ECREA Journalism Studies Conference

Breaking Binaries:

Exploring the Diverse Meanings of Journalism in Contemporary Societies

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Index Abstracts

1.   Session 1, Panel 1: Journalism, Emotions and Entertainment

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR3

Information vs. entertainment? – How societal, political and economic changes have blurred this dichotomy in political news coverage

Ursula Alexandra Ohliger, University of Munich (LMU)

In various Western countries the political system, the political public sphere and the media system have undertaken dramatically transformation processes in the past decades. Foremost, the media systems have changed due to the shift from low-choice to high-choice media environments since the 1980s (Prior, 2005). This shift has led to a decreased consume of political hard news (Marcinkowski, 2008) and to an increasing demand of entertainment journalism (Savigny, 2004). Therefore, the media outlets in Western Europe have responded to the changing consumer demands by "providing entertainment rather than serious political information" (Savigny 2004, p. 229). Such fundamental transformation processes challenge the normative, dichotomous distinction between entertaining and informative media content. Nevertheless, entertainment-oriented journalism, such as tabloid journalism, is still criticized for ignoring the real political issues and is accused for fostering cynicism and political apathy (Cappella & Jamieson, 1997). However, studies attribute entertainment-oriented political communication the potential to integrate less politically interested recipients in the political debate (Baum, 2002; Brants, 1998). Therefore, the study investigates how the political coverage in primarily entertainment-oriented media, like tabloids, has changed over time in comparison to information-oriented media.

To be able to identify long-term changes, a quantitative content analysis was conducted with a focus on Germany, with a very diverse media market and a high reach of tabloid journalism. The investigation period lasted from 1956 to 2015 and included seven sampling points. We chose to analyze seven weekly tabloid magazines as representatives of primarily entertainment-oriented journalism. To put these data in relation, additionally two weekly information-oriented magazines were included in the sample. In total, 1416 articles dealing with political issues, actors and problems were analyzed using an elaborative coding scheme that was derived from theoretical and empirical studies.

Results revealed that the political reporting in infotainment journalism is more evaluative and more negative concerning journalistic style dimensions, the use of certain narrative strategies, the degree of interpretation and tenor. Additionally, in the course of time, political coverage in tabloids becomes even more actor-focused and data suggests an increasingly polarized use of journalistic narrativity. Due to the more distinct audience-orientation, one could conclude that the coverage of "hard" political news in "soft" infotainment-media has been adjusted to the changed consumer demands and competitive conditions resulting from changes in the political system, the media system and the political public sphere.

Sweet nothings. Emotions behind journalism production and consumption
Lenka Waschková Císařová, Masaryk University

Emotions and journalism relation is still considered scholarly ambivalent – either is neglected because looks seemingly irrelevant, e.g. in the news production; or is rejected because journalism scholars are still unwilling to research emotions which are considered soft and subjective (Kitch, 2008; Peters, 2011). However, the wall between emotions and journalism is gradually crumbling (c.f. Nabi, 2016) – researchers focus e.g. on journalists' emotionality (Pantti, 2010); or emotions in journalistic production (Wahl-Jorgensen, 2012).

Nevertheless, there is a lack of research on emotions which lie behind relationship between journalists and their work on one hand and audience and their (un)popular medium on the other hand. The aim of this proposed presentation is to provide an empirical support for the assumptions about emotions as a mechanism of relationship with media and its consequence for journalism production and consumption. Drawing on the qualitative case study, the presentation focuses on specific manifestations of relationship among local media, local audience and local journalists. In local environments, this relationship is assumed as stronger, closer or more emotional than, for example, at the national media level. However, definitions of these characteristics are mostly fragmented and one-dimensional as they usually do not address explicitly the mutuality and variability of the relationships between the key actors involved, i.e. between producers and a medium and between consumers and a medium. Understanding these relationships in their complexity and variability is crucial for understanding (1) relationships among these key players on a more general level and (2) more particularly local media performance. My approach is based on the concept of *closeness* (Waschková Císařová (ed.), 2017) which encompass emotional dimension. The exploratory qualitative study focuses on Czech local audience and local journalists and provides evidence-based reconsideration of the emotions as a mechanism of relationship with media, based on (1) focus groups and in-depth interviews with local audiences and (2) in-depth interviews with local journalists. The findings suggest that there are whole set of emotions behind the audiences' decision to consume and trust the particular medium; and that the journalists' emotions reflect their job satisfaction and could be understood as part of the journalistic professional autonomy. Moreover, all these emotions lie behind the relationship with the local media (c.f. Ali, 2017).

Session 1, Panel 1: Journalism, Emotions and Entertainment
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR3

Jingoism or cool spectator? News television's practice of emotive performance
    Antje Glück, Teesside University

For decades, television news had been understood in many parts of the globe as a mere replication of print news, with an emphasis on a stiff and detached presentation mode. This has been challenged since the 1990s. Starting with the rise of infotainment and turning into click- and "emo-baits" today, television news has experienced a drastic change of style and contents. By now, emotionality has been informally accepted to quite varying degrees among news practitioners worldwide.

This development stands in contrast to a long-lasting tradition of journalistic principles and professional boundary-marking. It increasingly shapes the thinking of journalists who are under pressure to ask not only what subjects and contents are beneficial for a TV audience, but also how emotions can productively contribute to this.

This paper will identify the main elements of emotional engagement in journalistic news practice and outline moments of tension between journalistic principles and (imagined) audience expectations.

The paper draws on two very different examples from a Western and a non-Western journalism culture – public service television news in the United Kingdom standing against commercial 24-hour news programs in India. It engages in a comparison of televised news contents in both countries through a qualitative close-reading analysis, which is supported by semi-structured interviews conducted with around 50 journalists of both countries, making their points of how news programs should look today.

The paper will show that despite defending "classical" professional principles and news values, journalists across borders consider emotions and emotive conditions as indispensable in building and engaging an audience. Besides this, it will give examples of how this is achieved. The paper asks if we can now start building a system of different emotion-performative cultures. Drawing on examples of Indian and British news programs I will, first, suggest elements and repertoires of emotive presentation in TV news. Second, I outline the limits of emotionalization strategies of news, as both audience under- and overstimulation turn news programs dysfunctional. Based on this I will thirdly highlight conclusions for our understanding about cross-national differences in journalism cultures.

Session 1, Panel 1: Journalism, Emotions and Entertainment
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR3

The uses of enchantment in journalism
Diana Garrisi, Xi'An Jiaotong-Liverpool University

This paper questions long-held assumptions about what makes a story newsworthy. It explores contemporary forms of Western journalism through the perspective of Julius Heuscher's and Bruno Bettelheim's works on mythology and folklore. I propose to reconsider the role of journalism in the society at the edge between realism and fantasy, seen as non-mutually exclusive categories but, rather, as complementary ways of knowing. As Bettelheim suggested in *The Uses of Enchantment* (1976), fairy tales offer children ways to find meaning in life and provide them with ideas to cope with personal conflicts and fears. Adults also need resources to imagine possible solutions to universal problems regarding the meaning of human existence. Yet, contrary to children, from the Enlightenment onwards, adults have been discouraged from drawing on the elements of the fantastic, though they are largely present in the Western tradition.

Modern culture tends to promote rationality over fantasy, materiality over intangibility, clarity over ambiguity. All of these values also tend to underpin Western journalism professional principles. By using as illustrative examples the American Pulitzer Prizes winners for the category 'feature writing' of the past forty years, this paper will demonstrate that what may enable journalism to represent universal truths is the extent to which it draws on the elements of the fantastic. These elements would also supply the audience with ideas to cope with existential dilemmas, as fairy tales do. I will highlight how the use of enchantment in feature writing is enhanced in particular circumstances, for example when it is used in conjunction with the value of proximity or when historical references are included in the article. It will also be discussed which traditional journalistic characteristics might weaken the enchantment, for example, the striving for entertainment. Therefore, I propose that enchantment, a key value in long-form journalism, should be added to the current journalistic taxonomies used as indicators of what makes a story newsworthy. Ultimately, this paper emphasizes the value of journalism studies in challenging the epistemic logic based on rigid dichotomies traditionally perceived as exhaustive and exclusive modes of knowing.

2.   **Session 1, Panel 2: International perspectives on Journalism**
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR4

Journalistic discourse of freedom: A study of journalists' perception of political influences in Czech Republic and Serbia

Verica Rupar, Auckland University of Technology; Alice Němcová Tejkalová, Filip Láb, Charles University; Sonja Seizova, University of Belgrade

The notion of professional freedom occupies a central place in journalism ideology. Being independent from external and internal influences on news production has been declared as a mandatory requirement for professional practice and a defining element of journalistic field. However, this autonomy varies across the countries, as does the success rate in negotiating journalism independence. In this paper, we revisit the question of influences on the work of journalists by focusing on the intersection between political and journalistic field in two countries that moved from one party political system to political pluralism: Czech Republic and Serbia. Using the Worlds of Journalism Study's (WJS) data on journalists' perception of political influences as a starting point, we take a case study approach to empirically and conceptually explore the relationship between journalistic discourse of freedom and social and political context of the news production.

Scholars have noted that journalists' perception of political influences correspond with indicators of political freedom (Hanitzsch and Mellado 2011) but when surveys of journalists in Czech Republic and Serbia were conducted, that was not quite the case. In 2014, the Freedom of Press Report ranked Czech Republic as free. Czech journalists indeed declared that political factors had small influence on their daily work. That same year, Serbia scored as partly free but Serbian journalists said the same - among the factors that have influence on their work politicians were at the bottom of the list.. Four years later both countries were ranked 'partly free' (Freedom Forum 2018) and with no current survey on the perception of influence, we pose the question what stands behind this discrepancy.

Using a case study approach, we look closely at journalistic discourse of freedom in the context of journalists' perception of influence and the influences that exists on the ground. Our comparative approach looks across time (political, legal and economic context of news work in 2014 and 2018) and across space (specific national context of Czech Republic and Serbia). We put forward an argument that journalistic discourse of freedom, expressed in WJS survey responses on the power of political influence, replicates the notion of freedom as a shared normative framework for countries that have moved to democracy. However, it does not fully capture the complexity of social and political processes that underpin the work of journalists in specific national contexts.

Session 1, Panel 2: International perspectives on Journalism
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR4

Journalism between the state and the market: Commercialization and polarization in the Scandinavian media systems
Helle Sjøvaag, University of Stavanger

One of the fundamental binaries in journalism is the oppositional pull that states and markets have on the profession. On the one hand, journalism's legitimacy is dependent on maintaining the proper distance between itself and these two fields. On the other, journalism cannot exist without either – dependent on states in many cases to sustain media that promote diversity, while the market supplies the resources needed to perform journalism in the absence of state funding. At the same time, independence from the state is needed to secure the role of journalism in democracy, while distance to the market is necessary to ensure professional autonomy. This paper argues that journalism is now moving closer to both fields at the same time, and that, secondly, this presents journalism with novel problematic – a dual dependency caused by journalism's economic 'crisis' that threatens professional legitimacy in both the economic and political realms.

Based within the framework of media systems theory, the paper maps the current approaches that journalism is making towards the state and the market in the Scandinavian countries. Legacy and digital native news organizations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden are not only moving closer to the state by lobbying for more government support and attacking public service media, news outlets are increasingly moving away from an omnibus identity and toward politically identifiable audience segments, aiming for a more economically stable subscription base. At the same time, news media are intensifying efforts to monetize audiences through algorithmic personalization and programmatic advertising, engaging in content marketing and consolidating operations through ownership concentration. Scandinavian news markets are therefore prime locations from which to investigate this problematic, where media regulations promote a mixed model of coexisting commercial and state-funded media. Based on policy documents and industry reports, the analysis shows, however, that the historical arm's-length distance between Scandinavian journalism institutions and the state/market sectors is decreasing. The paper thus demonstrates how journalism within these Democratic Corporatist media systems is moving toward commercialization and polarization at the same time.

The analysis adds to journalism research through two primary contributions: by considering the established commercialization hypothesis in conjunction with an emerging polarization hypothesis in media systems theory, and by balancing the state/market influence in journalism theory. As the paper considers the 'crisis' in journalism's business model on a theoretical level, it also contributes to discussions concerning the transformations of journalism as a complex and dynamic field.

Session 1, Panel 2: International perspectives on Journalism
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR4

Assessing politicization in media systems: A Canadian perspective
Simon Thibault, Frédérick Bastien, Université de Montréal; Colette Brin, Université Laval; Tania Gosselin, Université du Québec à Montréal

In 2004, the publication of Comparing Media Systems: Three Models of Media and Politics by Hallin and Mancini (hereafter, H&M) sparked excitement in the academic community. H&M's work, which posits that media systems in Western countries are intimately tied to the characteristics of political systems within which they have evolved, has been the focus of much debate (2004, 296). It has also served as a framework for many comparative studies.

H&M's typology classifies Canada's media system as a « Liberal Model », among the countries where the news media is strongly insulated from political instrumentalization (2004: 67, 75). H&M further suggest that the commercial press in Canada is weakly partisan and does not reflect the major ideological and political divisions of Canadian society (21, 209). However, studies on recent developments in the Canadian media scene reveal a more politicized media environment than what H&M claim (AUTHOR et al. 2015; Hackett & Uzelman 2003; Trimble & Sampert 2004; etc.). Moreover, controversies over the perceived ideological and political instrumentalization of media groups by media magnates have rocked the Canadian journalism landscape. Political actors have also questioned the editorial independence of CBC-Radio-Canada, the national public broadcaster.

To what extent is the Canadian media system politicized in comparison with other media systems? How does politicization occur in a « liberal » media system?

We use a mixed-method approach to gauge the politicization of the Canadian media system in a comparative perspective. We conducted an expert survey with 235 Canadian university scholars in communication and journalism to assess the partisan colour and political orientations of media outlets. Our survey also included questions from the European Media Systems Survey (EMSS), allowing for comparisons with Ireland and Great Britain, two countries also associated with H&M's « Liberal Model ». In addition, interviews conducted with 25 Canadian retired political correspondents shed further light on how politicization may occur in a liberal media system. Taken together, this data could help in ascertaining the relevance of Comparing Media Systems' typology in changing media and political environments.

Italian mafia journalists and organized crime. Practices, perceptions and power in an increasingly dangerous context

Sergio Splendore, Nando Dalla Chiesa, Martina Mazzeo, Ciro Dovizio, Università degli Studi di Milano

Despite the development of "journalism studies", mafia journalism remains an unexplored field. Three main reasons explain why it is unexplored. 1) From a conceptual point of view, organized crime mafia changes, and it is increasingly difficult to define it (i.e. it is difficult to identify mafia journalism from other beats such as corruption, economy or even political journalism). 2) From a methodological point of view, it is very difficult to gain access to journalists who deal with mafia, especially because they work in dangerous conditions and a very suspicious environment. 3) From a normative point of view (publicity, awards, and foundational myths), mafia journalism is a form of investigative journalism that takes a long time in a context in which journalists must operate with the maximum support of the editorial staff or in total autonomy. Those conditions are increasingly eroded in the contemporary media ecology.

Nevertheless, in Italy mafia journalists – journalists who define themselves as professionals who work prevalently on that theme – still exist and their work is as jeopardized as it is socially requested. Utilizing Bourdieu's field theory, this study locates mafia journalism in the journalistic field. It achieves this by administering semi-structured interviews to 20 Italian mafia journalists. The semi-structured interviews explore journalists' accounts about their practices, their perceptions of journalism in general and mafia journalism in particular, their perceptions about organized crime itself. This approach enables investigation of mafia journalism at national, organizational and individual levels seen from journalists' points of view. The results show that for mafia journalists – similarly to journalists who work from war zones – the dynamics of power between journalists and sources change and become more complex, where the border between trust and distrust is constantly renegotiated in different ways. At the same time, due to change in both the journalistic field and the mafia context, new sources are accessed by journalists. Their work is challenged not only by journalism's importance in society constantly put under pressure particularly in Italy, but also by the growing investment that the mafia makes in terms of its representation in the media. This exploratory study on a critical as well as underexplored subfield promises new complex challenges and brand-new perspectives on the ongoing transformation in the contemporary media ecology

3. **Session 1, Panel 3: Journalism and Social Media**

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR5

Too dependent on the News Feed? How algorithmic changes impact social media news flow
Arjen van Dalen, University of Southern Denmark

Social media are becoming an increasingly important element in people's news diet (Esher et al. 2017) and newspapers have reported that up to 40 % of their online readers reach them through social media (Birkemose, 2017). Against this background, concerns have been raised about the dependence of news organizations on social media platforms and the consequences of algorithms like Facebook's News Feed for media pluralism and information diversity (e.g. Bakshy et al., 2015; Steiner et al. 2018). Such discussions often lack a clear empirical basis, since little is known about the effects of changes in algorithms like Facebook's News Feed on the reach of the news stories through social media and the diversity of this news. Therefore, the goal of this paper is to study how changes in Facebook's algorithm impact the amount and type of news stories shared and liked on Facebook.

