

Change of perspectives (News Performance)

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KEYWORDS

news coverage, journalism, viewpoint diversity, plurality, deliberation

FIELD OF APPLICATION/THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Analyses of change of perspectives are theoretically linked to the news performance and democratic functions of the media (McQuail, 1992). This construct is related to viewpoint diversity and the normative expectation that different views should be presented in news coverage (Napoli & Gillis, 2008). In addition, more recent analysis focus on different perspective articulated in user comments, often linked to theories of deliberation (Baden & Springer, 2015).

REFERENCES/COMBINATION WITH OTHER**METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION**

Perspective change in news coverage is measured i) directly (e.g., by asking whether change of perspective is presented in an article) or ii) indirectly by coding different perspective (e.g. statements including different viewpoints). Indirect measures can also be used in automated approaches (Möller et al., 2018).

EXAMPLE STUDIES:

Baden & Springer (2014); Humprecht (2016)

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Table 1. Study summaries.

Author(s)	Sample	Unity of Analysis	Values	Reliability
Baden & Springer (2014)	<p><i>Content type:</i> On-line news coverage on selected key events and user comments</p> <p><i>Outlet/country:</i> 5 German newspapers (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Die Welt, TZ, Die Zeit, Spiegel)</p> <p><i>Sampling period:</i> Feb– July 2012</p> <p><i>Sample size:</i> 42 news articles, 384 user comments</p>	<p>News article: max. 2 main interpretative frames (the text's 'central organizing idea')</p> <p>User comments: main frame</p>	<p><i>Object of problem definition</i></p> <p><i>Logic of evaluation:</i></p> <p>inspired (Good is what is true, divine & amazing)</p> <p>popular (Good is what the people want)</p> <p>moral (Good is what is social, fair, & moral)</p> <p>civic (Good is what is accepted & conventional)</p> <p>economic (Good is what is profitable & creates value)</p> <p>functional (good is what works)</p> <p>ecological (good is what is sustainable & natural)</p> <p><i>Logic of (inter)action:</i> believing (interactions between the mind & the world)</p> <p>desire (interaction btw the mind & objects)</p> <p>ought (interaction btw the mind & people)</p> <p>negotiation (interaction btw people & the social world)</p> <p>exchange (interactions btw people & objects)</p> <p>technology (interactions btw objects & the world)</p> <p>life (interactions btw people & the natural world)</p>	<p>Authors coded coverage consensually</p> <p>User comments: M(Holsti) = 0.78</p> <p>Problem definition's object: Holsti=0.60</p> <p>Logic of Action: Holsti = 0.56</p> <p>Evaluation logic: Holsti=1</p>

Author(s)	Sample	Unity of Analysis	Values	Reliability
Humprecht (2016)	<p><i>Content type:</i> Political routine-period news</p> <p><i>Outlet/ country:</i> 48 online news outlets from six countries (CH, DE, FR, IT, UK, US)</p> <p><i>Sampling period:</i> June – July 2012</p> <p><i>Sample size:</i> N= 1660</p>	<p><i>Unit of analysis:</i> Political news items (make reference to a political actor, e.g. politician, party, institution in headline, sub-headline, in first paragraph or in an accompanying visual)</p> <p>News items are all journalistic articles mentioned on the front page ('first layer' of the website) that are linked to the actual story (on second layer of website)</p>	<p><i>Only one perspective</i> (because underlying topic is uncontroversial)</p> <p><i>One perspective</i> (of a debated/controversial issue, no opposition voice)</p> <p><i>Different perspectives</i> mentioned (different sides, voices, camps, perspectives mentioned but not elaborated)</p> <p><i>Co-presence of speakers with opposing views</i> (expressed in separate utterances) in the same article. Story shows clear attempt at giving a balanced, fair account of debated/controversial issue by including diverse viewpoints and statements)</p>	Cohen's kappa: M = 0.64