

Immigration and news media use

Some reflections

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Four reflections

- Dr. Freddi's report has made me reflect on the following:
 1. What should be expected of journalism in a globalized world?
 2. Does the use of data from online platforms imply the end of conventional social scientific methods?
 3. The elite status of DN.se.
 4. What about information from other news outlets? What about incidental exposure to news?



1.) What role should journalism play in a globalized world?

- Journalism for a world in which “violation of laws in one part of the world is felt everywhere” (Kant in Nussbaum, 1997: 1)
- Normative debates in media and communication studies

”Global journalism” (Berglez, 2008)

”Global media ethics” (Ward, 2005; 2010)

Journalism for a cosmopolitan civil society (Beck, 2006; Robertson, 2010)

- Study suggests that journalists find it hard to work "globally" (even though they would want to) (Lindell & Karlsson, 2016).
- ...and Dr. Freddi's study shows that audiences display a "compassion fatigue" (Moeller, 1999) in not engaging with news about immigration.
- Double challenge.
- ***What hopes are there for a global journalism and cosmopolitan civil society respectively? Do we want a global journalism and if so, how can it be promoted?***

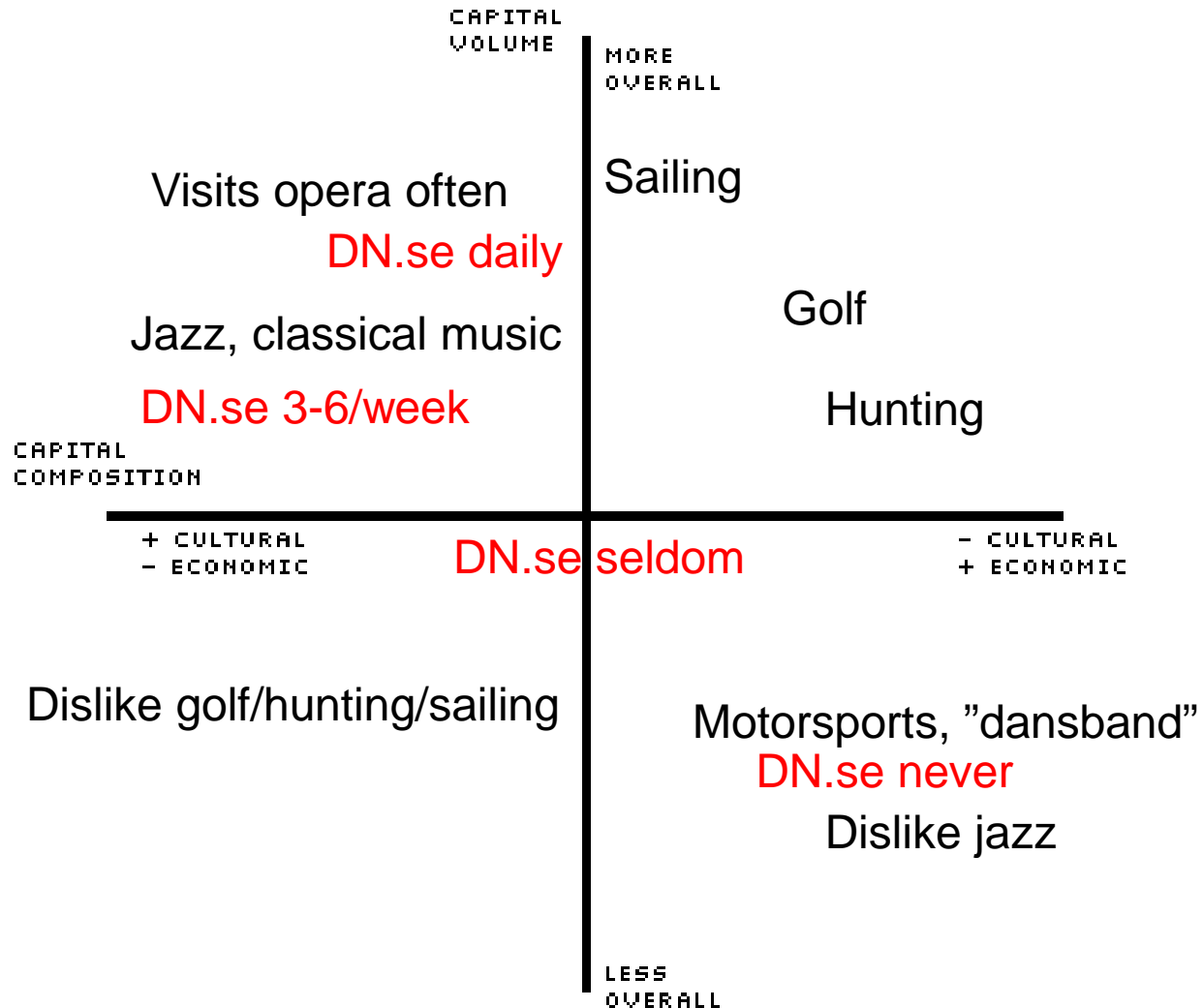


2.) The advent of "found data"

- "The immensely inflated news audience": self-reported news use vs. actual news use (Prior, 2009).
- Self-reported newspaper reading is correlated with positive attitudes to immigration (Lindell, 2014; 2015).
- Social sciences have relied on "made data" (interviews, surveys, experiments).
- Dr. Freddi's study brilliantly uses "found data" (Bruhn Jensen, 2010) to go beyond bias of self-reports.
- Clicks, "likes", "retweets", comments, cookies etc are *crystallized human actions*, ready to be used...but by whom and for what purpose?
- What happens to the relevancy of the social sciences when some of the best data is privately owned and difficult to access? The process and the cooperation with DN?

3.) The Swedish class structure and the location of DN.se in that map

- Exploring the Swedish class structure via Bourdieu (1984).
- Mapping the distribution of economic and cultural capital in the Swedish population and studying consumption of news in that map (Lindell, in-press).
- Where in the Swedish class structure is the consumption of DN.se most common?



Simplified modell from Lindell (in-press)



DN.se readers are more educated and have higher salaries than the average Swede...is the DN.se readership really representative of the Swedish population, as you claim?

What would happen to your results if you studied non-elite media? Maybe DN.se is not the place to learn about immigration?

Practical possibilities to access the click data from other news providers?

4.) Digital news users and their "news repertoires"

- "[Media] audiences are inherently cross-media" (Schröder, 2011).
- Can other sources in peoples' news repertoires inform about immigration? News on social media?
- What about incidental exposure to news? For example radio- and TV news that do not presuppose a "click"?

Thank you for listening!



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