Journalism Research and Education Section

Abstracts of papers presented at the annual conference of the
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[1] 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: 19436

Title: "Ethnicity, Violence and Civil Disobedience": Coverage of the Wadi Salib Events in the Israeli Press from the Post-Colonial Perspective.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study analyzes the coverage of the Wadi Salib events from the perspective of postcolonial theory (Baba, 1994, Said, 2000). The premise of this study is that it is possible to analyze media coverage of events from the past, using theoretical and research paradigms developed in media research (Katz, 2015).
The events of Wadi Salib were a series of street demonstrations and riots that took place in 1959 in the Wadi Salib neighborhood of Haifa. The events were a social revolt against ethnic discrimination and discrimination against the "Mizrahim" Jews and against the "Mapai" party that ruled the State of Israel at the time. The "Mizrahim" Jews were Jews who came to Israel mainly from Arab countries and Islam (Shenhav, 2003). The postcolonialist approach to the discrimination of Mizrahi Jews has economic, political, social and cultural characteristics, all of which are intertwined (Haber, Mutzafi Halar and Shenhav, 2002).

At the methodological level, this study used the framework of grounded theory. In addition, framing processes and how they are reflected in the modes of coverage in two major newspapers: Yedioth Ahronoth (popular) versus Haaretz (qualitive) .
The methodology is done on two levels: the unhidden level and the hidden level. The unhidden level is intended to determine the main issues and the connections between them. It includes reading sample details and to develop concepts for the use of subsequent readings and more systematic data analysis. Sampling is done by searching for cases until they reach the "saturation point". The hidden level was performed on two levels: textual and textual. On a textual level, the goal is to identify the various messages implicit in all the narratives, myths and silences that are found in the text in an undisclosed manner. At the textual level, there is a linguistic-rhetorical analysis that focuses on metaphors, representations, context and content that create hidden messages in the text.
In the analysis, this study attempted to answer a number of questions arising from the coverage, such as: Who are responsible for the events? Why did the events occur (against a socio-ethnic or political background)? Who are the victims in the story and who is responsible? Who is the strongest and the weak? What is the solution to the riots, etc?
The study found that three prominent coverage frameworks were prominent throughout the media coverage: One, a framework of guilt - violence is not accidental, but is planned and caused by a group of political and non-socio-economic goals. The second, a framework of ethnic-violence, comes from a certain ethnic group - the immigrants from North Africa. Third, a framework of binary contradictions - the demonstrators are dangerous, criminals and have a criminal past, while the police and government is the defender of the public to those rioters.

Id: 19460

Title: The social utility of sharing fake news

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Fake news has been studied as it impacts on democracy (Allcott & Gentzkow, 2017) particularly following its disputed impact on the electorate in 2016 in the US and the UK. Its role in further polarising societies has been examined (Vargo, Guo & Amazeen, 2017) as people tend to more readily believe false information if it supports their existing views. Yet this big picture overlooks the impact of fake news on interpersonal relationships. In many cases, people share (fake) news not to destabilise a country nor to shore up their political credentials among likeminded peers, but to help, entertain, or inform their friends and family (Goh, Ling, Huang & Liew, 2017). This makes a crucial distinction between the motivations for creating and for sharing fake news which forms the basis for this study. The act of sharing moves news from the informational to the social. Ironically, this benefits fake news because when people share real news to enhance social cohesion, they may distribute fake among the true. Since fake news fits into an existing mechanism for social cohesion, it utilises benevolent sharing processes but to negative effect.
To examine this, we ran 12 focus groups of 88 adults who share news stories via social media. Discussions concerned how they shared news, with whom, their reasons for sharing, and how they felt about news shared with them; and their reactions to fake news, the strategies they used to identify and check it, and its impact on relationships when they shared or received it.
We found that people share news to maintain social cohesion. Pressure to take part in this social activity can lead them to (often inadvertently) share fake news. This transgression can prompt negative feedback from recipients which can then lead the sharer to modify their news-sharing behaviour. The social utility observed in sharing real news extends into sharing fake news but it comes at a price, and this feeds back into news sharing behaviour. Many found fake news had an entertainment value regardless of its truth. Others disparaged those who shared fake news. Several

altered their news sharing behavior. Older participants who wished to be seen as a source of advice and wisdom were less critical of the stories they shared, while younger participants were more circumspect. These findings contribute to understanding of the impact of fake news on dyadic and small-group relationships; as well as on public attitudes towards the credibility of traditional news media; and on wider social cohesion.

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Id: 19507

Title: What's Really Real' Journalism in the Age of Angry Publics and Alternative Facts

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: "The question 'Is it real?' is less important than is it newsworthy? … We are threatened by a new and peculiarly American menace … the menace of unreality," wrote historian Daniel Boorstin in his prophetic 1962 book, The Image.

Boorstin likely never imagined "reality" would become a television genre, and that this source of entertainment would spawn an American president. This research paper investigates how social media, exemplified by Twitter, allows populist politicians to manipulate perceptions of reality by setting their own agendas and circumventing mainstream media gatekeepers — often bewildering the press. Specifically, it examines how political leaders around the world are emulating the tactics of Russian Vladislav Surkov, Vladimir Putin's chief propagandist, to disrupt democratic norms and fuel mass confusion (Pomernatsev, 2014). It is a strategy that disregards traditional diplomacy and defies reasoning. A political perpetrator may promote a position or policy one day, only to repudiate it the next; backing all sides and then suddenly no sides, leading people to experience news fatigue and hopelessness (Pomerantsev, 2016).

"Truth isn't truth," Trump's attorney Rudy Giuliani told Meet the Press host Chuck Todd (Stewart, 2018), exemplifying why several scholars fear that certain populist administrations and alt-right leaders are co-opting postmodern theory (Williams, 2017; Delton, 2017). A philosophy that sought to liberate people from the forces of regressive politics is being used to perpetuate it. The study uses critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 2013) to discern how such politicians craft well-timed tweets as linguistic weapons deployed to shift news narratives in their favor. Potentially damaging stories are abandoned in favor of less significant "breaking news" that is often tantamount to a sideshow.

The research also explains the role of mainstream media in its own demise, and what it will take to regain public trust and return civility to public and political discourse. It cites how legitimate broadcast news organizations succumbed to entertainment strategies that won them ratings but cost them credibility. It presents a path forward, noting the significance of language and its power to reestablish the role of journalism.

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Id: 19566

Title: Feminism, development and online activism in the digital age

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In the last decades, social movements and a series of NGOs working across the world for different causes have made wider use of new technologies in order to shape public opinion in the media and the public sphere with the intent of influencing the political arena, policy and decision-making. In the age of media saturation, research has shown that various NGOs face a series of political challenges and difficulties in creating awareness around their causes, particularly those working with human rights as well as in areas such as sexual and reproductive rights (SRHR), being forced to engage in competition for attention to their cause and overcome political resistance. New technologies are thus not always capable of assisting them (Thrall et al, 2016). Gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights have implications for democracy, whilst the potential offered by new technologies for change has a role in media democratization. Research has shown that Latin American NGOs have been crucial in advancing reproductive health rights, managing to make inroads internationally, shaping policy and criticizing the violation of women's human rights (Richardson and Birn, 2011).
Funded by the GCRF, the project Feminism, development and online activism in the digital age seeks to advance research on how the use of technologies by women's groups and feminist NGOs in the North and the South can empower women in developing countries to advance human rights and influence policy. A sample of NGOs based in the North and South, who work in Latin America and in large democracies such as India, have been selected. This is combined with questionnaires and in depth interviews with NGO representatives, communication specialists, experts and political leaders. It will explore their online communication activities, from their organizational websites to social media profiles, contributing to theoretical debates and empirical work on cyberfeminism, the role of NGOs in development, journalism and use of ICTs for social change. Research questions include how can online communications be used for gender development and how are feminist NGOs working with sexual and reproductive rights making use of online communication tools to reach out to the public, thus shaping policy globally and locally?
This research adopts a mixed methods approach and makes use of both qualitative and quantitative methodology. The core objective is to assess the information flows of a series of NGO organizations working with SRHR and women's rights, assessing the ways in which new technologies can be better used to their advantage. The methodology consists of content and discourse analysis of the online communication activities of a selection of NGO websites; the use of secondary data, which will include research into policy documents and legislation as well as media reports as a means of examining the clout, or the political and media impact of these NGOs, as well as the application of questionnaires and in depth interviews with NGO representatives and communication specialists, academics, experts and political leaders to assess the link between online and offline communication strategies and political activities.

Id: 19586

Title: Using GMG's News Game as a pedagogical tool for journalism students

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Like many other media-related fields, journalism education faces a challenge on how to balance practice-related skills education, required for students to procure employment, and the more theoretical and contextual knowledge required by modern higher education. Should we focus on writing, filming, copyediting, and other necessary real-world skills student require at the expense of social science, political economy, linguistic, and other academic subjects? How can we make students interested in the latter despite their preference to focus on the former?

This study will illustrate one such pedagogical practice that attempts to bridge the gap between these who positions, that is, using the students practical work to better illustrate the theoretical knowledge they also need to acquire. This will be done by re-assessing the 'News Game' research method, often deployed in research by the Glasgow Media Group (i.e. Philo 1993, 2002), and examining its pedagogical implication.

The 'News Game' research method used by the Glasgow Media Group to "investigate how changes in the structure and content of programming might affect audience comprehension and levels of interest" (Philo 2002: 178). This has been used "to examine media effects and audience beliefs about a wide rage of 'public knowledge' issues" (Devereux 2014: 235). Devereux points out this method was originally devises as a "teaching aid" (ibid), but later evolved in a research tool to examine audience reception and re-presentation of media messages. As Philo argued, this tool was developed "to establish what people already 'knew' and to show the processes by which they had arrived at their beliefs" (Philo 1993: 258).

Whereas this research method, wherein participants are given photographs of events and asked to write news stories, examines how audiences understand and frame events and how this is affected by their news consumption, I argue that this can easily be adapted as a classroom-based activity for more theoretical courses. It can, instead, be used to simultaneously analyze the framing practices of news texts produced by journalism students and to inform a discussion with the students of their framing practices in conjunction with lectures and seminars exploring framing theory. Examples will be given from activities performed with Chinese undergraduate journalism students in the Spring of 2018 and 2019.

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Id: 19638

Title: Viral Journalism: digital approaches and tactics of the professional media in the UK

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The rise of populist politics and accusation to the media of being elitist or 'fake news' has led to a shift in trust of established media resources. Only 44% of people in the UK believe the news in traditional media; a figure juxtaposed with the rising use of social media for news updates (Newman et al., 2018). Furthermore, audiences often do not recall the names of news sources as they receive news updates from search engine and social media platforms (Kalogeropoulos, Fletcher & Nielsen, 2018).

This presents a problematic media environment, where professional media have to identify new ways to connect with their audiences and deliver high-quality information fast and to many people. This paper provides a fresh account of how media professionals in the UK adapt to and adapt from the rapid social media environment, methods and practices of viral spread of information and ideas. The method is semi-structured interviews with social media editors and journalists from the leading respected UK publications, including The Economist, Telegraph, The Guardian, BBC, Financial Times, The Times and others.

Current research on viral media (Nahon & Hemsley, 2013; Berger & Milkman, 2010; Guadagno et al., 2013; Blommaert & Varis, 2017; Burgess, 2014) defines virality as fast-moving information flows that spread at a high speed due to being shared by masses of people. This fits in the logic of 'accelerated society' (Rosa, 2013), where technology, globalisation and pressures of economy have significantly pushed people to consume information at fast pace.

This paper on viral journalism is looking into whether professional media need to adopt such viral tools as memes, gifs, looped videos and hashtags in order to appeal to mass audiences; if it is necessary to convey serious information to the audiences in a jokey form; and whether this tactic helps to attract crowds to the professional, fact-checked reporting and analysis.

My study has identified a number of working and efficient tactics that quality media apply to compete with viral hits on the Internet: using videos or smart infographic, among others. However, the surprising finding is that quality media do not pursue viral techniques as a long-term strategy. They abide by the traditional principles of original reporting and belief that a strong story would find a way to the audience without any 'viral' decorations and those would only undermine the credibility of the media.

Id: 19662

Title: No country for old men and women: Journalism is a young person's job

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Journalism has long been seen as a young person's occupation. While the average age of journalists has increased slightly in past twenty years, the Worlds of Journalism Study (WJS) data permits us to unpack this average. Analysing and comparing the journalistic and general workforce in age segments in 14 countries allows us to arrive at a more detailed picture of age distribution. Our findings reaffirm that journalism is still an occupation for the young, and underscore the fact that in many countries journalists do not stay in the job for long. This leads us to argue that journalism lives with large numbers of young and relatively inexperienced workers, which offers an important insight in the digital age when journalism is similarly created from many diverse sources and with workers of varying levels of experience.

Id: 19695

Title: Collaborative Journalism and Deliberative Democracy: News Production on WeChat

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In recent years, the emergence of social media has resulted in many structural changes in human life. These "platform media" features their convergence, sociability and openness, which bring new opportunities to the whole process of news production. A Collaborative Journalism model has become a crucial practice through social media.

With regard to social media, journalistic gatekeeping is in transition. (Francois Heinderyckx, 2015) Professional journalists appear to play less and less important role as gatekeeper. (Axel Bruns，2006 & 2018) Meanwhile, citizen journalists begin to have more opportunities to participate in news production. In such process, the mechanism of Gatekeeping evolves towards Gate-watching. Algorithms also become one of the gatekeepers.

It is worth noting that, although collaborative journalism forms on social media, and provides a platform for public participation, they are trying to establish new regulations with strong market force by platformization.

In China, on February 18, 2014, the WeChat official account of People's Daily (overseas edition）,which is called "knight-errant island", was launched. It was constructed by young journalists focusing on hard news, especially in-depth and investigative reporting. Because of the originality, objectivity, and globally oriented perspectives of their coverage, this news group has received wide popularity. The readership of "knight-errant island" are young, well-educated, active, rational, and have certain consumption ability. More importantly, the editorial team makes every decision on the themes of each coverage through Wechat group discussion. The group members consist of random netizens, intellectuals and publics, and the name list will be updated from time to time and closed automatically if there is a silly season. As the editorial decision has been made, members will proceed to participate in news verification.

Therefore, three questions generated from observation 1) How Chinese citizens have been involved in the process of news production conducted by People's Daily ? 2) How online presence

of party media played its role in the interaction between platform, publics and government ? 3) Since Chines citizens engaged in negotiation, how they identify themselves in democratic politics?

In order to response those questions, the research method of 3 months participative observation (from Dec. 2018) and 25 in-depth interviews（10 interviews have been done already） are in process.

In summary, this study will help us to understand the social and structural of contemporary Chinese in more comprehensive way, by analyzing and comparing the journalism on social platforms, as well as how collaborative journalism provide impetus for social interaction.

Id: 19834

Title: Robot Journalism and the 4IR: Implications for Practice and Training

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) builds on the Digital Revolution (i.e. the Third Industrial Revolution) and it represents new ways in which technology becomes embedded within societies and even the human body. It revolves around robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing, biotechnology, The Internet of Things, 3D printing and autonomous vehicles. In short, it affects every aspect of human endeavours including journalism. Scholars have asserted that the key to the viability of news media in the digital age is innovation. As such journalism has to be innovative in adapting to the world of artificial intelligence as a hallmark of the fourth industrial revolution. A few news media organisations (for example, Associated Press) have adopted the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for their journalistic operations. This paper attempts to look at the practice of robot or automated journalism, the challenges associated with it and its implications for general journalism practice and training. It also looks at what implications it has for jobs in the media industry and the new skills that will be required and developed in this automated brand of journalism. The paper provides answers to these inquiries through information gathered from document analysis.

Id: 19864

Title: "Shaping news waves' and constructing events: Why Iranian journalists embrace new communication platforms

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: How do online communication platforms influence the Iranian journalists' struggle with the constraints? For what purposes do Iranian journalists resort to social media and mobile messaging applications in a restrictive context? This study, for the first time, addresses in what ways online communication platforms affect Iranian journalists' strength in the struggle for their journalistic ambitions in the restrictive setting of Iran.

This research applies Bourdieu's sociological framework and the concept of capital to explain how online media function as sources of power for Iranian journalists and influence their chance of success in their struggle with the political and organisational restrictions. I employ the concepts of social capital (aggregate of a network of connections that could be mobilized), symbolic capital (reputation, renown, and recognition), and symbolic power (the power to construct the reality with words) to make meaning of the journalists' use of online media.

The empirical evidence includes in-depth interviews with 26 journalists working in established state-owned and privately owned news outlets in Iran. The Interviews were analysed through a combination of thematic analysis and grounded theory.

The findings suggest that online communication platforms including social media and mobile messaging applications function as the resources (capitals) at the journalists' hands, and improve their position in their struggle with external and organizational restrictions. The findings of this study suggest that the journalists' social media accounts and related networks are a form of social capital. This includes the journalists' network of connections with various influential actors inside and outside the journalism field including other journalists, officials, activists, netizens, and citizen journalists. Online linkages with various actors contribute to a wider distribution of issues and making them public (in particular sensitive ones that are not publishable in established media). Furthermore, this study shows that online platforms are the sources of journalistic external reputation (outside the journalism field) and recognition among the public, and thus sources of symbolic capital.

The journalists' social and symbolic assets in online platforms, particularly Twitter, give them the chance to have leverage on issues (in particular sensitive ones), publicize an issue, stimulate the action of other actors (ranging from officials to ordinary publics) on the issue, which consequently increases the chance of covering the issue in established media. The journalists call the process of publicizing issues "shaping news wave". The findings suggest that the agenda behind creating "news wave" is to mobilize actions on sensitive issues by making people see and think about an issue. Put these findings in Bourdieu's words, the journalists attempt to construct events and employ symbolic power that is the power to construct reality. This practically means when an issue is

constructed as an "event" and wins the publics' as well as officials' attention; it can be covered in established media.

Id: 19869

Title: Transparency in Virtual Reality: Is it enough to ensure journalistic validity'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Abstract:

Virtual Reality (VR) technology has brought many changes to the journalistic practice, causing numerous normative paradoxes related to accuracy, truthfulness, objectivity and autonomy. VR content creators are constantly looking for creative tools to address these paradoxes and demonstrate their journalistic validity. Transparency thus appears in VR journalism, taking different shapes and degrees. To date, the research literature about VR journalism examines empathy impact, narrative structures, production costs and content accuracy. This study explores the transparency concept in VR journalism in the light of similar discourses around narrative and digital journalism. The study aims to identify types and degrees of transparency, the creative ways of showing it, and its significance in VR journalism. The researcher used social semiotic analysis of VR content and semi-structured interviews with VR creators. The mixed-method approach provided a holistic understanding of how transparency appears in content, and how VR creators perceive its significance. For the social semiotic analysis, the researcher selected a purposive sample of eighteen fact-based VR pieces, created by established media organisations, including Al Jazeera, BBC, The Guardian, The New York Time and the US public broadcaster PBS. The sampled VR pieces were diverse in their content nature and interactivity level. The sample included CG, live-action and acted VR, ranging between 360° videos and highly interactive ones. For interviews, the researcher used purposive and snowball sampling techniques to recruit twenty-six fact-based content creators from production studios and media organisations as well as freelancers. The semi-structured interviews took place between November 2017 and May 2018. The findings showed that content creators actively make situation-based assessments to determine the type and degree of transparency needed to demonstrate rigor without undermining trust. Content creators look for creative ways to demonstrate transparency, however, they do not hold it superior to other journalistic ideals. Veracity and accuracy are still the determinant of journalistic validity. Transparency does not justify the breaches of veracity. It is a tool to show the already-existing journalistic rigor behind the VR experience. Content creators thus perceives their normative understanding of journalism as unchanged, despite the dramatic changes in their journalistic practices.

Keywords– journalism, normative ideals, semi-structured interviews, social semiotics, transparency, virtual reality

Id: 19950

Title: Multiplicity of Professional Cultures: Mapping Journalistic Roles around 67 Countries

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In this paper, we present a comparative analysis of the interpretative repertoires journalists employ for articulating journalism's role in society. On a conceptual level, we argue that cross-national variation in journalists' conceptions of their roles can be meaningfully studied with regard to four central dimensions: monitorial versus collaborative roles, and interventionist versus accommodative roles.

The empirical analysis is based on a survey of more than 27,500 journalists in 67 countries. Together, these societies cover almost three-quarters of the world's population. The interviews were conducted through the Worlds of Journalism Study (WJS), a collaborative framework for comparative journalism research open to scholars from around the world.

Our results indicate that journalists' professional roles still coalesce around key traditional values addressing journalism's function in the political domain. Among the four role dimensions mentioned above, the monitorial role, broadly grounded in the ideal of journalism holding the powerful to account, enjoyed the strongest support globally (although it was more dominant in the Western than in the non-Western world). The collaborative role, which is about journalists acting as partners of the government, has received the least support, albeit valued more strongly in the non-Western than the Western world.

The collaborative and interventionist roles were found to be meaningful descriptors of difference in the way journalists around the globe construct their roles. A collaborative role was associated with lower levels of democracy, while the interventionist role (characterized by a strong disposition of journalists to pursue a particular mission and promote certain values) was more strongly supported in less developed societies and countries facing disruptive changes. The accommodative role, which is about providing orientation for the management of self and everyday life, received greater support in more developed and stable countries.

Global diversity is also apparent within the bounds of seemingly similar journalistic traditions. While journalists in the Western world are strongly supportive of the monitorial role, they are nevertheless divided by orientation into the accommodative versus the interventionist role. Likewise, development journalism is refracted through differing orientations toward the collaborative, interventionist, and monitorial roles. Overall, democratic conditions and the strong presence of emancipative values favor journalistic cultures embracing a monitorial role. Lower levels of democracy, meanwhile, are associated with a collaborative role. These results provide further support for the importance of the political context as a major source of cross-national variation in journalistic cultures.

Id: 20014

Title: What is journalism innovation' Thoughts on initiatives from the European news industry at Google DNI Fund

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The development and spreadability of technology as well as its consequent media market changes has made innovation a central theme for news industry survival. Innovation became even more crucial when new incumbents started to steal significant profits from legacy media groups, described by Bower and Christensen (1995) as the disruption theory. Christensen, Skok, and Allworth (2012) comment that what is happening today in the news industry is not much different from what has been seen in others markets, with new actors entering and taking advantage of their digital born nature, without a legacy to worry about. The fact is that it disrupted the media market, running all news industry into an innovation no-way-back road.
In this new and digital context, despite media innovation becoming a decisive topic, academic research is still very diffuse and recent. It is a fact it experienced significant growth over the past 10 years (García-Avilés, Carvajal-Prieto, Arias, & De Lara-González, 2018), but we are still in need "for innovation-oriented journalism research that provides clear, foundational definitions of 'innovation' in reference to journalism" (Posetti, 2018, p. 12).
 Considering these premises, this paper proposes a discussion around journalism innovation through the analysis of 17 Google Digital News Innovation Fund initiatives highlighted in its three-year report (Google, 2018). The Fund is a European project with a €150 million commitment to support and kick-start innovations, which help journalism growth in the digital age. The projects are divided into four categories: (1) Battling misinformation, (2) Telling local stories, (3) Boosting digital revenues and (4) Exploring new Technologies.
 Based on this classification, we reflect on: a) innovation aims, b) innovation types (Lindmark, Ranaivoson, Donders, & Ballon, 2013; Storsul & Krumsvik, 2013), c) replicability degree and d) expected outcomes (García-Avilés et al., 2018). The analysis sets ground to discuss what could really mean innovation in the news industry nowadays, based on Lindmark et al. (2013, p. 130) reflection on the difficulty in defining media innovation: "Where to draw the line between media innovation and routine media production is not obvious." Hence, we seek to identify the main aspects that will differentiate the more punctual innovations, in a daily context, sometimes present in the newsrooms, from the innovations focused on a medium to long term impact, such as those analyzed here.

As for journalism, the need to understand its innovation particularities and, indeed, to propose a clear concept of what is journalism innovation and how it has been addressed by different social actors to influence the future of the news industry is not exclusively an academic and theoretical demand. It is also a need to the professional field to develop more innovative initiatives in the market industry.

Id: 20069

Title: Obsessive-Activist Journalists: Between Professionalism and Involvement

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study explores a new breed of professional journalists, that develop an "obsession" (Quartz, 2019) addressing a social problem in activist ways, in addition to or as a substitute for their regular reporting job, mostly inside traditional news organizations. We named this breed "obsessive-activist journalism".
Their obsessions, that were turned into micro-beats, range from fighting tobacco companies, to crusading sexual harassment, criticizing the Prime Minister, fighting the occupation of Palestinian territories and its humanitarian effects, enhancing the transparency of public institutions and confronting market concentration.
This paper tries to identify the new breed and tracing its relations to familiar species of journalism. Using in-depth semi-structured interviews with fifteen such journalists, we focused on their motivations, practices and norms, the type of expertise they reflect, and the extent to which they have an impact on individual cases and public policies.
 Initial analysis indicates that:
(1) Obsessive-activist journalists are motivated by a sense of justice that shapes their agenda and professional work;
(2) Most of them adhere to traditional news standards such as accuracy and verification, however, they adopt additional practices, such as the use of quasi-academic research methods;
(3) They abandon the values of professional detachment and impartiality in favor of personal involvement and a crusading tone;
(4) Some of them became public figures with a celebrity status that adds impact to their coverage;
(5) Newsrooms reactions to obsessive-activist coverage shift from support, through indifference to open objection, especially in early stages of obsessions.
We found that obsession journalists are "lonely wolfs". On the one hand, they deviate from the dominant professional-neutral journalistic model; on the other hand, they represent neither of the known journalistic species that were so far documented in the research literature, nor do they reflect an explicit journalistic manifesto. And yet, obsessive-activist journalists share some similarities with Advocacy Journalism (Janowitz, 1975), Civic Journalism (Waisbord, 2009), Constructive / Solutions Journalism (Mclntyre & Gyldensted, 2017), Activist Journalism (Ashuri, 2012) and even with journalist-bloggers (Domingo & Heinonen, 2008).

Hence, we suggest to consider "obsessive-activist" journalism as a distinct species, that absorbed various attributes of other species of journalism that were mentioned above, however constituting a unique mix that is not identical with any of them.

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Id: 20141

Title: The Influence of Journalists through the Personal Branding in the Digital Age: Exploring the journalism students' perceptions

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The difficulties faced by the journalism sector that is still seeking a profitable business model in the digital age, force journalists to manage new skills and competences to personal branding on social media. It has been said that the future of journalism depends on improving self-branding on social media. Despite the lack of an agreed definition of journalistic personal branding, literature has identified some benefits of having a personal brand in terms of influence.

On the other hand, previous research has shown some practices that seem to promote journalistic branding, especially on Twitter. For instance, it has been found that sharing private life details can impact on the brand, but there is no consensus about how much journalists should show about themselves. Moreover, mostly decisions related to the personal branding affect the classic norms and principles of journalism.

In this context, learning how to build and manage a personal brand in the digital environment appears as a decisive competence for the future generations of journalists. To the best of our knowledge, there is no specific research about this issue in the field of journalism education. In this sense, the methodology uses a quantitative approach based on surveys done to the students of Journalism Degree from the Universitat Jaume I of Castelló (Spain), with the aim to delve into the future journalists' perceptions about branding implications in terms of influence. This study also contributes to identify the skills, practices and personality features most strongly associated with self-branding by journalism students.

Results show a close relation between branding and influence. The increase of the ability to influence both public opinion and media agenda is indeed the most valued implication of having personal brand, according to the respondents. Moreover, polyvalence, interaction and regularity in

updating posts would be the most efficient skills to journalistic branding on social media. In contrast, humanization, in terms of being close, using an informal tone or sharing private life, is the lowest valued skill by students. Paradoxically, being accessible is considered one of the most useful personality features to personal branding. Regarding practices, in line with literature, comment, criticize, take sides, discuss and respond to any type of user are the routines to promote the personal brand most supported, followed by correcting fake news or rumors.

Id: 20160

Title: Using statistics in financial news in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates: between normative professional aspirations and practice

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In this article we consider the use of statistics in journalism, financial journalism and journalism in the Arabian Gulf – three areas which remain under researched. In doing so, we explore how journalists in two countries –Saudi Arabia and United Arabs Emirates– engage with, and use, statistics and numbers to develop financial news and how this reflects upon professional practice.

This study is based on empirical research in these two countries conducted by using mixed methods, including: content analysis, close reading and semi-structured interviews with journalists. Our data suggests that, contrary to common assumptions about journalistic approaches and practices that claim exceptionalism, financial journalists in these countries tend to follow similar normative aspirations and implement comparable approaches as their counterparts operating in Western liberal democracies.

These results of course are not surprising as similar findings around normative aspirations have been found in other regions of the world despite the fact that many of these journalists operate in non-democratic and even authoritarian regimes. Indeed, one of the most remarkable findings from the Worlds of Journalism Study research project (2016) is the overall convergence in normative claims and deontological aspirations around news values and journalistic ethics among journalists from all over the world.

In fact, our analysis confirms that statistics used by journalists in these countries are valid, tend to come from reliable sources. Moreover, journalists in these countries seem to interpret statistics in an appropriate manner, achieving accuracy in their reporting. Furthermore, statistics are used by journalists in Arab countries to frame financial news stories in similar ways to journalistic practices in the West; specifically, they were balanced between positive, neutral and negative tones in the aftermath of the world financial crisis of 2008.

However, as our research also indicates, the engagement of these journalists with statistics is one in which they seem mainly 'to be ticking the boxes of professionalism'. By this we mean they follow procedures set by the cannons of professionalization but without really exercising critical scrutiny of the subject in a way that they would fulfil their duty of being a watchdog of society.

The evidence underpinning the lack of critical engagement with the statistics in ways that normative models of professionalization would demand, is robust. Over-dependency on official sources and lack of criticality only serve to highlight the difficulties that these journalists face. While our results echo those of other scholars (Sakr, 2007, Rugh, 2004, Mellor, 2005, Mellor, 2007) who have also argued that it is difficult for journalists in the Arab world to practise their role as watchdog under their particular contexts (that is, the political and media systems), the reasons for the lack of fulfilment in terms of professional expectations seem, however, to differ from those in the West.

One particular difference is the ability and willingness to engage with statistics from other sources and the lack of professional training and specialisation.

Id: 20198

Title: A Discursive Encounter at Roxham Road: Reporting US-Canada Irregular Border Crossings

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: With the anti-'migrant' rhetoric and policies of the current United States administration under Donald Trump, Canada has been receiving people leaving the US at irregular border crossings. In an exploration of the relationship of news media discourses of migration with gender in this context, the paper will focus on a certain video news story produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation about the movement of people across the US-Canada border. Broadcast in late September 2017 – at a time when political rhetoric emanating from the Canadian government sought to emphasize its 'Feminist' credentials to differentiate itself from the United States – the news story in focus reported on one popular crossing point for people arriving in Canada from US: the border at the end of Roxham road in New York state. Among the many different ways that CBC edited, packaged and broadcast this news story filmed at the Roxham road border, the paper will analyze an 11 minutes 35 seconds long video news story shown on the nightly national news of the public broadcaster. The paper focuses on this particular news story because – rather than allow for the usual criticisms of anti-'migrant' discourses in Western media representations – the example helps exploring how solidarities between peoples may be built through "visibilities of self-reflexivity" for potential identification of 'migrants' as 'people like us' (Chouliaraki & Stolic, 2017). The paper will show how the news story discursively built recognisability of the shared intersectionalities of identities between the Canadian women present in the story and the non-Canadian women crossing the US-Canada border. Based on the comparability of these female agents' interpellations of identity discourses within the dominant discourse of the news narrative of 'Feminist Canada' as opposed to a 'male-centric US', the paper will argue that the news story provides an example how conditions of solidarity between the host societies and people arriving can be created in Western media representations of migration.

Id: 20340

Title: News about China's soft power in European media: a quantitative content analysis

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The concept of soft power was introduced in 1990 by Nye who defined it as "the ability to affect others to obtain preferred outcomes by co-option and attraction rather than coercion" (Nye, 2010, p.216). The notion and practices of soft power resonate well with the official strategy of the Chinese Communist Party to discursively establish China's "peaceful rise" worldwide while simultaneously reducing the international concerns related to a fear of a perceived Chinese threat to other countries. Therefore, scholars have been increasingly investigating China's soft power in the global media context. Most studies are, however, geographically focused on the US (e.g. Metzgar & Su, 2017), as well as on selected African or Latin American countries where China has gained substantial economic influence (e.g. Estupinan, 2017) while Europe remains an under-researched area of study. Hence, we aim to close this gap by studying European online news coverage of China' soft power.

We have conducted a quantitative content analysis of The Economist, Politico.eu, Euronews.com and The Financial Times for four months (June. September-November 2018). In total, 1130 news articles about China were retrieved.

The results show: first, China' soft power is insufficiently covered. Most articles just mention China on the side (N=797, 70.5%). 248 articles (22.0%) had China as the main subject, whereas direct references to China's soft power are rather scarce (N=85, 7.5%). Second, the latter is mainly focused on issues as economy and development. This follows well with previous studies on soft power (e.g. Estupinan 2017) as these have demonstrated that the topic of economic success attracts more attention of Western media and is one of the most prolific areas in which China is respected by other nations. A second confirmation was found in the analysis of the represented actors (e.g. Chinese companies) top the charts as well. Third, our result contradicts previous studies which indicated that foreign coverage on China mainly adopted a negative tone (Estupinan, 2017). A large

section of the articles adopts a neutral tone (N = 212, 63.6%). The remainder of the news stories features a negative tone (N=101, 30.3%) while manifestations of a positive tone (N = 20, 6.1%) are rare. However, a biased approach can still be detected by comparing the proportion of negative and positive reports in the sample which can lead the audience to think in a critical way about China's soft power expansion.

This study argues China' soft power is under-represented in the European media mainly under economic consideration. Though China invested billions of dollars on its soft power initiatives, it has not resulted in positive news coverage in European media yet.

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Id: 20343

Title: The Selfie Sit/de of Power: Instagram in Political Communication in Germany

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: At least since the campaign that led to the federal elections to the Bundestag in Berlin in 2013, social media have extensively entered German parliaments. For campaigning, politicians and their PR managers no longer use only 'classic' social media such as Facebook and Twitter, but more and more also services for which more background knowledge of how to use and manage them is required. By doing so in political communication, particularly younger target groups such as first-time and young voters are aimed at. Furthermore, relatively young digital media services within ubiquitous mobile communication such as the app Instagram offer manifold opportunities to politicians to market their own political personality and programme. Following the US model to further extent campaigning from offline to online, the use of social media has become interesting also for German actors of political communication (Burgard 2012).

This exploratory pilot study conducted during the campaign that led to the German federal elections to the Bundestag in Berlin in 2017, analyses to what extent Instagram is useful as a tool for political communication. Methodologically speaking, we conducted 8 qualitative semi-structured in-depth interviews with German members of parliaments on regional and national levels and with social media managers of political parties. These interviews were qualitatively content-analysed.

This study provides answers to research questions such as (1) on which grade of professionalisation political communication with users of the free of charge visual service to share photos and videos takes place and (2) which strategies – if any – are applied. Moreover, this study examines whether or not special advantages offered by this app are taken into consideration and are exploited to what extent. Beside contents and strategies of political communication using Instagram, this study also analyses the target groups aimed at as well as the suitability of Instagram for 'mediating politics' between political actors, media and journalists, and audiences.

Particularly journalists seem to more and more rely on social media as political sources. This trend, of course, raises new questions about the credibility and authentication of sources as well as about the identification of originators of sources.

Research findings give empirical evidence for the fact that only a fraction of the interviewees pursues a concrete strategy by using Instagram as a tool for political communication. Oftentimes, it is paid only very little attention to younger target groups such as first-time voters in particular. Potentials inherent to the app are oftentimes exploited very differently or even disregarded in parts, such as e.g. the adequate (keyword) indexing by hashtags. However, nobody seems to be willing to

refrain from Instagram as part of the social media instruments for political communication: many political communicators and journalists alike appreciate the value of this app – apparently because of an inherent predominantly 'positive tonality' in the 'culture of debate' there, which they seem to consider of more human dignity and mutual respect in contrast to other more hate speech-dominated platforms.

