Who Set the Narrative on COVID-19? Assessing the Influence of Chinese Global Media on the News Content of 30 African Countries

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Background





Global News Flows

- The impact that global news agencies from the Global North have on the news content of media in the Global South has long been a preoccupation of scholars of global communication since Cold War.
- Spurred by the arrival of Qatar's Al Jazeera in the 2000s, there's been an increasing interest in the possible impact of State-owned media on global news narratives.
 - These State-owned/backed media include China's and Russia's, but also France's and others'.
 - Chinese media's actual influence on African media is poorly understood.

Intermedia agenda setting

- The ability of well-established news organizations to have an impact on the content of smaller or less-established news organizations (McCombs, 2004).
- Guo and Vargo (2020, p. 3) use the term "transnational intermedia agenda setting" to refer to
 - the ability of news media in a country to "transfer the salience of issues associated with their own country to foreign media, thus influencing how foreign media portray the country"
 - "the capability of a country's news media to push their perspectives on international politics outside of their own country to the world".

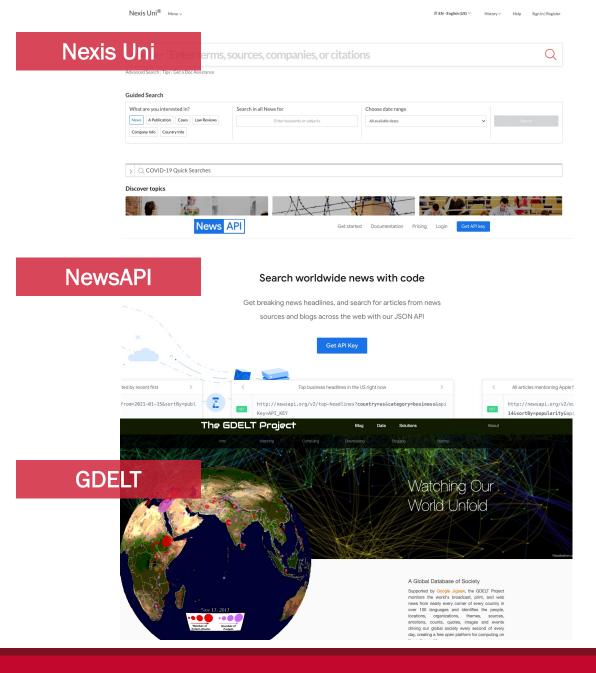
Research Questions

- RQ1: How prevalent were news stories about China and COVID-19 in African media between January and May 2020?
- RQ2: How much content from global media did African news organizations reuse in their reporting of the COVID-19 outbreak?
- RQ3: To what extent was the reuse of Chinese media's content different in Francophone and Anglophone Africa?
- RQ4: How much of China's narrative during the crisis was reflected on African media's coverage of the pandemic?

Approach

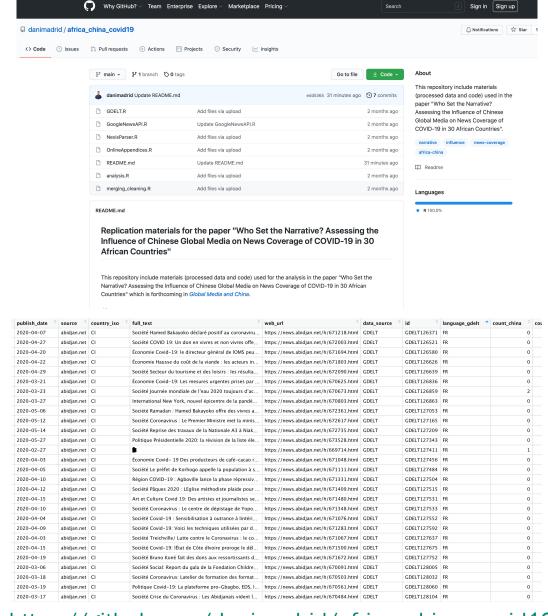
 Compiled 500,000 news stories from French & English language digital sources based in Africa (16 French- and 16 **English-speaking) & UK,** France, US, China.

Used a combination of computational methods (text similarity algorithms & structural topic modeling)



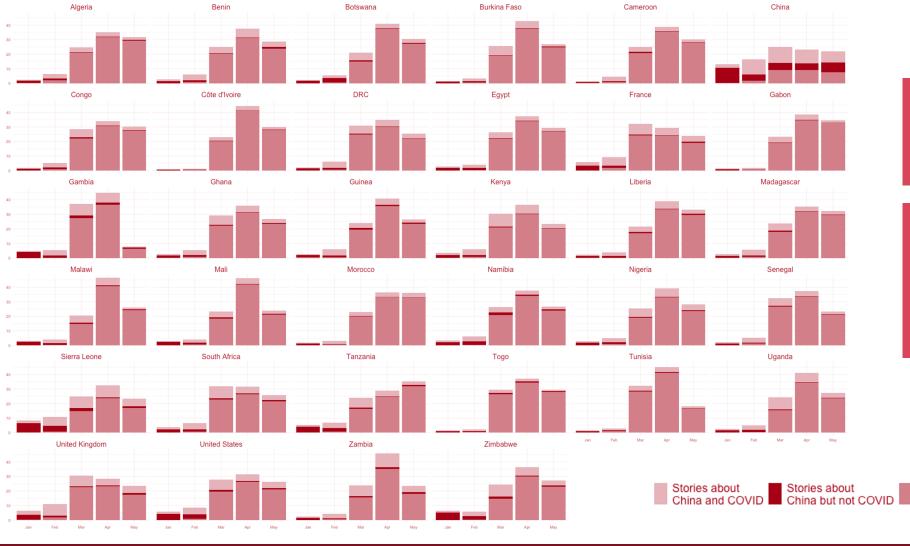
Analysis

- Approach 1: Use word frequencies to compare texts and find how similar they are
 - RNewsFlow
 - Cosine similarity > .97
- Approach 2: Use word frequencies (and metadata) to classify documents into N topics.
 - stm