Theoretically, the paper builds on models of news diffusion and digital gatekeeping (e.g. Bro and Wallberg, 2014; Pfeffer et al., 2013). A synthesis of these models predicts that algorithmic changes have an impact on the amount of news stories which are shared and liked on Facebook and the diversity of these posts. It is expected that prioritizing posts from friends and family over public content leads to more extreme and less diverse news flows on social media.

The central research question will be addressed by analyzing a unique dataset. In 2018 the University of [BLINDED] has collected the number of interactions (shares and likes) of all news stories posted on Facebook by major Danish news organizations. The amount of and types of news stories shared on Facebook will be compared before and after two major changes in the Facebook News Feed algorithm in 2018: since January, the News Feed prioritized posts from friends and family higher than public content; since March, the News Feed prioritized local news. Using dictionary-based text analysis and manual content analysis the main topic of the posts and presence of political actors will be coded.

This analysis will show (1) what the relation is between diversity of the news posted by news organizations, and diversity as shared on Facebook; (2) if any effect of changes in the news feed algorithm the on the amount and diversity of shared news stories; and (3) whether prioritizing posts from friends and family over public content indeed leads to more extreme and less diverse news flows.

Session 1, Panel 3: Journalism and Social Media
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR5

The public-private divide on social media - How news is moving from Facebook to WhatsApp
    Marcel Broersma, University of Groningen

This paper discusses why news users increasingly abandon public social media platforms such as Facebook and embrace private platforms such as WhatsApp for news. It argues that the rhetoric of "openness" that is part and parcel of platform culture and functions to support their business model which is rooted in audience engagement, is more and more putting users of. While the ideology of "social" media fosters fluent boundaries between what is public and what is shared with the world, users in the last three years have been drawing sharper boundaries between the public realm and their private spheres. They are hesitant to share news with others on public platforms, and are even more reluctant to like news, comment on it or openly discuss it with others. This does not only raise issues for these platforms that are dependent on audience engagement, but also for news organizations which to a large extent rely on social media for traffic to their websites.

This paper builds on 235 day-in-the-life interviews and think-aloud methodology in which participants scroll through their timelines on Facebook, WhatsApp, Pinterest, Twitter, Instagram and Snapchat while they simultaneously comment on their practices and motivations. The data have been gathered in 2016, 2017 and 2018 and are based on a proportional sample of young people aged 16 to 25 years old. The paper shows how users navigate news on social media and analyzes their motivations and tactics for making a clear(-er) distinction to what they render public and keep in private. Contrary to Facebook, the affordances of WhatsApp allow people to cater news to the interest of smaller groups. Moreover, these bounded communities feel like a safer environment and encourage sharing and in-depth discussion of news. This paper shows that there is a gradual shift taking place towards news use in these bounded private platforms. More broadly, it shows how this leads to reconfirming the public-private divide and how this impacts the role and function of journalism in democratic societies.

In the name of their media? How prominent German journalists brand themselves and spread opinions on Twitter

Markus Beiler, Leipzig University; Peter Maurer, NTNU Trondheim; Maximilian König, Pia Siemer, Anna Flora Schade, Vera Weber, Leipzig University

Twitter has become an important tool for opinion-shaping activities, including those of media professionals, since the platform focuses on sharing content in the form of short messages. From this arises the question in which way journalists use Twitter to secure their position in this new public space for self-presentation, framing and debate. The patterns of the Twitter behaviour of journalists, such as their self-branding, have already been studied in various countries like the U.S. (Lough, Molyneux, & Holton 2017), France (Mercier, 2015), or Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Great Brittan (Hanusch, 2018; Hanusch & Bruns, 2017) – but not yet in Germany.

Most of the previous research focuses on the personal branding of journalists in their profile pictures and profile texts. While their self-presentation as private persons or emissaries of their media is an important aspect of journalists' 'Twitter behaviour', for what type of content they use Twitter and how keen they are to give their opinions on political matters there are equally intriguing, yet less studied questions. This present paper offers an approach to study such behaviour of prominent German journalists on Twitter by conducting a content analysis of their self-presentation on their Twitter handles and their tweets. Twitter handles of the 50 German journalists across beats with the most followers were sampled. In addition to their profile texts and pictures, 20 tweets per journalist were sampled (N=1000). The self-presentation elements (text and images) and the tweets were manually content-analysed in May 2018 (inter-coder reliability = .83). The aim of the content analysis was to find out, first, whether the journalists choose to present themselves as private citizens or as professionals representing a media brand, and second, for what purposes they used Twitter and whether they engaged in political debates. The results indicate that the journalists engage in self- branding, present themselves as media professionals and often use their handles to share personal opinions on public issues.

The findings raise important questions about potential shifts in journalists' professional identities. Notably, their behaviour might indicate a weakening of the neutrality norm in favour of the exhibition of political attitudes. One problematic consequence of this behaviour however is that prominent journalists acting that way co-opt their media for their personal opinions. In addition, opinion-laden tweets may cast a doubt on journalists' political neutrality and objectivity in other settings, which might even carry over to the journalistic profession in general with severe consequences for journalisms democratic impact.

Session 1, Panel 3: Journalism and Social Media
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 10:45-12:00, SR5

Parody microblogging as alternative journalism in the Russian-language Twitter: Creativity, impersonation and humour

Anastasia Denisova, University of Westminster

In the political environment of contemporary Russia, the government-controlled media dominate the discourse. However, the Internet still provides the platform and visibility to the alternative voices and ideas. Parody microblogging is the recent popular phenomenon of the Russian-language social media. The holders of the spoof accounts utilise the names of the power holders, such as the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, or call themselves the Moustache of the president's spokesperson Dmitry Peskov. They have up to two millions of followers. These microbloggers publish links to the news, provide opinion and contextualisation, as well as satirical commentary on corruption, management of the country and media propaganda. This research studies the function of parody framing in critical microblogging in the Russian-language Twitter. It discusses that, in the absence of liberal media, parody microblogs on Twitter fill the void for alternative, critical media communication. The role of these political spoof microbloggers is quite different from the political spoof accounts in the Western democratic countries – at least those studied in the available literature. In the West, these accounts mostly mock the individuals in question and the details of their personal life and their status. In Russia, though, the spoof Twitter accounts of politicians take over the role of media outlets. The textual analysis of nearly 3,000 tweets from the major spoof accounts reveals a remarkable lack of impersonation, but the high topicality and analytical density of the tweet communication. The spoof accounts of the elites act as the tactical media for political communication that disrupt the hegemonic discourse and interpret the political reality to the Russian digital audience.

4. **Session 2, Panel 4: Visual Journalism**

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 13:00-14:15, SR3

One year of data visualisation at Le Monde's "Les Décodeurs"
Ángel Vizoso, Xosé López-García, University of Santiago de Compostela

The goal of this proposal is to draw a panoramic view about the production of infographics at "Les Décodeurs", the data verification space of the French newspaper *Le Monde*. With this paper the authors want to show the role of the infographic genre as a publishing tool in the fact-checking process. Graphics are an instrument to communicate complex datasets. These are considered an effective tool to get the interest of the audience, not always expert in the subject.

Through this analysis, we want to understand the role of data visualization –its autonomy or its presence as accompaniment– as well as its formal and technical characteristics. To reach these objectives all the verifications of the space "Datavisualisation" published between 1st November 2017 and 31stOctober 2018 are going to be checked and classified by applying them an analysis card as part of a content analysis methodology.

Research on journalistic infographics –static or multimedia– is remarkably scarce compared to other journalistic genres. There are studies which categorize the different types of graphics (Cairo, 2008; Siricharoen, 2013), their use by the media (Dick, 2013) or their effects in the acquisition of the news (de Haan, Kruikemeier, Lecheler, Smit, & van der Nat, 2017). However, there are not so many contributions focused on the production of this visual genre.

The starting hypothesis of this research is that infographics play the role of accompaniment and completion of the information published at the space "Les Décodeurs". However, in the particular case of this journalistic initiative, visualisation provides a solution to explain big and complex sets of data. We also think that multimedia graphics with interactivity properties are the main option when this section chooses visualization as communication way. By paying attention to characteristics like the type of graphics, their interactivity possibilities, or the addressed issues, it will be possible to understand better the use of a journalistic genre, which has not reached the peak of its development.

In the conclusions of this paper, the authors will highlight the main trends on the use and production of infographics at "Les Décodeurs". Besides, it will be possible find out whether data visualization has reached the autonomy as journalistic genre at *Le Monde* or if it is used just as a complement of the published information.

Session 2, Panel 4: Visual Journalism
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 13:00-14:15, SR3

Photo-journalists, photo-editors, photo-producers: Transformations in visual journalism
   Evelyn Runge, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The dramatic transformations of journalism in contemporary societies does not only takes place within text journalism but also in visual journalism. In my paper, I focus on transformations on the global image market and blurring lines between photo journalism and pre-fabricated images, so-called stock photography, professionals and amateurs (produsers, Bruns 2006). The image circulation online on global scale is a billion-dollar market. Editorial offices as well as companies have a great appetite for images, but often want to invest only little money; first, because they have a limited or no budget at all for photos, films, graphics etc.; second, because images seem to be available anyway without limits – a stance that often overlooks traditional copyright. At the same time, companies monetize the data they draw from social media users, often without their knowledge.

In research, the changes in the global market for images and their economization have been neglected in the past decade. The groundbreaking studies on the stock photography market by Frosh (2001, 2003a,b), Bruhn (2003, 2007) and Blaschke (2011, 2016) do not include the latest developments on the global image market; recent studies on news and reportage photography (Gürsel, 2012, 2016; Solaroli, 2016) do not focus on the latest transformations on the image market. I investigate hybridized forms, such as distribution partnerships of professional agencies with platforms that primarily use amateur photographers; the impact of social media on production conditions of photojournalists, photo editors, and photo producers; and the use of artificial intelligence in image selection.

I examine these developments with special consideration of the working conditions of photojournalists, photo editors and photo producers (stock photographers). My paper is based on research interviews that I conducted with photo editors, photojournalists and photo producers between March 2016 and March 2018, mainly in German-speaking countries. The guided interviews cover five subject areas:

1. career, status and production conditions in everyday working life;
2. the Global Market of Images and its relevance for the work of photo-journalists, photo editors, and photo producers;
3. transformations of a technical, economic and aesthetic nature in photo-journalism;
4. the relationship between amateurs and professionals on the picture market;
5. the use of social media.

The analysis of networked images and visual communication in social media must include the conditions under which images are produced today and their implications for the global image market. This includes ethical considerations, for example the use of stock photography as so-called symbolic images in journalistic media without making this transparent, but also increasing photo curation by artificial intelligence instead of human photo editors.

Session 2, Panel 4: Visual Journalism
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 13:00-14:15, SR3

Can constructive journalism contribute to journalism innovations: The effects of photos on audience responses to constructive news
Liesbeth Hermans, Milou Verhagen, Radboud University

The context of professional journalism has drastically changed due to the rise of the network society. It strengthens the need to redefine the function of journalism. Citizens growing up in the 21century seem more focused on the relation between the personal and the political level and less on institutions or authorities. Therefore, they will have other news needs, preferences and demands from the news. To stay relevant in society journalism should move more in the direction of facilitating, mobilizing, fostering cooperation and showing transparency.

Against this background, constructive journalism emerges, coming from journalism practice it also gains interest within Journalism Studies. Constructive journalism reconsiders the goals and values of professional journalism and cherishes a form of journalism that is public-oriented, solution-oriented, future-oriented and action-oriented, trying to avoid a bias towards negativity in the news.
Effect studies on news processing show that exposure to negative media messages will lead to negative emotions like fear, disinterest and disconnect. Subsequently this affects how people think about others and how they relate to them. On the level of society, a negative bias can increase polarization and decrease engagement and mutual understanding. Based on positive psychology constructive journalism argues that when news leads to more positive emotions such as hope and optimism, and decreases negative emotions, news will contribute to the wellbeing of people and society.

The research question in this study is: how the use of constructive elements in news affects people's emotions and issue perception. First, effects of seeing a constructive or sensational news photo (plastic garbage) on people's emotions were measured. Subsequently, the two groups and a control group without a photo, read the same news article including constructive elements. Variables such as emotions, issue perception, demographics were measured. Data were gathered with an online questionnaire (N=120) respondents were randomly assigned to one of the three conditions. A manipulation check was performed. An ANOVA test confirmed that demographics did not differ per condition. Results show that the hypotheses of the effects of the photos were confirmed. Positive emotions scored higher and negative emotions lower when participants saw the constructive photo. Surprisingly, there were no differences found between respondents' scores on positive and negative emotions and on issue perceptions after reading the article. The first effects of the photos disappeared. In the paper we will reflect on these results and will discuss the implications.

A qualitative analysis of consumers' perceptions of short-form online news videos
Neil Thurman, University of Munich (LMU); Sally Stares, University of London; Jessica Kunert, University of Munich (LMU)

Video has been considered a strategically important element of online journalism since at least 2007 (Thurman and Lupton 2008)—and in recent years even more so. In 2016, Ad Week used the term "pivot to video" (Baysinger 2016) to describe Mashable's shift in focus to video, a strategy that was followed by other digital news publishers. Although some online news outlets publish long-form videos, it is more common for videos to be between one and three minutes in length (Chen et al. 2015). The 2017 Reuters Digital News survey shows that online news consumers were more than twice as likely to watch "short news video" than "longer" versions (Newman et al. 2017: 19).

There is, however, little contemporary, qualitative research on the consumption of this important form of digital news. While some older literature (Bracken 2010, Cummins and Chambers 2011, Newhagen and Nass 1989) considered viewers' perceptions of news videos, it focussed on presenter-based TV news and used narrow, researcher-lead variables such as "image quality" and "credibility". As Sundar (1999) points out, forcing "receivers to rate news … along the dimensions proposed by researchers" means that the "psychological dimension(s) along which participants vary in response to stimuli" are not revealed.

This study explores the criteria used by news consumers in their perceptions of short-form online news videos. Its findings have intrinsic value, as well as providing data for future analyses.

We conducted nine focus groups with 22 participants. Participants were recruited purposefully to ensure a diversity of ages, occupations, and genders. All were consumers of online news videos. Each focus group began with an initial set of questions on the patterns of, and motivations for, participants' consumption of online news videos. Next a small number of online news videos were shown, chosen at random from a larger set of over 100 videos from a range of news providers. Participants wrote down their thoughts as they watched the videos. There then followed a period of discussion in which participants' responses were explored verbally via prompts from the moderator. A modified version of the issue-focused method recommended by Weiss (1994) was used to analyse verbatim transcripts of the focus groups.

The results reveal the presence—and direction—of consumers' opinions on online news videos' editorial balance; use of music, captions, colour, presenters, and vox-pops; between-scene transitions; length; mix of still and moving images; and narrative arc.

5.   Session 2, Panel 5: Journalism and Trust

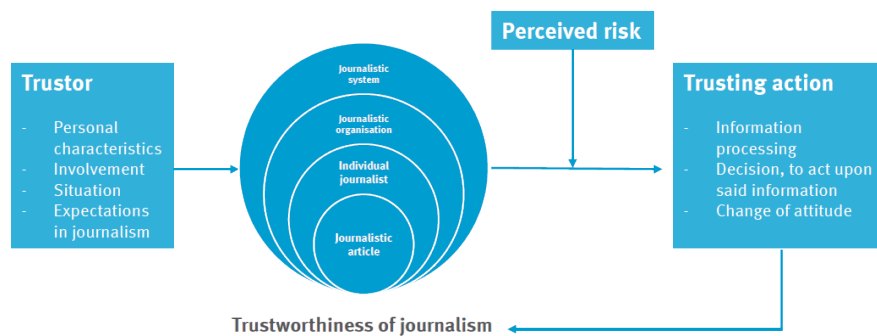Thursday, 14 February 2019, 13:00-14:15, SR4

A multi-level model of trust in journalism
Bernadette Uth, University of Münster

There currently is a great discussion about whether the media can still be trusted: Studies are showing that particularly trust in media dropped to a new low in 2017 (Schemer et al., 2018). Therefore, newsrooms have to ask themselves how to regain trust in journalism in the age of digitisation.

In order to plan such strategies, journalism needs to consider how recipients build trust in journalism – a question of interest for journalism studies. So far, studies mostly concentrate on asking for trust in 'the media' in general without trying to understand how trust in journalism is built – studies show that this measure produces rather negative views of the current state of trust in news media (Fisher, 2016, 2018). Asking more detailed, it turns out trust in news media might not be as low as often assumed (Daniller, Allen, Tallevi & Mutz, 2017; Müller, 2013; Newman & Fletcher, 2017). Therefore, we are in need of a conceptual re-definition of how trust in journalism is built. This theoretical concept tries to solve this problem and argues for a multilevel-concept of trust in journalism.