Id: 20358

Title: El estado del periodismo narrativo en Internet. Luces y sombras extraídas de un estudio Delphi entre expertos internacionales

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Objetivo
Esta investigación analiza la opinión de 28 expertos y expertas internacionales, sobre el estado actual y perspectivas de futuro del periodismo narrativo en Internet. Se pretende averiguar el alcance real de dicha práctica, la valoración que les merece su ejercicio, así como conocer hasta qué punto el slow journalism puede contribuir a detener el deterioro de la calidad y credibilidad que afecta a los medios a nivel global. El estudio realiza un diagnóstico de la realidad y viabilidad de los medios que practican el periodismo narrativo digital, analizando sus prácticas, estructuras empresariales y evaluando el grado de novedad que aportan a un panorama mediático dominado por la frenética pugna en pos de la instantaneidad. El estudio Delphi, además de realizar un diagnóstico, esboza también un pronóstico, indagando sobre el futuro de esta práctica (tendencias y oportunidades) preguntándose —por último— por el porvenir de la prensa escrita.

Enfoque teórico y metodología
El estudio Delphi ha demostrado ser una metodología apropiada para la prospección y evolución de los factores del entorno social y sus interacciones (Landeta, 1999). El objetivo de dicha metodología es obtener una opinión consensuada de expertos en una determinada materia y predecir u ofrecer una solución a un problema (Mitroff & Turoff, 2002). En junio de 2018 iniciamos un estudio Delphi cualitativo entre 28 expertos (académicos y profesionales) en Periodismo Narrativo (42.85% Mujeres y 57,14 Hombres) procedentes de distintos países (Australia, N=1; Europa, N=20, Norte América N=5 y Sudamérica N=2) para debatir sobre 10 ejes temáticos entorno al Digital Slow Journalism. El estudio consiste en dos rondas de cuestionarios que han sido administrados a través de un software digital. El primer cuestionario Delphi (concluido) consistía en 10 preguntas abiertas y, el segundo cuestionario (en proceso) está compuesto por 10 ejes temáticos combinados con escalas Likert (1-5).

Las 10 preguntas buscan diagnosticar los problemas y retos del periodismo actual, reflexionar sobre las transformaciones tecnologías, el consumo, las audiencias, y ahondar en los nuevos modelos reposados que suponen una alternativa al periodismo superficial y descontextualizado. Durante todo el proceso se ha mantenido el anonimato de los participantes, asignándoles un código numérico para evitar revelar identificadores personales.

Originalidad/Relevancia

Este es el primer estudio Delphi que analiza el estado del periodismo narrativo digital desde una perspectiva global. Consideramos que los resultados de la investigación pueden aportar algo de luz a los turbulentos tiempos que vive el mundo del periodismo. Las reflexiones de las personas participantes arrojan luces y sombras sobre la práctica slow, destacando sus potencialidades, pero siendo, al mismo tiempo, conscientes de sus limitaciones. Los expertos detectan que existe una necesidad imperiosa de información verídica y de calidad y que ello es valorado por la audiencia. ¿Tendrá el Slow journalism la capacidad de reverdecer los valores históricos que siempre ha defendido el periodismo y que hoy parecen estar más en crisis que nunca? Es la incógnita que tratan de responder los 28 académicos y profesionales de reconocido prestigio de todo el mundo que han respondido a este inédito estudio Delphi.

Id: 20363

Title: News from the Future: News narratives, Temporality and Newsworthiness in the Age of Acceleration

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Previous research emphasized that important share of news items refers to the development of processes or future occurrences (e.g., Neiger, 2007). This study endeavors to use time and temporality as a vantage point in order to contribute, both empirically and theoretically, to the ongoing discussion on newsworthiness and thus to shed light on the shifts in journalistic practices in the age of accelerated news cycles of the digital era.

A connection between the news cycle and news values was indicated by Galtung and Ruge (1965) through designating "frequency" (how well occurrences fit with the news organization's time constraints and schedule) as the most prominent of the news values. From a different angle, the findings of my recent researches point to a relation between the temporal structure of the news story and the type of media. e.g., we pointed out that online news stories have a tendency to put the emphasis on the past while print items tend to focus on future-oriented temporality (Tenenboim-Weinblatt & Neiger, 2015).

The proposed paper wishes to elaborate on the function of the future temporality in the news by combining the two strands of research in journalism studies – news values and media temporalities – and thereby to investigate the interrelations between the technological platform, newsworthiness, and the manifestation of time in news narratives.

The methodology is based on previous studies categorization of the temporal stratum of news narratives into 11 layers ranging from the far past to the unknown future (Neiger & Tenneboim-Weinblatt, 2017). The paper examines items in both print and online outlets by observing these 11 temporal layers and analyzing the news values that predominate in each. This allows to compare how each platform defines "news" and they use their "temporal affordances" (Tenenboim-Weinblatt & Neiger, 2018) while producing it. The study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative cross-media (print and online) and cross-cultural content analysis of news items published in prominent media venues in Israel and the US.

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Id: 20414

Title: What is press freedom' A study on journalism students' perception of press freedom and its conditions around the world.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Some journalists convey news in countries where press freedom is taken for granted, and – although debated – journalism is seen as a carrier of information and a mean to democratic rights. Other journalists struggle with access to information, or censorship and safety for theirs sources and themselves. Five days into 2019, an Afghan citizen journalist, Noori Javid in Radio Neshat, was killed, and on January 16, journalist Ahmed Hussein-Suale was shot down in Accra, Ghana (RSF, 2019). International Federation of Journalists states that, "There can be no press freedom if journalists exists in conditions of corruptions, poverty or fear" (IFJ, 2019). However, the concept of press freedom includes a variety of aspects besides safety and good working and living conditions. There are reports of a decline in press freedom, whether one looks at aspects such as impunity, fake news, repressive laws or commercialisation leading to less diversity. The conditions for press freedom apply to journalists and editors, as press freedom is the foundation for journalism. That is not only true for journalists working in countries where press freedom is denied or threatened, but also applies for journalists who feel the pressure of downsizing of news staff or polarized opinions from the echo chambers of a globalized, digitalized world.

The aim of this study is to explore how journalism students define press freedom, and what they found out regarding the conditions of press freedom through a pedagogical tool. In order to teach journalism students the meaning and significance of press freedom, the pedagogical tool – called the rig on press freedom – was created. This study takes it point of departure in the rig on press

freedom, where bachelor students in journalism in Palestine, France, Norway, and Uganda investigated the conditions of press freedom around the world. After working journalistically and connecting with sources in other countries, searching for information and the stories to tell about the conditions for press freedom, the 188 students were given a survey, and 72 per cent answered. With the use of quantitative and qualitative methods, we studied for instance the learning outcomes, and found that 41 per cent of the students ranked their learning outcomes as excellent and 43 per cent as good. Based on the students' answers, we identified several dimensions of the concept of press freedom, the three main ones being journalists' rights and duties, freedom to publish and the autonomy of the media. The students' definitions were analysed up against theoretical approaches from John Milton until contemporary research contributions, for instance Timothy Garton Ash, John William Tate, Katrin Voltmer. Altogether, the students from the four departments looked into 24 countries, and we also analysed their main findings.

Id: 20497

Title: Journalist Students' Achievement of Silent Knowledge in the Newsroom

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Journalist Students´ Achievement of Silent Knowledge in the Newsroom
Journalism is both a craft and a profession and journalism education resides between the two poles editorial practice and theoretical subjects (Willig 2016). Journalism is as well a professional identity based on silent knowledge about e.g. etic boundaries and personal characteristics like curiosity, assertiveness and a critical view. The strength of these values might vary between different newsrooms, but I will argue that the journalistic identity has a shared core of values. This knowledge and these characteristics are achieved through socialisation in professional environments. The students are socialised by experiencing which values that are appreciated and which are not in the newsroom. Important arenas for the socialisation might be the evaluation meetings and the general conversation between colleagues during the day.
The students are partly socialised in the class room, but the deeper socialisation is achieved by the students in the newsrooms (Nygren 2016). Nordic journalist students are young compared with other students and fewer and fewer have any editorial experience when they attend the study (Hovden and Ottoesen 2016). A study of the journalist students at Oslo Metropolitan University shows that they identify with the teacher´s values in the beginning of the study but develop an ever stronger identification with the performing journalists through the study (Krøvel 2016).
My research question is: How do the journalist students experience this socialisation and which values is it representing for them?
Our students write a personal report about their experiences through their external practice. I will do a content analysis of these reports to see what kind of silent knowledge and personal characteristics they experience that they have achieved through the socialisation in the news room and how they have achieved them.

Id: 20512

Title: True or false' The difficult art of political fact-checking in Norwegian and Swedish journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: "Respect for the truth and the right of the public to truth is the first duty of journalists", according to the Declaration of Principles from International Federation of Journalists. To fact-check statements from sources is therefore one of the basic norms of journalism, characterized by Kovach and Rosenstiel (2007) as "a discipline of verification". Ideally, fact-checking procedures should be embedded in a news organization's editorial routines and practices. However, verification procedures demand competence, knowledge and investigations, efforts that take time and consume resources. Therefore, the practical editorial solution is often limited to check that sources are cited correctly, without any serious attempt of evaluating the truth content in their claims, resulting in the false 'balance' of he-said/she-said-journalism.

During the last two decades fact-checking has got another and extended meaning, which in many ways represent a new and independent journalistic genre. While traditional fact-checking has been part of editorial processes before publication, the new genre of fact-checking represents a critical evaluation of claims after they have been published (for example in news stories, speeches or social media postings). The result is a conclusive, public judgement, telling us if a statement is based on a fact that is verifiable. Although fact-checking can be applied to any societal and journalistic field, the new genre is primarily linked to political fact-checking, and got is breakthrough in the US in the first decade after the millennium. These initiatives have been characterized by Lucas Graves (2016) as a journalistic reform movement, which today has spread to other parts of the world. In 2015 Poynter Institute in Florida launched the International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN), based on a declaration of principles concerning non-partisanship, fairness, transparency and a commitment to open and honest corrections (IFCN, 2019).

In 2017 several Nordic news organizations started fact-checking groups and some of them have joined the IFCN, often with a reference to the international, US-inspired debates about "fake news", "alternative facts" and "post-truth". This paper (based on interviews with fact-checkers and analyses of fact-checking sites) discusses such initiatives in Norway and Sweden. A distinctive feature in the Norwegian case is the establishment of fact-checking as a free public service, organized by a common, independent editorial organisation, financed and backed by both the state-owned public service broadcaster (NRK) and large commercial media enterprises. In Sweden the same kind of cooperation only lasted for a short period of time. The paper describes the types of

fact-checking that characterize Norwegian and Swedish initiatives, and discusses both the strengths and of fact-checking in political debates and processes.

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Id: 20547

Title: Regulation, routinization and standardization: Challenges to the professionalism of financial journalism in the context of IPO news

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Financial journalism has experienced tremendous growth over the past two decades along with the rapid expansion and the increasing complexity of the global financial market. Scholars have documented the effects of financial news on financial markets. Yet, financial policies, market infrastructure, role and expectation of stakeholders have also evolved rapidly and induced numerous challenges to financial journalists. By adopting the gatekeeping theory, concepts of information subsidies and news routines, this paper examined how the professionalism of financial news workers are threatened by government regulations, news routines and the spinning of news sources. We focused on the context of initial public offerings in the world's top IPO market, Hong Kong which has hit a record high in term of the number of new listings and fund raised in 2018.

Shoemaker and Reese proposed a comprehensive and hierarchical model of news influences by forces at five levels, including individual, routines, organizational, extramedia and ideology. It is argued that government's policies at the extramedia level play a crucial role in shaping news production. In the case of IPO, a change of listing rules may provide journalists with more information but may also hinder journalistic practices if the rules confine the room of information disclosure. In addition, previous studies have also proposed that corporations which play the role of dominant sources can induce a critical influence on financial news agendas through their strategic PR efforts. On the other hand, news routines may encourage such an asymmetrical relationship between news sources and journalists. Through routinization, financial journalists follow certain ways to produce news reports about IPOs and facilitate PR people to provide standardized information subsidies for setting the news agendas.

The current research used content analysis and in-depth interviews to assess how the journalistic practice of financial news workers were influenced by the above-mentioned factors. 60 press conferences held by IPOs listed on the Main Board of Hong Kong Stock Market in 2018 were recorded and audio transcripted. The questions asked by journalists at the conferences were analyzed for types, similarities and differences. In addition, 30 financial journalists and PR people who have worked on IPOs were interviewed to investigate how the source-reporter relationship, implementation of regulations, journalistic routines have shaped the production of financial news.

The results suggested that questions asked by journalists at IPOs' press conferences were quite standardized and repetitive. They still rely heavily on information subsidies from financial PR professionals even the new listing rule implemented by the regulatory body requires a higher level of information disclosure from companies. Reasons for such a heavy reliance include time constraint, availability of alternative sources, journalists' experience, changing news ecology, and routines. The standardized information subsidies provided by financial PR fit the highly routinized news practice well. The government regulation which confines information disclosure has become a reason or an excuse for pre-listing companies for not giving extra information to news enquiries, thus restricted the scope of financial news reports.

Id: 20640

Title: La inserción laboral de los graduados en Periodismo en el contexto de la economía digital. Análisis del caso español

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Marco teórico
El mercado de trabajo viene experimentado en los países desarrollados una radical transformación desde finales del siglo pasado, principalmente por la modificación de los procesos productivos debida a la revolución digital, la globalización de la economía y la adopción de nuevas formas de organización laboral (Jiménez-Vivas, 2009). En este contexto, la noción de empleabilidad ha irrumpido en el debate académico, presionando a las universidades para adaptar sus programas a las necesidades del mercado laboral. En una de las definiciones más influyentes del concepto, Hillage & Pollard (1998: 2) entienden la empleabilidad como "la capacidad de desenvolverse con autosuficiencia en el mercado laboral para desarrollar el [propio] potencial por medio de un empleo sostenible". En el ámbito universitario europeo, esas demandas acabaron concretándose en la Declaración de Bolonia (1999) y la instauración del denominado Espacio Europeo de Educación Superior (EEES), que colocó "las competencias profesionales y la empleabilidad como motor de cambio hacia el nuevo sistema" (García-Manjón & Pérez-López, 2008: 4).

Objetivos de investigación
En este trabajo se valora la capacidad de los programas universitarios sobre Periodismo en España para formar a sus estudiantes en las competencias y habilidades necesarias para afrontar los retos de la profesión en el contexto de la economía digital. Con este objetivo, se analiza la satisfacción de los graduados con la formación universitaria recibida, la percepción que tienen de esa formación como un factor que ha contribuido a incrementar sus posibilidades de empleabilidad, y el éxito que han tenido para acceder y mantenerse en el mercado laboral hasta tres años después de su egreso.

Método

El trabajo se basa en los datos recogidos por el sistema universitario español (universidades y agencias de evaluación universitaria) mediante las encuestas de satisfacción y empleabilidad que realizan a los egresados universitarios en el marco del Sistema de Garantía Interna de Calidad implantado en todas las universidades españolas tras su adaptación generalizada al EHEA a finales de la primera década de los 2000.

Resultados

Los resultados muestran una baja satisfacción de los graduados españoles en Periodismo con la formación universitaria recibida y su adecuación al nuevo contexto laboral, lo que indicaría un cierto fracaso de los Planes de Estudios a la hora de mejorar la empleabilidad de sus graduados. Sin embargo, los datos relativos a la inserción laboral efectiva en el sector de periodismo, o en otros sectores de la comunicación afines, no son insatisfactorios, de manera que en torno al 50% de los egresados tiene un trabajo adecuado a su formación universitaria transcurridos tres años tras el egreso.

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Id: 20719

Title: Politics, Professionalism and Power in an Online Newsroom

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper reports a case-study of the impact of digital media on editorial decisions in a Chinese "commercial" paper. It demonstrates that the introduction of digital media has provoked a re-orientation of the mechanisms of control in the overall newspaper. Control in the Chinese newsroom has been extensively studied but the introduction of new media created problems which demanded significant adjustments to established patterns,

In common with most of the Chinese press, this newspaper has been suffering from declining circulation and falling advertising revenues and has been under pressure to adopt a stronger online presence. The paper launched a New Media Department in 2014. In order to produce online material, they hired new staff, most of whom were recent journalism graduates who possessed the necessary technical skills. The Department was headed by a small number of experienced editors.

Despite strict regulations about suitable sources of news stories, the new journalistic cohort made several "mistakes" of a journalistic, political and commercial character, resulting from their limited tacit knowledge of practical Chinese journalism. They also lacked political experience and knowledge about the economic situation of the paper. Although they were able to avoid obvious errors, they lacked sufficient knowledge to make fine distinctions about what should and should not be covered.

The newspaper's leadership reacted negatively to these errors. They demanded changes to the material published in online. They wanted some articles taken down and others to be published at once. They insisted on the reworking of other articles. These conflicts became so serious that the leadership intervened in the online newsroom. They sent experienced journalists from the offline edition to lecture the staff and instructed journalists from the offline newspaper to submit articles directly for unedited publication online.

These interventions provoked resistance, but the online editors were unable to defend their staff. While these measures produced a greater degree of conformity, they proved insufficient to ensure complete adherence. Eventually, the group management decided upon re-organization. They introduced a new editorial layer of experienced journalists from the offline edition, as "gatekeepers" between the young journalists and the online outlets.

These findings illuminate a number of points both about the transition to online journalism and about the socialization of journalists. Firstly, they confirm the findings of other studies that

editorial control in the "mixed" media environment remains vested in the printed newspaper. Secondly, contrary to arguments that new technologies are transformational for journalism, they suggest that journalistic cultures exert a strong "conservative" influence on news production. Thirdly, they cast doubt upon the adequacy of the world-wide trend towards the educational certification of entrants to journalism in preparing them for the practical realities of the occupation. Finally, they demonstrate the adaptability of the "Chinese model" of journalism to changing circumstances.

Id: 20745

Title: Technology-Enabled Objectivity' Assessing the Spread of Data Journalism in the Light of Datafication, Misinformation and Contested Truths

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: While relying on different skills, epistemologies and socialization than traditional reporters, data journalists are said to enable new forms of journalism and to change the journalistic trade from the inside (Coddington, 2014; Hermida & Young, 2016; Usher, 2016).

In times of misinformation and 'fake news', data journalism's ability to enable truthful, objective and authentic reporting has come into spotlight. One paradigm of the practice has been described as "reporting through the articulation of quantifiable evidence" (Borges-Rey, 2016, p. 841). On a content level, notions of fact-checking (Borges-Rey, 2016; Cohen, Hamilton, & Turner, 2011) as well as transparency and open source (Aitamurto, Sirkkunen, & Lehtonen, 2011) resonate with data stories. Practitioners are furthermore said to aspire to scientific ideals such as transparency and reproducibility (Weinacht & Spiller, 2013). Considered together, data journalism could be imagined to be an effective enabler of truthful, objective and authentic reporting.

Do such assumptions hold true when surveying data practitioners? To what extend do data journalists associate themselves and their reporting with notions of objectivity and transparency? How far has the practice spread since its initiation in the early 2000s? Using a standardized computer assisted telephone survey, the paper seeks to explore such questions and validate existing insights on the practitioners and their perception of the trade (Baack, 2017; Parasie & Dagiral, 2013), the characteristics of data journalistic coverage (Loosen, Reimer, & De Silva-Schmidt, 2017; Stalph, 2017) as well as used organizational setups (Boyles & Meyer, 2017; Hermida & Young, 2016).

A population of 305 German newspapers and public broadcasters was surveyed between July and August 2018 for conceptualizations, contents, structures and processes of data journalism. The survey's response rate was 36% for newspapers (105 out of 293) and 100% for public broadcasters (12 out of 12), with overall 75% of the respondents holding executive or supervisory editorial positions.

Among others, the results indicate that data journalists demonstrate a strong believe in the craft's ability to transform journalism towards more transparency (66% among newspapers, 70% among public broadcasters). At the same time, they are not convinced that data-based reporting is more objective than other forms of journalistic representation (28% among newspapers, 22% among public broadcasters). On a sourcing level, accountability-
functions of journalism are traceable with practitioners frequently or occasionally requesting data from authorities via e.g. freedom of information requests (80% among newspapers, 90% among public broadcasters). However, such efforts are outnumbered by the frequent or occasional reliance on freely available and ready-made datasets by e.g. federal offices (88% among newspapers, 100% among public broadcasters). Structurally, data journalism
in Germany is well established (75%) and mostly practiced by individuals (51%) or teams of 2-4 journalists (45%).

With the above approach, the paper seeks to inform the theory-building and scholarly understanding of data journalism's ability to enable truthful, objective and authentic reporting. It furthermore validates existing insights from previous studies and contributes the first representative quantitative assessment of data journalistic activities, contents and practitioners in Germany - one of the most diverse media markets in the world.

Id: 20778

Title: [Panel] Biased or Beneficial' Cross-border lessons on journalists' safety, Panel Description

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Since the UN published its research agenda on the safety of journalists in 2015, research focused on threats and dangers faced by journalists in different parts of the world, has become an important area of investigation. Country and region based academic studies on threats faced by journalists are being conducted in ever-increasing numbers (e.g. Asal et al., 2016; Cottle et al., 2016; Høiby & Ottosen, 2017). However, the focus on cross-national data in this context has also been criticized for its bias towards treating nations as a whole (Hughes & Marquez-Ramirez, 2018) instead of understanding socio-cultural and political-economic particularities at the sub-national level that affect the safety of journalists. In response to this recent criticism, this panel will address whether learning lessons across borders to understand safety issues faced by journalists is indeed a worthwhile endeavor. The panel will focus on how data and learning from one country or regional context can help understand, and even perhaps mitigate, safety issues faced by journalists elsewhere. In addition, the panel will also address methodological challenges presented in cross-border studies on journalists' safety. The panel will include contributions by researchers engaged in identifying trends and finding commonalities within cross-border and cross-regional studies on journalists' safety through a variety of methodologies and disciplinary perspectives. The goal of the panel is to identify and inform the academic and practitioner communities how internationally comparative foci can be of benefit to practice and research surrounding journalists' safety.

Discussant: Dr. Chris Paterson, Senior Lecturer, University of Leeds

Id: 20781

Title: Bridging the gap between local and global monitoring of journalists' safety

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Collecting and monitoring accurate data on attacks against journalists is imperative to further our understanding of the complex nature of safety threats, and to ensure that effective measures are taken to prevent them. However, limitations in this data currently impede any comprehensive understanding of violations and of shifting trends. Our previous research analysing commonly recorded incident categories (Torsner, Maynard & Harrison, 2018) shows that similar data challenges exist in both local and international datasets, namely: lack of conceptual consistency; varying incident category coverage; vague categorisation schemes; discrepancies in different reports about the same event; and the incorporation of uncategorised information found in free text. This results in information silos where wildly disparate feral spreadsheets roam: information from different sources cannot be compiled and analysed. However, cultural and contextual issues mean that local studies cannot be simply extended to a universal representation, nor can this be currently achieved by combining the existing information from different sources. We describe a pilot study based on the findings from a survey of information from local organisations, which we use as the basis for mapping the wider picture. Through the use of text mining techniques, we investigate the development of ontological categorisation schemes able to capture the wider picture while incorporating existing individual databases, through the use of concept mapping, the merging of related information, and the introduction of reliability indicators. Through the use of standardised information representation schemes, disparate information recorded by different organisations in different countries can thus be assimilated and compared, leading to better understanding of the whole picture and without the need for individual organisations to make major changes to their practices.

Id: 20786

Title: Fear, trauma and local journalists: cross-border lessons in psycho-social support for journalists

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Increasingly, reporting of conflicts, such as those in Syria and Afghanistan, is being done by local journalists. Foreign news bureaus have been closed and fewer international correspondents report on these conflicts as they are deemed simply too dangerous to send in internationals. This comes at a price. Globally, around 95 per cent of journalists killed in armed conflict are locally based journalists (UN News, 2015). In Syria, for example, 90 per cent of journalists killed have been local (Dlewati, 2016). While there has been increasing attention paid to the physical and digital safety issues these journalists face, less has been done with regards to psycho-social support. But addressing the psycho-social needs of local journalists, and the support available, are imperative for the well-being of local journalists who are impacted directly by psychologically traumatizing events happening around them. These needs also vary from context to context. This paper will discuss the cross-country lessons, as well as the challenges, on addressing psycho-social issues faced by journalists. Researchers have shown how journalists, particularly war correspondents, are affected by the work they do (Feinstein et al., 2002). But there has been little examination of the effects on local journalists or fixers for international media who live amidst, and report on, violence, conflicts or disasters that impact them directly (for exceptions see Feinstein, 2012; Feinstein et al., 2015). This paper will define how psycho-social support is provided to journalists in first world countries and how these concepts may not readily apply to local journalists. The paper will look at how trauma support might be adapted for local journalists in the Global South and compare examples of such support that have been used in different contexts such as the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

Id: 20790

Title: Apples, oranges and other methodological challenges: Lessons from a study on threats to local journalists in Philippines, Afghanistan and Venezuela

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Comparing notes from our independent studies on threats faced by radio journalists in the Philippines, photojournalists in Afghanistan and digital journalists in Venezuela, we found that the threats were often related to the very medium they used for their journalism. Working in the audio, visual or digital formats presented specific ways by which, and reasons for which, the journalists faced threats. We also noted that discussion of this interrelation of journalistic medium with safety issues was missing from existing studies on journalists' safety, perhaps stemming from the general lack of in-depth comparison of different country contexts within the Global South. We embarked on a comparison of our findings to add this perspective to the larger discussion surrounding anti-press violence around the world. While methods of cross-country comparisons of quantitative data on journalists' safety are well-established, our efforts in presenting together the findings of these three disparate qualitative investigations presented significant theoretical and methodological challenges. While facing the usual, and expected, criticism that we were trying to compare apples and oranges, we were also aware of the recent challenge that cross-country studies on journalists' safety obfuscate local and sub-national particularities in favour of macro-level data that do not help in-depth understanding or mitigation of the very safety issues they highlight (Hughes & Marquez-Ramirez, 2018). In this paper, we will discuss how we sought to address these two issues by approaching our cross-country qualitative comparison with an inductive theoretical lens (Bryman, 2016). We will show how building knowledge upwards from real-life contexts, as the inductive approach prescribes, helped us argue for the importance of the common thread we found among the different contexts, while not sacrificing discussions of the role played by the respective political-economic and socio-cultural factors and forces in Philippines, Afghanistan and Venezuela. Based on this, we will present a case for future meso-level qualitative cross-country studies on journalists' safety issues as a way to complement macro-level quantitative cross-country studies on the topic.

Id: 20821

Title: News Journalism's Conflicting Claims for Truth: The "Jenin, Jenin" Controversy in Israel

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Contemporary society has been described as one pervaded by "epistemological insecurity" – a cultural climate of "not knowing what is true or who can be trusted to have access to the truth and tell it" (Van Zoonen, 2012). This zeitgeist has been linked to various sources, including critical/postmodern theory, populist anti-intellectual rhetoric, and the decentralization of knowledge brought upon by the internet (Lynch, 2016). It has been particularly challenging for institutions that have traditionally been associated with authoritative claims to truth, such as news media. Examining how media negotiate the question of what is true and battles between conflicting "truths" is thus extremely important, since the public service function of journalism relies on its perceived authority as disseminator of accurate information and resulting public trust (Coleman, 2012).

In this study I examine how Israeli media constructed struggles over what is considered true in the case of a prolonged crisis involving the documentary film "Jenin, Jenin". Made by Palestinian-Israeli director Mohammad Bakri, this 2002 film accused the Israeli military of committing war crimes during its invasion of the Jenin refugee camp. It became a center of controversy in Israel, as Bakri was accused of presenting falsified evidence as documentary truth. In the following years, legal and cultural battles over the film persisted, including attempts to ban its screening and defamation lawsuits filed against Bakri.

Based on a critical discourse analysis of a media texts dealing with the film and the subsequent legal battles, I identify three complementary justifications for claims to truth made by media, associated with different epistemological regimes: (1) "correspondence" involves the claim that the description of events corresponds objectively and factually with the real world events portrayed; (2) "morality" involves the claim that truth is primarily a moral concern and that focusing on the moral meaning of the story is most important; (3) "subjectivity" involves the claim that truth is subjective and that media must pragmatically present what is considered true for individual participants or for society as a whole, rather than aim for overarching objectivity.

The analysis demonstrates that while all three justifications were present in media discourse, they were deployed flexibly in different contexts to maintain the media's cultural legitimacy and privileged status with regard to the right to tell the truth. Thus, claims of correspondence, morality, and subjectivity as the basis of truth were alternately emphasized to simultaneously display the media's obligation to factuality and their "patriotic" conduct. This coexistence of different truth claims complicates normative arguments regarding the media's role in the creation of a "post-fact society" or a culture of "truthiness" (Lynch, 2016) to highlight how news journalism's claim to truth

is largely a pragmatic achievement, differently employed in different circumstances associated with different power dynamics.

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Id: 20833

Title: What is news to the audience' Comparing professionals' and audiences' news values

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Empirical research (Boczkowski & Mitchelstein, 2013; Bright, 2016) confirms an old suspicion of journalism: the disconnect between what journalists propose as news and what kind of news audiences seek and share. This disconnect questions the ability of media to set the agenda (Tandoc, 2014), but also points towards a discrepancy between media and audiences about what is news (Harcup & O'Neill, 2017), questioning the traditional news values (García-Perdomo et al, 2018), and what journalism is (Steensen & Ahva, 2015; Sherwood & O'Donnell, 2018).

The objective of this paper is to identify the differences in news values among the content prioritized by journalists and those news which are most read, most commented and most shared by readers. In order to fulfil this objective news published by the four most read news sites in Spain (two pure players and two online media with print counterpart) have been analysed, as well as the most read, most commented and most shared news (n=1200). The analysis was carried out in two different timeframes of fifteen days each.

The news values were identified using Harcup & O'Neill's taxonomy. Results confirm divergences between what media and audience consider newsworthy, but also detect changes in news values depending on the use given to the information by audience. The results suggest the need to change the classic perspective of news values, focusing on institutional and professional criteria of media, to move to a perspective that takes into account what the audience considers newsworthy, as a previous step for a review of the news concept.

Id: 20896

Title: [Panel] Human Dignity Beyond Boundaries: Revisiting Global Journalism Ethics, Panel description

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: What are the ethical duties of journalism in a globalized world? Can we agree on ethical values for the media that have relevance and resonance beyond the boundaries of nation-states, regions and cultures? These questions have been at the heart of scholarship into global journalism ethics over the last two decades. As global geopolitics increasingly retreats into nationalism and populism, the need to think about journalism's ethical responsibilities across boundaries continue to rise in importance. What ethical principles can guide the global media towards dialogue, peace-building and social justice, with human dignity as its foundational norm?

Journalism ethics has been subjected to criticism for being founded on epistemological foundations that are Northern in origin but universalizing in their claims. Normative frameworks developed in the North have historically been exported globally through textbooks, training programmes or development assistance organisations. In recent years, media ethicists have responded by searching for a global ethical framework that would articulate and critique communication networks and practices that are now global in content, reach, and impact in order to develop aims, principles, and norms of practice appropriate to a world that is increasingly interlinked through communication technologies and characterised by complex flows and counterflows of media.

The search for ethical frameworks that could have relevance and legitimacy across borders arose from the idea that the rapid and disorienting change that communication infrastructures, content and practices globally have been undergoing has had the effect of blurring geographical, cultural and temporal boundaries. Global journalism requires an ethical underpinning applicable to the plurality of religions, traditions, ethnicities and lived experiences of practitioners and consumers around the world. Some of the concerns in these debates relate to the deterritorialistion of local cultural values and power relations, a perceived incompatibility between different traditions, and the amplification of incursions into private grief to a global stage.

At a time where journalism is undergoing significant disruption and reformulation, this panel provides an opportunity to examine the current state of journalism ethics from a range of different international perspectives and foci. Key questions that the panel will address include: to what extent are the recent ideological challenges to globalization shifting the ethical and normative parameters of journalistic forms across cultures? How might transnational approaches to journalism ethics transcend current international flux and disruption? To what extent have new (old) political formations affected the ethical landscape for journalists and news-workers and how might they respond? How might interdisciplinarity contribute to the development of new ethical considerations? How might non-traditional journalism practices and actors intersect to curate new ethical frameworks for global journalism ethics in 21st century? And finally, what methodologies

and approaches can be developed to forge new, innovative and meaningful ethical norms for news-workers and wider civil society?

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Id: 20898

Title: The Problem Of Pluralism And Universal Principles

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: When establishing universal principles of ethics, monism is unacceptable. Rationalist absolutes in the Western tradition of Kant have been discredited for a global imaginary of multiculturalism and competing politics. But the problem is to eschew monism while not being trapped in philosophical relativism. Pluralism is the alternative and this paper develops that concept. The focus is on theoretical pluralism in terms of the one-many problem in the history of ideas. But aspects of properly understood pluralism can be clarified when the viability of people-groups constituted by history and geography is considered non-negotiable.

Id: 20901

Title: Protonorms in context: South African perspectives on truthtelling, human dignity and non-malfeasance

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: If we accept that there are broad principles like Human Dignity, Truthtelling, and Nonviolence (Christians & Nordenstreng, 2004, p.21) that are common to global humanity, a crucial question remains: how will these principles take shape in different contexts? In order for these protonorms not to become reified into absolutes, they should remain open-ended and receptive to local conditions, cultural dynamics, and global shifts in media platforms and practices. This paper investigates what the values of Human Dignity, Truthtelling, and Nonviolence might look like in a highly unequal, transitional democracy such as South Africa. What does dignity mean in a place where millions of people live in dehumanising poverty? How does the media engage in the ethical duty of 'truthtelling' in a context of cultural difference and vastly divergent lived experiences? How do the media uphold the ethical duties of 'nonviolence' and 'care' in a transitional setting marked by conflict?

Id: 20903

Title: Defining Freedom of the Press: Understanding the approaches to freedom of the press in five European countries

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The project, Defining Freedom of the Press, aims to identify a definition of "freedom of the press" as a normative principle in contemporary media ecologies. The paper will present findings from a qualitative analysis of the codes of ethics and in-person interviews with journalists and stakeholders from five countries that are at the top of the 2018 RSF press freedom index: Norway (1), the Netherlands (3), Finland (4), Switzerland (5), and Denmark (9); with a view to identify how they operationalise press freedom, and how they relate comparatively to the eight other countries in the study.

Id: 20905

Title: Journalistic Ethics: Between Globalization and Anti-Globalization

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Journalism Ethics have been widely debated within journalism and media studies in recent years. However, it is only relatively recently that a number of scholars have engaged with journalism ethics in a cross-national comparative manner. This paper argues that such a relative lack of work has tended to reinforce the notion that there are universal principles and values which should be applied to journalistic practice. Yet, one of the key questions remaining is one that concerns the extent to which journalistic deontology can be applied or gauged through the prism of 'western' universality. This paper therefore critically engages with the concept of universality and asks how we may gain an understanding of journalism ethics and practice within this globalized context via perspectives orientated towards reacting against the forces of globalization. In doing so, the paper challenges common assertions about ethics in journalism practice and offers a more comprehensive assessment of the range of ethical frameworks from the Global South.

Id: 20929

Title: Revitalizing Framing Research: A Critical Evaluation of Framing Scholarship

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Abstract
Revitalizing Framing Research: A Critical Evaluation of Framing Scholarship

Since the 1980s, framing research has expanded rapidly. In its full scope, it explores the construction of frames by political actors, the sponsorship of frames, how journalists construct meaning through framing processes, how news stories articulate frames, how audience members interpret frames, and the influence of frames. Researchers have provided useful overviews of this research tradition.

Although framing research has expanded significantly over time, researchers have advanced recurring critiques of this perspective. Paradoxically, framing research remains robust and troubled.

This paper provides a critique of framing scholarship, seeking to revitalize this perspective. It particularly highlights weaknesses in how framing research has assessed the interaction between social movements and the news media. While contemporary movements increasingly employ digital activism to reach publics with their ideas, the relationship between social movements and the news media remains significant given journalism's continuing role in defining movements.

Recent calls to abandon framing as a perspective or to significantly narrow its focus fail to recognize the tradition's valuable contributions and represent an overreaction to the weaknesses that characterize some approaches to framing. Framing research has been and will remain fractured given the theoretical commitments of scholars to different paradigms - post-positivist, interpretive and critical – that inform social science research (D'Angelo, 2002). Despite its fractured nature, we should address limitations within and across these perspectives.

