Assessing the influence of Chinese global media in Africa: An Audience Analysis

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Key points

- 1. Chinese media have increased their presence in many Africa enormously since the 2000s.
 - 1. However, we must not equate **presence** (**breadth**) with **influence** (**or depth**).
- 2. Chinese media have **limited impact** on the general population in Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa.
 - 1. This can be explained by the limited audience that (English-language) Chinese media have in Africa.
- 3. Chinese media have a (relatively) limited (but uneven) impact on the news agendas of African media.

Chinese media in Africa

Type of Involvement

Company Name

Date

Example

(Madrid-Morales & Wasserman, 2019)

Chinese media, African Audiences

- In most areas of Sino-African relations, it is possible to distinguish two levels of engagements (Park and Alden, 2013):
 - Upstairs exchanges that affect elites, such as diplomatic and trade missions, government relations...
 - Downstairs people to people exchanges, including those that are institutionalized (Confucius Institutes), as well as those that are not.
- Very little is known about the "downstairs" dimension of Sino-African mediated engagements:
 - There are some small scale studies that suggest limited impact (e.g. Gorfinkel et al, 2016; Guyo & Yu, 2019).
 - Bailard (2016) offers evidence of some impact.

Data

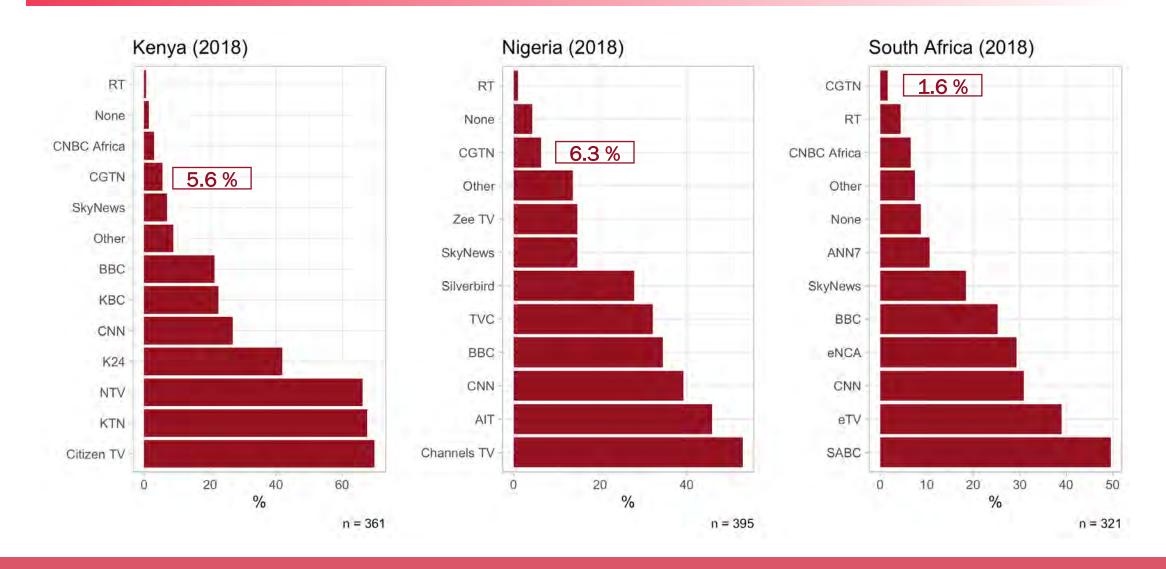
- Three waves of online surveys in Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa:
 - Wave 1 January 2018
 - Wave 2 March/April 2020
 - Wave 3 October 2021
- Around 6,000 surveys conducted:
 - Wave 1 N = 1,077 (KE, NG & ZA)
 - Wave 2 N = 2,986 (KE, NG & ZA)
 - Wave 3 N = 1,813 (KE & ZA)



