

Medienvielfalt und Demokratie

Was bedeutet der Strukturwandel der Medien für deren staats- und demokratiepolitische Funktionen?

18. November 2019

Konferenz zum Thema Medienwandel und Föderalismus

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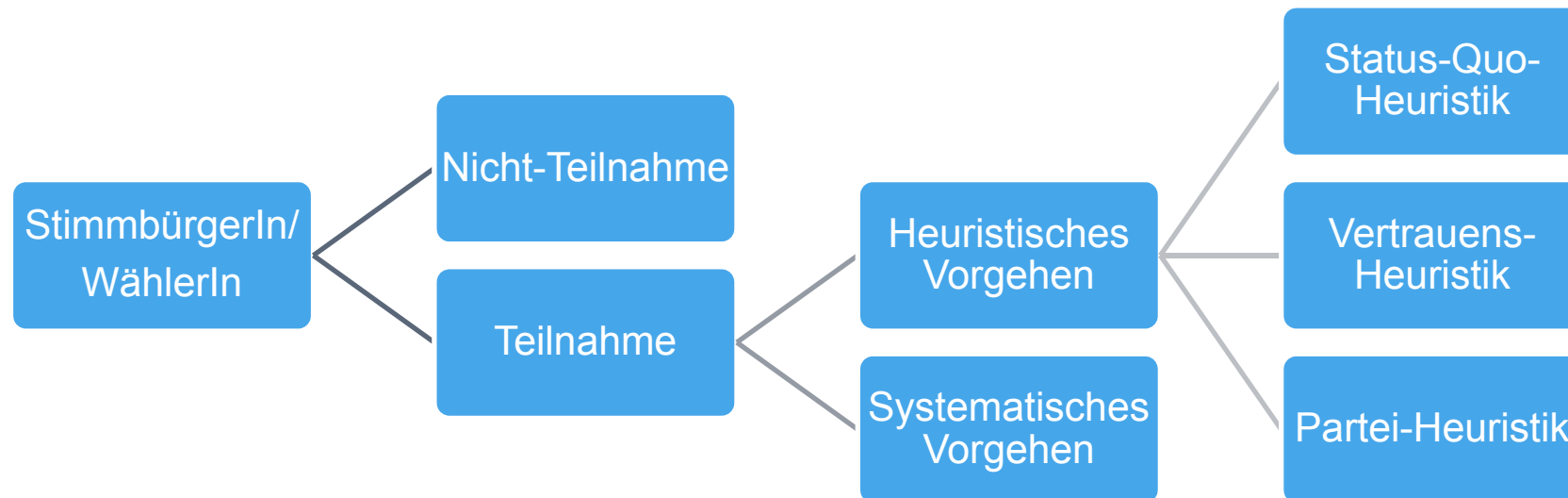
Funktionen der (traditionellen Massen-) Medien für eine Demokratie

- Öffentliche Meinungsäußerung und Meinungsbildung
- Integration und Zusammenhalt
- Aufrechterhaltung der sozialen Ordnung (Machtreproduktion)
- Überwachung von Ereignissen und Umständen, die die Gesellschaft betreffen
- Stimulierung von Veränderung und Innovation

Quelle: McQuail 2013: 37f., basierend auch auf Ideen von Emile Durkheim, Gabriel Tarde, Georg Simmel und Max Weber.

Meinungsbildung

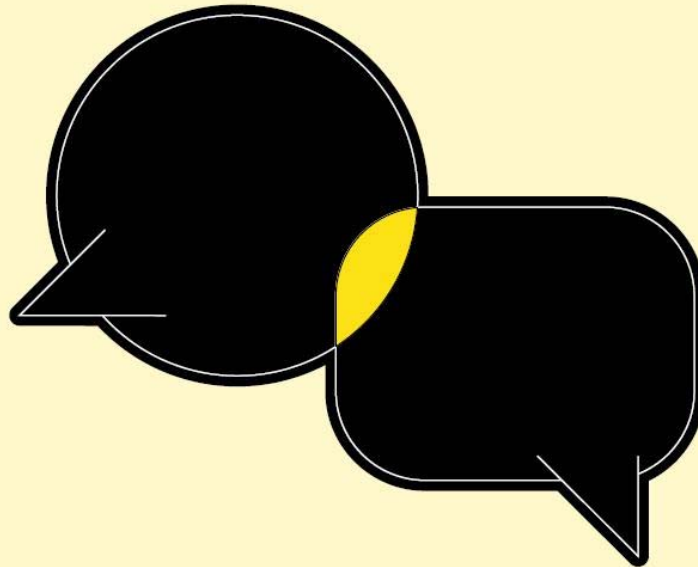
Entscheidungsbaum beim Meinungsbildungsprozess