Trust can be seen as the "willingness of a party to be vulnerable to the actions of another party" (Mayer, Davis & Schoorman, 1995, S. 712) and is determined by the assessment of the trustee's trustworthiness by the trustor. In order to do so, the recipient will judge whether journalism fulfils its specific function (Blöbaum, 2016b; Grosser, Hase & Blöbaum, 2016). As journalism is a complex system within modern society and can't be easily assessed, recipients use so called "access points" for their judgements of trustworthiness (Giddens, 1991). As journalism constitutes itself within journalistic organizations, roles and programs (Blöbaum, 2016a), this paper argues that the trustworthiness of journalism by the recipients will be judged as a combination of the trustworthiness of the journalistic organizations, the journalists themselves as well as trust in the journalistic programs and practices (Blöbaum, 2014, S. 48). Therefore, the process of trust building in journalism has to be modelled as following:

Own model based on Blöbaum, 2014; Grosser et al., 2016; Mayer et al., 1995

Digitasation led to changes on every single of these levels of trustworthiness: Based on this model, it can be assessed how digitasation influences the level of trust in news media and which strategies newsroom can pursue to increase their trustworthiness on each level in order to regain the trust of their audience.

The importance of immigration attitudes for citizens' trust in mainstream and alternative news media sources

Erik Knudsen, Silje Nygaard (shared first-author), University of Bergen

Right-wing immigration critical alternative news sites have gained ground in many democratic societies. While such news sources seek to distance themselves from the mainstream media, they also often mimic the layout and some practices of online mainstream media. We expect that people holding negative immigration attitudes are less likely to trust the mainstream news media than alternative news sources, and ask: how does a source's distance to the mainstream news media and its practices matter for this trust?

We draw on experimental evidence (N=1604) from an online probability-based panel of Norwegian adults that randomly varied four different sources of immigration news: the online version of two mainstream news sources and two alternative news sources. 1) NRK.no, the Norwegian public broadcaster, and 2) VG.no, the most visited online newspaper in Norway, represents the former. The two alternative news sources are: 1) Document.no, an online immigration critical alternative media outlet, and 2) a right-wing populist party politician's official Facebook page, known for repeated controversial Facebook posts on immigration and crime. Crucially, both Document.no and the Facebook page arguably differ from mainstream news media in terms of judging mainstream media as inherently biased, deceitful, and distanced from ordinary people's concerns. However, these two alternative sources differ from each other in terms of distance to mainstream news. While Document.nomimics mainstream news source's layout and aim to adhere to codified journalistic and editorial norms, the politician's Facebook page does not. If these two alternative sites' portrayal of immigration alone drive their audience to trust such sources, the piggybacking on online mainstream media's layout should not matter in terms of trust.

We show that the mainstream news sources are substantially more trusted than the alternative sources. However, these differences are moderated by immigration attitudes: negative immigration attitudes increase trust in alternative media and decrease trust in mainstream media, and the politician's Facebook page is clearly the most trusted source for this group. We argue that these results indicate that immigration skeptic voters are more likely to trust sources the more likeminded these sources are, and the more such sources are distanced from the mainstream media and its practices.

Not only does this highlight challenges the mainstream news media are facing regarding the importance of immigration attitudes for trust, but also implications for far-right alternative news sites that seek to become more moderate by mimicking online mainstream news media.

Session 2, Panel 5: Journalism and Trust
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 13:00-14:15, SR4

How the perceived credibility of Saudi local print and online newspapers are affected by Saudi audience's religiosity culture

Abdullah Maqbul, Carole O'Reilly, University of Salford

The world of journalism and its proficiency is shaped by cultures more than knowledge which strongly invites scholars to study journalism practices, dictated by different media environments. Western studies however, indicate that the print newspaper audiences have somewhat declined over time and created a shift in the degree or their reliance and credibility perceptions of these media outlets. Although it is somewhat difficult to underpin the factors that influence the newspaper audience perceptions, several studies link the audience perceptions of credibility and reliance of print and online newspapers to their social identities. However, there was limited literature to show how print and online newspapers' credibility and reliance are perceived in middle east countries in relation to their religiosity levels.

Saudi Arabia is one of the most influential countries in the middle east, economically and politically due to its oil resources and the birth of Islam in the holly city of mecca, which constantly attracts media attention. Whilst the Saudi government attempts to control the newspaper outlets, adhering to the Islamic values and the unique culture of the country, there is evidence suggesting that the audiences for these Saudi newspapers are on the decline, with rising concerns that the online newspapers have lack credibility.

In fact, this study has revealed that religiosity levels have impact on the audience perceptions and reliance of Saudi print and online newspapers for males more than females. This paper revealed that the religiosity levels influence the engagement with the given newspapers as well as the audience's criteria of credibility. Thus, the moderate religious males showed higher credibility and reliance on the given newspapers than the high religious males who had credibility criteria that are different than what the moderate religious had which points to influence of religious identity on the credibility and reliance of the given newspapers. In relation to this, following Islamic rolls, presenting news from Islamic perspective and hiring high religious staff in the given newspapers were related to the credibility criteria of the old and young high religious males while providing the right needed news was the credibility criteria of the old moderate religious males. However, the young moderate religious males considered giving more space for criticising all the society issues including cultural issues, religious issues, officials and public with private organisations as the dimensions of their credibility criteria.

Incomplete, erroneous, and distorted information? The metajournalistic discourse about the risks of news media use for recipients

Laura Badura, Katherine M. Engelke, University of Münster; Valerie Hase, University of Zurich

This paper is part of a larger research project focusing on risks of news media use for recipients and how journalists present such risks to the public. The risks of incomplete, erroneous or distorted information (Badura, 2016) can be caused by both recipients and journalists: For example, recipients can fail to recognize these risks due to a lack of media literacy, while journalists can produce false or incomplete information due to inadequate research or a lack of verification. Thus, to ensure that the public perceives the news media as trustworthy, journalists have legitimate why they have authority in spite of such risks (Carlson, 2016). A prominent means of legitimation is metajournalistic discourse.

We assume that both recipient and journalistic causes for risk can be internal or external. For example, risks that lie in external journalistic causes can arise due to political, economic, and technological factors (Wahl-Jorgensen et al., 2016), while risks that lie in internal journalistic causes can be based on journalistic practices, norms, and institutions (Carlson, 2016, 2017) or actors. Based on this differentiation, we develop a concept of risks of news media use for recipients and their causes. This paper presents how this concept can be operationalized in order to examine metajournalistic discourse about such risks.

Risk involves an uncertain future, autonomous actions, and calculations about possible positive and negative outcomes (Luhmann, 1993). As "the need for trust only arises in risky situations" (Mayer et al., 1995), risk is essential in conceptualizing trust. Despite its importance, the construct is seldom considered in research on trust in journalism (Kohring & Matthes, 2007). How it is understood and communicated by journalists in their in metajournalistic discourse remains unclear.

The concept and operationalization presented here set the foundation for an international comparative content analysis shedding light on such metajournalistic discourse. Our paper will help show (1) that the concept of risk is fruitful for journalism studies, (2) how to operationalize risk, and (3) how journalists present risks of media use in their coverage. Therefore, our work may help uncover how journalists use metajournalistic discourse to legitimate their authority in times of "fake news", "elite media", and other accusations they have to deal with. Moreover, this kind of metajournalistic discourse can help improve recipients' media literacy and thereby reduce the risks that news consumers themselves cause; the better recipients' risk perception, the more differentiated their trust decisions can be.

6. **Session 2, Panel 6: Innovations in Journalism**

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 13:00-14:15, SR5

The claims and constraints of innovation. The discourse and practice of 'innovative' journalism in the Netherlands
Frank Harbers, University of Groningen

This paper argues the importance of scrutinizing innovation as how innovation is envisioned shapes the way journalism develops (Creech & Nadler, 2018). Scholars and critics emphasize the need to move away from traditional ways of conceptualizing journalism, and new journalistic players claim to be innovative by emphasizing their alternative journalistic approach. Yet, despite these discursively created binaries of new vs. old, tradition vs. innovative, this paper demonstrates how innovation is inevitably a gradual process. By building on practice theory and Bourdieu's field theory, it shows how conservative forces in the journalistic field and time-honored role perception and professional practices are persistent in shaping journalistic development, delimiting the extent of innovation in the field (Bourdieu, 2005).

Journalism's ongoing struggle with economic and technological changes, and its efforts to safeguard journalism's societal authority as information institution (Broersma & Peters, 2013) have shaped the debate on journalism's future, which emphasizes the necessity of 'rethinking journalism'. New journalistic initiatives pay lip service to this need, but claims of innovation often focus mainly on technology and business models. Moreover, if and how claims to innovation affect connected journalistic practices often remains unclear. Innovation faces the threat of becoming an empty buzzword that is taken at face value and uncritically regarded as necessary and positive.

An analysis of the discourse on innovation and the related practices needs to acknowledge the strategic nature of this innovation discourse (Bourdieu, 1993). If innovation is considered imperative and thus positive, stressing one's innovation can be a valuable discursive strategy to distinguish yourself. Moreover, fields are inherently conservative as the most influential, established actors are geared towards preservation of the status quo. To be recognized as part of the journalistic field means there is limited room to deviate from the established journalistic 'doxa' (Benson & Neveu, 2005).

This paper offers a discourse analysis of the innovation debates in 2017 and 2018 on the website of the well-known Foundation for the Stimulation of Dutch Journalism [www.svdj.nl]. The analysis will be related to both interview data with approximately 10 startup journalists and textual analysis of a limited corpus of their journalistic output. It ultimately argues that journalistic innovation is fueled by an interplay of discursive claims to innovation and boundary work, resulting in modest deviations and reinterpretations of journalism's established practice.

Session 2, Panel 6: Innovations in Journalism
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Automated-content generation using news-writing bots and algorithms: A study of perceptions and attitudes amongst Spain's journalists

Carlos Toural-Bran, Miguel Túñez, Santiago Cacheiro-Requeijo, University of Santiago de Compostela

Algorithms, bots and automation for news articles generation. This combination of concepts, elements and processes is affecting journalism as a profession, which is going through a particularly tumultuous period as Artificial Intelligence (AI) begins to occupy a field traditionally dominated by the human factor.

This research provides a world map featuring media, agencies and companies that use automation to generate information. Moreover, we looked into the perception of this phenomenon in Spain through a survey with chartered professional associations, associations of journalists and unions where 366 journalists provided a picture of the current situation within the country. Our findings prove that there is a deep lack of understanding amongst Spanish journalists about how AI can have a direct impact on journalism as a profession. Automated journalism will not stop gaining ground, as evidenced by 50 different projects featured on our media world map.

Gamifying journalism. Exploring the introduction of game elements into digital journalism
    Raul Ferrer-Conill, Karlstad University

For over a century, crosswords, puzzles, and quizzes have been present in newspapers. Digital journalism has only increased the trend of integrating game elements in news media, often blurring the traditional boundaries between news and games.

This study aims to explore and understand how and why news organizations and newsworkers use gamification in digital news websites and to analyze the objectives behind its implementation in news production. The importance of trying to understand this development stems from the different roles that digital games and news have in contemporary democratic societies. While journalism is often regarded as the main source of information for the public to act as citizens, digital games predominantly remain considered as entertainment media. The inclusion of gamification signifies an attempt to break the traditional binary of serious journalism and entertainment journalism that still remains both in practice and research.

Drawing from media sociology and new institutionalism, this study engages with the literature on converging processes of popularization and professionalization of journalism, and how different institutional logics of gamification and journalism interact. Methodologically, this qualitative multiple case study analyzes four diverse news organizations (the *Guardian*, *Bleacher Report*, the *Times of India*, and *Al Jazeera*), interviewing 56 newsworkers, and conducting game-system analysis of their respective gamified systems.

The findings suggest that while news organizations often frame their motivations within the celebratory rhetoric of gamification, a deeper look into the material manifestations of gamified news systems tend to problematize the empowering claims of gamification. Instead, a complex interplay between the professional and commercial logics of journalism and the hedonic and utilitarian logics of gamification shapes how news organizations and newsworkers implement gamified systems. This study contributes to a larger debate on the friction professionalism and the market, on institutional interaction, and the increasing transgression of institutional journalistic boundaries.

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Pushing agendas? A comparative study of European push notification mobile news
Dawn Wheatley, Dublin City University; Raul Ferrer-Conill, Karlstad University

Distributing news through mobile push notifications became a distinct journalistic format over a decade ago. With the surge of mobile phone ownership worldwide, the potential value and reach of push notifications increased, but their use remained modest. In a time when content pollution and disinformation campaigns are present in social media, news organizations are looking at mobile push notifications as a plausible solution.

This paper aims to explore, analyze, and compare how 21 news organizations across eight North- Western European countries use push notifications. Disseminating news via push notifications is relevant because it a) attempts to (re)establish a relationship between news organizations and their audience by reaching them directly; b) bypasses social media and news aggregators by reaching readers directly; and c) problematizes the notion of news personalization and obfuscates how content is being presented to citizens. Our focus lies on whether there is a prevalence for a specific type of news indicating agenda setting practices that prioritize the accessibility of particular topics. Theoretically, the affordances of mobile news (Westlund, 2015) and the increasing personalization of news (Thurman & Schifferes, 2012) create the optimal components for selective exposure and for establishing a news narrative more effectively. And yet, there is very little research on how news organizations use push notifications.

Methodologically, we employ a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative content analyses of N=6933 push notifications. The basis of comparison is frequency, distribution, prevalence, topic, polarity, objectivity, emotion, and language style of push notifications. The preliminary results show a predominantly homogenous push notification practice across countries in which the most significant difference is the frequency, in which Nordic countries have a higher frequency in using push notifications compared to Ireland, the UK or mainland Europe. The distribution of topics seemed to remain within the editorial lines of their respective news organizations, being the type of publication (rather than country) the biggest predictor for the topic, breaking news dominance, or branded content.

The paper contributes to a growing literature that concerns itself with the inclusion of push notifications as a format of Europeans' news diet. As the process of news personalization increases, and as the mobile phone continues to gain prominence in the way citizens inform themselves, the role of push notifications becomes more important to establish a direct connection between news organizations and their audiences. Such access may regain trust in mainstreams media and palliate the effects of disinformation on social media.

7. Session 3, Panel 7: Audience Interactions in Journalism

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 14:30-15:45, SR3

Recognition and Misrecognition. The relationship between journalism and public from a socio-philosophical perspective

Petra Herczeg, University of Vienna

Proceeding from Honneth´s "The Struggle for Recognition" it should be argued that recognition is an indispensable condition for personal integrity, personal rights, autonomy, freedom and respect (Honneth 1995, 165; Pilapil 2012). Recognition is a part of human rights and means that people are participating in the human community and have e.g. the right to express their own opinion. Misrecognition and social exclusion affect different groups and people and are shared and discussed in different communicative spaces. In the society we can observe more tendencies to differentiate between "we" and "the other". The discussion about fake news, harassment, the rising of para-journalism information and other phenomena can lead to depreciation of group-specific identities so by the journalists and the different audiences.

So, the main question in this presentation is to discuss and analyze on a meta-level using socio-philosophical approaches the consequences of these different developments and how these processes form the relation between journalism and public. Recognition is primarily a communicative process and is defined by the acceptance of the differences of other persons or of other groups. Taylor assumed that "the struggle for recognition can find only one satisfactory solution, and that is a regime of reciprocal recognition among equals" (Taylor 1994, 50). So, what does the reciprocal recognition for the journalists and the public mean nowadays? To which extent is the relation between journalists and audience on an equal level and how do the different actors interact to respect each other, and how do they encompass different positions? Several social media platforms have changed the relation between journalists and audience fundamentally (cf. Kramp/Loosen 2018) - the users are commenting the work of journalists more and more. Perception and recognition – these two fundamental concepts - interact in different journalism cultures and in a continued differentiation of journalism in the digital ambivalence. These approaches can be embedded in a discourse about recognition and power. The core concept of journalism is that journalists are on the one hand covenant to the principles of the enlightenment – as freedom and rationality – and on the other hand linked to pragmatic guidelines of the owners of the media and their conceptions of journalistic work (cf. Weischenberg 2018). Honneth´s concept of recognition will be applied to overthink the key questions of respect, solidarity and the handling of differences in the society and especially in the relation between journalists and public.

Present in a virtual world: How new technologies, the level of interaction and the narrative can engage the audience

Kiki de Bruin, Yael de Haan, Nele Goutier, University of Applied Sciences Utrecht; Sanne Kruikemeier, University of Amsterdam; Sophie Lecheler, University of Vienna

In times of waning trust in the media and increasing commercialization and competition, media organizations are seeking innovative ways to try to connect with news consumers (Deuze & Beckett, 2016; Watson, 2017). With new technologies, such as 360-degree videos, augmented and virtual reality, media organizations can let the news consumer engage with, and be part of the story (De la Pena, 2010; Sánchez Laws, 2017). This new type of journalism, immersive journalism, is upcoming, but it remains diffuse what it encompasses. To get a better understanding of this new way of storytelling this study develops a typology of the different types of immersive journalism based on a conceptual model, introduced by the authors.

