online social mobilization and the beginning of the interest of news media in covering the story. Besides, media add social actors as news' sources, offering alternative viewpoints. Our research then confirms that social media can shape news media agendas. However, several preconditions are needed: concern about the topic, leadership and pre-existence of strong ties.

**Id:** 18321

**Title:** Consumo incidental de noticias y los puntos ciegos del periodismo: los nuevos desafíos para narrar y estructurar contenidos informativos

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Como nunca antes, la cantidad de información generada es abrumadora, dando la impresión de que es posible acceder a todos los contenidos en todo momento. En particular, científicos, activistas, periodistas y personas comunes han compartido y recibido reportes, noticias e información de todo tipo sobre cambio climático (Tandoc y Eng, 2017). Sin embargo, la estructura de internet, mediante el uso de hipertexto como manera de organizar contenidos, el aumento del uso de los dispositivos portátiles y ciertas rutinas de consumo de información, hacen que la total accesibilidad a este tipo de contenido, y a otros, no sea posible. De Fontcuberta (2006), citando a Goleman, menciona la existencia de “puntos ciegos” en la observación de la realidad, refiriéndose a la atención que las personas prestan a determinadas cosas por sobre otras que son ignoradas de forma consciente o inconsciente. Esto se suma al “periodismo mosaico”, en el que la información es presentada de manera inconexa y descontextualizada (De Fontcuberta, 2006: 148), presentando “puntos ciegos” del periodismo, donde la pauta o temario de los medios que da cuenta de la actualidad noticiosa operan como esquemas compartidos por la industria, haciendo que los contenidos y puntos de vista sean los mismos. Así el punto ciego apunta a no tomar en cuenta hechos de la actualidad que se escapan al esquema o estructura que da la pauta tradicional de los medios.

Todo esto se produce en un contexto nuevo, en que el consumo de noticias es de forma incidental, donde los usuarios encuentran contenidos noticiosos en todo momento, sin estar buscándolos. Este consumo se identifica por realizarse a través de las líneas de tiempo (timeline) de las redes sociales, por su falta de periodicidad, por ocurrir muchas veces, en periodos breves de tiempo, y conllevar una lectura parcial del contenido (Boczkowski et al., 2017: 1789). Su aparición genera desafíos a los productores de contenido, al hacerse más compleja la tarea de dar cuenta de todos los hechos noticiables de la actualidad.

La presente investigación constituye el primer paso para atender a este desafío. Además de la discusión teórica y definición conceptual descrita, se realizó un trabajo de campo para conocer las rutinas periodísticas, considerando las redacciones de los canales chilenos de televisión abierta que a su vez tienen sitios web y redes sociales. Por medio de un cuestionario semiestructurado, se obtuvieron los primeros resultados que apuntan a una mirada diversa de lo que deben ser los contenidos en la web y redes sociales, y las diferentes estrategias para desarrollarlos. Y aunque

manifiestan conocer las características de las nuevas audiencias online, no aplican ninguno de los conceptos explicados anteriormente. Cualquier información relevante sobre cambio climático, conductas sostenibles y ciencia medioambiental dependerá de la incidentalidad en el consumo de noticias y de que dichos temas no estén en los puntos ciegos de los medios de comunicación. Esta investigación busca profundizar sobre estos temas para hacer una propuesta en la formación de los periodistas en sus narrativas y métodos de selección y estructura de noticias.

**Id:** 18328

**Title:** BRICS Journalists' Role, Influences, and Ethics Perceptions

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The countries of the BRICS coalition—Brazil, Russia, India, China (and South Africa, added later)—first caught the attention of economists in the early 2000s for their fast rate of growth. Today, its leaders have formed a political coalition too. While some (Sparks, 2014) argue that nothing about the group is homogenous, others find reasons to consider these countries together (Nordenstreng & Thussu, 2015). This paper will present WJS data on the BRICS countries for selected variables, given that to the best of the author's knowledge, no journalism study has included all BRICS countries (see Weaver and Wilhoit series, 1986, 1996, 2007; Weaver (1998); Weaver and Willnat (2012); Hanitzsch et al. 2012).

This paper will first present contextual economic, political, cultural, and media related information on the BRICS countries. Next, it will present comparative data for these countries as outlined below. Finally, it will provide explanations for similarities and differences.

The comparative data will focus on:

- Perceived influences and roles.
- Predictors of influences and roles for each country
- Additionally, given that BRICS is still largely an economic coalition, the BRICS journalists views (on influences and roles), as a group, will be compared with those of journalists from economically developed countries of the West, as a group, using the UN DESA data to locate these latter countries (group by index table and description/discussion).

The aim is to provide a benchmark of journalism studies data for BRICS, and to explore how these countries group together or not in this matter, given the difference of opinion about the existence and strength of the commonalities among BRICS member countries.

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**Id:** 18407

**Title:** Seeking to Restore Trust: U.S. Audience Perceptions of Contextual Reporting

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Given that citizens' trust in the U.S. news media is low (Kahn, 2017), it is important to consider which journalistic approaches appeal to audiences (Lee, 2013). The emerging field of contextual journalism — which includes such forms as constructive journalism, solutions journalism, and restorative narrative — can provide benefits to society and is highly valued by news professionals (citation removed for blind review). Moreover, these reporting forms embody the IAMCR conference theme of “reimagining sustainability,” as journalism is adapting to our changing world. But little is known about news consumers' perceptions of contextual news. This extended abstract overviews a study that explores this issue through a representative survey of U.S. citizens.

Contextual journalism extends stories beyond the immediacy of the news and explores the deeper roots of societal issues. The approach exemplifies the social responsibility theory of the press, which asserts that journalists must consider society's best interests during the newsmaking process with the understanding that our democracy cannot prosper without an informed and engaged populace (Siebert, Peterson, & Schramm, 1963). Some scholars have concluded that the rise of contextual news represents the most significant change in reporting in the last half century (Fink & Schudson, 2014). However, those same scholars lament the lack of academic and professional understanding of contextual journalism. Recent research has begun to fill this void. Studies conducted in the past two years indicate that print and broadcast news professionals in the U.S. highly value contextual journalism roles and generally have favorable views of contextual reporting forms (citation removed for blind review). We have also seen initial experimental research indicating that contextual reporting forms engage audiences and increase efficacy (Curry & Hammonds, 2014). The current study explores the attitudes of U.S. news audiences toward contextual news and whether contextual reporting has the potential to restore people's trust in

journalism. Study results will have implications for both the development of theory about contextual forms of journalism and the practice of contextual reporting.

Project data come from a Qualtrics survey of 1,047 U.S. adults in late 2017 (representative sample of the U.S. population in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, and geographic region; 95% confidence level that results within a 3.1% margin of error). Respondents were asked about their news consumption habits, their perceptions of journalists' roles, their trust in the news media, and their attitudes toward contextual roles and news forms.

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**Id:** 18408

**Title:** Pairing investigative and solutions journalism: A new model for accountability journalism

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Investigative reporting identifies social problems and names the people in power who should be held accountable. By informing audiences of abuses of power, investigative reporting contributes to a working democracy. Investigative reporting is generally distinguished by three main attributes: original work that reveals concealed information that would otherwise be hidden from the public (Abdenour, 2017). But standing alone, investigative journalism can sometimes leave citizens unsure about how to respond.

Solutions journalism—a growing reporting practice akin to constructive journalism—is a rigorous and fact-driven approach to reporting credible solutions to societal problems (citation removed for blind review). Solutions stories generally include four attributes: problem response, evidence of results, insights for possible response replication, and response limitations (citation removed for blind review). Initial research has shown that articles that offer a solution, rather than just focusing on the problem, provoked greater interest in audiences and left them feeling positive and encouraged (Curry & Hammonds, 2014; Curry, Stroud, & McGregor, 2016; Wenzel, Gerson, & Moreno, 2016). These findings attest to the potential value of solutions journalism for a functioning democracy in service to the public interest.

By combining an investigative and solutions reporting approach, news stories may improve audiences' feelings of trust in media and self-efficacy about societal problems with the result of making our communities better places in which to live. With this reporting model, journalism can put greater pressure on leaders to solve problems by showing readers that problems are not intractable.

