Mediju darbs infodēmijas laikā

Starptautiskā pieredze Latvijas kontekstā



Pandēmija un Infodēmija

II Infodēmija ir radījusi jaunus izaicinājumus mediju un žurnālistikas laukā. Tā, pirmkārt, uzdod jautājumus kā par šādiem globālām un ikvienu skarošām problēmām ziņot neitrāli, sabalansēti, objektīvi, tai pašā laikā apzinoties mediju milzīgo lomu pandēmijas risinājumu meklējumos. Otrkārt, tā liek risināt arī darba organizācijas jautājumus - lai, strādājot no mājām, vācot informācijas avotus attālināti un veicot intervijas pa telefonu vai zoomā, neciestu žurnālistikas profesionālie standarti un materiālu kvalitāte. Uz šo izaicinājumu fona dezinformācijas kampaņas par vīrusu un vakcīnām, šķiet jau novecojis, bet ne mazāk būtisks apstāklis, kurš turpina ietekmē redakciju darbu. 🖊

Ārējie izaicinājumi

- Izcelsmes valsts un patiesība
- Dezinformācijas apjoms
- Valdība un informācija
- Ņirgāšanās un draudi

lekšējie izaicinājumi

- Ekonomiskais trieciens
- Ar Covid slimo arī žurnālisti.
- Spriedze, stress, emocijas...
- Attālinātais darbs un kvalitāte
- Piekļuve informācijai
- Žurnālisti un vakcīnas
- Viedokļu balanss
- Kļūdu cena un pašcenzūra

lespējas

- Produktivitāte
- Izmaksas
- Digitālā transformācija
- Struktūrālas pāmaiņas
- Tuvošanās auditorijai un sabiedrībai



Journalism and the Pandemic Project A Global Survey

1,406
JOURNALISTS
SURVEYED

125
COUNTRIES

TOP 5 COUNTRIES

1. U.S.

2. India

3. Nigeria

4. U.K.

5. Brazil

Ārējie izaicinājumi





Covid: China rejects WHO plan for second phase of virus origin probe

3 hours ago

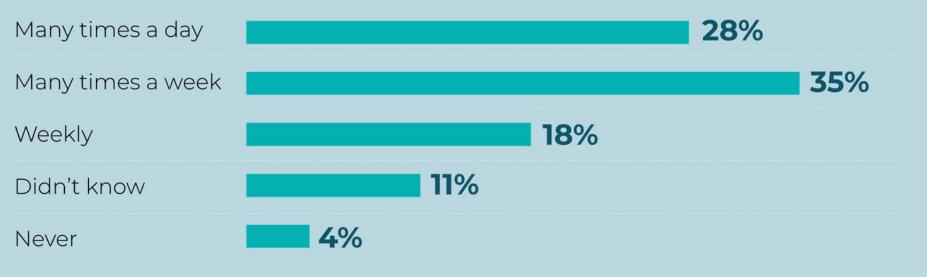


Coronavirus pandemic





How often have journalists encountered COVID-19 disinformation?



^{*}Based on responses from 1,406 English-speaking journalists and other newsworkers surveyed May 13-Jun 30, 2020



Who do journalists cite as top sources of disinformation?

Regular citizens	49%
Political leaders and elected officials	46%
Attention-seeking trolls	43%
Profiteers (e.g.,people selling false cures)	38%
Propagandistic or heavily partisan news media, or state media	34 %
Identifiable government agencies or their spokespeople	25 %
Government-sponsored troll networks	23%
Celebrities	19%
Foreign influence agents	8%

^{*}Based on responses from 1,406 English-speaking journalists and other newsworkers surveyed May 13-Jun 30, 2020

Dezinformācijas avoti

arī politiķi un amatpersonas



Tweet

Open app



Anda Kļave @AndaKlave · 12h

ZZS Valdes priekšsēdētājs @Edgars_T šodien @LRZinas nāca klajā ar sensacionāliem datiem par vakcinācijas blaknēm: 1 cilvēks no 1000 tiekot pa pusei paralizēts . Ir kāda atsauce uz šo? Kāds ir @VakcinacijaL un @veselibasmin viedoklis. Apzināta dezinformācija?!?



12







Edgars Tavars = @Edgars_T · 10h

Paldies par norādi. Es noklausījos raidījuma ierakstu, tiešām neprecīzi izteicos par "ķermeni", biju domājis "seju" (kā norāda ražotāis - īslaicīga).

Lai gan esmu lasījis visu LV pieejamo informāciju par vakcīnu "Iespējamās blakusparādības" uzskaitījumu, šajā vietā pārteicos.