This study uses a mixed method design. First, current scholarly work is reviewed in computer science, (cyber)psychology and films and journalism studies (N= 100 articles). This resulted in a conceptual model after which elements of the model were used to conduct a content analysis of 190 journalistic immersive productions around the world that were produced since 2015. Productions were selected that the producers state their stories are immersive and have at least one journalistic organization or individual journalist involved. The following elements were analyzed: distribution platform, interface, subject, type of technology, type of modality, the quality of sensory modalities, field of view, level of interaction, the user perspective, and narrative elements. Lastly, we conducted in-depth interviews with experts in the field and producers of a selection of the productions ($N = 10$), to understand how the choice of different types of technologies, narrative choices, and the level of interaction used in the production came about.

The literature study resulted in a conceptual model of immersive journalism. The conceptual model shows that technology, narrative, interaction, emotional engagement and presence are key concepts in immersive journalism. The level of engagement and presence seems to be dependent of the used technology, narrative elements, and the level of interaction or the autonomy the user has (agency) in the presented narrative. Presence and engagement can provoke specific emotions (e.g., empathy, disgust, and sadness). In turn, emotions and engagement can have influence on the knowledge, attitude and memory of the user. The content analysis and interviews resulted in a typology of different forms of immersive journalism with a combination of immersive technologies, interaction possibilities and different elements of the narrative.

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Get inspired! The effect of constructive elements in news on readers' well-being

Tineke Prins, University of Applied Sciences Windesheim; Liesbeth Hermans, University of Applied Sciences Windesheim, Radboud University; Cathrine Gyldensted, Open Eye Institute Amsterdam

Recently an approach called constructive journalism emerged. It challenges journalism practice to produce more accurate and engaging stories respecting the core functions of journalism (McIntyre & Gyldensted, 2018). Constructive journalism incorporates knowledge from behavior sciences, particularly positive psychology. With this, interest in empirical studies that investigate the effects of constructive elements also comes up. Earlier research shows that participants who read a constructive news article report higher positive affect than participants who read non-constructive news. However, the elements investigated in these studies are often limited to either inserting a solution and/or positive emotions (Hermans & Drok, 2018).

The aim of the current study was to try to complement existing data on the effects of constructive journalism. We used four types of constructive news elements - a meaningful story, a hero story, a story with a high positive word ratio and a peak/end story - to investigate whether these elements would elicit differences in the change of positive and negative emotions, and in feelings of interest. We set up an experiment in which participants (n =579) either read a classic, a negative or a constructive news story consisting one of the four types of constructive news elements. An online questionnaire was used, and participants were randomly assigned to one of the conditions. Emotions were measured before and after reading the article so differences could be calculated.

With this experiment, we answer the following research questions: Do participants who read an article with constructive elements show an increase of their (1) positive emotions, (2) interest, and (3) a decrease of their negative feelings compared to participants who read a classic or a negative news article? Do the four types of constructive news elements show differences in the change of positive feelings, negative feelings and interest? The results showed that readers of a constructive article felt more inspired and less negative as compared to readers of non-constructive news. Comparing the four types of constructive elements, we found that the story with the higher positive word ratio elicited most positive emotions.

The outcomes of our experiment suggest that news articles that contain constructive elements, and especially a high positive word ratio, enhance at least two components of mental well-being: Feeling less negative and more inspired. This positive effect on well-being can have uplifting consequences for people's close environment, and ultimately for communities and society (Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000).

Exploring media effects of constructive journalism on intentional behaviour and engagement
    Hannah Greber, Wolfgang Paul, Stephanie Rico, Svetlana Semenova, University of Vienna;
    Christina Peter, University of Munich (LMU)

Traditional news media is drawn to stories of conflict, tragedy or a general negative overtone due to economic constraints and journalistic core functions. Negativity has proven to be a definite news value for journalists, upon which news stories are selected and published. This negativity bias is discussed to have an undesired impact on news consumers such as compassion fatigue, decreasing news consumption, and reduced helping behaviour. Media saturated by crime and violence potentially leaves the audience with a mean-world syndrome, compassion fatigue or fear. To overcome negative effects of mainstream media, constructive journalism as a new journalistic genre aims to reconnect with the audience by engaging and inspiring news stories. The concept draws on elements of positive psychology and incorporates contextual, restorative or solution-oriented information with the aim to trigger pro-social and pro-democratic behaviour. Constructive journalism tries to motivate people to participate pro-actively in their social and political environments by enhancing the visibility of optimism, resilience and future-oriented perspectives. The literature on constructive journalism thus indicates a potentially positive effect of constructive journalism on engagement and intentional behavior through more positive emotions and a higher sense of self-efficacy.

This research project aims to contribute to the few empiric findings on media effects of constructive journalism. We expect a positive direct effect of constructive journalism on intentional behaviour and engagement, but also a negative indirect one mediated through relief. We test our assumptions in a between-subject web based-experiment. Three different news articles on youth crime in Vienna were constructed and will be compared to a control group that receives no news article. The (1) problem-centered core news article representing mainstream media was extended with either a (2) solution-oriented or a (3) restorative narrative to operationalize constructive journalism. The solution-oriented news article offers information about a possible solution to the increasing problem of urban youth crime, whereas the restorative narrative refers to another Austrian city, which had already tackled the problem by implementing measures against it. The process of data gathering is ongoing, and the results are expected for autumn 2018.

8.   **Session 3, Panel 8: Broadening Perspectives on Journalism**

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 14:30-15:45, SR4

Progressing investigative journalism: From lone wolves to cross-border collectives
    Thomas Ecker, Oliver Hahn, University of Passau

Offshore Leaks, Panama Papers, and Paradise Papers – These recent scoops show the political and societal impact of cross-border investigative journalism consortia in a post-digital era. This exploratory pilot study aims at shedding light on the structures and functioning of international collectives of investigative journalists. These consortia cannot be simply understood as mere journalistic working groups on a global scale. In fact, they function as information multipliers across borders since they turn far more information into a wide range of stories that one single media outlet alone would never be able to do due to limited manpower. Against the backdrop of the changes in investigative journalism – from traditional, more or less individual or rather small team approaches to innovative collective ones – this paper also invites to break binaries in journalism studies between the diverse meanings of what investigative journalism is or should be from a normative point of view.

First, this talk compares traditional with innovative ways of investigative journalism. It does so by tracing the structural development of investigative journalism from 'classic' disclosures such as the Pentagon Papers (1971), the Watergate scandal (1972/73), and the corruption scandal that led to the demission of Jacques Santer's EU Commission in 1999, to 'modern' uncovering such as the Panama Papers (2015/16) which are based on datasets that have been leaked to journalists of the German daily quality newspaper *Süddeutsche Zeitung (SZ)*. The latter, then, asked the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) in Washington, DC for support in the one-year evaluation of the huge amount of data. These circumstances raise questions related to logistics and workflows within such a consortium to ensure the high-quality standards in investigative journalism. Hence, this study focuses on the fundamental constitution of international collectives of investigative journalists such as ICIJ and others, and their working habits that have changed significantly over time.

Secondly, this talk takes into account economical aspects: it is to question whether or not collectives can help reduce costs and time efforts, because also their long-term investigations might lead to no result. In a third and last step, we will examine the role of 'whistleblowers' and the interplay between them and investigative journalists. Digitalisation offers whistleblowing informants a bundle of opportunities to unveil secret information to journalism consortia.

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X Journalism: Exploring Journalism's diverse meanings

Wiebke Loosen, Julius Reimer, Hans Bredow Institute for Media Research; Laura Ahva, University of Tampere; Mark Deuze, University of Amsterdam

The emergence of ever new journalistic terms such as 'robot journalism', 'foundation-funded journalism', or 'solutions journalism', is a clear indicator of journalism's constant transformation and the diverse meanings attached to it. These are terms which, by combining 'journalism' with a variety of prefixes, represent a certain specificity and novelty. This practice has arguably gained momentum in recent years and is a reflection of journalism's progressive differentiation and certain trends in the field.

Our international network of journalism researchers has crowdsourced approximately 130 of these 'x-journalism' terms and have inductively and consensually 'crowd-categorized' the differentiating aspects they refer to. In so doing, not only do we provide an overview of x-journalisms, more importantly, we want to discuss the resulting typology as an attempt to keep pace with the complexity and dynamics of the field and to make explicit how new x-journalisms seek to distinguish themselves from already existing forms through:

1. a novel technology used at different stages of the journalistic production process, e.g. for gathering, presenting or distributing news (e.g., 'sensor', 'drone', 'augmented' journalism);
2. a specific motivation or reporting style (e.g., 'solutions', 'green', 'partisan' journalism);
3. a particular kind of audience-relationship in terms of participatory openness, publics reached etc. (e.g., 'engagement', 'millennial', 'citizen' journalism);
4. a distinct form of organization or economic model in terms of a particular funding or business model, structure or process of newswork etc. (e.g., 'crowdfunded', 'post-industrial', 'process' journalism);
5. a reference to a particular place or locus ranging from 'hyperlocal' to 'global', or stressing the decreasing importance of place when it comes to news use ('mobile journalism').

A deeper analysis that understands journalism as a discursively constructed institution (e.g., Hanitzsch/Vos 2017; Vos/Thomas 2018) reveals certain ideal-typical, not necessarily mutually exclusive strategies of and underlying motivations for the recurring creation of 'new journalisms', such as:

• attempts to overcome the perceived deficits of existing approaches with practices or technologies in news production or novel norms, ideologies, or other orientations;
• a strategy to distinguish one's own products and services from those of competitors;
• the 'invasion' of journalism from other fields (e.g., in 'hacker journalism').

We aim to turn our collection into an open, crowdsourced, and constantly growing database that helps us trace developments in the journalistic field by collecting and systematizing 'new journalisms'. It can be used for many different purposes. We plan

• further analysis of what types of terms appear at what time,
• to enrich our collection with terms of unchangeable relevance such as 'investigative' or 'objective' journalism and those that seem to have a rather short lifespan and lose their distinctiveness when the related practices become standard (such as 'Facebook journalism' or even 'online journalism'), as well as
• the identification of particular patterns of (re-)differentiation within our five categories.

Session 3, Panel 8: Broadening Perspectives on Journalism
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 14:30-15:45, SR4

Can the new breed of obsessive-activist journalists substitute the dying news beats?
Zvi Reich, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev; Avshalom Ginosar, The Academic College of Yezreel Valley

The suggested paper identifies a new breed of obsessive-activist journalists, that emerged during recent years in Israeli media landscape. These journalists combine a strategic use of social media in the pursuit of public cause, inside their news beat or as a substitute thereof, focusing on hyper-specialized subfields and causes. Examples range from fighting tobacco companies, crusading sexual harassment or enhancing the transparency of public institutions.

Based on a series of semi-structured interviews with 15 obsessive reporters, the current paper is trying to characterize the new species and its journalistic conduct. The main research questions are: What are the motivations of obsessive reporters? What norms and practices do they employ? Do obsessions increase journalists' subject-matter expertise and public influence?

Initial findings indicate that obsession domains differ from traditional news beats in almost every aspect: their scope, their news sources, the journalistic norms under which they are performed as well as their motivations and role perceptions. Furthermore, journalists are becoming so obsessed with these micro domains, that they invest more time and resources in their coverage, adopting a proactive state of mind, and becoming a public address for individuals who seek for their personal assistance.

While sharing some commonalities with existing models of journalism (constructive journalism, public journalism, crusade and advocacy journalism), we show that obsession journalism has unique characteristics, such as the pursuit of public-interest mostly inside mainstream media, the self-branding of journalists as public figures, the use of social media to develop specialized audience and the renewing and energizing journalists not only to report reality, but also to try and change its face. This makes obsession journalists a special kind of social activists: they do not only assist individuals, but also harness their journalistic status and skills to interact with key politicians and bureaucrats, regulators and legislators in order to promote social change.

The authors suggest that what gives rise to obsessive-activist journalism is a combination of the lack of viable business model for media organizations, the rise of networked communities, the shrinking institutionalization, and the changing attitude toward traditional journalistic values such as objectivity and neutrality. When regular news beats are approaching a dead end, obsessions are built to fill at least some of the void. It is done with the assistance of new media, social media and blogs, that enabling the interconnection between obsession-driven writers and specific audiences, sharing their mutual interest in addressing social problems.

Breaking the binary of the press and the politician: Critical examinations of the journalistic interpretive community in a rise of Trump
   Robert E. Gutsche Jr., Lancaster University

Deep relationships between US politics and journalism have long been established, starting with the early social scientific studies of professional communication related to voting to today's examinations of insider journalism. Indeed, the field of Journalism Studies – one focused on the practice and the meanings of journalism – struggles to articulate the alignment of journalistic communities with institutions of governance (Cook, 2005) by presenting the press and political worlds as being separated by ideological spaces and normative values and practices. Indeed, these theoretically competing groups share the very same ideological and social spaces (Gutsche, 2017). A major contention to this approach is concern related to the degree to which scholars and journalists would be implicated in the power system itself by discussions that reveal direct involvement in creations of reality despite affiliations and moments of adversarial roles (Gutsche, 2018).

Indeed, the blindness or naivety journalists have admitted to (ie Tur, 2017) in projecting Trump's defeat occurred within a shared circle of ideological messaging and interpretation of "facts" with civic and political leaders amid continued debate whether journalists create or simply report the news (Boczkowski & Papacharissi, 2018). While ideas about intersections between journalists and governing bodies/individuals is easily stripped away through the metaphor of "conspiracy theory" or "deep state" (deHaven-Smith, 2013), the ability of what many consider to be a tyrannical leadership in US politics today having been elevated and legitimized by the press harkens to the seriousness of more critical analysis of media power (for more, see Giroux, 2018).

This paper, therefore, examines several instances of US coverage during and after the 2016 election – including on issues of immigration and internationalization – to suggest that journalists may act with agency to maintain systems of power within a widened interpretive community that includes institutions outside of journalism itself. In turn, the binary of journalists v. others, or the divide considered between journalists and other interpretive communities becomes broken as relationships of the press to governance and explanations of the everyday becomes heightened in terms of the need further transparency and exploration.

9.   **Session 3, Panel 9: Journalism and Change**
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 14:30-15:45, SR5

Digital transformations in journalism history – Historical journalism research beyond the binary of analog and digital
Thomas Birkner, University of Münster; Christian Schwarzenegger, University of Augsburg

The CfP requests submissions that address recent "dramatic transformations" in the increasingly complex field of journalism and help overcome binaries which have long contributed to defining the field. In this contribution we support this quest by engaging the blurring boundaries between analog and digital sources when researching journalism history. Therefore, we develop a twofold argument:
First, studying journalism in its current state demands for research, which is sensitive for changes over time and is able to historically ground recent developments.
Second, studying journalism in such a longue durée perspective poses challenges, as it requires overcoming conceptual binaries between the analog and the digital, which, we argue, reproduced and shaped how journalism research has addressed its field.

In the presentation, we depart from a concrete research project on the development of formal features of journalism over the last century and elaborate on challenges it poses in   terms of conceptual understanding of what journalism is and where it is to be retrieved as well as regarding methods and sources applied.

The long 20th century can be considered a "century of journalism" (Birkner, 2010) – as journalism has established its role as modern societies self-observation system, due to developments in politics, economy, technology, as well as social and cultural changes. This role is challenged since the beginning of the 21st century, again due to changes in society. One of these changes is digitalization, which exceeds its technological dimension alone but also enabled online news distribution, disrupted media markets and established new intermediaries. But how can we research these developments over time and what challenges arise regarding availability, accessibility and usability of 'old journalism' as a resource for diachronic journalism research and historic reconstruction?

For many decades, (historical) journalism research has relied on analog journalism as sources. From a researcher's perspective that meant to go to archives from publishing houses or broadcasting organizations and there analyze vintage newspapers, later radio and TV-material on tape. Nowadays, through digitization, these analog sources have become *digital reborn sources* (Brügger 2012), which brings up new challenges but also prospects regarding access and analysis including, in some cases, computational methods.

For more than three decades now these sources are accompanied by the *digital born sources* of online journalism, which, however, also become *digital reborn sources* though storage and archiving. The presentation discusses the advantages and disadvantages of *digital reborn sources* overcoming the analog/digital-binary can open new avenues for journalism history.

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 14:30-15:45, SR5

Intermediaries beyond binaries: Pioneers in/from journalism
Andreas Hepp, University of Bremen

When it comes to changes through media technologies, "pioneer communities" play a prominent role. Examples of this are historically the Whole Earth Network (Turner 2006), currently the Maker and Quantified Self movement (Hepp 2016). In Bourdieu's sense, such pioneers are "intermediaries" (Bourdieu 2010) who act beyond simple binaries: In their experimental practices, they bring together previously unrelated domains, integrate professionals as well as amateurs, and develop "sociotechnical imaginaries" (Jasanoff/Kim 2015) of the future. Remarkably, these pioneers have a dual relationship to journalism: On the one hand, important members of pioneer communities are originally (tech) journalists. On the other hand, there is also a pioneer community within journalism that acts "beyond the core-periphery dichotomy" (Deuze/Witschge 2018).

Based on these considerations, I want to address in my paper the question of how such pioneers in/from journalism cross binaries through their experimental practices. My data is based on a media ethnography (interviews, participatory observation, discourse analyses) of three pioneer communities in Germany and Great Britain: The Maker Movement, the Quantified Self Movement and the Movement of Pioneer Journalism (see Table 1).