Despite the quality of considerable scholarship within the framing tradition, significant problems plague this perspective. This paper initially examines conceptual difficulties in defining frames. It, then, discusses the failure of studies to analyze frame sponsorship and the centrality of resources in the ability in advancing frames, shortcomings that neglect how power inequalities inform framing contests (Carragee & Roefs, 2004; Vliegethart & van Zoonen, 2011). Subsequently, the paper explores the lack of attention to framing processes in most of the research literature, and the failure to consider emotions as an influence on framing. It concludes by examining how engaged or activist-oriented research linked to framing can help address the shortcomings in framing research,

devoting attention to scholarship associated with the Media Research and Action Project and Communication Activism Research (Carragee & Frey, 2016).

Addressing limitations in framing research assumes added significance given contemporary political trends. Well organized disinformation campaigns, fake news, declining confidence in the news media and threats to democracy now increasingly characterize our political environment. Historically, framing research has been a primary means to explore the ideological diversity of news coverage. Systemic weaknesses in framing research, therefore, compromise our ability to examine this significant issue.

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Id: 20943

Title: Exploring journalistic tech through design workbooks

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: One of the challenges for journalism education is how to accommodate emerging technologies and prepare graduates for future jobs. The emergence of social and mobile computing has impacted journalism curriculum: universities now offer digital production and social media theory alongside more established journalistic topics. However, there is an ongoing debate about where the emphasis should lie. Some argue for equipping students for existing jobs, others prioritise critical skills or emphasise the need to learn to coding (see Creech & Mendelson, 2015 for an overview). Yet, ongoing technological change means there is a risk that traditional skills that are losing currency (Wall, 2015) and that graduates need to be equipped to deal with continual change (Pavlik, 2013). While companies such as Facebook currently dominate and define the design of news for social distribution, tangible interfaces will require a different approach.

In response to this challenge we have drawn on interaction design methodologies as a way to explore the boundaries of journalism (Deuze & Witschge, 2017) by developing conceptual skills regarding technology. Interaction design is a design disciple focused on the intersection of people and technology. Rather than focus on teaching proficiency in computational tools and languages, which will change as technologies evolve, we have sought to introduce students to processes for understanding the potential of new platforms and how to develop journalistic interactions for them.

A key tool in this approach is a design workbook. Design workbooks are collections of sketches, notes and reflections that facilitate creative thinking about complex or novel situations. They are both a method for design and a design methodology (Gaver, 2011). In this paper we outline a learning module in which students used design workbooks to respond to a series of provocations centred on tangible technologies. Over three weeks students are introduced to novel contexts for journalism: in the home; to wear; in a public space. The workbooks are used to capture their thinking about how journalistic goals and values might be realised in these new forms. Analysis of entries and interviews with students reveal the value of the workbooks as a way of understanding existing configurations of journalism and technology, and then speculating on new configurations. We suggest exploratory approaches such as sketching (Buxton, 2007) can complement more established journalism curriculum with the aim of encouraging a pro-active view of journalistic tech (Doherty, 2018).

Id: 20982

Title: How Media Remember: Recycling and Reframing Iconic News Photographs

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Our paper deals with the recycling and reframing of "iconic" news photographs by Israeli news outlets from the 1940s to the present. The study builds on literature that foregrounds the significance for collective memory of news images in general and particularly iconic photographs that are treated as symbolically powerful images, widely replicated and circulated, attracting public attention, giving rise to public discussion, and contributing to shaping the collective mood. Subsequently, they become widely recognized collective mnemonic devices, representing events and eras. Their presumed public recognition encourages their republication, recycling and reframing by journalists and editors – on anniversaries and other occasions – thereby enhancing their recognizability and becoming symbolic templates for the creation of transgenerational and transnational publics, and for memory "echoes" from one event, period or group to another.

   The study is based on our previous cross-generational investigation – using 13 focus groups and an online survey with over 1,100 respondents – in which we determined the 30 specific iconic news photographs (domestic and foreign) most recognized by the Israeli public. Through intensive archival research we located and are analyzing the institutional and cultural processes that underpin the republication these photographs, thereby delineating the journalistic practices and news frames that may have legitimated and routinized their repeated selection. Furthermore, through textual analysis of the articles in which the photographs were recycled and visual analysis of iconographic variations in their appearance, we are investigating the potential shifting meanings of these images following their continual reinsertion into public discourse in changing contexts.

   Our research questions are:
RQ1: How often and in what manner or patterns are iconic photographs republished in major Israeli news outlets following their original publication?
RQ2: What are the dominant visual and verbal frames that accompany the recycling of the photographs, and to what extent do they change over time?

RQ3: Is there a correlation between the intensity of recycling (frequency, salience etc.) and the extent of public recognition of the photographs measured in our previous study?

RQ4: What are the main professional, organizational and institutional factors shaping the recycling of the photographs, and how have these changed over time?

Using multiple keyword searches we located over 1,000 instances in which the 30 photographs were republished in four major Israeli newspaper and news websites since each appeared for the first time.

Each located item – the photo and its accompanying text – is subjected to a textual and visual analysis focusing on several quantitative and qualitative variables, such as: location in outlet, size of image and text, layout features, caption, relationship to any accompanying headlines, other images and story text, and particular framing themes. The paper will report on initial findings of these analyses as well as relationships between parameters of "supply" (e.g. frequency and types of media frames of the photos) and the public's recognition of the same images in the earlier study (e.g. level of recognition accuracy and detail, as well as the types of response to the images and their interpretation).

Id: 20984

Title: Beyond the 'refugee crisis': how the UK news media represent asylum seekers across national boundaries

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Migration is one of the most pressing and divisive issues in global politics today. In the past decade, the debate around refugees, asylum seekers, immigrants and migrants has become increasingly charged and heavily politicise and the media play a crucial role in how communities understand and respond to the challenge. This study examines how UK newspapers (n = 974) and popular news websites (n = 1044) reported on asylum seekers throughout the year 2017.
It contributes to previous literature in two important ways. First, it examines the 'new normal' of daily news coverage in the wake of the 2015 'refugee crisis' in Europe – how this subject is addressed outside of a crisis situation when normal journalistic routines are usually interrupted. Second, it looks at how asylum seekers from different regions of the world are represented in the news media. The content analysis finds significant variations in how asylum seekers are reported, including terminology use and the topics they are associated with.
We conclude that two years on, when the numbers of refugees had slowed significantly, asylum remains a topic where boundaries are still being mediated and mediatised in the UK press. By looking over the space of a year, and coding for geographical location and origin, we attempted to nuance more carefully how different asylum seekers are represented. While economic concerns were dominant when considering different geographic regions and origins of those mentioned in stores about asylum, the data clearly showed that those originally from the MENA region were far more likely to be associated with terrorism, violence and crime in the media, despite some research that suggests terror crimes perpetrated by asylum seekers was a very small percentage. We also identify important commonalities in how all asylum seekers are represented - most notably, the dominance of political elites as sources across all media content. We argue that Entman's 'cascade network model' can help to explain this news content, with elites in one country able to influence transnational reports.

Attempts to counter these narratives of security – as well as ones around social issues and culture – were limited, in part because of the very low number of stories in which refugees, asylum seekers, immigrants and migrants actually speak. Only one in five stories featured such a voice—compared with four in five, which featured a politician or a public official. While refugees, asylum seekers, immigrants and migrants voices are excluded from the mediated debate, there can be an absence of empathy and understanding about the migrant experience, which is urgently needed – particularly given the influence of transnational elites on terminology in UK media coverage.

Id: 20986

Title: Facing problematic content on semi-closed platforms. User's approach to the use of WhatsApp for news consumption

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Internet and social networks have contributed to creating a new public sphere for political and social discussion; however, the use of social media for news has started to fall in a number of key markets (Newman et al., 2018). Several reason can explain this fact, but different researches have shown how social networks sites have became spaces of incivility and impoliteness (Ruiz et al., 2011); others state that social sites like Facebook or Twitter have got so much bigger that users do not feel comfortable sharing content openly (Newman et al. 2018). As a result, they are moving the discussions to messaging apps, such as WhatsApp and Telegram, where interactions between users are mostly private in an enclosed ecosystem of friends and acquaintances. Frequently discussions are linked to news (24%), indeed, news organizations' audiences are increasingly moving from public social media to closed or semi-closed platforms like WhatsApp, Discord, and Facebook Groups (Frankel, 2018). In these "private public spheres" users feel more comfortable than in open platforms. They are surrounded by friends and acquaintances with whom they share news and reliable information and they feel protected from algorithms, hashtags and technological manipulation. However, some studies conclude that fake news and other problematic contents are increasingly spreading on Whatsapp each day (Khurana and Kumar, 2018; Newman et al 2017). Internal features create in users a false sense of confidence in the information shared and makes users more resistant to moderation and change their beliefs and values (Sharot, 2017). Hence, the relationship between problematic content and closed platforms they se is twofold. Firstly, users become central in defining the generation and dissemination of (mis)information, and secondly, the safe space as a retreat from hostile views that characterizes WhatsApp, makes it difficult for users to adopt a critical approach to problematic and antagonistic content, particularly when the content questions one's beliefs and values.

The main aim of our research is to analyze the role of WhatsApp as a space to discuss news content in Spain, and particularly it is guided by three major research questions:1) To what extend are WhatsApp's users concerned about the truth or falsehood of messages and news spread on WhatsApp? ; b) How do users manage problematic content when it is at odds with a core identity belief (i.e. pertaining to ethnicity, gender, morals, religion, ideology), and 3) To what extend do audiences adopt normative principles to evaluate the credibility of news stories and content spread on WhatsApp?

To address these research questions, we employ an exploratory sequential approach. The qualitative phase is based on 6 focus groups (n=48), which are aimed at stimulating participants' expression of their "latent thoughts" and show how they construct their own personal meaning on the use of WhatsApp. The quantitative approach is based on a nationwide survey (n=1000), aimed to address and measure some of the topics described in the research questions. (i.e. credibility judgments, awareness of social and political influence, resistance/acceptance generated by messages that challenge, slight, or threaten core identity beliefs, misinformation and fake news...).

Id: 20996

Title: Journalists under time pressure

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Journalism represents a sector of society that is at the forefront of technology driven social acceleration. According to the acceleration theory "the inhabitants of rich industrial states do feel themselves increasingly pressed for time" (Rosa 2005, 79). Time pressure in contemporary journalism has also to be seen in the context of some aspects that generally influence acceleration in working life and working conditions: reduction in workforce; work intensification; tighter deadlines, the need to accomplish more tasks in the same period of time, multitasking and increase in up-skilling requirements (e.g. Green 2004; Ulferts, Korunka and Kubicek 2013; Korunka, Kubicek, Paśkvan, Ulfers 2015; Schöneck 2018).

The first aim of the present analysis is to capture the global picture on temporal acceleration in the news media sector. The second aim is to provide data on how journalists on an individual level generally perceive time pressure? The third aim is to discuss what could be the main reasons of increasing time pressure and how it would affect journalists' profession?

This study presents the data based on the second wave of Worlds of Journalism Study, encompassing 63 countries and 26,514 replies. For this study I used three variables from the WJS 2012-2016 questionnaire: how much time limits influence their work (C15 L). This question was asked of all participants in the study. The subsequent sub-questions were required only of those participants who had worked more than five years as a journalist. These questions asked to what extent the average working hours of journalists have increased or decreased (C19 B), and to what extent time available for researching stories has increased or decreased (C19 C).

46,1% of respondents perceive that their working time has increased a lot or somewhat increased while their time for researching stories have decreased notably. 16, 7 % of respondents perceive less working time but also less time for researching stories; 16,4 % journalists perceive either no change in working hours (or the working time has increased somewhat), also more time for researching stories. 15,4% perceive no changes; 5,5 %of journalists' working hours have not changed or decreased; they have got more time for researching the stories or it has not been changed.

The perception of time pressure is strongest in technologically advanced market oriented democracies (figure 1 presents data comparing different countries) is in line with the general on acceleration of working time speed in technologically advanced western countries. Due to changes in the business model and cost-cutting policies specific to journalism, fewer journalists are required to sort through and interact with a large volume of digitally delivered materials and sources in order to file stories. This, and the continuous deadline of the 24/7 news cycle, has fuelled a distinct awareness of increased work load and time stress.

Id: 21019

Title: Legitimation and authority building in the news: the case of the economic crisis in Greece

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper focuses on the analysis of news related to the economic crisis in Greece, in order to identify the struggles over legitimation and authority building, since news is a privileged terrain where these struggles are represented and take place. The research focuses more specifically on the periods and events related to the signing of the three memoranda between Greece and the Troika (EU, ECB, IMF) (2010, 2011-2012, 2015), which were presented as 'necessary for the salvation' of the Greek economy, and the period around the completion of the terms of the third memorandum (2018), which typically signifies Greece's 'exodus' from the bailout agreement's harsh terms and the stabilization of its economy.
The study incorporates: a) the systematic analysis of 150 news articles from the two Greek daily newspapers with the highest circulations during the periods of research –Ta Nea and I Kathimerini- for the identification of legitimation mechanisms through the presence of news sources, b) the analysis of the journalistic practices that relate to the construction of these news texts, and their legitimation discourse, c) the contextualisation of the analysis in its specific socio-political environment.
Using the analytical toolbox of critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1992; 2015), it is explained how the elite news sources that appear in the domestic mainstream Press legitimate or delegitimate policies and measures related to the bailout agreements, and their implications, but also how, through their privileged presence in the news, are given ample opportunities by the journalists to legitimate their own positions and establish their authority. With the help of cultural studies (Zelizer, 1992; 2004), it is also discussed how these practices and processes allow journalists to legitimate and reconfirm their own professional identities and authority positions, and how the two main discourses of legitimation that have been identified, those of objectivation and naturalisation, serve the dual logic of news as facts and as stories.

Id: 21043

Title: [Panel] The journalism "crisis' in the Arab World and its emerging alternatives, Panel description

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: When assessing the state of Arab Journalism, questions of freedom, safety and economic sustainability come to the forefront. While much optimism was expressed following the Arab revolts that dominated the political scene in the region in 2011, this optimism has been challenged, not only by the political instability the region continues to witness over the last seven years, but also by international trends that have put journalism at risk of becoming a liability to public affairs rather than a medium of trust. Similar to other contexts, populism and disinformation have affected Arab countries at large as well as in more specific ways in post 2011 countries – leading to partisan Journalism and renewed authoritarianism, as is the case in Egypt. Disinformation has become a tool which is used by authorities to undermine political opposition and silence calls for political, economic and social change. Economic hardship has led to the closure of several newspapers across the Arab region. Broadcast journalism is struggling as well with numerous broadcast journalists being made redundant. From Iraq to Morocco, many journalists are finding it harder and harder to keep their jobs, forcing them into a position where abiding by the political message their organisations stand for offsets the fear of losing their jobs.

A lack of trust in traditional media has seen citizens turn to social media and online news sites as alternatives, which has proven to be problematic in a region where media literacy is not widespread. Users have become susceptible to "fake news" traps and their ability to be fully informed of the political, economic and social order they live within has been limited. In many cases, users are acting as tools for spreading hate speech against individuals or groups, might they be political, religious or social.

Within this context, this panel engages both theoretically and empirically with the notion of crisis in the context of Arab journalism. It draws on interviews with journalists and first-hand experience and knowledge of the Arab politics and media to address the idea of crisis in Arab journalism. While, the panel sheds light on the pressures Arab journalists face, it also investigates alternative journalism frameworks, emerging as through bottom-up civic values and via user generated content, whether emanating from local contexts in the region or practiced in exile.

The panel asks: What can we learn from a region where journalism is often dismissed as dictated by the state? Is there really a "crisis" or is this a Western-centric notion? As academics, how can we highlight the plight of journalists to challenge authority? What are the differences between the roles

of activists and journalists? And finally how can we theorize the struggle for freedom between those who want to speak out and the powerful structures that silence them?

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Id: 21045

Title: Beyond the digital question: challenges facing journalists in Egypt and Lebanon

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The Arab world was taken by surprise when mass protests erupted in Tunisia in December 2010, followed by mass protests in Egypt in January 2011. Much optimism was expressed towards a new era for journalism freedom in the Arab world, in Egypt specifically with the fall of Hosni Mubarak and the long reign of his authoritarian regime. The influx of private media mainly TV channels following his demise was remarkable. This paper begins with the assumption that changing socio-political contexts may not only have been a factor in the increase in the number of media organisations in the region, but may has a direct impact on the state and wellbeing of the journalists and their role in society. Eight years on from the Egyptian revolt and the state of journalism in Egypt has transferred from a state of hope to one of despair. The prosecution of journalists and social media activists has become a regular occurrence. There are more than 35 journalists in detention right now for 'publishing offences'.

In Lebanon authorities, owners and editors are quick to clamp down on journalists who cross both un-stated and stated boundaries on sensitive topics. There always existed an interwoven relationship between the media and Lebanese politicians. Politicians had a strong appetite for owning and even running media organisations. Political affiliation, thus self-censorship, remains a problem. Most media organisation in Lebanon live on funding supplied by political actors in the form of individuals or foreign states comprising mainly Arab gulf countries. The constant shift in the political alliances in the region means less 'political money' for the media (the phrase used in Lebanon to indicate money given to dictate and disseminate certain political messages). Several Newspapers have gone out of print, with some not even continuing their online presence. TV channels have made many journalists redundant.

This paper draws upon 30 in-depth interviews conducted with journalists across platforms in Egypt and Lebanon. It argues that in certain political and socio-economic context, journalists fearing for their safety or for their job security, will be more inclined to adopt an activist role to foster change in society, in an attempt to maintain their journalistic integrity.

Id: 21046

Title: Journalism crises and opportunities: alternative practices and platforms.

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Since the Arab Uprisings, journalism in the Arab world has been struggling with multiple crises of credibility, viability, and relatability. After a brief reclamation of their freedoms, traditional broadcast and print media are increasingly subjected to government direct and indirect restrictions. The regressive state policies include but are not restricted to new media laws, overtaking of media organizations, censorship directives, and attacks on journalists. The very few relatively independent media organizations are facing financial losses and forced to adapt different business models. Even partisan organizations are struggling with restricted state or political party patronage. At the same time, the largest demographic group, the millennials, are accessing news and information in non-traditional ways from peers to social networks. In line with global trends, Arab millennials feel that their politics are misrepresented or underrepresented in mainstream media. But there seems to be an opportunity in every crisis. This paper engages with three cases of alternative news practices in different localities across the Arab world. The boycott of Qatar by its Gulf neighbours has allowed twitter to play a significant role in information and disinformation. The distribution of certain news content is state sanctioned and violators could have jail time, yet opinion and information sharing remains high. In overcoming the limited access to Lebanese highly partisan media, social commentators have used Facebook to disseminate exclusive eyewitness reports. In the process, they forced changes in mainstream media's news agenda setting, and their reporting practices. Finally, Tunisian bloggers who were integrated in mainstream media have returned to their blogs preferring freedom of expression over financial rewards and publicity. Using a combined methods approach, this paper argues that these crises are, and can be, amenable to fundamental changes in media practices and lend to a range of alternatives to traditional journalism. If anything, these crises reveal the continuing need for reliable information and any changes in platforms or revenue streams should aim at increasing access to and faith in journalism.

Id: 21047

Title: Pockets of media civicness in a conflictual political landscape: A case study of Iraqi media

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The Iraqi media landscape has been characterised by partisan ownership, in the main based on political and religious affiliations. Comparative ethnographic research has revealed highly irregular practices and the struggles of Iraqi journalists to adhere to the norms of professionalism, suggesting that these practices are contributing to and fuelling the on-going context of conflict and violence in Iraq. Using the concept of liminality, my own research has shown that despite many Iraqi journalists in state and privately funded media battling with the concept of professional identity, there are, nonetheless, 'pockets of civicness' within this landscape. This project seeks the positive in an arena defined by the negative, exploring opportunities for enabling Iraqis to carve out spaces which can contribute to better journalism and, ultimately, better local and national governance.

This paper is based on fieldwork that will take place in Iraq in early 2019, as part of a project for the LSE Conflict Research Programme. Interviews with media producers, will explore to what extent, in spite of the challenging environment, one might expect to see 'pockets of civicness' emerging from within a media environment that echoes the political context of conflict. The concept of civicness will be fleshed out with reference to the relationship between media and governance. It will map out the media landscape, identifying actual and potential 'pockets of civicness', and examine the drivers behind their development. Recent examples of 'pockets of civicness' in the media world include: the blog, Mosul Eye; the work of journalist, Assad Al Zalzali, winner, Global Shining Light Award, Global Investigative Journalists Network 2017. Mapping and interviews with key media and political stakeholders will provide the empirical basis from which to build on these examples. Further interviews and engagement with the chosen identified examples of 'civicness' will then provide some insight into the complex interaction between political and social conditions, structure and agency.

Id: 21048

Title: The temporality of activism, journalism & exile at times of conflict

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Exile is a spatial condition that connotes an expulsion from a place as a way to prevent witnessing, silence critical voice and end political activism. But what is the role of temporality within this spatial exclusion? And how is it related to voice and power? In this paper, I argue that the power of a dissident's voice, whether as a journalist or activist, is shaped not only by physical distance to their place of engagement but also temporal distance from being on the ground. Empirically drawing on the case of Syria, including interviews conducted with Syrian media practitioners, I argue that in Syria, media engagement was shaped by the temporal boundaries of lived and perceived events. In 2011, when protests broke out in Syria as part of the Arab uprisings, a belief in the unfolding of a revolution determined media practice and merged the roles of activists and journalists. However, with the militarization and internationalisation of the conflict, the tensions between the role of activist and journalist diverged in parallel to the different media practices involved in each endeavour. By 2014, many of activists and journalists either left the country or lost their lives.
The paper calls for an approach that centres the human experience in media theorisation. It makes the case that temporality is a key factor within the logics of media practice and in conceptualising media roles. It concludes with reflecting on the potentialities and limitations of voices of dissidents exiled from their countries.

Id: 21049

Title: Situated journalistic practices in times of flux

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The boundaries between what counts as journalism, partisan journalism and disinformation order are becoming increasingly blurred worldwide, leading to concerns about the crisis in journalism or the crisis over journalism. In the Arab world, such boundaries have also been radically impacted by unstable political contexts that have contributed to the rise of fake news, disinformation, propagandist discourses and hateful speech, among other phenomenon. These contexts and emerging trends point not only to disruptions in emerging spaces for free speech and public expression post-Arab Spring, but also to the breakdown of trust in media institutions, exacerbated by the alignment of major media actors with political elites, and, in the case of transnational actors, such as Al-Jazeera Arabic and Al-Arabiya, also with financial backers. Grounded in these concerns, this paper challenges the presumed assumptions in the general discourses around "journalism in crisis" that remain situated in Western-centric approaches dominated by the presumed coherence of communication flows between journalists, institutions and publics as well as by news frames, their effects and role in public engagement. Drawing on case studies from Palestine and Syria, this paper suggests that more in-depth studies of 'situated' journalistic practices that takes into account their political contextualisation in particular historical contexts are needed to clear the conceptual and methodological confusion around the presumed crisis.

Id: 21085

Title: State capture and journalism capture in South Africa

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: South Africa has just emerged from a major attack on the country's democracy. This attack was spearheaded by the Gupta family who relocated from India in 1993 and who already had a global empire spanning media, mining and IT. Their close ties to President Jacob Zuma and his family resulted in the removal of Cabinet ministers and directors of key institutions and their replacement with a network of cronies. This enabled the looting of state enterprises, the disabling of the Revenue Service's investigative unit which was alert to their money laundering, and the corruption of governance. The Guptas also controlled the television station ANN7 and The New Age newspaper (both now closed).

Media scrutiny of the Guptas dates from 2013 when they used South African taxpayer money to fund a family wedding and flew their guests into South Africa using a military airbase. To offset the bad publicity, the Guptas enlisted the help of Bell Pottinger, the notorious (and now defunct) British public relations company, to generate a counter news agenda and to conduct Twitterbot attacks on journalists.

Against this backdrop of "state capture" (Hellman and Kaufman, 2001), two major developments have happened in investigative journalism in South Africa. The first is the series of dogged investigations into the Gupta empire led by the independent journalistic unit Amabhungane . This consortium effort resulted in two whistleblowers releasing emails (#Guptaleaks) from within the Gupta empire which named those involved. This journalistic endeavour is thought to be the primary reason why President Zuma was removed and two commissions of inquiry set up to identify and prosecute conspirators ("Uncaptured", Mail&Guardian 20 December 2018, pp 22-29).

The second development is much more sobering. It also became clear that journalists at one of the country's largest newspapers, The Sunday Times, had been complicit in enabling state capture to take place. The editor Bongani Siqoko revealed that his specialist investigative unit had been so manipulated by captured intelligence sources that they had manufactured stories which discredited those investigating the Guptas and that the many front-page scoops over a period of years had contributed to the overthrow of accountable governance. In short, journalism itself had been captured.

This research has two parts: the first focuses on the successes of the amaBhungane unit. Interviews with the journalists who created the unit show that they have refined particular strategies that enhance their investigative work which is a meld of investigative journalism strategies honed under the apartheid regime with the affordances of the digital era. The second part focuses on structural arrangements (and defects) within the Sunday Times print newsroom and takes into account financial stress, political uncertainty and major challenges to the credibility of journalism because

of the prevalence of fake news and bot-fuelled social media (Beckett and Ball, 2012; Mabweazara et al, 2014; Schudson 2018; Zelizer 2017).

Both situations highlight important issues for a Global South country struggling to find its feet in a world beset by new strategies of disinformation and manipulations of the online and social media environment.

Id: 21093

Title: Struggling for epistemic authority: algorithmic news-valuing at Swedish public service

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: One aspect of journalism's increased digitization, is the accelerating automation of its processes (Dörr, 2016; Weber & Kosterich, 2018). As digital platforms become the main sites of news-publishing, media companies have started experimenting with algorithmic structuring of their front pages. This affects news valuation, since how front pages are ordered, is the result of estimations of news worthiness. News deemed as more valuable, are placed higher on the page, for a longer duration. When creating an algorithm that orders news items in accordance with their perceived value, these values, which often are tacit (Carlson, 2018), need to be made explicit to the developers creating the algorithm.

However, developers are also actors who shape and structure algorithms, according to their own values. This can be a source of conflict, since research has shown that journalists and developers tend to adhere to different values (Bucher, 2017; Deuze, 2004; Gynnild, 2014; Linden, 2017; Royal, 2010; Stavelin, 2014; Usher, 2016). Since creating an algorithm means creating a metric for how to assign value to news items (Klinger & Svensson, 2018), I propose that something which is at stake during such a process, is epistemic authority: who gets to decide, through which metrics, the value of news?

Even though the number of studies of the convergence of developers and journalists is growing, most studies have been conducted in commercial media settings. This leaves a gap regarding how innovation and valuation negotiations happen in public service media, which are said to hold different values than commercial media (Bolin, 2011).

The aim of my paper, is therefore to study how journalists and developers construct a news-sorting algorithm for the front page of Swedish public service radio (SR). My research questions are 1) what types of values are called upon, in deliberating on how to build the algorithm 2) what perceived benefits and risks do journalists and developers associate with the algorithm?

Data was collected during observations at SR, and consists of observations of two meetings between developers and journalists, as well as two qualitative interviews with participants in the process of developing the news sorting algorithm.

As a theoretical point of departure, I use valuation theory, a transdisciplinary perspective that aims to examine the social practices of valuation (Helgesson & Muniesa, 2013). As Fourcade (2011) points out, processes of valuation are sensitive to socio-political context, so certain types of arguments will carry greater weight in some contexts, and lesser in others.

And indeed, my results show that, values adhering to normative ideals of public service were prominent in arguments made by journalists and developers alike, albeit in competing senses. Developers perceived the algorithm as a means to counter intra-organizational power structures regarding center-periphery, whereas journalists were sceptic that an algorithm would be able to recognize some of the "softer" values of public service, such as minority reporting. Implicit in these arguments, is the struggle for epistemic authority between developers and journalists over who gets to decide what counts as news, and in what way.

Id: 21095

Title: The role of televised electoral debates in the diffusion of candidates' policy proposals: The part played by journalists

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Studies on the content of televised electoral debates reveal that candidates prefer to address policy issues, rather than discussing character traits (Benoit & Benoit-Bryan, 2014). Studies of media coverage of campaigns, however, show that journalists opt for personalization, focusing on personal characters aspects of the politicians (Zeh & Hopmann, 2013) or campaign strategies (Schmuck et al., 2017). These findings may result from televised debates being a platform for candidates to more freely transmit their messages to audiences, bypassing the filter established by journalists (Maier & Jansen, 2017). Nevertheless, it is not clear whether that holds true for debates in which journalists conducting them play a more active role in determining discussion.

Given the importance of televised debates in electoral campaigns, and their impact on campaign news coverage (Maier & Faas, 2011; Luengo, 2011; Birdsell, 2014) and public opinion (Benoit, Hansen, Verser, 2003), it is important to understand the role that journalists play in determining the content of debates (Turcotte, 2015; Isotalus, 2011; Stromer-Galley & Bryant, 2011; McKinney & Carlin, 2004). This is specially the case of debates that use the so-called "panel of journalists," in which interviewers lead the discussion, introduce topics, and question the candidates (Eveland et al. 1994). This format was abandoned in the U.S. in the 1990s, with the following decay of the academic interest for studying their role (Lehrer, 2011). However, this format is still in use in many Latin American countries. In Chile, the "panel" format has been maintained since 1989, so studying it can be paradigmatic in determining the role of the journalists in defining the content of electoral debates.

We conducted a content analysis of the questions and interventions of journalists in the main debates in the last seven presidential campaigns. We want to examine whether journalists in the debates replicate the routines of the media when covering politics, or if it represents something different, enabling politicians to discuss their policy proposals, given the special nature of this type of television programs (Schroeder, 2000). We study the Chilean case from the logic of "the most likely case," to then establish a comparison parameter with other models or countries.

Despite the occurrence of some of the phenomena identified for media coverage of politics (e.g., increase mentions of personalization or strategic issues; see van Aest et al., 2017), we found that the logic of journalists is closer to that of the public service, moving away from the usual logic of political coverage of the media and the commercial logic and the negative consequences of the

mediatization of the politics (Mazzoleni & Schulz 1999). In short, we find that the journalists themselves have made possible the discussion of public policies by the candidates and that, then, the debate represents a special moment of journalistic coverage. These results are analyzed by looking for the factors that could favor or hinder this decision of journalists, which are discussed in the context in which each election takes place.

Id: 21106

Title: Fragments of history. The rhetoric of the past as a bridge to the fantastic in American journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper explores the deployment of history in American newspapers, focusing on the relationship between journalism and the imaginary. Newspapers may engage with the past to ensure continuity to their editorial identity and a connection with their audiences in the present (Conboy, 2011; Kitch, 2014). History can have an epistemological function, providing the audiences with resources to navigate the present (Pöttker, 2011); it can reinforce national narratives (Griffen-Foley, 2011); or it can be employed to legitimate political activities (Lugo-Ocando, Guedes and Cañizález, 2011), or to foster a sense of community and national identity (Commager, 1965). This paper situates the uses of history in journalism within an imaginative and poetic dimension. Drawing on the concept of history as an aesthetic representative form, and as a result of a poetic act (White, 1973), I will conduct a narrative and rhetorical analysis of a selection of case studies, out of a sample of 150 articles taken from the winners of the American Pulitzer Prizes of the past fifty years for the categories 'public service', 'investigative reporting' and 'feature writing'. We will see that these articles often included historical references, for example, the first American Indian settlements, famous natural disasters, exploratory expeditions, and epistolary exchanges between artists or celebrities of the past. However, these references rest against an unknown background and should be treated, using the words of Rhian Atkin (2010), as a form of "textual wandering". They can take the form of a brief interruption or an extended digression, as a way of departing from the main subject of a story through analepsis (flashback). The reconfiguration of the past, through the inclusion of fragments of history that lack any contextual information, is a literary device that appeals to the readers' ability to linger on fantasies about possible scenarios. The fragment of history works as an invitation to think about the missing whole and make predictions for the future, expressed in the articles through the use of prolepsis (flash forward). The narrative strength of these references lies in their partiality: it is their fallibility that empowers the imagination of the reader. Journalism about what is known to have happened in the past paradoxically aligns well with the news value of 'novelty' where the element of novelty is subjective, and borne out of the relationship between the journalist, the article, and the reader's imagination. Rather than raising awareness of the past, the uses of history in journalism stimulate a human attitude to think in an imaginative way about present events, and to speculate about the future. Fostering the human ability to recreate images in the mind, through the deployment of history in journalism, may have a political implication, as imagination is often a prelude to social action.

Id: 21117

Title: Caribbean Journalism Advancing Democracy Through Advocacy Journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Media scholars and practitioners have an ongoing debate on the need for journalistic objectivity in news reporting (Schudson, 2001; Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2001; Anderson, C., Bell, E. & Shirky, C., 2015; Deuze, M. & Witschge, T., 2018). Subjective journalism, the category media advocacy often falls into, is restricted to opinion columns and commentary sections of the news. However, over the last 20 years there has been more acceptance of the role of advocacy in journalism practices (Christians et al. 2009) but many journalists and journalism scholars cling to the tradition of objectivity as the core principle of journalism. This debate plays a significant role in understanding the growing practice of media advocacy in journalism in the Caribbean. Media advocacy is the strategic use of media to openly support and advance community issues or public policy. Advocacy journalism deliberately employs a non-objective stance for political or social purpose. Journalists and media organizations in the Caribbean are employing a variety of media to advance social causes and public policy—from a protest movement created to raise awareness of street harassment and sexual abuse of women to woman's rights organizations that use social media to mobilize online communities for public protest and educational campaigns like domestic violence, homophobia to public protest to expose lapses in accountability by the government. Agenda setting media theory and development media theory are used in the analysis of this work. This paper examines the growing use of media advocacy in news media organizations and journalism in the Caribbean in a 24/7 news information cycle. It attempts to answer the following questions: Is subjective journalism better than objective journalism in upholding democratic ideals of liberty and justice? Is Caribbean journalism becoming a platform for advocacy and is that a good thing for journalism and democracy? This research uses mix methods—interviews, archival documents and content analysis to answer these questions. The researcher examines the content of four newspapers in four countries, Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago and interviews media practitioners and owners in the Caribbean to understand the growing practice of media advocacy in journalism in the English speaking Caribbean to advance social issues and public policies.

Id: 21141

Title: Audience Engagement with Sport TV Content across Twitter: A Transmedia Storytelling or a 'Catch-All' Strategy'

Session Type: Individual submission

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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; 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 (O'Hallarn, 2016). 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 (EGM, 2017; 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. The current scenario goes further thanks to transmedia storytelling, where stories are displayed through multiple media and communication platforms (Scolari, 2013). These keys, in a media context based on digitization, end up being related to the concepts of active audiences and participation (Masip & Suau, 2014). We are facing a culture of participation open to planned programming through the different intercommunication channels provided to connect with the audience (García Avilés, 2011).
This research analyzes how the four main sport programs of Spanish television establish relationship with their audiences through social networks. Content analysis based on the official accounts of the Twitter programs were observed and decoded thanks to an analysis datasheet which was prepared, tested and presented in previous research (IAMCR 2018). The activity of a sample of more than 8000 tweets was carried out during the period from March to November 2018, excluding summer period. In particular, interactivity (tweets, retweets and replies-to) has been studied by analyzing all the tweets generated by the accounts of the programs in the selected weeks.
The main aim of our research is analyze the role of Twitter through a technique of the built week (Riffe, Aust & Lacy, 1999). This practice was used with the goal of obtaining a sample as wide and varied as possible, avoiding intentional biases by key dates and/or avoiding the result of unreliable data due to scarce measurements or unforeseen alterations in the media agenda.

Programs demand participation that translates into greater engagement. However, the most widespread use by media seek to direct their users from the social network to television, creating a transmedia 'continuum'.

Id: 21149

Title: Watchdog journalism in Spain: a news content analysis of role performance in two digital newspapers

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Monitoring those in power has traditionally been one of the central functions of professional journalism. At the normative level, this is one of the most crucial professional roles in journalistic culture around the world (Weaver & Willnat, 2012). However, Mellado et al. (2017) showed that this role is only the second most frequent in the news stories that reach the public. Despite the centrality of the watchdog role both for the journalist's professional identity and for media organizations, the characteristics of media systems influence the degree to which the monitoring function is put into practice, as Hallin and Mancini have noted (2004). Thus, in a Polarized Pluralist media system, we would expect the presence of the neutral, detached watchdog role to be low, consistent with a high degree of political parallelism. Mazzolleni (2010) has asserted

that, in countries where journalism is subordinate to politics, journalism and politics have shared interests and aims. In this context, watchdog journalism overlaps with the practice of partisan journalism.