Dezinformācijas apjoms

atgriešanās pie tradicionālām platformām





China Now World's Largest Economy

Government's 'Disastrous Policies' **Breaking Human Rights Laws**

Human Rights Act 1998 legislation,

Defining fake news in Hungary during coronavirus crisis

Civil rights activists in Hungary fear more censorship under the guise of corona pandemic measures. A new law against the spread of fake news does not clearly define false information.





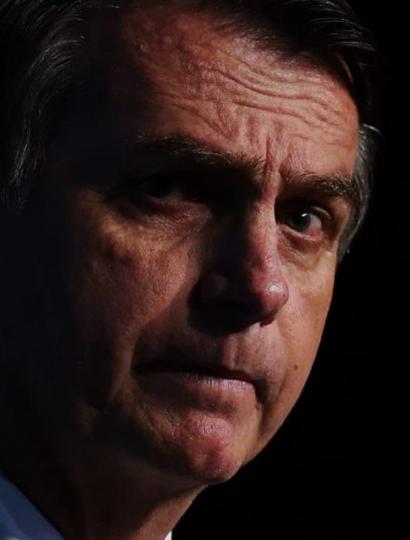












Pirmajos piecos pandēmijas mēnešos Brazīlijā notikuši 82 uzbrukumi žurnālistiem un medijiem, kas atspoguloja pandēmiju. 72% gadījumu uzbrucēji bijuši valdības, prezidenta vai viņa sabiedrotie. -Article19

Where COVID-19 Information Is (and Isn't) Censored

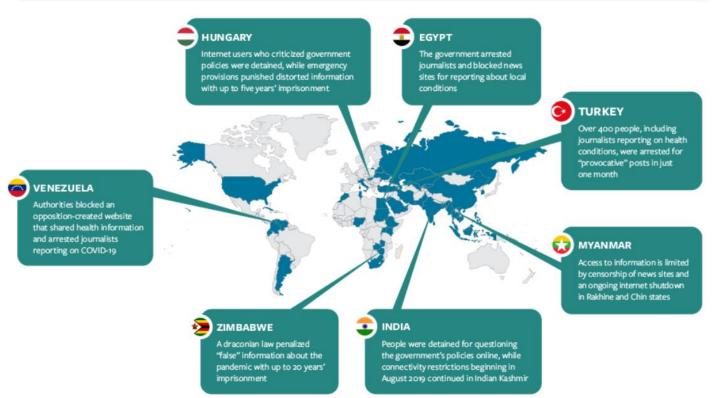
Governments are using the pandemic as a pretext to crack down on free expression and access to information.



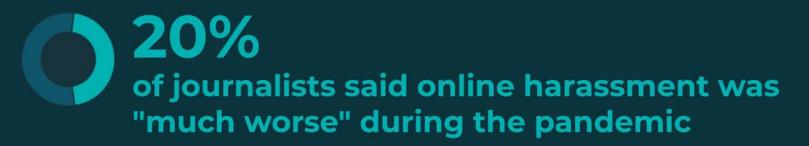












YET 96% indicated that their employers offered no help in dealing with the problem

lekšējie izaicinājumi

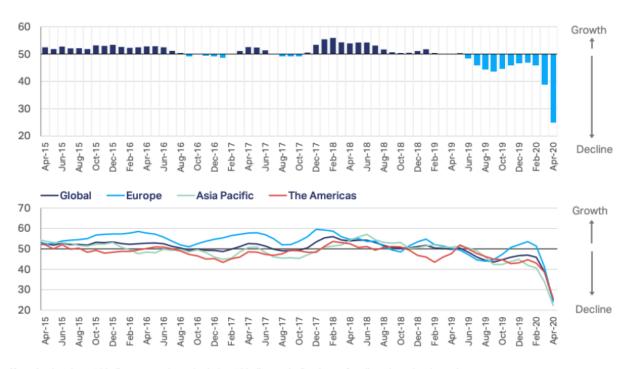


News organization revenue decline during COVID-19



^{*}According to respondents with knowledge of their news outlets' financial situation - based on responses from 1,406 English-speaking journalists and other newsworkers surveyed May 13-Jun 30, 2020

Marketing Budgets Index

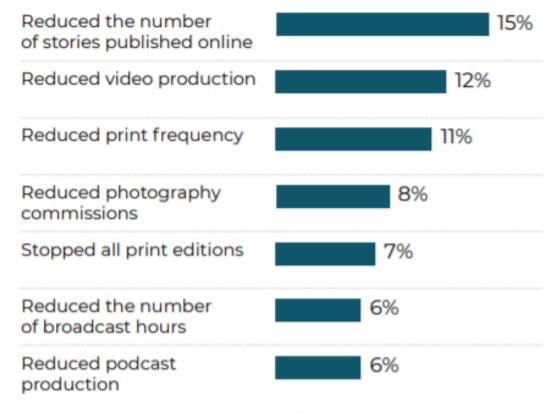


Note: A value above 50 indicates growth, a value below 50 indicates decline. Larger/smaller values signal severity. SOURCE: WARC Data Global Marketing Index

© Copyright WARC 2020. All rights reserved.