Table 1: Examples of today's pioneer communities

	Social domain of community	Imaginations of collectivity and societal transformation	Important events and locations	Examples for iImportant websites and identity-creating publications
Quantified self	-Predominantly oriented to practices of the self	-Collectivity and societal transformation based on technologies of self-measuring -Interest in datafication and media omnipresence	-Quantified Self Conferences -MeetUps	-Wolf (2009): Know Thyself. In: Wired, June 22/2009. -Quantified Self website (http://quantifiedself.com), since 2007
Maker	-Predominantly oriented to practices of manufacturing	-Collectivity and societal transformation based on technologies of making and sharing -Interest in pace of innovation and connectivity	-Maker Fairs -Maker spaces, hack spaces, fab labs (partly as chains like TechShop)	-Anderson (2012a): Makers: The New Industrial Revolution. New York, London: Random House -'Make: Magazine' / website (http://makezine.com), since 2005
Pioneer journalism	-Predominantly oriented to practices of publicity	-Collectivity and societal transformation based on new forms of reporting - Interest in differentiation and datafication of media	-Data journalism conferences - MeetUps	-Gray/Chambers/Bounegru (2012): The data journalism handbook. Beijing, Cambridge: O'Reilly Media - Hacks/Hacker website (http://hackshackers.com), since 2009

In essence, a pattern can be identified that both refers back to "community journalism" and at the same time breaks with it: the pioneers in/from journalism do not act as "reporters" about what is happening in their pioneer communities. In contrast, they "invent" these communities and their transgressing practices in the act of "reporting" about them.

Session 3, Panel 9: Journalism and Change
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 14:30-15:45, SR5

Exploring the meanings of immersion in journalism: From paper to virtual face to face
Sara Pérez-Seijo, Xosé López-García, University Santiago de Compostela

The concept of immersion has been a feature of journalism throughout history. However, immersion can be understood in two different ways. (1) As a research process characterized by the immersion of the journalist in a social reality to comprehend it first and then turn it into a news story for the public; Gonzo journalism is the most extreme case. (2) Or as the feeling of transportation to the narrative world that any user experiments when he/she is absorbed by the story. But this transportation can be to an imaginary or a digital world. A book can have this power and let the user to escape from his/her reality and focus on the narrative one. But a virtual reality headset can also move the user from his/her room to a refugee ship in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea. This is the work of the Immersive Journalism or VR storytelling, based on virtual reality techniques and 360-degree images.

This said, the aim of the authors is, through a thorough theoretical revision, propose the reconsideration of the "immersive journalism" term as a storytelling form that evolves according to the medium, techniques and technologies available at each period. With special interest in the importance of the multimedia language in the user's immersion: from reading to the emergence of the non-fiction interaction on digital media. Therefore, it is understood as a technology mediated form of news production with two main stages of evolution. First, the New Journalism, which uses literary techniques to promotes the reader's immersion in a social reality of a news story, usually told in long novels. Secondly, the digital Immersive Journalism or VR storytelling allows users to experiment place-illusion thanks, among other reasons, to the help of the virtual reality headset during the consumption. Furthermore, the authors are intended to analyze the parallelisms of their births, both linked to complex socio-political contexts influenced by social complaints and demands, and of their immersive rhetoric despite format.

To this end, the authors propose a systematic literature review to conduct the study as a strategy for identifying, evaluating and interpreting the existing and available research related to the concept of immersion in journalism. The is divided into three different stages. First, plan the review: determine the keywords, selection of specialized databases and pose the research questions. Secondly, extract the information. Finally, interpret the data and present a theoretical proposal.

Session 3, Panel 9: Journalism and Change
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 14:30-15:45, SR5

Audience effects of a magazine's switch to online-only. A case study of the New Musical Express (NME)
Neil Thurman, University of Munich (LMU); Richard Fletcher, University of Oxford

Newspaper and magazine brands are under increasing financial pressure as audiences spend more time with other media and advertisers take their revenue elsewhere. As a result, some have stopped printing and gone online-only, with others intending to follow. Examples include newspapers such as Germany's *Die Tageszeitung* (which is planning to ditch weekday print editions within four years) and magazines like *The Village Voice*. There has, however, been very limited academic study of newspapers making the switch to online-only (Thurman and Myllylahti 2009, Thurman and Fletcher 2018, Usher 2012) and none of magazines. This paper analyses, for the first time, the audience effects of a magazine's move to only-only, exploring the case of the *New Musical Express* (NME), a British magazine that closed its 66-year old print edition in 2018.

Previous research has shown the reach of newly online-only newspapers falling behind their competitors who have retained print editions, the attention they attract falling steeply after the switch, and the use of their online editions barely changing post-print. In the case of the *NME*, its relatively youthful (and therefore online-savvy) audience might mitigate some of these effects. This study uses data from PAMCo, the Joint Industry Currency for published media in the UK, and from comScore. PAMCo's methodology uses a combination of face-to-face interviews (*N*=35,000) and digital panels to measure publishers' net print and online reach, and audiences' print reading habits. comScore integrates information from panels of PC and mobile users (N=80,000+ in the UK) and tags placed by publishers in order to produce online consumption data for a range of entities, including the *NME*. Our results show that, following its switch to online-only, the *NME*'s net British readership appears to have fallen, by approximately 15%. More dramatically, the time spent with the *NME* by its British audience fell by approximately 75%, with the consumption of its online editions barely changing when the brand became unavailable in print.

The results suggest that, for audiences, the uses and gratifications of magazines are strongly tied to their printed form, perhaps related, as has been shown with newspapers, to their practical and ritualistic uses and symbolic value (see, e.g., Barnhurst and Wartella 1991). This case study reaffirms questions about the viability of established newspaper and magazine brands in an increasingly digital age and the consequences of their reduced reach and visibility.

10. **Session 4, Panel 10: Audience Engagement**

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR3

But what's in it for me? News literacy among teenagers
> **Kristin Van Damme, Sarah Van Leuven, Ghent University**

As news has become ubiquitous, audiences are deemed to have critical-thinking skills to assess the reliability of these messages. Over the last years, news literacy is gaining scholarly attention, forcing its place within the broader field of media literacy (Ashley, Maksl & Craft, 2013). News literacy combines knowledge about journalism (production and content of news) and the skills to apply this knowledge when consuming news (cf. Ashley, Maksl & Craft, 2013; Clark & Monserrate, 2011; Fleming, 2014; Kleemans & Eggink, 2016). News literacy among teenagers is especially interesting for two reasons. First, teenagers are a substantial group of media consumers but are relatively understudied in research on youth and news (Marchi, 2012). Second, teenagers are still developing in many ways, including skills to assess media messages. It remains however unclear how teenagers use and value news and how they perceive news literacy.

To fill this void, a two-phase study is set up, combining quantitative findings of a large-scale survey with qualitative insights from interviews. In a first study, 2681 teenagers (12-18y) answered a questionnaire on news use and news literacy (including checking behaviour, news scepticism and self-perceived news literacy). Using a linear discriminant analysis, three types of teenagers were found. First, Traditionals (33%) mainly rely on TV and radio for news, perceive themselves as news literate, but are less trusting in news. Second, the Sceptics (45%) consume far less news, but when they do, they rely on social media and TV. They are sceptic about the reliability of news, which leads to complacency. Third, the Omnivores (22%) consume news via a wide pallet of online and traditional media and perceive themselves as news literate. Moreover, they consider news as important in society.

In a second study, 24 interviews allowed for deeper insight in teenagers' news consumption and literacy. News use, the importance of news and news coping strategies were discussed. Preliminary results show that teenagers come far less in contact with news than study 1 would suggest. Mostly, news use results from their parents' consumption patterns (such as watching TV news or discussing a topic). Consequently, they find it hard to define news coping strategies as they do not consider news as being important. When addressing the trustworthiness of news, teenagers are focussed on the medium (i.e. newspapers are more trustworthy than online media) or actors (i.e. "when I do not agree a certain opinion, I think "this is not really a reliable article").

Session 4, Panel 10: Audience Engagement
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR3

Models of Participatory Journalism in Bulgarian Media
Maria Popova, Sofia University

Models of media content creation have changed recently, becoming no more a newsroom monopoly. Journalists accept the audience not only as a receiver of media messages, but as a source of information and as an instrument of presenting different view. Technological and social transformations construct new journalistic forms as participatory journalism, user-generated content, and citizen journalism.

The research observes and analyses positive practices of the three Bulgarian TV media (one public and two private channels) for using participatory journalism in their evening newscasts, its frequency and activity. It registers some of the dominant models of participatory journalism: 1) possibility users to send their own texts, audio and/or video footages; 2) ability users to ask their own questions to news and talk show programmes guests, which may be used directly, or filter by journalists; 3) presenting online pols for users to choose important social, political and etc. topic; 4) using journalistic blogs as a tool for bigger newsroom policy independence, freedom in covering interesting topics, forming audience for open and pluralistic dialog.

As well as the research presents negative practices. Bulgarian TV media rarely allow users to define what news is, which events to be covered, how to be shown according their news values and etc. The users are used frequently as sources of information or media correspondents, but again the newsroom decides who may be casted for that role. Exceptionally the audience participation is used for interpretation of information, when users may comment the news or to vote for the news of the day.

Strongly criticized for its professional abandonment, missing of media owner's capital transparency, significant political and economic commitment between the power and the business and freedom of speech low levels, the Bulgarian journalism is truly undeveloped, but not different from the contemporary models of collaboration between media and users. Participation of the audience is requested, used and controlled but finally it does not change the media monopoly. However, the communication with the audience is a positive tendency because it may democratize the country, help Bulgarian society to point the important social problems and find a solution of the national problems.

Session 4, Panel 10: Audience Engagement
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR3

Audience participation in the mediated opinion making process in the Arctic
Birgit Røe Mathisen, Lisbeth Morlandstø, Nord University

This paper elaborates on the role of regional media in opinion making processes and the voices and actors participating in the mediated public debate.

The local and regional press is important for local democracy and public debate (Aalberg et al. 2015; Nielsen 2015). In the European context, Norway stands out with its characteristically decentralised press structure and by a high level of newspaper readership and circulation. Being a part of the Democratic-corporatist model, the Norwegian media system is among others characterized with a surviving advocacy tradition that considers the media as important in order for different social groups to have a voice and for diverse ideologies to be communicated (Hallin and Mancini 2009). A distinct feature of contemporary journalism in several countries is the rise in interpretative and opinion-based journalism (Wahl-Jorgensen & Hanitzsch 2009, Salgado & Strömbäck 2012, Esser & Umbricht 2014, Fink & Schudson 2014). This is also characteristic for the Norwegian regional media (Mathisen & Morlandstø 2016, 2018).

However, the news media are undergoing processes of fundamental changes. Financial crisis, new technology and audience behaviour all pose challenges for journalism. One of the essential questions is how these changes will affect the public role of journalism. On the one hand, technological changes has opened new channels for participation in the creation and distribution of journalism, conveying multiple perspectives that might strengthen the democratic values (Josephi 2016). On the other hand, the public sphere becomes more fragmented and the political deliberation poorer (Sunstein 2000).

Based upon this context, we will dive into a case analysis of the Norwegian regional newspaper *Nordlys,* published in the arctic region of Norway. Three years ago, *Nordlys* launched its commentary innovation called *Nordnorsk debatt* (High North Debate); a website containing all opinion-based content: both editorial columns as well as op-ed content. In this study, we elaborate the audiences' engagement; *who* is participating on this public debate arena, *what issues* they engage in, and *which interests and part of society* they represent; elite or masses. Further, we discuss similarities and differences between the issues that journalists and audiences set on the agenda. The study is based on content analyses of debate articles and editorial columns facilitated by Nordlys in the period 2015-2018.

Session 4, Panel 10: Audience Engagement
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR3

News Avoiders´ News Values in the UK and Spain
Ruth Palmer, IE University; Benjamin Toff, University of Minnesota

Based on in-depth interviews with over 80 ¨news avoiders¨ in the UK and Spain, this paper explores how people who consume zero conventional news define what is actually newsworthy—and how they contrast that with what they believe most news organizations provide.

The 2018 Reuters Institute´s Annual Digital News Report finds an average of 3% of national populations worldwide have consumed no conventional news at all in the last month. Our study was designed to explore how these news avoiders in two different European contexts think and feel about the news.

Given the many differences in the UK and Spanish contexts, we were surprised to find news avoiders´ reasons for avoiding news were overwhelmingly similar in the two countries. They described many of the same aspects of their daily lives as impediments to their news consumption, including lack of time, preference for other sources of information, and demanding caretaking responsibilities. Likewise, participants in the two countries had many of the same complaints about news content, including that it was too negative, too untrustworthy, and simply irrelevant to their primary concerns.

In this paper we focus specifically on this last category. Our participants consistently dismissed some of the mainstays of conventional news—crime and politics reporting, especially—as news ¨that does not affect me.¨ We examine why news avoiders did not value crime and political news and provide examples about what they felt *was* truly newsworthy and should be covered more. We conclude by exploring what this apparent breach between journalists´ and news avoiders´ news values means. Is it an indication that news should be reported differently, or that news avoiders lack a kind of civic literacy that would help them see connections between broader structures and their daily lives?

11.   **Session 4, Panel 11: Local Journalism**

Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR4

Collaborative local journalism in Europe
Joy Jenkins, University of Oxford

Local media in many countries have faced unprecedented changes over the last few decades, including shrinking newsrooms, dwindling circulation numbers and advertising revenues, and increasingly consolidated ownership models. The shift to an increasingly digital-, mobile-, and platform-focused news environment has had a particularly acute effect, as local media tend to have fewer resources to invest in new digital strategies than their national and international counterparts (Ali, Radcliffe, Schmidt, & Donald, 2018; Hess & Waller, 2017).

To remain sustainable in the digital environment local media must develop distinctive news products and new commercial practices (Jenkins & Nielsen, 2018). Collaborative approaches to journalism have presented one possibility for maximizing resources and impact (Bryant, 2017; Kramer, 2017; Stonbely, 2017). Benefits of collaboration include enhanced diversity on news teams; access to new topics, regions, and sources without duplicating efforts; collective power and leverage; and the ability to draw more public attention (Bryant, 2017).

In the U.S., local media, from newspapers to radio to TV, have embraced collaborations across newsrooms and even across outlets to more comprehensively cover their areas (Stonbely, 2018). Hess and Waller (2017) contrast collaborative approaches to the centralization that has occurred across much of the local media ecosystem, with local content production occurring at increasingly dispersed locations; rather, a collective strategy "moves the emphasis from profit to preservation" (p. 197).

This research uses a series of case studies in multiple European countries to examine the benefits, challenges, and potential of collaborative approaches for local media. The case studies consider collaboration in three ways: collaboration between journalists and non-journalists, collaboration among local news organizations in one country or across countries, and collaboration between national/international news organizations and local news organizations. The research considers various types of local media, such as newspapers, TV, radio, and digital-born outlets.

Following a methodological approach used by Konieczna, Hatcher, and Moore (2018) to study "citizen-centered journalism" practices, this study uses in-depth interviews to examine how the collaborative project was developed, editorial routines and processes, the nature of the content produced, and how the project developers see the impact of their work. Interview subjects will include project directors, editors, reporters, commercial directors, funders, and audience members. This data will be triangulated through analyzing news articles, website and social media content, and organizational documents. Ultimately, the study aims to assess how respondents view the potential of these collaborative approaches for creating high-quality, engaging, and impactful local journalism.

Redefining the role of local journalism? Local communication spaces in urban and rural areas
  Lara Brückner, University of Hohenheim

The ongoing concentration of media ownership has led to an increasing number of local newspaper monopolies (e.g., Baugut, 2017; Röper, 2018). At the same time, the budgets for local editorial offices especially in rural areas have been severely reduced (Röper, 2018). Editorial content is provided to a greater extent by centralized editorial offices outside the community and local newspapers are increasingly 'local' by name only (Hess & Waller, 2017, p. 5). While newspapers are alienating from their community, journalists are alienating from their newspaper (Röper, 2018, p. 220).

Although local media are referred to as "integrative center" (Krüger, 2013, p. 16) of local discourse, the transformation of the media system outlined above is insufficiently reflected in local communication research (Baugut & Reinemann, 2013). Thus, it is crucial to develop a thorough understanding of current discourse practices in local contexts, i.e. how political actors, municipal actors and local interest groups communicate about political issues, how journalists get involved and operate in local communication spaces and how local elites assess the value and quality of journalistic work.

To answer these questions, we conducted 49 semi-structured interviews with politicians, employees of the municipal administration, interest groups and journalists between December 2017 and April 2018 in three communities. In order to compare communication spaces in urban and rural areas we first chose two large cities (>500K inhabitants) in southern Germany, both characterized as "centers of knowledge society" (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2017a); the third one is a small town (<25K inhabitants) in rural northern Germany with a rapidly aging population (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2017b). In addition to community size and demographic data, other macro-level factors were taken into account, such as local newspaper competition, political structure and sociocultural factors. The interviews aimed at (1) identifying characteristics of the interviewee (e.g., which position he or she takes on current local issues), (2) exploring the quality of communication relations with other actors, (3) gathering information on how the actors communicate with the local community as well as on (4) how satisfied they are with media reporting and how important they think local media are for communicating about local issues.