To consider these reporting approaches in tandem, our research uses a quantitative content analysis to examine both investigative and solutions articles—a content perspective of academic research—

in an effort to determine to what extent this forward thinking reporting approach already exists in journalistic practice. The article sample for the content analysis comes from the Investigative Reporters and Editors and Solutions Journalism Network story trackers. Both of these organizations maintain databases of stories specifically identified as investigative reporting and solutions reporting. Researchers pulled a constructed sample of 100 articles from each database for N=200. The codebook and analysis variables were developed from academic research and professional understanding of both reporting approaches. Content coding is underway and intercoder reliability is established using a consensus coding approach. Study findings will detail the use of solutions journalism characteristics in existing investigative reporting stories and the use of investigative reporting characteristics in solutions journalism stories. From there, we will present a model for an investigative/solutions approach that can advance both theory building and professional practice.

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**Id:** 18414

**Title:** Examining Working Conditions of Latino Female Journalists in America's Newsrooms

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This study documents the working conditions of Latino female journalists working for the American news media industry. This investigation builds on the foundation provided nearly 50 years ago by a report prepared by the Kerner Commission to investigate and evaluate the nature of the civil rights movement. The Commission's stated criticism regarding employers of newsrooms being all- white male raised the need for the participation of journalists of color in newsrooms to bring diversity of voices and topic perspectives so that news consumers would be able to understand racial disparities around the country. This investigation used a quantitative methodology as data collection from September 2017 to January 2018. Members of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists (NAHJ) were invited to voluntarily and anonymously participate in an online survey that was available in English and Spanish. The questionnaire measured individual factors such as recognition, achievement, work itself, responsibility, professional advancement, and the possibility of intellectual growth. It also measured company factors such as policies and administration, supervision, physical working conditions, interpersonal relations, benefits, and job security. Results indicate that female journalists are in their mid-30's, hold a bachelor's degree in journalism, and prefer to work in the television industry. In addition, results clearly show that they are victims of discrimination for their age, accent, and personal appearance.

**Id:** 18457

**Title:** How to have that conversation: journalism training for audience engagement, interaction and participation

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** User interaction strategies are key to sustainable audience development and editorial strategies for journalists in the social media era. A 2016 World Editor's Forum study notes that 82 percent of companies surveyed enabled commenting on their online news as it increased site traffic and provided 'ideas and input' for further stories. A recent study of U.S journalists also found that 60 percent thought audience interaction on social media was very important to their work, particularly making new contacts and replying to posts (Cision, 2017). Indeed social journalism, with its connected, communitarian focus, is delivering a more sustainable means of producing news based on user interaction. At the same time news users are also looking for direct communication with journalists. A large majority of commenters on U.S news sites want journalists to clarify factual questions and experts to engage in discussions (Stroud et al. 2017). These trends demonstrate business rationales and user demand for engaging news consumers in online conversations. However, in light of concerns about trolling of journalists, the costs of moderating participation, and some reporters' ambivalence toward public engagement, it is critical to understand how, and how well, news media companies are training journalists to undertake audience interaction and participation.

The paper aims to survey and problematize such approaches. It addresses two questions: What do we know about the forms of training journalists are receiving in establishing and maintaining public conversations? And how might we judge the efficacy of these education strategies for promoting interaction with and between users?

Drawing on Carpentier's model for critically analysing media participation (2016) and Young and Giltrow's (2015) reflections on responsive journalism education, this paper reviews academic research and recent industry reports on journalism education for news interaction and participation. The study examines over 120 articles from Communication Source (EBSCO), Scopus, and JSTOR databases and reports from industry and non-government bodies including WAN-IFRA, Pew Research, Reuters Institute, OSCE, UNESCO, and national and international journalist associations. Four research areas are examined: contexts for education; ways of knowing and ideologies; learning outcomes and challenges. The paper analyses directions and gaps in participatory journalism

education and forms the basis for a larger empirical study of journalists' audience interaction experiences and educational needs.

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**Id:** 18467

**Title:** Los imaginarios que construyeron los medios nacionales en el cubrimiento del conflicto armado, los diálogos y la reconciliación durante el proceso de paz en Colombia 2012-2017

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Luego de cinco años de negociaciones tensiones y contradicciones, y al comienzo aún en medio de la guerra, con factores disímiles como la confidencialidad, demora en entrega de resultados tangibles, desinformación y confrontación de propaganda política oficial y de la oposición y la presión de un sector de la opinión pública que apoyaba la solución militar, finalmente se firmó el acuerdo de paz entre el gobierno colombiano y la guerrilla de las Farc.

De manera simultánea se adelantó una investigación, con la misma duración, que concluyó el 15 de diciembre de 2017 y que, tras 9 fases, se propuso indagar cómo había sido el cubrimiento de los medios nacionales, desde el punto de vista de la calidad periodística, de ese proceso histórico de la guerra de guerrillas más antigua del mundo.

El proyecto buscó establecer cómo construyeron los medios audiovisuales y escritos sus agendas, sus narrativas y sus estéticas en medio del conflicto armado que se mantenía latente; por qué hubo enfoques distintos y encuadres diferentes en el cubrimiento de cada medio; si se podía hablar, en medio de los desafíos éticos y referentes de calidad, de periodismo a favor de la paz o la guerra con este cubrimiento; y, finalmente, establecer el saldo pedagógico para periodistas, medios y academia. La base metodológica fue un observatorio de medios que, mediante el análisis de contenido a cerca de 21 mil piezas periodísticas tanto informativas como de opinión, sobre una muestra censal, esto es, día a día, hizo seguimiento a los dos periódicos nacionales y a los cuatro canales de televisión de mayor alcance y audiencia para establecer en primera instancia si los medios y periodistas colombianos estaban preparados para cubrir con la calidad periodísticas requerida, el acontecimiento más importante de Colombia en el último medio siglo. El análisis contempló además los imaginarios y representaciones que dichas narrativas han construido y evalúa el valor agregado periodístico con una matriz de análisis fundamentada en 7 ejes que iban desde la construcción informativa, el origen de la información, la base investigativa, la tematización, a el manejo de las fuentes, la ética periodística y el encuadre o enfoque de cada una de las piezas periodísticas. En el instrumento de análisis se establece la distinción entre la producción informativa y la formación de opinión, para evaluar de manera independiente la calidad en el cubrimiento periodístico por un lado, y la pluralidad en el debate y análisis de los hechos por otra parte. Un desafío para el estudio fue entregar resultados “en tiempo real” con informes parciales a medios y periodistas lo más cercanamente posible al momento de su publicación.

Los indicadores de la matriz de análisis han sido construidos a lo largo de 14 años de trabajo investigativo durante los cuales se han realizado 15 proyectos de observatorios de medios sobre distintas temáticas.

La base conceptual está fundamentada en las teorías del periodismo como Framing, Agenda Setting, Gatekeeping, Noticiabilidad y las teorías de las representaciones con apoyo en ciencias sociales.

**Id:** 18468

**Title:** Media Construction of Educational Selective System's Fairness: A Case Study of the College Entrance Examination in China

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Selective systems for higher education, due to their close relationship with social mobility, have always been a critical issue for both scholars and governments. Despite detailed research into evaluating their fairness in pedagogy, a journalistic perspective may provide insights in exploring public perception of an educational selective system.

College Entrance Examination(CEE), with over 9.1 million students taking it every year in the last decade, is the biggest national education selective system in China. It is usually regarded as a life-altering institution for ordinary people, particularly for those born in socially and economically disadvantaged conditions. CEE fairness is thus widely concerned in Chinese society. However, due to unbalanced socioeconomic and educational resource distribution across regions, it becomes a tough issue for Chinese government to ensure it. Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Urban Agglomeration, strategically significant yet evidently unequal in resource distribution, serves a good example to investigate CEE fairness. This study attempts to examine how regional newspapers represent and construct CEE fairness, which could shed light on public understanding of this issue.

By selecting one party newspaper and one metropolitan daily to represent each region's media coverage, we analyze CEE reports from six newspapers dating from 2008 to 2017. We only choose news stories covered from March to August each year, since the six months' coverage accounts for 81.9% of the total number, and the exam annually takes places in early June. In total, we sample out 645 stories (20% of the population) by interval sampling method. Content analysis is used to examine CEE fairness with (1) CEE reliability (the ability to guarantee participants equal opportunities), (2) CEE validity (the ability to select competent students), (3) interest related groups' behavior (mental state, re-participation, parents accompany, etc.) and (4) the main identity with positive/negative attitude. We code each story by what kind of reliability and validity issues it mentions, which behavior of interest related groups is reflected, and which group in society mainly shows the positive or negative attitude towards CEE.