Image: Market budgets, worldwide and by key regions, April 2015 – April 2020, via WARC (\$)

CHANGES TO CONTENT PRODUCTION DUE TO COVID-19-RELATED CUTBACKS*



^{*}Based on respondents' reports of changes at their organizations.

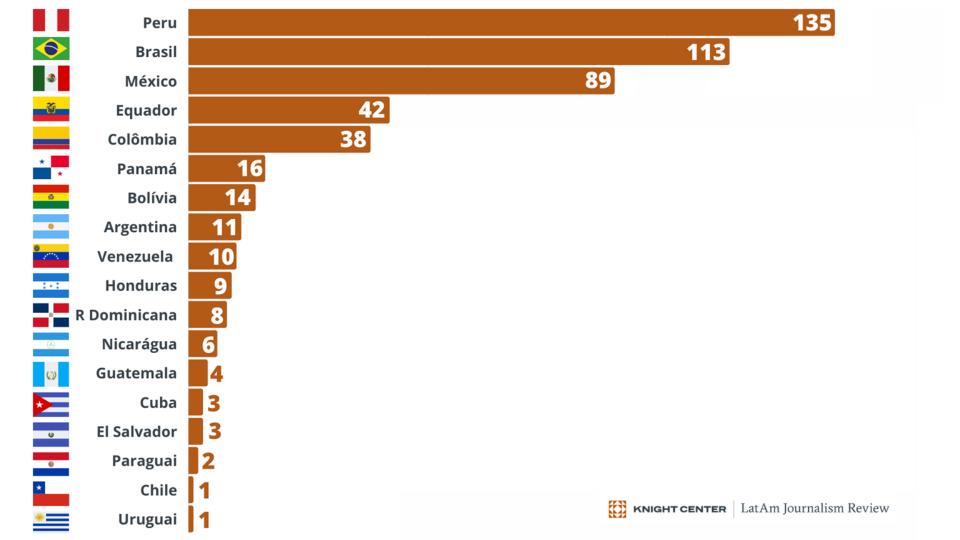
COVID-19 support measures

Show	Show 10 ♥ entries Search:				
	Country	Media sector (emergency)	Financial support to journalists	Specific measures (freelancers)	Media sector (long-term)
	=	₹	=	=	₹
21	Ireland		Employees could get a temporary wage subsidy of 70% of takehome pay, up to a maximum tax free amount of 410€/week to help affected companies keep paying their employees. Workers who have lost their jobs due to the crisis received an enhanced emergency Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payment of 350€/week (an increase from 203€); The Covid-19 illness payment was also increased to 350€/week.	Self-Employed were eligible for the Unemployment Payment of 350€/week until mid-June.	
22	Italy	Advertisers could deduct from 30% of all investment for advertisement in newspapers and online media from their taxes.		Freelancers with an annual income of up to 50.000€ could get a bonus of 600€. More details here.	
23	Kosovo	A package of 41 million euros. It includes a Fiscal Emergency Package, lease subsidy, a financial support from 130€ to companies employing with contracts of at least 1 year during the period of health emergency, for the two months following the hiring. More details here.	The government compensated salary expenses of employees (170€ for April and May) for companies in financial difficulties due to a fall in revenues.	No	
24	Latvia	599 492 euros to support the print and commercial internet news portals; 223 737 euros (per month) to support the monthly delivery costs of subscribed press publications; 217 699 euros (per month) to support the monthly broadcasting costs of electronic media programs. € 1 000 000 allocated to the National Electronic Media Council (NEPLP).			