Qualitative network analysis and visualization of communication networks (Hepp, 2016; Pfaff-Rüdiger & Löblich, 2018) are used to analyze the patterns of interaction in different contexts as well as the role and importance of journalistic media in local communication spaces.

Session 4, Panel 11: Local Journalism
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR4

Anything goes? Diversity, divergence and quality in Norwegian local news media
      Bengt Engan, Nord University

The Norwegian media structure is characterized by a host of small, local news outlets, many with local ownership. Findings from a recent extensive study on local media suggest that the diversity is tremendous. A content analysis of data from 24 local and regional media indicates that they appear as vastly different as to what kind of *societal information* they provide for their audiences and users. To a certain extent this phenomenon may be explained by different local contexts and conditions beyond editorial control. Nevertheless, it seems that the very comprehension of what local journalism *is* all about and what it *should be* vary greatly among editors and their staffs, in ways that calls for more thorough analysis. By using data from the study mentioned and drawing on institutional and professional theory the paper discusses how and why this diversity appears, and what consequences it may have for the very societal function of local journalism in Norway.

Emphasizing local autonomy in various peripheries has traditionally been a significant collective virtue i Norway. Still, throughout the post war era the nation as a whole has undergone a considerable socio-economic and cultural equalization. As such, differences between urban and rural areas, along with those between and within major geographical regions have no doubt been blurred: The impact of economic and cultural globalization is present everywhere, and modern governance sets mandatory standards for local political authorities, regarding realms such as schooling, healthcare and infrastructure, to name a few.

In this respect local journalism should shed light on matters that are in fact similar – regardless of geography – at least when dealing with politics, welfare, business and other themes of presumably common interest. However, our findings indicate that local news outlets approach their social contract of journalism in vastly different ways. Consequently, whose voices are being highlighted and what information about a community is considered significant seems to be closely related to local – or even individual – preferences, rather than general journalistic standards.

The liberal qualities of the Norwegian media culture, along with journalism holding a relative weak position as a profession, may explain why Norwegian local newspapers appear to be so different. From a distance this pattern may be considered a fruitful diversity; however, scrutinizing it more closely reveals several journalistic blind spots, which gives cause for concern.

Session 4, Panel 11: Local Journalism
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR4

Effects of local social media news sharing on local identity and political participation
Jakob Ohme, University of Amsterdam

Social media platforms have become a main distributor for - not least local - news among publics around the world (Mitchell, Holcomb, & Page, 2015). One distinctive feature of platforms like Facebook or Twitter is that they enable users to share and receive news with and from their networked contacts. Research so far has investigated the antecedes of this rather new way of engaging with journalistic products and focused mostly on general news sharing (Weeks, Lane, Kim, Lee, & Kwak, 2017; Kalogeropoulos, 2017). Less, however, is known about the effects of social media news sharing, especially in a local news environment. Towards the background of research focusing on the development of social capital (Portes, 1998), it is possible that sharing and receiving of (local) news on social media can have positive outcomes on how strongly people identify with the region they are coming from (Chiu, Hsu, & Wang, 2006) . Local identity as a special type of social identity, in turn, may be connected to important democratic key variables, such as political participation (Fowler & Kam, 2007). Hence, our study investigates the effects of local social media news sharing on citizens' levels of local identity and political participation.

Towards this end, we conducted an online survey among the general population in a specific county of Denmark in September 2018 (n=540). For the first, respondent's general political media use as well as the usage of available local news outlets were assessed. Second, we measured how often respondents engaged in local news sharing or received local news via their social network. Lastly, local identity was asses based on the scale suggested by Tu, Khare, and Zhang (2012) and local political participation based on the concept of van Deth (2014). Analysis has yet to be conducted. In case of acceptance, results will be presented at the conference.

12.   **Session 4, Panel 12: Changing profession in times of digitalization**
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR5

Characterising journalistic practice: What job postings tell us about journalism in flux
Pamela Nölleke-Przybylski, Tanja Evers, Klaus-Dieter Altmeppen, University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt

Journalistic practices are restructured, altered, and extended as new media platforms, products, and narration styles emerge (Bødker, 2017; Kartveit, 201; Meier, 2007), 'atypical' working routines take root (Deuze & Witschge, 2018), and journalistic norms change (Bentivegna & Marchetti, 2018). Journalism has always been in flux. Yet, in contemporary societies, the concept of 'the journalistic' is becoming even more fluid and scattered. Thus, journalism research is eager to detect, where journalism starts and where it ends. This research is contributing to this debate by reanimating a largely non-reactive empirical approach towards analysing journalistic work. We argue that by means of content analysis of job postings we are able to provide substantial information on the idiosyncratic elements of journalistic practice.

We are adopting Bourdieu's theory of practice to conceptualise journalism as a field constituted by a net of objective relations between the field actors' positions. Participating in a field takes place through position-takings, i.e. the field actors' endeavour to implement their vision of the field. Recruitment processes give hints on what it needs to position oneself in the field. Job postings are an illustrative part of these processes. The praxeological perspective guiding this research raises the awareness of the various facets of journalistic practice displayed in job postings. The latter provide information on the self-perception of the field as represented by corporative field actors, on their specific symbolic, cultural, economic, and social capital ("why should you work with us?"), as well as on the competencies and relating thereto implicitly also on the habitus characterising journalistic work and workers ("what are we expecting from you?").

We aim at extracting information on these facets of journalistic practice from job postings that originate in traditional journalistic work. Hence, we are analysing job postings issued by media companies that provide 'traditional' journalistic output (e.g. producing news for television, newspapers, online news websites). We apply a combined deductive and inductive approach in tracing competencies and skills that constitute journalistic practice. Hereinafter, the results of this analysis will serve for tracing 'the journalistic' in job postings at the fringe of the journalistic field.

Both data inquiry and data analysis are pending. The presentation will depict central findings of the content analysis specifically focusing on whether current job postings synergise dichotomies of journalism. However, the focus of the presentation will be on the reflection of the theoretical and the methodological approach and its validity for characterising journalism.

Session 4, Panel 12: Changing profession in times of digitalization
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR5

Expanding the boundaries of journalism: new interdisciplinary relations on the ONA Sessions
Marcelo Fontoura, PUCRS University

This paper proposes an analysis of the expansion of boundaries of journalism as a professional field. With the migration to digital platforms, journalism faces new challenges of several natures, and current discussions on the very nature of the profession and its practices abound (Ryfe, 2012). Thus, we propose that one important aspect to understand the transformation of digital journalism is looking at the relation the profession establishes with other fields.

Professions pass through several dynamics of change, always revolving around tasks and abstract knowledge (Abbott, 1988). Professions, then, build boundaries around itself, to assert their autonomy. In the case of journalism, those boundaries are being rearranged (Carlson and Lewis, 2015) with digital media. Additionally, we consider the current scenario of journalism with the principles of Deuze and Witschge (2016; 2018), especially that the profession and its practices need to be understood as more beta and, therefore, one must move away from an essentialist definition of journalism.

This paper examines the expansion of journalism's boundaries (Carlson, 2015) through the schedules of Online News Association Congresses. The ONA National Congress, organized by the homonymous organization, is one of the most relevant professional gatherings of journalists in the United States. With diverse offerings of lectures and sessions in their programs, the schedule of the annual ONA Congress is a viable way to explore how digital journalism involves not only content practices, but skills related to other field areas, in what we describe as a professional convergence, and the expansion of boundaries. We analyze the schedules of the ONA conferences of 2018, 2017 and 2016, dividing them in the categories business/monetization, technology/data, design/audience, journalistic content, and others. That enables an examination of the current state of newswork, in connection to our research questions. Understanding how one of the main events of the area deals with the skills for a journalist in the digital age motivates new reflections on what a journalist does currently, as well as on what journalism is, with new tasks being increasingly common. There are also consequences for journalism education, that can be rethought when in relation to those new boundaries.

This study is part of an ongoing PhD thesis, which will explore the given premises of interdisciplinarity in journalism's boundaries, highlighting the cases of companies and other news initiatives imbued with this sense of complexity and professional convergence.

Session 4, Panel 12: Changing profession in times of digitalization
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR5

Journalistic roles in data journalism news content
Alla Rybina, University of Gothenburg

There is a big hope for the new type of digital, data-driven journalism and its impact. It has been claimed that data journalism has deep democratic roots and has the potential to create significant social change by boosting transparency and accountability of those in power (Howard 2014, Coddington 2014). By thinking of how this linkage of data journalism and democracy be investigated, this study on professional journalistic roles in data journalism content has developed.

This paper is based on several premises formulated by the previous research on data journalism. First, data journalism is sometimes seen as service for a better-informed society. Second, data journalists are compared with activists fighting for the right to access public data (Appelgren and Salaverría 2018) or to civic technologists (Baack 2017). Moreover, data journalists are characterized not only but a specific set of skills but also a different mindset and type of professional "thinking" that both influence the story production process (Coddington 2014, Gynnild 2014). This article investigates whether this different mindset and more active civic stand is reflected in the produced content.

This paper connects data journalism research with the broader field of journalism research through the application of the studies on professional journalistic roles onto the data journalism content. Professional roles identified by Mellado (2014) are applied to the selected data journalism content from web-based Swedish news media. Such categories as journalistic voice, journalism and power relations and the way journalism approaches the audience are investigated based on data journalism news products. This article tests whether Service and Civic professional journalistic roles (Mellado 2014) are more profound in data journalism news content or not as the previous research suggests these two to be among the main distinguished features of data journalism. On the other hand, data journalism content often consists of colorful infographics, interactive games and quizzes that represent the infotainment journalism and could even bear features of sensationalism, which contradicts the high hopes for the democratic power of data journalism content.

This study on the manifestation of professional roles in data journalism content helps to better understand the possible added value of data journalism.

Session 4, Panel 12: Changing profession in times of digitalization
Thursday, 14 February 2019, 16:00-17:15, SR5

Autonomous vs. data-driven? The end of a dichotomy in digital journalism
Stephan Mündges, Technical University of Dortmund

The dramatic transformations journalism has undergone over the last two decades, have led to the emergence of new practices in journalism. One such practice is the use and institutionalization of audience analytics systems which are widely and extensively used in newsrooms all over the world (Zamith, 2018). Audience analytics systems track, store, and analyze the usage of digital news sites. Previous research has shown that audience analytics influence editorial decision-making (Tandoc, 2014) and are used for the management of newsrooms (Bunce, 2017). According to some critics the use of audience analytics has also led to the production of news junk such as clickbait (Marwick & Lewis, 2017: 42-43; Tandoc & Thomas, 2014). Especially, this criticism has led to a dichotomy between autonomous and data-driven journalism (Cherubini & Nielsen, 2016). Based on a qualitative interview study, which was conducted between January and March 2018, with staff members of 19 German-speaking news organizations, the paper shows that this dichotomy is outdated. Though there are conflicts at every news organization regarding questions of journalistic autonomy, most interviewees stressed the importance of applying insights gained through analytics in order to improve journalistic publications and products. Many organizations are also setting up new analytics teams or appoint employees within newsrooms to be in charge of analytics.

This paper argues that news organizations should further institutionalize and professionalize the use of audience analytics. In a high-choice media environment news organizations face a large range of different competitors: user-generated content on social media platforms, semi-professional blogs and well-funded organizations engaging in pseudo-journalism such as content marketing (Frühbrodt, 2016) -they all compete for the audience's attention. In order to compete with these new participants in the public arena, journalism should use available technology such as audience analytics. However, the use of audience analytics can take many forms and could steer organizations in different directions. Whether it is used for the improvement of journalism while adhering to the standards of quality journalism or for maximizing reach to gain short-term economic goals is a decision every news organization has to make. The paper discusses options which might ensure that journalistic quality is maintained while the advantages of audience analytics are exploited.

13.   High Density Session

Friday, 15 February 2019, 17:15-18:15, HS 1

Using messaging applications for news
Antonis Kalogeropoulo, University of Oxford

Female journalists – the gender dichotomy as an unbroken binary
Corinna Lauerer, University of Munich (LMU); Thomas Birkner, University of Münster

Partiality and impartiality. Partial truth and whole truth. A new binary for an old journalistic problem
Graham Majin, University of Kent

Hate speech against journalists. What consequences do German journalists perceive and how do they cope with it?
Magdalena Obermaier, Carsten Reinemann, University of Munich (LMU)

Old formats, new combinations: how newsletters represent innovation and blurring boundaries in digital journalism
Dora Santos-Silva, António Granado, NOVA University of Lisbon

In defense of (some) binaries: How and why we're not all journalists after all
Ryan J. Thomas, University of Missouri; Edson C. Tandoc Jr., Nanyang Technological University

Distinguishing the Binary of News - Fake and Real: An Experimental Test
Yanfang (Yolanda) Wu, University of Toledo

14.   **Session 5, Panel 13: Defining Journalism**

Friday, 15 February 2019, 9:15-10:30, SR3

Binaries: Seeing differences as relationships

Wiebke Loosen, Hans-Bredow-Institut, University of Hamburg; Armin Scholl, University of Münster

Binaries and particularly their simplest forms dichotomies have a bad reputation. They are considered oversimplified truths, which are no longer able to cope with a world of growing complexity. The use of dichotomies has been made responsible for establishing boundaries within journalism (studies) as outlined in the call of papers for this conference, which lose ground in the light of recent developments and which should be overcome.

However, the criticism of dichotomies, binaries and boundaries neglects their epistemological status, pragmatic meaning and strategic use. From a constructivist perspective complexity is not rooted in a given world but strictly *related* to an (active) observer: "Draw a distinction and a universe comes into being" (Spencer Brown 1969: xxix; von Foerster/Pörksen 2003: 20). Thus, complexity is not simply the opposite of plain dichotomies but can be considered a variety of observer-related categories be they journalists' self-descriptions of their own profession or social scientific tools of analysis. In this sense binaries open a space of thinking rather than closing it and sensitize us to the relationships between the elements they distinguish from each other. It is only through distinction that an oscillation between what is distinguished from each other becomes visible.

Thus, (a) they are dynamic: As soon as traditionally established or even institutionalized dichotomies, binaries or boundaries do no longer qualify for practical work they are weakened and blurred but in the same time or in the course of evolution are replaced by new ones. Chaotic periods are followed by new regimes and vice versa.

Then, (b) they are pragmatic relationships and should not be mistaken with ontological separation: They operate as two sides of a coin: soft and hard news are presented within the same media outlet; offline and online journalism are closely connected in order to both increase audience reach and to cover different segments of audiences.

Eventually, (c) they serve a strategic purpose: If traditional professional journalism is challenged by new formats or platforms, pioneers emphasize their innovative power in contrast to what they consider traditional journalism. In doing so, established journalism remains an important reference point – even only ex negativo. It is this difference that creates a dynamic for change. However, pioneers have to substantiate whether they are able to substitute older formats of journalism or whether they have to adopt at least some of the established journalistic practices in the course of their professionalization.

As a consequence, dichotomies, binaries and boundaries should not be ruled out as unreliable or invalid logical tools. Instead, they should be used in a constructive and pragmatic way of describing the simultaneous and delayed processes of dissolution, destabilization, dislimitation (chaos) on the one hand and (re)structuration, (re)stabilization, delimitation (order).

We understand our contribution as a theoretical attempt to analyze journalism with the help of binaries and boundaries as process-related and observer-related categories rather than as ontological realities.

Expanding our understanding of journalistic work: An arts-based research approach

Sander Hölsgens, University of Groningen; Saskia de Wildt, Radboud University; Tamara Witschge, University of Groningen

To capture the actual creative and subsequently innovative (as in: turning new ideas into workable and working professional products and practices) processes going on in the field of journalism, we need to reconsider the ways in which we theorize and research the field. Our current methodologies, theories, and prisms through which we consider our object of study do not capture the actual diversity of practices in the field (Deuze and Witschge, 2018). To gather stories about journalism more creatively (and ultimately more inclusively and adequately), we here propose and present the use of arts-based research methods in journalism studies. By inviting visual and narrative artistic forms as a research tool, we make room for emotion and imagination on the part of the respondents as well as the researchers. It allows us to move beyond the limits of discursive communication, breaching the limits of our current vocabulary and categories of analysis in journalism studies (Witschge et al., 2018).

In this paper, we draw on two collaborations with artists and journalists: The first is a research-workshop (held in May 2018) where 33 journalists were, guided by artists, invited to write and draw pictures creatively with as central question: visualise yourself as object in the public domain. The second is a workshop (to be held in October 2018) that asks ten journalists and five artists and designers to redesign journalism. These workshops are aimed at including alternative forms of knowing into the research process. Through artistic methods, we are able to gain access to the "richness and complexity" (Knowles and Cole, 2008: 6) of the practices of journalism.