Since the Spanish media system is characterized by a high level of political parallelism (Brüggemann, Engesser, Büchel, Humprecht, & Castro, 2014), we would expect the media outlets to make frequent use of a more partisan watchdog role to interact with those in power. A previous study from the Journalistic Role Performance Around the Globe Project showed that the watchdog role was highly prevalent in the four legacy print newspapers analyzed (Humanes & Roses, 2018), but did not answer the question: Who is monitoring whom?

This proposal is based on a content analysis of two Spanish native digital newspapers, elespañol.es and eldiario.es, during 2018. While both newspapers advocate watchdog journalism and reach a large audience, according to Comscore Spain, they represent different ideological profiles. The aim of this paper is twofold. Firstly, we measure the extent to which the watchdog role materializes in the news content. Secondly, we explore whether the watchdog role in these newspapers is oriented by journalistic criteria (e.g., serving public interest), or by ideological or partisan leanings.

Following Mellado (2015), we have measured the performance of the watchdog role according to the presence or absence of the following indicators: information on judicial/administrative processes, questioning by the journalist, questioning by others, criticism by the journalist, criticism by others, denouncement by the journalist, denouncement by others, reporting of external investigation, reporting of conflict, or investigative reporting. To analyse if the watchdog role performance is oriented by ideological or partisan leanings, we have codified the specific political or economic actors, groups and organizations which are monitored by both newspapers.

Id: 21155

Title: Giving Voices to Numbers: The Added Value of Data Journalism for Local Reporting in Germany

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: After the euphoric advent of data journalism on national and international levels, this practice has to suffer setbacks, particularly with regard to the surprising 2016 US election's and the Brexit referendum's results. Those two events have paved the way for strong criticism of statistical prognoses by unveiling weak points of data collection and interpretation. Indeed, calls for a return to shoe-leather reporting became louder. This kind of in-the-field reporting is especially inherent to local journalism. Local news – that Nielsen (2015, p. 1) dubbed as often being "terrible" but at the same time being "terribly important" – has also been struggling over the past years: Baquet (cit. in Wattles, 2018), a New York Times editor, considers shrinking local newsrooms due to insufficient resources and layoffs as the "biggest crisis" of journalism. Against this backdrop, this study seeks to explore the added value of combining data-driven reporting with traditional shoe-leather investigation in local journalism in Germany that often has to deal with wearingly repetitive stories about social life in municipalities in remote provincial areas.

This study explores local data journalism through the four lenses (normative, structural, functional and roles) of Weischenberg's (1992, 1995) theoretical model of journalistic contexts. Methodologically speaking, we conducted qualitative semi-structured interviews with nine data journalists working with German local dailies.

Results show that municipal administrations are often very reserved when being asked to provide data. Furthermore, data journalism is rarely institutionalised in local newsrooms because of lack of resources. Additionally, data-driven reporting is often done by single individuals who specialise themselves through external training camps and online courses. Within some news organisations data journalism is included in informal in-house workshops led by experienced staff. While supportive internal structures are helpful, informal regional networks that connect data journalists

across news organisations are considered to be far more important. Such networks might enable projects between different news organisations. Instead of seeing data journalism and local journalism as conflicting concepts, our interviewees suggest that enriching on-site reporting with facts and figures is a fruitful combination. By doing so, repetitive stories about the personal and everyday life of locals can offer to readers much more context and background information drawn from numbers. Moreover, abstract figures can be exemplified and personalised by connecting rows and values to people and voices, in order to counter the criticism of complex abstract metrics within quantitative journalism (Lowrey & Hou, 2018).

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Id: 21189

Title: Feminicidio y prensa escrita mexicana: La Jornada, El Universal, Milenio y Reforma

Session Type: Individual submission

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A 10 años de que se creara la Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia (LGAMVLV, 2007), las estadísticas oficiales mexicanas mostraron un incremento en las muertes de mujeres por feminicidio durante el 2017. El Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública (2018) dio a conocer que los feminicidios fueron 671, mientras que durante el 2015 y 2016 se contabilizaron 389 y 588 respectivamente. En México, esta problemática se visibilizó a partir de 1993, cuando fueron localizados los cadáveres de doce mujeres en distintas partes de Ciudad Juárez, frontera de México con Estados Unidos (Wright, 2011). No obstante, en la actualidad la prensa escrita mexicana y las organizaciones civiles evidencian como también lo señalan las estadísticas, que las mujeres siguen siendo asesinadas por cuestiones de género.
En esos crímenes existen factores como la misoginia, la sexualidad sádica y la construcción social de la masculinidad, aspectos inherentes al sistema patriarcal (Caputi, 1987; Monárrez, 2010; Russell, 2006a, 2006b; Segato, 2013; Vallejo, 2002). Desde el enfoque humanista se hace referencia a la violencia de género, el patriarcado (Alcocer, 2014; Amorós, 1992; Gallur, 2014; García, 2008; Hartmann, 1996; Lagarde, 1996; Lamas, 1986), y el feminicidio (Bonavitta, 2011; Carcedo y Sagot, 2000; Monárrez, 2010; Montaño, 2007; Russell, 2006; Segato, 2006; Rajs, 2014; Rodríguez, 2008; Valcárcel, 2008). Además, también está el ángulo de la prensa y la violencia doméstica o de género (Bullock y Cubert, 2002; Carll, 2003; Consalvo, 1998; McNeill, 2006; Meyers, 1994).
Éste es un análisis de contenido cualitativo de cómo la prensa escrita mexicana aborda el tema de feminicidio durante el 2017, y de qué manera enmarca a las víctimas y victimarios o presuntos victimarios. La investigación se centra en los periódicos mexicanos: El Universal, La Jornada, Milenio y Reforma. Las preguntas de investigación giran en torno a: cuál es el lenguaje que utilizan los periodistas en la construcción de la noticia para referirse a víctimas y victimarios; cuál es el género del reportero, de las fuentes informativas y su relación con el tipo de lenguaje que utilizan; y cuáles son las coincidencias y/o diferencias en el lenguaje de dichos periódicos en la manera de

reportar a víctimas y victimarios o presuntos victimarios de feminicidio. Este estudio se apoya en dos aproximaciones teóricas: la agenda setting (Benton y Frazier, 1976; Ghanem y McCombs, 2001; Guo, Tien Vu y McCombs, 2012; Funkhouser y McCombs, 2001; Kim y McCombs, 2007; McCombs, 2006; McCombs y Shaw, 1972; McCombs ,Shaw, y Weaver, 2009 ; Miranda e Iglesias, 2015; Scheufele y Tewksbury, 2007); y el framing (Ardévol- Abreu, 2015; Danés, 2017; De Vreese, 2004; Entman, 1993; Ghanem, 2001; Ghanem y McCombs, 2001; Reese, 2001; Sádaba, 2006; Semetko y Valkenburgh, 2000).

El tema ha sido tratado, en mayor medida, desde el ángulo de las víctimas; hay menos estudios empíricos sobre victimarios o presuntos victimarios (Lagos, 2008; Richards, Gillespie, y Smith, 2014; Taylor, 2009). A través de esta investigación se busca contribuir en la proyección que hace la prensa mexicana sobre ambos.

Id: 21217

Title: [Panel] Alternative Media Journalism in Contemporary Turkey, Panel description

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This panel looks at the structural, economic and political reasons why the current media system fails journalists in Turkey and led them to use alternative means of reporting. The panelists traces the beginnings of alternative media to a month long resistance and protest through the use of social media during OccupyGezi movement. The papers in the panel also outline the history of alternative media use in Turkey and the ways in which it has become a tool for the critics of the neoliberal economic system during president Erdogan's AKP rule since 2002. The papers concentrate on alternative reporting through social media use within social movements, its news formats and narratives and applies interdisciplinary approaches and research methods, ranging from cinema and visual arts to sociology, political science, content analysis and ethnographic study. The four papers look as challenges to journalism in Turkey in the digital age, discuss the problem of safety of journalists under Erdogan's authoritarian rule and examine how alternative media can open up new debate on journalism and democracy.

Id: 21220

Title: Reporting with Human Dignity: Journalistic Strategies and Difficulties Encountered by Belgian and Swedish journalists Covering the Refugee Situation

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Theoretical background: journalism culture in a twisted position

The 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an excellent occasion to focus on the rights of minorities to be heard and to have a fair representation in the news. So far, a myriad of news studies show that voices of refugees are heard less often than those of authorities, politicians and experts. This is also the case in literal citations in news articles as in paraphrases (Benson and Wood, 2015; De Cock et al., 2018; Philo, Briant and Donald, 2013; Sumuvuori et al., 2016; Szcepanik, 2016). Chouliaraki and Zaborowski (2017, p. 613) call these practices "bordering" and they speak about a misrecognition of refugees as political, social and historical actors. Journalism culture finds itself in a twisted position that needs to be addressed when it comes to reporting diversity. Some journalists see it as their duty to report in a diverse way, while others associate diversity with political correctness. Research among journalists in six European countries (Bennett et al., 2013: 261) prove the urgency of this issue, because systematic standards about diversity are absent.

In today's journalism research, the reflection on the situation is lacking as seen from the perspective of reporters themselves on their journalistic strategies while reporting on and working with refugees.

Research objectives

The aim of this paper is to explore and compare journalists' self-reported strategies while covering the so-called 'refugee crisis' in three different cultural contexts. Public opinion is increasingly polarized and both left-wing and right-wing observers criticize journalists for presenting news with an overtly ideological focus. Content analyses made clear that Belgian news coverage shows regional diversity, with Francophone journalists showing more tolerance towards refugees and tending to be more in line with their Swedish counterparts. Still, refugees are seldom allowed to speak for themselves. This warrants attention and action by news professionals but also asks for in-depth reflections on reporters' difficulties. This may provide explanations for the outcome of their news production process and can lead to constructive solutions for future reporting and fruitful communication strategies used by NGO's as well to improve mutual understanding.

Methodology

We conducted 30 in-depth interviews with experienced journalists, covering the 'refugee situation' for news brands throughout three different cultural contexts (10 in the Dutch speaking part of Belgium, 10 in the French speaking part of Belgium and 10 in Sweden). The interviews are coded accordingly to qualitative traditions (open coding, axial coding and selective coding).

Results

Our findings revolve around three central clusters. First, we focus on the different objectives of the journalists. Second, we address the distance/position of the journalists in their reporting. Finally, we concentrate on the difficulties encountered by the reporters: we distinguish between the political and social sensitivity of the topic, the tense relationship with NGO's and the government, as well as the language barrier.

Id: 21242

Title: Video Activist Journalism in Turkey: Resistance Tactics of Video Activist Reporters

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: In this presentation, we will evaluate video activism practices in Turkey from the Gezi Park Movement until today. Updating our research on video activism in the Gezi Park Movement , we would like to shed light on the current conditions of video activist journalism and the difficulties video activist reporters face under the authoritarian political regime. The Gezi Park movement represents a turning point not only in the history of social movements in Turkey, but also in terms of media activism, especially video activism. After this uprising, during which many media activism groups and initiatives have arisen, the state repression against dissidents became more systematic, and video activists keep working under severe conditions. Based on in-depth interviews with video activists, our research aims to understand the changing tactics of video activists.

Id: 21282

Title: Professional Journalist or Knight Errant' ---The Contested Boundary of Investigative Journalism in Digital China

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The role of internet in journalism in authoritarian countries like China has been debated. Some scholars argue internet is constructive to journalism practices in China but limited to getting sources and discussion (e.g. Hassid & Repnikova, 2016); with Xi Jinping's ever-tightening control over cyberspace and press, some scholars began to view internet as a tool to stabilize authoritarian rules. More, mostly Western scholars, are suspicious about the role of internet, as it is argued to blur the boundary of journalism, and "citizen journalism" such as blogging threatens professional journalism (Carlson, 2007). With the end of a "Golden Decade" of investigative journalism in China, since Xi's term, both commercial and political/governmental pressures are seen foundering investigative journalism in traditional media (Tong, 2017). The number of investigative journalists have shrunken to the extent that some claim investigative journalism is dead in China. But with a number of former investigative journalists retreating from traditional media and freelancing on individual social media platforms (Wechat, Weibo), Chinese public in the past two years have witnessed a number of quality in-depth investigative reporting penned and disseminated on social media, evoking the government to respond. Against this backdrop, this paper tried to offer a fresh perspective to the discussion of the role of internet in journalism and social change in authoritarian society, by examining this new group of former professional investigative journalists going "knight-errants" (you xia) on social media in China. Distinct from citizen journalists, they are characterized by strong journalistic professionalism, thus in effect extending, rather than blurring, the boundary of professional journalism. This paper uses case study and interviews to explore this new genre of investigative journalists in digital China, to add new empirical and conceptual understanding on how investigative journalism in China is being contested differently than in heavily-studied Western societies. It argues that in a society where professional journalism is being gravely undermined by both political and financial pressures at organizational level, social media offers an extension in the institution of journalism, though admittedly with considerable restrictions.

Id: 21330

Title: To share is to receive: News as social currency on social media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Social media platforms have become important sources of news for an increasing number of users around the world. In the United States, 67% report that they get their news from social media (Shearer & Gottfried, 2017). The same trend is also seen in many other countries. In Singapore, a small country of five million people marked by high levels of social media and smart phone penetration rates facilitated by an efficient information and communication infrastructure, heavy reliance on social media platforms such as Facebook and WhatsApp has become a significant feature of news consumption (Sin, 2018).

Social media platforms allow easy and quick diffusion of news, as users can quickly share information and news articles to their network (Lee & Ma, 2012). Such news exchanges typically occur outside the control of news organizations, fundamentally changing the way news gets disseminated (Hermida, 2012; Tandoc & Vos, 2016). News is now disseminated through interpersonal networks, facilitated by social media platforms. Therefore, while news has consistently been associated with its informational value (e.g. Gil de Zuñiga, Jung & Valenzuela, 2012) and its role in civic behavior and informing the citizenry to make democratic decisions (e.g.

An, Quercia & Crowcroft, 2014; Morgan, Shafiq & Lampe, 2013), this may not be a complete picture. The emergence of social networks as central in news distribution places the social aspect of news in the spotlight.

Building on the framework of reciprocity on social media, as well as on the uses and gratifications theory and the role of trust in the news, this current study seeks to examine what factors lead individuals to engage in news sharing. Using a panel survey involving 868 participants in Singapore who were surveyed twice, one year apart (e.g. 2016 and 2017), we predicted that frequency of news sharing at Time 2 can be explained by frequency of receiving news at Time 1. We also explored the impact of motivations for news sharing and trust in news shared on social media on news sharing frequency. The analysis found that the motivation for self-presentation and trust in news shared by one's social media network positively predicted news sharing on social media. Furthermore, the analysis found that receiving news at Time 1 was a significant predictor of sharing news subsequently at Time 2. This points to news being valued as a form of social currency.

Id: 21387

Title: Data-critical or business-friendly' A comparison of journalists' Twitter networks and their reporting of data security

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Media reporting of digital technology is often overwhelmingly dominated by voices related to the industry. This way, the debate is left to self-interested commercial actors instead of making it an object of public concern (Gillespie 2010). It is the case, for instance, in technological areas such as artificial intelligence (Reuters Institute 2018), autonomous vehicles (Taddicken et al. 2018), but also privacy and data security. Civil society or user perspectives have been marginalized in mediated debates about online privacy and data protection e.g. in the US and UK (Thorsen 2016), but even in privacy-sensitive Germany (Meissner, von Nordheim accepted).

The aim of this presentation is to better understand the forces behind this phenomenon. Being aware of several possible explanations, we were particularly interested in the theoretical lense of intermedia agenda-setting (Conway et al. 2015, Haim et al. 2018) given that journalists increasingly use Twitter as a news source (von Nordheim et al., 2018). We therefore investigated the interrelations between journalists' reporting of data security and their communicative networks on social media. Specifically, we looked into the case of Spiegel Online, Germany's leading quality news outlet on the web. We asked: 1) Which editorial departments (beats) are crucial for Spiegel Online's coverage of data security? 2) Which accounts do journalists of these beats follow on Twitter?

To answer our research questions, we employed a three-step methodological approach: First, we identified the beats that were responsible for most coverage of data security by attributing each Spiegel Online article tagged with the keyword "data security" since 2015 (n=64) to one of the outlet's beats. Second, we analyzed the accounts that journalists (n=11) of these beats follow on Twitter. Third, we conducted a content analysis to identify and categorize the sources in data security reporting (industry representatives, NGOs, activists, academics, politicians, etc.).

The results show that articles about data security were mostly published in the digital media and technology ("Netzwelt") beat (50%) and the economic and business ("Wirtschaft") beat (27%). The analysis of the Twitter accounts followed by the journalists of these two editorial departments revealed major differences: Netzwelt journalists follow a variety of sources associated with critical

data discourse like blogging experts, specialized politicians, activists, but also industry representatives. On the other hand, business journalists mostly follow other journalists and classic elite sources such as representatives of the federal government or of economic institutes. The content analysis of all 64 articles showed that the journalists' use of sources parallels their Twitter networks to a moderate or even high degree.

To conclude, the results implicate that Twitter is an important point of reference for journalists covering data security. However, the result is not necessarily an industry-friendly selection of sources, as demonstrated by Spiegel Online's digital beat that uses Twitter to keep an eye on data-critical sources as well. We therefore suggest that further studies investigating media coverage of technology should pay more attention to intra-organizational plurality.

Id: 21464

Title: Citizen Perspectives on Communicative Rights in the context of post-Gezi Protests in Turkey

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The protests that began as a peaceful sit-in in Gezi Park in order to prevent the demolition of the trees for the construction of a shopping mall at the end of the May in 2013 in Istanbul turned out to be the one of the largest civil unrest in decades in Turkey.The protests spread to all provinces of the country after the news of police intervention on peaceful protestors spread on social media. The mainstream media "failed" to report in the first couple of days of the events increasing public's frustration over what they considered to be limitation of their rights of freedom of expression and assembly. Platforms such as Twitter were especially appropriated by digitally literate citizens who may or may not have had to "do" citizen journalism in mind. Indeed, research on alternative media indicate that boundaries between users and producers of media are blurred as part of convergence, increasing the capacity of ordinary citizens to participate in news provision.Since Gezi Park protests in Turkey, the involvement of citizens in media production and distribution manifest itself in the growing number of alternative media platforms. The data reviewed under this presentation are based on recent qualitative research projects conducted with citizen journalism networks as well as the most active users on Twitter in Istanbul. By exploring the ways in which citizens give meaning to their communicative acts, this research investigates how citizens reflect on their personal and social identities and on their communication based rights in Turkey in situations where the basic human rights are encroached.

Id: 21476

Title: Shut Down on Air: Alternative Media in Turkey

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: In the history of Turkish media, there has never been a moment like the current one, which is marked by the remarkable figure of unemployed journalists and the alarming number of journalists imprisoned on terrorism charges. Diverse mechanisms of direct intervention in and the micromanaging of Turkish news production by political power holders have included the assignment of state trustees to media organizations and the removal of TV stations from TURKSAT, the satellite broadcast cartel with a monopoly in Turkey, without appropriate court rulings within the last decade. Such examples of direct and indirect intervention in news media can certainly be multiplied, especially within the context of the state of emergency declared in July 2016. And, without question, the present reality has deep roots in the history of Turkish news media. However, in the current context Turkish media publics are also relating to the current reality in different ways than they were before. Here I argue that within the last few years, Turkish news media have become a significant subject matter of public debate especially on social media where the intricate relationships between news, politics, and economic interests have become a spectacle. The high number of journalists in prison, the black out of many news channels, and other forms of illegitimate intervention in media processes by political powers all transpired in front of the public eye. The spectacle of the state's approach towards journalists has rendered the workings of news media susceptible to scrutiny by certain publics. In this presentation, I focus on discourse around IMC TV, which has been shut down by the government following the coup attempt. IMC TV was an independent national news station that aspired to embody the voices of the subaltern groups including ethnic and religious minorities, poor masses, women, and LGBTQI. Following the coup attempt, the station was shut down with a state of emergency decree along with several other media institutions in the fall of 2016. The shutting down of IMC TV was broadcast live to its audiences making the shut down of a spectacle of censoring as well as resistance to it. Based on social media analysis and fieldwork in IMC TV and, I argue that media publics relate to oppressive governmental regulations and policies in reflexive ways by turning or bending discourse 'back upon itself to make it an object to itself and to refer to itself' (Babcock 1987:235). Thus, they counter not only the contemporary power center but also traditional notions of media that separate producers and audiences.

Id: 21496

Title: Strategic agenda setting: How the military and militants influence conflict reporting

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper examines the strategies security forces and insurgent groups employ to influence media coverage of their conflicts. It specifically uses the case study of the Boko Haram insurgency in Africa to analyse how the militants and the Nigerian military apply various techniques to control the reporting of the insurgency. It also attempts to assess how the deployment of these control mechanisms impacts on newsgathering and production. Agenda-setting and gatekeeping theories provide the theoretical framework for this study. The primary data were drawn from qualitative interviews with journalists and security forces' spokespersons in Nigeria, and from content analysis of press releases and newspaper publications. The research is ongoing but preliminary findings suggest that both the military and the militants routinely use information subsidies and intimidation tactics to influence the media coverage of the conflict. They also use the web and social media platforms to bypass the mainstream media and reach their audiences directly. Journalists source their stories substantially from the security forces and partly from the insurgents. This appears to shape the local media coverage of the crisis quite significantly.

Scholarship has highlighted the issue of using, or manipulating, the media by both state and non-state actors to advance their causes (Farwell, 2014; Ghosh & Scott, 2018; Price, 2015). Governments and corporate bodies use information subsidies and other devices to shape media coverage of their activities (Macnamara, 2014; Lewis et al., 2008). The Nigerian security forces and Boko Haram insurgents have equally developed their own media strategies (Abubakar, 2016, 2017) to pursue their goals. A decade of the Boko Haram conflict itself – which claimed an estimated 30,000 human lives and displaced more than three million people in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad – has attracted considerable media coverage and some scholarly interventions (Abubakar, 2016, 2017; Thurston, 2017). This paper will add to this literature by examining both the media control mechanisms and their consequences on journalism production.

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Id: 21506

Title: A politics of paranoia and fake news: Fear of journalists in the Turkish political establishment

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Turkish journalists define themselves as liberal and historically assigned themselves the mission to inform the public, create public awareness and they must be in contact in opposition to the governing power. The successive Turkish governments, both conservative and liberal, tended to view the media as both an ally and as the enemy to be feared. Turkish government has learnt ways to control the media based on restrictive and undemocratic practices of media bosses. This study exposes the media control mechanism before and after the failed July 2016 coup attempt in Turkey and how they restrict public access to information and comments by journalists. In the process, it establishes that the government is all interacting with the journalists and the public at the level of fear of media. Due to this fear, Turkish government's media control can work to curb independent journalism and create a biased and government-friendly media system.

Id: 21512

Title: Changes of Digital journalism in China: From 'Collective Journalism' to 'Celebrity Economy"

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: With the great development of the Internet, the circulation of traditional newspapers has continued to decline and the development of digital journalism has received more and more attention. Compared with traditional mass media, the Internet itself is more flat and more open to ordinary people, thus the definitions of 'journalism' and 'journalist' have also been challenged nowadays. Dahlgren pointed out that, journalism, particularly mass media journalism is greatly challenged or can even in crisis in the new era (Dahlgren 2013).

With regard to traditional journalism, values such as professionalism, objectivity as well as truth have been emphasized. However, in the Internet era, Citizen Journalism or Participatory Journalism has been developing so fast that professionalism and objectiveness are no longer necessary elements as before (Romano 2010). The online newspaper Ohmynews in South Korea has been holding its slogan as 'every citizen can become a reporter', and personal subjective emotions is allowed to appear in news as well. In China, although true practice of Citizen Journalism is difficult to identify, another type of 'journalism' has been running functions. In digital spaces where so called 'online events' happen, the information provided by unprofessional individuals is unavoidably fragmentary and sometimes intentionally or unintentionally mistaken. Nevertheless, in the process of checking and matching the information by vast net users, facts and truth are able to be confirmed and eventually reconstructed. This has been proposed as 'Collective Journalism' (Zhang 2017).

In China, some Internet space such as BBS (Bulletin Board System) and Weibo (mini-blog/ Chinese version of twitter) were excellent observation platforms for collective journalism. However, in recent years, BBS has lost its leading power for net users, and more Net Celebrities showed up on Weibo. Net Celebrity refers to someone who has become famous mainly on the Internet. Recent data shows that the number of net celebrities with more than 100,000 followers in China has exceeded one million, which implies that the digital space for ordinary people to produce 'news' has been returned back to famous people and stars again. Entertainment news is dominant on Weibo now.

Since Chinese mass media is considered to be tightly controlled by the Chinese government, an increasing number of media researchers are focusing on the digital journalism in China. Given the above background, this article is based on several original Chinese net celebrities' interviews as well as the analysis of the function of Weibo in China, aims to examine the trend of China's fast changing digital journalism in this new era.

Id: 21556

Title: Scandal activation and aid/journalism dynamics in the 2018 #AidToo scandals

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Between 2008 and 2017, stories in the UK media about sexual abuse by aid workers barely reached double figures each year. In 2018 however there were more than 200 in the first six months alone. What changed in 2018 to finally make these accounts become (literal) front-page news?

That year the aid agencies Oxfam GB and Save the Children UK both found themselves in the midst of high-profile sexual abuse scandals, after several women came forward detailing long-suppressed stories. The media coverage surrounding these scandals culminated in senior staff resigning, investigations by the Charity Commission and the International Development Select Committee and thousands of donors deserting both agencies.

Yet these stories had been known in the industry, and parts of the media for several years. They had even been covered - albeit briefly with little impact. This paper traces how the scandal reached tipping point in the public domain, through content analysis and interviews with significant players. It analyses how the aid agencies "managed" the stories for several years, by looking closely at the media techniques they employed. It charts the difficulty of such scandals moving from 'latency' to 'activation', and how the political and PR background of some of the aid agency players played a significant role.

It looks at whether the close, almost symbiotic relationship between aid agency and journalists allowed such stories to go little reported and it was only when journalists outside the development world finally began to investigate that these stories finally started to break – combined with the growth of alternative media spaces which gave whistleblowers an opportunity to group and share experiences. But it also analyses the aid agencies' media engagement in the wake of these stories – from Oxfam's Mark Goldring's 'murdered babies' interview to Alan Parker and Save the Children's six-figure sum paid on legal warnings to journalists. It concludes that 1.'outsider' journalists were needed to break the stories 2. The role of whistleblowers who would be named and public was key and 3. Aid agencies' traditional PR strategies proved outmoded in an #AidToo world.

Id: 21565

Title: Automated journalism and new newsroom workflows: a systematic review

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Automated journalism, i.e. the use of software and algorithms to automatically generate news stories without human intervention (Graefe, 2016), is bound to play an increasingly important role in the production of news (Dörr, 2016). For instance, large news agencies such as AP, Reuters, and AFP already produce thousands of algorithmic stories every month, and even smaller ones (e.g. Norway's NTB) are embracing this trend (Fanta, 2017). According to several scholars, automated journalism can profoundly disrupt journalistic labour (Lemelshtrich-Latar, 2015), but also presents flaws that may limit its spread (Clerwall, 2014).

Based on a systematic review of research published in 25 leading academic journals, we examined in detail the literature produced on automated journalism. We looked for the theories and methods most commonly used, as well as for perspectives on the rising strategies involving this technology.

Our systematic review showed that a wide range of theories, such as Actor–network theory and Articulation theory, were mentioned in articles using qualitative methods, predominantly in-depth interviews. Such articles tended to expose news professionals' reactions to automated journalism while papers with quantitative methods rather resorted to experiments to look into the readers' side. When looking at perspectives on the rising strategies involving automated journalism, our analysis resulted in three scenarios envisaged by media scholars: first, "combined journalism", whereby a piece of software would supplement journalists' work in a form of human-machine marriage (Bucher, 2017; Linden, 2017; Wölker and Powell, 2018); secondly, "newsroom rearrangement", whereby machines would take up routine tasks, and let reporters focus on more demanding activities such as investigative journalism (Van Dalen, 2012; Cohen, 2015; Graefe et al., 2018); and finally, "meta-editorial", which would see journalists use their editorial skills to drive algorithms (Caswell and Dörr, 2018).

This paper aims at advancing our understanding of the impacts automated journalism has on news production. It informs news organizations on the rising strategies that involve automated journalism, and provides a roadmap for future research to map out and observe the implementation of the scenarios mentioned above. With creative and highly-skilled industries now being confronted

to automation, this paper is part of an emergent but still limited academic corpus documenting the intersection of artificial intelligence and human input in the workplace.

Id: 21574

Title: A new news process' The journalists' perspective on news selection in the digital age

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Digital journalism arguably led to the biggest shift in the production and distribution of news since the invention of modern journalism in the 19th century. Thus Emily Bell, director of the Tow Center for Digital Journalism, suggested in 2014 that „Adapting to a world where the people formerly known as the audience are not readers and viewers but users and publishers will mean changing not just tactics but also self-conception. Merely bolting on a few new techniques will not be enough to adapt to the changing ecosystem; taking advantage of access to individuals, crowds and machines will mean changing organizational structure as well." (Bell 2014)

However, research on media organisations has shown that institutional rules and patterns of behavior tend to be persistent because those who do journalism maintain their established habits, role images and vested interests until disruptive circumstances force them to adapt (Ryfe 2016: 374pp.). Focusing therefore specifically on the journalists' perspective on news selection, this presentation asks if we are indeed witnessing the emergence of a "new news process" (Jarvis 2009), a fundamental restructuring towards an audience- and technology-orientation, or if – at least for now – news media are merely "bolting on a few techniques", while traditional news sources maintain their relevance and the rules of news selection remain mostly intact.

In order to understand the perceived challenges, changes and continuities in news selection we opted for a broad approach which considered potential factors on different levels. Taking the "hierarchy of influences"-model (Shoemaker/Reese 1996) as a starting point, we distinguished various levels of influence on news selection and identified the potential influence factors on each level through a comprehensive review of the literature on news selection. In sum, thirty-four possible influence factors were included, among them the specifics of editorial policies, newsroom hierarchies and resources (Boesman et al. 2015) and the impact of news values (Harcup/O'Neill 2017), news agencies (Boumans et al. 2018) and social media (Bossio/Bebawi 2016;

Weaver/Willnat 2016), audience interaction (Tandoc 2014), inter-media agenda setting and personal networks (Brüggemann 2012).

These thirty-four possible influence factors formed the basis for guided interviews with editors-in-chief and senior journalists in Austria (n=43). Following the research design of Q-sort technique and Q-methodology (Müller/Klas 2004; Schrøder 2016) the interview partners were invited to identify the most important influences on the routines of news selection and to discuss those that have changed the most in the past ten years as well as those that present the greatest challenges to current and future journalism. Results show that e.g. on the event-level a number of traditional news factors are still in place, but that journalists attribute a growing impact to e.g. "good news" and solutions-oriented journalism and to news that can be visualized and shared. On the source-level personal networks become more important in the eyes of the journalists while news agencies lose relevance, and on the organisation-level news selection is influenced by brand development as well as a lack of resources and a growing number of responsibilities.

Id: 21620

Title: Political journalists' challenges in distributing news on Facebook

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: 1. Introduction

The Twitter use of political journalists and the relationship between Twitter and journalistic professional norms is well documented. (Lasorsa, 2012; Parmalee, 2013; Lee, 2015; Canter, 2015; Hedman, 2016). Degen (2019) argues that German political journalists (GPJ) retain their norms while using Twitter, confirming Singer's (2005) normalization hypothesis. How journalists use Facebook has not been extensively explored (Hedman & Djerf-Pierre 2013; Rogstad 2014; Larsson & Ihlebaek 2017), although being the largest (Hughes et al. 2012) and most frequently used social network among journalists (Djerf-Pierre, Ghersetti & Hedman 2016). Journalists are not yet accustomed to a work-related use of Facebook (Santana & Hopp 2016) as they remain cautious towards mixing private and professional content (Reed 2013).

Research Questions
RQ1: How and in which manner do GPJ use Facebook?
RQ2: Do GPJ retain their professional norms on Facebook (Singer 2005)?

2. Literature Review

Journalists disseminate more private content on Facebook than Twitter (Rogstad, 2014; Saldana et al. 2017; Reed 2013; Santana & Hopp 2016). If used professionally, Facebook serves the purposes of self-promotion and advertising their media outlets' content (Holton & Molyneux 2015; Tandoc & Vos 2016; Djerf-Pierre, Ghersetti & Hedman 2016; Neilson 2016; Willnat & Weaver 2018). Facebook also helps gathering and distributing information, conducting interviews, and verifying sources (Hill & Bakker 2013; Jian, Liu 2018; Schmitz Weiss 2015; Raymond & Lu 2011; Saldaña et al. 2017; Larsson & Ihlebaek 2017).

3. Methodology and Hypotheses

Among GPJ accredited in the German Press Gallery (n562) those with a private or professional Facebook account were selected. Subsequently, an anonymized online survey was conducted in which they responded to questions about their usage patterns, self-presentation and user interactions.

The study tests Singer's (2005) normalization hypothesis which suggests that journalists retain their professional norms when they adopt new media channels.

H1: GPJ use Facebook to comment on political topics. (Lasorsa et al. 2012)

H2: GPJ distribute content from media outlets they are associated with on Facebook. (Schmitz & Weiss 2015)

H3: GPJ use Facebook to interact with their audience. (Tandoc & Vos 2016; Larsson & Ihlebaek 2017)

4. Results

RQ2: GPJ use Facebook predominantly privately and less professionally. The normalization hypothesis cannot be confirmed. RQ1: The professional use is primarily based on the promotion of the journalist's own work or their media outlet's content (H1). Facebook is not being used to comment on political events (H2). Audience interactions are limited (H3) and do usually not exceed the level of narrating discussions relating to a post or fact-checking information. Most survey participants do not have a social media strategy but use Facebook intuitively and do not consider themselves to be professional users and even underline their private identity. The study is limited in generalizability due the exclusive reliance on political journalists from the German Press Gallery. The sample is small and these journalists strongly identify with their media outlets and often refrain from becoming well-known public figures, making it easier for them to retain a journalistic distance to their audiences. Future research is encouraged and could explore how media consumers react to the content that journalists generate on Facebook.

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Id: 21772

Title: "He and the paper had merged into one" An Analysis of the News Coverage of the Death of Israeli Journalists

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In covering the death of public figures, the news media report on newsworthy events, while also creating a collective mourning space and serving as agents of collective memory (Gibson, 2007; Kitch, 2005; Kitch and Hume, 2008). This ceremonial mourning space enables both journalists and the audience to grief on a societal level, as they deliberate on the symbolic place the deceased held within society. Within this broader framework, this study focuses on the social category of deceased journalists and the ways in which their deaths are covered by their colleagues. Through such coverage, journalists engage in a metajournalistic discourse (Carlson, 2015), while referring reflexively to their own interpretive community (Carlson, 2007; Zelizer, 1993) and the social significance of their profession. Accordingly, an analysis of the ways in which journalists cover the deaths of their colleagues can shed light on both journalists' professional self-perceptions and general social perceptions of death.

The theoretical background integrates several bodies of knowledge: (1) The meaning of death in ancient and modern cultures, and the ways in which groups mourn the passing of their members, such as the classic works of Durkheim (1915/1976) and Aries (1981); (2) The ritualistic and ceremonial functions of the media (e.g., Carey, 1989; Couldry, 2003; Dayan and Katz, 1994; Hjarvard, 2008); (3) The role of the media and journalists in shaping collective memory (Kitch, 2005; Neiger, Zandberg and Meyers, 2014; Tenenboim-Weinblatt, 2013; Zelizer, 2008; Zelizer and Tenenboim-Weinblatt, 2014); and (4) the metajournalistic discourse (Carlson, 2015) and shared self-reflexive discourse of journalists about the social meaning of their profession (Carlson, 2007; Zelizer, 1993).

This paper addresses three research questions: (1) Which themes and discursive means are invoked by Israeli journalists in shaping the meaning of the deaths of members of their own professional community? (2) What are the characteristics of the reflexive and metajournalistic discourse Israeli journalists perform following the deaths of their colleagues? And (3) Were there changes in the coverage of the deaths of news editors and journalists over the years?

The methodology consists of a qualitative analysis of 249 news stories published in three leading Israeli dailies (Haaretz, Yedioth Ahronoth and Hzofe/Makor-Rishon), during the seven-days following the deaths of 15 Israeli newspapers editors and reporters, who died between 1956 and 2018.