Despite no statistically significance on validity issues, it shows that Hebei newspapers cover more about educational inequalities between urban and rural areas, economic gap and inter-provincial

difference, revealing an excluded image. However, the advantaged regions, Beijing and Tianjin, seem to weaken these regional imbalances and only stress their own international resource and intra-provincial difference, portraying an image that only cares for the few vested interest groups while ignores the marginalized ones. Additionally, the higher frequency of CEE-interest-related groups' behaviors in Hebei newspapers conveys implicitly that students there need to pay more efforts to get the same higher education. As for attitudes towards CEE in reports, there is a common pattern that positive tones are always passed top-down while negative ones conversely. Moreover, the negative tones are more apparent in the bottom stratum, participants, in Hebei newspapers. The salience of reliability issues and the conveyed public attitudes may be a good guidance for government to improve the present system.

**Id:** 18493

**Title:** Sports Journalism at Spanish TV Programs: from news and screen to infotainment and social media

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**Abstract:** Sports journalism represents an important area in contemporary journalism, although it has not been considered one of the areas with greater reputation or credibility and there is a lack of academic studies about it (Butler et al., 2013, Sanderson & Kassing, 2011; Sheffer & Schultz, 2010, 2013; Sears, 2011). Hence, Academia (Boyle, 2006; Boyle et al., 2010; Cokley et al., 2006; O'Hallarn, 2016; Nicholson et al., 2011; Zhao et al. 2011), recognizes the absence of a deep analysis at sports genre in comparison with another fields of journalism. Nevertheless, sports has a daily space in the general coverage of the media. In Spain, moreover, the consumption of sports has an indisputable role in media culture. Thus, the sports newspaper Marca is the most widely read newspaper in the country (EGM, 2017), while 39 of the 50 most viewed broadcasts of the last year were closely linked to the sports genre (Barlovento, 2017; Nielsen, 2016). Likewise, there is a strong tradition of sports programs on both television and radio that are part of the late prime time. Besides, "social media have impacted news production and sports journalists' working routines" (Pederson, 2013) and "all the advantages that Twitter brings to media and journalism are even more pronounced for sports, which already has a large, built-in audience hungry for the opportunity to talk directly with sports journalists, athletes, and coaches" (Sheffer y Schultz, 2010). As Jenkins said (2006), Twitter offers an absorbing example of convergence between old and new media, as well as between producers and viewers.

This research analyzes the narrative structure of the four main sports programs of Spanish television, as well as the relationship they establish with their audiences through social networks. Content analysis of a sample of 20 broadcasts was carried out during the period from October 1st to 7th, 2017, as well as the activity of the official accounts of the Twitter programs during the same period. In particular, interactivity (tweets, retweets and replies-to) has been studied by analyzing more than a thousand tweets generated by the accounts of the programs. Around 50,000 relationships by nodes (users) through different hashtags were collected and analyzed. Atlas.ti was used for content analysis while analysis of social networks has been applied by NodeXL.

Our results show how sports programs have adopted the characteristics of infotainment (Krüger, 19889), that is “the use of several dramatic structures, such conflicts, personalization, interpersonal interactions, and a variety of audiovisual effects to enhance emotions in the story” (Thussu, 2007). At the same time, sports programs of Spanish television act as the central axis of the conversation and impose the topics discussed by their followers through social networks. Media tested seek to direct their users from the social network to television and vice versa, creating a transmedia ‘continuum’. Programs demand participation that translates into greater engagement, although calls for participation in Twitter through hashtags is not usually reflected in the contents issued by the majority of the programs.

**Id:** 18543

**Title:** The professional knowledge construction of the Chinese TV news presenter in Guangdong TV: a constructionist approach of discursive articulation

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** In line with the ontological perspective of Laclau and Mouffe's discourse theory (DT) (1985), the identities of bodies and objects are discursively constructed to obtain their relevant meanings through the 'articulatory practice' of 'nodal points'. While identity is seen as the 'subject position' in the DT, this paper draws upon DT's ontology to debate that holding professional knowledge is the dominant nodal point to discursively articulate the subject position of the TV news presenter as that of an expert in the discursive field. The idea is that mastering a set of specialised knowledge and expertise generates actors to conduct themselves within the boundaries of particular practice and distinguishes them from other professionals. Specifically, the TV news presenter appears on camera in possession of a significant amount of news information from different knowledge-domains and is required to employ his or her expert abilities so the information contained within the various social-domains can be rapidly processed, recognised and integrated. In the current context of Chinese socialist journalism, Chinese President Xi Jinping (2016) made a statement that the state-run media outlets are required to act as 'propagandist fronts' for the Communist Party of China (CPC) and that the 'family name' of these media attributes must be the CPC. This declaration has emerged as a working principle that requires professional journalists to further enhance the social-political position of news media outlets as the mouthpiece of the CPC. Based on this context, the first part of the corpus in the qualitative case study was selected from a one-year systematic sampling of 96 news episodes from Guangdong News and TVS News, produced by the state-run Guangdong TV, to examine the professional-knowledge constitution of the TV news presenter on air. The data in the second part was the result of eight weeks of ethnographic fieldwork (participant observations and in-depth interviews), conducted in the Guangdong TV newsroom, to investigate the process of knowledge construction at the backstage of the news programmes. By implementing a discourse theoretical analysis (DTA) (Carpentier & De Cleen, 2007), the study demonstrates that the Chinese TV news presenters' knowledge structure is re-articulated through five dominant discursive knowledge-elements: interdisciplinary, institutional, regulative, normative and cultural-cognitive knowledge(s). This is in addition to a particular set of technical expertise involving their vocal-body performance. The technical expertise enables the TV news presenter to articulate the subject position of being a language-expert regarding their competences and skills in oral-language use ability, psychological quality and adjustment, and body performance technique. In addition, the study finds that the professional identity of the Chinese TV news presenter involves discursive struggles to occupy the subject position between the versatile person and the expert. The study ultimately illustrates that the constituted expert-knowledge specificities make legitimacy and contingency of professional identity of the TV news presenter,

also explicitly distinguishing subject positions of the TV news presenter from other professionals in the news production team.

**Id:** 18548

**Title:** Does news media agenda meet sustainable development agenda? A study on Pakistani news editors' perspective.

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Sustainability faces a threat of discontinuity. This discontinuity can stem from oblivion of media. Sustainable development agenda is required to be placed in the news media agenda to make it a public and government agenda. This agenda holds immense significance for developing countries like Pakistan because ignoring it in media could have deleterious effects on the society.

This study is conducted to know the vision of Pakistani news media professionals working on higher hierarchies of news media organizations about sustainable development as an essential component in their editorial policy. Data was collected by purposive sampling from Twenty (20) journalists working as editor / controller news / bureau chief for print, electronic and internet. In-depth interviews were used as a method for data collection. Agenda setting was a theoretical lens for the study. All three core elements of sustainability including environmental protection, social inclusion, and economic growth were key variables.

It was found that majority of media organizations do not have substantive policy to include three core elements of sustainable development as their organizational agenda. Although traces of climate protection, social inclusion and economic growth are present in news media agenda yet there is an absolute absence of any cohesive editorial policy to include these issues in their daily journalism practices.

There is also a marked difference among media organizations when it comes to define climate protection, social inclusion and economic growth. These differences are exacerbated to the level of contrasts and contradictions. It is found that respective operational definitions of core elements of sustainability have political connotations due to presence of an enhanced political partisanship in media organizations in Pakistan. It is also found that media organizations in Pakistan take climate change as an event only in the case of any natural calamity otherwise it is not considered an ongoing issue required to be covered on a regular basis. Similarly economic journalism is also declared a specialized form that is considered a domain dedicated for a specific media groups. For social inclusion news media organizations define their criteria according to their ideological / political tilt.

The study concludes that there is a need to engage the news media organizations in developing an understanding into the concept of sustainable development so that all three core elements could become an essential part of news media organization's agenda in Pakistan. For that purpose all stakeholders including media academics, NGOs, civil society and government are needed to play a proactive role.

**Id:** 18556

**Title:** Women, the news and the economy: undeserved and underrepresented'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Women have come a long way in both the finance and the news industries. It was not so long ago in the 1970s that women were excluded from the floor of the London Stock Exchange – granted the privilege finally in 1973. And it's only recently, for instance, that Laura Kuenssberg took up the role of political editor at the BBC in the UK – the first in the role since it has existed since the 1970s. Women may be making advancements in these industries, but there are still significant inequalities and sizable pay gaps. In 2017 and 2018 the preeminent business publication the Financial Times and the BBC found themselves in the headlines as it was revealed just how significant the gaps are: very recently the BBC's female China editor, Carrie Grace, quit her job in protest; a move that led male colleagues at the BBC to take pay cuts.