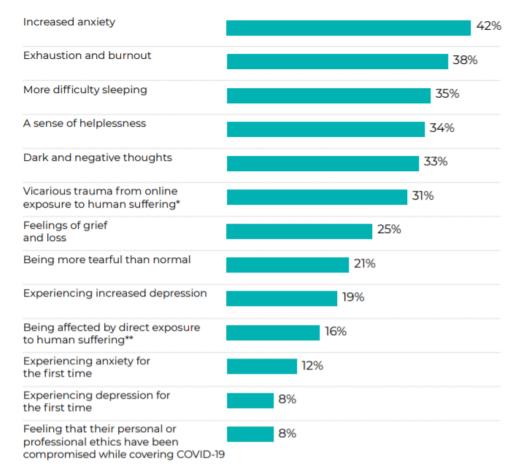


30% of journalists said their news organization was not supplying any safety equipment for field reporting



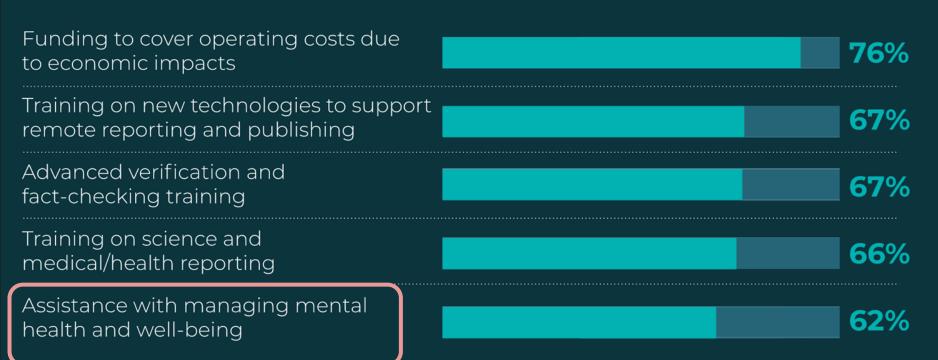


WHAT WERE THE MOST COMMONLY REPORTED NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS TO THE PANDEMIC?





Top needs for journalists covering COVID-19



^{*}Based on responses from 1,406 English-speaking journalists and other newsworkers surveyed May 13-Jun 30, 2020



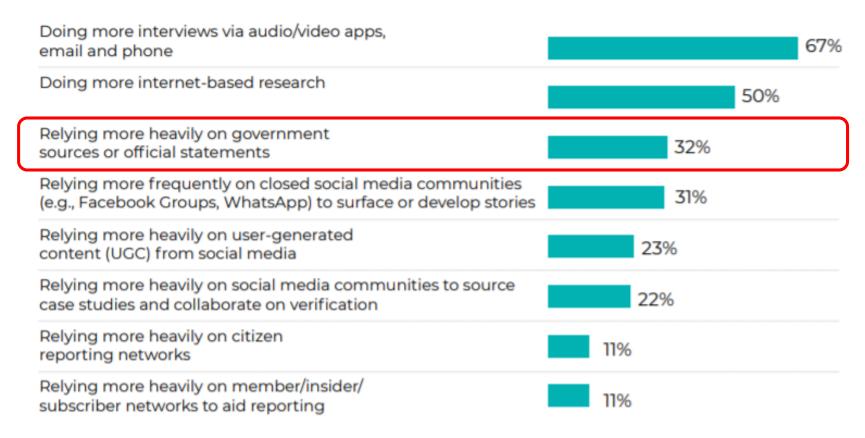


Journalists said fear of reprisal was chilling COVID-19 sources

Sources afraid of their identity being revealed	31%
Sources afraid of economic repercussions, e.g., losing their jobs or being fined for speaking out	30%
Sources afraid of legal repercussions (arrest, detention or persecution)	16%
Sources concerned about the risks of so-called 'fake news' laws being used against them	11%
Sources afraid of physical violence	9%
Sources raised other concerns	3 %

^{*}Based on responses from 1,406 English-speaking journalists and other newsworkers surveyed May 13-Jun 30, 2020

HOW HAVE NEWSGATHERING PRACTICES CHANGED FOR THOSE WORKING REMOTELY?





Other impediments and restrictions

Denial of access to government representatives or other official sources	28%
Unable to report due to a lack of accreditation or permit	23%
Excluded from government press conferences	20%
Formal freedom of information requests rejected	20%
Government advertising had been withdrawn from their publications	13%
Licenses to report revoked	3%
Expelled from a foreign country	2%

^{*}Based on responses from 1,406 English-speaking journalists and other newsworkers surveyed May 13-Jun 30, 2020



Public media can do their part by fact-checking; providing information on accessing vaccines; providing science-based information on vaccine development and impact; and striking a balance between criticality and responsible journalism in reporting vaccine concerns. There are





Some positive news from journalists during the pandemic



reported that they felt an increased commitment to journalism 43%

said they felt audience trust in their journalism had increased



said audience feedback was more positive than normal



lespējas

- Produktivitāte
- Izmaksas
- Digitālā transformācija
- Struktūrālas pāmaiņas
- Tuvošanās auditorijai un sabiedrībai