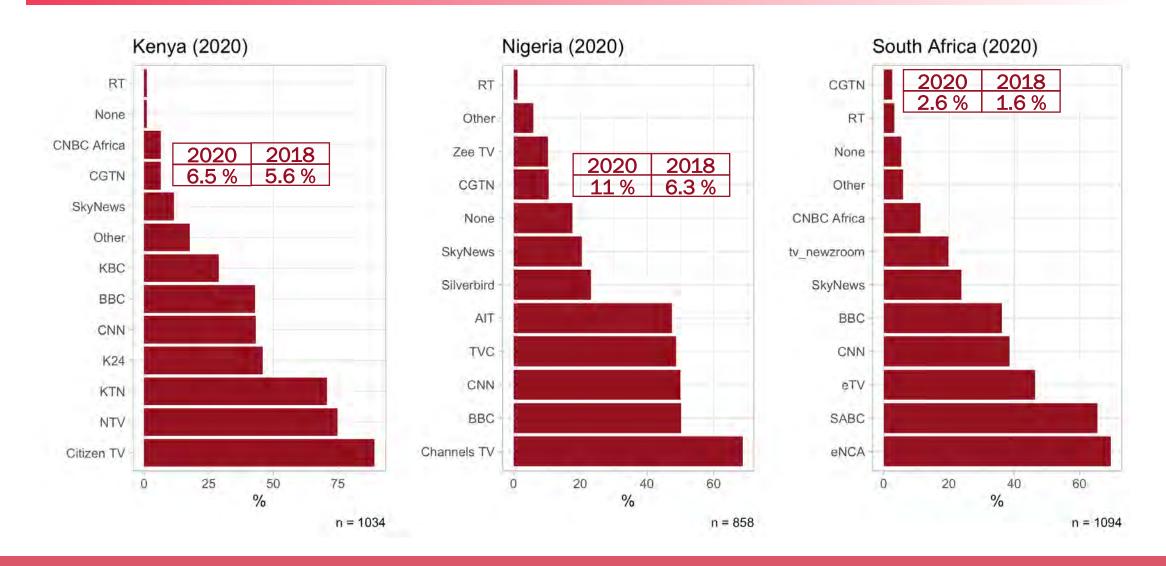
Media Consumption

Have you gotten news from any of these sources in the past 7 days?