Moreover, there is a lack of female representation in the roles that require top-level decision making. This arguably has an impact on the reportage and, as this paper will explore, the way in which the world of finance and the economy is represented. The significance of this under-representation of women in the news and the possibility that this impacts how the world of finance and business is represented is under-researched. There is research into women's historical role in finance (Laurence et al. 2009) and evidence that internationally their financial knowledge and capability is lower than men's (Nicolini et al., 2013). There is, however, little on women's particular role in this domain usually reserved for and by men. While surveys have looked at profiles of financial journalists (Usher, 2012), and the lack of women in the news industry (Tusan, 2015), there is still wide scope for examining the role of women that cover this beat specifically – as well as men's perspectives on the issue. This research draws from a survey currently being conducted online, which targets financial journalists in the UK. It gathers demographic data to be able to stratify results on behaviours and attitudes and explores how financial journalists discuss the challenges they face and opinions on female roles in the newsroom.

It is hoped this study will identify just how well women feel regarded and represented in the financial newsroom, and the extent to which their views differ from their male counterparts. Furthermore, it is hoped that this study will be able to identify ways the industry can be improved and might engage a wider audience of women in financial and economic topics.

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**Id:** 18570

**Title:** Being a Journalist or Acting Like a Journalist During the Era of State of Emergency

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Since late 1990s, freedom of expression and media freedom have been the key issues of discussion in Turkey. Especially, during the Justice and Development Part government, these two issues became the centre of critical discussion of media analysis. Particularly, after declaration of state of emergency -because of the coup attempt in 2016- in Turkey, media became the core target of government decisions and practices. According to Freedom House's Freedom of the Press 2017 report, Turkey was listed as "not free". According to the report, "The government, using enhanced powers under a state of emergency, carried out a massive purge of media outlets accused of links to an attempted military coup in July. Authorities seized control of some outlets, forcibly closed or blocked dozens of others, and detained scores of journalists. Restrictive legal and regulatory changes adopted during the year (2016) included a new rule permitting the telecommunications regulator to shut down internet service for national security reasons and a state advertising policy barring official advertisements in media linked to loosely defined terrorism charges." Similarly, Human Rights Watch stated that "The Turkish government and president's systematic effort to silence media in the country is all about preventing public scrutiny...Keeping 148 journalists and media workers in jail and closing down 169 media and publishing outlets under the state of emergency shows how Turkey is deliberately flouting basic principles of human rights and rule of law central to democracy." There are similar reports and research on the latest developments for media freedom in Turkey. Accordingly, after declaration of state of emergency, new media practices appeared in media and public scenery. New concepts and jargon entered to media scenery in Turkey. Many concepts were interpreted and reflected as "taboo" in media (such as 'military', 'doing things in the name of our country', and others), so questioning them became almost impossible or illegal. Journalists' way of doing things, approaching on issues and the way they dealt with these new concepts also became new issues; they appeared as journalist but without touching the base of the critical issues. This article aims to answer and reflect how journalists' practices got changed during the state of emergency in Turkey. Focus group meetings and constructed/open ended interviews in parallel to media analysis were established with journalists from local newspapers where they those local journalists feel even more pressure during the new era in Turkey.

**Id:** 18600

**Title:** How international scholars can increase their presence in Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** International authors were often disappointed that their works were not accepted in major communication journals. The reasons for the rejection were many. As editor-in-chief of Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly, I will explain the common mistakes many international scholars made in their submissions to Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly and show examples of international scholars that successfully publish in our journal. In addition, there are many pathways to increase presence starting from serving as manuscript reviewers and writing book reviews to developing fruitful partnerships with experienced and highly published scholars.

**Id:** 18607

**Title:** The Politics and Possibilities of Internationalizing Communication Journals

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** It is striking how partial and particular major communication journals in the field of communication can still be – especially in relation to the representation of research and scholars from diverse locations in the field. Internationalization is now firmly on the agenda across communication, and is the subject of significant initiatives by scholarly associations, funding bodies, publishers, and journals also. In this talk, I reflect upon the experience of a new niche journal in the field – *Internet Histories*, a journal established in 2017 – and the accompanying efforts to internationalize theories, methods and approaches, empirical work, and scholarly interest across the full range of locations where the crucial technology of the Internet is to be found (e.g. pretty much everywhere). In particular, I draw upon insights and concepts from two edited volumes – *Internationalizing Internet Studies* (2009) and *Global Internet Histories* (2017) – in which myself and collaborators sought to set out the grounds for internationalizing communication research, and sought to enact this. In the failures as well as successes of these endeavours, I will highlight key, productive aspects for increasing international scholars' publication, presence, and influence across communication journals, but especially the flagship outlets.

**Id:** 18612

**Title:** Harnessing the 'art' of publishing in leading communication journals

**Session Type:** Panel Submission

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**Abstract:** Publishing in academic journals is as much art as it is science. It is not a secret that ethnocentricity does exist when manuscripts are reviewed and decisions made about acceptance by leading journals most of which, along with most reviewers, are based in the West – the USA and Western Europe. In consonance with this panel's theme that international scholars should also harness the "art" of publishing in these leading international journals even when their "science" is good, this presentation will outline some tips for authors, especially those based in Asia, to be more successful in having their works accepted for publication. For example, it helps for the author to have read a few issues of the journal in you wish to publish to understand the outlook of the journal, preferences in terms of methodology, types of topics and themes that usually get published, etc. Further, this presentation will focus especially for authors in allied fields of communication (with 'communication' and 'journalism' as the two dominant areas of our domain) such as public relations and advertising, on how to "orient" their research and manuscripts to the more "generic" journals, which are also of higher stature. The presentation also will discuss cultural issues when it comes to citation (and plagiarism).

**Id:** 18614

**Title:** In the mind's eye: The sources and influence of journalists' audience perceptions

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The audience has long been deeply embedded in the news construction process, as an anchor for considerations of newsworthiness (DeWerth-Pallmeyer, 1997) and even journalism's *raison d'être* as a form of public service (Belair-Gagnon, 2015). But sociologists of news have historically found that despite their influence, audiences are distant and vague to journalists, who instead substitute their own social worlds and hazy understandings of market research as a proxy for their audiences (e.g., Gans, 1979).

This distance has been reduced over the past decade, as social media and web analytics have brought audiences into the center of journalists' daily experiences. But while audiences have become much more present for journalists, journalists still seek to exert control over them, maintaining their aloofness through visions of their audiences as algorithmic and irrational (Anderson, 2011). As Lewis and Westlund (2015) noted, journalists face a heightened tension between seeing audiences as passive, aggregated commodities, on the one hand, and as active participants, on the other. And the competing professional, commercial, and participatory logics of journalism (Lewis, 2012) contain space for audiences to simultaneously be treated according to both visions (passive and active).

This study contributes to this literature by offering a test of those logics at work and an examination of the nature of the change in journalists' audience perception. It seeks to develop a model connecting the characteristics of journalists' perceptions of their audiences, the sources of those perceptions, and their role in the construction of news. Specifically, we want to understand more deeply:

Where are the sources of journalists' perceptions of their audiences?

How do journalists' audience perceptions influence their work in the form of topic choice, story form, and story promotion and distribution?

We are conducting a survey of U.S. and Canadian journalists (estimated N = 500), randomly sampled from across media types and organization sizes. The survey focuses on reporters and other non-managers who report having regular, direct encounters with audience members in the course of their work. The survey includes questions about the perceived characteristics of journalists' audiences — rationality, participatory intent, similarity to themselves — as well as the sources contributing to journalists' image of their audiences, including online and offline interactions, web analytics, information from supervisors and colleagues, and gut feelings. It also addresses the influences of those perceptions themselves — on story topics, form, and distribution. Through regression analysis and statistical modeling, we plan to develop thorough, nuanced models that explain the nature and influence of audience perceptions of today's North American journalists.