Drawing on and including "emotion and imagination" (Knowles and Cole, 2008: 6) through arts-based research, we highlight *empathy* over *critique*. Where critique often involves a "sceptical" reading from a distance (Felski, 2015), we aspire to create moments where empathic feelings are induced bringing participants closer, whether researchers and journalists, journalists and artists, and readers, researchers and journalists. Ultimately, this innovative method allows us to explore what journalism is (workshop 1), and what they would like it to be in the future (workshop 2) *for those involved in it*. Using arts-based research methods, and presenting data through artworks and design fiction, we can "express meanings that otherwise would be ineffable" (Barone and Eisner, 2012: 1), providing alternative access to the question what journalism is (becoming).

Session 5, Panel 13: Defining Journalism
Friday, 15 February 2019, 9:15-10:30, SR3

Who is a journalist today? An Austrian survey and case study

Andy Kaltenbrunner, Medienhaus Wien/Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt; Matthias Karmasin, Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt; Sonja Luef, Medienhaus Wien/Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt; Renée Lugschitz, Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt

The question of what actually constitutes a journalist is relevant for a democratic society. A clear answer seems increasingly difficult due to the changed framework of the digital era. One key point of our work discusses the theoretical basis on which to define journalists – to be able to record and categorise them. We considered this definition necessary for a comprehensive survey of Austrian journalists which was conducted by our research-team in 2018.

The first and so far last study of this kind had been elaborated twelve years ago. The data of by then 7,100 journalists, collected and analysed (Kaltenbrunner et al. 2007; 2008) had since become a fundament for further national research and international comparison.

More than a decade ago, comparable international studies, especially from Germany, Switzerland and the USA (Weischenberg et al. 2006; Weaver et al. 2007; Marr et al. 2001) had served as guidance for our work. This time, however, there were no current works registering journalists in a comparable national dimension. To do so in Austria, as a starting point, we tried to answer key questions, which shall be discussed also at the ECREA conference: "How can we understand journalists' changing role for societies?", "Who is a – professional – journalist in 2018?", and: "Using the example of Austria, how can journalists then be identified and recorded?"

Based on the new survey, interviews with a representative sample of journalists (N=500) will be carried out in autumn/winter. The research is aimed at determining journalists' role perception, ethical guidelines, media-convergent working conditions and qualification perspectives.

In our contribution for the ECREA conference an overview and new data of our survey, illustrating the nature of change in journalism can be presented for the first time.

Agonists and antagonists: Journalistic knowledge production and acquisition with digital-peripheral journalism
Scott A. Eldridge II, University of Groningen

This paper is devoted to honing new ways of understanding journalism's boundaries by focusing on the work of digital-peripheral outsiders. From Gawker to Guido Fawkes, it examines the work of those who resist traditional approaches to reporting, presentation, or style, and reject a 'sober voice of journalism' when presenting news to publics. It makes a case for reevaluating the ways we speak of journalism and the contributions made by such journalistic outsiders.

One argument for looking at digital-peripheral actors who could otherwise be easily dismissed as upstarts and *antagonists* is their track record of demonstrating journalistic capability (informing publics, holding power to account). This paper encourages seeing outsiders as adversarial colleagues – as journalistic *agonists* – when they express a commitment to journalism's shared societal ambitions (Mouffe 2000). This is offered as a way to extend imaginations of journalism which reflect the dynamism of a digital era, while maintaining coherence around shared ideas about journalism in society. This is particularly useful when assessing the work of those who achieve journalistic ends through disruptive, counter-normative, means.

This paper introduces findings from in-depth interviews with a set of digital-peripheral journalists, and a series of research activities including interactive diaries with audience members exploring digital-peripheral content. It draws from Nielsen's (2018) call for a 'new chapter' in the sociology of news, approaching the *production* of news as knowledge work and *acquisition* of knowledge from news. This considers digital-peripheral news within a relational construction of journalism, within which journalists' perceptions of their work as valuable for society is reinforced by audiences also recognizing the output of such work as valuable (Conboy and Eldridge 2017).

Under *knowledge production*, interviews explore digital-peripheral journalists' ambitions. Digital-peripheral actors describe a critical and self-critical approach to their newswork, able to 'punch up' as outsiders in ways they see as more honest and effective. They also problematize any positive appraisal of access that comes with status. Findings also show journalists' perceptions of their own societal status mapped onto audience expectations of their work (Eldridge 2018: 122-123).

Under *knowledge acquisition* the resonance of digital-peripheral work is studied through interactive audience diaries using WhatsApp and research events. Participants had negotiated reactions to digital-peripheral actors, at times hesitant to accept such content as news, particularly when acerbic, cynical language is used in news which emerges from the periphery. Over a short time, however, participants started to embrace digital-peripheral news as revelatory (and better for it).

15. **Session 5, Panel 14: Reporting Patterns**

Friday, 15 February 2019, 9:15-10:30, SR4

Reliability the other way around: Changing information gathering practices in high immediacy news rooms
Els Diekerhof, Utrecht School of Journalism/University of Amsterdam

The debate on trust in journalism is now more urgent than ever with heated discussions on fake news and misinformation (Egelhofer & Lecheler, 2017; Newman et al., 2017). The speed at which journalism is produced also challenges the reliability of journalism. Especially in a 24/7, networked, online journalism, *'not-wrong-for-long'* seems to become the new and accepted standard for information gathering and new verification practices.

However, in line with the truth-seeking ideology of journalism, reliability judgment is still at the core of journalistic information gathering. If journalism no longer guarantees reliable information, this will strongly affect its societal legitimization. At the same time, in this pressured news environment new questions rise as to how journalists gather and verify information. The online journalistic process intertwines information gathering, verification and publication in one. According to Starkman (2010) this *hamster wheel journalism*, with a permanent updating of the news seem to be the more and more accepted in online newsrooms.

This study aims at understanding changing online news practices where the tension between reliability and immediacy is felt. This study is based on case-studies at nine Dutch news organization. Because immediacy is a defining factor in these changes, this study focusses on practices in news organizations with an *ASAP-culture.* The selection of cases includes online newsrooms with *fluid* deadlines and news radio and news television with *fixed* deadlines. To get detailed insight in the complexity of everyday information gathering activities, a method of direct micro-observations of individual journalist (Hout, 2011) was used.

The observations show that increasing immediacy changes the particular manifestations of reliability in information gathering practices. Reliability crystalizes in various ways in news rooms with a high degree of immediacy. However, judging reliability remains a key activity, even in a high immediacy context. But in news rooms with *fluid* deadlines the time sequences of journalists' gathering activities are different. Reliability seems to come in bits and pieces. *Completeness* nor *accuracy* of information are always realized at once. It seems information gathering in online journalism is becoming an *incremental* process.

With regard to verification the results show two different verification tracks: *fast tracks* and *quitted tracks*. All observed journalists perform cross-checking activities, but most cross-checking is about easy and fast to check facts such as the correct spelling of names. If information was difficult to check journalist often ceased to find corroboration after a few minutes.

Breaking the journalist-source binary: Reporting on Muslims in Scotland
        Michael B. Munnik, Cardiff University

The hyphen between 'journalist' and 'source' indicates a separation between two discrete entities. However, that separation does not adequately account for the shifting positionality of journalists, especially when they report on issues that relate to their personal identification. We can imagine a range of circumstances in which this applies – membership in a political party, volunteering with an organisation such as the Girl Guides or Boy Scouts – but this quandary is demonstrated clearly in the fraught nature of reporting on Muslims in the West. Scholars note failings in news coverage of Muslims (Baker et al. 2013), and this coincides with both academic (Clark 2017) and public (Henry 2017) demands for more diverse hiring in the media. News organisations attempt both to penetrate the newsworthy Muslim community from an 'insider' perspective and address diverse hiring demands by contracting Muslim journalists. These journalists are then pressed to represent Muslims even as they report on them, contravening expected professional norms of objectivity and independence. With reference to a limited scholarly literature and to original data from interviews and participant observation in Glasgow, Scotland, I examine what these journalists say about their conflicting expectations, how they negotiate the conflict, and what this means for the traditional divide between journalist and source, subject and object. I suggest that journalism studies can play a role by ceasing to reify the binary of journalist and source, identifying and analysing the different identifications that journalists may bring to their reporting and how, in a crowded and increasingly personalised professional news sphere, the role expectations for journalists are changing.

From a social campaign to a social change? Framing in news reporting on sexual violence in the U.S. before and after the MeToo movement

Maria Fernanda Gentile, Gianna Lowery, Selina Noetzel, Sona Zemanova, University of Vienna; Christina Peter, University of Munich (LMU)

The MeToo movement regained momentum in October 2017 after a viral Twitter hashtag (#metoo) spread globally to highlight the widespread reality of sexual violence and harassment at all levels of society. The movement strived to reframe and expand the global conversation around sexual violence, however, has it succeeded in doing so? Before the movement, sexual violence had not received much media coverage. This becomes problematic with regard to the media's power to reflect and construct reality. Consequently, those who perceive media's depiction of reality as their own might become apathetic to violence. Even though it is a well-known fact that sexual violence has serious medical and emotional implications for people regardless of their age, race, gender and socio-economic background, there is little research on how this topic is addressed in the media. Prior research focuses on specific aspects of sexual violence as presented in the media, and not sexual violence as a whole spectrum. Scholars have found that the media provides a biased account of specific sexual violence cases, such as child sexual abuse and sexual harassment. It is argued that they mainly present those cases as an individual, rather than a systemic issue, portraying the 'ideal' victims and perpetrators, and using frames, which strive to make the articles more newsworthy.

The present research aims to examine whether news reporting on sexual violence has changed in terms of report frequencies and with regard to the manner in which the topic is addressed. In other words, it seeks to investigate whether the MeToo movement has succeeded in implementing change to the current conversation around sexual violence. In order to answer this research question, a quantitative content analysis with a subsequent hierarchical cluster analysis will be conducted, as introduced by Matthes and Kohring (2008). As such, the frequencies of reports on sexual violence and the manner in which they are

addressed will be based on Entman's framing theory (1993). Four prominent liberal and conservative US online news sources (New York Times, Washington Post, New York Post, and Wall Street Journal) will be examined. Overall, the goal of the present research is to contribute to the current state of knowledge regarding portrayals of sexual violence in media coverage and provide a fundamental basis upon which to build further research.

Session 5, Panel 14: Reporting Patterns
Friday, 15 February 2019, 9:15-10:30, SR4

Decline of literary journalism - A comparative study of literary editions/pages of local daily Urdu newspapers of Peshawar, Pakistan
Ghulam Maaz Jan, University of Peshawar

The study titled "Decline of Literary Journalism" gives a detailed insight of the situation of literature in Pakistan. It is an exploratory as well as explanatory research. In this study the researcher has analyzed the space and type of literary content publish in local daily Urdu newspapers of Peshawar. Researcher has documented brief history of the literary print publications of Pakistan (Magazines and newspaper's editions/pages). The methodology entailed both quantitative and qualitative research tools in order to reach study conclusions. The study revealed huge decline in the local daily Urdu newspaper's attention to literature, size of literary content decreased by 70% from 17118 cm in February 2013, to 5103 cm in February 2017. The reasons why media organizations shrink their literary coverage are also mentioned through observations, interviews and qualitative analysis in the field. Simultaneously, Persistent importance of literature and its impacts on the society were also discussed in the study. Findings have shown that the decline of literary content in newspapers were mainly due to the hegemony of media in order to construct modern news globalized society by bombarding audience with non-literary information which causes lack of interest in literature reading as an inability for literature to fit into the current pop culture scene. Hence disproportional relationship of two entities i.e. importance of literature & coverage of literature is produced in Pakistan.

16.   **Session 5, Panel 15: Journalism and Political Discourse**

Friday, 15 February 2019, 9:15-10:30, SR5

The (essential) role of journalism within the digital political arenas
Chrysi Dagoula, University of Groningen

The essence of political dialogue within new platforms could be captured by the term "epistemological politics": the politics of what we know and how we act as citizens is linked to the politics of how we know. In an era that the necessity of journalism is questioned, it is crucial to put media in the forefront, regarding them not only as integral part of the reality, but also as major historical forces. Relying also on the premise that functioning democracies require an informed electorate, their role as critical factors of change in democratic societies is highlighted further.

This work contextualizes the discussions with Habermas' theory of the public sphere. Arguing that even though the public sphere has been in the center of attention for a wide range of research, the structural transformations of the concept tend to be massively overlooked. Therefore, it is proposed that Habermas' aspiration was also to provide a measure for comparison of the reasons why it existed in different, less perfect, forms after the bourgeois one. In that sense, public sphere is regarded as having a dual essence: the normative and the pragmatic. While the first highlight the value of the concept as a guiding map of successful deliberation, the latter tests to what extent current arenas succeed or fail to approach the normative model.

It is further argued that the ongoing structural transformations are affected by two factors: journalism, and the political and financial setting. By focusing on the normative model, this work proposes a reconsideration of Fraser's critique on Habermas, suggesting that any normative model of the public sphere should highlight that it is the press' role to enhance citizens' ability and interest to be politically involved - or to put it within the Habermasian context, the press is the force that can encourage the public(s) to act on their conscience and capacity as citizens and not as consumers.

Empirically, the research focuses on Twitter as a new political arena and sheds light on the use of this popular platform by various media actors, exploring this way the first factor: the journalistic use of Twitter. It looks into the General Elections of 2015 in the United Kingdom and, based on the online/offline non-dichotomy argument, it presents a hybrid model of mixed methods approach, that consists of extensive Twitter research and of interviews with journalists.

Session 5, Panel 15: Journalism and Political Discourse
Friday, 15 February 2019, 9:15-10:30, SR5

Leaving the Prime Minister's newspapers: Boundaries of journalistic professionalism among Czech journalists

Johana James Kotisova, Charles University; Lenka Waschková Císařová, Masaryk University

In June 2013, the Czech-Slovak businessman Andrej Babiš, running a successful food, chemical and agriculture concern Agrofert, decided to widen the scope of his business activities by buying one of the most significant Czech media houses, Mafra. Allegedly, without any political or opinion-making intentions. In the general election that followed later that year, Babiš's "anti-political" movement ANO got into the Czech Parliament. The businessman himself became a deputy; later, he was appointed the Minister of Finance in a coalition government. In December 2017, the oligarch - already controlling large segments of the industries, the media, and politics - became the Czech Prime Minister.

Since 2013, the media house Mafra, comprising, most importantly, two major national newspapers, has seen an outflow of prominent journalists, illustrating the bad reputation of partisan press in the post-socialist context. The journalists left in several waves, corresponding with milestones of Babiš's takeover and gradual tightening of his grip on the newswork in Mafra. In September 2018, a walkout of a celebrity "war correspondent" together with her five colleagues caused a fatal injury of the reputation of Mafra newspapers. By reconstructing the disintegration of the two newsrooms based on 20 in-depth interviews with those journalists who left and those who have not left (yet), our case study seeks to address the questions of boundaries of professional journalism in the Central and East European oligarchized media systems and of limits of the professional autonomy. We aim at identifying the precise moments/lines in which the infringements of professionalism (coming from above and from within the media organization), namely of the professional autonomy, become unacceptable for media professionals and inconsistent with their professional identities. In particular, we address the following questions: How do journalists working in Mafra construct/on what principles they build their professional and organizational identities? How do they legitimize their work for the media house and solve their potential cognitive dissonance? On the other hand, what motives and professional principles made the journalists who have left leave? What constitutes the boundary line between professional - autonomous - journalism and its impracticability, between staying in/leaving a media house that is subject to a conflict of interest?

Session 5, Panel 15: Journalism and Political Discourse
Friday, 15 February 2019, 9:15-10:30, SR5

Beyond the us/them binary: An analysis of Greek media's framing of immigration through a peace journalism lens

Naya Kalfeli, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

This paper aims to discuss how peace journalism, as an alternative theoretical approach, may challenge conventional reporting on diversity and go beyond the traditional "Us" and "Them" binaries. In particular, the paper will take a closer look at the example of Greek media's framing of immigration during the Greek crisis. Based on a framing analysis, it will aim to present the key findings of a three-year study exploring the way in which four Greek newspapers have portrayed immigration in crisis-stricken Greece, and particularly in the years between 2011 and 2014, in the light of the theoretical approach of peace journalism as an emerging research and teaching field for the study of conflicts.

Peace journalism has been developing since the 1970s as an autonomous branch of peace and communication studies and as an attempt to redefine journalistic practices and the role of journalists who cover conflicts. It is only recently, however, and especially during the last decade, that it began to evolve dynamically, as evidenced by the production of dozens of research papers about it and by the number of universities worldwide which integrate the peace journalism concept into their academic curricula. Within this context, this paper proposes an analytical model for the study of media representations of diversity, with a focus on immigration, which is based on the theory of peace journalism and stereotypes as well as the thorough observation and processing of a carefully selected sample of newspaper articles.