My findings suggest that, first, throughout the decades there is a growth in personalized and emotional tone when relating to the deceased. Hence, we see a rise of subjective reporting without it being perceived as inappropriate journalistic practice. Second, the retrospective overview of the deceased's lives creates a linkage between their professional and national identities. The nation and the profession are not presented as contradicting loyalties in journalistic identity. Rather, they are constructed as complementing and sustaining one another. Finally, the journalists' reflexive discourse emphasized the social significance of the profession they shared with the deceased, while scarcely relating to any challenges or threats to journalism as a profession.

Id: 21780

Title: Brazilian digital natives: which companies are moving away from the traditional legacy business model'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Recent studies and researches (HARLOW & SALAVERRÍA, 2016; MIOLI & NAFRÍA, 2017; SCOLARI & RODRIGUEZ-AMAT, 2018; WEISS et al, 2018; GARCÍA-AVILEZ et al, 2018; SALAVERRÍA, 2019) had indicated a growth of new online businesses, based on a start-up model, full-digital operation, and news content related to audience expectations and creative narrative formats in Latin America. In Brazil, specifically, there are at least 45 initiatives that were created in the last few years according to three mappings made by Agencia Publica (2014), Sembramedia (2016) and Volt DataLab (2017) and amplified by our own map research. These same references have also indicated that most legacy media businesses (based on traditional business/revenue models) had not changed or adapted to this new business ambiance. In our previous researches, we have found that innovation is a key concept and action that moves the change in a journalism context. Garcia-Avilez et al (2018) resumes journalism innovation as "the ability to react to changes in products, processes and services through the use of creative skills that allow the identification of a problem or need in a way that results in the introduction of something new that adds value to consumers, thereby promoting the viability this media organization". Based on this scenario we intend to fulfill the following goals: to build a set of characteristics related to new online business formats and show how these indicators appear in Brazilian sample; to identify in this set how new online Brazilian businesses differ from a legacy media model. As a starting point, we've used the Salaverría's (2017) typology but taking the innovation into account and the specific Brazilian cultural characteristics we needed to adapt the criteria. As our main hypothesis, we have that new Brazilian online businesses have many similarities to the legacy media model, considering that most of them have their roots on these previous companies. Consequently, our second hypothesis is that innovation in new Brazilian online businesses is not completely understood yet. The basic indicators used to analyze our sample are actions, products, business strategies, workers and working styles, and revenue sources. Authors like Kung (2017), Evens et al (2017), and Pavlik (2013) are also considered in our study, especially in the analytic phase. We've chosen a multi-method format considering the diversity of variables and resources in our media landscape. As so, the following steps were done: a) recent literature revision; b) sampling; c) analyze sample's content related to typology using content analysis techniques; d) interviews and

data collecting; f) create a contextual framework for the findings. Our preliminary findings indicate that these new outlets are still linked to legacy media formats.

Id: 21785

Title: "Slow burning hate speech in Brazil - here to stay"

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The presence of intolerance and hate fueled speech in digital environments is not new but its relevance has significantly changed in the Brazilian context in the last year. The run-up to the Presidential election was clearly marked by two intertwined developments: increased political polarization namely on matters relating to minority rights and intense discourse production on social media. A confrontational strategy which deliberately tried to avoid traditional channels and/or methods of information verification and took advantage of the atomization and scale of networks dictated the political agenda whilst possibly establishing new behavior paths. Attempting to both identify these patterns of social network behavior and to assess their permanence after the end of the electoral campaign this study is focused on the production of hate speech on comments to news related tweets by 16 Brazilian media outlets between December 27th 2018 and January 13th 2019 (one week before and two weeks after the swearing in of the new President, Jair Messias Bolsonaro).
A dataset with 13,100 tweets relating to news stories gathering 394,115 replies was collected. A hate speech lexicon stemmed on Hatebase was used to identify offensive comments. We identified more than 600 pieces with replies containing explicit hate speech which were then categorized

according to hate target groups. We analyzed the source of these messages in terms of media outlets and news topic, in order to understand if current government related news provide an attractive environment for the hate speech phenomenon.

Furthermore, for the qualitative part of this work a few selected stories were observed in greater detail, employing content analysis, in order to assess if hate comments were anchored in political events or other comments.

The research has indicated that the production of hate speech remained relevant after the end of the electoral campaign, that inflammatory and derogatory discourse appears to be significant in news related to government officials' actions or speech, and that the social networks promoted chasm runs deep and will perhaps not be eliminated any time soon.

Id: 21827

Title: Los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje más allá del aula y de la universidad en el ámbito ciberperiodismo: experiencias de cooperación virtual internacional para la producción multimedia

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Esta comunicación presenta resultados de un proyecto financiado por la Universidad del País Vasco y desarrollado por el grupo especializado en innovación educativa (KZBerri), centrado en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en materias vinculadas al ciberperiodismo. Este ámbito profesional y de conocimiento representa uno de los principales motores del avance y la renovación pedagógica que los planes de estudio en Comunicación han venido experimentando en las últimas dos décadas, reforma que en Europa quedó materializada en el año 2010 con la implantación del Espacio Europeo de Educación Superior (EEES). La Universidad del País Vasco (UPV/EHU) fue pionera en esta renovación al introducir ya en el año 1996 la asignatura optativa "Periodismo electrónico" y, posteriormente, en el año 2010, la materia "Redacción Ciberperiodística", común para sus tres grados en Comunicación Social (Periodismo, Publicidad y Comunicación Audiovisual). Este curso-materia se ha convertido en un vivero de innovación didáctica y desde el año 2017 ha sido objeto de la aplicación de diversas metodologías didácticas innovadores.
El paper examina una de estas metodologías, sustentada en la colaboración internacional virtual entre alumnado de la UPV/EHU y alumnado de universidades del área iberoamericana punteras en ciberperiodismo, concretamente, las brasileñas Mato Grosso do Sul y Pirauí, y las portuguesas Beira Interior y Oporto. Durante el primer cuatrimestre del curso 2018/2019, estos alumnos se organizaron en cinco grupos de trabajo, cada uno integrado por dos alumnos brasileños, dos portugueses y uno vasco, los cuales desarrollaron de manera conjunta y en inglés coberturas informativas en profundidad para el desarrollo de multimedia web-only stories. Para el análisis de la experiencia se han aplicado diversos métodos cualitativos (encuestas a alumnado y profesorado, grupo de discusión y análisis de interacciones para la colaboración virtual). Los resultados que ofrece el paper arrojan luz para comprender las ventajas e inconvenientes derivadas de la introducción de factores como la colaboración virtual para la internacionalization at home (IaH) (Crowther et al., 2000; Harrison, 2005; Knight, 2007; Holmes & O'Neill, 2012) y el fomento del

plurilingüismo (Ishikura, 2015) en un área como el ciberperiodismo. Fundamentalmente, permiten reconocer si, al igual que ocurre en otros ámbitos, también la enseñanza del ciberperiodismo puede converger hoy a nivel internacional (Iberoamérica) y en qué aspectos.

Palabras clave: innovación, metodologías, enseñanza, ciberperiodismo, internacionalización.

Id: 21835

Title: Podcasting and constructive journalism ' changing audio narratives

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Constructive or solution journalism is generating critical analysis from academics (see for example Hermans & Drok's overview in the 2018 special issue of Journalism Practice), as one way to reimagine futures of journalism and media. The journalistic approach is also engendering interest within media industries exploring ways to attract and engage with audiences. Proponents of this approach argue that the practice embodies the values of traditional, objective journalism while maintaining its core functions, such as holding governments accountable and alerting publics to potential threats. Critics see it resembling public relations or advocacy journalism. The premise is journalism that goes beyond coverage of social problems to provide roadmaps for solutions and spaces for action.

Little attention has been placed on the intersection between podcasting and constructive journalism. Applying constructive journalism to podcast forms, provides an unexplored opportunity to examine how audio storytelling can offer journalism a practice that facilitates human connection and understanding. Podcasting's ability to create high engagement with listeners is illustrated by 80% of podcast listeners in Australia listening to the whole way through an episode, staying tuned for an average 48 minutes (ABC, 2017). New York Times' the Daily podcast is just one of many examples of 'print' journalism tuning into the power of audio reporting. Audiences can listen to a ubiquitous smartphone delivering journalistic content in a conversational way through the intimacy of the human voice. It's an attractive media form; in the US, podcast listenership has increased by almost 50% in four years (Edison Infinite Dial, 2018).

This study applies a constructive journalism framework on podcast series about the global threats from 'superbugs', or antimicrobial resistance. It combines practice-led research methodology with content analysis of 'superbugs' podcasts to interrogate if and how podcast storytelling can demonstrate the impact of critical and independent journalism while also providing 'possibilities for action, prospects and hope, adding an additional "W" journalism question: "What next?"' (Meier, 2018). Informed by Meier's audience experiments highlighting the potential of audio narratives in constructive journalism, the study examines in detail what podcast genres and forms can enable listeners to come to grip with a significant global threat to human health and society.

Id: 21923

Title: VERDADES EXPUESTAS: PERIODISMO DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN COLOMBIA

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Somos periodistas, docentes e investigadoras. Teníamos el objetivo de reconocer y visibilizar el periodismo de investigación (PI) en Colombia. Recorrimos diferentes regiones del país en busca de relatos de vida de periodistas que se han dedicado a esta actividad, tanto en zonas urbanas como rurales. Logramos identificar a los y las periodistas que lo han ejercido, así como los principales hitos históricos que suscitaron debates y fueron campo de desarrollo del PI en el país.

Algunos de los resultados de esta investigación se recogen en un libro con 35 relatos de vida, material de consulta que enriquecerá el ejercicio de la docencia, tan necesario en tiempos de la "post-verdad" y las noticias falsas. En los relatos se visibilizan persecuciones, amenazas y otras formas de violencia a las que han sido y son todavía sometidos los periodistas durante su ejercicio profesional.

El método para armar los relatos se relaciona con el que se usa al hacer PI, es el método que han utilizado periodistas colombianos como Arturo Alape: transcripción de entrevistas y anotaciones sobre el personaje, jerarquización de acuerdo con los momentos más dramáticos de las historias, y construcción del relato. Las entrevistas son una herramienta propia del oficio, y a partir de ellas se construyen historias. Se han realizado también una serie de piezas audiovisuales que aportan a la construcción de memoria. Todo esto da lugar a la primera obra completa en relación con la concepción, historia y reflexión del PI en Colombia.

El proyecto se realizó en 3 fases: En la primera se realizó un registro de documentos escritos y visuales (relacionados, contextuales y teóricos) desde 1900 hasta la actualidad. Un referente importante fue Gerardo Reyes, quien sostiene que "el periodismo de investigación es la reportería que se realiza a través de la iniciativa y el trabajo del periodista, sobre asuntos de importancia que algunas personas y organizaciones desean mantener en secreto". La UNESCO también ha promovido el debate sobre la responsabilidad social del oficio y en 2013 elaboró un manual emblemático del PI, señalando que debe encarnar una labor "fiscalizadora" para el buen y equilibrado funcionamiento de un país y de una sociedad equitativa, ya que es un ejercicio de profundización en los hechos para plasmar y hablar al lector con la realidad tal y como es.

En la segunda fase se abordaron periodistas, algunos en las ciudades principales y otros en zonas alejadas y rurales, en las que se dificulta el ejercicio de esta labor. También se tuvo una mirada de género, y hacemos especial énfasis en los retos que enfrentan las mujeres al ejercer el PI: agresiones, intimidaciones, estigmas y discriminaciones.

Por último, se construyeron los relatos de vida y se realizaron las piezas audiovisuales. Con estos resultados esperamos tender un puente entre las formas tradicionales de realizar investigaciones periodísticas, y las nuevas formas de acceder y contrastar la información que permiten las nuevas tecnologías. Esperamos contagiar a nuestros estudiantes el amor por el trabajo riguroso y responsable en pro de la verdad.

Id: 21930

Title: City journalist and the making of a music city

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The vibrant cultural economy, with its links to intense music activity and "urban sociability" (Creed-Rowan, 2017, p.1), has forced city journalists to assess what is a music city in their reportage. This paper asks three key questions. Is a music city a place of memory embedded in public and private spaces and venues? Is it a location in regional and global networks? Or is a music city, an arena wherein music communities form and reproduce themselves? Grounded in mixed methods research, based on rigorous, place-specific, exemplar music city case studies of Melbourne, Austin and Berlin, this paper highlights that a music city is all of the above. Tracing the discourse of urban sociability which illustrates the importance of a music city's social, cultural and emotional life, over and above its economic value, it highlights the important role of city journalists within the music cities sphere. As Robert Ezra Park (1952, p.79) city journalist turned sociologist and co-founder (with Ernest Burgess and Louis Wirth) of the Chicago School of Urban Sociology in the US during the 1920s notes, "Great cities have always been melting pots of race and of cultures". Author of The Culture of Cities (1938, updated in 1970) and long-time urban critic for The New Yorker, Lewis Mumford expands on Park's point, by adding, "through a complex orchestration of time and space… life in the city takes on the character of a symphony" (1970, p.4). City journalist and author of the seminal text, The Death and Life of Great American Cities (1961) Jane Jacobs concurs, noting that the city is a lively creative village. She argues that, it is not the nation-state, but rather the city that is the true player in the global, cultural economy. Building on seminal work by Park (1952), Mumford (1938) and Jacobs (1961), the paper argues that journalists are the cultural branders and street theorists whose ethnographic approach offers critical insights into the urban sociability of music activity.

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Id: 21966

Title: Investigating Truths: How Arab investigative reporters are using data journalism to uncover stories

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The historic evolvement of investigative reporting has not been systematic in the Arab world, nor has it developed in a regular and routine form. In fact, its emergence can be better characterised as chaotic and dispersed, where its successes in achieving change and making an impact have been occasional. Therefore, the evolution of investigative journalism does not translate into a continuous historical narrative; rather, it can be described as a cyclical evolution that is dependent on particular circumstances and conditions that relate to the media institution; the journalist; and the political, economic, and social conditions at the time. In light of this, access to data remains a particular challenge to Arab investigative reporters, where archival material is limited. In addition, in a region of high political activity and corruptive systems, providing access to information to citizens, including journalists, puts the government and officials in jeopardy; therefore, it is not within their interest to promote or facilitate any Freedom of Information (FOI) laws that facilitate access to information.

Yet Arab investigative reporters are finding ways of uncovering information and using data journalism to tell their stories, changing what used to be an 'emotive' form of Arab journalism to that of a fact-finding and fact-checking form of journalism. This study is part of a larger project that aims to understand how Arab investigative journalism is evolving independently of western journalistic models. Based on case studies and surveys, this paper will methodologically and conceptually discuss how Arab journalists in general—and investigative reporters in particular—are uncovering stories in light of the restrictions placed upon them within the Arab region, and yet also the opportunities that technological tools and digital storytelling have to offer.

Id: 22001

Title: How Facebook Transformed News Production and Distribution: An Examination of News Media Organizations and Social Media Curators in Taiwan

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Throughout the years, news media has depended on social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter. According to a 2017 investigation by the Institute for Information Industry, Facebook is the most popular social media in Taiwan. To attract these Facebook users, news media organizations in Taiwan have generated a new role in the form of social media content curators. Content curators attempt to widely distribute news and to make it more visible on Facebook. As such, while content curators post news on Facebook, they also reintroduce the news to please the platform's users. The easiest way to reintroduce the news is to package it in a softer and more entertaining form. In other words, stories that appear more entertaining attract a greater number of users to news sites than stories that appear to tackle public issues. Content curators must also respond promptly and forcefully to Facebook's users, actions which are usually taken to make the news more visible and popular than to promote public discussion. In doing so, content curators adopt a potentially extreme strategy: to provoke or to please Facebook users and to increase the click through rate (CTR) or engagement rate for specific stories. In sum, content curators represent the growing trend of Facebook's influence and symbolize an evolution in news distribution and production from traditional journalism and the types of digital journalism that were prevalent years ago.

This research explores the role that content curators play in news distribution and production for news media organizations. The research also adopts the concept of Graham Murdock's Digital Commons (2005, 2013, 2018) and a critical political economic approach to social media (Fuchs, 2014, 2018). By applying this concept and framework, this research investigates structural factors, such as how the newsroom has changed since the introduction of content curators, and examines how the online practice of content commons is influenced by Facebook.

In order to explore the complete landscape of Taiwan's digital age, this research employs interviews and online ethnography for its methodology, questioning content curators from four major news media organizations—Apple Daily, Liberty Times, the United Daily News, and the China Times—and observing their online practices on Facebook, which include their approaches for reintroducing the news and their ways of interacting with Facebook users.

Finally, by shifting the focus away from Facebook's predominantly criticized algorithm, this research is expected to provide a new perspective on the development of digital journalism through the structural dynamic that the platform influences.

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Id: 22024

Title: When words fail us: Trauma and journalists

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Considerable research into the effects of difficult news assignments has revealed the potential to traumatise journalists (Ricchiardi 1999; Smith, Drevo & Newman 2017; Simpson & Cote 2006, and, in Australia, McMahon 2016; McMahon & McLellan 2008). While research has investigated the effects of trauma on the health of journalists, little research has been undertaken into the effects of trauma on journalists' most crucial skill – their ability to communicate. The lack of research is concerning, given that communicating is at the core of journalism's function in society. Society relies on having detailed and accurate access to information, to enable its members to make rational decisions – without good information, society functions at a less than optimal level. If journalists' ability to communicate is affected by traumatising assignments, are their messages to society damaged? The propensity for communication failure is recognised in terms like "dumbstruck" – where shocking situations leave people unable to speak. Professor Sandy McFarlane (Adelaide University) talks of traumatic situations "when words fail us" – when we find ourselves in situations so stressful that we are unable to explain or vocalise what is happening to us: We are literally struck dumb. For most, such situations are distressing, but for journalists they are doubly catastrophic. Being exposed to such situations may in itself be damaging; but to then be unable to use words – the very currency of journalism – is akin to stripping every vestige of professional worth from a journalist.
What happens, then, when journalists experience trauma? Can the experience be so challenging that those affected change the way they work? Is this why some journalists move into softer news like feature writing? Is it why others move out of the industry altogether? Perhaps a more interesting question to ask is: Does it affect the way people write? Do they move from news of conflict approaches to, say, human interest approaches?
This paper uses content and discourse analysis to examine the work of five Australian journalists who have recorded their experiences in difficult reporting assignments. It uses Leximancer software and discourse analysis to examine their bodies of work before and after stressful assignments, to reveal changes in the themes and news values they deal with. The research aims to provide insights into the ways in which traumatising reporting assignments can change journalists' approach to the news.
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Id: 22059

Title: [Panel] Pushing Boundaries: On Creativity as an Essential Toolkit for Professional and Academic Practice, Panel description

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: MODERATOR: Mark Deuze, University of Amsterdam, M.J.P.Deuze (at) uva.nl
DISCUSSANT: Nick Couldry, LSE (London School of Economics and Political Science), N.Couldry (at) lse.ac.uk

FRAMING TEXT
The panel aims to demonstrate the potential of creativity in all aspects of academic life: teaching, research (method and presentation), as well as achieving work-life balance as a scholar. Bringing in experiences from the outside into the collegiate classroom, experimenting methodologically beyond the traditional quantitative/qualitative binary, and presenting work through 'alternative' mediums (such as poetry, song, dance, or any other kind of theatrical performance) does not necessarily mean sacrificing rigor and "scientificity." To the contrary, integrating creative practices through all spheres of work as an academic opens up thus far unexplored avenues for pedagogical, theoretical and epistemological innovation. Creativity also raises opportunities for dialogue across research fields, with non-academic audiences and with practitioners, truly enabling a fusion of horizons.

RATIONALE
This panel is located in the context of a higher-education environment in which researchers are increasingly under pressure to prove their relevance to society, policy, professional practice and engage beyond the boundaries of academia. It also responds to the numerous "turns" that have taken place over the last decades in the Social Sciences and Humanities: invitations to pay attention to narrative, affect, materiality, practice, and embodiment. Although calls have been made to apply more creative methods—in political communication, for instance—or to investigate emotion—as in journalism and new media—these have only been partly followed up.

There is thus an urgent need to both question and push the boundaries of how we do media and communication research: the range of topics we investigate; the nature of the data we rely on; the tools we use; who we collaborate with; how we present and teach our work and who we communicate our results to; and for whose benefit. We argue that, by more deliberately embracing creativity as a concept as well as a lived practice, it is possible to pursue innovative, engaged and engaging research - while enhancing academic rigour.

The panel brings together scholars from across Europe who are in different stages of their careers. All are deeply engaged with creativity - in their teaching, in their lives outside of academia (doing theatrical work, making music, writing poetry), in the way they do research and try to publish their

work. The panelists discuss the multifaceted contributions creativity makes to the fields of media and communication research, from showcasing different conceptualizations of creativity and its role beyond the walls of academia (Deuze and Agirreazkuenaga), to illustrating the empirical contribution of creative practices (Archetti, Giese), the opportunities offered by creative non-fiction in producing text that is both engaging and geared towards making a difference (Kotisova), the contribution creativity makes to teaching (Tellería), to the part it plays in reflexivity and cross-disciplinarity in the research process (Wagemans). As an expert respondent, Nick Couldry (LSE) will offer his reflections on the work discussed in this panel.

Id: 22060

Title: Re-skilling as form of co-evolution: Types of 'journalist experts' working for digital platforms

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Digital platforms have integrated journalism as a business model into their own organizational DNA. In this paper, we examine the platforms' "communicative abilities" (Schmidt, 2008) to adapt journalist experts' knowledge according to own organizational imperatives. In doing that, we develop upon the idea of "co-evolution" (Latzer, 2013), which describes the process of interactions that result in gradual adaptations between different systems. Researching this gradual adaptation is important, as discussions about whether or not platforms are media organizations, are relevant for future regulatory decisions regarding the contents moderated and distributed through platforms (Napoli & Caplan, 2016). Journalism literature has examined professional role perceptions, identities and related normative considerations (Carlson & Lewis, 2015; Kreiss, 2019). New media has been described as a working environment in which re-skilling is a constant practice (Kotamraju, 2002). In the platform age, journalists are increasingly confronted with demands to re-skill according to organizational imperatives deriving from digital platforms. In our analysis, we define four different types of 'journalist experts' that are reinvented in the organizational environment of digital platform companies.

Our analysis draws from Kotamraju's study (2002) on web design skills and the reinvented worker. We collected documents issued by platform companies, in which roles of the "journalist expert" are manifested. Documents are job announcements of the platform companies particularly aimed at journalists, which we retrieved from the general job market sites like linkedin.com, xing.com, and journalism-specific online job markets, such as journalismjobs.com and indeed.com (N= 60). Findings of our qualitative thematic (Herzog et. al., 2017) analysis suggest that re-skilling of journalist expert is a common practice across digital platform companies. This practice triggers the rise of a new type of journalist, the 'expert journalist' -a journalist who is expected to cater their professional experience in different strategic positions to help digital platform companies navigating the tensions they experience as new players in the content industries. Our data show that types of 'expert journalists' vary across different digital platforms. Each of these types emphasizes different skill sets and places 'journalist experts' in different hierarchies and strands within the organizations. Different types emphasize the a) strategic ('the decision-maker') b) technical ('the

adviser') c) implementational ('the interpreter') and d) communicative ('the persuader') importance for the company.

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Id: 22070

Title: Getting Under the Skin: Evocative Writing, Poetry and Performance in Political Communication Research

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The paper draws on the presenter's experience of using creative methods, beside more "traditional" ones, to investigate and develop a new theoretical framework about the causes and political consequences of silence in the 21st century. The model is developed through the case study of the communication blackout surrounding involuntary childlessness (i.e. childlessness not by choice). Its mechanisms, however, can apply to other groups who are unable to get their voices publicly heard and whose identity is defined by embodied features (individuals affected by illness, disability, or sexual, racial and ethnic minorities).

The argument is that creativity—in the form of evocative writing, poetry and performance in this case—makes unique contributions to political communication research that are not limited to the use of unusual methodological tools but, importantly, also extend to breaking new conceptual ground. In relation to the study at hand, creative methods provided support to mapping the mechanisms through which suffering and pain felt inside the body translate into silence, exclusion from public debate, and lack of political representation—a process that happens through intermediate steps that involve, among others, the role of the media in the narrative construction of the body and the self. Such "embodied" understanding of silence significantly extends current explanations for this phenomenon that span sociolinguistic approaches, theories of stigma, the "spiral of silence," and the "sphere of deviance."

Creative methods, more specifically, made four contributions. First as a tool of investigation: in a field that tends to rely on the analysis of what is being explicitly said/written, they enable exploring what is embodied and unspoken. They also enable exploring new vocabulary for feelings, practices, circumstance for which silenced groups do not have other scripts than those provided by the "majority." Second, as a tool of engagement: by involving academic and external audiences both analytically and emotionally, creative methods support deeper understanding. Third, creative methods are a tool of reflexivity: by helping the investigator keep track of the "I" within the practice of research and identify, unravel, and develop those connections among data for which coherent words have not yet been found. In this respect, creative methods allow embracing a different way of working in which intuition (which always characterizes the research process, even if this remains largely unacknowledged) is valued and respected. Fourth, creative methods are a tool of change: particularly through the dimension of evocative storytelling, they have the power to transform reality. Stories are constitutive of reality, thus performative. Both in the perspective of the teller, but also in that of the listening audience, whether through a poem or a performance, a story

can help healing and restore damaged identities, thereby leading to (at least a beginning of) social and political change.

Id: 22071

Title: Conceptualizing Creativity in Research and Practice

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: In this presentation, we will argue that creativity is (or should be) a broadly conceived benchmark for scholarly practice, studies and education, with a triple implication: creativity is a concept that informs what we are looking for when educating or doing scholarly work, it is a guide for the range of pedagogical and research methods at our disposal, as well as an inspiration for the kind of stories we can tell about our projects.

Creativity tends to perceived as either romantic, inspirational, or rational: as a mystical stroke of genius, as some kind of external force acting upon you, or as the result of hard work and commitment to the craft. In terms of politics and the economy it must be noted how the concept of creativity has been hijacked - especially since the late 1990s rhetoric of 'creative industries' and third-way politics - to capitalize on the romantic and inspirational attraction of creativity. Critically we also have to note how these views on creativity tend to ignore or bypass the distinctly networked, communal and social nature of creativity - as any creative act takes place (and is therefore produced by) a context (or caregiving, nurturing, challenging, pushing, encouraging, and otherwise instrumentally engaging others).

It is our contention that we have wrestle back control over the concept of creativity, and reclaim it as a crucial part of the craft of being a socially responsible academic. By way of example, we will highlight the role creativity plays in the work that we do in securing financing for our research, finding multiple ways to publish and disseminate our work, establishing a more or less healthy work-life balance, and embracing non-conventional students and pedagogies.

Id: 22073

Title: Creative Nonfiction in Journalism Studies: Towards More Engaging and Engaged Research

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The paper aims at proposing, explaining and illustrating the use and advantages of "creative nonfiction" as a style of writing social science. Based on my ethnographic research of European "crisis reporters'" professional identity and emotional labour, written in the form of a novel about a fictional journalist, I identify five main functions of the use of creative nonfiction in social-scientific research.

The first part of the paper is theoretical-methodological: it introduces creative nonfiction as a method of writing which brings together empirical material and fiction. The principle of creative nonfiction resides in combining the most reliable information (i.e. factual narrative) with an imaginative and narrative approach (i.e. fictional narrative). The method of writing grew out of "the new journalism" together with feminist and postmodernist criticisms of earlier qualitative research reporting simulating an "omniscient" narrative (the use of the plural by a single author, or passive voice) and out of their deliberate attempts to reposition the author and the reader. The theoretical framework thus consists not only of current applications of creative nonfiction in social-scientific research, but also of seminal work of major postmodernist sociologists, anthropologists, and literary theorists. Intimate links between social sciences and literature and the enriching potential of artistic inspiration have been recognized, for example, by Zygmunt Bauman and Clifford Geertz.

While creative nonfiction poses some challenges to the reader – most notably, the combination of fact and fiction in one discourse makes it complicated to determine the Genettian "reading horizon" or to focalize the narrative – and can raise concern about scientific rigour, it has also numerous advantages. In the second part of the paper, I specify how social-scientific research writing can profit from the intersections of the factual and fictional narratives. Drawing from my ethnographic data on crisis reporters and from current research, I identify and illustrate five main functions of these intersections: illustrative, allegorical, organizing, effective, and self-reflexive.

Finally, I discuss ethical implications of the approach, and suggest that writing social science in the style of creative nonfiction can help to produce more engaging and engaged texts. In other words, stretching the boundaries of social science by writing creative nonfiction can help to bridge the persisting gap between researchers, their communication partners, research participants and other relevant non-academic social actors.

Id: 22077

Title: Finding the words: Experiencing cross-disciplinary collaboration in journalistic innovation through metaphor

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: In this paper, I show how metaphors allow us to analyse and present cross-disciplinary collaboration in journalism innovation in a way that does justice to the complex, changing and multiple nature of such processes. I present a case study of a cross-disciplinary project aimed at developing and implementing a digital creativity tool for journalists (the EU Innovation Action INJECT1), in which I was involved as a researcher, marketeer and tester. As such, I had unique access to stories previously untold, that I recorded in an auto-ethnographic research diary. Adopting an experiential approach to researching this cross-disciplinary project allowed me to gain experiential knowledge, adding a first-person embodied perspective. This is crucial, as much social and cultural practice is never. However, there is a challenge in adequately capturing the complexity, dynamism and messiness of experience in telling those stories, as well as a risk in subconsciously giving too much weight to our 'experiential luggage' in interpreting and presenting the data.

This paper explores metaphors as a specific language device to deal with these challenges in bridging embodied experience to academic analysis. It argues that, through metaphor, we are able to develop truly new understandings, capture movement, and tell multi-perspectival stories in our research. For Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors "are capable of giving us a new understanding of our experience. Thus, they can give new meaning to our pasts, to our daily activity, and to what we know and believe". As they are grounded in our experiences, metaphors are dynamic as well as multiple; a metaphor means something different to people with different experiences, and changes with experience. As such, understanding and describing the phenomena we study through metaphors leaves space for new, dynamic and multiple perspectives in our analyses.

Using free verse poetry and impressionist tales, I will illustrate how metaphors helped me to make sense of my experiences, give space to the experiences of others, tell multi-perspectival and non-linear stories about journalism innovation processes, and theorise multidisciplinary collaboration beyond disciplinary boundaries.

Id: 22081

Title: Embodied Memories: Dance as an Access Point to Belonging and Identity in the Diasporic Space in Tower Hamlets, London

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This paper explores the potential of community dance practice to gain a deeper understanding of the ways in which belonging and identity among diasporic groups are communicated. Only relying on language-based approaches, e.g. traditional qualitative interviews, typically results in the cul-de-sac of a 'silence-versus-testimony binary' where many marginalised voices are often not heard or not included. This is why this study proposes a more creative way to capture the experiences and processes of identity making among Bangladeshi women in Tower Hamlets, London.

Silence seems to be the predominant reaction to the traumatic political memories within this community. This is especially true for the gendered violence that many women experienced after the 1947 Partition of British India as well as during the Bangladeshi liberation war in 1971. Both processes led to a geopolitisation and nationalisation of women's bodies, which is why a methodology has to be applied that is able to directly access the body and put it at the core of its analyses. Further, the state of emergency in which women found themselves during Partition and the liberation war, and which made many of them refugees, is indefinitely prolonged through impunity of the violence committed against them and mechanisms of marginalisation, discrimination and racism existing today in the diasporic space in London.

While those stories have been collected through approaches of oral history within South Asia, the diaspora has only recently been included in those analyses. Accessing the diasporic space through a creative combination of multi-disciplinary methods from both the social sciences and performance studies, dance will be explored both as a field of political communication and knowledge-production, and as a method to explore embodied memories of political ruptures and migration. This research studies both professional and vernacular forms of dance among the Bangladeshi community in Tower Hamlets, London to include varied embodied stories of diasporic subjects. By shifting the attention to the performing arts as a carrier of women's memories and identities, this project can contribute to including silenced narratives of racialised, sexualised, gendered and religionised women to the making of history, and pays respect to their diasporic identities today.

Id: 22082

Title: Improving Creativity with Design Thinking on Cross, Multi or Transmedia Projects

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to present how Design Thinking is applied to the specific syllabus of 'Multimedia Journalism' given both a cross, multi or transmedia theoretical and practical approach. This subject is taught during the first four-month period of the fourth year in the Journalism Degree and it is conceived as a workshop in which students develop a cross, multi or transmedia project.

The official name of the subject is 'Multimedia Journalism Workshop'; although, since I started teaching it on 2016/17 course, I have incorporated the transmedia perspective into it. Why? Because I consider that the projects of the students may also be able to go from the multi or crossmedia base to the creation of the transmedia universe. In fact, I highly encourage them to embrace a transmedia development, at least, to try to experiment with it.

The main results observed in the process of applying the Design Thinking method to this type of projects are the relevance of developing prior conceptual maps and the ability to be flexible to adapt to the ongoing change. When students were interviewed about the benefits of dedicating the required time to reflect on the conceptual maps, they admitted that these maps assisted them to organize ideas and promote new ones (never imagined).

Stanford University's d.school[1]and The New School[2]have been outstanding references to follow when I decided to apply the Design Thinking approach to 'Multimedia Journalism Workshop'. Both Poynter.org[3]and Niemanlab.orgalso dedicated an in deep view on how this methodology has been applied successfully in education as well as in some media.

Preliminary conclusions obtained highlight the need for dedicating the required time to let students interiorize and properly understand the necessity and functionality of the conceptual maps before reaching a technology (application, device, platform, etc.). This appreciation is in line with recommendations given by some experts at laboratories such as RTVE.es, BBC.co.uk, Nytimes.com, Washingtonpost.com, Theguardian.es.

Despite deploying some difficulties at the beginning of the process for various reasons like: concretizing the objectives, prioritizing main and secondary issues/topics, wanting to apply/reach technology as soon as possible, loosing themselves in anxiety and so on; most students ended up their projects quite successfully. Even more, most of them also perceived their own difficulties during the starting process of developing the conceptual maps and perceived this method as a suitable one because it allowed them to recognize those problems in the right time to be able to

overcome them afterwards. Another input was that conceptual maps assisted them in imaging new ideas and the way to deploying them practically. They were astonished by how this method helped them to be creative.

[1]URL [https://dschool.stanford.edu]
[2]Building a j-school from scratch: How The New School aims to bring journalism and design together.URL [http://www.niemanlab.org/2015/08/building-a-j-school-from-scratch-how-the-new-school-aims-to-bring-journalism-and-design-together/]
[3]Journalism case studies that apply design thinking. URL [https://www.poynter.org/news/journalism-case-studies-apply-design-thinking]

Id: 22128

Title: Journalistic professional roles as an object of study. A meta-research of international peer-reviewed journals.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Research on journalistic cultures and professionalism has consolidated as an emerging field for international research on Journalism Studies in the context of the digital transition (Mellado, Hellmueller & Donsbach, 2017). For this disciplinary field, the study of the journalistic roles has a central position, as it should be considered one of the most innovative contributions for the scientific study of journalism in global societies. This presentation aims for a systematic observation of current academic research on the journalistic professional roles, by presenting preliminary results of the analysis of journalism research focused on journalistic roles as an object of study. Meta-research techniques have been applied to a sample of journal articles published on this regard by four top peer-reviewed journals over a five-years period (2014-2018). As peer-reviewed journals must be considered one of the main institutional framework for nowadays scientific communities of any discipline, its study is useful not only to explain how researchers develop and disseminate scientific knowledge, but also to understand the different agents involved in science and their knowledge interests.
The purpose of meta-research is to study scientific production published by peer-reviewed journals by the application of a coding protocol on journal articles, which is oriented to the systematic description of their structure and contents. Meta-research can is a methodological innovation for the study of scientific production in a complementary perspective to meta-analysis. While meta-analysis is a research modality based on complex statistic procedures oriented to observe the hypotheses and results published in journal articles and other scientific documents, meta-research focuses on the systematic study of research practices and procedures such as research interests, methodologies, research techniques and instruments, or the uses of theory. The authors of this proposal have designed a specific coding sheet which has been tested and applied in previous research (Saperas & Carrasco-Campos, 2015, 2018). This coding sheet includes 30 variables and 242 indicators to observe the core elements of research procedures (authorship, objects of study, research techniques, objectives and hypothesis, research instruments, theoretical frameworks). For the specific study of journalistic roles new variables were included.
The research objective for this paper is to describe the operationalization of research on journalistic roles published in 108 articles by the four leading peer-reviewed journals focused on Journalism Studies, according to the SJR-Scimago ranking on Communication: Journalism & Mass

Communication Quarterly, Journalism, Journalism Studies and Journalism Practice (all of these journals rank in Q1 of the aforementioned ranking). Specifically, it will focus on the identification of the geographical and institutional adscription of the authors of the papers (RO1), the research topics in which studies on journalistic roles were developed (e.g. political journalism, professional autonomy) (RO2), and the specific journalistic roles investigated on the sampled papers (e.g. watchdog role, advocacy role, civic role) (RO3). This research on part of a R&D project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities (National Programme for Fostering Excellence in Scientific and Technical Research by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities.

