The issue of media ownership and its impact on journalism: some theoretical and empirical notes from Slovakia

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European impacts on the development of the media systems in Central- and Eastern Europe"

Budapest, 20 and 21 June, 2016











New media owners in Slovakia in recent years

+

WJS/corruption and media











New media owners in Slovakia











HN – Babiš

HOSPODÁRSKE NOVINY

HN HOSPODÁRSKE NOVINY











PENTA - SME - N













Peter Vajda a Prvá slovenská investičná skupina počas celej histórie umožňovali vedeniu denníka SME rozhodovať sa slobodne. No aj spôsob, akým sa Penta ukrytá za dcérsku firmu agentúry SITA dostala k akciám Petit Pressu, nás utvrdil v tom, že pre nich nesmieme pracovať, aj keby mali vo vydavateľstve len menšinový podiel.











Number of articles by changing owner of SME

	Days	num/100 days					
	num	Sme	NC	Pravda	HN		
2004-08	1827	9,47	3,78	6,08	5,91		
2009-13	1826	9,53	2,14	6,02	4,55		

Number of articles by changing owner of PRAVDA

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	Days	num/100 days					
	num	Sme	NC	Pravda	HN		
2004-05	731	9,85	4,65	7,25	7,39		
2006-10	1826	9,31	2,79	5,31	4,33		
2011-13	1096	9,58	2,10	6,48	5,29		



Number of articles by changing owner of NOVY CAS

	Days	num/100 days					
	num	Sme	NC	Pravda	HN		
2004-6/2010	2374	9,35	3,41	5,77	5,35		
7/2010-2013	1279	9,77	2,11	6,57	5,00		













Number of articles by Government (corruption not marginal)

		num/100 days					
	Days	Sme	NC	Pravda	HN	All	
1.1.2004-3.7.2006	915	9,62	4,26	7,32	6,89	7,02	
4.7.20067.7.2010	1465	9,22	2,80	4,78	4,37	5,29	
8.7.2010-3.4.2012	636	10,22	2,99	8,49	6,45	7,04	
4.4.2012-31.12.2013	636	9,75	1,26	4,72	3,77	4,87	











TA3





















WJS









Visegrad Fund





Political and economic factors are clearly the most important denominators of cross-national differences in the journalists' perceptions of influences. Furthermore, perceived political influences are clearly related to objective indicators of political freedom and ownership structures across the investigated countries.

Economic influences seem to have a stronger impact in private and state-owned media than in public newsrooms, but they are not related to a country's economic freedom.











Suphachalasai (2005): media competition appears to serve as more important tool to combat corruption than press freedom.











Freille et al. (2007) also suggest that political and economic freedoms are more relevant in generating positive outcomes in the fight against corruption than are legal restrictions on media freedom.

An ex: HU











WJS

- T9 Ownership of medium
- 1 Purely private ownership
- 2 Purely public ownership
- 3 Purely state ownership
- 4 Mixed ownership but mostly private
- 5 Mixed ownership but mostly public
- 6 Mixed ownership but mostly state-owned











WJS

T-9 indicator

"these are certainly not more important than others just because you think they are. This ownership classification is important when you study foreign vs. domestic ownership, but they are not important per se."











it does not matter so much whether it is Purely private ownership OR Mixed ownership but mostly private, etc

(although it may matter when it is non-profit based such as the Guardian, which is, however, again a special category of ownership)











WJS

not so much about "owned" by state but rather funded by Parliament (state) or established by law..

and/or municipalities (BTW, is this seen as public or state owned?











but what matters more whether

it is **FOREIGN**,

mixed or

DOMESTIC (and here whether it is either exclusively focused at media busines or media busines is just a sort of side-busines).