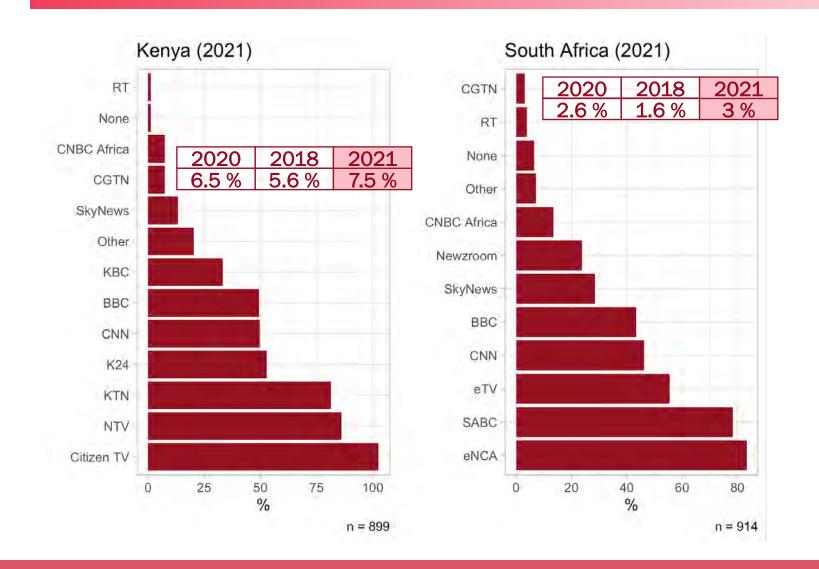
TV viewership 2018



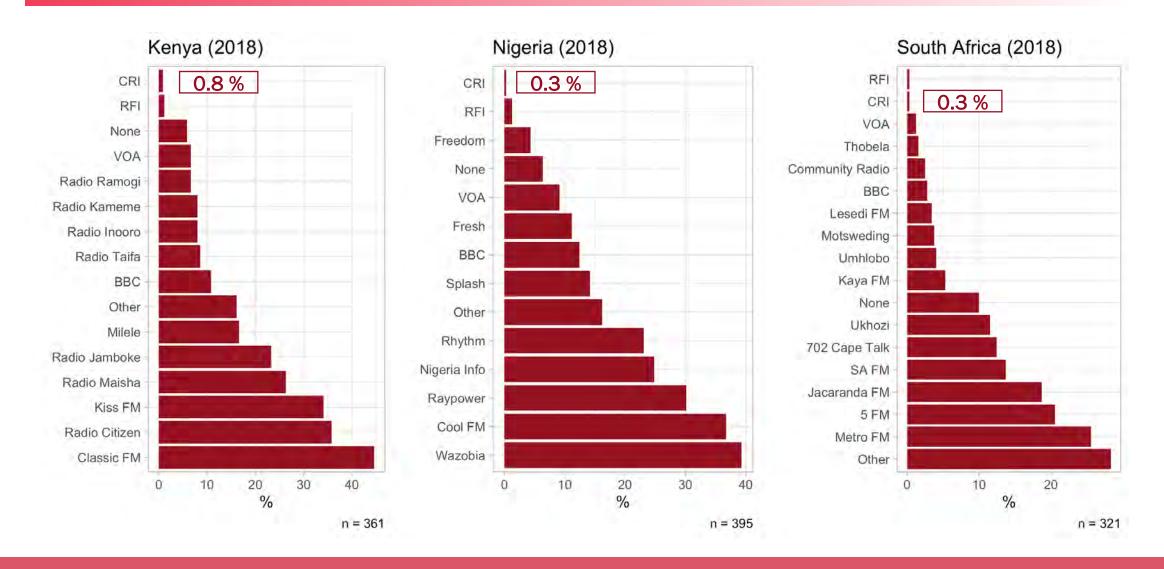
TV viewership 2020



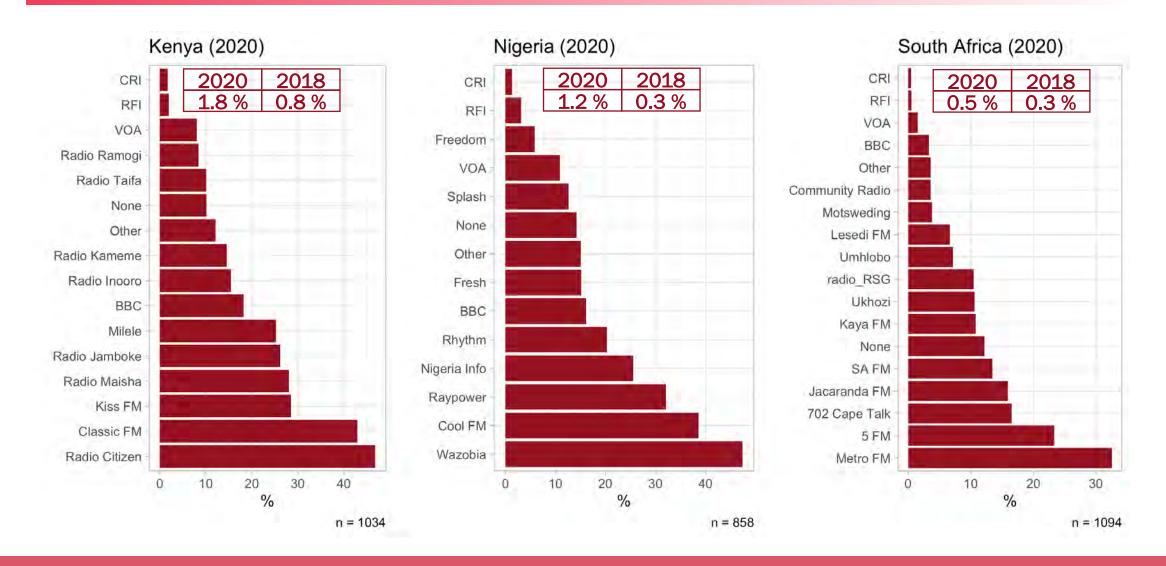
TV viewership 2021



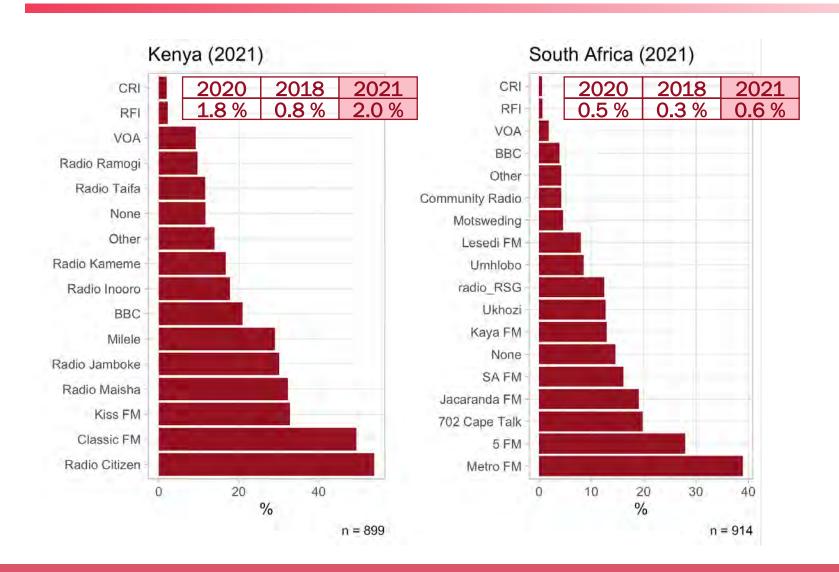
Radio listenership 2018



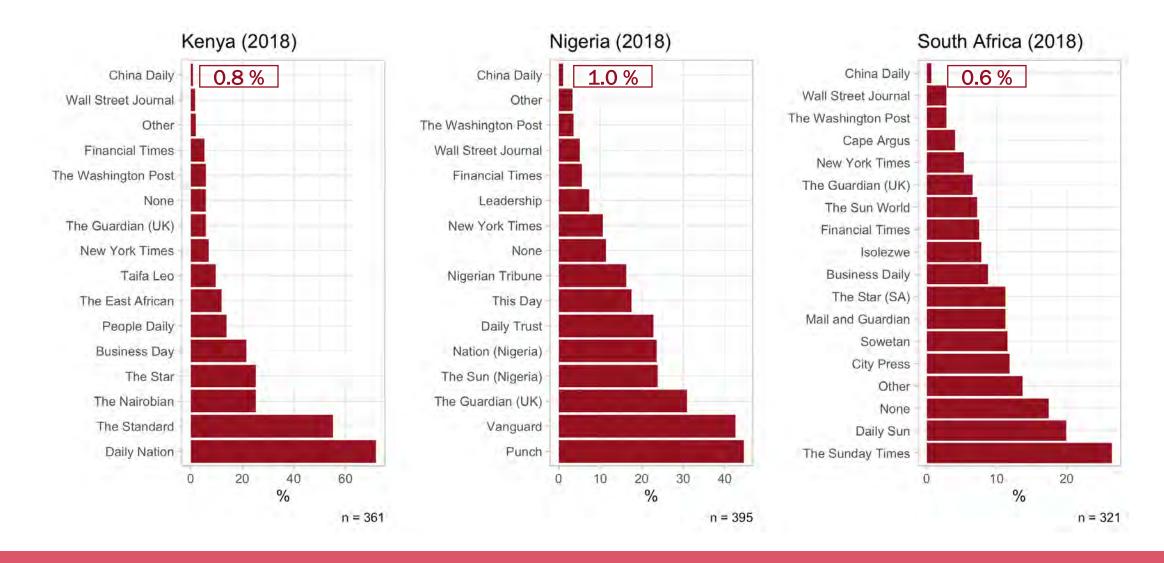