Id: 22180

Title: Beyond Fact-Checking and Verification: Incorporating Citizen Needs into Disinformation Countermeasures

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Disinformation presents a major threat to social and political stability as it undermines the legitimacy of factual claims and the role of journalism as a fourth estate. In response to this threat, there has been a rapid rise in online information supports that aim to safeguard citizens against false or misleading information. Fact-checking and verification initiatives determine the accuracy and authenticity of online content while trust labels evaluate the credibility of online sources. Globally, such initiatives are gaining support from a wide range of media outlets, policy actors, and technology developers. However, the effectiveness of these countermeasures is dependent upon their ability to address the information needs of citizens including the range of political, technological, and societal factors that underpin post-truth culture. Currently, the information needs of citizens are poorly understood and existing research indicates that corrections are ineffective for certain demographic groups and may even reinforce or amplify false information. In this context, we present a research agenda for incorporating citizen needs into disinformation countermeasures. Arguing against the assumption that disinformation may be countered through exposure to correct information, we propose that countermeasures need to be grounded in research from three overlapping areas: (1) a theoretical understanding of how new social and political identities are shaping the wider context of post-truth culture; (2) an empirical understanding of how citizens evaluate online information vis-à-vis their identities and prior beliefs; and (3) an empirical understanding of the effectiveness of different kinds of information support across demographic groups and disinformation contexts. Ultimately, we argue that efforts to counter disinformation need to shift from a fact-centred model based on authoritative corrections to a citizen-centred model that is responsive to diverse information needs, attitudes, and practices. This argument is supplemented with findings from focus group research in Ireland and Spain. Working with older (40-60 years) and younger (20-30 years) cohorts, we investigate the links between citizens media consumption patterns, attitudes towards controversial information, and evaluations of different kinds of information support. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the disinformation environment from the perspective of citizens and to the development of more robust countermeasures that meet the needs of citizens. This research is undertaken as part of a European Commission H2020 project on countering disinformation (grant number 825227).

Id: 22199

Title: At the junction of community engagement, politics and media work ' Hyperlocal makers in Finland, Sweden and Russia

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: According to previous research, the aims, functions and work practices of hyperlocal start-ups and citizen or community initiated information sharing vary (Konieczna & Robinson, 2014, Ahva, 2017). We know less about how emerging forms of local media and hyperlocal practitioners' perceptions on their roles are constructed as a part of wider media ecosystems and journalism cultures. However, this is a question of major importance as hyperlocal services can offer means to local communities as well as new groups of people to individual expression as well as social participation. In this article, we examine how Nordic and Russian hyperlocal practitioners conceptualize and define their roles and aims in relation to surrounding local communities, focusing on the possibilities, needs and limits given by the different media ecosystems and models (Dobek-Ostrowska, Glowacki, Jakubowicz, & Süközd, 2010; Hallin & Mancini, 2004). Of special interest are the notions of authorship, critical local information, community engagement and political participation. The data set, covering Finland, Sweden and Russia, allows comparison between media in democratic and non-democratic countries and answers the call for inclusion of non-Western countries in comparative studies on journalism (Hanusch & Vos, 2019). The data gathered includes surveys and in-depth interviews with hyperlocal practitioners. The data is analyzed using statistical and qualitative methods. Global trends seem to affect local media in similar ways in all of the countries studied. Most practitioners actively re-envision how and what kind of 'journalism' can be locally meaningful and enhance local connections. The perceived roles vary and intertwine, including those of (alternative) journalists, hobbyists, community activists, civic leaders and media entrepreneurs. According to our tentative results, differences between the roles and tasks imagined are embedded, among others, in the specificities of country's media model and media ecosystem. In other words, political and social contexts play a central role in how local media and information sharing practices evolve.
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Id: 22216

Title: [Panel] Formación de periodistas en perfiles emergentes en Iberoamérica, Panel description

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Moderadora: Daniela Lazcano-Peña; Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile; daniela.lazcano (at) pucv.cl

Los medios de comunicación tienen un rol relevante en la protección de los derechos de las personas y la búsqueda de su bienestar, lo que obliga a una revisión constante de la profesión. Observamos que los medios viven un proceso de 'ensayo y error' ante los constantes vaivenes de la transformación digital, entorno cambiante que implica transformaciones en la identidad profesional (Flichy, 2004) con un cambio de tareas y herramientas que redefinen las figura del periodista digital o multimedia (Rotman, 2013; Deuze 2017). A esta realidad no puede ser ajena la enseñanza del Periodismo, que requiere una adaptación curricular acompasada con la realidad profesional, aunque sin perder su formación crítica; una propuesta que no sólo pasa por la incorporación tecnológica, sino por establecer un programa curricular transversal adaptado a los nuevos perfiles emergentes que implica la enseñanza en narrativas para multisoportes y con nuevas especialidades en las rutinas de trabajo, y donde perfiles profesionales como el periodista de datos, community manager, periodista multimedia polivalente, entre otros, aparecen como nuevos espacios de desarrollo profesional y desafíos formativos, en convivencia con perfiles profesionales tradicionales de Redactor; Gabinete; Investigador-docente-consultor; y Gestor de portales y editor (Aneca 2005).

En este contexto, presentamos una investigación internacional exploratoria cuyo objetivo es analizar la formación de los periodistas en perfiles profesionales emergentes mediante el análisis de la oferta universitaria de Periodismo en diferentes países iberoamericanos -Chile, México, España y Portugal- que permita establecer una comparativa y apuntar tendencias globales en la enseñanza periodística. La hipótesis de partida es que la oferta universitaria no se ha adaptado de manera decidida a los nuevos perfiles emergentes que demanda el mercado, con nuevos perfiles reconocidos en su oferta educativa como 'salidas laborales' de sus egresados.

El panel se configura con seis presentaciones. Cuatro de ellas recurren al análisis de contenido para sistematizar la oferta formativa que recogen las web públicas de las universidades con estudios de Periodismo en los países que conforman el panel, analizando dos categorías principales: perfiles periodísticos tradicionales y perfiles emergentes, presentes en el apartado 'salidas laborales' o 'perfiles profesionales'. La muestra abarca 39 universidades españolas, 28 portuguesas, 27 chilenas, y una muestra representativa de las 400 universidades que ofrecen el grado en Periodismo en México, caso en que se analiza, además, cómo la enseñanza del periodismo se ha adaptado a contextos de violencia que tensionan derechos como la libertad de expresión e información.

Finalmente, se incluyen dos presentaciones centradas en los desafíos que enfrenta la enseñanza del periodismo desde la mirada específica de los estudios de audiencia y desde una perspectiva global.

La investigación señala la necesidad de que la formación de los periodistas vaya acompasada a los nuevos perfiles profesionales, especialmente centrada en una formación multimedia en tres roles diferenciados: periodista multimedia-generalista, gestor de redes sociales y periodista de datos. Una adaptación que requiere una revisión curricular enfocada en narrativas multimedia y multiformato, formación tecnológica autodidacta y especialización en nuevas rutinas comunicativas y conocimiento de las audiencias.

Id: 22234

Title: Los perfiles periodísticos emergentes entendidos como salidas laborales. Estudio de caso de España

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Esta investigación recurre a una metodología de análisis de contenido para analizar la oferta del Grado en Periodismo de las diferentes universidades españolas. En concreto, la muestra se delimita a la revisión de las web oficiales de 39 Grados en Periodismo correspondientes a universidades españolas públicas y privadas. El objeto de estudio principal es la información ofrecida en el apartado de 'salidas laborales/perfiles' recogida en los portales institucionales donde se informa de los posibles trabajos a los que se puede dedicar un periodista formado en España. Para su estudio se ha elaborado una ficha de análisis que recoge dos categorías diferenciadoras:
perfiles periodísticos oficiales/tradicionales
perfiles emergentes
La primera categoría se centra, en este caso, en la comprobación del seguimiento por parte de las Universidades de los cuatro perfiles oficiales tradicionales establecidos por Aneca (2005): A. Redactor; B. Gabinete; C. Investigador-docente-consultor; D. Gestor de portales y editor. Sobre la información encontrada se codifican los perfiles oficiales que se incluyen en las webs del Grado en Periodismo y los que no se incluyen.
La segunda categoría cuantifica los perfiles profesionales emergentes, en referencia a los desarrollados en y para un entorno exclusivo digital y que han aparecido en la última década con mayor especialización como son: el periodista multimedia/polivalente; el gestor de redes sociales (community manager) y el periodista de datos, principalmente. Todos ellos, considerados en el apartado de salidas laborales más especializadas en el entorno multimedia.
Los resultados principales del estudio de caso referido a España confirman que todos los portales universitarios incluyen gran parte de los perfiles oficiales-tradicionales de Aneca (2005). En concreto, se contabilizan 8 webs con los cuatro perfiles oficiales-tradicionales detallados al completo. Los perfiles presentes en todas las universidades son: redactor (A); gabinete de comunicación (B) y 'gestor de portales y editor de contenidos' (C). El perfil oficial minoritario es el que tiene que ver con la figura de "investigador-docente-consultor' (D), ausente en más de la mitad de las webs institucionales.
Respecto a la categoría de la variable de 'perfiles emergentes' recogidos expresamente en las webs analizadas, se detallan en 15 webs. El perfil mayoritario es el gestor de redes sociales en más de una decena de estas webs. En cambio, resulta reseñable la casi ausencia de la mención expresa del periodista de datos que aparece solo en un portal universitario como perfil profesional del egresado.

Id: 22256

Title: Does emotion matter' Exploring the relationship between animated news, emotions, and policy support

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Research objectives
Experiment examined how the use of animation in news influences viewers' emotions in a way that bears on policy support. This study contributed to the literature by examining the impact of animation, as an emerging news presentation format, on viewers' affective response and on policy support. It was also the first study to investigate the mediation paths from animated news content to policy support via emotions, while past studies mainly focus on the cognitive effect of animated news.
Theoretical Framework
  Past studies found that films, TV shows, and news coverage have ability to elicit emotions. For example, Mauss, et al. (2005) suggest that media induces emotional response coherent with the context. Past research found that individual experiences a greater sense of involvement in a vivid message, and in turn elicits different emotions coherent with the context. Animation in news involved multiple sensory components and these components contributed to the vividness of the message and in turn enhanced the viewer's experience of involvement. This study therefore proposes that the use of animation in news heightens level of emotions, anger in this case, that coherent with the context. Hence, the hypothesis as follows:
  H1: Audience report feeling a greater intensity of anger when watching a news video with animation than when watching a video without animation.
Emotions tell what situation it is and help individuals to determine their action, and affects people's motivation and goals. For example, anger can inform an individual about fairness of the situations and raise the level of cognition of retributive actions. It increases the motives for an individual to revenge. At the same time, emotions help an individual to appraise their situations and make decision. Negative emotions influence the perception of injustice and discrimination. Individuals could feel sad and angry if they found the vulnerable group suffers from unfair treatment or in undesirable conditions. It may lead to greater empathy towards the vulnerable group, and generate greater support of policy that is favorable towards vulnerable group (Goodall, Slater & Myers, 2013)
H2: Level of anger is positively related with the level of policy support: enforcing the law that is favorable towards vulnerable group.

Methodology and Findings

Eighty participants were recruited in this study, and they were randomly assigned to view one of the designed news videos: those that use a animation, and those that do not use animation. We found that animated news induced audience emotions, which influenced policy preferences. H1 and H2 were supported. Practical uses of animation in news and related ethical issues were discussed.

Reference

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Id: 22264

Title: La relación entre salidas profesionales de los cursos de periodismo/comunicación, planes de estudio y perfiles de egreso: el caso portugués

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Las salidas profesionales de los cursos de periodismo/comunicación son una forma en que los candidatos a la enseñanza superior evalúen la oferta formativa y tomen decisiones. Para eso, es importante que reflejen los contenidos de los planes de estudio y los perfiles profesionales que proponen. En un entorno mediático cada vez más digital y marcado por nuevos lenguajes y formatos periodísticos, es esperable que los futuros estudiantes tengan la expectativa de encontrar esas transformaciones reflejadas en los currículos. Sabemos, sin embargo, que los ritmos del mercado y de la academia no son los mismos. Sin embargo, a veces las universidades no estarán equivocadas al resistir los cambios que ocurren en las empresas o, al menos, en evaluarlas con precaución, y adoptarlas a un ritmo más lento.

Para comprender la relación entre las salidas profesionales de los cursos de periodismo/comunicación, los planes de estudios y los perfiles que existen (y emergen) en las redacciones, fueron evaluados los sitios web de los 28 programas de estudio de pregrado que ofrecen formación en periodismo o comunicación en Portugal.

Se destacan las siguientes conclusiones

Los cursos no dan mucha importancia a la información sobre las salidas profesionales (algunos no tienen esa información y otros son vagos, usando expresiones como "periodismo" o "periodista");

Entre los que publican esta información, se mantienen mayoritariamente las salidas profesionales correspondientes a perfiles tradicionales: "periodista de prensa, radio y televisión" y, en algunos casos, se añade "web", "multimedia" o "internet";

En Portugal, el modelo más común son los cursos de Comunicación con especialización en periodismo, y no hay separación en los sitios web entre las salidas profesionales de esta carrera y las áreas de Publicidad, Relaciones Públicas y Audiovisuales y multimedia (no podemos saber si es un "descuido" o una estrategia);

No existiendo esa separación (y asumiendo su intencionalidad), hay una aproximación de los cursos a la realidad del mercado, en la que se vive una disolución de las fronteras entre profesiones de la comunicación (con las ventajas y riesgos que esto puede representar para el periodismo y para los periodistas);

Los planes de estudio, en su mayoría, están en consonancia con la perspectiva tradicional de las salidas profesionales y tienden a estructurarse (aunque hay excepciones) en torno a los medios "prensa, radio y televisión".

Esta investigación tiene dos limitaciones importantes: sólo consideramos los planes de estudio y no miramos los contenidos (programas) ni entrevistamos a profesores o directores; (ii) el modelo más común son los cursos de Comunicación con especialización en Periodismo, por lo que es difícil, en algunos casos, "aislar" los datos referentes exclusivamente a los perfiles de Periodismo.

A partir de aquí, nos preguntamos: ¿hasta qué punto están la academia y el mercado articulados, en lo que toca a los perfiles profesionales? ¿Cuáles son los límites de esta articulación, es decir, en qué circunstancias la "lentitud" de la academia puede ser necesaria

Id: 22275

Title: From Portable Document Format to Digital storytelling: evolution of successful online journalism in Spain

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Twenty years after the publication of the first Spanish newspaper designed solely for the Internet, the ecosystem of information production has undergone profound changes. In Spain, these transformations have occurred in a context of economic crisis that has generated, among other things, precarious employment in the journalistic sector. There are currently 6,828 unemployed journalists, 50% more than in 2008 when the economic crisis began in the countries of central and southern Europe (APM, 2018).

The objective of this research is to know the evolution of online journalism in order to identify the characteristics of current digital storytelling. The success of the native media of the Internet is such that, in some cases, they come to compete for the audience with informative companies of greater tradition in Spain. For example, according to the Comscore ranking (2018), the first four online media with the highest audience outnumber two of the newspapers with the largest number of readers in paper and digital formats.

The methodology of the study is designed in two phases: one qualitative and one quantitative. The qualitative tool is the semi-structured interview with 6 executives of successful online journals to deepen in topics such as the evolution of journalism towards digital storytelling, the perspectives of the short-term business model and the strategies used to find an audience. The second phase of the research is the analysis of quantitative content of online newspapers that occupy the top ten places with the largest number of readers in Spain (Comscore, 2018). This section of the analysis focuses on knowing the specific forms of expression of digital storytelling.

The qualitative narrative of newspaper executives points to organic online journalism, which is constantly evolving because it goes hand in hand with digital and mobile technologies. One of the characteristics that, a priori, was considered positive of the Internet is the gratuity, however, those in charge of the media consider that to make quality journalism and independent in the short term, users will have to pay for the information. This contribution, say the interviewees, is a way to generate more trust among readers in a context of post truth and fake news.

The quantitative results indicate that the media analyzed produce multimedia information - corresponding to the possibilities of support- and that softnews are among the most read contents. The pink press and the television chronicle are sections that occupy important positions in the ranking of the most read contents of online media, something that executives also explained.

Finally, the testimonies and data obtained in this research reveal that Spanish digital media with a greater audience take advantage of the possibilities offered by the Internet and new mobile technologies. Most of the media have "laboratories" in which the dynamics of the test and error are constant, especially in the approach of some subjects, sections and business models, whose experimental cost is low in comparison with the dynamics of the traditional media.

Id: 22279

Title: [Panel] Monitoring violations against journalists as part of a co-ordinated response to attacks on their fundamental rights, Panel description

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Despite international agreement on the establishment of a range of norms as global standards that act as benchmarks for the assessment of the safety of journalists, there remains an urgent need to improve the protection for all journalists to combat continued and increasing violations of their human rights and to preserve their human dignity. These violations occur both within and outside the digital environment in the form of a wide range of both lethal and non-lethal threats and attacks. Attacks on free and independent journalism diminish civil societies leaving an immiserated or non-existent civil space of resistance to the endless predatory powers of states, markets and other powerful non-state actors. Such a decline in sustainable news journalism reduces the capacity of states to develop inclusive knowledge societies for their citizens and undermines resilient digital infrastructures which facilitate the right of access to trustworthy information. Opportunities for academic engagement and practical input into impactful research on preventing, protecting and prosecuting crimes against journalists as well as contributing to development of norms and sustainable mechanisms has been advanced greatly by the recognition of the importance of the safety of journalists normatively within the UN's Sustainable Development Goals framework, particularly SDG 16.10 and 16.10.1 through the monitoring of the safety of journalists. Currently however, the monitoring of incidents against journalists is not carried out systematically, and information available is often incomplete, conflicting or difficult to analyse, with further difficulties arising when attacks are mediated by hidden technologies such as social messaging, and when many journalists, especially women, do not report such abuses and LGBTQI bloggers are often rendered invisible. The contribution of academia in partnership with other civil actors to address the questions and challenges of effective monitoring as a way of producing systematic information to fuel normative advocacy and guide institution building in the context of journalism safety is now ripe for theoretical and empirical co-development. This joint UNESCO/Journalism Safety Research Network (JSRN) panel brings together a range of academic and practical expertise to assess: 1) the assumptions underpinning SDG indicator 16.10 which bring opportunities to elaborate the notion of "safety" as well as challenges and possibilities for the operationalisation of impactful research (Guy Berger, UNESCO); 2) ways of improving the global monitoring of journalists' safety through new classification of violations and text analysis techniques (Diana Maynard and Sara Torsner, CFOM, University of Sheffield); 3) New ways to identify challenges to the safety of women journalists globally in order to mainstream gender within civil society organisations' initiatives (Silvia Chocarro, Article 19) and 4) Identifying the challenges facing women and LGBTQI bloggers in order to improve their protection through their inclusion in the monitoring of attacks and violations (Albana Shala, Free Press Unlimited).

Moderator: Professor Jackie Harrison, Chair Centre for the Freedom of the
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Id: 22305

Title: The why and the what in the monitoring of safety of journalists through building on the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This paper examines the UN-agreed indicator for tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goal 16.10 which recognises the monitoring safety of journalists as a measure of "public access to information and fundamental freedoms". The analysis identifies this as an opportunity to elaborate the notion of "safety" and also to promote research momentum in this space. Unpacking the assumptions underpinning the indicator, the paper further explores the challenges in operationalising research in terms of the associated metadata - including the emerging concept of "other harmful acts" which extends focus beyond traditional types of attacks on journalists. The fragmentation of existing monitoring efforts by diverse actors is contextualised. Finally, an assessment is presented of the possibilities for research to feed into "voluntary national reviews" at country-level as well as at the "High Level Political Forum" on sustainable development held at the UN General Assembly each year.

Id: 22309

Title: Mixed-methods approach for monitoring the safety of journalists: data collection, categorisation and analysis

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Improving the monitoring of journalists' safety requires first and foremost the collection of relevant data. This in itself is not a trivial process because recording of incidents is not carried out systematically, and information is thus inaccurate, incomplete, conflicting or difficult to analyse. This paper investigates the utility of combining traditional data collection and survey techniques at a country-level with new methods of aligning and categorising these forms of disparate information, in order to build a clearer picture of not just isolated incidents, but temporal pathways from minor threats through to lethal violence and geo-localised behavioural patterns. Aiming to contribute towards the strengthening of the global monitoring of violence and abuse against journalists in line with SDG 16.10.1 (which proposes to measure a range of physical violations against journalists), we examine country-level data gathered by local civil society organisations in countries like Colombia, Mexico, Serbia and Somalia, from which we can propose methodological solutions to problems of data gaps and the harmonisation of cross-country datasets. We present findings from a survey identifying the range and type of data collected locally, map opportunities and challenges for data generation and management, and discuss prospects for exchange around best practices. Finally, we show how moving from a traditional template structure to a more hierarchical classification of violations, and using text analysis techniques to extract relevant facts from unstructured free text reports enable clearer analysis to be undertaken of both the wider picture and individual incident scenarios.

Id: 22326

Title: Under-researched and often invisible: Identifying the challenges facing women and LGBTQI bloggers

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: A gender sensitive approach to the safety of journalists is an evolving approach. It should take into account the fact that an increasing number of women and LGBTQI bloggers and journalists work alone, mainly in a digital context and are not affiliated to any organization or union. As such they are not researched and do not count, becoming the weakest link in the communication process. The online- offline threats and attacks often encourage them to become even more invisible, thus not represented. The presentation/paper will be an attempt to identify the challenges that women and LGBTQI bloggers face and the ways how they could collaborate and organize themselves, being recognized as under threat and in need of protection by the authorities, the national mechanisms for protection and by the civil society organizations which promote safety of journalists.

Id: 22342

Title: Making news personalization fair: what are news readers' concerns and what can be done about them'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Media companies increasingly invest in various digital technologies that use algorithms to select news items by relevance based on people's online behavior (and other characteristics). While these technologies enable media organizations to be more receptive the needs and wishes of their consumers, they also pose considerable individual and societal challenges. People may, for example, inadvertently end up in "filter bubbles" as they would only see what they already know or find interesting. News personalization can also lead to information asymmetries between different societal groups as some might be structurally deprived from certain types of news, making it hard for them to participate in democratic debates. Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, it is often unclear how these recommendation algorithms precisely work and what consequences they have for the information people (don't) get to see. Why certain news items are suggested, and others hidden, remains generally obscure to most consumers. News outlets hardly communicate their personalization strategies, let alone what this means for the individual news reader and her news diet. This is not (just) mal-intent: explaining the workings of such curating algorithms is notoriously difficult. In short, news personalization has many advantages, but needs to well guided in order to prevent nefarious societal consequences.

In this multi-disciplinary research project we therefore set out to shed more light on these issues by elaborating the notion of fair news. What does fairness mean in an algorithmically saturated media ecosystem? This is a complex issue and raises important questions from a number of different perspectives. Previous research has focused on media experts (practitioners and scholars) to answer this and related questions as a start towards algorithmic transparency in the news industry, but we argue that the ideas of consumers are just as important to consider. They are, after all, the ones who need to be informed while reading the news. In this sub-project, we therefore explore what aspects of news personalization readers are concerned about (1), how they think about fairness in this context (2), and how their concerns can be best mitigated (3)?

To answer these questions, we organized five focus groups (each 4-6 participants) with news readers from a large Dutch media conglomerate in which we discussed these topics in a structured manner. Each session contained three parts. In the first part we openly gathered the ideas, concerns and expectations of news readers about news personalization. Subsequently, we used different scenario's to have participants reflect on this issue more specifically. Finally, we discussed different solutions along three central categories (explanations, user control and regulations), and let our respondents prioritize them. In this paper we present the results of this study and embed it in

broader discussions about the rise of various AI/machine learning technologies, and how to ensure that public values and fundamental human rights are ensured.

Id: 22409

Title: Disputing journalistic practice. Civic data journalism and its reciprocal influence on news media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The role of non-profits in the growth and transformation of data journalism is today being acknowledged in practice and research (Baack, 2017; Cheruiyot & Ferrer-Conill, 2018). While providing an entrepreneurial impetus to data-driven practices, they are also playing a complementary role to legacy news media in truth production, either intentionally or unintentionally (Spyksma, 2017). This study assesses how civic data organizations extract journalistic norms and inject data-driven practices that influence how newsworkers understand and practice journalism. These 'explicit interlopers' (Holton & Belair-Gagnon, 2018) and 'ancillary organizations' (Lowrey et al., 2019) operate at the periphery of legacy news media organizations. We argue that these peripheral actors are influenced by traditional journalistic discourse and at the same time challenge and influence contemporary news production. Drawing from metajournalistic discourse theory (Carlson, 2016) and new institutional theory (Ryfe, 2017) we propose a conceptual model of news production that is defined through practitioners' perceptions of data journalism, tempered by journalistic as well as civic organizational goals. The model explains how journalism is affected by peripheral actors, such as civic data journalists that extract and adopt traditional journalistic practices and in turn inject data-driven practices into traditional news organizations, modifying news production. The theoretical discussion is supported by interviews with independent data journalists (mainly project leaders and country representatives) of civic technology organizations in Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa and South America. The civic technologists engage in ancillary data projects and training programs with legacy news organizations. Findings suggest these actors find themselves in a liminal journalistic space where they both accept and dispute journalistic norms and practice while infusing their own knowledge to change and shape journalism. Thus, these civic technologists show a reciprocal influence on legacy news media that is often unacknowledged and unquestioned. This paper expands our current understanding of individuals and organizations

practicing and reciprocating data journalism at the periphery of news media with a wide geographical reach.

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Id: 22413

Title: Challenges of Investigative Journalism in Nepal: The case of Kantipur Daily and Nayapatrika daily

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Nepal is a developing country where democracy is flourishing and the institutions aren't stable yet. The rampant corruption, crimes, human rights abuses, unaccountability and violation of press freedom are some of the issues that have weakened the institutions. Investigative journalism plays a significant role exploring the details of such wrongdoings. Despite the fact that numbers of media outlets have been increasing after the end of Maoist civil war in 2006, press freedom in Nepal is still limited (Paudel, 2017). Therefore, the risk of reporting the issues which an interest group or government tends to keep secret, is still a daunting task in Nepal.
The key challenges of investigative journalism in Nepal, expected before this research was conducted, were the weak media economy, lack of trainings and workshops for the journalist, instrumentalization of the media by power interest groups, and low wage rates for the journalists.
Research Questions:
1. What resources are set aside in Kantipur National Daily, and Nayapatrika National Daily   for investigative journalism?
2. What do they regard as the major challenges for doing investigative journalism in Nepal?

Methodology:
This is a qualitative explorative research in the areas of investigative journalism in Nepal. For this research, I have chosen in-depth interview as a method of data collection. Likewise, I have applied purposive sampling method to choose the informants along with the print media outlet for the interview. Altogether 10 informants are interviewed, 5 from Kantipur National Daily, and 5 from Naya Patrika National Daily. These two broadsheet dailies are the widely circulated newspapers in Nepal. Besides, these two media outlets maintained their position in the history of investigative journalism in Nepal.
The data collected is analyzed using media practice theory, and global muckraking theory. Media practice theory, in a hand; helps to understand the media practice culture of the respective country (Couldry, 2012). Global muckraking theory, on the other hand, studies about the demand and supply of the investigative reporting in that particular country (Feldstein, 2006).

Outcome of the research:
The outcome or the result of the study demonstrates that investigative journalism requires the sufficient amount of investment by a media outlet and an interest of a journalist. Besides, the media organization needs to appreciate the journalists' effort of identifying and bringing out the investigative issues.

The research outcomes highlight the need and importance of investigative journalists that it is significant for the accountability of government, interest groups (political, and business). Besides, the result has identified the key challenges faced by investigative journalists during story production, and helps to prepare a good environment for the investigative journalism in the days to come.

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Id: 22459

Title: Superman will not save you (unless I allow it): Examining the role of the foreign media in Bolsonaro's Brazil

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In a context of nationalist and populist movements reaching electoral success in the West and beyond (Bonikowski, Halikiopoulou, Kaufmann, & Rooduijn, 2019; Eatwell & Goodwin, 2018; Judis, 2018), the campaign and subsequent election of Jair Bolsonaro as President of Brazil was followed with interest by media from all over the world. The foreign coverage of Bolsonaro's triumph largely highlighted the implications that his administration will have not only for the current fragile political, economic and social situation in Brazil, but also for liberal democracies around the world (e.g. Al Jazeera, 17 October 2018; The Guardian, 3 October 2018). Significantly, due to the consistently biased and partisan tradition of Brazil's national media (Albuquerque, 2017) and the increasing facility of foreign media organisations to, thanks to digital technologies, get involved in local and national debates (Orgad, 2008, 2012), commentators within Brazil not only stressed that the foreign media apparently had a more 'objective' view of Bolsonaro, but some of them also hoped that foreign journalists could become a de facto opposition to Brazil's current president (Buarque, 2018; Sá, 2018; Winter, 2018).

Drawing on more than forty interviews with foreign correspondents covering Brazil, local journalists and past government officials, this paper empirically examines the hopes of these commentators, as well as the assumption that the foreign media are 'powerful' actors within Brazil. The findings suggest, firstly, that the label 'foreign media' is used to define what is actually a narrow number of outlets, mostly based on the United States and Western Europe. Secondly, although these media organisations are perceived as authoritative voices that can potentially broaden internal debates (e.g. Orgad, 2008, Boudana, 2014), such authority is actually filtered and exploited by local actors, who use this foreign coverage to advance pre-existing domestic debates. In other words, despite the critical views towards Bolsonaro that may emerge from foreign media organisations, their impact within Brazil will actually be limited, given that such coverage will be shaped by national actors in order to serve their own interests.

The findings of this case study are significant for other settings as well. They challenge the view, traditionally supported by theories of cultural and media imperialism –and that still resonate within Latin American scholarship-, which portray the national media as victims that should be protected against the power of American and Western European organisations (Schiller, 1992; Fuchs, 2010). At the same time, they put in question theories of contra-flow and globalisation (Straubhaar, 1991; Thussu, 2006). Instead, they paint a much more nuanced picture, in which local and national actors willingly subject themselves to the perceived authority of the foreign media, but only as means to move forward their own internal political, economic and sociocultural agendas.

Id: 22466

Title: Agreement or Contestation' Frames of Terrorism in German-speaking Print and Online News Media

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The impact of news media on the perception of public issues is more important than ever. In times of fake news and reinvigorated populism they play a crucial role as a critical corrective for public opinion. Especially terroristic acts committed by the self-described Islamic State (IS) have attracted public attention within the last years. Here news media face a dilemma: They are expected to provide accurate information without serving as news outlets for the terrorists (Steuter, 1990; Wilkinson, 1997). Consequently, it is a matter of framing (D'Angelo, 2002; Entman, 1993) of how news media (should) report on terroristic acts.
News media frames of terrorism (e.g., Hoewe & Bowe, 2018; Powell, 2011, 2018; Speer, 2017) as well as their effects (e.g., Farewell 2014; Papacharissi & de Fatima Oliveira, 2008; Sikorski et al., 2018) are well-documented. Little is known about the question to what extent news media set agreeing or contesting frames (Chong & Druckman 2013, Dekker & Scholten, 2017). Especially in German-speaking countries (Germany, Austria, Switzerland) there are hardly any empirical findings on news media framing of IS terrorism.
This study therefore aims to investigate the framing of terroristic acts committed by the IS in German-speaking news media from June 2014 to June 2016 representing the peak of IS propaganda activities and news coverage (Bender, 2017). Specifically, the study focuses on dominant frames (RQ1), differences between the various news media (RQ2) as well as temporal changes (RQ3). To answer the research questions, a qualitative content analysis of print and online articles (N = 156) was conducted. The frames were deductively-inductively operationalized following Entman's (1993) framework with focus on problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and proposed solutions.
The study identifies five dominant frames in the analyzed news media (RQ1). The violent collective frame presents the IS as a powerful and violent group being a threat for western societies. The western media culture frame explains the effectiveness of IS propaganda by its orientation to

western standards. The fallible society frame blames western societal structures for facilitating the recruitment of terrorists. In connection with these frames the powerlessness frame emphasizes that western societies struggle with the uncontrolled dissemination of IS propaganda via social media. The debunking frame encompasses context information about terroristic strategies with focus on the effects of IS propaganda videos. Regarding the differences between the various media outlets (RQ2) it could be observed that Austrian and Swiss news media put emphasis on contesting debunking aspects. In contrast, German news media rather focus on aspects of violence and powerlessness. There are also temporal differences (RQ3). While the violent collective frame dominates in the first period of news coverage and after single terroristic acts, balancing aspects are increasing in the course of time.

Based on these results, the analysis critically reflects the challenging role of news media regarding terroristic communication strategies. The study therefore aims to contribute to a better understanding of media logics and the handling of terroristic messages.

Id: 22508

Title: News media and journalists on Twitter ' How they conform to the mass media logic and social media logic'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: News media in many countries have adopted Twitter as their principal and dominant social media platform. Also journalists in their professional role are particularly active on Twitter, often more so than on platforms such as Facebook or Instagram. Interestingly, it seems that the news media and the journalists use Twitter for different purposes (e.g. Bruns & Burgess 2012; Canter 2015; Lee 2015; Barnard 2016; Canter & Brooks 2016): the news media focus on sharing their content, but journalists act on Twitter in more diverse and extensive ways.

The aim of this paper is to shed more light on this disparity by analyzing how news media and journalists utilize Twitter and comparing their Twitter use. A more specific approach is provided by employing media logic as a theoretical framework. Media logic refers to practices and processes that are particular to different media forms (Altheide & Snow, 1979). We further divide media logic into mass media logic and social media logic. Mass media logic is based on the attributes of professionality, competition and one-way communication. In contrast, in their synthesis, van Dijck and Poell (2013) emphasize programmability, popularity, connectivity and datafication as key features of the social media logic. Importantly, as a social media platform, Twitter in many ways follows the mass media logic with its content flowing to a rather anonymous audience in a one-to-many manner. This can be one reason for those working in news media to often regard Twitter as their preferred social media platform. (AUTHORS 2015)

The data for the study is collected by studying the activity of Finnish news media and journalists on Twitter during a one-month time span. In Finland, Twitter is somewhat of an elite media, stereotypically used mostly by journalists and politicians. We select 20 of the most followed Finnish journalists on Twitter and the accounts of 10 of the largest news media outlets in Finland. We collect the data from a Finnish social media data archive. As method we combine quantitative and qualitative content analysis. We classify the tweets according to a role structure formed in our earlier work (AUTHORS, 2017).

Our initial hypothesis is that when journalists use social media, the contradiction between the mass media logic and social media logic is apparent in their practices. On the one hand, journalists belong

to and act in the structures of news media, and on the other, they are individuals who integrate their professional and personal identities on Twitter. By contrast, news media form a traditional and established institution for which it can be difficult to conform to the social media logic.

Id: 22565

Title: Digitization and continuity: The convergence of newsrooms in Bolivia

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Previous studies on the impact of technology on journalism tend to conclude that it has left behind traditional practices, norms and values (Altmeppen, Donges y Engels, 1999; Pavlik, 2004). Others, focused on journalistic convergence, tend to approach it as a management process, developing ideal models of editorial integration (Dailey, Demo y Spillman, 2005; Erdal, 2011) that reflect realities different than those of Bolivian journalism. This paper examines the nuances of the development of newsroom convergence in the Bolivian press, particularly in the newspapers La Razón and Página Siete.