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**Id:** 18617

**Title:** Digital Skills Implementation in Middle East and North African Journalism and Mass Communication Programs: Is Sustainable Curriculum Reform Possible'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** As journalism organizations have made the transition to digital publications, social media platforms and mobile applications, journalists' technology skills have been put to the test. Many professional organizations have decried the lack of essential digital competencies and the need for training. In 2014, the Poynter Institute released its Core Skills for the Future of Journalism report, detailing 37 key skills or attributes and knowledge areas (Finberg & Klinger, 2014). More recently, the International Center for Journalism's 2017 survey on The State of Technology in Global Newsrooms found "a perilous digital skills gap" in newsrooms worldwide (ICFJ, 2017). Based on a survey of more than 2,700 journalists and newsroom managers in 130 countries across 12 languages, ICFJ concluded that many newsrooms were lacking in 23 core digital skills. These skills include: digital photography, engaging audience on social media, using analytics and web statistics, video production and editing and working with graphics, among others. The survey also found that newsrooms in the Middle East and North Africa are particularly lacking the ability to perform advanced technology functions like multimedia, data analytics and product/app development.

Not surprisingly, these calls to action from industry leaders have not gone unnoticed in the academy. Education organizations such as the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, the Broadcast Education Association and the Journalism Educators Association have written reports or held workshops addressing the integration of digital skills into the curriculum. A number of obstacles, including accreditation and lack of faculty expertise, prevent curriculum overhaul. These result in less efficient and effective implementation of the digital skills than industry leaders might desire.

Our paper examines the curricula of undergraduate journalism and mass communication programs in the Middle East and North Africa to evaluate the role digital skills instruction plays in their programs. To be included in the census, the program must feature English-language instruction of undergraduate students leading to a bachelor's-equivalent degree in the field and be accredited (either at the program-level or institutional-level) by an internationally recognized organization. For each university, the researchers collected university catalogs, program descriptions and course

descriptions. These documents were then analyzed to evaluate the inclusion of ICFJ's 23 digital skills into journalism and mass communication programs.

Our research indicates that most programs in the region have been slow to incorporate these digital skills into the curricula despite calls from the industry dating back more than a decade. The paper evaluates the ways in which these skills have been – and could continue to be – implemented into JMC programs in meaningful ways despite the structural constraints present. It concludes with a discussion of sustainable practices in curriculum reform given the continuously changing media ecosystem.

**Id:** 18634

**Title:** The environmental history in the news: A grassroots case study from down under

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** While environmental issues have been creeping up in the news agenda across the world, and the amount of coverage continuing to increase, there is a conspicuous gap in the reporting of these issues. Although environmental concerns, such as climate change, are inherently historical, the news reporting of many of these concerns lacks an adequate historical grounding. In other words, journalists on many occasions do not put today's environmental problems in yesterday's context so as to see tomorrow's challenges more clearly (Craig, 2008; Kenix, 2008); Salmon et al., 2017). From everyday experiences of media consumption, it is reasonable to assume that this lacking is more pronounced in the cases of social, economic and political issues than those of the large-scale material scientific issues. For example, while journalists would enthusiastically mention any relevant paleontological information in their news reports, they would not usually be enthusiastic about suggesting any colonial-era practice that has a significant bearing on today's environmental scenarios. This paper presents a case of this omission from New Zealand in which the news reporting of any matter related to "grasslands" in this southern island nation tends to avoid referring to the massive greening of the countryside destroying native vegetation and draining wetlands during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Pawson & Brooking, 2008). This transformation of the New Zealand landscape from an indigenous regime of land and water use to a widespread dairy farming practice had been an essential element of the empire building process (Brooking & Pawson, 2014) and is a source of some contemporary environmental concerns.

This paper examines contemporary news coverage in several mainstream newspapers from New Zealand using both quantitative and qualitative measures to scrutinise whether the history of greening the landscape gets any prominent mention in the current discussions about grasslands. The findings suggest a significant overlook of the historical background despite some apparent scope of inclusion of the colonial-era grass businesses and greening practices to contextualise the current environmental problems, such as water quality and land use issues due to extensive dairy farming. This case highlights the need for a careful reconsideration of the environmental news agenda and an enhanced embrace of the social and political histories of environmental problems in the coverage to provide the public with grounded contexts of these issues.

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**Id:** 18642

**Title:** Facebook dumped us - what happens next'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Faced with the challenge of attracting audiences to their content, news companies have come to substantially rely on third party distribution via social media hence adapting production to new 'rules of engagement' (new formats or new takes on old ones). Facebook's announcements concerning the platform's new policy for news related content at the beginning of 2018 could be perceived as a strategic damage control initiative (to dissipate the 'fake news' debate) but it also represents a change in the relation with news organizations.

Recent studies show that the consumption of content and technologies affordances are intertwined, and the routinization of habits is an essential part of what drives news consumption. Taking this as a departure point the underlying purpose of this research is to assess how these changes impact news consumption and how Portuguese news outlets are dealing with the new environment. To answer these questions, we started to collect weekly data on the Facebook news sharing pattern of 27 Portuguese news outlets since the first week of 2018 (using the news outlets' RRS feeds links for all the news production were collected and adapted to the requirements of Facebook's Graph API in order to obtain the respective values for sharing, reactions and comments; the corpus averaged 16K news stories and 300K shares).

This continuous analysis started before the implementation of changes and a comparative outlook is possible. The collected data allows us to identify alterations in the attention that a particular media is drawing every week and it also gives us insights into strategies being pursued to promote specific content.

We also elaborated an index that identifies how relevant a media outlet has been every week. This index is based on the number of shares each newspaper gathers and on how they are distributed along a scale designed specifically for that purpose. Data collected in the first month of 2018 indicates that the sharing of content from news outlets has dropped a sharp 25% which might lead us to question the frailty of assumptions like the one that identifies network sharing patterns as a reflection of social relevance perceptions.

**Id:** 18673

**Title:** Appeal or Repeal' Portrayal of the Affordable Care Act over Time in 5 Top U.S. Newspapers

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Public opinion polls indicate that favorability of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), or “Obamacare,” increased from its inception in 2010 through 2017. Media research suggests that public opinion echoes media coverage (Conway, 2013), implying that the media has communicated a more positive message of the ACA over time. Our study looked to reimagine the traditional understanding of the relationship between media coverage and public opinion. By employing framing and prospect theory, this study sought to find if there is evidence that changes in public opinion, in some cases, may precede changes in coverage.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Framing is the process by which events become stories. This is achieved when certain aspects of a story or issue are emphasized, repeated, omitted, or, in some other way are made more or less salient. This is believed to create meaning for “large portions of the receiving audience” (Entman, 1993, p. 54). Framing of ACA coverage was therefore expected to affect both public opinion of the health care reform as well as understanding of its components. This study also incorporated prospect theory (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979) as a possible explanation of changes in public opinion over time. Prospect theory suggests that people largely base their decisions on perceived probability and a desire to avoid loss. We suggest that this may help explain why the public was more supportive of keeping the ACA (in 2017) than they were in gaining it (in 2010).

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative content analysis to examine the valence and clarity of ACA media coverage in five prominent U.S. newspapers during 2010, 2014, and 2017. These outcomes were measured against public opinion on the ACA from a Pew Research Center survey. Articles were limited to a week before and after the ACA was passed in 2010 (March 16th-31st), a month before and after a Pew Research Center survey in 2014 (October 1st-November 30th), and a week before and after the U.S. Senate voted on the 2017 ACA repeal/revision (April 27th-May 11th). All articles were accessed through Lexis-Nexis and limited to the top 15 articles for each time frame and newspaper, based on proximity to A1. Thirteen non-demographic variables were constructed to measure numeracy, valence, misinformation, readability, and sourcing.

RESULTS

Results indicate that newspaper coverage became more favorable toward the ACA over time, echoing public opinion polls. Additionally, there is evidence to support that clarity of ACA

information increased over time—perhaps because of exposure to the topic via different media avenues—and that numeracy became less complicated. These results suggest that reimagining framing theory in an age of social media journalism and prominent partisan press could be appropriate.

**Id:** 18713

**Title:** The Mutual relationship between Journalists and Public Relations Practitioners in Governmental Corporations in the Sultanate of Oman

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The relationship between the journalism and public relations professions has always been a love hate relationship as has been specified by multiple theorists. Public Relations' major concern is modifying the image of the entity in hand, while Journalism is a profession constantly searching for the truth. This conflict of interest is said to be invisible in the Omani journalism-PR milieu; for it is widely known that journalism in Oman is controlled by PR practitioners in stakeholder corporations.