Radio listenership 2020



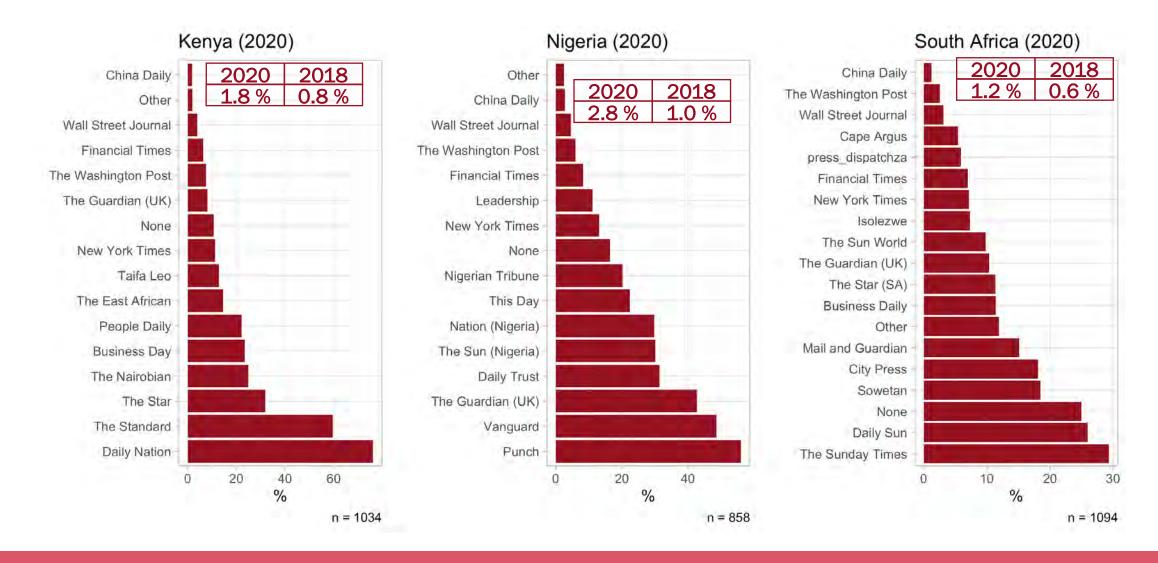
Radio listenership 2021



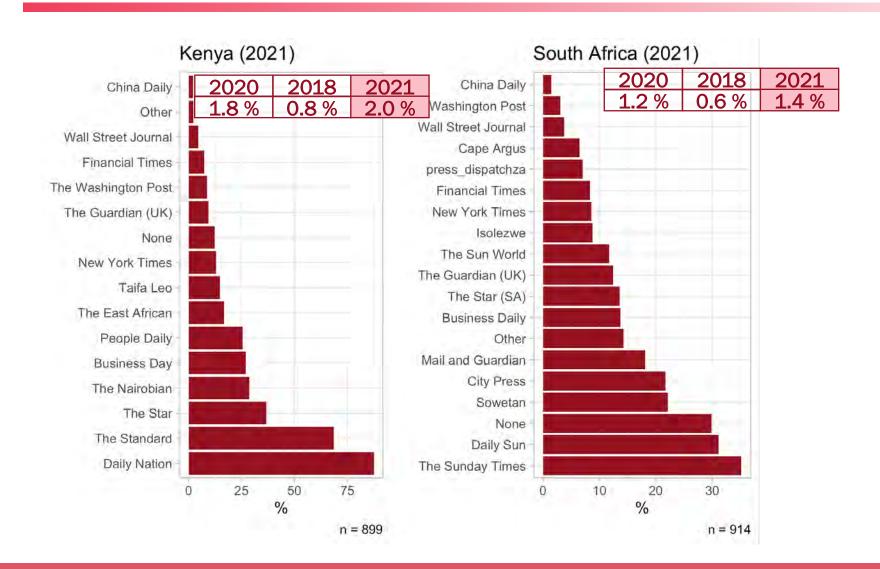
Newspaper readership 2018



Newspaper readership 2020



Newspaper readership 2021



Views on Chinese media

Views on CGTN (5 to 1 scale)

	Kenya		Nigeria		South Africa	
	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021
Can be trusted	3.55	3.77	3.52		3.42	3.68
Reports Africa well	3.24	3.56	3.38		3.21	3.54
Tells the truth	3.41	3.76	3.48		3.25	3.61
I know it well	3.55	3.82	3.56		3.36	3.71