Quelle: Van der Heiden & Hänggli, 2012



CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY
SERIES EDITOR: HANSPETER KRIESI



The Origin of Dialogue in the News Media

Regula Hänggli

palgrave
macmillan



Qualität kostet etwas

media type	all campaigns
regional	64.6
tabloid	63.6
TV	62.9
elite	59.9
free	28.3

analysis of variance (free vs. other media types) $F=7.86$, $p=0.015$

media genre	all campaigns
commentaries	65.5
front page	54.6

analysis of variance (commentaries vs. front page) $F=0.89$, $p=0.402$

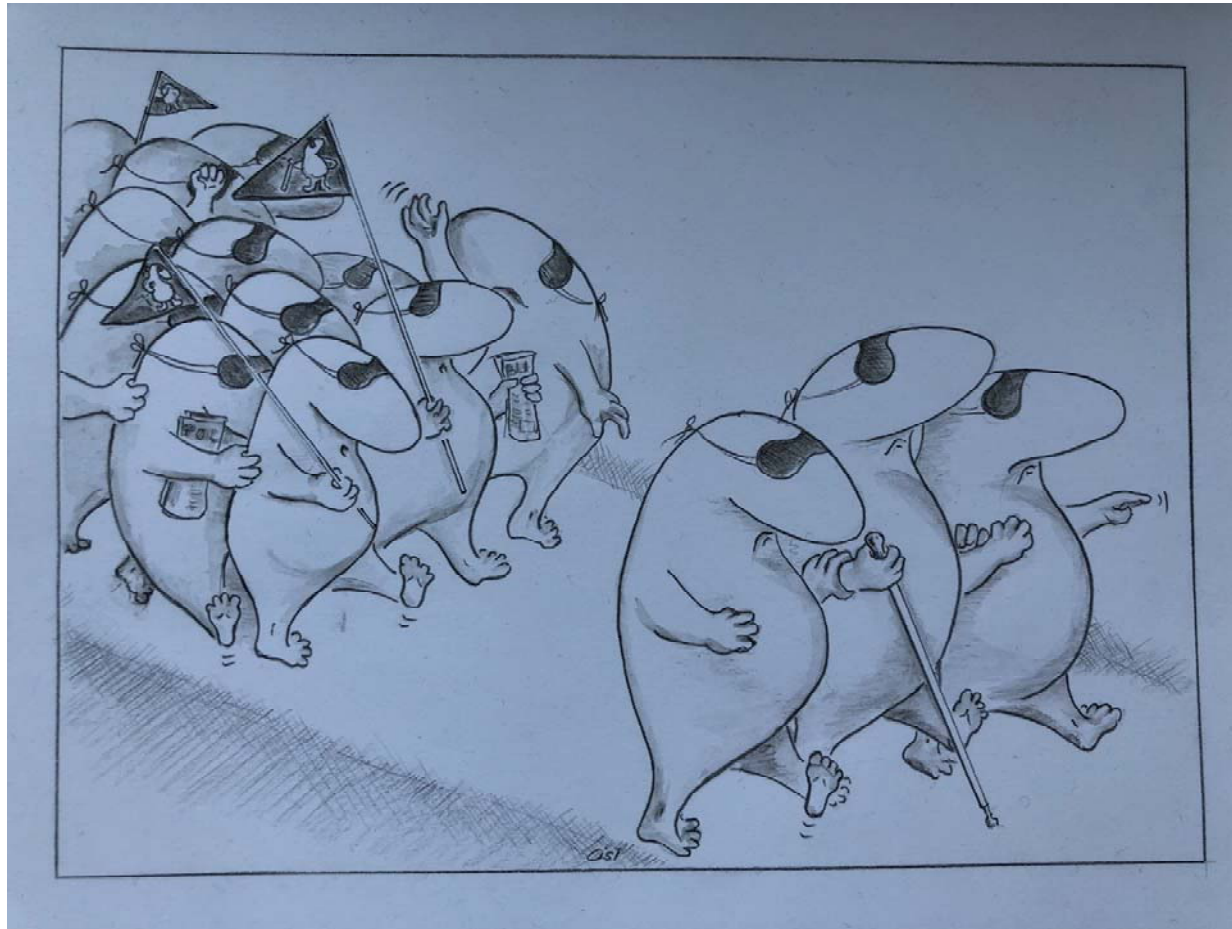
Nationale Themen werden regional vermittelt

