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How politics becomes news and news becomes politics. A comparative experimental study of the politics-media relationship

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Propositions

accompanying the dissertation

How Politics Becomes News and News Becomes Politics

1. So far, the literature on the interactions between media and politics have underemphasized the importance of the institutional context in which these interactions take place. [this dissertation]
2. The variation in selection criteria is much greater among politicians than it is among journalists. [this dissertation]
3. The criteria by which politicians select news items and the criteria by which journalists select party messages are incongruent when it comes to issue ownership of parties. [this dissertation]
4. Other than the literature on news values and media reporting suggests, the status of politicians and the extent of political conflict do not play a central role in the first selection of party messages by journalists. [this dissertation]
5. At the aggregate level politics may seem to follow the media, but at the individual level different political actors select different news items. [this dissertation]
6. Which news items politicians select for further political action depends on the nature of that action (raising the news item in parliamentary party group meetings versus using the news items parliamentary action). [this dissertation]
7. Factorial survey experiments increase the potential for conducting experimental studies in elite populations. [this dissertation]
8. Experiments and time-series approaches are ideal methods to establish causal relationships.
9. The main challenge of comparative research in the social sciences is that there are many variables and only few cases.
10. The fundamental changes in how people consume media do not make existing media effects theories obsolete.
11. The distinction between internal and external communication made in corporate communication is no longer accurate.
12. Ultimate Frisbee players know how to do a layout.