https://github.com/danimadrid/africa_china_covid19

RQ₁: Amount Coverage about China & COVID

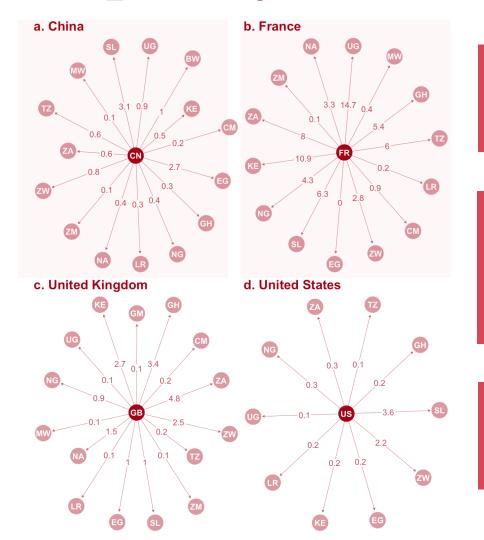


Limited news about China pre-COVID-19; peaked in April

Global media discuss
China more
XH 225 stories/day
Reuters: 135/day
Average: 1.2/day

COVID but not China

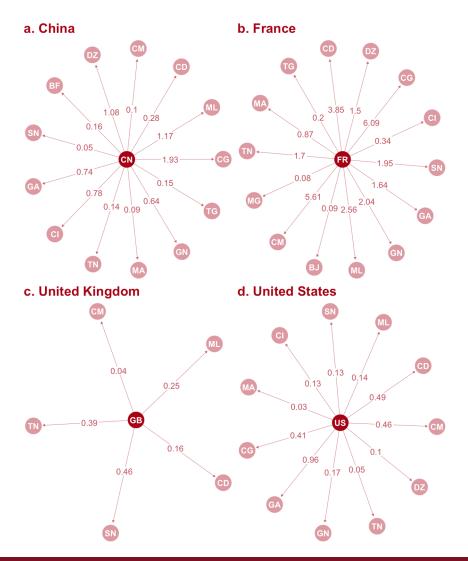
RQ₂ & RQ₃: Quantifying Text Reuse



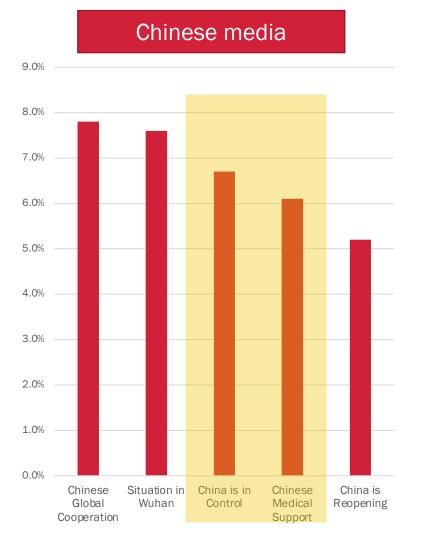
Around 4% of stories were from foreign sources (AFP, 1st).

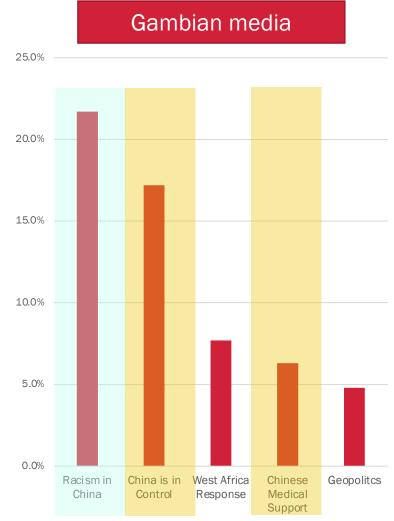
News on China and COVID came from FR (65%), UK (25%) & CN (7%) sources.

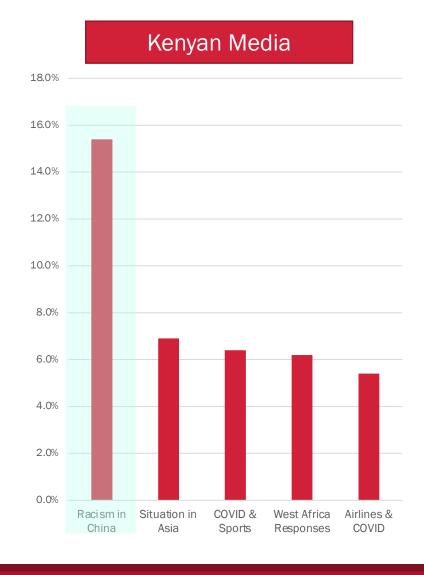
More reliance on text reuse on English (<=) that French (=>)



RQ₄: Narrative overlap







Final Ideas

- This paper found limited evidence of transnational intermedia agenda setting:
 - News coverage of China in most African countries tends to be relatively modest when no significantly newsworthy "news event" is taking place
 - The use of content published originally by Chinese sources is very marginal in both English and French-speaking Africa
 - There is a gap between the prevailing themes found in news coverage about China and COVID-19 in Chinese & African media.
- Possible explanations:
 - Existing mistrust among some journalists in Africa towards Chinese media's content (maybe increased during COVID-19)
 - Preference for domestic issues during a pandemic, which might not be covered by Chinese sources.

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