Overall views on global broadcasters (5 to 1 scale)

	ALJAZEERA		WORLD NEWS		CGTN				RT	
	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021	2018	2021
Kenya	2.82	2.59	2.10	2.00	3.44	3.72	2.21	2.19	4.44	4.35
Nigeria	2.84		2.25		3.48		2.12		4.30	
South Africa	3.19	3.01	2.35	2.03	3.31	3.62	2.40	2.13	3.77	4.04

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Attitudes towards China

Attitudes towards China (0 to 4 scale)



Attitudes towards China (0 to 4 scale)

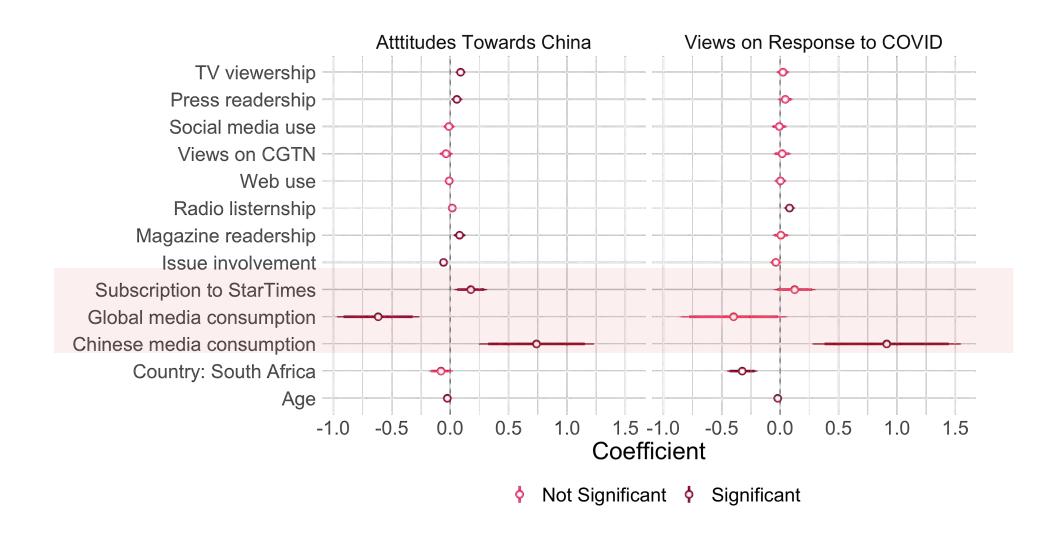


Government responses to COVID-19 (0 to 4 scale)

	KEI	NYA	SOUTH AFRICA		
	2020	2021	2020	2021	
Chinese government response	2.39	2.54	2.13	2.08	
US government response	1.91	2.87	1.52	2.09	
WHO response	2.87	3.15	2.65	2.60	
Own country's government response	2.71	2.24	2.76	1.96	

Consumption & Attitudes

Factors Shaping Attitudes towards China



Data

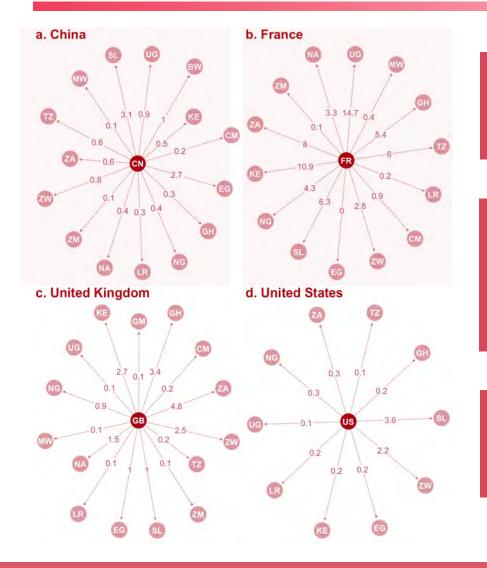
- Compiled 500k news stories about COVID-19 (Jan to Jun 2020)
 - 16 French-speaking African countries
 - 16 English-speaking African countries
 - UK, France, US, China media
- Data was analyzed using two forms of machine learning to:
 - Identify how much content from China is printed in African media
 - Observe overlaps in news coverage