And

whether it is either exclusively focused at media business or media business is just a sort of side-business











Foreign ownership is especially important to Slovakia and several other countries, while it is of little relevance to Germany, the US and others











RESEARCH











CZthe results show the influence of media owners and business owners supports the freedom of journalists in selecting their own stories. More influence of business people is associated with more freedom of journalists in aspects emphasized in the stories and in the frequency the journalists participate in newsroom coordination.

In SA,..., the results suggest that the influence of media owners seems to lessen journalists' freedom to select news and to emphasize certain news aspects, and coordination. Moreover, the perceived level of influence of business people in SA did not statistically significantly relate to all three aspects of journalists' freedom."











UEA. 2013. Media outlets and their moguls: why concentrated individual

or family ownership is bad for editorial independence.











Ociepka, Beata; Justyna Woźna (2009). Niemiecki wydawca, polski czytelnik.

Prasa niemieckich wydawcow w debacie publicznej

(German Publishers, Polish Reader. Press of German Publishers in a Public Debate). Wroclaw: Wydawnictwo ATUT





















PROS AND CONS











higher wages

better/modern equipment/technology

advanced marketing

better and more frequent journalistic training

etc.











But also

Destruction or limited a local advertising market for local media

etc.

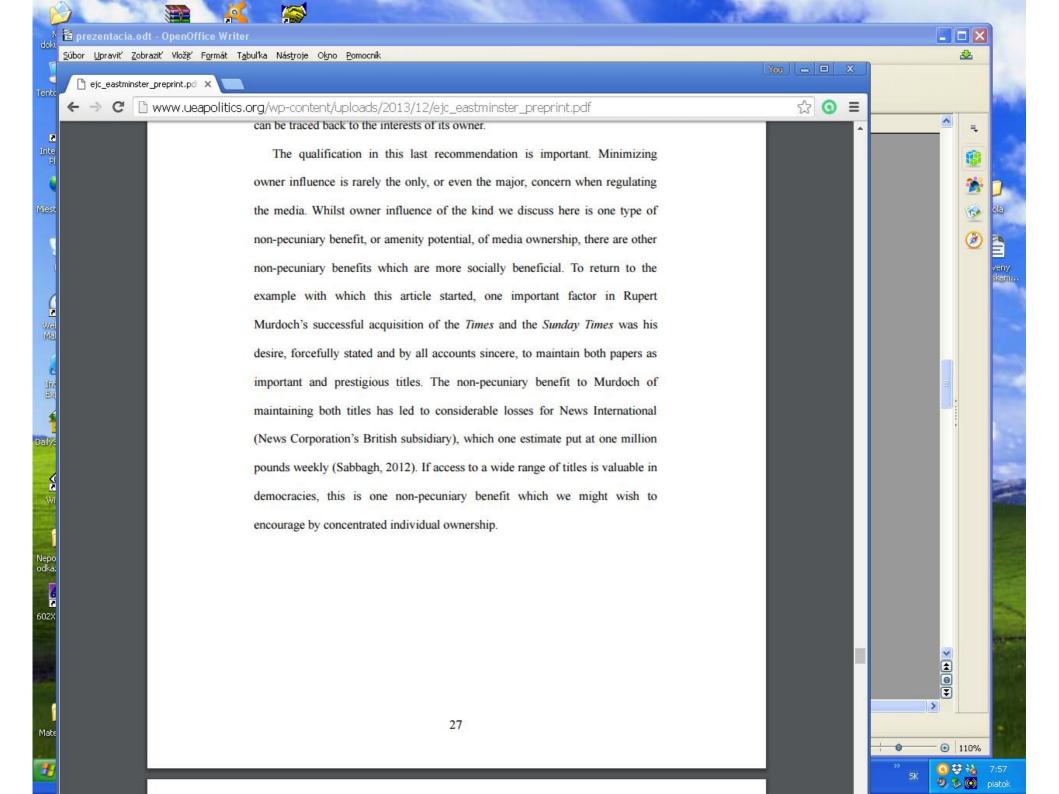












LESSON LEARNED....?