The convergence models developed by García Avilés et al. (2009) contributed to the theoretical matrix of the present analysis, but they were also problematized. The study was equally nourished by the rest of the revised literature on journalistic convergence, a concept that, when referring to a multidimensional process (Salaverría y García Avilés, 2008) and obeying a plurality of approaches, becomes elusive (Avilés, Aliaga y Masip, 2008; Barrios y Zambrano, 2015).

Under a qualitative methodological approach—which included in-depth interviews and participant observation with editors, journalists, area managers and directors—convergence was investigated based on a variety of factors. In the first, that of news routines, we explore the workings of the print and digital newsrooms in each newspaper, their encounters and disagreements, as well as the tensions that convergence generates. We examine the role of institutional policy—linked to the establishment of objectives, the issuance of internal regulations and the allocation of material and human resources—in the process of convergence, with its scope and limitations. Finally, we analyze the perception of journalists regarding the phenomenon, emphasizing the relationship between it and their professional identity; as well as training needs stemming from the new work environments, and if these are echoed in the media.

The results suggest that although the digitalization of communication platforms has involved changes for journalists and their work, the logic of traditional journalism, anchored in the printed form, still persists in convergent environments. In addition, we find that convergence develops, not as integration, but as an occasional cooperation of newsrooms in terms of data exchange and mutual information alerts. This process generates two types of tension: one generated by the resistance of print journalists to collaborate with their colleagues in the digital newsroom, and the other originated when the former refuse to share scoops with the latter. It's a struggle between two different journalistic cultures, one seeking to impose itself and remain in force above the other. Thus, the research allows us to demystify those theoretical currents that point to the rupture of

traditional journalistic practice as a generalized phenomenon, motivated by technological development.

Id: 22569

Title: ESTUDIOS DE PERIODISMO: REVISIÓN COMPARATIVA DE LA PRODUCCIÓN ACADÉMICA ENTRE ARGENTINA, BRASIL Y PERÚ

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Los estudios de alcance global plantean el desafío de articular las trayectorias de investigación de los países participantes con propuestas de métodos de investigación que sistematicen la diversidad. La experiencia preliminar en Worlds of Journalism Study (WJS) permitió explorar algunas de estas cuestiones para entender mejor la forma en que Latinoamérica se inserta en el campo de los estudios de medios y de periodismo mundiales.

Latinoamérica cuenta con una prensa vigorosa y con referentes reconocidos internacionalmente, ha mantenido lazos de intercambio cultural y periodístico con Europa y Estados Unidos. Argentina, Brasil y Perú tienen en común instituciones dedicadas a la enseñanza del periodismo de larga data y medios referenciales para un mercado de 44 millones de habitantes en el caso argentino, 32 millones en el caso peruano (CEPAL, 2016) y 209,5 millones en el caso brasilero (IBGE, 2019).

A pesar de ello, no existen muchos diagnósticos de la situación profesional del periodismo en esos países. La realización de estudios cuantitativos con parámetros comparativos globales plantea el desafío de contar con bases confiables para realizar muestras, situación difícil en países sin información pública confiable y sistemática ni producción académica que se ocupe de la situación profesional del periodismo desde variables duras (datos demográficos, ingresos, formación). Un metaanálisis de las líneas teóricas de los estudios de periodismo en Latinoamérica señala un enfoque más ensayístico y sociológico, pocos estudios sistemáticos y baja participación de los autores latinoamericanos en las publicaciones (Mellado, 2010).

Este punto de partida se constató en la primera ola del estudio WJS realizado en Argentina entre 2012 y 2014 (Amado y Waisbord, 2018) así como en Brasil desde el estudio piloto (2007-2011). También aparece en las indagaciones preliminares de Perú.

En este marco, cabe preguntarse por la producción académica sobre las condiciones en las que se ejerce el periodismo en estos países (enfoque, alcance y metodología), para entender mejor cómo se inscribe la tradición latinoamericana en los estudios de periodismo mundiales (Hanusch y Hanitzsch, 2017). Y qué puede aportar a los estudios locales (Waisbord y Mellado, 2014) la participación en grupos globales (Weaver y Willnat, 2012), especialmente en tiempos en que la digitalización del trabajo periodístico genera contextos y condiciones de trabajo extendidas.

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Id: 22733

Title: Collaborative journalism in P3: big data results in the profiling of users and mapping the participatory contents

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Collaborative journalism has been highlighted as one of the features in online outlets, given the importance of public participation in keeping and attracting audiences. In an age of crisis and cuts in newsrooms, participatory formats have increased, placing the traditional role of journalists under pressure (Carpentier, 2015). The growth of online journalism seems to point to two paths: mass-mediated journalism, where traditional roles tend to be maintained, and the participatory forms that lead to innovative production formats (Metzger, 2007). Participation was also defined as crowdsourcing in the news organizations (Howe, 2006), which makes it possible to use audience talent (crowd). The levels of crowdsourcing are arguable, but it can be part of the journalistic process of providing, selecting and publishing information (Aitamurto, 2017). In digital platforms, audience participation traditional roles gave way to a wide variety of formats (Wahl-Jorgensen, 2015). Online interactions also stresses out concepts of collaboration, sharing, interaction or participation (Carpentier, 2011). This study case focus on the participatory dimensions in the digital news outlet P3. Two preliminary studies (Frias, Lima, 2014 & Frias, Lima, Sampaio, 2016) gave us previous results that allowed to gauge some new tendencies in collaborative journalistic approaches. To a better understanding of these forms of participation it is important to briefly depict P3. It was launched in 2010, and it was the result of a partnership between the University of Porto and the portuguese newspaper Público. P3 became an exclusively online project (2011) and it is an innovative proposal in a digital platform. Its main features are defined by the editorial statement: "P3 was born for all young people (but not limited to) who are apart from traditional newspapers for lack of identification with the topics they debate. It is a generic news website (...) made by young people and for young people." Furthermore, it embraces the idea of public participation: "(...) The proposal and the promotion of interactions in social networks are a main concern that reinforces the incentive for users' participation. In other words, we rely on your texts and your images." P3 is the result of a new conception of journalism,

especially in the sense that the boundaries between traditional producers of content and users tend to blur (Briggs, 2007). This research project takes in consideration the previous framework and the sample in this study case analyses data collected during the first five years of the P3 project (September 2011 to September 2016). The data were collected from the online database of the newspaper and the categorization and parameters are based on the previous studies. It results from a SPSS quantitative approach and the cross of the intended variables. This approach allowed the profiling of collaborative journalism forms and several levels of participatory behavior and interactions. The data also gave us meaningful results in the mapping of main topics in participation, as well as formats, namely image, text or others. The study also analyses the sources in the news, but given its complexity, only preliminary results are presented.

Keywords: collaborative journalism, participation, P3, big data, online journalism

Id: 22807

Title: Incivility, Anger, Outrage: Towards a New Paradigm Shift in Political Journalism'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Much academic research on journalism has expressed concerns about political coverage reducing politics to a horse-race, emphasising scandals and negative events, and personalising politics rather than focusing on issues and institutions (Kaid & Strömback, 2008; Takens et al, 2013). These editorial styles contribute to a cynical and disparaging form of political journalism, which fuels citizens' apathy and mistrust (Kuhn & Neveu, 2002) and cannot contribute to an informed and active citizenship.
Efforts to further analyse cynical and disparaging forms of political journalism have produced various terms, such as 'dumping-down' (Barnett, 1998), 'infotainment' (Jebril, Albæk & de Vreese, 2013), 'incivility' (Leduff, 2012; Gervais, 2014) and more recently 'populist coverage' (de Vreese, 2017, Kavada, 2018). Whilst infotainment and dumping down are well-explored concepts, less work has explored incivility in media discourses.
Incivility can be used as an ideological weapon to create disdain for opposing views (Gervais, 2014), and it can be used as a mobilizing tool against the 'other side' (Herbst, 2010). Most often uncivil narratives are based on a rhetoric which seeks broad appeal through the deliberate expression of anger (Wahl-Jorgensen, 2018). Anger has always been central in political communication to gain and maintain support (Ost, 2004). Sobieraj and Berry (2011) argue that incivility can sometimes "transform into something grander: outrage" (p. 20). What distinguishes incivility from outrage are the tactics used to provoke negative emotions, and particularly anger (ibid).
Drawing on the concept of incivility in political journalism, this study explores the representation of Yanis Varoufakis, SYRIZA'S controversial ex-Minister of Finance in Greece. The study is based on 89 videos created by professional media and circulated on YouTube between January 2015 and September 2017. The Google search yielded 502 videos. Amateur videos, videos of less than five seconds duration and videos containing comments in English were eliminated. In order to investigate the presence of incivility in journalistic discourses, we coded for 13 types of uncivil (outrage) variables proposed by Sobieraj and Berry (2011). Then, in order to have a more nuanced analysis, we employed valence framing (de Vreese and Boomgaarden, 2003; Schuck & de Vreese, 2006). Preliminary findings show extensive use of uncivil discourse, exemplified in ad hominem attacks and misleading or patently inaccurate information.

The study contributes to the broader discussion of a paradigm shift towards an emotional regime in political journalism. Although emotions are part of the political life, and opinion journalism is (and should be) well-accepted, what are the boundaries of (in)civility? What are the dangers of employing journalistic discourses that downgrade impartial and accurate reporting masqueraded as 'anger'?

Id: 22845

Title: Research on the ethical issues of AI Fake News Detection: A Technical Perspective

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Through statistical analysis of a large amount of real and false news, fake news detection evaluates the authenticity of news text based on the accuracy and certainty of the analysis. Computer scientists have devoted a lot of efforts to develop fake news detection system for the purpose of dealing with the widespread fake news in the post-truth era, but journalism studies haven't paid enough attention to the emerging technology or the consequences it brings to media ecology. How is intelligent technology used for news verification, and what are the main principles of the two main models, the news content model and the social context model used in verification? What are the ethical challenges facing these two models? What is the mismatch between the technical thinking of intelligent news verification algorithms and the complex logic of fake news? How to improve the effectiveness of technology used to solve the social phenomenon of fake news? Breaking the barriers of journalism Studies and computer science, this paper will take a technical perspective to analyze the mechanism, logic and value of content-model-based algorithm and social-context-based algorithm, the two mainstream algorithms of fake news detection systems. The use of AI automated news verification technology is a useful attempt and trend of cooperation between the computer field and the media industry to block fake news. The media need to clarify the technical principles and operational logic of the automatic verification system, and consider the progress of computer technology in solving the problem of journalism practice. At the same time, we need pay more attention to the directional deviation and value risk of the algorithm in solving fake news problem.

Id: 22877

Title: A content analysis of world's news media reports on the Traditional Chinese Medicine

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The concept of Cultural distance (CD) initially developed by Geert Hofstede and defined by other researchers (e.g. Raza, Singh & Dutt, 2002) as the degree to which cultural norms, worldviews, attitudes, perceptions and ideas differ between countries, has been widely applied in cross-culture comparison studies. For example, scholars have examined how it has influenced trading between two countries. In particular, research indicated that the bigger the cultural difference between two countries, the more negative effects it would have on the amount of trade (Tung and Verbeke, 2010).
Similarly, it could also be used to explain the extent to which how a cultural product of one country is accepted or framed by another country's people or the news media. The assumption is that the larger the cultural difference, the more negative evaluation the people or the news media will have on the cultural product. Such assumption is rather commonsensical but the influence of CD could be moderated by various factors. The case of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) as the cultural product of China could illustrate such complexity. The influence of CD on the acceptance and TCM in another country could be minimized if the country is the origin of some precious wildlife, which could be taken as ingredients of TCM. Despite its curative effects, the fact that TCM uses parts of animals and plants as the ingredient of its medicines has aroused strong criticism from people/news media in countries where there are such wildlife.
Besides, the population of Chinese immigrants in one country might also affect the acceptance of TCM in the nation. However, there have been few studies on how exactly CD, origin of TCM

ingredients and population of Chinese immigrants influence or moderate the evaluation of TCM in a country's news media.

To fill the gap, this study will do a quantitative content analysis of mainstream news media's reports on the TCM in 12 countries (two mainstream newspapers from each country) which vary in terms of CD to China, origin (or not) of TCM ingredients and population of Chinese immigrants to gauge the influence of these factors to the reporting of TCM. The dependent variables will include the tones of news reports (positive, neutral or negative) and the frames used by the news media to report TCM. In this study, not only issue specific but also generic frames (see De Vreese 2005 for classifications between the two types of frames) will be coded so that the findings from the study could serve as more effective reference for further studies examining the news reports of other cultural products from China.

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Id: 22890

Title: La investigación sobre riesgos para periodistas en Brasil: en guerra sin estar en guerra

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: La cobertura periodística de áreas de conflicto no es exclusiva de países en guerra. En las últimas décadas, en varias regiones de Brasil, los periodistas son forzados, intimidados o asesinados por grupos paramilitares (milicia), policías, narcotraficantes o por orden de políticos y empresarios acusados de corrupción.

El informe de 2018 de la Federación Nacional de Periodistas apunta un crecimiento del 36% en los registros de violencia contra periodistas brasileños (FENAJ, 2019). En los meses previos y durante las elecciones generales de 2018, la Asociación Brasileña de Periodismo Investigativo identificó 85 ataques digitales (la mayoría "exposición indebida" en las redes sociales) y 71 ataques físicos contra periodistas (hostilidad, acoso y agresión), totalizando 156 casos de violencia (ABRAJI, 2018). Estos informes nacionales se asemejan a contextos más amplios: el último informe de la organización Reporteros sin Fronteras mapeó 80 asesinatos de periodistas en el mundo. Casi la mitad de los profesionales murieron en países que no están en guerra (RSF, 2018).

Este artículo examina los itinerarios metodológicos de la investigación "Brasil: Estudio de Riesgo y Resiliencia entre Periodistas", sobre seguridad de periodistas, realizada en dos estados brasileños (Acre, en la región Amazónica que limita con Bolivia, y Minas Gerais, estado de la región sudeste con el mayor número de municipios) y en una metrópoli, la ciudad de Río de Janeiro. La recolección de información fue realizada mediante un cuestionario con 44 preguntas cerradas y abiertas, con enlace a la base Qualtrics.

Los parámetros utilizados incluyen la no identificación de los periodistas, la selección de profesionales en áreas de riesgo físico acentuado, localizadas en región de frontera, o en espacios urbanos donde amenazas personales llegan vía internet. El objetivo es analizar las especificidades regionales y profesionales de la actividad periodística y verificar las dinámicas de los estudios de campo sobre la base de los resultados preliminares.

Hughes et al. (2017:4) sostienen que "unos pocos estudios han examinado empíricamente cómo la violencia contextual, la inseguridad pública y la desigualdad económica influyen en los entornos de trabajo de los periodistas en las democracias." En Brasil, el ambiente de inseguridad ha generado mayor violencia y el trabajo del periodista es fuertemente influenciado por dicha situación. Estos son los puntos centrales para este artículo.

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Id: 22922

Title: Melodrama and television news: a methodological proposal to measure arousal, enjoyment, identification and emotional contagion and their relationship with news recall

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Several authors criticize current journalism for its simplification of issues through its focus in personal stories and the intensification of emotional content (Franklin, 2005). According to these definitions, the information media have lost quality and have moved towards the trivialization of public discourse (Blumler y Gurevitch, 1995). The omission of significant events is understood as an oversight in the discussion of public affairs (García-Avilés, 2007), indispensable for the preservation of democracy (Gripsrud, 2000).
In the other pole, some argue that the despise for personalized and emotional contents is rooted in an "excessively rationalist model" (Uribe, 2007). They contend that it does not acknowledge the role of emotions in cognitive processes (Damasio, 2005) and their potential to increase the levels of comprehension to involve and implicate citizens through the integration of data in a subjective level (Uribe, 2007).
The procedures described by both groups can be linked to the Latin American tradition of melodrama studies. Those descriptions consider some of the characteristics of traditional melodrama as detailed by several authors (e.g. Martín Barbero, 1995): archetypical characters; pathetic enuntiations and visualization of pain, presence of rhetorical figures of excess, focalization on the personal and domestic.
In a prior experiment, we determined that the use of melodramatic resources is not detrimental to the recall and comprehension of journalistic information. Melodramatic news were perceived as more interesting and attractive, and favored higher recall (Mujica y Bachmann, 2018).
Given the prior research's scope the assessment of the factors that explain that positive was not possible. Literature proposes four mediators to explain them: arousal (Lang et al., 1999), enjoyment (Vettehen et al., 2008), identification (Fuenzalida, 2002), and emotional contagion (Bas y Grabe, 2015).
The current paper will present an experimental methodology that considers the operationalization and measurement of these variables and of information recall and comprehension.
It proposes the use of a 2 (socioeconomic status of participants) x 2 (low or high level of melodramatic treatment) design. The number of male and female participants will be equivalent so as to control gender effects. The experiment considers the elaboration of news stories about four different topics. For each of these stories two versions were edited with two different levels of

melodrama. Every participant will be exposed to four stories, two with high levels of melodrama and two with low levels of melodrama. In the current presentation one of the pairs of stories will be shown to exemplify the ways in which melodramatic levels were controlled.

We will also present an instrument that includes self-report measures of the effects. It considers the contributions by Bas y Grabe (2015), Grabe et al. (2015); Vettehen et al (2008), Igartua y Muñiz (2008) y Myrick y Wokdynski (2015), among others.

This methodological proposal intends to contribute in the study of media effects, specifically on the study of information recall and comprehension. This experimental outlook seeks to add relevant data to the mostly normative discussion on the journalistic quality (or lack thereof) of melodramatic news coverage.

Id: 22937

Title: Indian Journalists Speak: A Localized Understanding of Their Views on the Extrinsic and Intrinsic Dimensions of Journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In contrast to the oft-used hegemonic perspective, and thus evaluation, of non-Western journalism found in most journalism studies research, this paper takes a kaleidoscopic view to explore journalism in India as organic to its local origins. The paper provides views of 527 Indian journalists from big and small towns, English and local language media, a spectrum of media types, private and government, on the extrinsic influences they face and the intrinsic values they espouse. The Indian journalistic context is complex—enormous, fragmented by language, region and politics, and characterized by political parallelism, market logic, and values about journalism as both independent and serving social change. The findings have a similar complexity.

The method used was survey. Data was collected (by 2015) on extrinsic and intrinsic dimensions, using a five-point Likert scale measuring agreement with statements. The variables constructed from the statements were emergent rather than imitative of previous studies.

Overall, journalists indicated the greatest influence from procedures (access, laws, resources, time limits) and the least from political factors (government, business); subscribed to the interventionist (influence social change, public opinion), accommodative (entertain/orient audiences), and monitorial role to about the same degree (above average) and much less to a collaborative (support government) role (below average). They espoused absolutist ethics to a high degree and subjectivist (personal decision making) ethics the least (about midpoint); and trusted regulatory (courts, police) institutions more than they trusted representative (government) institutions.
Key differences that emerged were: journalists from state media embraced more collaboration; private media journalists were ethically more exceptionist; older, better paid journalists perceived greater autonomy, were ethically less absolutist, and indicated greater political influence and smaller organizational and economic influences; and journalists who valued religion were ethically more absolutist and subjectivist, more collaborative, and perceived greater personal networks' influence.
This is evidence of the sheer complexity of the Indian journalistic scene. The state media feel social responsibility and thus collaborate, and private media espouse market logic that fosters exceptions to absolutist ethics. The younger workforce that joined the exploding media market post-liberalization faces precarity and hence less autonomy, and given their junior positions feels

organizational and economic influences but not political influences because these do not filter down. In contrast, the older guard, in higher positions, are subjected to the pressures of political parallelism from owners and senior management. In this collectivistic country, where the professional and the personal often mix, those journalists with greater value for religion feel either a duty-bound ethical absolutism or subjectivism, are more collaborative and perceive more personal networks' influence. Further evidence of complexity was found in the lack of a pattern in the relationship between extrinsic and intrinsic factors.

The study is important because while India represents "the rise of the rest" of the world, there is a scarcity of large, systematic, empirical studies of Indian journalists, that are also quantitative, largely because data collection of the type represented by this study--based on a random sample with a small margin of error--is very difficult in India.

Id: 22957

Title: Humanitarian Reporting in Chinese International Media

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: How do Chinese conceptualisations of dignity, peace and harmony shape humanitarian reporting found in the output of the Chinese satellite TV network, CGTN, and the wire agency, Xinhua? In what ways is this journalism informed by President Xi's increasingly centralised approach to public diplomacy, which culminated in his announcement that all international media were to be amalgamated into a single 'Voice of China'? And what do journalists do when there are conflicts between their own values, practices and priorities, and those of the Chinese state?
This paper discusses data drawn from a global study of humanitarian journalism, including extensive content analysis, ethnographies, and semi-structured interviews with nearly 200 journalists around the world. Although the "humanitarian emergency'" has been widely believed to be a Western construct, we found that Chinese international media are some of the most prolific providers of this kind of humanitarian reporting. This is because of the ways in which it allows Chinese news organisations to avoid potentially "controversial" political issues, including discussions of the causes and contexts of suffering. Indeed, humanitarian reporting was found to be key to China's efforts to make friends across borders by promoting itself as a bringer of global order and cooperative partnership between developing countries – in opposition to the imperialistic rescue narratives of the West.
Thus the newsgathering practices of journalists working for Chinese international media are profoundly different: with states, rather than non-governmental actors, being viewed as being the primary humanitarian actors. In particular, journalists were expected to prioritise positive narratives about Chinese aid workers or peace-keepers, as well as the constructive measures taken by their diplomatic allies. But our study shows that Chinese international media were not monolithic; rather, editorial control could be surprisingly patchy, varying across space, time and language.
Both Chinese and non-Chinese journalists took advantage of this: actively engaging in strategic position-taking to evade the harshest restrictions, or making compromises with their Chinese managers. However, they also carried out hidden transcripts of partial subversion; and sometimes

even came together in acts of collective defiance, in order to uphold their own journalistic and humanitarian values. We conclude that this demonstrates that even in the most tightly-controlled media, journalists actively engage in boundary-work with their funding state according to their own ideas of integrity and truth-telling.

Id: 22971

Title: Twitter, elections and ambient journalism in South Africa

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: Globally, Twitter and other social networking sites have changed the way journalists practice their craft; with Twitter in particular used to disseminate news, but also used as a news source and research tool. Hermida (2010) has referred to the shift in the relationship between audience and journalists as 'ambient' journalism – i.e. fragmented and omnipresent journalism which is a collective effort involving producer and consumer. Social media and ICTs have come to play a key role in political resistance and activism across Africa, and their role in journalism has also become more prominent with the growth of the mobile internet making internet access more widespread.

Twitter has grown into a vast news and information network, creating opportunities for user-generated content sharing. However, journalists play more of a gatekeeping role, and journalists and media organisations are often at the centre of Twitter communities and debates, with users frequently retweeting posts from established individuals or organisations. In the South African context specifically, there are several political factions with respect to political discourse on Twitter, including mainstream media, black nationalists, the white right, liberals, international left and South African left etc. Within the context of the upcoming 2019 national election in South Africa, the growth of fake news and contested truths; the proposed paper explores how journalists (and citizens) use Twitter for election related discussion and debate; and whether social media journalism serves human dignity, ethics, responsibility and 'truth'.

Using a mixed methods approach comprising social network analysis and qualitative content analysis of a sample of tweets from prominent journalists' social media feeds, the paper explores how South African journalists negotiate professional norms and practices. Moreover, it will consider what role journalists play in the social media news ecosystem at election time, with specific refer to gatekeeping, partisanship, and personalization; and how Twitter may be changing normative journalistic practices.

Id: 23004

Title: A model proposal to assess the relationship between journalists' labour conditions and journalistic performance

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This paper presents an analysis model proposal to evaluate the relationship between journalists' labour conditions, especially the precarity of work, and performance, by means of quantitative measurements and exploratory data analysis using statistical techniques. The measurements are derived from a set of questions supported by literature reviews and applied to professional Brazilian journalists. Answers are compiled into a matrix of indicators that are then filtered, grouped, and normalized before composing the indexes used in the analysis.
With this model, it is possible to do inferences about three dimensions related to intrinsic work conditions of journalists: intensity and work environment; performance on journalistic practice and satisfaction with work. The first group is the result of questions about routine, type of contract, work time balance etc. The second group presents information on decision making, influences on work and autonomy etc. The last group analyses the well being of each worker. Those three dimensions are then submitted to correlation analysis, enabling the assessment of the relationships between work conditions and performance. In a pilot experiment with Brazilian journalists, the model exhibited medium to high levels of correlation. The study is part of in-progress doctoral research at the Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil, whose main goal is to understand how the journalists' labour conditions can interfere with the quality of news. The model proposed in this paper will be complemented with a content analysis.
The research is based on previous studies about precarity of work (HARVEY, 1992; MÉSZÁROS, 2011; ALVES, 2013; STANDING, 2014; ANTUNES, 2015; SENNET, 2015), journalists' labour conditions (SCHUDSON, 1981; ACCARDO, 1995; GARCIA, 2009; WEAVER; WILLNAT, 2012, 2014; MICK; LIMA, 2013; FIGARO; NONATO; GROHMANN, 2013; ÖRNEBRIG, 2016; MIRANDA, 2017; HANITZSCH; HANUSCH, 2017), job quality (BUSTILLO et al, 2011; EUROFOUND, 2012), and journalism quality (PICARD, 2000; MARINHO, 2011; MOMPART, 2013; ANDERSON, 2014; LACY; ROSENSTIEL, 2015).
The media business had become the stage of pressures relative to the audience, performance, results, cuts, and layoffs. The professionals are underpaid and overwhelmed, had purchasing power decreased, quality of life deteriorated, and are more prone to physical and psychological illnesses (ACCARDO, 1995). Örnebring (2018, s.p.) defines precarity in journalism as "the new normal". In Brazil they are suffering "a strong deterioration of working conditions" (MOREIRA, 2017, p. 4):

76.1% had their average working hours increased and 57% claim that the credibility of journalism is decreasing.

It can also affect ethics principles (FRIEND; SINGER, 2007), media transparency (CHRISTOFOLETTI, 2010) and credibility (CARRO, 2016). For example, in the United Kingdom, 25% of journalists admitted to had published some information without checking it due to lack of time (THURMAN et al, 2016). Thus, it is necessary to advance on methodologies and research models capable of evaluating precarity of work and journalistic quality. The overpressure, career instability, and risks in their duty and personal life poses a negative impact on journalists performance and consequently on the quality of information that is publicized.

Keywords: journalists' labour conditions; journalism quality; precarity of work.

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Id: 23029

Title: Dimensions of Social Media Logics: Mapping the Impact of Twitter and Instagram on Journalistic Performance

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: There has been more than a decade of research in journalism studies on social media, with hundreds of studies examing how journalists and news organisations have adopted and/or adapted to Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and Snapchat (Lewis and Molyneux, 2018). The research has largely documented how social media has developed as spaces for the cultural production of news, surfacing tensions over professional control and what Bentivegna and Marchetti (2018) described as "hybrid normalization" by journalists. Much of the scholarly work examined social media through lenses drawn from journalism studies to reveal how the interaction between social media and established norms and practices, such as impartiality, verification and gatekeeping, (Gulyas, 2013; Hedman and Djerf-Pierre, 2013; Lasorsa, Lewis, and Holton, 2012; Zeller and Hermida, 2015).

Such work has been valuable in analyzing how journalists integrate social media into their daily news work. But, as Lewis and Molyneux (2018) suggest, it is time to consider blind spots after a decade of research. This paper answers that call for researchers to address the biases and assumptions that have coloured research into social media and journalism practice. It advances a conceptual map for analyzing journalistic performance on social media that takes as it starting point the materiality of a platform, cognizant that the materiality of media has always influenced, and being influenced by, practice. In contrast to previous mediums for journalism, social media spaces operate beyond of the institutional control of news organizations and outside the logic of journalism (Hermida, 2016).

This paper focuses on Twitter and Instagram as two examples of social media spaces that offer specific affordances to journalists in terms of narrative forms, textual-visual cues, and audience relations. Although the term affordances is often used to distinguish the physical and structural conditions that a particular technology offers (Hayes et al., 2016), our approach includes specific characteristics of social media platforms extend beyond technical affordances (Dijck and Poell, 2013). Specifically, it maps journalistic performance through the following dimensions of Twitter and Instagram: 1) aesthetics; 2) genre conventions; 3) Rhetorical practices; 4) Structure and design; 5) Interaction mechanisms; 6) Intentionality. Such a framework extends previous research into

journalistic performance (Mellado, 2015; Mellado et al., 2017) by adding dimensions to investigate the potential redefinitions and/or reinterpretations of established roles given the specific logics of social media platforms.

Id: 23038

Title: The Gap Between Reported Journalistic Behaviors and Role Performance in the news: A cross-national comparison in Europe, Latin America, and Asia.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In recent years, public dissatisfaction with and skepticism about the performance of professional news media and journalists has alarmingly increased. The public debate about journalism credibility in general and 'lying media' accusations in particular mainly address the question of whether journalists live up to their ideals; that is, whether journalistic values and normative standards regarding their work find their adequate implementation in the final news product that is made known to the public.

To address such questions, previous studies in journalism have analyzed the gap between role conceptions and perceived role enactment, or discrepancies between individual journalistic conceptions and the performance of professional roles for individual countries. These studies showed that the gap between ideals and practices seem inevitable due to the various external constraints that limit the possibility for journalists to fully meet their preferred professional roles in everyday practice.

Nevertheless, there is a lack of empirical studies analyzing how the gap between ideals and performance manifests itself at the level of the news organization, and across countries with different political, economic and media system contexts. At the same time, little is know about the discrepancies between reported journalistic behavior and actual practice, in comparison to the roles journalists find important to accomplish.

The investigation of the gap between journalists' perceived role enactment and media performance has important implications for journalism as a profession, as it sheds light on the potential discrepancies between what journalists claim to do and what is actually performed when reporting the news – hence, discrepancies that are pivotal to recent public and academic debates about the social responsibility and credibility of contemporary journalism.

To better understand the forces driving such discrepancies, the present study analyzes the professional behavior of individual journalists within a broader organizational and societal context. Based on standardized operationalizations of the disseminator, watchdog, loyal-facilitator, civic, service, and infotainment roles, journalists' reported role enactment was measured based on a survey with 643 journalists from 33 media organizations in nine countries - Argentina, Brazil,

Chile, China, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Spain, and Switzerland-, and compared to the average performance of these roles in 19,908 content analyzed news published by their media organizations.

The results show a significant gap between perceived enactment and media performance across all six roles. In all cases, journalists assure they perform each professional role more frequently than what the average role performance rate of their respective news organizations actually indicates. For all countries and across all organizations, the biggest gap was found with regards to the civic and the watchdog role, while the smallest gap was found for the interventionist role. The data additionally revealed significant differences in the size of the gap across countries, organizations, and journalists. Most consistently, the magnitude of the gap between reported journalistic behavior and media performance depended on the journalists' individual level of perceived autonomy in the newsroom, the news outlets' orientation as either popular or elite, and the level of press freedom in the respective country.

Findings will be discussed regarding their implications for journalism as a profession in times of decreasing media trust, and the risks of relying only on journalists' self-reports when studying journalistic and media cultures.

Id: 23051

Title: Explorando la prensa colombiana: ¿A qué contenido se expone un lector cuando en sus manos cae la prensa nacional'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: PRESENTATION IN SPANISH

La prensa escrita es el medio de mayor credibilidad en Colombia. Si bien no es el de mayor consumo, es el que permite profundizar y desarrollar con mayor amplitud las noticias de interés a nivel nacional. El Estudio General de Medios en el 2016 encontró que los 10 periódicos más leídos de Colombia son: El Tiempo, ADN Bogotá, Q'hubo Medellín, Al Día Barranquilla, Publimetro, Q'hubo Cali, Q'hubo Bogotá, El Espectador, Q'hubo Cartagena y El Colombiano. Dos de estas publicaciones son de carácter gratuito y circulan fundamentalmente en la capital del país. La publicación Q'hubo, que circula en cuatro ciudades de Colombia, y el periódico Al Día, son medios tabloide de carácter sensacionalista. Frente a este panorama surge la preocupación de explorar a qué contenidos mediáticos está expuesto el colombiano promedio cuando decide acceder a la información en los diarios colombianos. El objetivo de este proyecto investigativo es efectuar un análisis de contenido que permita develar la estructura informática que predomina en los 10 periódicos de mayor circulación.

Si bien la profesión del periodismo ha sido altamente ponderada incluso por el Nobel de literatura Gabriel García Márquez, cuando sentenció que el periodismo era el mejor oficio del mundo, aspectos tales como el ejercicio del periodismo y sus productos no han sido suficientemente analizados en Colombia, dejando por fuera muchos aspectos que todavía ameritan una profunda investigación científica. Algunos estudios previos han abordado temas como la satisfacción del periodista frente a su remuneración salarial (Gutiérrez 2010). Otros han explorado la cobertura de temas como la guerra, el conflicto armado y el posconflicto desde la cobertura dada por los medios a estos hechos (Tamayo & Bonilla 2014) (Barajas, 2016). Así mismo encontramos estudios que exploran elementos tales como la satisfacción laboral y barreras que impiden el ejercicio de la

profesión (Arroyave & Blanco, 2005). No obstante, se evidencia un vacío investigativo en la clase de contenido que predomina en los medios informativos impresos en el contexto nacional.

Dado que el 50% de los medios de mayor circulación se enfocan en hechos violentos y tragedias ocurridas a nivel local surge el interés de explorar este tema. El presente estudio analizará los contenidos de la prensa en Colombia a través de la metodología del análisis de contenido. Se ha partido de una muestra de 3 meses a través de la figura de semana compuesta de los 10 periódicos de mayor circulación a nivel nacional. Se han identificado variables como titulación, fotografía empleada, lenguaje, extensión de noticias principales, noticias internacionales, sección de columnas de opinión, entre otros factores que ilustrarán los aspectos informativos esenciales de estos medios. Nos atrevemos a vaticinar que una porción importante de contenidos deja por fuera información relevante a nivel internacional, columnas de opinión que iluminan temas de interés nacional y además, que géneros mayores del periodismo tales como la crónica y el reportaje pasarán a un segundo plano.

Id: 23058

Title: Revisando las características del periodismo digital bajo la mirada de los Derechos Humanos y de la accesibilidad comunicativa

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En el escenario brasileño, según el último censo demográfico (IBGE 2010), el 24% de la población residente posee algún tipo de discapacidad, en números absolutos, las personas con algún grado de deficiencia suman 45,5 millones. Este dato debería servir como referencia para propuestas de políticas públicas que respeten los Derechos Humanos y promuevan la ciudadanía de estas personas, sin embargo, las conquistas legales generalmente no se cumplen y lo poco que se hace no contempla los intereses y necesidades de las Personas con Discapacidad (PcD). A partir de lo expuesto, es necesario reconocer que la comunicación es un Derecho Humano fundamental, reconocido por la ONU y luego una persona sin acceso isonómico a las informaciones pasa a estar en situación de vulnerabilidad social y está alzada de su ciudadanía plena.

En ese sentido, el trabajo tiene por objetivo reflexionar acerca de la importancia de la formación de profesionales de comunicación con conciencia ciudadana en favor de la accesibilidad comunicativa (Bonito, 2015), ante el panorama político-legal en Brasil, en lo que se refiere al Estatuto de la persona con discapacidad (2015), que exige la obligatoriedad de la oferta de accesibilidad comunicativa en los sitios y servicios de radiodifusión (Radio y TV). Se adopta la investigación de la investigación, investigación de contextualización, la investigación bibliográfica y la investigación teórica como estrategias procesuales metodológicas para reflexionar críticamente sobre el modelo teórico del Periodismo Digital, a partir de los conceptos propuestos por Palacios (2003) y de las 7 características sistematizadas por Canavilhas (2014), a saber: (1) hipertextualidad, (2) Multimedialidad (3) interacción (4) memoria (5) Instantaneidad (6) Personalización y (7) la ubicuidad.

A pesar de la contribución presentada por los autores, se observa que el campo de investigación en Periodismo Digital aún no discutió debidamente las cuestiones de la Accesibilidad Comunicativa como una de las características fundamentales y esenciales de los Modelos Teóricos del Periodismo Digital. En este sentido, este artículo se propone a problematizar inicialmente esta necesidad, sugiriendo la inclusión de la Accesibilidad como parte integrante del modelo teórico, es decir, como una octava característica esencial a la reconfiguración del modelo de producción web-periodística, en pro del respeto a la diversidad funcional humana, sus derechos a la comunicación isonómica, promovidos por la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos (ONU, 1948) y en virtud de la Ciudadanía Comunicativa (Mata, 2014). Para ello, presenta una reflexión crítica a partir de los

contextos históricos y sociopolíticos de las personas con discapacidad en Brasil, así como relaciona las cuestiones a los Derechos Humanos en la perspectiva de la promoción de la Ciudadanía Comunicativa.