Amount Coverage about China & COVID



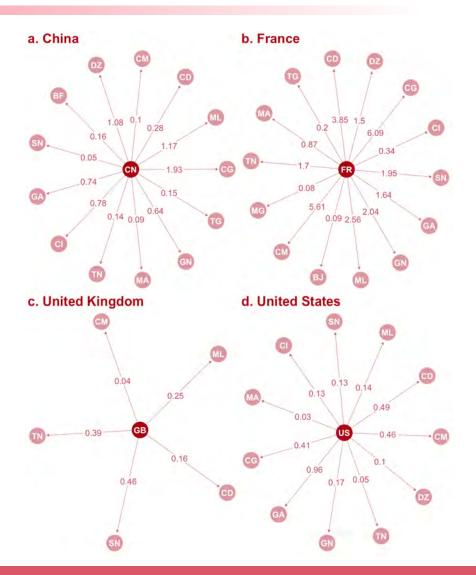
Chinese media content in African media



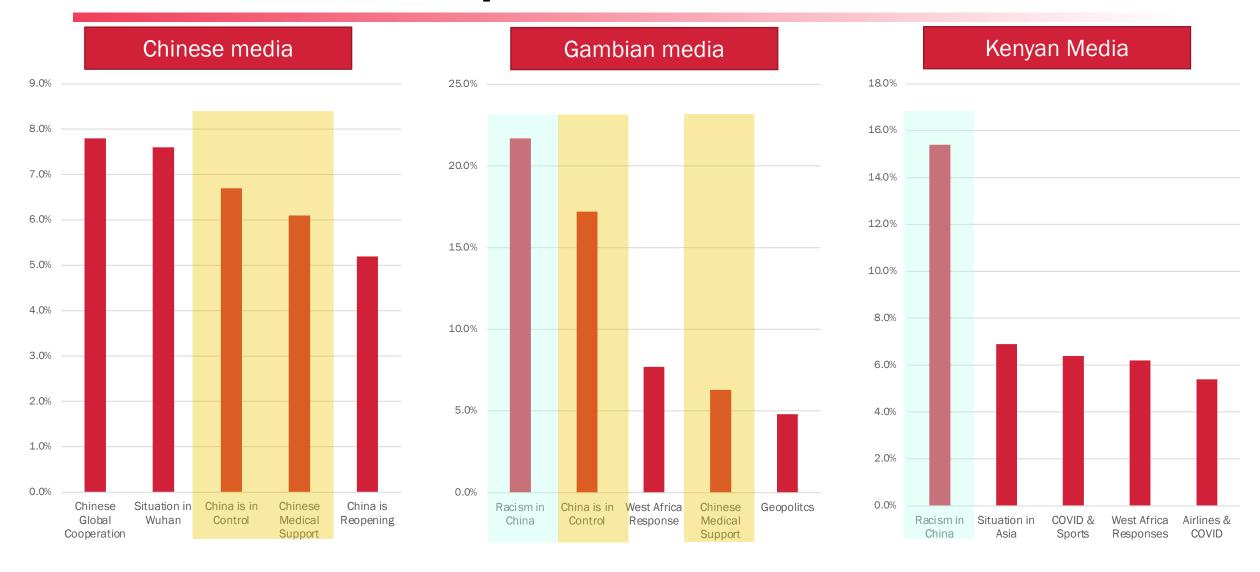
Around 4% of stories were from foreign sources (AFP, 1st).

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

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



Narrative overlaps – Two cases



Final Ideas (I)

- 1. It is important to consider the **longitudinal dimension** of China's influence on foreign public opinion.
- 2. COVID-19 showed the potentially negative impact of a single event but it also points to the resilience of China attitudes.
- 3. We still know too little about China's media across many parts of Africa (non-English speaking countries, for example).
- 4. Africa-China media engagements are extremely asymmetric (there are no true exchanges), which could eventually come to hurt China.

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