Media logic leads to success in agenda control in political TV-interviews – Evidence from a long-term study
Andreas Riedl, Institute for Comparative Media and Communication Studies (CMC)/ Alpen-Adria University Klagenfurt

One of the strongest transformations of the relationship between journalism and politics, which is said to be occurring since decades in media-centered democracies, is described by the theory of *mediatization*: Both journalists and politicians increasingly *adapt* media logic in terms of imperatives of news production and distribution and finally *adopt* them as reference for their behavior (Strömbäck, 2008). To study this long-held assumption, political TV-interviews offer an insightful case, as they represent complex interactions between journalists and politicians and, thus, allow conclusions about the interplay of journalism and politics. Against this background, this paper investigates the role of media logic, which manifests in the appliance of a *game scheme*, *negativity* and *conflict* as well as *personalization* and *privatization* tendencies (Esser, 2013) in political TV-interviews: As research indicates that these are centrally about the question of control over content (Voltmer & Brants, 2011), this study, for the first time, specifically asks which role media logic plays for successfully determining the interview's agenda in an intertemporal perspective.

Empirical evidence is based on a quantitative content analysis, which sequentially analyzed all statements by journalists and politicians (N=19,108) made during 125 episodes of a lengthy format broadcast by the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation ORF between 1981 and 2016, the so called "Sommergespräche" ("Summer Talks"): These are yearly interviews with all parliamentary party leaders and represent a highly insightful case, as they, first, offer a comparable setting over more than 30 years and, second, receive stable attention from the audience with even slightly growing reaches since the turn of the millennium. The study breaks new ground as it aims to weaken binaries between qualitative and quantitative methodologies by translating qualitative approaches of conversation analyses with origins in linguistics into a quantitative, static-dynamic logic.

Results indicate that media logic is insofar supportive for agenda-control, as introducing topics with *negativity* and *conflict* frames helps establishing them within the interview. However, there is need to differentiate how these are applied, because this effect reverses once they dominate over the discussion of a new topic, where they lead to shortened topic "careers". From an intertemporal perspective, it depends on the decade which aspects of media logic are more effective and to what extent that is the case. Finally, the finding that in general frames *dominating* the discussion of a topic have a stronger influence than frames *introducing* one, stresses the importance of further considering the dynamics of actor interplay.

17. **Session 6, Panel 16: Journalistic Roles**

Friday, 15 February 2019, 11:00-12:15, SR3

Similarities and differences of doing journalism across countries
Andreas Anastasiou, University of Leicester

This investigation aims to observe similarities and differences in the way journalists in the UK, Sweden and Greece understand and practise their job. Journalists in the three countries of the study were classified according to an index of professionalism originally suggested in this project, which was based on their views about the (normative and actual) mission of journalism as well as on their perceived degree of autonomy.

By applying an integrated methodological approach, comprising quantitative and qualitative techniques (survey with closed- and open-ended questions and a 'news game': focus groups simulating editorial meetings), this report suggests a new investigative tool, suitable for cross-national comparative research, especially so when the focus is on the field or meso-sociological analytical perspective.

The observed types of journalists (the different levels of professionalism revealed by the index) were correlated to factors of newsworthiness as journalists understand and apply them. The purpose was to find out whether different types of journalists select the news by following a different or a similar pattern of thinking and justifying their judgement.

As the selections made during the 'news game' performed in the framework of the investigation were largely similar across different types of journalists, a superficial 'reading' of the findings could lead to only repeating conclusions of well-known studies (Tuchman, Schudson), that job routines and occupational ideology can shape the news.

However, the qualitative component of this investigation allowed for an extra step of analysis and a deeper interpretation of such historic findings, when the reasoning given by journalists, to justify their news selections, was assessed. Following that path, this investigation demonstrates that journalists of different personal values and ideologies may resort to similar news selections, albeit for very different reasons.
To put it simply, journalists who do not strongly question the prevalent system of power and authority suggested a specific ranking of a set of stories, in terms of newsworthiness, and they presented their suggested ranking as the 'normal' one. On the other hand, more radical or anti-systemic journalists, although suggesting a similar ranking, specified that their selections occurred as a matter of 'pragmatism' or of awareness of the limits of their autonomy (i.e. forced self-censorship).

Theoretical implications that the findings of this investigation can support include an analytical spectrum that may break (or rather bridge) the binary of culturalist/micro-analysis versus political-economic/macro-analysis, by suggesting a meso-sociological perspective that sheds a more holistic light on previously partially explained phenomena.

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Enhancing the learning capacity of reflective practice in Dutch journalism
Timon Ramaker, University of Amsterdam/Christian University of Applied Sciences Ede

This paper presents the results of a systematic mapping of reflective activities in Dutch national journalism. The current concerns about fake news and the decreasing trust in journalism underscore the existing call for critical self-reflection. Both in popular media and academic literature, journalists have often been accused of lacking self-reflection and openness towards critique. Journalism has even been called "the Anti-Reflective profession" (Shoemaker and Reese 2014, 217).

Yet the mapping being presented here shows a variety of reflective activities on all levels of journalistic practice, like the individual (blogging), organizational (ombudsman) and institutional level (press council). Next to more formal activities, initiated by news organizations and professional associations, more informal activities are mapped (including collegial consultation and informal networking among independent journalists).

The qualitative research involved document analysis of trade literature, journalism and media blogs, annual reports from professional associations, schedules from debate centers, et cetera. Additional data have been gained from in-depth expert interviews with professionals from the news industry. The result of this project is an inventory of reflective activities mapped on the axes of formality (informal-formal) and sociality (individual-collective).

Additionally, an analysis is made of professional literature on workplace learning to see what more activities can be organized to enhance reflective practice. The results are projected in the mentioned mapping of current reflective activities.

In a discussion of the findings strongly informed by practice theory (especially the work of Pierre Bourdieu and Etienne Wenger) the question is raised how – critically considering the plurality of reflective activities – the learning potential of both formal and informal activities can be unlocked by both journalists and management. The dynamic of journalistic work is not just a hindrance to critical self-reflection, but also provides opportunities for strengthening journalism's reflective practice (Ramaker, Van der Stoep and Deuze 2015). The paper proposes further action research to see what kind of interventions really enhance learning and help journalists to strengthen individual and collective professional autonomy in their profession under pressure.

Being a good journalist. A long-term study (2011-2018) of Austrian journalism students focusing on changes in their journalistic role (self-) perception and valuation of user-generated content
Gisela Reiter, University of Applied Sciences for Management & Communication Vienna

Asking journalists about their own profession sometimes draws a dark picture concerning uncertain working conditions and the fundamental changes in the media landscape due to digitalization (e.g. Beck et al. 2010; Mast 2011). Currently, a redefinition of the profession and a crisis of journalism is of high public as well as of academic interest (e.g. Stapf et al. 2016; Weischenberg 2018). Correspondingly, the ambitious and honorable ideal of being a journalist as some sort of a morally responsible and visible member of society still is very dominant as the image of the profession (e.g. Frost 2011; Kaltenbrunner et at. 2008; Reinardy & Moore 2007).

Focusing on journalism students in this paper, a very interested and concerned group is in the center of the academic approach. Hence, journalism students have a complex relationship with media: On the one hand, they need to develop their own professional understanding and role within their future workplace. On the other hand, they are also media users in private life and the border between being a professional communicator and a (participating) recipient seems to blur (e.g. Loosen & Dohle 2014). As their private media routines might inspire their personal attitudes concerning the changes due to digitalization, a closer look at the mechanisms in this respect seems to be relevant and especially long-term studies are lacking in this field.

Regarding these aspects, our research questions are: (1) In which ways did the journalistic role (self-) perception change for journalism students in Austria through the years? (2) What about the relation between journalistic role (self-) perception and the attitude towards user- generated content?

Our analysis is based on the results of a steady online questionnaire (N=409) surveyed in the winter terms 2011/12 (n=67), 2013/14 (n=136), 2015/16 (n=124) and 2017/18 (n=82) among journalism students (Bachelor and Master's degree) at a university of applied sciences in Vienna. The questionnaire contained items about media usage, expected job skills, journalistic roles and general attitudes. The results suggest that there is a constant tendency to entertain the users rather than to act as a critic and user user-generated content is categorized as an enrichment for media coverage rather than a risk for the own profession. For the High-density session, further results of the survey will be presented to show a broader picture of the circumstances and possible reasoning for this attitude.

Soft Spot for Soft News? Influences of journalistic role conceptions and audience images on hard and soft news coverage

Isabella Glogger, University of Koblenz-Landau

Academics and media critics regularly point out a trend towards news that, for example, focuses on celebrities' tragedies instead of parliamentary decisions, or portrays human emotions rather than reporting rationally (e.g. Baum, 2007; Patterson, 2000; Scott & Gobetz, 1999). The concept of hard and soft news (HSN) has been used to detect such trends in news coverage and to assess factors influencing such a trend empirically. So far, mostly studies have focused on factors on the macro-level (e.g. media system characteristics) and on the meso-level of newspaper characteristics (e.g. profit orientation), applying content analysis to detect the influences of those factor on a harder or softer news coverage. The very process of journalists' decision making and micro-level influence of individual journalist's characteristics on this process have been neglected so far. The paper at hand, thus, asks how characteristics of individual journalists influence whether journalists resort to hard or a soft way of news coverage.

To be more precise, we were interested in the influence of 1) journalistic role conceptions which have been shown to impact news creation (Mellado &Lagos, 2014; van Dalen, de Vreese, & Albaek, 2012), and 2) audience images which have been described to become increasingly relevant in journalistic behaviors (Scholl, Malik, & Gehrau, 2014). Based on these considerations, we conducted a survey with local German print journalists (n=183). The decision-making process in creating news on form of hard or soft news was simulated with short decision scenarios in which we presented the journalists text fragments, based on a three-dimensional understanding of HSN (Reinemann, Stanyer, Scherr, & Legante, 2012). For each dimension of this HSN understanding, we asked the journalists to pick the fragment which represented best they would cover a story.

A questionnaire tapping into journalists' role conceptions and audience images followed the decision scenarios. Results of logistic regressions showed that both role conceptions and audience images had an influence on whether the participants decided for a hard or a soft way of reporting: journalists decided for a softer way of reporting when they perceived their audience to be less interested in politics and when the adhered to an entertainer role conception.

18.   **Session 6, Panel 17: Fake News**

Friday, 15 February 2019, 11:00-12:15, SR4

New problems, old solutions? A critical look on the report of the high level expert group on fake news and on-line disinformation

Domagoj Bebić, University of Zagreb; Marija Volarević, University of Ljubljana

In March 2018 a High Level Expert Group set up by the European Commission published a report on fake news and on-line disinformation. The goal of the report has been to advise on policy initiatives to counter these negative phenomena. Although the document is generally valuable, we believe that it remains fixed on "evergreen" policies that may be suited for traditional journalism, but that are deficient in solving the problems of the new digital media matrix. The report is targeted at explaining and regulating disinformation as one of the negative byproducts of transformation from one communication paradigm into another. However, our impression is that the European Commission guidelines do not adequately acknowledge the logic or the dynamics of the new media environment. Fake news is solely a surface reflection of a deeper change, which needs to be addressed systematically, while solutions to problems should arise from the logic of transformed digital environment. Based on the idea of 'viral journalism', this presentation explains and proposes 5 items that needed to be considered in regulation and explanation of new media environment. The goal of this paper is to point to the fact that fake news is not the single nor the biggest problem of contemporary media environment. Moreover, we wanted to accentuate that the problems related to new media environment cannot be solved using conventional methods. Fake news may be an old problem but it has taken a new form in a digital environment. We therefore call for a less conventional approach and more progressive media policies that are anchored in the new digital media paradigm, in which users represent an important instance of content creation and distribution.

FAKE VS. NEWS: How does fake news look like compared to real news?

Edson C. Tandoc Jr., Nanyang Technological University; Ryan J. Thomas, University of Missouri

Journalism has constantly engaged in policing its boundaries—more so now when such boundaries have arguably become more porous due to changes in communication technologies and journalist-audience relationships. Such boundary work is particularly pronounced when it comes to news production. While news has distinguished itself from other forms of writing by emphasizing the binary of fact versus fiction, claiming that news is based on facts, it has also established other rules to mark its boundaries. For example, news claims to adhere to the norm of objectivity, enacted through the inverted pyramid format, and invoked by reliance on news values as determinants of what becomes news. Such rules have demarcated the line between what counts as news and what does not, perpetuating and protecting the boundaries of news.

But in the last two years, real news has faced challenges from the rise of fake news. Following the 2016 elections in the United States, fake news has become a prominent topic of public discussion. Not only does real news face threats from fake news in terms of audience engagement— a growing number of studies find that fake news articles tend to be shared more often than real news articles—but real news organizations now also find themselves having to defend their ranks from being branded by politicians unhappy with their news coverage as fake news producers.

Scholars have highlighted the "fakeness" of fake news by illuminating the kinds of deception involved and the motivations of those who deceive, consistent with the fact vs. fiction binary. But this current study looks at the "newsness" of fake news by examining the extent to which it imitates the characteristics and conventions—the rules—of traditional journalism when it comes to news. Through a content analysis of 886 fake news articles, we find that in terms of news values, topic, source, and format, fake news articles look very much like traditional— and real—news. The majority of fake news articles included the news values of timeliness, proximity, negativity, and prominence; were about government and politics; referred to establishment sources; and were written in an inverted pyramid format. However, one point of departure is in terms of objectivity, operationalised by previous studies as well as in this current study as the absence of the author's personal opinion. The analysis found that the majority of fake news articles included the personal opinion of their author or authors.

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How fake news transform the profession journalism

Ansgard Heinrich, University of Groningen

This paper sets out to explore the fake news phenomenon in light of debates surrounding the transformation of journalism. Of special interest, here, is a discussion of news operations dedicated to the debunking of fake news in times of conflict and crises.

While current scholarship is increasingly paying attention to the study of trust, credibility, and fake news, as thematic issues of journals such as *Digital Journalism* show, we are only beginning to understand how fake news impacts the profession journalism and its standing within democratic societies. Latest academic papers try to grasp the different dimensions of fake news or examine the impact of fake news in, for instance, election coverage. These discussions include reflections on fake news distribution and consumption and their implications for society and politics. Yet, they also prompt further research on the topic. In fact, browsing through literature concerned with the decline of public trust in legacy media and with the phenomenon of fake news dissemination across digital networks, does disclose that we might be witnessing a profound disruption of journalism 'as we know it'. If we now take into account the many conflict and war zones across the globe where news and information at times might be easier (or even *only*) accessible via digital paths (and without an option to be verified through a journalist on the ground): how can we still guarantee credible reporting? What does the vast rise of fake news distribution online through troll farms, propaganda and spin operations, conspiracy platforms and the like mean for journalistic day-to-day practice?

And are we witnessing a new journalistic job profile emerging: the online fact- checking specialist?

Theoretically grounded in literature on fake news, newsroom routines and journalism ethics, this paper will explore this terrain further and examine the implications of fake news for daily journalistic practice. The paper will, then, zoom in on the case of Stopfake.org, a web-based platform built around the discovery and refutation of fake news about Ukraine and the Crimean Crisis and Annexation. The website is available in 13 languages and makes for an interesting case study to discuss paths to tackle the spread of fake news and to reflect on their role in news provision from crisis regions.

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News about fake news - How Austrian news papers discuss "fake news" over time

Jana Laura Egelhofer, Jakob-Moritz Eberl, Loes Aaldering, Sebastian Galyga, Sophie Lecheler, University of Vienna

Since 2016, the term "Fake News" has become omnipresent in political discourse. The ubiquitous use of the term has made it a highly-charged buzzword, which is increasingly instrumentalized by political actors to discredit news coverage contradicting their worldview. However, theoretically one should distinguish two dimensions of the Fake News phenomenon: Fake News as Genre (inaccurate information that is presented as legitimate news articles) and Fake News as Label (the instrumentalization of the term in order to delegitimize news media) (Egelhofer & Lecheler, 2018).

In times of eroding boundaries between professional and non-professional journalism, there seems to be increasing uncertainty of what constitutes "real" and "fake" news. While scholarly interest in Fake News is heavily focused on the U.S. context (e.g. Nelson & Taneja, 2018), the Fake News phenomenon is also increasingly discussed as possible threat to democracy in other contexts, such as Austria. In fact, according to an online survey, about half of the Austrian voters feared that Fake News would influence the 2017 election outcome (AUTNES, 2018). Furthermore, far-right politicians already adopted the Fake News label to discredit national media outlets, thereby sowing media distrust among their voters (Eberl 2018).

Due to its novelty, there is an urgent need for descriptive analyses on Fake News. Furthermore, in times of increasing doubts of journalistic legitimacy, it is important to understand how media themselves define and discuss this ambiguous term and whether they might even contribute to it becoming such a negative charged label that is increasingly used against them. Therefore, this study analyses all articles by eight Austrian newspapers (print and online) that mention "Fake News" between 01.01.2015 and 01.05.2018 (N = 3,087). We investigate whether media discuss Fake News as Genre or as Label, whether the term is rather used by journalists or by political actors, and if journalists take the opportunity to explicitly differentiate Fake News as genre from journalistic work. Furthermore, we analyze the country context Fake News is described in and whether it is critically evaluated by Austrian parties.

Our analyses will provide in-depth knowledge, since we will investigate differences between media genres and can trace shifts in the mediated public discourse about Fake News over time.