In an effort seeking to verify the former relationship, the current study aims at identifying, characterizing and analyzing the interaction between journalists and public relations practitioners in governmental corporations in the Sultanate of Oman, while focusing on the attitudes of journalists regarding public relations practitioners and vice versa. The study also tends to discover the stance of both sides on the ethical professional practices that govern the work of the press and public relations, through a qualitative approach executed on a sample of journalists and public relations practitioners in governmental corporations. The information was collected through the media survey methodology via the in-depth interviews. Qualitative interviews were held with 15 journalists registered in the Association of Omani Journalists and 14 public relations practitioners working in governmental corporations belonging to the sectors of transport, aviation, ports, services, energy, tourism, oil, gas and petrochemicals.

The study concluded that the nature of the relationship between journalists and public relations practitioners is complementary and positive most of the time, based frequently on cooperation and understanding between the two sides and confidence between them as well. The study also revealed a number of factors that intervene in the nature of the relationship between journalists and public relations practitioners. These factors include: personal relations, previous experiences between the two sides, and the awareness of each side about the nature of the occupation.

The results also indicated that public relations practitioners and journalists adopted different attitudes towards each other. Some of them had positive attitudes towards the other party and some had negative attitudes as a result of previous experiences. Most journalists and public relations practitioners emphasized the importance of each other's profession.

Finally, the study pointed out that there are supportive and opposing attitudes towards some ethical practices that govern the work of the press and public relations because of the organizational culture

of the institution and the surrounding environment, in addition to some personal traits for both journalists and public relations practitioners.

Keywords: Public Relations, Journalism, Journalism ethics, Oman, attitudes.

**Id:** 18716

**Title:** Framing international news in China: An analysis of trans-edited news in Chinese newspapers

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This research explores similarities and differences between Party and non-Party newspapers in China in the framing of trans-edited international news.

Existing studies on the framing of domestic news show that the variation of frame selection between Party and non-Party news organizations depends on the sensitivity of news. For example, Kuang and Wei's (2017) find that in the reporting of nationally sensitive issues, the two types of newspapers use similar frames. However, in the reporting of locally sensitive issues, Party and non-Party newspapers show significant variations in frame selection.

As most trans-edited international news originated from the Western news organizations, which demonstrate different ideological and political standpoints and values from the Chinese government, the Chinese propaganda authorities would pay special attentions to the influences of such news to the Chinese citizens. Therefore, we expect that government control on the framing of trans-edited news will be as tight as on that of the nationally sensitive issues. However, few studies have explored whether the framing of trans-edited international news by Party and non-Party news organizations replicates that of the nationally sensitive issues.

To investigate this, we did a quantitative content analysis of 806 pieces of trans-edited international news from one Party newspaper (the Xinhua Daily) and one non-Party newspaper (the Southern Metropolis Daily). The analysis confirmed our assumption that Party and non-Party newspapers show similarity on news frame selection. The results show that the Party newspaper used as many Morality, Economic Consequence, Conflict and Leadership frames, while only tiny variation is seen in the use of three other frames, including the Human Interest, Responsibility and Factual. This stands in great contrast with the framing of domestic news as the variations between the two types of news organization in the reporting of locally sensitive issues are rather obvious.

The findings from this study imply that the Chinese government exerts much tighter control on the reporting of international news than on the domestic news in general. Neither Party nor non-Party news organizations have much freedom on the reporting of international news.

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**Id:** 18742

**Title:** What we talk about when we talk about "Post-Truth" The analysis of the uses of the term in four quality newspapers

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Since the Oxford Dictionary declared "post-truth" as "word of the year" in 2016, the use of this term has spread and normalized in all kinds of public discourses, including the journalistic one. The concept is used as a way to conceptualize some political and social phenomena considered new by the media, as in the case of the election of Donald Trump in the United States or the Brexit in the United Kingdom (The Economist, 2016; Kears, 2017). Despite this widespread use of the term "post-truth", it is still a concept of diffuse origin and meaning, being until very recently relatively used by both academic and journalistic instances (Jones, 2016). Hence, it is necessary to develop a theoretical approach that allows "post-truth" to fit both strictly epistemological discussion -as referred to by post-truth- and in the theoretical frameworks of mass communication and journalism (Hearn-Branaman, 2016).

Our research draws on this need to better define the concept, using data from The New York Times (EE.UU.), The Guardian (UK), Le Monde (Francia) y El País (España), all of them influential in their respective national and cultural fields. Data collected allowed us to conduct discourse analysis of the use of "post-truth" made by these four international newspapers

In total, 120 opinion articles published in 2017 have been analysed, those in which the use of the term "post-truth" provided some clue to establish a meaning of the term, although this was the result of a significant inference. The research provides two basic conclusions: a) On the one hand, the term "post-truth" tends to appear linked to "postfactuality" as if both were synonymous concepts, and with a meaning very close to the classic concept of "lying" and "misinformation" ; and b) there are also enough traits that allow us to sketch a theory of post-truth in which the epistemological tradition comes together with concepts and approaches from cognitive psychology and the sociology of knowledge, pointing towards a definition of "post-truth" differentiated of "postfactuality" and "misinformation", which are deeply rooted in the current uses of digital communication.

**Id:** 18783

**Title:** Participatory and social media journalism: an analysis of BuzzFeed and Global Voices

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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As of recently, there has been less research on participatory websites compared to the research that has generated social networks. However, before social networks were implemented, participatory journalism websites already existed. Nevertheless, it is necessary to continue studying what is happening at present with the evolution of cybermedia. Slashdot and OhMyNews stood out for their pioneering and the audience they achieved (Allan, 2009).

Although Oh My News closed for not being able to manage the participative information flows, which caused a loss of interest in the academic field, several journalistic studies suggest that citizen participation occurs more effectively when it involves reciprocity or exchange between professional journalists and amateur audiences or journalists (Lewis, Holton and Coddington, 2014, Borger, van Hoof and Sanders, 2016). Taking this scenario into account, the main objective of this work is to analyze how BuzzFeed and Global Voices encourage citizen participation in content distributed on social networks, such as Facebook and Instagram.

This study will start with the completion of a web content analysis (Herring, 2010) over a week in the month of March 2018, in order to contemplate several elements of a website, such as comments, the average number of likes and hyperlinks, as well as the topics of each media outlet on their social networks, in order to verify the participation of users according to the social media of the BuzzFeed and Global Voices websites.

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**Id:** 18799

**Title:** Three educational innovation projects for the teaching of digital journalism in Europe

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes how three European educational centers respond to the challenges that the implementation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) poses to the training of the reporters. A new generation of E-innovation platforms makes it possible to face these challenges by bridging the gap between the profession and the teaching centers in order to train students in new digital skills of a technical and professional nature and of a generic and transversal nature, as proposed in the Tuning project. The questions that guide the present investigation are: 1. Which are the bases for the implantation of three educational innovative projects within the framework of the EHEA aimed at acquiring journalism competences in new communicative environments and 2. To what extent do these projects provide students with a favorable environment for acquisition of practical skills to update the professional profiles and adapt them to the demands of the know-how of the professional digital environment. To answer the research questions we chose the case study. The selection of the sample is motivated by the profile of the chosen projects. The project Generación Dos Punto cero is a project designed by Professor David Parra, PhD in Information Science in 2011. In this case, based on a digital platform, the teacher is the one who organizes the production of the contents by the students. "El Submarino" project was born at the initiative of the professors Elvira García de Torres and Francisco Núñez Romero Olmo in 2012. It is a digital medium, exclusively online, in which as a particular note, all management and content realization falls on the students themselves, who assume all the managerial positions. Finally, The JornalismoPortoNet publication has as a differentiating note that it is a means of communication with organic link with the University of Oporto. It is a publication with funding from the university coordinated by Professor Ana Isabel Reis. We propose as a main hypothesis that the European Higher Education Area has promoted the development of teaching innovation projects supported by online platforms in higher education centers and that through different models these projects favor the acquisition of journalistic skills adapted to the new ones communicative environments.

**Id:** 18839

**Title:** Selling it 'green': travel journalism and representations of environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism.

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Abstract:

Travel journalism has, like all areas of the media, been profoundly affected by developments in social media technology and the rise of user generated content. Recent academic work in this area has highlighted the representational possibilities afforded travel journalism as it ventures into new technological frontiers (Day Goode, 2013; Duffy, 2015). In the context of the current prominence of environmental issues in global politics, this paper examines the potential for travel journalism to function as an effective agent for the promotion of environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism practices.