Table 6.6 Standing of regional political actors in different media types and campaigns

<i>Media type</i>	<i>Corporation tax</i>
Regional	50.0
Elite	33.5
Tabloid	34.3
Free	0.0
TV	38.5
<i>n</i>	2066

Analysis of variance (regional vs. other media types):
 $F=44.27, p=0.000$

Gefahr, dass die Blinden die Blinden führen



Source: Hänggli, Regula (2020): The Origin of Dialogue in the News Media. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

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Debattentypen (öffentliche Debatten)

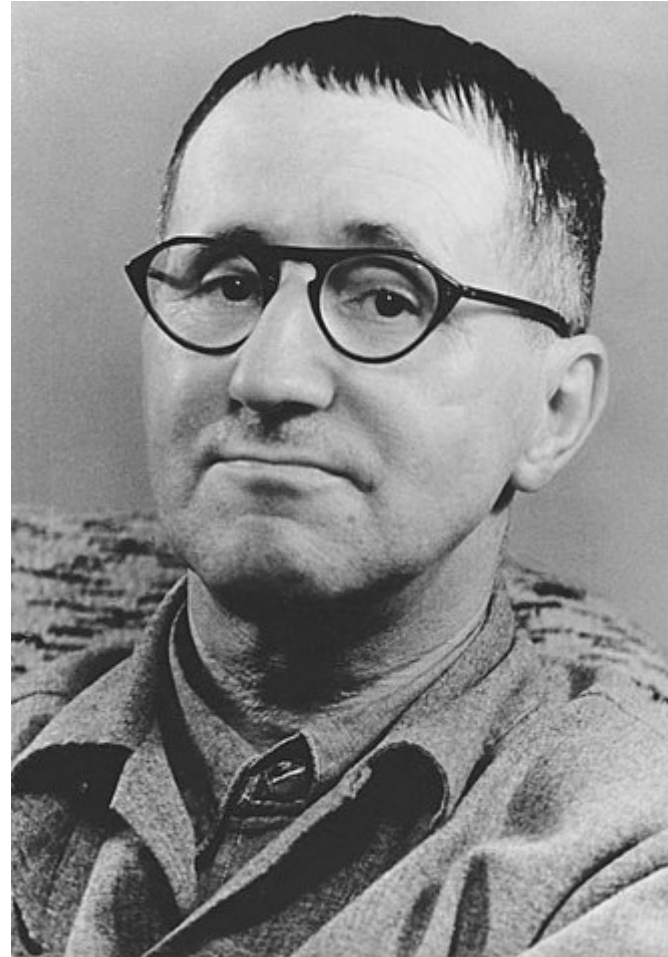
		Stil	
		medien-orientiert	policy-orientiert
Perspektive	viefältig	Wettbewerbsorientiert	Deliberative
	einseitig	Skandale	Insider

- Quelle: Hänggli, Regula & van der Wurff, Richard (2019): Quality of Public Debates. Chapter 12 in: Debating Unemployment Policy. Political Communication and the Labour Market in Western Europe. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Konsequenzen?

Bertold Brecht

“Erst kommt das Fressen,
dann kommt die Moral.”



Dominierende Logik?