Por último, comprendemos que la reflexión teórico-crítica y la enseñanza en periodismo, a través de una educación comunicativa inclusiva, contribuyen directamente a la formación de sujetos comunicantes con conciencia ciudadana y al desarrollo de procesos comunicacionales accesibles que puedan transformar el ethos mediático a lo largo tiempo.

Id: 23101

Title: Análisis de medios digitales alternativos en México: nuevas propuestas periodísticas y su impacto social, político y cultural en jóvenes universitarios de la ciudad de México.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: La industria periodística mexicana ha tenido una transformación profunda debido a los nuevos espacios digitales para la difusión de información; a cambios importantes en la comercialización de productos informativos, y al impacto de fenómenos mediáticos como la desinformación y las llamadas noticias falsas (Ireton & Posetti, 2017). Las empresas periodísticas tradicionales han perdido no solamente buena parte de sus ingresos debido a cambios en la manera de publicitar productos y servicios por parte de las organizaciones, sino también han perdido la confianza de lectores y consumidores de información por el surgimiento de empresas que hacen uso de nuevas narrativas multiplataforma y transmediáticas , las cuales proporcionan mayor confianza y veracidad, tratamiento ético (Zion & Craig, 2018 ; Friend & Singer, 2007) en sus contenidos, mostrado con ello, ser más atractivas sobre todo para los consumidores de información más jóvenes. Estas nuevas empresas periodísticas se han adaptado a los cambios en el consumo de las narrativas informativas (Hill & Bradsaw, 2018) y han sorteado con éxito los problemas financieros de las empresas tradicionales, muchas de las cuales se han visto resistentes a los cambios y han mostrado poco conocimiento del contexto digital.
En esta investigación se analiza de forma cuantitativa, a través de encuestas, y cualitativa, con la realización de focus groups, entrevistas a profundidad y análisis de contenido; el impacto social, político y cultural en jóvenes universitarios de la Ciudad de México de seis propuestas de periodismo alternativo (Martínez & Sierra, 2012) digital: animalpolítico.com, sin embargo.mx, culturacolectiva.com, sdpnoticias.com, pijamasurf.com y sopitas.com.

Id: 23113

Title: Framing of the refugee crisis by the media in the Serbia

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Media representation of the migrations, migrants and refugees has been an important area of media studies. It gained momentum with the emergence of the pan-European crisis caused by the abrupt incoming of the refugees from the Middle East in 2015. Severe humanitarian, economic, political and security issues have prompted the re-examinations of the interdependence between media representation and the public perceptions of refugees. Recent research show that media coverage in the EU countries, has been mostly focused on the negative consequences of the arriving of refugees and the elite voices (Hovden, Mjelde & Gripsrud, 2018). Usually "voiceless" refugees are represented as "threat" to cultural values, economy and security of the host countries (Smets & Bozdağ, 2018), and framed either as "vulnerable" or as "dangerous outsiders" (Georgiou and Zaborowski, 2017). However, most of the research examines media representation of refugees, while the media framing of crisis is underexplored. Furthermore, academic evaluation of the media coverage outside the EU countries is still limited. Therfore, this paper aimes to contribute to the existing scholarship by examining media framing of the refugee crisis in Serbia.
Based on inductive reading of media texts and previous studies (Benson & Wood, 2015; Kim et al, 2011) we have pre-defined: three "problem" frames – discussing challenges for political system, society and refugees; two "causal" frames – ascribing (un)legitimate causes to migration; and two "solution" frames – introducing humanitarian/defensive measures for solving the crisis. Additionally, we have examined whether the problem and solution frames were assigned to the external (outside Serbia) or internal (Serbian) actors. We have analyzed sampled media text form main national TV and print media in period 2015 -2017, totally 2089 texts. Our results show that refugee crisis was dominantly framed as problem for refugees in external political systems and societies, which usually exercised defensive solutions, while response to crisis of the Serbian government was highly "humane". Furthermore, our study demonstrates significant presence of refugee voices in comparison to other European media. Such findings are interpreted within previous conclusions according to which media and political debates are nationally contextualized in relation to: transit/destination position of the country; past experiences with seeking or offering refuge; and strength of right wing political actors (Triandafyllidou, 2017).
Benson, R., & Wood, T. (2015). Who says what or nothing at all? Speakers, frames, and frameless quotes in unauthorized immigration news in the United States, Norway, and France. American Behavioral Scientist, 59(7), 802-821.

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Id: 23161

Title: Caracterización, encuadres, fuentes y agendas en el cubrimiento en medios nacionales del proceso de paz y el postacuerdo en Colombia 2013-2018.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: (PRESENTATION IN SPANISH)
Luego de dos años de implementación de los acuerdos, fruto de un de diálogo de 60 meses entre el gobierno colombiano y la guerrilla de las Farc, y la llegada de un nuevo gobierno del partido de oposición, el proceso de paz está en crisis. Una investigación, fundamentada en un observatorio de medios, monitoreó de manera simultánea y censal cerca de 21 mil piezas periodísticas publicada o emitidas en los medios nacionales de prensa y televisión Colombia, con el fin de caracterizar temas, fuentes, narrativas, estéticas, encuadres y tratamiento informativo del cubrimiento realizado al acontecimiento más importante de Colombia en el último medio siglo.

La ingente investigación, desde la perspectiva de los estándares de calidad periodística, que se dividió en 10 fases, al tiempo que aportó una metodología dinámica y flexible, para adaptarse a los constantes cambios propios de un proceso de paz, ha entregado resultados parciales a manera de insumos para reflexión y debate de medios, periodistas, investigadores, docentes y estudiantes de periodismo.

Una vez concluido, el proyecto permite el análisis consolidado, tanto cuantitativo como cualitativo, del valor agregado periodístico de los medios mencionados, que contempla 7 ejes que van desde el contexto, adecuación y coherencia informativa, el origen de la información, la base investigativa, la tematización, el manejo de las fuentes, hasta las formas utilizadas, la ética periodística y el encuadre 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, contraste que permite evaluar de manera independiente la calidad en el cubrimiento de registro, por un lado, y la pluralidad en el debate y análisis de los hechos por otra parte.

El proyecto encontró carencias sensibles en la manera como construyeron los medios audiovisuales y escritos sus agendas, sus narrativas y sus estéticas en medio del conflicto armado, que se mantenía latente en medio de las negociaciones, y la posterior implementación de los seis puntos acordados; así mismo, la investigación responde inquietudes que se suscitaron a lo largo de estos 7 años en relación con los enfoques distintos y encuadres diferentes en el cubrimiento de cada medio; con los desafíos éticos y referentes de calidad, con el periodismo a favor de la paz o la guerra en este cubrimiento; con los imaginarios y representaciones que construyeron dichas narrativas informativas y de opinión; y, finalmente, establecer el saldo pedagógico para periodistas, medios y academia.

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, con base en las teorías periodísticas como la Agenda Setting, Framing, Noticiabilidad, Calidad Periodística y fundamentos deontológicos con apoyo en ciencias sociales.

Id: 23181

Title: Contributions on Media Education for improving the Quality of Journalism in Portugal

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: This contribution aims to share the first advances of an initiative of the Union of Journalists in collaboration with the Ministry of Education on disinformation, ethics, citizenship and media education as well as the last research findings developed by the MILOBS – Media and Information Literacy Observatory, a partnership with several public Portuguese institutions

Id: 23189

Title: Youth Poverty and Precariousness as a Social Trend. The Role of Media Discourse in Representing Urban Inequality.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Impoverishment and deprivation processes have emerged as salient themes in Spanish media discourse after economic crisis, to the point of constituting what sociologists have coined as new poverty (Armstrong, 2018; Bauman, 2004; Goode & Maskovsky, 2001). In the light of the increasing media production on the so-called new poverty, this paper seeks to capture the emergence of the phenomenon, shedding light into the constitutive features of this new social (and media) understanding of poverty within the city of Madrid (Spain).

By taking an innovative theoretical framework, that draws on discourse studies and by establishing an interdisciplinary dialogue with both communication and interpretive sociology, this proposal is concerned with the aestheticized depiction of young adult new poor (16-29) in the digital media ecosystem. To that end, the research is intended to analyze on the one hand i) the discursive (re)construction of the processes of impoverishment affecting young adult urban sectors in online press, ii) delving into the power mechanisms and the technologies of the self (Foucault, 1988) that permeate such discourses and iii) determining their social effects.

In doing so, stylization understood as the "knowing deployment of culturally familiar styles and identities that are marked as deviating from those predictably associated with the current speaking context" (Coupland, 2001: 345) emerges as one of the most recurring resources deployed by digital press when addressing social inequality and precariousness at the present time. In this respect, the paper focuses on the particularly aestheticized and stylized representations of the precariat (Standing, 2011) that frame youth impoverishment and precariousness as a fashion, a social trend or a lifestyle to be follow amidst young disadvantaged collectives, thus promoting an array of role models to adhere.

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Id: 23255

Title: The journalism of rape: an analysis of the news reportage of sexual violence in India

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: At least 125 rapes are reported to police every 24 hours in India, with sexual violence either ignored or sensationalised by the news media. Despite this, there has been only limited attempts to understand the issues and challenges involved in the news reporting of sexual violence in India. Fadnis' (2017) research that focussed on the 2012 Delhi gang rape case identified a highly patriarchal newsroom environment, repressive working conditions for female crime reporters, and male reporters who lacked the mindset to pursue diverse story angles. This is echoed by Kanagasabai (2016) and Pain (2016), who looked at urban newsrooms of mainly English publications. Taking a broader view to account for the diversity of India's newsrooms and the culturally specific challenges facing journalists regionally, we present findings from one of the largest multi-language studies on the representation of sexual violence: Media Action Against Rape (MAAR).

We begin with an analysis from a comparative content analysis, covering ten newspapers across six languages for a three-month period (June to August 2018). We compare how victims and accused are described, the location and type of rape crime, and which sources are mentioned or afforded a voice in relation to rape and sexual violence. We uncover distinct variations in news reporting in different regions and languages, which reflect the complex media landscape and cultural differences across India. These differences highlight the need for a more nuanced approach to media representation and sexual violence, and provide evidence for the need for targeted interventions.

Following this, we explore specific challenges experienced by journalists when reporting on rape and sexual violence. For this we draw on more than 180 semi-structured interviews across 13 languages conducted during 2018-2019, covering newspapers, television, radio and online journalists from the six regions of India. We explore how news reporting of sexual violence is routinised; challenges for journalists in breaking through cultural barriers; editorial direction and follow-up stories; difficulties when interacting with sources; and the need for culturally specific, gender-sensitive reporting. Our research also uncovers a significant gender imbalance in newsrooms, with respondents describing sexual harassment and assault, both in the workplace and during fieldwork as a journalist.

Id: 23289

Title: Periodismo cultural narrativo: periodismo de calidad y empoderamiento para la ciudadanía

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En una sociedad en la que existe una sobreabundancia de información en los medios de comunicación digitales, en la que prima la celeridad y la brevedad —tanto en la producción como en la recepción de los contenidos—, donde existe una 'burbuja de desinformación' favorecida por Internet y las redes sociales, en una sociedad inmersa en una crisis global donde la precariedad del periodismo conduce a informaciones de escasa calidad, que no se distinguen de la infoxicación, con circulación masiva de fake news, algunos profesionales de la información se plantean ofrecer un trabajo riguroso y contrastado, no destinado al consumo rápido y que trata con respeto a sus usuarios (Blumtritt, David y Köhler, 2010). Así, surge el slow journalism, el periodismo reposado, el periodismo que trata contenidos en profundidad, al que se han referido autores como Whitworth, A. (2009); Rosenberg, H. y Feldman, C. S. (2010); Juntunen, L. (2010); Rauch, J. (2011); Brabazon, T. (2013); Neveu, E. (2014); Barranquero, A. (2013) y Rosique, G. y Barranquero, A. (2015). Un periodismo literario, cultural, creativo, de pensamiento libre, abierto, que aborda temas sociales, políticos o culturales, donde se trabajan las informaciones desde otros enfoques. En esta ponencia se analizan cinco revistas que surgen a comienzos del siglo XXI, tanto en versión impresa como digital, con un estilo innovador. Son proyectos periodísticos basados en contenido preferentemente cultural: ARCADIA (Colombia), JOT DOWN (España), LETRAS LIBRES (México), GATOPARDO (Colombia) y YOROKOBU (España). El trabajo se fundamenta en estudios de caso con una revisión de las características generales de estos medios, tipo de empresa y plantilla, utilización de nuevas tecnologías y redes sociales. La investigación añade otros aspectos cualitativos a través de entrevistas en profundidad a fundadores y profesionales de las cinco revistas culturales; todo ello ofrece una perspectiva teórica y una mirada transdisciplinar sobre el periodismo cultural narrativo. La investigación pone de relieve la prioridad de un periodismo de contenido, reposado, con temas que no forman parte de la agenda de otros medios. Este periodismo cultural narrativo se centra en la literatura, la cultura, la historia, la ciencia, la crítica, el pensamiento y la actualidad —sobre todo, tratados desde una mirada atemporal—. Sus constantes

vitales se fundamentan en el teletrabajo, la colaboración y en una red de talentos. Los fundadores de las cinco revistas hablan de ansiedad informativa, creativa y cultural. Son prácticas innovadoras de un periodismo de calidad, que sirve para interpretar la profunda transformación digital y "para pausar y ayudar a comprender esa velocidad informativa que nos habita" (Rincón, 2017).

Palabras clave: slow journalism; periodismo narrativo; periodismo de calidad; periodismo reposado; periodismo cultural.

Id: 23394

Title: Access to information in oral cultures: Legislation vs. negotiation

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Many countries around the world have passed access to information (ATI) legislation in the past decade, not least in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is the base for the current study. More specifically, the study focuses on four countries in Eastern Africa which all have embraced ATI laws lately: Ethiopia (2008), Uganda (2011), Rwanda (2013) and Kenya (2016). The aim of the study is to describe experiences that journalists in the four countries have with the new legislation, which is introduced to make it easier for reporters and citizens to search and retrieve public information. In-depth interviews were conducted with experienced reporters and editors from various media houses, mostly in the capital cities of the four countries.

Although practices with information retrieval are somewhat different between the various media cultures and media outlets, the study found common experiences among the journalists covered by the study. Firstly, although it is clear that media professionals are aware of the new legislation, access to information (ATI) requests have not become part of the daily news routine. Few of the informants, if any at all, have attended trainings in how to use the new legislation. Secondly, the journalists perceive the exemptions allowed by the ATI regulation to be so broad that officials easily can find a reason to reject an information request if they so wish. The time limit for giving the information is also seen as a hindrance. Few of the researched media houses have a practice of lodging formal complaints when an information request is rejected, even though the legislation allows such complaints. Thirdly, on the positive side, the ATI legislation creates a sense of equity between journalists, insofar as all journalists have an equal right to request information, contrasting previous times when sharing of information often was restricted to named reporters according to reputation and kinship with higher officials.

Most interestingly yet, the study points to a paradox in information retrieval practices in the researched countries: While ATI legislation, often inspired by regulation in European countries, treats information as essentially written, much information-sharing taking place between public offices and the media in East Africa and the Horn of Africa is not about exchange of documents and records, but more about negotiated oral communication. Arguably, this is one of the reasons why journalists tend not to use ATI laws very actively in their daily news work.

Id: 23414

Title: When fake news delineates the profile of a public servant: The case of Actualidad Panamericana and Enrique Peñalosa

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Political characters play leading roles in public agendas of media outlets and social media, especially on elections time (Alonso-Muñoz & Casero-Ripollés, 2018; Cardenas, Ballesteros, & Jara, 2017; Justel-Vázquez, Fernández-Planells, Victoria-Mas, & Lacasa-Mas, 2018) and when they had high governmental roles such as presidents, prime ministers or mayors of main cities (Ette, 2017; Marland, 2012; Schlehofer, Casad, Bligh, & Grotto, 2011). In this sense, political communication researcher have approach studies about the effects of political messages on media (Conway-Silva, Filer, Kenski, & Tsetsi, 2018; Walgrave, Sevenans, Van Camp, & Loewen, 2018), the interaction between media and political candidates (Ghasemi Tari & Emamzadeh, 2018), the interactions of political journalist and their audiences (Nuernbergk, 2016), the coverage and journalistic treatment of media through political parties (Vidal, 2018) or the representation of a particular politician in the discourses of media.

Enrique Peñalosa, current Mayor of Bogotá (Colombia) have been having to cope with an unfavorable image since the beginning of his period. According to Bogotá Cómo Vamos (2017) poll, 84% of citizens have an unfavorable image of their Mayor. This sentiment through the burgomaster is common in media discourses, public opinion manifestations, social media, and some parody media outlets that, using humor and irony, critique the management of Peñalosa. One of these parody media is Actualidad Panamericana – AcPa (actualidadpanamericana.com). An independent media dedicated to publish and disseminate parody and fake news base on real facts and hard news from traditional media companies.

Peñalosa is a target that is constantly present on this media's agenda, they have published a total of 49 news about him since January 1st, date of his possession as Mayor, until October 31 of 2017, the cut-off date of the present study. We aim to understand how fake news published by AcPa frame the personal and political profile of Mayor Peñalosa and to what extent that profile is approaching or moving away of the profile presented by EL TIEMPO - ET, a traditional national media of Colombia.

Using an exploratory sequential mixed method, we first analyzed 23 news regarding Mayor Peñalosa and published on AcPa. In these phase we could identify the personal and political characteristic of Peñalosa portrayed by the satirical media. The most recurrent ones: wealthy, naïve, unrealistic, immature, untrustworthy, on the personal side; and, unfaithful, underqualified, megalomaniac, with a distant relationship with his people, regarding his political performance. With those result, a content analysis was completed on 48 news about the Mayor published on ET and 41 published on AcPa.

Our results suggested that close to what was stated by Balmas (2012), the parody news media present a negative portrait of the Politician in all of the texts studied, while the hard news media where more balance in its discourse, but with a tendency to a positive portrait of Peñalosa (74% of hard news presented a positive image). An even though in most of the characteristic the profile presented by satirical and hard news media were opposed, both coincided on presented the mayor as an unreliable politician.

Id: 23431

Title: How does digitization lead to precarization in the field of journalism' Findings from a post-crisis context.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This conference paper aims at contributing to the discussion on the impact of recent advances in communication technology and the growth of digital media on journalistic practice. The originality of the present study is the objective to connect broader analyses of the effects of digitization of work (Brown, Lauder, Ashton, 2011) with research on the precarization of the journalistic field (Fenton, 2011). The study intends to move beyond the idea that digitization of work directly leads to unemployment for "outdated" journalists or, on the contrary, to the creation of new job areas in the field of journalism and media calling for training in new technological skills. Rather, it suggests that digitization operates in more indirect ways, by bringing changes in the journalistic practice, methods, temporality, markers of achievement, as well as in the journalistic content itself and its principles of selection, and broader journalistic roles (Hanitzsch, 2007). More specifically the study shows that the development of online technologies has transformed practices of news production and circulation opening up new possibilities for journalism in terms of time and space. However, at the same time, digitization brought a standardization of journalistic work leading, in turn, to a de-professionalisation of work skills. The latter has as consequence the de-skilling of journalism graduates and practitioners, contributing to turning the journalistic field into a particularly precarious working environment. This is predominantly the case in contexts strongly hit by the economic crisis. Taking as example the case of the Cyprus context, the discussion rests on empirical research based on 45 in-depth semi-structured interviews with graduates and employers in the media field, conducted in 2017-2018 in Cyprus, and complemented by statistical secondary data.

Id: 23517

Title: The (Post)colonial Nation ' How journalism shapes national identities in South Asia and the UK

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Journalism is a central institution for constituting collective memory and shared identities in contemporary societies. Taking the "nation" as a starting point, journalism is essential in supporting and enhancing the constitution of shared memories, grand narratives and "imagined communities" (Anderson, 1991; Zelizer & Tenenboim-Weinblatt, 2014).

This turns especially relevant when looking at the intertwined past of the United Kingdom and India. Their shared history as colonizer and colony, as former British Empire and subordinate colonial subject reflects essentially within their public and media discourses, which are marked by mutual observations, references, emotions, and interpretations of a common (post)colonial past.

Seen from a decolonizing perspective, the Indian sphere uses these references to the UK and its current politics to emancipate from the former colonial power and as reference to determine one's own identity (Mishra, 2019; Nandy, 1983; Tharoor, 2017). On the British side, the year 2017 was marked by journalistic remembrance of the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947. Both events appear as traumatic; constituting turning points in each nation's re-examination of what national identity constitutes and how it is shaped by the other.

The conference paper examines these tensions, asking how journalism (re)shapes national identities in interlinked countries. The study draws on a sample of newspaper opinion pieces (through LexisNexis), talkshows (through broadcasting archives) and news reports of major British and Indian print and television outlets, which will be analysed using Foucault's Critical Discourse Analysis. This is combined with interview statements of around 50 journalists across the two countries together with an analysis of their activities on Twitter, reflecting about their way of covering topics around the "nation" more in detail. The cross-national comparative approach incorporates two very different media settings and elite discourses, with India being known for a dramatization and sensationalism of news while the UK follows a more reserved approach.

The paper shows that notions of journalism are not universal, but translate into cultural specific norms of journalistic performance and self-understanding.

Id: 23537

Title: Monitoring metrics on mobile: The use of analytics within the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's Mobile Team

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The digitalisation of journalism has fundamentally changed the way in which journalists understand and access their audience. The journalist-audience relationship has been redefined by audience analytics: sophisticated online tracking tools that reveal detailed information about audience members and their preferences. Analytics software present new opportunities for journalists to reach, target, and understand audiences. A growing body of evidence suggests that analytics tools are becoming a common feature of digital journalism. Metrics are now widely collected and distributed within newsrooms and play a substantial role in informing news content and driving editorial practice. Simultaneously, the online medium has facilitated the emergence of 'new' news providers (Humprecht & Esser, 2018). Audiences have become fragmented as news is now distributed by many publishers across many digital platforms (both journalistic and non-journalistic), including websites, automated news bots, chat programs, mobile apps, digital assistants, virtual reality apps, and social media (Newman, Fletcher, Kalogeropoulos, Levy, & Nielsen, 2017; Singer, 2017). Consequently, the media environment has become saturated and highly competitive.

However, limited scholarship has explored the relationship between audience measurement and diverse publishing platforms, especially in the context of news and chat apps (Zamith, 2018). Additionally, little is known about the range of data that is collected across different platforms, and how such data might be incorporated into newsroom strategy and journalistic production. This paper addresses these gaps and contributes to our understanding of journalists' use of audience analytics through an ethnographic exploration of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's Mobile Team. This editorial team is responsible for the publication of news across the organisation's mobile platforms: a Facebook Messenger chatbot, Apple News and the organisation's own ABC App.

Through participant observation and semi-structured interviews, the study investigates mobile journalists' use of audience metrics to determine how such data (along with organisational context) shapes journalists' conception of their audience, including what types of audience data are collected and how, and how audience data is analysed and interpreted. It also seeks to understand how journalists' understanding of the audience influences their use of digital platforms and the news production process. The researcher spent three weeks at the ABC News Digital headquarters in Brisbane, Australia. During this period, the researcher observed the daily activities and conversations of journalists within this team and attended both editorial and team meetings. Bourdieu's field theory is employed as a theoretical framework. Specifically, this study approaches

the audience as journalistic capital, in order to investigate how analytics tools shape journalists' perceptions of the audience and how journalistic practice and news production may be shaped around the types of audience-based capital that journalists aspire to accumulate. Findings from this research will help to characterise current newsroom use of analytics data in the context of mobile news dissemination, and examine the impact of such data upon editorial strategy and future journalistic practice.

Id: 23539

Title: Limits and areas: What is permissible and what is not for women in the city

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study mainly aims to understand what extent do the discourse spreading in social media is reflected in the mainstream media.

In recent years the rate of violence against women has shown a remarkable increase in Turkey. The lack fo regulations to protect women is likely to increase this trend. Especially through social media, non-governmental organizations have made significant efforts to attract public attention to the increasing rate of violence against women and to raise awareness of women's rights. Thanks to these efforts public awareness and reaction to such issues has remarkably changed. Ordinary people have started to support campaigns and initiatives that draw attention to these issues through social media; thus it becomes one of the key tools for those who want to discuss a neglected issue and provide support for the necessary legal arrangements.

On the other side, in paralel with socially and politically increasing conservatism, some people who are infront of the public uses conservative language in their speeches. How women should be and behave in private and public spaces, especially in public spaces in city life where they meet other men (who are not family members). Such as how women should be dressed on the street, how they should behave, what they can or can not do.

The aim of this study is to investigate, what kind of language the mainstream media use? Is it a language that reflects the growing interest in the society or in paralel with the increasing political conservatism is it a language used by some actors.

Turkey's five largest newspapers to be selected for this study. The news published in the last three months of 2018 will be analyzed through critical discourse analysis and the extent to which discourses in social media reflects on news discourse will be analyzed.

Id: 23545

Title: Evolving barriers to investigative journalism in Latin America: an intra-regional analysis of influences

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Investigative journalism in Latin America moved from the shadows to the mainstream media as democracies replaced the authoritarian and dictatorial governments of the 60s and 70s. From exposés that brought down corrupt governments, to cross-country collaborations investigating big pharma's influence on health access, Latin American investigative journalists experienced success in recent years. However, their working environment is not entirely free of barriers. A 2013 study found that journalists in the region still experienced pressures from powerful elites in the region, a maintenance of clientelist practices. More recently, Latin America has experienced a boom in digital-native, entrepreneurial news organizations, many of which were seeking more independence.

This study analyzes the influence of organizational and social institutional forces on individual's (journalists') perception of barriers to the practice of investigative journalism. It tests for the varying degrees of influence of the different levels, within a media sociology approach. It surveyed 1094 journalists from 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries in December 2017. The questionnaire was designed in English, translated into Portuguese and Spanish, and distributed to approximately 15,000 subscribers to a database of journalists, journalism students, and educators of a nonprofit outreach program of the author's Research Unit. This database included 7,467 Spanish-speaking subscribers and 8,039 Portuguese-speaking subscribers. The survey included journalists, journalism professors and student. This current study focuses on the perceptions of journalists only. An earlier qualitative analysis had found that journalists in Latin American were perceiving influences in their investigative work stemming from different levels of influence. This study categorized barriers to investigative journalism as "attacks/pressures," "lack of resources," "lack of training." "editorial constraints," "issues with sources/ data-related issues," and "lack of independence." It analyzed if journalist's media platform, categorized as "digital native/online only" and "non-digital platforms" influenced their perceptions of barriers to the production of investigative journalists. It also analyzed if the ownership of the media organization the Latin American journalists were working for, categorized as "private/commercial," "government/political," "non-profit/cooperatives" influenced their perceptions of barriers to the investigative journalism production. It found neither media platform nor media ownership to be significantly related to journalists' perception of barriers to investigative journalism in the region. It then looked if there were different regional differences that could account for differences in the perceived barriers to investigative journalism in the region. This study combines the 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries into five Geo-cultural regions, more specifically Brazil, Mexico, Central America and Caribbean, Andean and Southern Cone. It found significant differences in how journalists from these five regions within Latin America perceived barriers to the production of

investigative journalism. Journalists from Mexico were more likely to indicate "attacks/pressures," while journalists from Brazil were more likely to indicate "lack of resources," and journalists from Andean countries more likely to mention "access and credibility of sources/data."

These findings indicate that, while organizational level influences may restrict journalist production and shape content, influence of those social institutions in those five Latin American Geo-cultural regions may be restricting the production of investigative journalism, so relevant in democratic societies.

Id: 23641

Title: The Localization and Conceptualization of Convergence: The Historical Remapping of Digital Journalism Education in China

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Many studies have been noted about the challenges that communication professionals and journalists have faced on their journey into the digital age in China. But in some ways, digital journalism educators have had it even harder. It's one thing to learn to communicate via new media and platforms, but quite another to teach hundreds of students how to encounter with the new possibility and difficulties of storytelling, ethics and accuracy from a brand-new techno-driven perspective, not to mention the ideology situated within the Chinese journalism education with Marxism-view.

First of all, this article examines the rise and transformation of digital journalism education in China with an emphasis on the localization and conceptualization of media convergence. After providing background on China's demographic and telecommunications landscape, the article reviews the discussion and debate of China's re-conceptualization of media convergence in scholarship which has impact on the following response of college-based curriculum-redesign and the rise of majors in relation to the practice of digital journalism in China.

Secondly, this article also remaps the complicity of the return of ideology to China's digital journalism education. While much attention has been devoted to the government's regime of regulation and control, this article takes a socio-cultural approach, drawing from historical examination to understand how various pedagogy discourses and policy of high education have been articulated to the uniqueness and the "Chineseness" of digital journalism education in China.

Within a speeding-up technological environment, a highly commercialized socialist society, and the party-journalism education discourse, the emergence and transformation of digital journalism education has opened up new spaces for understanding the socio-cultural image of China.

Id: 23675

Title: Trust in Journalism. Need for Differentiation

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Trust in journalism and the media is analysed in many studies in a very general way. (Edelman 2019, Eurobarometer 2018) When media and journalism are surveyed as a general construct or as a collective category, it remains unclear what the respondents exactly mean when they answer the respective question. Therefore, the literature on media trust repeatedly demands a more differentiated approach to measuring trust in journalism (Blöbaum 2014; Dietz et al. 2006; Fisher 2018). What do recipients rate when asked about media Trust: the media system? Individual media formats such as TV, radio or press? Do they think of specific fields of coverage such as politics, business or sport? Do their answers relate to journalists as a group or particular journalists or to specific topics?
In order to find answers to these questions, representative surveys were conducted in Germany in 2017, 2018 and 2019 (N: 1017 - 1044). In these surveys, the references of trust were differentiated on four levels:
- Level of the media system (trust in the media)
- Level of media organisations (trust in specific programmes)
- Journalist level (trust in journalists in general and trust in well-known anchormen)
- Level of journalistic topics (trust in media content)
The study was conducted as a standardised online survey and is a representative survey of people between the ages of 14 and 64 with Internet access in Germany (Online Access Panel).
The results demonstrate the necessity of a differentiated view on media trust. The figures determined for trust in journalism differ, in some cases considerably, depending on which objects of trust are addressed in the question.
At this point, some of the results will be presented as examples. They will be discussed intensively in the lecture.

33 % fully or rather agree to the question on trust in media in general (55 % rather disagree or do not agree at all). Trust in the fields of political and sports topics is significantly higher: 53 fully/rather agree (covering politics) and 73 % fully/rather agree (covering sports issues). 42 % trust journalists in general and 50 % trust Claus Kleber an anchorman of a nationwide news programme. Two third rather disagree or do not agree at all when they are asked about their trust in reporting on refugees in Germany. (Source: IfK trend studies 2017-19)

It turns out that sports reporting is clearly more trusted than reporting on political issues. Reporting on refugees has led the media in Germany into a crisis of trust from which they have not yet recovered. This topic polarises more than others.

In Germany, as in many other countries, a lack of trust in the media or media scepticism is regarded as a problem that affects the entire democratic community. The study shows that there are various attitudes among the population with regard to trust in journalism. Specific reference to trust seems to increase the figures referring to trust issues. The study also shows that there are fields of reporting, such as refugee/migrant issues, where media seem to have to work against a loss of trust over a longer period of time.

Id: 23687

Title: When Journalists go "Below the Line': Comment Spaces at the Guardian (2006-2017)

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: "Below the line" comment spaces are one of the most popular forms of user-generated content. Such spaces are important because they give audiences a space to debate news content with each other–and journalists themselves–and this could, in theory, shape the practice of journalism. Such engagement informs widely debated theories of participatory and reciprocal journalism, and has been given renewed impetus recently as many newsrooms shift to subscription based models that often emphasise building online community.

While comment spaces have been extensively studied, this paper identifies two important gaps in research. First, no study has focused on how the journalists themselves engage below the line. Second, there is a lack of longitudinal research that assesses how and why comments spaces have changed over time. Addressing these gaps may help to explain the variation in practice, and to understand the barriers and opportunities that shape participation. This paper addresses these gaps.

Based on a longitudinal research design (2006-2017), this paper analyses how Guardian journalists engage in "below the line" comment spaces; what factors shape this engagement; and how this has evolved over time. The article combines a large-scale quantitative analysis of the total number of comments made (n = 110,263,661) and a manual content analysis of all comments made by 26 journalists (n= 5448) and their broader writing practices with 18 semi-structured interviews conducted in two phases (13 in 2012 and 5 repeated in 2017-18). The results show that there is considerable interest in comment spaces amongst readers, with exponential growth in user commenting. Furthermore, there has been significant engagement below the line by some Guardian journalists, and this is often in the form of direct and sustained reciprocity. Journalist commenting has waned in recent years due to difficulties coping with the volume of comments; changes in editorial emphasis; concerns over incivility and abuse; and a decrease in perceived journalistic benefits of commenting, alongside the rise in importance of Twitter. When journalists comment,

they do so in a variety of ways and their comments are often substantive, significantly adding to the story by, for example, defending and explaining their journalism practice.

Id: 23720

Title: Exploring Business Journalism and Entrepreneurial Journalism Education in a Digital Era: Challenge and Opportunities Facing Business Journalism Education at the Age of Digitalization

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This presentation discusses issues of business journalism and entrepreneurial journalism at the age of digitalization. The advancement of digital technology has created tremendous opportunities for the development of entrepreneurial journalism and business journalism: digital platforms provide journalistic entrepreneurs with huge potentials to create and transmit content online; meanwhile, business journalists are also increasingly transforming to the digital platforms with the multimedia skills. In this vein, business journalism and entrepreneurial journalism training and education with digital skills and interdisciplinary knowledge are crucial for educators and practitioners alike around the world. Therefore, the current paper introduces educational and practical experiences in developing business journalism and entrepreneurial journalism, and discusses challenges ahead for interdisciplinary skills-training.

Id: 23744

Title: The influence of the journalists' capital on their safety decisions in IS controlled regions: a cross border study conducted with journalists covering the conflict in Syria, Iraq and Libya

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: The aims of the study about safety of journalists in the conflict zones a comparative research from three countries (Iraq, Syria, and Libya) to investigate, what influence the safety decision making of the Journalists covering the conflict in regions controlled by Jihadi groups and they operating in Islamic State (ISIS) regions in the three countries.
Furthermore, the methodology focused on the Bourdieu lens and the hierarchy of influence, analysis 30 semi structured interviews The sample is formed of international, local and citizen journalists covered the conflict in ISIS controlled regions in Iraq, Syria, and Libya.
The research tests a hypnosis that the social, economic, and cultural capitals of journalists influence decision making of the journalists when operating in IS regions. I argue that the symbolic capitals increase or decrease the agency of the journalists in the IS Controlled journalistic field, the time frame for the case study is when the self-proclaimed Islamic State (IS), controlled physical regions. Thus, the relation I investigate is between 2013 to 2017 (The rise and fall of the Caliphate).
This study will present the opportunities this cross-cultural opens and the challenges I met when conducting it. In addition, the results building block toward a necessary analysis of the safety decision making of journalists in conflict zones.
Keywords: journalists' capital, safety of journalists, ISIS, conflict zone

Id: 23813

Title: Challenges of Investigative Journalism in Nepal: The case of Kantipur Daily and Nayapatrika Daily

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This research is about the challenges of investigative journalism in Nepal. This thesis has explored the challenges, and experiences of investigative journalists working in three different print media outlets: Kantipur Daily, Nagarik Daily, and Nayapatrika Daily respectively.

This qualitative research is prepared on the basis of in-depth interviews with ten informants. The whole research is more focused on challenges, and experiences of investigative journalist, and mechanisms they use while doing investigative reporting. The findings in this research are analyzed using muckraking model of investigative journalism.
The lack of separate bureau of investigative journalism in media outlet, low investment in media for investigative journalism, and deadline pressure to do investigative reporting are the basic challenges. Moreover, the impact of commercialization in media, and media' alliance with interest groups have impacted investigative journalism in Nepal.

To improve the quality of investigative journalism in Nepal, it is needed to assure the professional safety and security of journalists, establishment of separate bureau of investigative journalism, and trainings and guidance should be provided to journalists to refine their skills of investigative reporting.

Key words: investigative journalism, challenges, and experiences, RTI, Nepal.