Travel journalism has tended to be overlooked by both the academy and the news media industry. Other areas of journalism such as political reporting and current affairs have been acknowledged as constitutive of the profession's core values of objectivity and journalistic integrity (McNair, 2009). The status of travel journalism is inherently and irrevocably compromised by its close alliance with the tourism industry and the production of advertorial based content (Hanusch and Fursich, 2014). However, in 2017 the tourism industry generated US\$ 7.6 trillion (10.2% global GDP), supporting 292 million jobs (1 in 10 jobs) in the global economy (www.wttc.org). It is therefore vital to consider the representational and ideological consequences of the tourism industry's symbiotic relationship with travel journalism. It is also evident that the political economy of travel journalism is in transition. Print based travel journalism has grown exponentially against the overall decline of print journalism (Hanusch, 2010). Whilst online, the top fifty most viewed travel blogs attracted 30 million viewers per quarter during 2017 (www.theexpeditioner.com). Similarly, content on the Youtube travel channel regularly generates viewing figures of up to 5 million.

This paper examines the strategies through which environmentally friendly and sustainable travel are represented in both print and online settings. It draws on the tourism research concept of 'authenticity' (MacCannell, 1973; Lau, 2010; Engeset and Elvekrok, 2015). Conceived as a lens through which to understand tourist experience, the concept facilitates the exploration of the representational motifs through which tourism experiences are framed in travel journalism (Fursich and Kavoori, 2001; Cocking, 2013). Taking a multi-modal discourse analysis approach, this paper examines a sample of travel journalism, comprising of 10 British newspaper articles, 10 travel magazine articles, 10 blogs and 10 pieces of multimedia content. It explores the ways in which tropes of authenticity are mobilized in travel journalism in order to render sustainable tourism experiences meaningful and motivating to the audience or readership. It finds that in reorganising the underlying commercial imperatives of travel journalism, online platforms afford the possibility of alternative representational strategies for understanding and practicing environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism. However, online content tends to decouple its viewers from the 'expertise'

and 'integrity' of the professional travel journalist; its forms are in a state of continual evolution. What of the veracity of such content? Is online content on environmentally friendly and sustainable travel gaining the commercial imperatives and momentum to be politically instrumental; can it intervene in broader discourses about tourism and leisure practices?

**Id:** 18983

**Title:** Young journalists in the neoliberal nexus: Narrating internships, job search, and alternative career paths

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper explores the connection between neoliberalism and journalism, thereby contributing to our understanding of ‘neoliberalized media regimes’, as recently examined by Sean Phelan (2014), Nick Couldry (2010) and other critical scholars. More specifically, I use theories of neoliberalism (Davies, 2014) and governmentality (Foucault, 1988) to examine how those aspiring to become professional journalists navigate a media landscape said to be ‘in crisis’. The narrations of young journalists capture the financial, ethical, and professional conundrums that emerge in response to the global devaluation of news labour. They articulate what Nicole Cohen (2016) has termed journalism’s ‘precarity penalty’.

In communication studies, there exists a wide-ranging and critical scholarly literature in the fields of cultural and creative work (Cohen 2012) as well as digital labour studies (Dyer-Whiteford and de Peuter, 2006). But there has been little to no interest in questions of labour from the journalism studies community who conceives of journalists primarily as watchdogs for democracy and not as workers (see Edstrom and Ladendorf, 2012; Lee-Wright, 2012). Also, by examining interns and young freelancers, this paper focuses on members of a growing group of media workers who are under-researched but ever more instrumental to the process of news production, as media corporations around the world continue to lay off permanent staff members (Pew Research Centre, 2017; Hanitzsch and Wahl-Jorgensen, 2009).

The subjective experiences of young journalists are explored in in-depth interviews conducted face-to-face with 10 research participants in Canada and Germany. The respondents are young women and men looking for employment in journalism. They simultaneously negotiate multiple conflicting commitments: journalistic labour in the form of freelancing, unpaid internships, and postsecondary education; the emotional labour of self-marketing, networking, and surveying the job market; and finally, the mental labour of rationalizing underemployment in journalism, non-journalistic jobs, or the decision to leave journalism for a more sustainable career.

Utilizing theories of neoliberalism, enables me, for example, to interpret the endorsing of unpaid internships by postsecondary institutions as promoting a notion of work as potential self-improvement in place of concrete material reward. Another example is the shifting of responsibility for the quality of work experiences from organizations to individuals, as interns are expected to provide their own transportation, equipment, food and accommodation during unpaid internships. Thus, aspiring journalists with well-off parents have a significant ‘competitive advantage’ which increases inequality in accessing journalism as a career. Moreover, the young journalists are often

given part-time positions designed to capture their energy and commitment while withholding benefits accorded to regular employees – mirroring the move to casual employment relationships under neoliberalism. Lastly, in reaction to these struggles, some of my research participants step up self-governance and self-marketing, others frame non-journalistic jobs performed to subsidize their journalism as ‘becoming more entrepreneurial’, and others again have decided to leave journalism for alternative careers, removing themselves from a dynamic of extreme competition and isolation.

In conclusion, the lens of neoliberalism enables us to crystallize under one conceptual umbrella disparate phenomena in journalistic work. The approach presented in this paper allows us to comprehend journalism as part and parcel of larger challenges to contemporary sustainability and social justice that characterize our world today, most of which are emerging from neoliberalization.

**Id:** 19077

**Title:** 'Digital Media Storms: A review of recent research on how digital journalists cover crises'

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses how 'crises' (aka 'media storms') are covered by digital media and explores the impact of 'around-the-clock' news cycles on the news agendas. Specifically, it is concerned with the role of the continuous and repetitive media coverage in recycling certain frames during crisis events and therefore limiting the scope of issues discussed.

This narrow and amplified attention to such events is not a new phenomenon but the intensity of the coverage in the digital news environment has been exaggerated and accelerated. Media storms appear more often and disappear in a very short period of time, sometimes within a daily news cycle (Boydston, 2014).

This paper argues that as a consequence of increased competition in the industry and the emphasis on continuous deadlines, the 'news story' is diversified into a fluid, always updated/corrected product challenging existing notions of news as a set piece of work.

In this context, 'time' becomes an even more important factor for news production and blurs further pre-existing news formats. The 'continuously updated news story' can change many times during the day –and in cases beyond that- and challenges the idea of news as the finished product of journalistic work. Although daily cycles are not completely abolished, the news stories are rarely finalised.

This 'around-the-clock' news reporting can enter a 'digital cul-de-sac' when mainstream and social media's attention converge on particular crisis events. This paper demonstrates that this type of coverage differs dramatically from the continuously updated/corrected news product and is characterised by a tendency to recycle certain aspects of the story, which brings further attention to it. Finally, it focuses on the increasingly shorter duration of such media storms, which again contradicts the ever-flowing nature of digital news.

**Id:** 19085

**Title:** FORMACIÓN DE PERIODISTAS EN PERIODISMO TRANSMEDIA

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Los procesos de convergencia mediática (Jenkins, 2008) que hoy se presentan en el actual ecosistema mediático (Scolari, 2012) dan lugar a diferentes formas narrativas, como lo son las construcciones crossmedia (Costa & Piñeiro, 2012) y transmedia (Scolari, 2013). Formas discursivas que demandan por parte del periodista mayores competencias conceptuales e instrumentales que exigen por parte de la academia nuevos abordajes pedagógicos de tipo teórico-práctico que le permitan al futuro profesional ajustarse con suficiencia al ámbito profesional.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, esta experiencia socializa el proceso de aprendizaje basado en proyectos con el que se abordó la enseñanza del periodismo transmedia (Porto & Flores, 2012), realizado con estudiantes de Comunicación Social-Periodismo de la Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano en la asignatura de Comunicación y Nuevas Tecnologías en el año 2017. Un ejercicio que se configura como una vía para experimentar y propiciar el aprendizaje significativo en los estudiantes.

Bajo este modelo de aprendizaje, encaminado a la producción desde una perspectiva narrativa, teniendo como eje las construcciones crossmedia y transmedia, en el año académico mencionado, se organizaron equipos de estudiantes que trabajaron en la proposición, investigación, producción y publicación de temas periodísticos de diferente índole. Un abordaje que tuvo como objetivo principal facilitar la comprensión teórica y práctica de los procesos convergentes, la producción de narrativas periodísticas y la interacción con audiencias en procura de lograr mayores niveles de involucramiento y participación frente a los temas analizados.

En este sentido, el trabajo adelantado da cuenta del proceso formativo aportando mayores elementos a la configuración de estrategias educativas enseñanza-aprendizaje, así como el de evidenciar logros y fortalezas en los productos elaborados por los grupos de trabajo.

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**Id:** 19186

**Title:** To Serve the Public Interest, First You Need a Public: Why Fake News Is Not the Most Important Problem for Journalists in a Democracy

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Journalists in the United States regularly invoke the public interest to both clarify and justify their mission as knowledge gatherers and distributors. When Congress passed the 1934 Communications Act, the idea of the public interest made its way formally into the language of journalism and news. And although legalistically connected with broadcast media, the idea was embraced across journalistic practitioners.

Questions of what constitutes the public, where the public comes from, what constitutes the public interest and who is authorized to speak on behalf of the public and in the public's interest have seldom received serious attention in daily practice and have been under-examined and under disseminated in theories of the relationship between journalism and democracy.

With the rise of the new populisms from the 2016 presidential campaign, on the left and on the right, the question of the public and who speaks for the public and its interest have become crucially acute. In both populisms' there was considerable outcry against the so-called reign of government, economic and media elites and experts.

In this presentation I will explore the idea that mainstream journalism in the United States, by rallying under the foundationalist banner of "fact-based journalism," with its implicit assumption that "facts speak for themselves" and consequently speak for the public interest, is misunderstanding the meaning of the public interest.

The implications of engaging with the anti-foundational position from the perspective of American Pragmatism will be explored in terms of: rebuilding the knowledge authority of journalism based on a self-aware public whose interests both direct and inform the creation and evaluation of knowledge; what this move might mean in terms of everyday journalistic practice and how these actions could invigorate a sense of democracy as an activist, participatory, and ongoing project. Examples of these practices already underway will be examined.

**Id:** 19190

**Title:** Working Together: The Rise of Collaboration as a Newsroom Norm

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The idea of a collaborative press refers to two related but broadly distinguishable conceptions of collaboration. One concerns collaboration as a press role; the other concerns collaboration as a newsroom norm. A longstanding, though seldom celebrated, role for a democratic press, collaboration of the first kind typically manifests itself as an ad hoc partnership between the press and usually, but not always, the state, a relationship aimed at averting conflict or disagreement by identifying mutually agreeable means and ends. An example of this type of collaboration, courtesy of Christians and his colleagues (Christians et al, 2009, pp. 206-211), would be the press and the state working in concert to develop and implement criteria for censorship at a time of war. In contrast, collaboration of the second kind involves a partnership between or among journalists, within but mostly across newsrooms, a relationship driven by the need to deal with the unplanned consequences of the recent and rapid computerization of communication.

Understood as a new newsroom norm, collaboration emerged in response to the need to both mitigate the collapse in many parts of the world of an old and dependable business model, viable for nearly two centuries, in which the publication of advertisements subsidized the production of news; and cope with new and widely available communication technology, mainly the internet, and the avalanche of information, new and old, it made available (ergo, the phenomenon of “big data” and the advent of computational journalism). If competition remains a cherished value — a “respectful rivalry,” as The New York Times editor Dean Baquet (2017) recently described his newspaper’s relationship with The Washington Post, “makes for good journalism” — collaboration promises what Charles Lewis (2016), founder of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, describes as a future of “important work that was neither feasible nor fathomable in the last century.” The title of Lewis’s article, published two years ago in The Guardian: “The future of journalism in three words: collaboration, collaboration, collaboration.”

We examine collaborative journalism in the context of what Michael Schudson (2010) calls “the emerging ecology of public information,” which he traces to the pre-internet “proliferation of data-gathering and data-assembling institutions in the 1970s” (p. 100). We are particularly interested in — to shift to the work of John Nerone (2012) — the relationship between collaboration as a newsroom norm and “journalists’ capacity for independence”; we want to understand what collaboration contributes “the rise of a new news environment with new news practices” (p. 446). Ultimately, we want to decide whether collaborative practices are among the changes in journalism

that “have opened the possibility of the redefinition of journalism, along with a rethinking of the relationship between journalism and democracy” (Nerone, 2012, p. 446).

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**Id:** 19206

**Title:** The News of the World and the World of the News: An Analysis of Local and International News in African, Asian, and Latin American Newspapers.

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** The very ambitious UNESCO/IAMCR-sponsored study of the nature of news produced by the press, radio, and television stations in 29 countries from various world regions showed that whereas there were glaring differences among the various national media systems, many of these shared some commonalities regarding their coverage of local and international news. Using media content for one continuous and one constructed week in 1979, the study covered seven regions of North America, Latin America, Africa, Middle East, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe. The results showed that “despite the diversity of systems analyzed, the structure of international news coverage was quite similar across systems” (Sreberny-Mohammadi, 1984, 126). The world of the news has changed in many ways since the UNESCO/IAMCR report was issued and the demands for a new world information and communication order have since been modified in the face of globalization, expansion of new information technologies, and the present realities of the wired new world of communication. The digital divide that marked a significant difference between developed and developing societies is less important today because youths in both societies are all digital natives and at comparable levels of familiarity with the new information technologies. These new developments notwithstanding, it is still a perplexing question how much journalism practice has changed and how much the media differ in their coverage of local and international news. To address these and other related questions of global news coverage, a mixed methods content analysis was undertaken of 16 African, Asian, and Latin American newspapers to ascertain the nature of their coverage of the world over a 14-day period of one continuous week and one constructed week. Eight national research teams undertook the coding of the stories in the 16 newspapers, using the individual story as the unit of analysis and 16 content categories that included topics, story genre, gender, crisis or emergency, region, locality, purpose, direction, news agency, and lead style. The results show that as in the 1979 UNESCO/IAMCR study, these African, Asian, and Latin American newspapers had much in common in their views of the world and characterization of newsworthiness. Just as politics is usually local, news framing and coverage also appear to have a local flavor, with considerable emphasis on predictable protocol coverage of the usual goings and comings of politicians, government officials, and business people. The world of the news is more populated by local actors with the news of distant climes being a rarity that has an affinity for negativity. The increasing incidence of virtual journalism does not seem to have any

significant influence yet on this continuing and persistent nature of global news coverage in national press systems. For the foreseeable future, the world of the news is likely to be a world of local news, despite the increasing ease for international news flow and growing interest in virtual journalism.

**Id:** 19237

**Title:** Expertise or Engagement: Educating Science Journalists

**Session Type:** Individual submission

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**Abstract:** Climate change is arguably the most urgent global environmental problem humanity faces (Ward, 2008). Journalists are one important group shaping the global response, helping to define climate change as a social problem and contributing to the public's understanding of the scope of the challenge (Brüggemann, 2017). How journalists cover climate change has evolved significantly since the term first entered the public domain in 1975 (Black, 2013), with numerous research studies, workshops and personal experiences combining to change the contours of media coverage of climate change over time (Brüggemann, 2017; Hiles & Hinnant, 2014; Nisbet & Scheufele, 2009).

As awareness of climate change continues to increase (Gallup 2017; Yale Climate Study, 2017) and the effects of climate change become more apparent, the need for journalists to improve how they explain, connect, engage and promote dialogue grows. Journalism educators have a role to play in preparing students to participate in this important work and to encourage greater awareness of how related issues affect all facets of society. Yet, how to approach this education and how to balance it with the many competing demands for attention in journalism education programs, is not widely discussed. This study aims to investigate the state of climate change education in selected university journalism programs in North America, examining how educators approach their work, what courses and programs are in place and the theories and assumptions educators are using to shape curriculum. While some previous work exists (Mulder, Henk, Longnecker, & Davis 2008; SEJ, 2017) no current, more comprehensive examination exists.

Research in science communication is increasingly focused on understanding what drives social conflict over science. The 'deficit model,' which conceptualizes a lack of scientific literacy as the largest problem preventing the public from understanding and acting on climate change -- and better scientific literacy among the public as the solution -- leads to a pedagogical model that focuses on increasing the scientific expertise of journalists. However, this solution doesn't correspond with research that shows science literacy "has only a limited role in shaping public perceptions and decisions" (Nisbet & Scheufele, 2009). Instead, a more effective approach is "based on a systematic empirical understanding of an intended audience's existing values, knowledge, and attitudes, their interpersonal and social contexts, and their preferred media sources and communication channels." To what extent are journalism educators focused on improving the scientific literacy of students and to what extent are they teaching process and audience oriented strategies? This survey of journalism educators is designed to explore these questions and their implications, building a baseline and contributing to a dialogue about the responsibilities of journalism educators and practicing journalists to increase and improve climate change coverage and engagement.