Es braucht eine Finanzierung für
unabhängigen Journalismus

Plattformen (für Verbreitung von gesellschaftlich relevanter Information): Transparenz, Standards, Values by design, Ethik



SOCIETY OF
PROFESSIONAL
JOURNALISTS

Code of Ethics

PREAMBLE
Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. The duty of the journalist is to further these ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. This mission necessitates freedom of access and operation within society to serve the public with thoroughness and fairness. Professional integrity is the cornerstone of a journalist's credibility. Members of the Society share a dedication to ethical behavior and adopt this code to declare the Society's principles and standards of practice.

SEEK TRUTH AND REPORT IT
Journalists should be honest, fair and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.

Journalists should:

- Tell the accuracy of information from all sources and exercise care to avoid misquoting or misrepresenting. Informative disclosure is never prohibited.
- Diligently seek out subjects of news stories to give them the opportunity to respond to allegations or wrongdoing.
- Identify sources whenever feasible. The public is entitled to know where information is published or comes from.
- Observe public sources' conduct before granting interviews. Check credentials attached to any person made in exchange for information being provided.
- Make certain that location, time, tone and professional conduct, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound files and quotations do not misrepresent. They should not manipulate or highlight incidents out of context.
- Never distort the content of any photo or video. Image enhancement for technical clarity is always permissible. Label images and show distortions.
- Avoid misleading or unbalanced or single source stories. If no comment is necessary, avoid saying "said it."
- Avoid peddling or other deceptive methods of gathering information except when traditional open methods will not yield information vital to the public. Use of such methods should be explained as part of the story.
- Never plagiarize.

MINIMIZE HARM
Ethical journalists treat sources, subjects and colleagues as human beings deserving of respect.

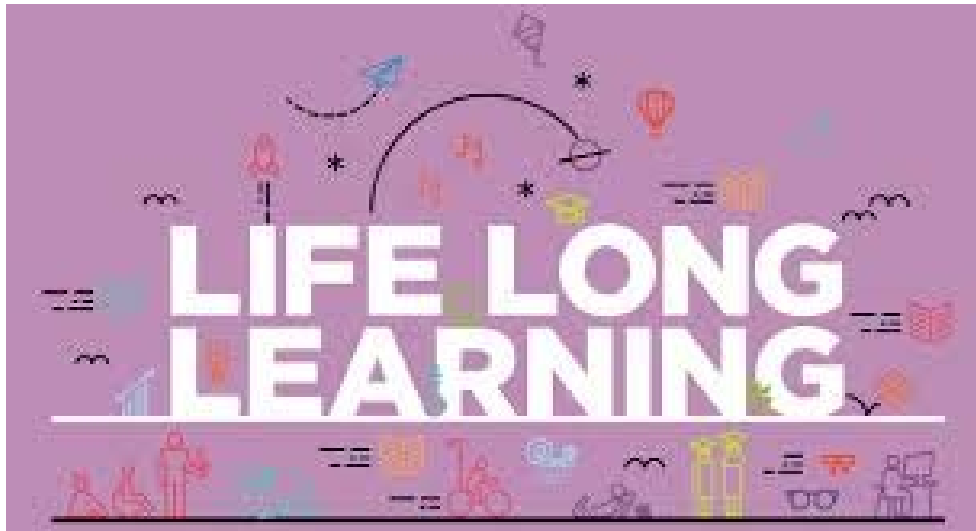
Journalists should:

- Use discretion for those who may be affected (either by coverage for special sensitivity when dealing with children and vulnerable sources or victims).
- Be sensitive when working or using sensitive or derogatory if these should be reported or used.
- Recognize that gathering and reporting information may cause harm or discomfort. Periodic disclosure is not a license for vengeance.
- Recognize that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than do public officials and others who seek public influence or attention. Only by revealing public officials' faults can the public be protected.
- Avoid gratuitous and needless gathering or handling of sensitive information.
- Be courteous about identifying juvenile suspects or victims if an arrest.
- Be judicious about naming criminal suspects before the formal filing of charges.
- Practice a clinical respect for legal rights with the public's rights to be informed.

ACT INDEPENDENTLY
Journalists should be free of obligation to any interest other than the public's right to know.

Journalists should:

- Avoid conflicts of interest, real or perceived.
- Disclose any of associations and activities that may compromise integrity or damage credibility.
- Refuse gifts, favors, free food and special treatment and other considerations.



Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit