Dynamics of international news environments

Comparative analysis of online news services in the US and India

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to understand the changes in international news environments by the Internet with particular interests in the global dominance of the US-based ITC companies. More than 60,000 international news items are collected from Yahoo! News, Google News and the online services of leading newspapers in the US and India, and dictionary-based computer content analysis is performed. In this thesis, the difference in increase of representation of news about developing countries by Yahoo! News and Google News between the US and India are examined. The results of the analyses show that Yahoo! News and Google News are creating almost the same amount of changes in representation of developing countries in the US and India. But Yahoo! News represents developing countries less than the online services of newspapers, while Google News represents developing countries more than the online services of newspapers.

Less representation of developing countries by Yahoo! News is due to its total reliance on news agencies for news items. Higher representation of developing countries by Google News is due to its extremely diverse news sources including non-Western news organizations. The diversity in news sources produces a highly volatile and concentrated news coverage pattern and attracts attention from Western audience.

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The Internet is, on the one hand, creating international competition between news services but, on the other hand, creating opportunity for non-Western news organizations to enter the Western news markets. The Internet is pushing non-Western organizations forward and promoting so called 'contra-flow' from the south.

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INTRODUCTION

It was March 11, 2011, when the historically big earthquake hit Japan. But on that day, my life in Budapest started as usual as if nothing happened: wake up, have some coffee, turn on my laptop to check emails. I was enjoying relaxing time in the morning. The first sign of the disaster was a very short email from my friend in Tokyo saying "Big earth quake happened", but I did not take it very seriously, because earthquakes are a part of everyday life in Japan. After a while, the second email from another friend caught my attention and I recognized that something really happening in my country. I hastily opened the browser and had access to Google News to know what is happening and found headlines "All trains stop in Tokyo" and "Quake hit Tohoku, level 7 in Miyagi".

On that day and following days, I repeatedly checked Google News and other news to find important updates. I had access to online services of Japanese major newspapers, live streaming of Japanese TV news programs (NHK and TBS[1]), CNN International and Al-Jazeera English. Apart from emails from my family and friends, online news services were the only way for me to know about things happening in Japan. Japanese media were only covering the earthquake; CNN was extensively covering the earthquake as breaking news and aired videos about

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[1] NHK is a Japanese public broadcaster and TBS is one of the leading commercial TV broadcasters.

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the huge tsunami again and again; but Al-Jazeera was not covering the earthquake as high as CNN and it was covering uprising in Middle East most of the time.

My experience after the earthquake has three important implications about media and international news. Firstly, just as I did not know anything about the earthquake in that morning, our knowledge about events in foreign countries are totally depending on information delivered by media, so media is 'gatekeeper' of knowledge about foreign events and foreign events are as if not existing unless reported by media. Secondly, just as I found that the news coverage by CNN and Al-Jazeera are very different, there are different interests between news organizations. Each news organization has different cultural, economic and political backgrounds and those backgrounds have strong influence on the news organizations' news coverage. Supposedly, CNN is based in the US and there are very strong economic and political ties between the US and Japan, so it covers Japan extensively; but Al-Jazeera is based in Qatar and has a lot of Arab audience in Middle East, so it covers Middle East extensively. Thirdly, as I was depending on online news services, the Internet is becoming more and more important means for collecting information about foreign events. On the Internet, we can collect information directly from online news services from all over the world, so online

news services are sometimes faster and more accurate than the newspapers and TV news programs.

Before the Internet, foreign news on newspapers and TV news were the main, or almost only, source of information about foreign countries. Foreign news has to be distributed through news agencies across the world, so the international news flows had been dominated by Western international news agencies (Reuters, AFP and AP), and Western viewpoints had been overrepresented in international news. But after the Internet, the Western international news agencies are not necessary for international news distribution, because news organizations can distribute their news items to the audiences all over the world directly through the Internet. In recent years, news organizations in non-Western countries are gaining online audience even in Western countries and rapidly increasing their presence in international news market. Probably the Columbia Journalism Award bestow to Al-Jazeera English in May 2011 for its news reporting on the uprisings in Middle East is representing the emergence of non-Western news organizations and the fundamental changes in the international news environment.

However, besides the emergence of the non-Western news organizations, there are concerns about the global dominance of Western transnational media companies and of US-based information and communication technology (ICT)

companies. It is said that transnational Western media and communication companies distribute contents which justify and reproduce their dominance (Schiller 1991) and that their media contents reflect the interests of the Western companies and governments (Herman 2000). US-based companies have great advantage in both media and communication industries and ICT, so they possibly bridge their dominance in traditional media outlets to dominance in the online information services (Boyd-Barret 2006). This is as if the process in which the Western international news agencies had established dominance in international news gathering and distribution. Their dominance roots in their privileged status in use of the telegraphic network in the 19th century, when Western colonial powers were controlling the world. UK and France were the first countries which had extensive telegraph networks that span from South America to East Asia in 19th century; Reuters and Havas (predecessor of AFP) were established in capital cities of those countries in the middle of the century. The history the Western news agencies show that the advantages in communication technologies bring great strength in the international news market.

This research aims to understand the changes in international news environments by the Internet with particular interests in the global dominance of the US-based ITC companies. Attentions are directed to changes of international

news environments not only inside of the US but also outside of the US, non-Western countries especially. In the following chapters, I will examine the changes in international news environments created by online news services in the US and India based on computer-assisted content analysis on more than 60,000 news items. The changes in international news environments by created by online news services will be compared between the US and India in terms of the news coverage of developing countries. The result will show large differences in patterns of news coverage between Yahoo! News and Google News: Yahoo! News has low responsiveness to big news events and dispersed coverage, but Google News has high responsiveness to big news events and concentrated coverage. Because of the differences in responsiveness and concentration of news coverage, Yahoo! News represent developing countries less but Google News represent developing countries more than online services of newspapers.

The changes in representation of developing countries by Yahoo! News and Google News are almost the same in both the US and India, so the news items distributed by Yahoo! News and Google News are not Western biased in geographic coverage; rather they are well optimized to the needs from the local market.

High responsiveness and concentrated coverage by Google News are products

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of diverse news sources including non-Western news organizations. Online news services are creating international completion between Western and non-Western news organizations, but Google News is also creating opportunities Non-Western news organizations to enter Western news market.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In recent years, the readership of online news services has been increasing. According to the Pew Research Center (2011), the proportion of people who answer that the Internet is their main news source had risen from 13% to 41% between 2001 and 2010. The increase of proportion is even greater among the younger generation: among 18-to-29-year-olds, the Internet as a main news source had risen from 18% to 65%; among 30-to-49-years-olds, it had risen from 16% to 48%; among 50-to-64-years-olds, it had risen from 11% to 34%; among 64-years-old-and-over, it had risen from 1% to 14%. This trend means that the online news services are becoming the most important news media and their importance will continue to increase. Last year, it was reported that Cable Network News (CNN) is going to record its ever highest profit, even though it has been losing audiences recent years (Li 2010). CNN is losing revenue from its TV programing but earning more revenue from its online advertisement. According to a vice president of CNN, the network is going to invest more to the online services to double the revenue from online advertisement (Davies 2010).

The emergence of online news media produced a great expectation that the Internet will change the news environment. Holton states:

News gathering has also been influenced by new communications technology such as the Internet and satellite phone. These have made less difficult for alternative voices to challenge official news services…It would certainly be tempting to argue that major new communications technologies create fundamentally new worlds, full of new culture, political and economic possibilities (Holton 2009: 133).

The expectation around the role of the Internet in news delivery and consumption has roots in the two technological characteristics of the Internet: capability to communicate with distant places at low cost and virtually unlimited capacity to submit contents. The former characteristic helps news organizations to deliver news to directly overseas audience, just like Al-Jazeera English has been doing on its website for US audience. Reese says "globalization and the Internet have created a space for news and political discourse that overrides geography (Reese 2006: 235)". The latter characteristic eliminates space and time constraint in newspapers and TV programs, and allows news organizations to submit more stories about underreported issues (Stevenson 1994; Reese 2006).

During the last 10 years, much research on online news outlets and international news has been carried out to examine the impacts of the Internet on the international news environments (i.e. Paterson 2006; Wu 2007; Himelboim,

Chang, and McCreery 2010). It was expected that because online news media do not have page-space limitation, they can carry more international news than the offline versions (Stevenson 1994). But, as we will see in the literature review, only a small difference in international news coverage was found between offline and online news. This is explained by online news services' reliance on the same news sources as the offline news and news organizations' unwillingness to invest to production of online contents (Paterson 2006; Van der Wurff 2007). However, it is too early to conclude that the Internet has only a small impact on the international news environments, because Wu (2007) and Himelboim and others (2010) note a limitation of their researches that they only examined online services of traditional news organizations, newspaper and TV news broadcasters. They point out the need of researches on popular non-traditional online news services, such as Yahoo! News and Google News.

Yahoo! News and Google News deserve our attention not only because they have a large audience but they also have two important characteristics. Firstly, neither Yahoo! nor Google is news organization, so they do not produce (completely or almost any) news items by itself. They instead redistribute news items produced by other news organizations, which are not necessarily limited to traditional news organizations, and they can offer different news items from

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non-traditional news organizations to their audience. Secondly, Yahoo! News and Google News are directly competing against news services of traditional news organizations and they reave financial resources for news production from traditional news organizations, so they possibly undermine traditional journalism. Thirdly, capitalizing on the international character of the Internet, Yahoo! and Google are operating transnationally and developing services addressed toward overseas market, so the influences of their services are not limited to their home country, the US. Therefore, Yahoo! News and Google News, on the one hand, nurture expectations to change our news environment, but on the other hand, invoke the concerns about the deterioration of traditional journalism and the global dominance US-based companies on the Internet.

Research Question

Considering the two characteristics of Yahoo! News and Google News, there may be two contradicting forces among contemporary international news environments that I want to focus on here: diversification of online news by online news services and reinforcement of global dominance of the US-based companies. The conflation of the two contradicting force may be leading to complicated consequence in online news environments. On the one hand, because they are

essentially different news services from traditional ones, they might be able to represent more underreported countries or regions in international news, but on the other hand, because they are operated by US-based transnational companies, they distribute Western news items in other countries regardless of the needs from the local market, so changes in international news coverage created by Yahoo! News and Google News are smaller in non-Western countries. In other words, Yahoo! News and Google News can represent underreported countries or regions more than traditional news organizations but they do not do so in non-Western countries as much as they do in Western countries because of their Western bias. India will be chosen as a non-Western country where the changes in international news environment by the Yahoo! News and Google will be compared with the changes in the US. India falls into 'developing countries' (United Nations 2011) but it has a large media market and English speaking population (Chaubey and Chandra 2010; Gupta 2010). Accordingly, the research question is following:

RQ: How much are the changes in international news environments by Yahoo! News and Google News different between in the US and in India?

The degrees of changes in international news environments will be measured

by difference in the news coverage of developing countries between online news services; then degrees of changes will be compared between the US and India. Usually, comparative studies of international news focus on the difference of news coverage in media between countries (i.g. UNESCO 1985b; Chang, Lau and Xiaoming 2000), but because of the expected interaction between the two characteristics, the way of comparative analysis in this research has to be different from previous ones. The research question is focusing on the difference in the degrees of changes in international news environments created by Yahoo! News and Google News between in the US and India, so the analysis disregards preexisting differences of news coverage between traditional news media in US and in Indian. Given the findings that there is only a small difference in news coverage between newspapers and its online service, online news services are considered to be representing news coverage in traditional news media, so online news services operated by local newspaper publishers, US newspapers and Indian newspapers, are treated as benchmarks for the changes created by Yahoo! News and Google News in respective countries.

Hypotheses

Given the lack of limitation of page-space for news items and the possible

diversity of news sources in Yahoo! News and Google News, it is expected that these online news services cover more developing countries than online services operated by newspapers publishers.

H1: Yahoo! News and Google News represent more developing countries than online services of newspapers in both the US and India.

However, considering the Western bias of US-based media companies, it is expected that the Indian edition of Yahoo! News and Google News deliver more items about developed countries and, consequently, the degree of changes in coverage of developing countries is smaller in India than in the US.

H2: The degrees of changes in international news environments by Yahoo! News and Google News on news coverage of developing countries are smaller in India than in the US.

In the following discussion, I will review relevant literatures and then examine the hypotheses by content analysis on news Yahoo! News and Google News and online news services of newspapers in both the US and India. The methodology will be

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explained in detail in the following chapter.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, firstly, I am going to overview the historical background of the debate about international information flows; secondly, I will present the profiles of transnational media companies and US-based ITC companies to illustrate their overwhelming international presence; thirdly, I will introduce two main concerns about the dominance of Western media companies and US-based ITC companies; fourthly, I will review the empirical researches on coverage of international news; finally, I will review the empirical researches on the impacts of the Internet on the international news environments.

Post-colonial history and NWICO

Throughout the debate about international news flows, special attention was paid to the Western international news agencies because their global dominance have been seen as a products of colonial history (i.g. Boyd-Barret 1980; Hamelink 1995; Thussu 2006). In the 19th century, the colonial powers expanded the telegraph network to reach their colonial territories. News agencies established in the colonial powers, especially Reuters of the UK and Havas of France, were allowed to use the telegraph networks at lower cost and had access to the growing domestic news market for information from the colonies, so they could develop the

news gathering networks relatively easily. The network of news agencies had been developing throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and they established dominant positions in the global news market before the WWII. Associated Press (AP) is the only exception which emerged as a competitive international news agency without colonial background; it instead backed by development of the US economy and newspaper market.

After the WWII, international communication were considered as an effective means to develop the third world countries to modern society; communication media were seen to foster transitions from a traditional society to a modern society by conveying modern values and social models. This 'modernization theory' was widely accepted by developing countries and international organizations (Thussu 2006). Lerner said in 1958:

The Western model of modernization exhibits certain components and sequence whose relevance is global. Everywhere, for example, increasing urbanization has tended to raise literacy; rising literacy; has tended to increase media exposure; increasing media exposure has 'gone with' wider economic participation (per capita income) and political participation (Lerner 1958: 46).

In the 1960s, many countries gained independence and became sovereign states. Those newly independent states demanded not only political independence but also economic independence. In the Cold War, newly independent countries were strategically important both for Western and Eastern countries, so the demands from the newly independent countries were taken seriously and widely discussed in the international fora. Schramm noted in a book published in 1964 in collaboration with UNESCO:

> The task of the mass media of information and the 'new media' of education is to speed and ease the long, slow social transformation required for economic development, and, in particular, to speed and smooth the task of modernizing human resources behind the natural effort (Schramm 1964: 27).

Those newly independent countries were demanding not only political independence but also economic and cultural independence. But, despite the claim that international communication helps the third world countries to develop, the economic disparity between developed and developing countries did not become smaller, but rather became even bigger over time. In response to the gap between the modernization theory and the actual consequence, criticism against

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modernization theory and so called 'dependency theory', gradually emerged from the third world countries from the late 1960 to 1970. According to the theory, developing countries are still largely depending on Western countries for communication technologies and investments, and major beneficiaries of modernization programs are Western media companies.

After 1973, because of the Oil Crisis, the third world countries gained unprecedented bargaining power, and the concerns of developing countries about economic and cultural independence came to be seriously discussed in the international fora (Carlsson 2003). In 1974, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (NIEO), which requires correcting global imbalance of economic power, was made in the United Nations. And just after the declaration of NIEO, the third world countries proposed a New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO), which was composed of four elements: (1) democratization: correcting one-way-flow of information; (2) decolonization: misrepresentation of underdeveloped countries and lack of respect of those counties; (3) demonopolization: dissolution of monopoly status of transnational communications companies as a threat to the national independence, (4) development: even distribution of communication resources for development (Carlsson 2003). In 1976, the International Commission for the Study of

Communication Problems known as the MacBride Commission was created. In 1980, the commission publicized a report, *Many Voices, One World. Communication and Society, Today and Tomorrow. Towards a New, More Just and More Efficient World Information and Communication Order* and it was discussed in the General Conference of UNESCO. The third world countries argued for a NWCIO and criticized the dominance of the developed countries. But the discussion in UNESCO was divided by the Cold War regime, which was the very reason the e developed countries paid attention to the third-world development in the 1960s. The Western countries stressed the freedom of information and expression as a right of individual, but the Eastern countries emphasized responsibility of mass media for racism, colonialism and imperialism and required control of information flows by states. Western countries, especially the US and the UK, saw support for a NWCIO as an effort to obstruct expansion of free society by government intervention to communication. In 1981, the US foreign policy was changed by the newly installed Regan Administration, whose foreign policy was largely different from that of the Carter Administration. For the Regan administration, a NWCIO was a device to limit free society and impede interests of the US, so the US and the UK as well, withdrew from UNESCO in 1984. After the exit of the US and the UK from UNESCO, the developing countries lost support

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from UNESCO and failed to promote a NWCIO.

Transnational media companies

After 1980s, the discussion on the imbalance of international information flows in the international organizations lost impetus. But it does not mean that the imbalance of international flow of information was resolved. Since 1980s, Western media companies repeated merger and acquisition and they came to form extremely big groups of media businesses (Herman and McChesney 1997). Today, transnational communicational and media companies, News Corporation, Bertelsmann, Vivendi, AOL-Time Warner, Disney and Viacom, have strong global influence as owners of multiple media outlets. Their range of influence is very wide and span music, books, newspapers, broadcasting, movies and online services

News Corporation owns companies involved in movies, TV, satellite and cable networks, newspapers, magazines, book and music publishing, digital TV technology, and Internet services. It owns 85% of the Fox Entertainment Group and several sport teams in North America. Its 75% of revenue is from the US and 25% is from Canada, Europe, the United Kingdom, Australia, Latin America, and the Pacific countries. In 2001, it gained annual revenue of $13.8 billion and the values total of the asses was estimated $43 billion (Heenan, Dougal and Stansell

2002). Bertelsmann owns companies whose business span music, broadcasting, print, and online services. Its annual revenue was $25.1 billion in 2006 and its subsidiaries operate in more than 63 countries, primarily in Europe and North America. It owns Random House and of Europe's top broadcasting and production company, RTL Group (Bavendamm et al. 2008). Vivendi Universal is an entertainment conglomerate with subsidiaries involve in music, publishing, TV and movies, telecommunications and Internet services, with annual revenue of $40.1 billion in 2000. It has control of Universal Music and Universal Studios, and has 22% share of the world music market (Luke and Stansell 2002). AOL Time Warner has numbers of companies involve entertainment, TV and cable networks, magazine publishing and online services. It owns CNN, TNT, the Cartoon Network, Warner Brothers, New Line Cinema and Castle Rock Entertainment and Atlantic Records, and its annual revenue amounted to $40.96 billion in 2002; 20% of revenue is from AOL, 18% from TV networks, 16% from cable networks, 13% from magazine publishing and 10% from music publishing. Almost 80% of the company's revenues are produced in the US (Cohen 2011). The Walt Disney Company owns subsidiaries as ABC and many movie producers and distributors, and overall annual revenue was $22.97 billion in 1998. It also has theme parks in the US, Europe and Asia and operates cruise ships, professional sports teams

though ABC (Maxfield 2000). Viacom has subsidiaries operating in TV and cable networks, radio and entertainment market, including CBS. In 2003, it produced total annual revenue of $26.6 billion (Lewis at el. 2005).

In addition to the transnational media companies, the US has advantage in ITC industries. Boyd-Barret (2006) says that the US media companies can utilize most advanced technologies to bridge their advantages in traditional media to the advantages in digital media. The US is the origin of commercial semiconductors, personal computer and the Internet, so key players in ICT industries, Microsoft, IBM, Intel, AMD, Oracle, Cisco, Compaq, Dell and HP, are all US-based companies. Not only hardware manufacture, there are leading Internet service providers: Google, Yahoo! and Facebook. Those three companies occupy top five Internet services in the world (Alexa 2011). Google operates numbers of online services such as search engine, email, news aggregator, map and translation under Google bland in more than 180 languages. In addition to these services, it is operating services: blogs (Blogger.com), photo sharing (Picasa), social networking (Orkut) and developing a web browser (Chrome) and mobile phone operating system (Android). Its annual income was $29.3 billion in 2010 (Google 2011c). Yahoo! is far smaller than Google in search services but still the second most viewed portal site. It also provides online services as such email, instant messenger, news, music,

movie, sport and shopping in more than 25 languages and in more than 50 countries. It operate services as photo sharing (Flicker), social networking service (Wretch), event calendar (Upcoming) under a different brand names. Its annual income was $6.3 billion (Yahoo! 2011c).

Concerns about dominance of Western media companies

There are two major areas of concern about the dominance of the Western media companies: justification and reproduction of their dominance (Schiller 1991), and distribution of Western-biased news items (Herman 2000). Schiller argues that cultural and economic dominance are one form of imperialism; the Western media companies dominate the global media market and they distribute media products which justify and reinforce their dominance as a part of corporate strategies. His discussion is relating to underlying interests of this research that the impacts of the US-based Internet services in non-Western countries. There is no reason to believe that the US-based Internet services providers are pursuing more than economic interests, but they are possibly deteriorating traditional news organizations' business and impeding the development of news organizations in developing countries. In order to create pluralistic and robust news industries, abundant financial resources are essential (Jacobsson at el. 2008), but

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transnational operation of the US-based online news services may deprive opportunities of the local news organizations to gain revenues from their news services either offline or online. Competition between US-based online news services and news organizations in developing countries is far from fair and news organizations in developing countries have only very small chance to win, because US-based online news services can transfer their business resources from Western profitable market to the market in developing countries. As a result of the operation of US-based Internet service, the local news industry in developing countries might be left immature and dependence on Western news organization sustains.

Herman argues that media companies' operations reflects interests of the government and major companies through advertisement, licensing, sourcing and ideology, so media contents are biased as if propaganda. According to his view, the Western international news agencies are mainly serving to the clients in its home country, usually funded by the governments, and operated by nations of the country in a centralized manner, so the news items can be biased in favor of Western countries' interests and ideology. His argument applies to the US-based online news services as well. They are developed and operated by the people in the US, so their services possibly designed to choose news items that reflect the

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Western interests and ideology. The possibility of the online news services to distribute biased information is exists in their either manual or automatic information selection process. Manual news selection system relies mainly on the choice of news sources: adoption of Western news organizations as a source can lead to overrepresentation of Western viewpoints. Automated news selection system relies on the algorisms of news collection systems: news collection algorisms which favor news from popular source or news about widely recognized issues results in overrepresentation of Western issues.

Overrepresentation of Western countries

International news plays very important roles in our understanding of world (Wanta and Hu 1993; Hachten and Scotton 2002). People usually do not have direct experience in foreign events, so international issues, such as the conflicts and natural disaster, can only be recognized through international news, but international news usually underrepresents developing countries. This is because international news agencies distribute more news about Western countries and because editors of the national news organizations judge the importance of foreign news events based on the items provided by international news agencies. The editorial process of national news organizations are heavily relying on the Western

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international news agencies and thus coverage of news in the international news section reflects the Western biased coverage (Boyd-Barret 1980). Boyd-Barrett says it is "less than two dozen newspapers around the entire world could make a reasonable claim to independence in the gathering of a comprehensive international news file (Boyd-Barrett 1980: 15)". Galtung and Ruge (1965) found that 87% articles about Congo and Cube crisis in 1960 and Cyprus crisis in 1964 on Norwegian newspapers were provided by the major news agencies, AP, UPI, Reuter and AFP. Salamore (1975) conducted content analysis on top newspapers in India, Kenya, Lebanon, Japan and Norway every month between 1961 and 1968 and more than half international news items were found to be from the 4 major news agencies. Matta's content analysis in 1975 on 16 daily newspapers in 14 Latin American countries showed that 80% of foreign news items are from the 4 news agencies (Matta 1978). Schramm (1978) performed content analysis on articles about non-Asian third world countries on 14 Asian newspapers in 1977 and found three-quarters of the news were provided by the 4 news agencies.

UNESCO's research in 1979 on newspapers, radio and TV news in 29 countries shows that most important determinants of the international news coverage are metropolitan centrality and geographical proximity and former colonial orientation (UNESCO 1985b). Apart from own region, most covered regions are

Western Europe and North America in the all the countries. The report not only points out mutual-attentions between Western Europe and North America, but also mutual-ignorance between Africa and Latin America as a result of imbalance of regional coverage. Chang, Lau and Xiaoming (2000) conducted content analysis on TV news of China Central Television (CCTV), Television Republik Indonesia (TVRI), Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Berhad (TV3), Philippines' People's Television (PTV), Television Corporation of Singapore Channel 5 (TV5) and ABC. They found that in all of those countries, coverage of the US news is remarkable high, 16.7% in CCTV and 41.2% in TV5, and they concludes that news coverage follows the position (core/semi-periphery/periphery) in the world system. Sreberny-Mohhanmadi and Stevenson (Wu 2000) conducted extensive international study on international news coverage in 1995. Researchers from 38 countries participated in the research project and analyzed local newspapers by standardized methods. Based on the data produced by the project, Wu conducted statistical analysis and found that top 10 most covered countries on newspapers are the US, France, the UK, Russia, Bosnia, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Spain; and primary predictor of international news coverage is trade relationship between countries, and secondary predictor is existence of the international news agency office.

Impacts of the Internet on news coverage

The recent changes in the international news environment might be one part the greater changes in the news environment in general. Fenton's summary and concerns (Fenton 2010) about the impacts of the Internet on news production and distribution overlap with the discussion about the impacts of the international news environment. She summarizes the changes as increase in speed of news production and space for news contents; diversification of news providers and news items; and people's participation to journalism and increasing interaction between news organizations and readers. But she also points out increasing time constraints and commercial pressures to journalists and news organizations; commodification of news and limited numbers of contents produced for the Internet; proceeding concentration of the media company ownership; decline of investigative journalism; problems in verification, accountability and accuracy of news items created by non-professionals.

According to Stevenson (2004), the reason that newspapers submit more news items about developed countries than developing countries has been explained by the physical limitation of page-space: news items provided by news agencies exceeds capacities of newspapers, so newspaper editors have to omit news items

about underdeveloped countries. However, after the Internet, virtually unlimited space of online news services created the expectation that the online news services submit more news items about developing countries (Berger 2009). But even in online news services, many researchers found the same patterns of news coverage as in the traditional news outlets. Paterson (2006) compared dependence of news services of 4 portal sites (AOL, Yahoo!, Excite and AltaVista) and 6 online services of news organizations (MSNBC, CNN, BBC, Sky and New York Times) on news agencies (Reuters, AP and AFP) for international news between 2001 and 2006. He found that there was significant increase in dependence on news organizations for international news during the time period in almost all the online news services: in 2001, the proportion international news items from news agencies was 70% in the portal sites but, in 2006, it have increased to 85%; and even in online services of the news organizations, the proportion increased from 33% to 47%. Among these news services, only that of the New York Times decreased the dependency on news organizations from 47% to 32%[2]. Wu (2007) conducted research on online service and traditional news outlets of CNN and of the New York Times, and found that presence of the news agency is the stronger

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[2] Average scores are recalculated based on the table provided by Pterson (2006) by excluding news services which were not analyzed in 2006.

determinant of regional news coverage in online news than in traditional news outlets. He showed that the more representation of developed countries than developing countries in online the services of the New York Times and CNN. Middle Eastern countries (Iraq, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia) were more represented in online news services than print media, but he says "the international news output from the online media does not seem to deviate much from that of their traditional counterparts There are significant overlaps between the most covered nations – Middle Eastern countries, economic elites and military powers still dominate the news space on the web (Wo 2007: 549)". Himelboim, Chang, and McCreery (2010) conducted content analysis on 6,298 articles in international section on 223 online news services in 73 countries in 2007 and performed network analysis. They found high concentration of news coverage which shows the same pattern as the 'power-law' distribution: a few countries, the US, Pakistan, France, the UK, and Israel, are covered by news services in most of the countries, just like the very popular website get linked by most of the websites.

Van der Wurff (2007) questions why a large number of contents are the same as those in traditional media and there are only a small number of new contents dedicated to the Internet. He explains that the Internet lowered only the cost of

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distribution of contents but not the cost of production of contents, and that

contents providers are not motivated to invest into creation of contents original to

the Internet because contents are distributed online free of charge. In his previous

research project on newspapers and online news services in 18 European countries

in 2003, he found that on average 70% of most important online news articles are

identical to the articles published on the printed newspaper (Van der Wurff 2005).

Others members of the project found the difference between online and print

version of newspapers that online versions are less serious and more

entertainment oriented (Fortunati and Sarrica 2005; Sparks and Yalimaz 2005).

Boczkowski (2004), based on the detailed case studies on the adoption processes of

Internet technologies by three newspapers in the US, points out their conservative

attitude toward online publishing. He says:

> Print paper have enacted a culture of innovation that led them to react to social and
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> technical developments rather than more proactively contribute to these developments,
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> focus on protecting the print franchise rather than on prioritizing nonprint publishing, and
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> emphasize smaller but more certain shorter-term gains rather than potentially larger, but
>
> less certain, longer-term benefits (Boczkowski 2004: 171).

Newspaper publishers and TV broadcasters are concerning more about traditional media outlets as their main business than online services. They do not invest into creation of contents dedicated to the online services; instead, they repurpose their existing contents to the online service and thus the online news have only a small difference from the newspapers and TV news programs in their coverage.

METHODOLOGY

This research is based on the content analysis on news items submitted to major online news services. Content analysis was conducted by focusing on geographic (country or regions) coverage of news and the sources of news items. Coverage and sources of news items was compared in two dimensions: between online news services operated by newspaper publishers (hereinafter referred to as 'newspaper sites') and Yahoo! News and Google News (hereinafter referred to as 'news portal sites'); and between online news services in the US and India.

Case selection

The US and India

In order to capture the Western bias in online news services, Western and non-Western countries should be compared. Both Western and non-Western country should have (1) a large English speaking population; (2) sufficiently big news market; and (3) a large number of Internet users. The first criterion enables comparison under the same availability of news items. The second and third criteria provide economic ground for comparison of the changes created by the online news services in international news environments. The US fulfills all the criteria and is also a home country of Yahoo! and Google, so the changes in

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international news environments by online news services might be observed clearly without Western bias. India also fulfills all the criteria but it has different cultural, economic and political backgrounds from the US. As we will see in detail, India is a post-colonial developing country and has English speaking population of more than 125 million, the world largest English newspaper, and 81 million Internet users (Gupta 2010).

In addition to the 3 aspects, India represents the changes in globalization of media, so it is an interesting case as itself. Thussu says:

> The most significant recent changes in relation to the globalization of media is the rise of Asia, especially its two large countries. Any meaningful discussion of the internationalization of media studies, therefore, must take into account the rapid growth of China and India. (Thussu 2009: 18)

In recent years, India has the most rapidly growing economy, especially in the ICT sector. Last twenty years, India's GDP growth has accelerated and the growth rate reached 9.8% in 2006 (OECD 2010). Boyd-Barrett (2006) says that India is the emerging power of information communication technology: by 2003, 75% of world top 40 companies were, or were planning to be, operating in India; in 2004,

Western companies outsourced call-centers and back-offices to Indian companies in value of $3.5 billion (3.5 times more than in 2001); in 2005, revenue from software, ICT services and outsourcing was $17 billion (25% more than in 2003). IBM have been employing 9,000 workers and additionally acquired one of the largest call-center companies with 6,000 workers in India; Hewlett-Packard and Oracle are respectively hiring 8,000 and 4,200 workers in India. The development of India's outsourcing industries is due to the low communication cost on the Internet.

India is not only has rapidly growing economy, but also has a large English speaking population; high English proficiency of Indian workers enabled to call-centers to serve to the US customers (Kobayashi-Hillary 2004). English speaking population in India is more than 125 million[3]. The population of the US and the UK are 313 million and 62 million, respectively, so India is virtually the second largest English speaking country. It has 114 English newspapers and the world largest English newspaper, the *Times of India*, with 3.14 million circulations and 13.3 million readers (Chaubey and Chandra 2010).

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[3] In 2001 census, 86 million listed it as their second language and another 39 million as their third language (The Times of India 2010).

Yahoo!, Google and online newspapers

From both the US and India, based on key distinctions of online news services made by Paterson (2006) that (1) provision of original contents; (2) manual or automated selection of news, two news portal sites and two newspapers sites were selected. Yahoo! News and Google News were adopted as online news services which do not provide original contents. Yahoo! News represents online news services which manually select news items and Google News represents online news services which automatically select news items. Newspaper sites were adopted as online news services which provide original contents; from the US, the online services of the New York Times and Washington Post, from India, those of the Times of India and The Hindu[4] were chosen. Indian Readership Survey 2010 reports that the Times of India and The Hindu are the leading English newspapers, and the readership is respectively 13.4 million and 6.3 million (Media Research User Council 2010).

According to comScore, Yahoo! News and Google News are the most popular online news services in the world, followed by the New York Times and CNN; they had respectively 138 million and 100 million unique users in November 2009

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[4] URL of those newspaper sites are, respectively, http://www.nytimes.com; http://www.washingtonpost.com; http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com; http:// www.hinduonnet.com

(comScore 2009). The service of Yahoo! News and Google News are not only addressed and limited to the US market, but both of them have Indian editions Yahoo! News India and Google News Indian[5] in English language. In Indian, Google and Yahoo! are the most popular portal sites: they have visitor share of respectively 11.1% and 3.37%. There are local portal sites, such as Rediff[6], but they are not as popular as Google or Yahoo! (Experian 2011). Neither Yahoo! nor Google disclose the mechanism o news selection as well as the search algorism, but they explain as following. Yahoo says:

> Sources for Yahoo! News vary by subject. Reuters, the Associated Press, and AFP provide news in almost all categories on our site. The graphic above a news story or the byline at the beginning of an article indicates the news source. They represent the majority of our daily story volume, but we also have many other providers, listed below by category. In addition, we have a team of journalists at Yahoo! News that also provide news content (Yahoo! 2011a. n.p).

According to the account, Yahoo! News has "a team of journalists" but it is

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[5] URL of those news portal sites are, respectively, http://news.yahoo.com; http://news.google.com /news?ned=us; http://in.news.yahoo.com; http://news.google.com /news?ned=in

[6] http://www.rediff.com/

seemingly a very small team. Google explains:

> Google News is a computer-generated news site that aggregates headlines from news
> sources worldwide, groups similar stories together and displays them according to each
> reader's personalized interests…Our articles are selected and ranked by computers that
> evaluate, among other things, how often and on what sites a story appears online. We also
> rank based on certain characteristics of news content such as freshness, location, relevance
> and diversity. As a result, stories are sorted without regard to political viewpoint or
> ideology and you can choose from a wide variety of perspectives on any given story (Google
> 2011a n.p.).

Data collection

From each of the websites, 65,278 news items[7] were collected through RSS[8]

feeds by a computer program, which is developed for this research project, every

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[7] 13,270 items from Yahoo! India News; 15,359 items from Google News India; 1604 items from Times of

India; 1,309 items from The Hindu; 10,262 items from Yahoo! News; 17,561 items from Google News; 2,030

items from the New York Times; 3,883 items from Washington Post.

[8] RSS feeds are special pages written in computer-readable format (XML) and used to notify users of updated

contents. By using RSS feeds, people can collect recently updated contents without frequently checking the

websites.

ten minutes 24/7 from February 20th to April 19th, 2011[9]. From the RSS feeds[10], title, URL, category[11], published date and time, description, news source[12] of each news item were extracted and stored in a database. Among all kinds of news items, only news items categorized as international news [13] were collected by the program.

Content analysis

Dictionary for computer coding

The computer coding was based on matching of keywords in a dictionary with the titles of news items. The advantages of computer content analysis are its capability to process a large numbers of texts and ability to code items reliably (Krippendorff 2004). Computer content analysis has been used in social science since Stone (1966) but no previous research which utilized computer content analysis for regional coverage of news was found, so a dictionary for the regional coding was not available and the dictionary needed to be created from scratch. The

CEU eTD Collection

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[9] In Pacific Time

[10] See Table 38

[11] Not always available

[12] Yahoo! and Google provide source of each of the article, but newspaper usually do not.

[13] Only RSS feeds categorized as 'world' or 'international' will be registered to the program.

crude original version of the dictionary was created based on Wikipedia[14] and it was developed throughout the research project. The categories for country or region in the dictionary were based on the classification (241 counties or regions) created by the United Nations Statistical Division (United Nations 2011). Although the classification is based on the official recognition of states by the UN (i.g. Taiwan is treated as a part of China), the hierarchical classification covers even the smallest countries and countries can be merged into either regional categories (i.g. North America, Europe, Asia and Africa) or economic categories (i.g. developing regions and developed regions).

In order to improve the dictionary, computer coding was repeatedly applied to news items collected prior to the data collection period; words which associated with specific regions were manually collected from the news items which were not automatically coded and the words are added to the dictionary. The dictionary is not only composed of adjectival and demonymic forms of place names (i.g. Egypt, Egyptian, Egyptians, Alexandria, Alexandrian, Alexandrines, Cairo, Cairene and Cairenes), but also contains names of famous figures and frequently used words associated with regions covered (i.g. earthquake and radiation). News items which have words frequently used but cannot be associated with a specific country by

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[14] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_adjectival_and_demonymic_forms_of_place_names

itself were categorized into a country considering the specific period of time when the words indicates the country. In the dictionary, major countries or regions which are covered more frequently need to have more words in their categories, while minor countries or regions need fewer words. This is because usually people are supposed to have knowledge about the major countries or regions and manifest indicators of the countries or regions are not necessary in news items, but people are not supposed to have knowledge about the minor countries or regions and titles of the news items about the minor countries have to contain the name of the countries. The dictionary also has categories associated with a group of countries (i.g. EU, NATO and G8). There were a lot of news items about international economy (transnational companies, financial markets etc.); international issues (environment, pirates, terrorism etc.); science (biology, architecture, space etc.); culture (music, books, animals, travel etc.); and sports (soccer, cricket etc.); but they were deliberately excluded from the dictionary, because they are difficult to associate with specific countries or regions.

It is idealistic to develop dictionaries for computer coding based on a data set which is not used in this research to avoid arbitrary word choice, but words associated countries or regions, especially names of famous figures, change very fast in news items, so the dictionary was developed based on a data set which

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contains news items analyzed in this research. The number and variety of words associated with each country inevitably affected the proportion of covered countries in the analysis, but the same dictionary was applied to all the news services, so comparison between the news services was not strongly affected by the choice of the words in the dictionary: even if one country was over/underrepresented due to the choice of the dictionary, it is the same to all the news services, so the differences of patterns of news coverage would be almost the same.

Computer coding

Collected news items were coded in terms of their geographic coverage (country or region) of the news. Given the huge amount of news items collected during the period, dictionary based computer coding was performed. The computer program used for the content analysis was also developed for this research project from scratch by using a script language (PHP) and a database system (MySQL). The program first eliminates unnecessary marks from titles and then searches each title for words in the dictionary[15]; if a word associated to a specific country or region in the dictionary, it is marked as such. By the computer coding 89.0% of

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[15] Marks except periods were converted into blank space to separate names of countries from the possessive case and composite terms; and words search was performed case-sensitively to reduce miscoding.

items were successfully coded. After the coding, since the focus of this research is only on the international news, news items coded as only 'US' in the US online news services and news items coded only as 'India' in the Indian online news services were eliminated.

The program was designed only to search titles but not descriptions of news articles because titles are assumed to represent subjects of news stories and there are a lot of noises (names of the newspapers and datelines), which possibly lead miscoding by the program, in the descriptions. In the researches by Wu (2000) and Himelboim (2010), they took into account only one most important county in every article, but the program used in this research cannot identify the most important countries and codes by all the countries found in the title. This coding procedure seemed to be overrepresenting minor countries, which are not solely covered and covered only in combination with major countries. As a solution to this, the program also counted the numbers of countries found in each item and weighted scores were given to each country: if two countries are found in one item, each country got weighted score of 0.5; if three countries were found, each got 0.333. But, the weighted scores created two-modal distribution which is not appropriate to statistical analysis. According to Wu (2000), there was a very small difference between rankings based on a single country and rankings based multiple

countries; Speaman's rank correlation coefficient of 38-country sample data was 0.972. In fact, in my analysis, the correlation coefficient between rankings of 190 countries based on raw scores and weighted scores reached 0.994, so I adopted raw scores instead of weighted scores.

Home countries of all the news sources were also identified and coded as such. Home countries of sources were firstly identified by the country code of the domain[16] in each URL; if the domain doses not have a country-code (i.g. .com, .net and .org), WHOIS database was looked up and the address of the organization administrating the website was retrieved; if the WHOIS database does not provide address of the organization, address was manually found in the 'contact us' or 'about us' section of the website. It is sometimes difficult to identify a home country of a large organization which has offices in many countries. But those organizations usually have main offices in the US, the UK or Canada, so if the unit of analysis comes to the regional revels (i.g. developing vs. developed countries) the ambiguity does not matter.

In order to check validity of the dictionary, agreement between the computer coding and human coding on randomly selected 300 items was calculated and 87.3% of items are found to be agreed on. The main reason of the disagreement

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[16] http://www.iana.org/domains/root/db/

was that the program cannot selectively exclude news items about international economy, international issues, science, culture and sport, and 57.8% of disagreement was accounted for by items about these subjects. Apart from these items, the performance of the dictionary based computer coding was highly reliable and 94.2% coding were agreed on with human coding. Randomly selected 300 un-coded items were also manually examined and found that 56.3% of uncoded items are about the subjects supposed to be excluded from the analysis: international economy (10.3%), and international issues(5.6%), science (6.6%), culture (14.0%) and sport (19.6%); remaining 43.6% of the un-coded items were due to either lack of words in the dictionary (34.0%), lack of trait in the titles of the articles (63.7%) or system error of the news services (2.2%)[17]. In order to confirm independence of uncoded items from regional coverage (developing vs. developed countries), ANOVA on numbers of developing countries covered in each item and logistic regression analysis on coverage of developing countries (at least one country) were performed and no significant difference was found in the both analyses (p=0.25 and p=0.28), so existence uncoded items (11.0%) would not distort patterns of news coverage in the coded items.

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[17] The online news services sometimes provided a news item with a wrong title or in French.

Limitation

The news items for the analyses were collected through RSS feeds, but there might have been differences between items fed through RSS and items actual submitted on the websites. If it is the case, news items to which people are exposed are different from the analysis and the conclusion could be different. Moreover, it was better to take into account the layout of the items—located at the top or at the bottom of the webpage—to estimate the impact and the importance of the news items. If the one item was located at the top of the webpage, it should have a stronger impact on audience and it should be considered as important by the service provider. It is technologically difficult to develop a program that can take into account the layout of the items, but it is worth to try in the future research.

In this research, I only investigated English-language online news services, but the Internet must have impacts on news environments in non-English language as well. While the availability of English contents is increasing by the Internet in English, the availability of international news might still be very limited in non-English languages. So non-English online news services are more relying on traditional news organization, including the Western news agencies, and they may have stronger influence in non-English international news environments. So research on non-English news services also need to be carried out in the future.

Suggestion

The dictionary-based computer content analysis worked very well, but it was a time consuming process to develop the dictionary, because the keywords used in newspapers change very fast. In order to implement more extensive and prolonged research project, it is not practical to use dictionary-based coding, so more sophisticated method of coding should be developed. Benoit and Laver (2003) developed 'wordscore' method to automatically analyze left-right ideology in political documents. This method is based on an automated learning process of given texts which are already classified by party ideologies. It is probably possible to apply this method to geographic classification of news items: the learning process to create 'wordscore' will be based on the simplest form of dictionary based coding and then international news will be classified in reference to the 'wordscore'. This way of automated analysis of geographic coverage of news allows us to carry out ever extensive and prolonged research project.

DATA DESCRIPTION

Overall, 190 countries and regions out of 250 in the dictionary are found to be covered by the eight online news services. The top 10 most covered countries (Figure 1) are Libya (17.4%), Japan (13.1%), US (9.1%), China (3.5%), UK (3.4%), Pakistan (2.9%), Egypt (2.8%), Yemen (2.8%), Cote d'Ivoire (2.5%), and Syria (2.1%). Except the US, China and the UK, these countries had uprising (Libya, Egypt and Yemen), terrorism (Pakistan), a civil war (Cote d'Ivoire) and natural disaster (Japan) during the data collection period. Most covered regions (Figure 2 and Table 1) are Asia (43.0%) is and then Africa (29.0%). West Asia (13.0%) includes Yemen, Syria, Israel (1.8%) and Palestine (1.5%); East Asia includes Japan and China; and South Asia includes Pakistan and Afghanistan (1.5%). North Africa (22.7%) includes Libya, Egypt, and Yemen. Remaining regions of Asia and Africa are only covered in total 2.3% and 5.2%, respectively. Oceania includes New Zealand, which had a large earthquake, still had only small coverage (2.6%). Caribbean (1.0%) was one of the least covered regions despite the proximity to the US and Latin America (Central America and South America) had very low coverage (1.7%) for its large population (534 million). The US and the UK are covered in combination with other countries: the number items solely covering the US is only 984 (13.9%) items out of 7,061 items and the UK is 919 (35.3%) items

out of 2,601 items, while China is covered solely more often, 1,553 (58.0%) items

out of 2,676 items.

Figure 1: Top 10 countries (overall)

Figure 2: Regional coverage (overall)
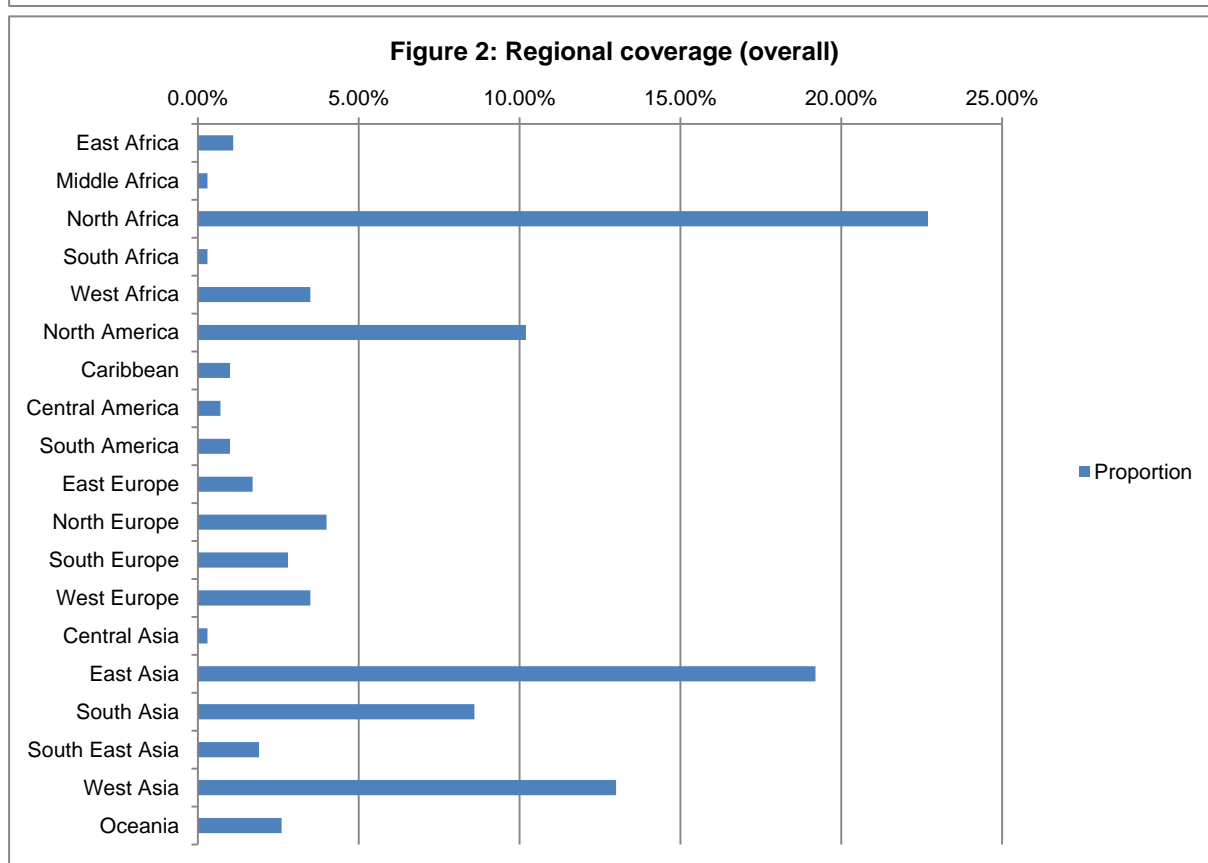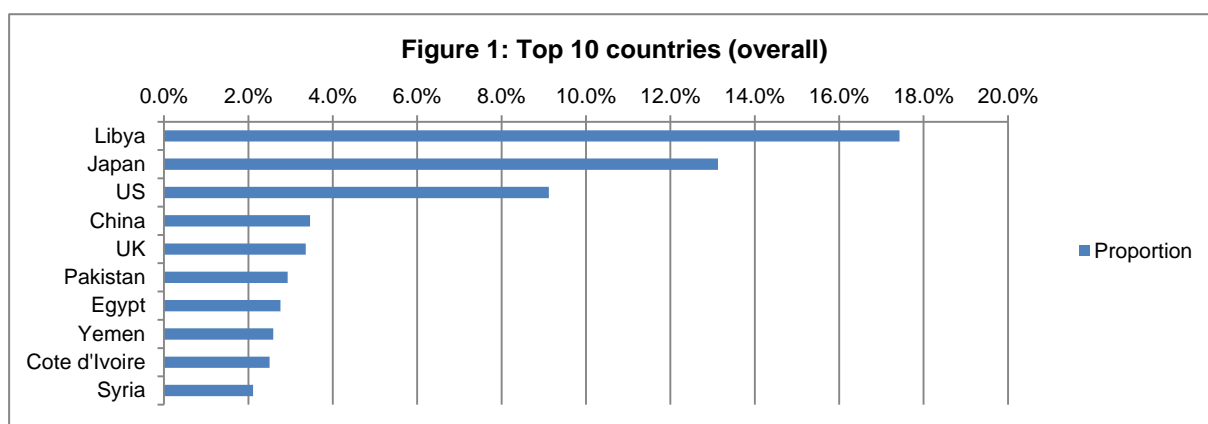
Both in the US and India, there are disparities in numbers of news items

provided by each news services (Figure 3 and Table 2): Google News provides

about 10 times more items than the newspaper sites and nearly twice more items

than Yahoo! News. The numbers of covered countries (Figure 4 and Table 3) are

the largest in Yahoo! News (190 and 167, respectively), next largest is newspaper sites (164 and 114) and then Google News (118 and 108). In the online news services, there are different degrees of concentration coverage to major countries. Gini coefficient[18] was calculated and Google News shows highest concentration (0.91 and 0.92, respectively) but Yahoo! News is the least concentrated (0.84 and 0.87). Yahoo! News's coverage is widest and some countries (Bahamas, Macedonia, Sierra Leone, Togo[19] etc.) are only covered by Yahoo! News. The US newspaper sites also have wide coverage: Surinam is only covered by the New York Times and Grenada is covered by Washington Post. Some countries are only covered in relation to more major countries: Comoros with India, Eritrea with Ethiopia, Gambia with UAE, Gibraltar with Spain, Niue with UK, and Palau with Japan.

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[18] Gini coefficient is usually used in social science to describe skewed distribution of income, but here it is applied to describe distribution of news coverage: if only one country has all the coverage, Gini coefficient become 1; if ever country has the same amount of coverage, the coefficient become 0:

[19] These articles are, respectively, "Fire at Bahamas shantytown leaves 700 homeless (March 3)", "Sierra Leone okays $31m loan for fibre optic cable (March 23)", "Pandev back for Macedonia after steering Inter through (March 16)" and "Togo hoping for Adebayor comeback this week (March 23)". The news stories about Bahamas and Sierra Leone are social and political issues, but those of Macedonia and Togo are about soccer players. News stories supposed to be excluded from the content analysis, but these articles shows that social and political issues of minor countries are not covered and only sports events are covered by international news.

Figure 3: Numbers of items

Figure 4: Number of countries covered
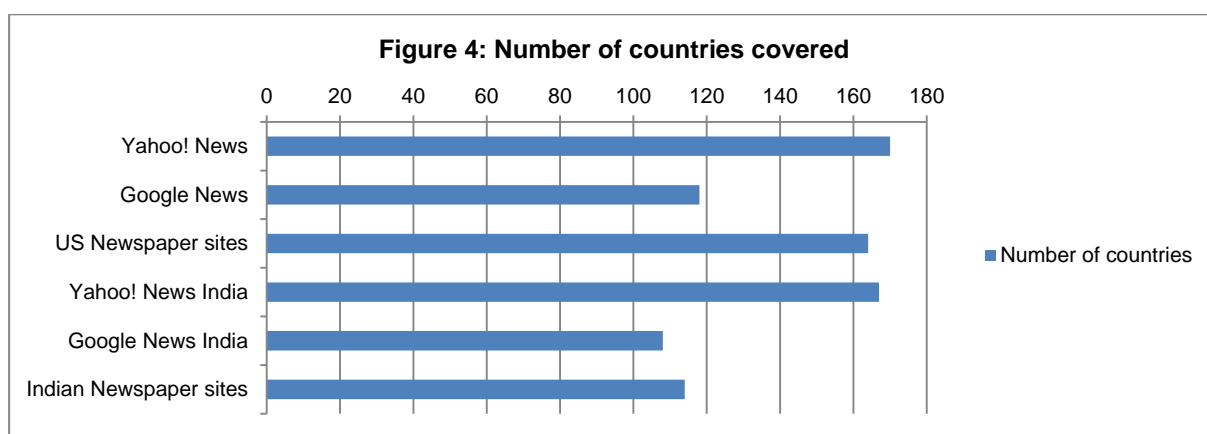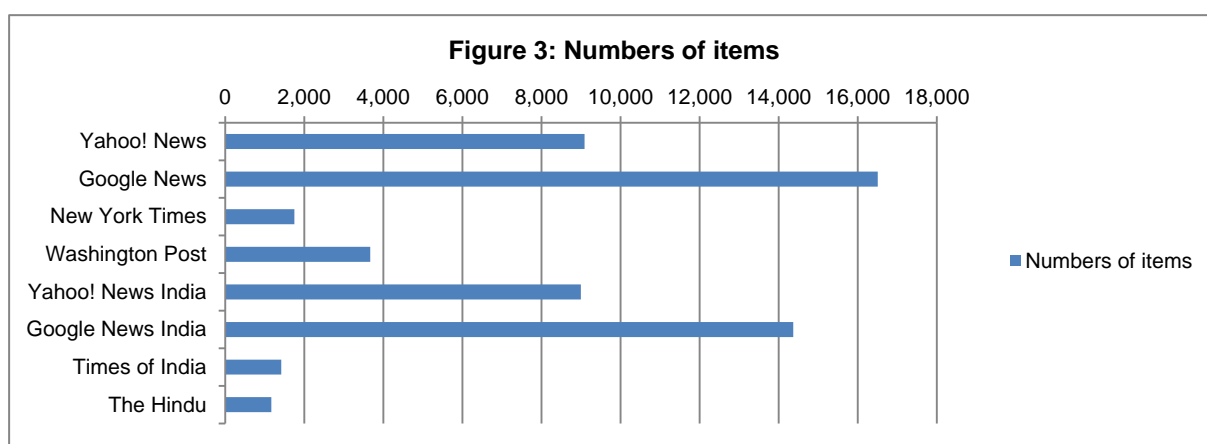
For each region, the mean difference of the numbers of covered countries between news services in the US and in India was estimated by ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc test (Figure 5 and Table 6) and the larger differences in the patterns of coverage were found in Yahoo! News and newspaper sites. In Yahoo! News, the US edition covers Africa 8.3% more than the Indian edition; the Indian edition, not surprisingly, covers Asia 13.3% more; Oceania is covered by the Indian edition slightly more than the US edition; less coverage of North America by the US edition is simply because news items about US are excluded as domestic news. The Indian newspaper sites covers Asia 5.4% more but covers Latin America 5.2% less and Europe 6.3% less than the US newspaper sites. Google News has

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relatively small differences between the US edition and the Indian edition: the biggest difference is only 2.5% and there is only little or no significant difference between in coverage of Caribbean (0.7%), Latin America (0.4%) and Oceania.

Figure 5: Difference of regional coverage between the US and India
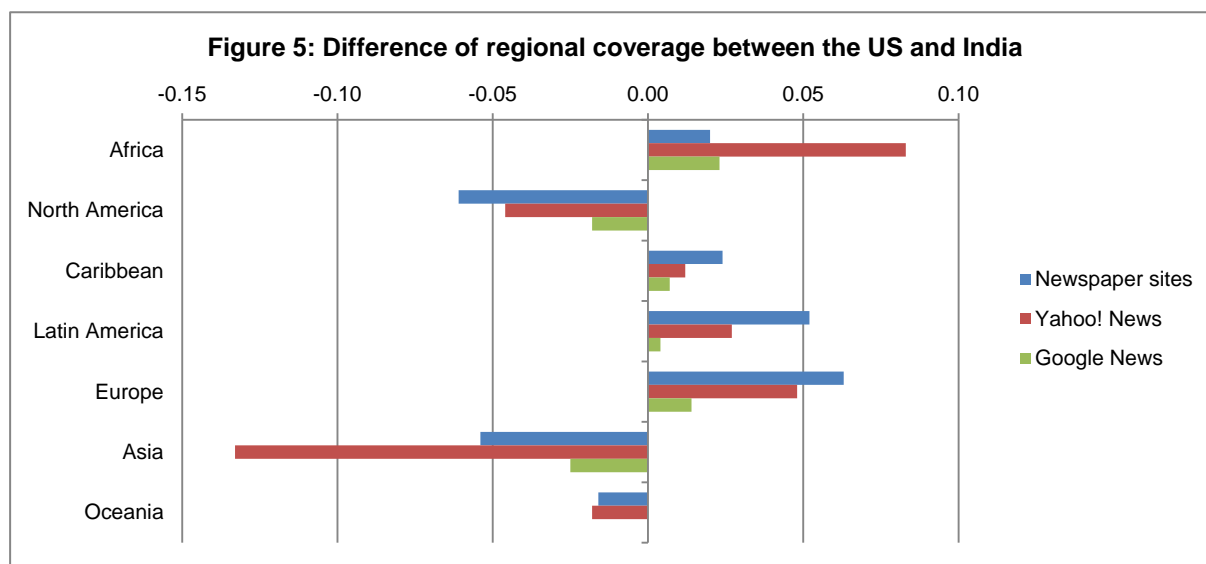
News sources of the online news services are also very different. In Yahoo! News, the US edition has 12 and depending on AP (39.4%), AFP (30.9%) and Reuters (21.3%) for 91.7% of items; the Indian edition has 5 sources and Reuters (60.1%), IANS (16.0%) and ANI (14.0%) for 90.1% of items. In Google News, the US edition has 487 sources and dependence on top news sources is significantly low: Reuters (9.1%), BBC News (6.8%) and the New York Times (4.5%); the India edition also has 250 sources and Reuters (9.9%), BBC News (8.2%) and AFP (4.6%). Among the US newspapers, only the New York Times reports news source in the RSS feed; 88.7% of the items of the New York Times are from individual (journalists, scholars etc.) and only 9.7% are from top three organizational sources:

AP (3.9%), Reuters (3.3%) and AFP (2.4%). Again, among the Indian newspapers, only The Hindu reports news source in the RSS feed: 22.7% of items of The Hindu are from individual and 75.8% are from organizational sources: AP (56.0%), PTI (14.9%) and DPA (4.9%).

ANALYSES

In order to examine the difference in degrees of changes in international news environments between the US and India, statistical analyses were performed. The previous researches in international communication and online news media predict that the news portal sites represent developing countries more than newspaper sites, but, because of the Western biased news coverage pattern, the increase in representation of developing countries by Western online news services is smaller in non-Western countries than in Western countries.

The hypotheses were going to be tested by ANOVA, but violation of an assumption of ANOVA (homogeneity of variance) was found, so logistic regression analysis with categorical variables was performed instead. The hypotheses were tested in two ways: coverage of at least one developing country and coverage of only developing countries, because the US and the UK are covered in combination with other countries and high coverage of these countries can inflate the coverage of developing countries. It was expected that the news portal sites represent developed countries more than newspaper sites in both the US and India, but the results of the tests show that, in the US, the news portal sites cover developing countries less than newspaper sites and, in India, the news portal sites cover developing countries more than the newspapers sites. According to the first test,

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the difference of likelihood to cover at last one developing country is not significant between newspaper sites and news portal sites both in the US and India. According to the second test, the US editions of news portal sites are 0.90 times less (p<0.001) likely but the Indian editions of news portal sites are 1.18 times more (p=0.001) likely to cover developing countries.

The unexpected results were explained by significantly different patterns of news coverage between Yahoo! News and Google News. They are different in two important aspects which determine the patterns of news coverage: responsiveness to big news events and concentration of news coverage. The differences in degrees of responsiveness to big news events and concentration of news coverage appear as noticeable differences in the patterns of news coverage between Yahoo! News and Google News (Table 13). In the US, the likelihood to cover at least one developing country is 0.88 times less (p<0.001) in Yahoo! News than the newspaper sites and Google News is not significantly different from the newspaper sites. The likelihood to cover only developing countries is 0.85 times less (p<0.001) in Yahoo News and 0.93 times less (p=0.01) in Google News than the newspaper sites. In India, the likelihood to covered at least one developing country is not significantly different from newspaper sites in both Yahoo! News and Google News. The likelihood to cover only developing countries is not significantly different from newspaper sites

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in Yahoo! News but 1.24 (p<0.001) times more in Google News than newspaper sites.

Differences in responsiveness to big news events make the news coverage patterns of Google News very volatile but the news coverage patterns of newspapers sites and Yahoo! News relatively stable. After Japan's earthquake, the likelihood to cover Japan increased in different degrees: Google News became more than 16.1 and 18.9 times in the US and India respectively, while Yahoo! News became only 5.5 to 7.1 times more likely and newspaper sites became only 6.8 and 7.9 times more likely (Figure 6 and Table 24).

Figure 6: Increased of likelihood to cover Japan after the earthquake
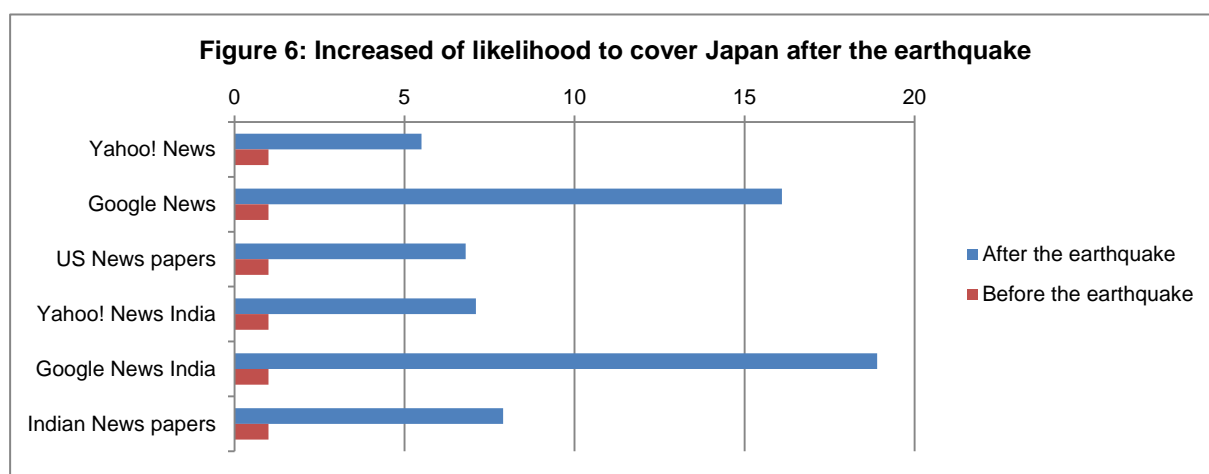
Relating to the responsiveness to big news events, Google News has a concentrated news coverage pattern but newspaper sites and Yahoo! News has dispersed news coverage patterns (Table 3). Google News cover 118 and 108, while Yahoo! News covers 170 and 167 and newspapers sites covers 164 and 114, in the US and India respectively. The news coverage of top 3 countries (Figure 7 and

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Table 4) is highest in Google News (42.4% and 46.3%) and lowest in Yahoo! News (31.7% and 45.0%), so the Gini coefficient is highest in Google News (0.91 and 0.92) and relatively lowest in Yahoo! News (0.84 and 0.87).

Figure 7: Distribution of news coverage in the US
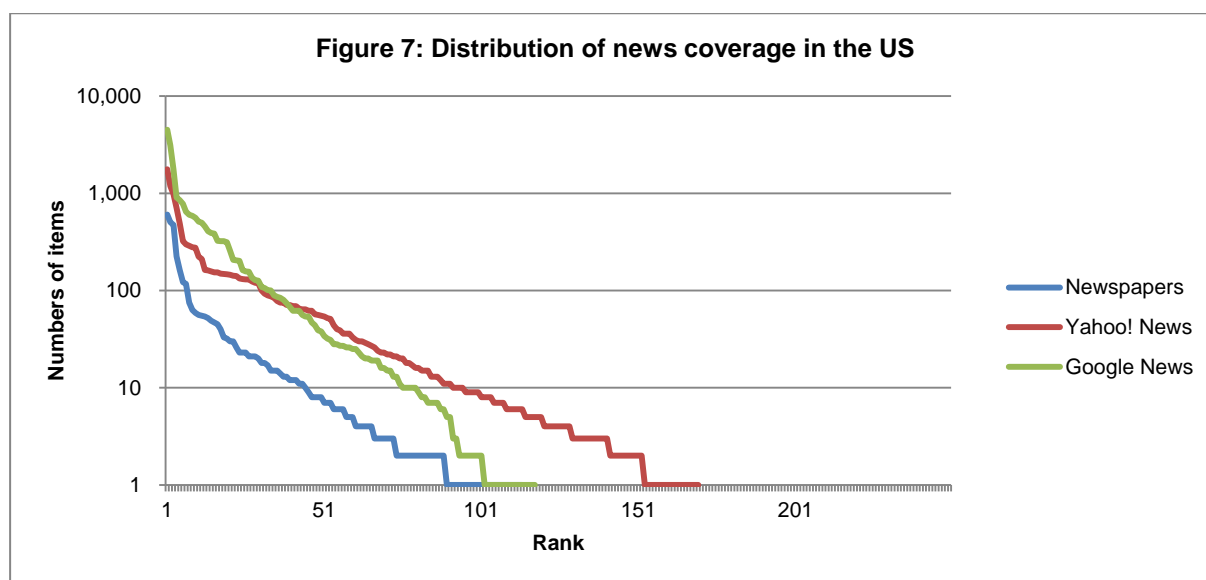
Because of the high responsiveness to big news events and the concentrated coverage, Japan occupies 35% of items about Asia and 14% of its total items in Google News. Japan is categorized as a 'developed' country, so its high coverage of Japan lowers its estimated likelihood to cover developing countries. When items about Japan are excluded from the analyses Google News appears to be representing developing countries more than newspaper sites in both the US and India (Table 18). In the US, the relative likelihood of Google News to cover developing countries becomes significantly higher, 1.28 times more (p<0.001) likely, than newspaper sites, but the relative likelihood of Yahoo! News to cover developing countries even smaller. Yahoo! News comes to be 0.73 times less

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(p<0.001) likely than newspaper sites, because exclusion of items covering Japan increases the proportion of developing country coverage more in newspaper sites (12.3%) than in Yahoo! News (9.0%). In India, the Yahoo! News becomes 0.68 times less (p<0.001) likely and Google News becomes 1.41 times more (p<0.001) likely to cover developing countries than newspaper sites.

However, the degrees of changes in coverage of developing countries by Yahoo! News and Google News do not appear to be different between the US and India. There are differences in relative likelihood between the US and India (0.68 vs. 0.73 times in Yahoo! News and 1.41 vs. 1.28 times in Google News), but these difference do not mean that relative likelihood of the news portal sites to represent developing countries is different between in the US and in India. Further statistical analysis shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the relative likelihood of the news portal sites to cover developing countries between the US and India (Table 19): the difference between the news portal sites and newspapers sites are statistically significant (p<0.001) and difference between the US and India is also statistically significant (p=0.001), but the interaction between online news services and the countries are not significant. So the likelihood to represent developing countries (Table 20) are 0.71 times less (p<0.001) in Yahoo! News and 1.35 times more (p<0.001) in Google News than the

newspaper sites in both the US and India.

Even when items about Middle East are also excluded, the differences in relative likelihood the news portal sites to cover developing countries between the US and India do not appear to be significant. In both the US and India, the relative likelihood of Google News to cover developing countries becomes less than newspapers and almost the same as Yahoo! News (Table 21). The difference between news portal sites and newspapers sites are statistically significant ($p<0.001$) and difference between the US and India is also statistically significant (Table 22), but the interaction between online news services and the countries is not significant ($p=0.05$). So the likelihood to represent developing countries (Table 23) are 0.79 times less ($p<0.001$) in Yahoo! News and 0.78 times less ($p<0.001$) in Google News than the newspaper sites in both the US and India.

DISCUSSION

As we have seen above, there are three modes the effects of the Internet on international news coverage. Firstly, when all the items are included in the analysis, the likelihood of Google News to cover developing countries is almost the same as the newspaper sites, and the likelihood of Yahoo! News is less than newspaper sites in both the US and India (Table 13). Secondly, when items about a sudden big news event (Japanese earthquake) is excluded from the analysis, Google News is more likely but Yahoo News is less likely to cover developing countries than newspaper sites in both the US and India (Table 18). Thirdly, when items about relatively constant big news events (Middle Eastern uprising) are also excluded from the analysis, the likelihood of Google News and Yahoo! News are the same in both the US and India, but a slightly stronger negative effect exists in the US (Table 21). From these observations, we can only say confidently that Yahoo! News represents developing country constantly less than newspaper sites in both the US and India. As the first hypothesis, I expected that news portal sites represent more developing compared to newspaper sites, but as we see in Yahoo! news, it does not always hold. As the second hypothesis, I expected that Yahoo! News and Google News are US-based companies, so their news services Western biased and represent developed countries, but there is no such indication; rather,

the news portal services seem to be well optimized to needs from the market.

Changes in patterns of news coverage

It was expected that biggest difference in news coverage would be observed between the US and India. But the differences of the likelihood to cover developing courtiers between the news portal sites appeared as the biggest differences and there are only small differences between the courtiers. This means that the difference in the news selection procedure, manual or automatic, is the strongest determinant the patterns of news coverage on the Internet: while Yahoo! News and newspaper sites demonstrate low responsiveness and diverse news coverage, Google News demonstrated high responsiveness and concentration of news coverage. The high responsiveness and concentration of news coverage are products of automated news collection system which relies on diverse news sources.

It is more intuitive that the diverse news source lead to diverse news coverage, but the reality is different. In the US, Google News has 487 sources whereas Yahoo! News and the newspaper sites have 12 and 15 sources, but Google News covers only 118 countries whereas Yahoo! News and newspapers cover 170 and 164 countries (Table 3 and Table 7). Himelboim and others (2010) found so called

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'power-law' distribution (logarithm distribution) in news coverage by 223 newspaper sites in 73 countries. They explain:

> The disproportional distribution of foreign news coverage online is illuminating. From a network perspective, virtually all large self-organized networks conform to the power-law degree-distribution structure. Preferential attachment proposes the dynamics behind it: Given the opportunity to expand their foreign coverage–an opportunity that the Internet provides for little effort or cost–news media will prefer expanding their coverage of the few dominant countries over others (Himelboim, Chang, and McCreery 2010: 308).

The concentration of coverage by Google News can be understood simply as a reflection of the concentrated converges of major news events in its sources, but it has two important implications. Firstly, the large number of sources and the high concentration of coverage produce pluralistic news environments. Usually, in a newspaper sites, for example, one news item reports only one news event and there are no overlapping of news reporting, but in news aggregator like Google News, more than one items report the same event and those items are produce by different people and for different perspectives. On Google News, several news items from different sources are linked from an automatically generated cluster of

the items with a heading, an excerpt and a photo from different items. From the cluster of the items, viewers can easily read each of the items from different sources and can check the agreements and the disagreements of the reporting between items to derive veracious view on the event. As long as the service is used in such a way, the large numbers of items about a certain event is not just a concentration of coverage but it is a high plurality of information. Double-checking of news on different news outlets had not been a usual practice of ordinary people, but news aggregator provides platform to do so. This is probably one of the most important changes in our news environments and big divergence from the traditional news consumption patterns.

Secondly, given the explanation by Himelboim and others, as we see the smallest number of countries in Google News, independently operating news organizations prone to produce highly concentrated news coverage as a whole, so complete reliance on small independent news organizations and aggregation of news from these organizations results in overrepresentation of certain countries. The solution for this is to sustain large news organizations which have a network across the world or collecting news from the small organizations deeply roots in respective regions. Highly regional news organizations are less likely to cover the same international events since they have different interests which relates to the

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local issues, so the aggregation of the regionally specialized organizations from all over the world can achieve extensive and elaborated international news coverage.

The extensive coverage based on high responsiveness to big news events can attracts attention of audience to certain issues and it helps to gain international support for the issues and facilitate social changes. This is probably the case in Egyptian revolution that online media gathered international attention and created strong diplomatic pressure from the Western countries to Mubarak regime, which led the president to step down. However, extensive coverage of developing countries based on the responsiveness to big news events does not resolve substantial concern that Western news organizations underreport minor countries, because even traditional media cover big news events and online news services are simply facilitating concentration of attention to certain countries. Moreover, the extensive coverage of certain countries by online news services can obscure other minor countries and make those countries more difficult to gain international attention.

Changes in news source

There are at least three types of online news services: those operated by traditional news organizations; those operated by non-traditional news

organizations with heavy reliance on the news agencies; and those operated by non-traditional news organizations with very diverse news sources. Our current international news environment is constructed of those essentially different news services and this is the most important change in the news environment: different patterns of news coverage are all available to us and conflation of these different patterns is creating a new international news environment. Considering the complicated and dynamic patterns of news environment on the Internet, I have to admit that the traditional formulation of the research question that if Western news media represent more Western events is obsolete, because there is no strict border between the Western news and non-Western news services on the Internet. I would rather argue that there are fundamental changes in availability of news sources for news services and different patterns of news coverage by the news services are better explained by the source they have chosen than what they are.

As Paterson (2006) found high reliance of online news services on news agencies, most of the news items in Yahoo! News are provided by news agencies; its main news sources are AP (39.4%), AFP (30.9%) and Reuters (21.3%) in the US edition (Table 8). In Yahoo! News Indian edition has only 5 sources (Table 9), Reuters (60.1%), IANS (16.0%), ANI (14.0%), AP (9.2%) and PTI (0.7%), but three of them are Indian news agencies. Indian news agencies account for 30.7% of items in the

Yahoo! News Indian edition and these explain Indian edition's relatively high coverage of developing countries: they are 1.62 times more (p<0.001) likely to cover developing countries than Reuters and AP. The lowest coverage of developing countries by Yahoo! News might be explained by its total reliance on news agencies, whereas the York Times and the Washington Post have foreign bureaus[20], and only 9.7% of the news items of the New York Times are credited to news agencies (Table 10); those newspaper publishers have more autonomy in international news coverage than Yahoo! News. In this respect, Yahoo! News is more like minor local newspapers, which do not have foreign bureau and totally relying on news agencies, leading national newspapers.

In contrast to Yahoo! News, the reliance of Google News on news agencies is very low: it has 487 sources for the US edition and 250 sources in Indian edition and their reliance on the top 3 news sources are only 20.4% and 22.8% (Table 7). The top 11 news sources of Google News, which provide approximately the half (48.9%) news items are mostly Western news organizations (Table 12): Reuters (9.0%), BBC News (6.6%), New York Times (4.4%), Voice of America (4.3%), the Wall Street Journal (4.3%), The Guardian (4.0%), Washington Post (3.7%), CNN

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[20] The Washington Post has 16 (The Washington Post Company 2009), The New York Times has 26 (The New York Times Company 2011)

International (3.4%), BusinessWeek (2.9%), Bloomberg (2.8%); non-Western news organization is only Xinhua (3.1%). Theses top 11 sources are 0.682 times less (p<0.001) likely to cover developing countries than remaining sources. But among 487 sources, 55 sources are located in developing countries (Table 29) and they are 2.09 times more (p<0.001) likely to cover developing countries than those in developed countries.

Emerging non-Western news organizations

The higher likelihoods of the Google News to cover developing countries are obviously due to its source selection. In the US edition, news sources based in developing countries are 2.09 times more (p<0.001) likely to cover developing countries than items by news sources in developed countries; in the Indian edition, they are 1.62 times more (p<0.001) likely to cover developing countries. In the list of news sources of Google News in developing countries (Table 29 and Table 30), we can find emerging non-Western news organizations. Both in the US and Indian editions, Xinhua and Aljazeera.net are ranked as the top sources in developing countries; in the US edition, at the fifth, sixth and seventh, Indian newspaper sites are listed (The Hindu, Times of India and Hindustan Times). Total numbers of items from these Asian news organizations (Xinhua, Al-Jazeera and Indian

newspapers) amount to the numbers of items from the second major source, BBC News, in Google News US edition (Figure 8). Emergence of these Asian news organizations, as Thussu (2009) pointed out, represents fundamental changes in international news environment.

Xinhua News Agency

News items from Xinhua highly cover East Asia (44.4%), North Africa (22.2%) and East Asia (26.7%). Xinhua News Agency was created by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to collect and distribute foreign news. Since the foundation of People's Republic of China in 1949, Xinhua has been China's official news organization. Xinhua is the biggest news agency in China and employs 10,000 people both inside and outside of China: 31 bureaus in the country and 107 overseas (Datamonitor 2010). It is one of the emerging Chinese media as well as CCTV, China daily and The People's Daily (Thussu 2006). Choi (2010) conducted content analysis on online services of 9 national news agencies in Asia and found that 33% news stories were provides from Xinhua, the same numbers as from Western news agencies. Xinhua plays an important roles 'soft power' strategy of Chinese government and expanding its bureau network and offering wire service at relatively low cost, so in recent years, its influence is increasing especially in the South (Boyd-Barrett 2010). Xinhua is even started 24-hours English TV news

program, CNC World, in July 2010 to "present an international vision with a Chinese perspective (Li 2010)."

Figure 8: Contra-flow from Asia in Google News US edition
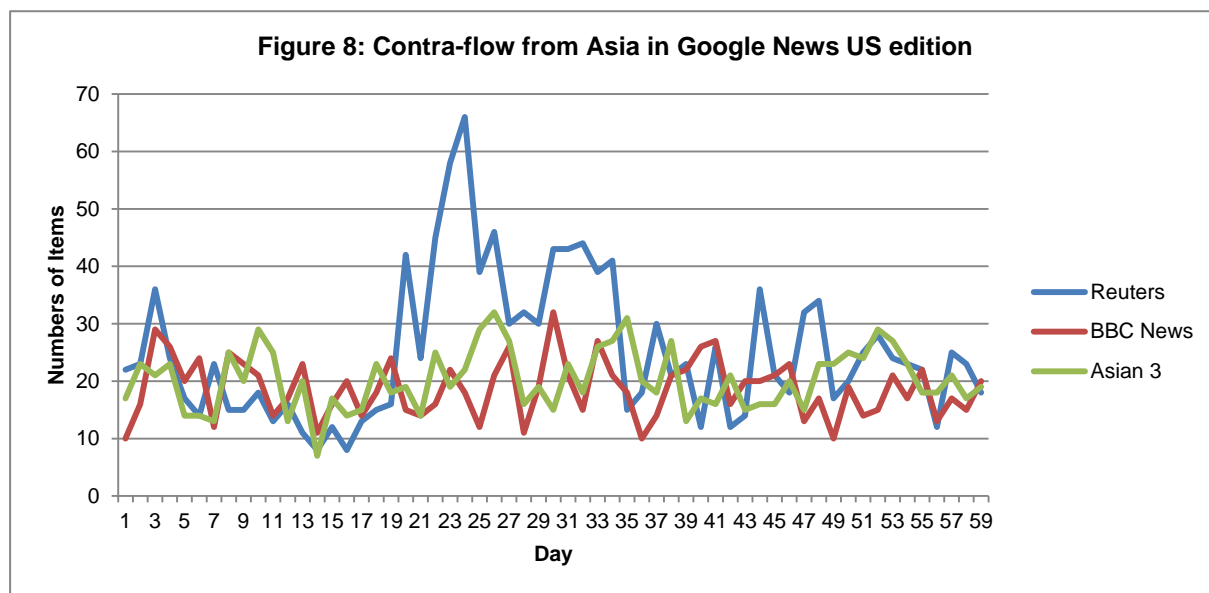
Al-Jazeera

News items from Aljazeera.net cover mostly Middle East, West Asia (49.8%) and North Africa (35.8%). It is not surprising that Al-Jazeera is listed as one of the top sources of Google New, because it is considered as a prominent example of emergence of the non-Western news organizations (i.g. Thussu 2006; Chalaby 2005; Figenschou 2010). On May 4th of this year, it was bestowed the highest honor from the Columbia Unicersity. Dean of Colombia School of journalism says "Al-Jazeera English has performed a great service in bringing the English speaking world in-depth coverage of the turmoil in the Middle East (Lemann 2011)."

Al-Jazeera employs 3,000 staff all over the world, including more than 400

journalists from more than 60 countries (Al-Jazeera 2010); its core staff was formerly working for BBC Arabic services (el-Nawawy 2003). Every time conflict or protest took place in Middle East, Israel's bombing in Gaza district in 2009 and Egyptian revolution in 2011, where they have the best advantage in news reporting, Al-Jazeera English increased its online viewership; it is reported that during the Egyptian uprising, the viewers of its websites spiked about 10 times more than usual and half of them were in the US (Associated Press 2009; Kearney 2011). Figenschou (2010) conducted a contents analysis on Al-Jazeera English's main news program and found remarkably high coverage of Asia and Middle East by the news program and he concludes "Al-Jazeera English airs more news items from and about the global South than the global North, and in this way aims to be a global channel with a Southern perspective (Figenschou 2010: 102)."

Indian newspapers

Indian media are ranked relatively low compared to the above two major news organizations but three Indian newspapers are in the top 10 for Google News US edition. 30.5% of items from The Hindu cover Japan, 25.7% from Times of India and 35.4% from Hindustan Times cover Libya. In total, 52.5% of their items are covering Asia and 26.0% are Africa (Table 27). As I already mentioned, India has the second the largest English speaking population (125 million); and it has 114

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English newspapers and the Times of India has the largest readership in the world. Indian newspapers cover big international news events without relying on news organizations, for example, in the dataset, 30.1% of news about Japan and 24.3% of news about North Africa on the items from The Hindu was credited to individual authors. These Indian newspapers are also able to get news items from India-based news agencies, Indo-Asia News Service (IANS), Asian News International (ANI) and Press Trust of India (PTI). Again, for example, 9.2% of news about Japan and 17.9 % of news about North Africa on the online services of The Hindu was credited to the Indian news agencies. Although Boyd-Barret (2010) says that Indian news agencies have little global aspiration, the rapid development of domestic media market may lead them to expand international network. In the future, some of them will possibly become an internationally influential news agency, just as AP established as an international news agency after Reuters and AFP backed by large US media market. Advantage of Indian news organizations is the large demand for English news items from the local market and no need to translate the news items into English for overseas audience. Both dominance of Western news agencies and India's large English speaking population are products of the colonial history, which could have been one of the obstacles for development, but it is now turning to be an advantage for the global

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expansion of the Indian news industry.

Self-reporting and objectivity

So far, I had been emphasizing the possibility of non-Western news organizations but reporting of events in own regional entails problems in objectivity. Coverage of regions where the news organization is based has an advantage in detailed reporting, which takes into account viewpoints of local people, but it also has disadvantage in biased reporting, which describes news events in favor of local authorities. Regional news organizations are more susceptible to political and economic pressures from the local government, because they have their political and economic interests in the region. This is not the only problem of the non-Western news organizations, but, in a country where press freedom is not guaranteed, impartial and objective reporting is better performed by the foreign news organizations.

Among these non-Western news organizations, Xinhua has serious problems in objectivity of reporting. As Barboza describes Xinhua as "China's dominant news service and the propaganda arm of the Communist Party (Barboza 2010)", Xinhua is seen as 'politically motivated' news agency. The history of Xinhua shows its strong ties with Chinese Communist Party. In the 1930's, when it was created by

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the CCP, it was responsible for distributing and collecting foreign news and pushing two publications, *Red China* and *Reference News*, and "functioned as the 'throat and tongue' of the CCP by publishing the newspaper *Red China* while playing the role of the 'eyes and ears' of the CCP by running the internal publication *Reference News* (Xin 2006: 48)." Since the foundation of People's Republic of China in 1949, Xinhua has been a privileged official news organization and serving for the three missions: present the voice of the Chinese government; implement centralized control over its branches inside and outside of China; guide domestic news organizations to follow the CCP's political views. *The New York Times* describes it "China's dominant news service and the propaganda arm of the Communist Party (Barboza 2010 n.p.)" Even today, its 40% of revenue is state subsidies and the government has strict control on its operation (Xin 2006).

In addition to Xinhua, Iranian TV broadcaster, Press TV, and Israeli newspapers, Ha'aretzt and Jerusalem Post, may problems in self-reporting. It is even surprising that they are listed in the sources of Google News US edition (Table 29). Press TV is not ranked high in the source list, but it is certainly providing news items to Google News US edition: among 11 items from Press TV, 9 are about Middle East, 2 are about Iran itself including news about the government's nuclear programs. Press TV is a 24-hour English-language satellite

broadcaster created in 2007 as to "present a new perspective to its viewers around the world (Sarafraz 2007); it is funded by the state television, Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, and has 400 staff members and 26 foreign correspondents (Fathi 2007). As we saw aftermath of the presidential election in 2009, Iranian government are suppressive to journalist and press freedom is only poorly achieved in the country. Last year, Ofcom, the regulatory authority in the UK, investigated two programs from Press TV about the 2008 Gaza War, and concluded that the programs are breaking the code of impartiality (Ofcpm 2010).

Ha'aretz and Jerusalem Post are listed as the third and the fourth major sources of Google News US edition, because they have extensive coverage of Palestinian (45.7% of the items). Palestine is an important region for the US and there has been a continuous conflict between Israel and Palestine, so the coverage of Palestine is high in Google News US edition and those Israeli newspapers are ranked high. But given the nature of the news events, the conflict between Israel and Palestine, objectivity and impartiality of Israeli newspapers is questionable. Freedom House categorizes Israel as a 'free' country in *the Freedom of the Press*, but it comments "Israel features a lively, pluralistic media environment in which press freedom is generally respected. Nevertheless, due to ongoing conflicts with Palestinian groups and neighboring countries, media outlets are subject to a

military censor, and journalists sometimes face travel restrictions (Freedom House 2010 n.p.)."

Global competition and new opportunities

Online news services are creating both competitions and business opportunities by overlapping the news market between countries, even between developed and developing countries. Since Yahoo! and Google are the most popular portal sites in India, the online news services of Indian newspaper publishers have to competing with Yahoo! News and Google News. As digitalization of newspapers proceeds, revenues from advertising become more important, so, if the Indian newspapers are running after Yahoo! News or Google News, they will lose revenues from newspaper publishing. Newspaper companies' loss of revenue leads to the decrease of the quality of their reporting and ends up in less democratic political system. However, Google News is also creating business opportunities in the US market for Indian news publishers, which otherwise hardly exist. Indian newspapers are important sources of Google News US edition, so they can gain audience in US news market, which is the largest and richest in the world. Considering the difference of prices between the US and India, one US view viewer

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is equivalent to more than 10 Indian viewers in terms of advertising revenue[21].

Online news services may create more intense conflicts between news organizations which produce news items. Western international news organizations, Reuters, AP and AFP, have to compete against Xinhua; and Western satellite news broadcasters, CNN and BBC, have to compete against Al-Jazeera. Al-Jazeera English have not been carried by major cable TV networks in the US, but in recent year, its online news service have been watched by many Americans and pro-Al-Jazeera discussion that encourages cable TV network operators to carry Al-Jazeera English its emerging even in main stream media (i.g. Tharoor 2011; Kraidy 2011; Kayyem 2011). Xinhua and Al-Jazeera are expected to continue developing, so dominance of the Western news organization is fading away.

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[21] GDP per capita is $47,400 in the US and $3,400 in India (Central Intelligence Agency 2011). Purchasing power determines revenues of advertisers and the size of advertisement budget allocated to each consumer, so expected advertisement revenues of the newspaper publishers are 13.9 times higher from the US viewers.

CONCLUSION

I had been investigating the difference in degrees the changes in international news environments created by the news portal sites between the US and India in terms of representation of developing countries. The previous researches predicted that the news portal sites represent more developing countries (i.g. Wu 2007; Himelboim at el. 2010), but Western news portal sites have Western biased news coverage (Schiller 1991; Herman 2000), so the increase in the representation of developing countries will be smaller in India. The statistical analyses revealed that Yahoo! News represents less developing countries than newspaper sites, while Google News represents more developing countries than newspaper sites in both the US and India, and that there is no difference in degrees of changes in representation of developing countries created by Yahoo! News and Google News between the US and India.

Yahoo! News has low responsiveness and concentration of coverage but Google News has high responsiveness and concentration of coverage. These characteristics are products of news sources: Google News has extremely diverse news source but Yahoo! News depends on news agencies more than newspaper sites. Contemporary international news environment is constructed by the dynamics of the online news services with different patterns of news coverage and

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conflation of the different patterns of news coverage is creating fundamental changes.

News portal sites are creating international news environment in which people are more likely to be exposed to news about developing countries. Yahoo! News constantly provides news items from Western viewpoints, but, as long as Yahoo! News chooses non-Western news organizations as news sources, it constantly provides news items from non-Western viewpoints. Google News redistributes items created by non-Western news organizations and more news items about developing countries are offered to audience. The extensive and detailed reports on events in developing countries lead people in Western countries aware of issues in underdeveloped regions. The attention to the events in developing countries is even intensified by the very concentrated coverage by the Google News to big events.

The impacts of the Internet are not limited to the consumers of international new, but also producers of international news. The Internet is creating not only international competition between Western news organizations but also opportunities for non-Western news organization in Western wealth news market. Western news organizations are also subjected to competition with emerging non-Western news organizations, Xinhua, Al-Jazeera and Indian newspapers,

even in their home market. Xinhua and Indian newspapers are backed by rapid developing news market; Al-Jazeera is gaining reputation for its professional journalism. The Internet is pushing the non-Western news organizations forward and dominance of the Western news agencies is in decline. The Internet is opened to both Western and non-Western news organizations. They are competing against each other in the same news market for audience. The international news environment is becoming more and more diverse and dynamic.

(15,473 words)

APPENDIX

Table 1: Overall regional coverage

Region	Coverage 1	Coverage 2	Population
East Africa	1.1%	29.0%	14.6%
Middle Africa	0.3%		
North Africa	22.7%		
South Africa	0.3%		
West Africa	3.5%		
North America	10.2%	10.2%	5.1%
Caribbean	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%
Central America	0.7%	1.7%	7.9%
South America	1.0%		
East Europe	1.7%	11.9%	10.8%
North Europe	4.0%		
South Europe	2.8%		
West Europe	3.5%		
Central Asia	0.3%	43.0%	60.4%
East Asia	19.2%		
South Asia	8.6%		
South East Asia	1.9%		
West Asia	13.0%		
Oceania	2.6%	2.6%	0.5%
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Population is from *Demographic Yearbook 2008* (United Nations 2008)

Table 2: Numbers of items

Country	News service	Numbers of items
US	Yahoo! News	9,088
	Google News	16,506
	New York Times	1,751
	Washington Post	3,667
India	Yahoo! News India	8,995
	Google News India	14,366
	Times of India	1,419
	The Hindu	1,167

Table 3: Numbers of countries covered

Country	News service	Number
US	Yahoo! News	170
	Google News	118
	Newspaper sites	164
India	Yahoo! News India	167
	Google News India	108
	Newspaper sites	114

Table 4: Distribution of news coverage

Country	News service	Gini coefficient	Proportion of top3
US	Yahoo! News	0.84	31.7%
	Google News	0.91	42.4%
	Newspaper sites	0.88	30.8%
India	Yahoo! News India	0.87	36.1%
	Google News India	0.92	46.3%
	Newspaper sites	0.90	45.0%

Table 5: Numbers of developing countries covered

Country	News service	Mean	St. Deviation	Numbers of items
US	Yahoo! News	0.800	0.614	9,088
	Google News	0.810	0.585	16,506
	Newspaper sites	0.864	0.649	5,418
India	Yahoo! News India	0.785	0.679	8,995
	Google News India	0.775	0.585	14,366
	Newspaper sites	0.780	0.620	2,586

Table 6: Difference of regional coverage between the US and India

	Newspaper sites	Yahoo! News	Google News
Africa	2.0%	8.3%***	2.3%***
North America	-6.1%***	-4.6%***	-1.8%***
Caribbean	2.4%***	1.2%***	0.7%***
Latin America	5.2%***	2.7%***	0.4%**
Europe	6.3%***	4.8%***	1.4%**
Asia	-5.4%***	-13.3%***	-2.5%***
Oceania	-1.6%***	-1.8%***	0.0%

N=56,959; Difference is US – India; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 7: Numbers of organizational news sources

Country	News service	Number of news sources	Proportion of top3
US	Yahoo! News	12	91.4%
	Google News	487	20.4%
	New York Times	15	9.7%
India	Yahoo! News India	5	90.1%
	Google News India	250	22.8%
	The Hindu	6	75.8%

Table 8: Sources of Yahoo! News US edition

Rank	Source	Items	Proportion
1	AP	3,582	39.4%
2	AFP	2,811	30.9%
3	Reuters	1,938	21.3%
4	Time.com	497	5.5%
5	The Christian Science Monitor	213	2.3%
6	Contributor Network	19	0.2%
7	OneWorld.net	14	0.2%
8	The Daily Beast	8	0.1%
9	The Atlantic Wire	2	0.0%
10	Digital Trends	2	0.0%
11	The Envoy	1	0.0%
12	U.S. News & World Report	1	0.0%
Total		**9,088**	**100.0%**

Table 9 Sources of Yahoo! News Indian edition

Rank	Source	Items	Proportion
1	Reuters	433	60.1%
2	IANS India Private Limited	115	16.0%
3	ANI	101	14.0%
4	AP	66	9.2%
5	PTI	5	0.7%
Total		**720**	**100.0%**

Table 10 Sources of the New York Times

Rank	Source	Items	Proportion
1	(non-organizational source)	1,535	87.7%
2	AP	69	3.9%
3	Reuters	58	3.3%
4	AFP	42	2.4%
5	European Press Photo Agency	21	1.2%
6	Getty Images	8	0.5%
7	International Herald Tribune	7	0.4%
8	Bloomberg News	3	0.2%
9	Pangaea Global AIDS Foundation	1	0.1%
10	AW Asia	1	0.1%
11	Wire Image	1	0.1%
12	ACK Media	1	0.1%
13	DPA	1	0.1%
14	Arise Africa	1	0.1%
15	United Press International	1	0.1%
16	Shoprite Group	1	0.1%
Total		**1,751**	**100.0%**

Table 11 Sources of The Hindu

Rank	Source	Items	Proportion
1	AP	654	56.0%
2	(non-organizational source)	265	22.7%
3	PTI	174	14.9%
4	DPA	57	4.9%
5	AFP	8	0.7%
6	Xinhua	5	0.4%
7	IANS	4	0.3%
Total		**1,167**	**100.0%**

Table 12: Top 11 sources of Google News US edition

Rank	News organization	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
1	Reuters	9.0%	9.0%
2	BBC News	6.6%	15.7%
3	New York Times	4.4%	20.1%
4	Voice of America	4.3%	24.5%
5	Wall Street Journal	4.3%	28.8%
6	The Guardian	4.0%	32.8%
7	Washington Post	3.7%	36.6%
8	CNN International	3.4%	40.0%
9	Xinhua	3.1%	43.1%
10	BusinessWeek	2.9%	46.0%
11	Bloomberg	2.8%	48.9%

Table 13: Relative likelihood to cover developing countries

Country	News service	Likelihood (at least one)	Likelihood (only)
US	Yahoo! News	0.88***	0.85***
	Google News	0.97	0.93**
India	Yahoo! News	0.98	1.09
	Google News	1.10.	1.24***

N=56,959; All values of newspaper sites are 1 as reference categories; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 14: Relative likelihood of coverage by US news portal sites

	Yahoo! News	Google News
Africa	1.16***	1.67***
North America	0.91.	0.83***
Caribbean	0.60***	0.59***
Latin America	0.68***	0.17***
Europe	1.23***	0.79***
Asia	0.82***	0.91**
Oceania	3.86***	2.45***

N=56,959; All values of newspaper sites are 1 as reference categories; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 15: Coverage by US online news services

	Newspaper sites	Yahoo! News	Google News
Africa	24.2%	26.3%	32.3%
North America	9.8%	9.3%	9.0%
Caribbean	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Latin America	5.0%	3.5%	1.0%
Europe	41.7%	19.4%	14.6%
Asia	16.4%	37.1%	40.0%
Oceania	0.8%	3.1%	1.9%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 16: Relative likelihood of coverage by Indian news portal sites

Region	Yahoo! News	Google News
Africa	0.77***	1.47***
North America	0.86*	0.63***
Caribbean	1.03	2.20*
Latin America	1.19	0.46**
Europe	1.39***	1.01
Asia	0.99	0.82***
Oceania	2.32***	1.00

N=56,959; All values of newspaper sites are 1 as reference categories; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 17: Coverage by Indian online news services

Region	Newspaper sites	Yahoo! News	Google News
Africa	23.2%	19.7%	30.7%
North America	14.5%	12.5%	10.4%
Caribbean	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
Latin America	1.2%	1.5%	0.6%
Europe	12.1%	15.6%	13.6%
Asia	46.6%	46.0%	42.1%
Oceania	2.0%	4.4%	2.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 18: Relative likelihood to cover developing countries (excluding Japan)

Country	News service	Likelihood
US	Yahoo! News	0.73***
	Google News	1.28***
India	Yahoo! News India	0.68***
	Google News India	1.41***

N= 46,825; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 19: Overall and interaction effects (excluding Japan)

	Likelihood	Estimate	Standard Error	z value	p value
(Intercept)	5.09	1.628	0.040	40.866	<0.001***
Type of online service					
Newspaper sites	1.00	-	-	-	-
Yahoo! News	0.73	-0.313	0.048	-6.469	0.000***
Google News	1.29	0.253	0.047	5.349	0.000***
Country					
US	1.00	-	-	-	-
Indian	0.80	-0.223	0.068	-3.277	0.001**
Interaction					
Newspaper sites and India	1.00	-	-	-	-
Yahoo! News and India	0.94	-0.060	0.078	-0.776	0.438
Google News and India	1.10	0.096	0.077	1.238	0.216

N= 46,825; AIC=42,973; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 20: Overall effects (excluding Japan)

	Likelihood	Estimate	Standard Error	z value	p value
(Intercept)	4.12	1.42	0.04	39.206	<0.001***
Type of online service					
Newspaper sites	1.00	-	-	-	-
Yahoo! News	0.71	-0.35	0.04	-9.237	0.000***
Google News	1.35	0.30	0.04	7.958	0.000***
Country					
US	1.00	-	-	-	-
Indian	0.81	-0.21	0.02	-8.348	0.001**

N= 46,825; AIC= 42,977; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 21: Relative likelihood to cover developing countries (excluding Japan and Middle East)

Country	News service	Likelihood
US	Yahoo! News	0.74***
	Google News	0.74***
India	Yahoo! News India	0.87*
	Google News India	0.86*

N= 22,864; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

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Table 22: Overall and interaction effects (excluding Japan and Middle East)

	Likelihood	Estimate	Standard Error	z value	p value
(Intercept)	2.488	0.912	0.043	21.139	<0.001***
Type of online service					
Newspaper sites	1.000	-	-	-	-
Yahoo! News	0.747	-0.291	0.053	-5.524	0.000***
Google News	0.746	-0.293	0.052	-5.606	0.000***
Country					
US	1.000	-	-	-	-
Indian	0.710	-0.343	0.075	-4.550	0.000***
Interaction					
Newspaper sites and India	1.000	-	-	-	-
Yahoo! News and India	1.167	0.154	0.086	1.790	0.073.
Google News and India	1.155	0.144	0.087	1.657	0.097.

N= 22,864; AIC= 29,814; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 23: Overall effects (excluding Japan and Middle East)

	Likelihood	Estimate	Standard Error	z value	p value
(Intercept)	2.39	0.8699	0.0364	23.896	<0.001***
Type of online service					
Newspaper sites	1.000	-	-	-	-
Yahoo! News	0.79	-0.23625	0.04143	-5.702	0.000***
Google News	0.78	-0.2442	0.04157	-5.875	0.000***
Country					
US	1.000	-	-	-	-
Indian	0.81	-0.21394	0.02793	-7.661	0.000***

N= 22,864; AIC= 29,813; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 24: Increased of likelihood to cover Japan after the earthquake

Country	News service	Likelihood
US	Yahoo! News	5.5***
	Google News	16.1***
	News papers	6.8***
India	Yahoo! News India	7.1***
	Google News India	18.9***
	News papers	7.9***

N=56,959; Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Table 25: Home country of organizational news sources

Country	News service	Developing countries	Developed countries
US	Yahoo! News	0%	100.0%
	Google News	11.8%	88.1%
	New York Times	0.03%	99.7%
India	Yahoo! News India	42.0%	57.9%
	Google News India	21.7%	78.2%
	The Hindu	21.2%	78.7%

Table 26: Home country of Google News US edition's sources

	Country	Number of items	Proportion
1	US	10,381	62.9%
2	UK	2,676	16.2%
3	Australia	616	3.7%
4	China	514	3.1%
5	Israel	488	3.0%
6	India	373	2.3%
7	Canada	369	2.2%
8	France	368	2.2%
9	Qatar	366	2.2%
10	Iran	92	0.6%
11	NZ	89	0.5%
12	Pakistan	31	0.2%
13	Russia	30	0.2%
14	Philippines	22	0.1%
15	Taiwan	20	0.1%
16	Bulgaria	10	0.1%
17	South Africa	8	0.0%
18	Japan	7	0.0%
19	Malaysia	7	0.0%
20	UAE	6	0.0%
21	Lebanon	5	0.0%
22	Singapore	5	0.0%
23	South Korea	5	0.0%
24	Bahrain	4	0.0%
25	Indonesia	3	0.0%
26	Tuvalu	3	0.0%
27	Botswana	1	0.0%
28	Denmark	1	0.0%
29	Egypt	1	0.0%
30	Switzerland	1	0.0%
31	Tanzania	1	0.0%
32	Uganda	1	0.0%
33	Ukraine	1	0.0%
34	Viet Nam	1	0.0%
		16,506	**100.0%**

Table 27: Regional coverage by Indian 3 newspapers

Region	Coverage
Africa	26.0%
North America	9.1%
Caribbean	0.5%
Latin America	0.6%
Europe	11.1%
Asia	52.5%
Ocean	0.2%
Total	**100.0%**

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Table 28: Home country of Google News Indian edition's sources

	Country	Number of items	Proportion
1	US	6,134	42.7%
2	UK	2,812	19.6%
3	India	1,537	10.7%
4	Australia	1,049	7.3%
5	France	688	4.8%
6	China	562	3.9%
7	Israel	432	3.0%
8	Canada	367	2.6%
9	Qatar	350	2.4%
10	NZ	116	0.8%
11	Pakistan	79	0.5%
12	Iran	61	0.4%
13	Russia	49	0.3%
14	Taiwan	21	0.1%
15	Japan	18	0.1%
16	Malaysia	12	0.1%
17	South Africa	9	0.1%
18	Indonesia	7	0.0%
19	UAE	7	0.0%
20	Ireland	6	0.0%
21	Tuvalu	4	0.0%
22	Singapore	4	0.0%
23	Turkey	4	0.0%
24	Kenya	3	0.0%
25	Germany	3	0.0%
26	Thailand	3	0.0%
27	Philippines	2	0.0%
28	Ghana	2	0.0%
29	Nigeria	2	0.0%
30	Bahrain	2	0.0%
31	South Korea	2	0.0%
32	Uganda	2	0.0%
33	Switzerland	2	0.0%
34	Nepal	2	0.0%
35	Denmark	1	0.0%
36	Sri Lanka	1	0.0%
37	Lebanon	1	0.0%
38	Botswana	1	0.0%
39	Serbia	1	0.0%
40	Zimbabwe	1	0.0%
41	Spain	1	0.0%
42	Egypt	1	0.0%
43	Saudi Arabia	1	0.0%
44	Bangladesh	1	0.0%
45	Croatia	1	0.0%
46	Senegal	1	0.0%
47	Guyana	1	0.0%
		14,366	**100.0%**

Table 29: Developing countries based news sources in Google News US edition

	Source	Link	Home country	Items	Overall rank
1	Xinhua	http://xinhuanet.com	China	513	9
2	Aljazeera.net	http://english.aljazeera.net	Qatar	365	15
3	Ha'aretz	http://haaretz.com	Israel	245	20
4	Jerusalem Post	http://jpost.com	Israel	175	27
5	The Hindu	http://thehindu.com	India	118	32
6	Times of India	http://indiatimes.com	India	105	36
7	Hindustan Times	http://hindustantimes.com	India	93	39
8	Ynetnews	http://ynetnews.com	Israel	67	45
9	Irish Times	http://irishtimes.com	Iran[22]	57	48
10	Indian Express	http://indianexpress.com	India	40	55
11	Daily Times	http://www.dailytimes.com.pk	Pakistan	24	66
12	Inquirer.net	http://newsinfo.inquirer.net	Philippines	21	70
13	Tehran Times	http://tehrantimes.com	Iran	21	72
14	eTaiwan News	http://www.taiwannews.com.tw	Taiwan	19	74
15	Press TV	http://www.presstv.ir	Iran	11	90
16	NDTV.com	http://ndtv.com	India	8	106
17	The News International	http://www.thenews.com.pk	Pakistan	6	121
18	Economic Times	http://indiatimes.com	India	5	123
19	Lebanon	http://www.dailystar.com.lb	Lebanon	5	124
20	Bahrain News Agency	http://bna.bh	Bahrain	4	134
21	Bernama	http://bernama.com	Malaysia	4	136
22	The National	http://www.thenational.ae	UAE	4	152
23	Independent Online	http://www.iol.co.za	South Africa	3	164
24	ISNA	http://www.isna.ir	Iran	3	165
25	AsiaOne	http://asiaone.com	Singapore	2	191
26	Daily News & Analysis	http://dnaindia.com	India	2	197
27	Jakarta Globe	http://thejakartaglobe.com	Indonesia	2	202
28	KGWN	http://www.kgwn.tv	Tuvalu	2	205
29	Korea Times	http://www.koreatimes.co.kr	South Korea	2	210
30	postzambia.com	http://postzambia.com	South Africa	2	228
31	Sify	http://sify.com	India	2	234
32	Sin Chew Jit Poh	http://mysinchew.com	Malaysia	2	235
33	Straits Times	http://straitstimes.com	Singapore	2	238
34	The Chosun Ilbo	http://chosun.com	South Korea	2	240
35	ABS CBN News	http://abs-cbnnews.com	Philippines	1	263
36	Ahram Online	http://english.ahram.org.eg	Egypt	1	264
37	Aljazeera.net (blog)	http://blogs.aljazeera.net	Qatar	1	268
38	Alsumaria	http://www.alsumaria.tv	Tuvalu	1	269
39	Channel News Asia	http://channelnewsasia.com	Singapore	1	290
40	Daily Monitor	http://www.monitor.co.ug	Uganda	1	300
41	DAWN.com	http://dawn.com	Pakistan	1	303
42	Focus Taiwan News Channel	http://focustaiwan.tw	Taiwan	1	316
43	Globes	http://www.globes.co.il	Israel	1	326
44	Gulf Today	http://gulftoday.ae	UAE	1	330
45	Jakarta Post	http://thejakartapost.com	Indonesia	1	343
46	Malaysia Star	http://thestar.com.my	Malaysia	1	373
47	People's Daily Online	http://english.peopledaily.com.cn	China	1	411
48	SGGP	http://www.saigon-gpdaily.com.vn	Viet Nam	1	421
49	The Bostwana Gazette	http://gazettebw.com	Botswana	1	429
50	The Citizen Daily	http://thecitizen.co.tz	Tanzania	1	430
51	The Korea Herald	http://koreaherald.com	South Korea	1	434
52	The New Age Online	http://www.thenewage.co.za	South Africa	1	438
53	The South African Star	http://www.thestar.co.za	South Africa	1	440
54	Times LIVE	http://www.timeslive.co.za	South Africa	1	449
55	Zawya	http://zawya.com	UAE	1	487

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[22] This was found to be a miscoding (should be Ireland) but left unchanged for consistency with other analysis

Table 30: Developing countries based news sources in Google News Indian edition

	Source	Link	Home country	Items	Overall rank
1	Xinhua	http://xinhuanet.com	China	561	8
2	Aljazeera.net	http://english.aljazeera.net	Qatar	350	14
3	Times of India	http://indiatimes.com	India	300	15
4	The Hindu	http://thehindu.com	India	239	19
5	Sify	http://sify.com	India	230	20
6	Hindustan Times	http://hindustantimes.com	India	224	21
7	Ha'aretz	http://haaretz.com	Israel	210	23
8	Indian Express	http://indianexpress.com	India	171	24
9	Jerusalem Post	http://jpost.com	Israel	158	27
10	Economic Times	http://indiatimes.com	India	129	28
11	Ynetnews	http://ynetnews.com	Israel	64	40
12	Daily News & Analysis	http://dnaindia.com	India	51	46
13	NDTV.com	http://ndtv.com	India	51	47
14	Daily Times	http://www.dailytimes.com.pk	Pakistan	44	49
15	Zee News	http://zeenews.com	India	42	51
16	Irish Times	http://irishtimes.com	Iran[23]	37	52
17	The News International	http://www.thenews.com.pk	Pakistan	26	58
18	eTaiwan News	http://www.taiwannews.com.tw	Taiwan	18	64
19	Tehran Times	http://tehrantimes.com	Iran	18	66
20	Business Standard	http://business-standard.com	India	15	71
21	Newstrack India	http://newstrackindia.com	India	10	79
22	Deccan Herald	http://deccanherald.com	India	9	80
23	Bernama	http://bernama.com	Malaysia	7	81
24	Outlook	http://outlookindia.com	India	7	84
25	iNewsOne	http://inewsone.com	India	6	88
26	Hindu Business Line	http://thehindubusinessline.com	India	5	93
27	Tibet Post International	http://thetibetpost.com	India	5	96
28	Bangladesh News 24 hours	http://bdnews24.com	India	4	97
29	Express Buzz	http://expressbuzz.com	India	4	98
30	Expressindia.com	http://expressindia.com	India	4	99
31	Jakarta Globe	http://thejakartaglobe.com	Indonesia	4	100
32	The Express Tribune	http://tribune.com.pk	Pakistan	4	101
33	The National	http://www.thenational.ae	UAE	4	102
34	Bangkok Post	http://bangkokpost.com	Thailand	3	107
35	Calcutta Telegraph	http://telegraphindia.com	India	3	109
36	Daily Pioneer	http://dailypioneer.com	India	3	110
37	DAWN.com	http://dawn.com	Pakistan	3	111
38	Deccan Chronicle	http://deccanchronicle.com	India	3	112
39	Focus Taiwan News Channel	http://focustaiwan.tw	Taiwan	3	113
40	Independent Online	http://www.iol.co.za	South Africa	3	114
41	ISNA	http://www.isna.ir	Iran	3	116
42	Jakarta Post	http://thejakartapost.com	Indonesia	3	117
43	postzambia.com	http://postzambia.com	South Africa	3	119
44	Press TV	http://www.presstv.ir	Iran	3	120
45	Times Now.tv	http://www.timesnow.tv	Tuvalu	3	124
46	Today's Zaman	http://todayszaman.com	Turkey	3	125
47	All India Radio	http://newsonair.com	India	2	126
48	AsiaOne	http://asiaone.com	Singapore	2	128
49	Bahrain News Agency	http://bna.bh	Bahrain	2	129
50	Bellevision	http://bellevision.com	UAE	2	130
51	Business Standard (blog)	http://business-standard.com	India	2	131
52	Capital FM Kenya	http://www.capitalfm.co.ke	Kenya	2	133
53	Central Chronicle	http://centralchronicle.com	India	2	134
54	Financial Express	http://financialexpress.com	India	2	138
55	Himalayan Times	http://thehimalayantimes.com	Nepal	2	139
56	India Today	http://indiatoday.intoday.in	India	2	140

[23] Again, this was found to be a miscoding (should be Ireland) but left unchanged for consistency with other analysis

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57	Malaysia Star	http://thestar.com.my	Malaysia	2	143
58	New Vision	http://www.newvision.co.ug	Uganda	2	145
59	Sin Chew Jit Poh	http://mysinchew.com	Malaysia	2	149
60	Ahram Online	http://english.ahram.org.eg	Egypt	1	157
61	Arab News	http://arabnews.com	Saudi Arabia	1	158
62	Associated Press of Pakistan	http://ftpapp.app.com.pk	Pakistan	1	160
63	Business Review India	http://www.businessreviewindia.in	India	1	167
64	BusinessGhana	http://businessghana.com	Ghana	1	168
65	Channel News Asia	http://channelnewsasia.com	Singapore	1	169
66	Daily Nation	http://www.nation.co.ke	Kenya	1	172
67	domain-B	http://domain-b.com	India	1	174
68	E-Pao.net	http://www.e-pao.net	India	1	175
69	Eyewitness News	http://www.eyewitnessnews.co.za	South Africa	1	179
70	GMANews.TV	http://www.gmanews.tv	Tuvalu	1	181
71	GreaterKashmir.com	http://greaterkashmir.com	India	1	184
72	Gulf Today	http://gulftoday.ae	UAE	1	185
73	Hindustan Times (blog)	http://hindustantimes.com	India	1	186
74	Hurriyet Daily News	http://hurriyetdailynews.com	Turkey	1	188
75	iAfrica.com	http://iafrica.com	South Africa	1	189
76	India	http://christiantoday.com	India	1	192
77	indiablooms	http://indiablooms.com	India	1	193
78	Inquirer.net	http://newsinfo.inquirer.net	Philippines	1	196
79	JoongAng Daily	http://joins.com	South Korea	1	197
80	KanglaOnline	http://kanglaonline.com	India	1	198
81	Lebanon	http://www.dailystar.com.lb	Lebanon	1	199
82	Livemint	http://livemint.com	India	1	200
83	Mail & Guardian Online	http://mg.co.za	South Africa	1	201
84	Manila Bulletin	http://www.mb.com.ph	Philippines	1	202
85	Mizoram Express	http://mizoramexpress.com	India	1	204
86	Myjoyonline.com	http://myjoyonline.com	Ghana	1	207
87	New Straits Times	http://www.nst.com.my	Malaysia	1	208
88	NewsClick	http://newsclick.in	India	1	209
89	Nigerian Tribune	http://www.tribune.com.ng	Nigeria	1	211
90	Panapress (subscription)	http://panapress.com	Senegal	1	213
91	People's Daily Online	http://english.peopledaily.com.cn	China	1	214
92	Stabroek News	http://stabroeknews.com	Guyana	1	226
93	Straits Times	http://straitstimes.com	Singapore	1	227
94	Sunday Times.lk	http://www.sundaytimes.lk	Sri Lanka	1	228
95	Tehelka	http://tehelka.com	India	1	229
96	The Bostwana Gazette	http://gazettebw.com	Botswana	1	231
97	The Chosun Ilbo	http://chosun.com	South Korea	1	232
98	The Daily Star	http://www.thedailystar.net	Bangladesh	1	233
99	The Nation, Pakistan	http://nation.com.pk	Pakistan	1	236
100	Vanguard	http://vanguardngr.com	Nigeria	1	245
101	Zimbabwe Independent	http://www.theindependent.co.zw	Zimbabwe	1	250

Table 31: Coverage by un-coded items

	Country	Score	Proportion
1	US	16.3	18.73%
2	UK	10.5	12.04%
3	Israel	6.5	7.45%
4	Libya	6.0	6.88%
5	Pakistan	5.3	6.12%
6	Japan	4.0	4.59%
7	Yemen	4.0	4.59%
8	Middle East	3.5	4.01%
9	NZ	3.0	3.44%
10	Afghanistan	2.8	3.25%
11	Mexico	2.0	2.29%
12	Egypt	1.7	1.95%
13	Tunisia	1.7	1.95%
14	Germany	1.5	1.72%
15	Italy	1.5	1.72%
16	Cambodia	1.2	1.38%
17	Thailand	1.2	1.38%
18	China	1.0	1.18%
19	Bangladesh	1.0	1.15%
20	Canada	1.0	1.15%
21	Congo	1.0	1.15%
22	France	1.0	1.15%
23	Indonesia	1.0	1.15%
24	Ireland	1.0	1.15%
25	Nigeria	1.0	1.15%
26	Palestine	1.0	1.15%
27	Philippine	1.0	1.15%
28	Vatican	1.0	1.15%
29	Iraq	0.5	0.61%
30	EU	0.5	0.57%
31	NATO	0.5	0.57%
32	Netherlands	0.5	0.57%
33	Cote d'Ivoire	0.3	0.38%
34	Bahrain	0.2	0.23%
35	Jordan	0.2	0.23%
36	Laos	0.2	0.23%
37	Morocco	0.2	0.23%
38	Vietnam	0.2	0.23%
		87.2	**100%**

Table 32: Coverage by Yahoo! News US edition

	Country	Score	Proportion
1	Libya	1767.0	14.27%
2	Japan	1191.0	9.62%
3	US	978.0	7.90%
4	UK	708.0	5.72%
5	China	490.0	3.96%
6	Egypt	322.0	2.60%
7	India	299.0	2.41%
8	Europe	288.0	2.33%
9	Pakistan	279.0	2.25%
10	Afghanistan	276.0	2.23%
11	France	223.0	1.80%
12	Australia	211.0	1.70%
13	Middle East	163.0	1.32%
14	Cote d'Ivoire	161.0	1.30%
15	NATO	157.0	1.27%
16	Africa	154.0	1.24%
17	NZ	154.0	1.24%
18	Yemen	149.0	1.20%

19	Germany	148.0	1.20%
20	Mexico	147.0	1.19%
21	Israel	145.0	1.17%
22	Italy	142.0	1.15%
23	South Korea	141.0	1.14%
24	North Korea	133.0	1.07%
25	Bahrain	131.0	1.06%
26	Nigeria	130.0	1.05%
27	Syria	130.0	1.05%
28	Iran	124.0	1.00%
29	Ireland	120.0	0.97%
30	Russia	119.0	0.96%
31	Palestine	100.0	0.81%
32	Sudan	93.0	0.75%
33	South Africa	89.0	0.72%
34	Spain	87.0	0.70%
35	Canada	84.0	0.68%
36	Iraq	78.0	0.63%
37	Brazil	75.0	0.61%
38	Philippines	75.0	0.61%
39	Portugal	71.0	0.57%
40	Tunisia	71.0	0.57%
41	Asia	69.0	0.56%
42	Netherlands	69.0	0.56%
43	Cuba	65.0	0.52%
44	Indonesia	64.0	0.52%
45	Zimbabwe	64.0	0.52%
46	Somalia	62.0	0.50%
47	Turkey	62.0	0.50%
48	Myanmar	57.0	0.46%
49	Bangladesh	56.0	0.45%
50	Thailand	55.0	0.44%
51	Saudi Arabia	54.0	0.44%
52	Haiti	52.0	0.42%
53	Sri Lanka	51.0	0.41%
54	Venezuela	44.0	0.36%
55	Congo	40.0	0.32%
56	Malaysia	39.0	0.31%
57	Kenya	36.0	0.29%
58	Ukraine	36.0	0.29%
59	Viet Nam	36.0	0.29%
60	Morocco	33.0	0.27%
61	Algeria	31.0	0.25%
62	Belarus	30.0	0.24%
63	Oman	30.0	0.24%
64	Greece	29.0	0.23%
65	Qatar	28.0	0.23%
66	Peru	27.0	0.22%
67	Vatican	26.0	0.21%
68	Hong Kong	24.0	0.19%
69	Iceland	23.0	0.19%
70	Jordan	23.0	0.19%
71	Chile	22.0	0.18%
72	Serbia	22.0	0.18%
73	Lebanon	21.0	0.17%
74	UAE	21.0	0.17%
75	Belgium	20.0	0.16%
76	Poland	20.0	0.16%
77	Switzerland	18.0	0.15%
78	Uganda	18.0	0.15%
79	Kazakhstan	17.0	0.14%
80	Argentina	16.0	0.13%
81	Honduras	16.0	0.13%
82	Finland	15.0	0.12%
83	Nicaragua	15.0	0.12%
84	Sweden	15.0	0.12%
85	Denmark	13.0	0.10%
86	Guatemala	13.0	0.10%

87	Puerto Rico	13.0	0.10%
88	Cambodia	12.0	0.10%
89	Bermuda	11.0	0.09%
90	Colombia	11.0	0.09%
91	Singapore	11.0	0.09%
92	G7	10.0	0.08%
93	Hungary	10.0	0.08%
94	Jamaica	10.0	0.08%
95	Nepal	10.0	0.08%
96	Bosnia	9.0	0.07%
97	Ecuador	9.0	0.07%
98	G20	9.0	0.07%
99	Ghana	9.0	0.07%
100	Swaziland	9.0	0.07%
101	Bolivia	8.0	0.06%
102	Burkina Faso	8.0	0.06%
103	Dominica	8.0	0.06%
104	Malta	8.0	0.06%
105	Austria	7.0	0.06%
106	G8	7.0	0.06%
107	Kuwait	7.0	0.06%
108	Latin America	7.0	0.06%
109	Azerbaijan	6.0	0.05%
110	Central African Republic	6.0	0.05%
111	Guinea	6.0	0.05%
112	Liberia	6.0	0.05%
113	Romania	6.0	0.05%
114	Senegal	6.0	0.05%
115	Croatia	5.0	0.04%
116	Czech Republic	5.0	0.04%
117	El Salvador	5.0	0.04%
118	Madagascar	5.0	0.04%
119	Mali	5.0	0.04%
120	Mozambique	5.0	0.04%
121	Angola	4.0	0.03%
122	BRICs	4.0	0.03%
123	Fiji	4.0	0.03%
124	Georgia	4.0	0.03%
125	Niger	4.0	0.03%
126	Norway	4.0	0.03%
127	Panama	4.0	0.03%
128	Paraguay	4.0	0.03%
129	Uruguay	4.0	0.03%
130	Armenia	3.0	0.02%
131	Benin	3.0	0.02%
132	Bhutan	3.0	0.02%
133	Burundi	3.0	0.02%
134	Estonia	3.0	0.02%
135	Ethiopia	3.0	0.02%
136	Kyrgyzstan	3.0	0.02%
137	Lithuania	3.0	0.02%
138	Malawi	3.0	0.02%
139	Moldova	3.0	0.02%
140	Rwanda	3.0	0.02%
141	Tonga	3.0	0.02%
142	Bulgaria	2.0	0.02%
143	Chad	2.0	0.02%
144	Djibouti	2.0	0.02%
145	Guyana	2.0	0.02%
146	Mauritania	2.0	0.02%
147	Mongolia	2.0	0.02%
148	Papua New Guinea	2.0	0.02%
149	Saint Lucia	2.0	0.02%
150	Samoa	2.0	0.02%
151	Virgin Islands	2.0	0.02%
152	Zambia	2.0	0.02%
153	Bahamas	1.0	0.01%
154	Botswana	1.0	0.01%

		Score	Proportion
155	Cameroon	1.0	0.01%
156	Costa Rica	1.0	0.01%
157	Cyprus	1.0	0.01%
158	Gibraltar	1.0	0.01%
159	Macao	1.0	0.01%
160	Monaco	1.0	0.01%
161	Namibia	1.0	0.01%
162	Palau	1.0	0.01%
163	Sierra Leone	1.0	0.01%
164	Slovakia	1.0	0.01%
165	Slovenia	1.0	0.01%
166	Solomon Islands	1.0	0.01%
167	Tajikistan	1.0	0.01%
168	Tanzania	1.0	0.01%
169	Turkmenistan	1.0	0.01%
170	Uzbekistan	1.0	0.01%
		12381.0	**100%**

Table 33: Coverage by Google News US edition

	Country	Score	Proportion
1	Libya	4513.0	20.41%
2	Japan	3125.0	14.13%
3	US	1753.0	7.93%
4	Cote d'Ivoire	905.0	4.09%
5	Yemen	849.0	3.84%
6	Egypt	780.0	3.53%
7	Syria	646.0	2.92%
8	Palestine	602.0	2.72%
9	Israel	586.0	2.65%
10	China	560.0	2.53%
11	France	512.0	2.32%
12	UK	498.0	2.25%
13	Europe	457.0	2.07%
14	Pakistan	407.0	1.84%
15	NATO	390.0	1.76%
16	NZ	385.0	1.74%
17	Afghanistan	325.0	1.47%
18	Bahrain	322.0	1.46%
19	Middle East	322.0	1.46%
20	Italy	314.0	1.42%
21	Germany	257.0	1.16%
22	Portugal	207.0	0.94%
23	Saudi Arabia	204.0	0.92%
24	Iran	202.0	0.91%
25	Nigeria	162.0	0.73%
26	Africa	157.0	0.71%
27	Tunisia	156.0	0.71%
28	Haiti	135.0	0.61%
29	Cuba	128.0	0.58%
30	Ireland	126.0	0.57%
31	Netherlands	109.0	0.49%
32	Russia	106.0	0.48%
33	India	101.0	0.46%
34	South Korea	100.0	0.45%
35	Iraq	89.0	0.40%
36	North Korea	86.0	0.39%
37	Belarus	84.0	0.38%
38	Brazil	80.0	0.36%
39	Somalia	74.0	0.33%
40	Ukraine	68.0	0.31%
41	Congo	62.0	0.28%
42	Kazakhstan	62.0	0.28%
43	Oman	62.0	0.28%
44	Asia	56.0	0.25%
45	Myanmar	54.0	0.24%

95

46	Turkey	54.0	0.24%
47	Uganda	47.0	0.21%
48	BRICs	44.0	0.20%
49	Finland	39.0	0.18%
50	Canada	38.0	0.17%
51	Australia	34.0	0.15%
52	Indonesia	32.0	0.14%
53	Mexico	31.0	0.14%
54	G8	28.0	0.13%
55	Spain	28.0	0.13%
56	Denmark	27.0	0.12%
57	Kenya	27.0	0.12%
58	Iceland	26.0	0.12%
59	Latin America	26.0	0.12%
60	Morocco	25.0	0.11%
61	Peru	25.0	0.11%
62	Qatar	23.0	0.10%
63	Greece	21.0	0.09%
64	Poland	20.0	0.09%
65	Thailand	20.0	0.09%
66	Croatia	19.0	0.09%
67	Malta	19.0	0.09%
68	Zimbabwe	19.0	0.09%
69	Estonia	16.0	0.07%
70	Lebanon	16.0	0.07%
71	South Africa	15.0	0.07%
72	UAE	15.0	0.07%
73	Sudan	13.0	0.06%
74	Venezuela	13.0	0.06%
75	Singapore	11.0	0.05%
76	Burkina Faso	10.0	0.05%
77	Chile	10.0	0.05%
78	Ecuador	10.0	0.05%
79	Jordan	10.0	0.05%
80	Philippines	10.0	0.05%
81	Sweden	9.0	0.04%
82	Algeria	8.0	0.04%
83	Bangladesh	8.0	0.04%
84	El Salvador	7.0	0.03%
85	Liberia	7.0	0.03%
86	Switzerland	7.0	0.03%
87	Vatican	7.0	0.03%
88	Cambodia	6.0	0.03%
89	Hong Kong	6.0	0.03%
90	Austria	5.0	0.02%
91	Serbia	5.0	0.02%
92	Belgium	3.0	0.01%
93	Sri Lanka	3.0	0.01%
94	Ethiopia	2.0	0.01%
95	G20	2.0	0.01%
96	G7	2.0	0.01%
97	Kuwait	2.0	0.01%
98	Madagascar	2.0	0.01%
99	Nepal	2.0	0.01%
100	Seychelles	2.0	0.01%
101	Swaziland	2.0	0.01%
102	Angola	1.0	0.00%
103	Bulgaria	1.0	0.00%
104	Colombia	1.0	0.00%
105	Czech Republic	1.0	0.00%
106	Fiji	1.0	0.00%
107	Georgia	1.0	0.00%
108	Hungary	1.0	0.00%
109	Mali	1.0	0.00%
110	Mozambique	1.0	0.00%
111	Niger	1.0	0.00%
112	Norway	1.0	0.00%
113	Rwanda	1.0	0.00%

	Country	Score	Proportion
114	Senegal	1.0	0.00%
115	Slovenia	1.0	0.00%
116	Turks and Caicos Islands	1.0	0.00%
117	Vanuatu	1.0	0.00%
118	Viet Nam	1.0	0.00%
		22113.0	**100%**

Table 34: Coverage by the US newspapers

	Country	Score	Proportion
1	Libya	846.0	11.25%
2	Japan	823.0	10.94%
3	US	650.0	8.64%
4	China	230.0	3.06%
5	UK	215.0	2.86%
6	Afghanistan	210.0	2.79%
7	Israel	190.0	2.53%
8	Egypt	186.0	2.47%
9	Middle East	185.0	2.46%
10	Palestine	155.0	2.06%
11	Pakistan	151.0	2.01%
12	Yemen	151.0	2.01%
13	France	147.0	1.95%
14	Cote d'Ivoire	146.0	1.94%
15	Europe	145.0	1.93%
16	Syria	145.0	1.93%
17	Africa	142.0	1.89%
18	Mexico	121.0	1.61%
19	Iraq	112.0	1.49%
20	Germany	107.0	1.42%
21	India	99.0	1.32%
22	Iran	99.0	1.32%
23	Italy	96.0	1.28%
24	Bahrain	93.0	1.24%
25	Russia	93.0	1.24%
26	NATO	86.0	1.14%
27	Brazil	69.0	0.92%
28	Nigeria	60.0	0.80%
29	Cuba	59.0	0.78%
30	Haiti	55.0	0.73%
31	Tunisia	55.0	0.73%
32	Somalia	53.0	0.70%
33	Philippines	52.0	0.69%
34	North Korea	49.0	0.65%
35	South Korea	48.0	0.64%
36	Saudi Arabia	44.0	0.59%
37	Congo	42.0	0.56%
38	Spain	41.0	0.55%
39	Canada	37.0	0.49%
40	Turkey	36.0	0.48%
41	Venezuela	35.0	0.47%
42	Asia	34.0	0.45%
43	Indonesia	34.0	0.45%
44	Australia	33.0	0.44%
45	South Africa	33.0	0.44%
46	Ukraine	32.0	0.43%
47	Ireland	31.0	0.41%
48	Jordan	31.0	0.41%
49	Netherlands	31.0	0.41%
50	Malaysia	29.0	0.39%
51	Sudan	26.0	0.35%
52	Belarus	25.0	0.33%
53	Peru	25.0	0.33%
54	Portugal	25.0	0.33%
55	Zimbabwe	25.0	0.33%
56	Myanmar	23.0	0.31%

57	NZ	23.0	0.31%
58	Thailand	23.0	0.31%
59	Vatican	23.0	0.31%
60	Chile	22.0	0.29%
61	Greece	20.0	0.27%
62	Kenya	20.0	0.27%
63	Poland	20.0	0.27%
64	Viet Nam	20.0	0.27%
65	Kazakhstan	18.0	0.24%
66	Switzerland	18.0	0.24%
67	UAE	18.0	0.24%
68	Uganda	18.0	0.24%
69	Lebanon	17.0	0.23%
70	Argentina	16.0	0.21%
71	Colombia	16.0	0.21%
72	Belgium	15.0	0.20%
73	Dominica	14.0	0.19%
74	Bangladesh	13.0	0.17%
75	Qatar	13.0	0.17%
76	Sweden	13.0	0.17%
77	Austria	12.0	0.16%
78	Burkina Faso	12.0	0.16%
79	Czech Republic	12.0	0.16%
80	Hong Kong	12.0	0.16%
81	Latin America	12.0	0.16%
82	Serbia	12.0	0.16%
83	Guatemala	11.0	0.15%
84	Nepal	11.0	0.15%
85	Oman	11.0	0.15%
86	Swaziland	11.0	0.15%
87	Honduras	10.0	0.13%
88	Jamaica	10.0	0.13%
89	Nicaragua	10.0	0.13%
90	Puerto Rico	10.0	0.13%
91	Finland	8.0	0.11%
92	Romania	8.0	0.11%
93	Algeria	7.0	0.09%
94	Ecuador	7.0	0.09%
95	Estonia	7.0	0.09%
96	Georgia	7.0	0.09%
97	Uruguay	7.0	0.09%
98	Angola	5.0	0.07%
99	Azerbaijan	5.0	0.07%
100	Denmark	5.0	0.07%
101	El Salvador	5.0	0.07%
102	Hungary	5.0	0.07%
103	Morocco	5.0	0.07%
104	Tajikistan	5.0	0.07%
105	Armenia	4.0	0.05%
106	Cambodia	4.0	0.05%
107	Croatia	4.0	0.05%
108	Ethiopia	4.0	0.05%
109	Kuwait	4.0	0.05%
110	Malawi	4.0	0.05%
111	Singapore	4.0	0.05%
112	Slovenia	4.0	0.05%
113	Bolivia	3.0	0.04%
114	Cameroon	3.0	0.04%
115	Djibouti	3.0	0.04%
116	Iceland	3.0	0.04%
117	Kyrgyzstan	3.0	0.04%
118	Laos	3.0	0.04%
119	Paraguay	3.0	0.04%
120	Sri Lanka	3.0	0.04%
121	Tonga	3.0	0.04%
122	Uzbekistan	3.0	0.04%
123	Benin	2.0	0.03%
124	Bosnia	2.0	0.03%

125	Central African Republic	2.0	0.03%
126	Cyprus	2.0	0.03%
127	G7	2.0	0.03%
128	G8	2.0	0.03%
129	Ghana	2.0	0.03%
130	Guyana	2.0	0.03%
131	Lithuania	2.0	0.03%
132	Macao	2.0	0.03%
133	Madagascar	2.0	0.03%
134	Mauritania	2.0	0.03%
135	Mozambique	2.0	0.03%
136	Norway	2.0	0.03%
137	Panama	2.0	0.03%
138	Rwanda	2.0	0.03%
139	Senegal	2.0	0.03%
140	Virgin Islands	2.0	0.03%
141	Western Sahara	2.0	0.03%
142	Zambia	2.0	0.03%
143	Albania	1.0	0.01%
144	BRICs	1.0	0.01%
145	Bulgaria	1.0	0.01%
146	Burundi	1.0	0.01%
147	Chad	1.0	0.01%
148	Costa Rica	1.0	0.01%
149	G20	1.0	0.01%
150	Grenada	1.0	0.01%
151	Latvia	1.0	0.01%
152	Liberia	1.0	0.01%
153	Mali	1.0	0.01%
154	Monaco	1.0	0.01%
155	Mongolia	1.0	0.01%
156	Montenegro	1.0	0.01%
157	Namibia	1.0	0.01%
158	Niger	1.0	0.01%
159	Saint Lucia	1.0	0.01%
160	Slovakia	1.0	0.01%
161	Surinam	1.0	0.01%
162	Tanzania	1.0	0.01%
163	Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	0.01%
164	Vanuatu	1.0	0.01%
		7521.0	**100%**

Table 35: Coverage by Yahoo! News Indian edition

	Country	Score	Proportion
1	Libya	1701.0	13.63%
2	Japan	1412.0	11.31%
3	US	1397.0	11.19%
4	India	714.0	5.72%
5	China	636.0	5.10%
6	Pakistan	621.0	4.98%
7	UK	598.0	4.79%
8	Australia	270.0	2.16%
9	NZ	248.0	1.99%
10	Egypt	181.0	1.45%
11	France	181.0	1.45%
12	Afghanistan	171.0	1.37%
13	Europe	170.0	1.36%
14	Asia	159.0	1.27%
15	Middle East	156.0	1.25%
16	Sri Lanka	153.0	1.23%
17	Russia	140.0	1.12%
18	Iran	132.0	1.06%
19	Yemen	130.0	1.04%
20	UAE	123.0	0.99%
21	South Korea	115.0	0.92%

22	NATO	114.0	0.91%
23	Bangladesh	108.0	0.87%
24	Italy	105.0	0.84%
25	North Korea	100.0	0.80%
26	Germany	98.0	0.79%
27	Malaysia	96.0	0.77%
28	Africa	94.0	0.75%
29	Canada	93.0	0.75%
30	Philippines	93.0	0.75%
31	Ireland	86.0	0.69%
32	Bahrain	78.0	0.62%
33	Syria	77.0	0.62%
34	Cote d'Ivoire	64.0	0.51%
35	Thailand	64.0	0.51%
36	Mexico	63.0	0.50%
37	Ukraine	63.0	0.50%
38	South Africa	62.0	0.50%
39	Indonesia	60.0	0.48%
40	Saudi Arabia	59.0	0.47%
41	Spain	57.0	0.46%
42	Israel	56.0	0.45%
43	Netherlands	54.0	0.43%
44	BRICs	47.0	0.38%
45	Greece	47.0	0.38%
46	Hong Kong	46.0	0.37%
47	Somalia	46.0	0.37%
48	Zimbabwe	45.0	0.36%
49	Kazakhstan	44.0	0.35%
50	Tunisia	44.0	0.35%
51	Iraq	43.0	0.34%
52	Palestine	43.0	0.34%
53	Kenya	42.0	0.34%
54	Brazil	41.0	0.33%
55	Viet Nam	40.0	0.32%
56	Myanmar	37.0	0.30%
57	Portugal	37.0	0.30%
58	Qatar	34.0	0.27%
59	Vatican	34.0	0.27%
60	Turkey	33.0	0.26%
61	G20	31.0	0.25%
62	Nepal	30.0	0.24%
63	Serbia	25.0	0.20%
64	Nigeria	24.0	0.19%
65	Singapore	23.0	0.18%
66	Switzerland	20.0	0.16%
67	Cuba	19.0	0.15%
68	Jordan	19.0	0.15%
69	Belarus	18.0	0.14%
70	Poland	16.0	0.13%
71	Cambodia	15.0	0.12%
72	Morocco	14.0	0.11%
73	Sweden	13.0	0.10%
74	Venezuela	13.0	0.10%
75	Kuwait	12.0	0.10%
76	Oman	12.0	0.10%
77	Sudan	12.0	0.10%
78	Algeria	11.0	0.09%
79	Belgium	11.0	0.09%
80	Denmark	11.0	0.09%
81	Colombia	10.0	0.08%
82	Haiti	10.0	0.08%
83	Latin America	10.0	0.08%
84	Argentina	9.0	0.07%
85	Bosnia	9.0	0.07%
86	Czech Republic	9.0	0.07%
87	G7	9.0	0.07%
88	Fiji	8.0	0.06%
89	Austria	7.0	0.06%

90	G8	7.0	0.06%
91	Bermuda	6.0	0.05%
92	Chile	6.0	0.05%
93	Congo	6.0	0.05%
94	Iceland	6.0	0.05%
95	Malta	6.0	0.05%
96	Bhutan	5.0	0.04%
97	Finland	5.0	0.04%
98	Georgia	5.0	0.04%
99	Ghana	5.0	0.04%
100	Kyrgyzstan	5.0	0.04%
101	Romania	5.0	0.04%
102	Turkmenistan	5.0	0.04%
103	Bulgaria	4.0	0.03%
104	Estonia	4.0	0.03%
105	Hungary	4.0	0.03%
106	Maldives	4.0	0.03%
107	Peru	4.0	0.03%
108	Puerto Rico	4.0	0.03%
109	Tonga	4.0	0.03%
110	Azerbaijan	3.0	0.02%
111	Croatia	3.0	0.02%
112	Guatemala	3.0	0.02%
113	Lebanon	3.0	0.02%
114	Macao	3.0	0.02%
115	Malawi	3.0	0.02%
116	Mauritius	3.0	0.02%
117	Mongolia	3.0	0.02%
118	Norway	3.0	0.02%
119	Samoa	3.0	0.02%
120	Tajikistan	3.0	0.02%
121	Armenia	2.0	0.02%
122	Djibouti	2.0	0.02%
123	Ecuador	2.0	0.02%
124	Ethiopia	2.0	0.02%
125	Gabon	2.0	0.02%
126	Guinea	2.0	0.02%
127	Laos	2.0	0.02%
128	Liberia	2.0	0.02%
129	Mali	2.0	0.02%
130	Mozambique	2.0	0.02%
131	Nicaragua	2.0	0.02%
132	Seychelles	2.0	0.02%
133	Slovenia	2.0	0.02%
134	Trinidad and Tobago	2.0	0.02%
135	Uzbekistan	2.0	0.02%
136	Albania	1.0	0.01%
137	Angola	1.0	0.01%
138	Bolivia	1.0	0.01%
139	Botswana	1.0	0.01%
140	Chad	1.0	0.01%
141	Comoros	1.0	0.01%
142	Costa Rica	1.0	0.01%
143	Cyprus	1.0	0.01%
144	Eritrea	1.0	0.01%
145	Gambia	1.0	0.01%
146	Honduras	1.0	0.01%
147	Jamaica	1.0	0.01%
148	Latvia	1.0	0.01%
149	Macedonia	1.0	0.01%
150	Madagascar	1.0	0.01%
151	Moldova	1.0	0.01%
152	Monaco	1.0	0.01%
153	Montenegro	1.0	0.01%
154	Niger	1.0	0.01%
155	Niue	1.0	0.01%
156	Panama	1.0	0.01%
157	Papua New Guinea	1.0	0.01%

	Country	Score	Proportion
158	Rwanda	1.0	0.01%
159	Senegal	1.0	0.01%
160	Slovakia	1.0	0.01%
161	Solomon Islands	1.0	0.01%
162	Tanzania	1.0	0.01%
163	Togo	1.0	0.01%
164	Uganda	1.0	0.01%
165	Uruguay	1.0	0.01%
166	Vanuatu	1.0	0.01%
167	Zambia	1.0	0.01%
		12480.0	**100%**

Table 36: Coverage by Google News Indian edition

	Country	Score	Proportion
1	Libya	4023.0	20.99%
2	Japan	3074.0	16.04%
3	US	1789.0	9.34%
4	Yemen	667.0	3.48%
5	Cote d'Ivoire	609.0	3.18%
6	Egypt	597.0	3.12%
7	China	595.0	3.10%
8	Pakistan	579.0	3.02%
9	Syria	577.0	3.01%
10	Palestine	485.0	2.53%
11	UK	454.0	2.37%
12	France	427.0	2.23%
13	Israel	424.0	2.21%
14	Europe	385.0	2.01%
15	NZ	336.0	1.75%
16	NATO	332.0	1.73%
17	Bahrain	308.0	1.61%
18	Middle East	276.0	1.44%
19	Italy	233.0	1.22%
20	Portugal	182.0	0.95%
21	Germany	180.0	0.94%
22	Afghanistan	175.0	0.91%
23	Saudi Arabia	157.0	0.82%
24	Russia	137.0	0.71%
25	Iran	131.0	0.68%
26	Nigeria	119.0	0.62%
27	Tunisia	118.0	0.62%
28	Africa	100.0	0.52%
29	India	100.0	0.52%
30	Netherlands	80.0	0.42%
31	South Korea	79.0	0.41%
32	Cuba	75.0	0.39%
33	Brazil	70.0	0.37%
34	North Korea	70.0	0.37%
35	Myanmar	64.0	0.33%
36	Ukraine	63.0	0.33%
37	Iraq	55.0	0.29%
38	Ireland	55.0	0.29%
39	Belarus	50.0	0.26%
40	Oman	47.0	0.25%
41	Haiti	46.0	0.24%
42	Asia	45.0	0.23%
43	Somalia	45.0	0.23%
44	Turkey	44.0	0.23%
45	Uganda	42.0	0.22%
46	Australia	40.0	0.21%
47	Canada	37.0	0.19%
48	Bangladesh	36.0	0.19%
49	Congo	36.0	0.19%
50	BRICs	35.0	0.18%
51	Indonesia	35.0	0.18%

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52	Finland	33.0	0.17%
53	Thailand	26.0	0.14%
54	Kazakhstan	25.0	0.13%
55	Spain	22.0	0.11%
56	Poland	20.0	0.10%
57	G8	19.0	0.10%
58	Iceland	19.0	0.10%
59	Qatar	18.0	0.09%
60	Morocco	16.0	0.08%
61	Greece	14.0	0.07%
62	Zimbabwe	14.0	0.07%
63	Latin America	13.0	0.07%
64	Venezuela	12.0	0.06%
65	Singapore	11.0	0.06%
66	Sri Lanka	11.0	0.06%
67	Lebanon	9.0	0.05%
68	South Africa	9.0	0.05%
69	Jordan	8.0	0.04%
70	Malaysia	8.0	0.04%
71	Malta	8.0	0.04%
72	Switzerland	8.0	0.04%
73	UAE	8.0	0.04%
74	Austria	7.0	0.04%
75	Croatia	7.0	0.04%
76	Kenya	7.0	0.04%
77	Serbia	6.0	0.03%
78	Sweden	6.0	0.03%
79	Cambodia	5.0	0.03%
80	Hong Kong	5.0	0.03%
81	Mexico	5.0	0.03%
82	Nepal	5.0	0.03%
83	Philippines	5.0	0.03%
84	Belgium	4.0	0.02%
85	Burkina Faso	4.0	0.02%
86	Chile	4.0	0.02%
87	G20	4.0	0.02%
88	G7	4.0	0.02%
89	Kuwait	4.0	0.02%
90	Vatican	4.0	0.02%
91	El Salvador	3.0	0.02%
92	Liberia	3.0	0.02%
93	Seychelles	3.0	0.02%
94	Sudan	3.0	0.02%
95	Denmark	2.0	0.01%
96	Estonia	2.0	0.01%
97	Algeria	1.0	0.01%
98	Czech Republic	1.0	0.01%
99	Fiji	1.0	0.01%
100	Georgia	1.0	0.01%
101	Hungary	1.0	0.01%
102	Madagascar	1.0	0.01%
103	Norway	1.0	0.01%
104	Peru	1.0	0.01%
105	Senegal	1.0	0.01%
106	Turks and Caicos Islands	1.0	0.01%
107	Uzbekistan	1.0	0.01%
108	Viet Nam	1.0	0.01%
		19163.0	**100%**

Table 37: Coverage by the Indian Newspapers

	Country	Score	Proportion
1	Libya	604.0	17.18%
2	Japan	505.0	14.37%
3	US	473.0	13.46%
4	Pakistan	225.0	6.40%

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5	China	162.0	4.61%
6	India	122.0	3.47%
7	UK	117.0	3.33%
8	France	75.0	2.13%
9	Egypt	63.0	1.79%
10	Afghanistan	59.0	1.68%
11	Syria	56.0	1.59%
12	Russia	55.0	1.56%
13	NATO	54.0	1.54%
14	Bahrain	52.0	1.48%
15	Yemen	49.0	1.39%
16	Cote d'Ivoire	47.0	1.34%
17	Israel	45.0	1.28%
18	NZ	40.0	1.14%
19	Palestine	33.0	0.94%
20	Germany	32.0	0.91%
21	Europe	30.0	0.85%
22	Iran	30.0	0.85%
23	Nepal	26.0	0.74%
24	Australia	23.0	0.65%
25	Italy	23.0	0.65%
26	Sri Lanka	23.0	0.65%
27	Iraq	21.0	0.60%
28	North Korea	21.0	0.60%
29	South Korea	21.0	0.60%
30	Middle East	20.0	0.57%
31	Indonesia	18.0	0.51%
32	Myanmar	18.0	0.51%
33	Africa	17.0	0.48%
34	Saudi Arabia	15.0	0.43%
35	Thailand	15.0	0.43%
36	Turkey	15.0	0.43%
37	Mexico	14.0	0.40%
38	Bangladesh	13.0	0.37%
39	Nigeria	13.0	0.37%
40	Congo	12.0	0.34%
41	Philippines	12.0	0.34%
42	Ukraine	12.0	0.34%
43	Netherlands	11.0	0.31%
44	Tunisia	11.0	0.31%
45	Brazil	10.0	0.28%
46	Asia	9.0	0.26%
47	Canada	8.0	0.23%
48	Greece	8.0	0.23%
49	Malaysia	8.0	0.23%
50	UAE	8.0	0.23%
51	BRICs	7.0	0.20%
52	Somalia	7.0	0.20%
53	Sudan	7.0	0.20%
54	Cuba	6.0	0.17%
55	Kuwait	6.0	0.17%
56	Morocco	6.0	0.17%
57	Oman	6.0	0.17%
58	Lebanon	5.0	0.14%
59	Singapore	5.0	0.14%
60	Uganda	5.0	0.14%
61	Hong Kong	4.0	0.11%
62	Kazakhstan	4.0	0.11%
63	Qatar	4.0	0.11%
64	Serbia	4.0	0.11%
65	Vatican	4.0	0.11%
66	Venezuela	4.0	0.11%
67	Austria	3.0	0.09%
68	Belarus	3.0	0.09%
69	Bosnia	3.0	0.09%
70	Chile	3.0	0.09%
71	Haiti	3.0	0.09%
72	Viet Nam	3.0	0.09%

73	Zimbabwe	3.0	0.09%
74	Burkina Faso	2.0	0.06%
75	Cyprus	2.0	0.06%
76	Estonia	2.0	0.06%
77	Fiji	2.0	0.06%
78	Finland	2.0	0.06%
79	G20	2.0	0.06%
80	G8	2.0	0.06%
81	Guatemala	2.0	0.06%
82	Ireland	2.0	0.06%
83	Namibia	2.0	0.06%
84	Norway	2.0	0.06%
85	Peru	2.0	0.06%
86	South Africa	2.0	0.06%
87	Spain	2.0	0.06%
88	Sweden	2.0	0.06%
89	Uruguay	2.0	0.06%
90	Algeria	1.0	0.03%
91	Argentina	1.0	0.03%
92	Azerbaijan	1.0	0.03%
93	Belgium	1.0	0.03%
94	Bhutan	1.0	0.03%
95	Burundi	1.0	0.03%
96	Cambodia	1.0	0.03%
97	Croatia	1.0	0.03%
98	Denmark	1.0	0.03%
99	Ecuador	1.0	0.03%
100	El Salvador	1.0	0.03%
101	Ethiopia	1.0	0.03%
102	Jordan	1.0	0.03%
103	Latin America	1.0	0.03%
104	Mali	1.0	0.03%
105	Mauritius	1.0	0.03%
106	Nicaragua	1.0	0.03%
107	Portugal	1.0	0.03%
108	Seychelles	1.0	0.03%
109	Solomon Islands	1.0	0.03%
110	Switzerland	1.0	0.03%
111	Tanzania	1.0	0.03%
112	Tonga	1.0	0.03%
113	Turks and Caicos Islands	1.0	0.03%
114	Vanuatu	1.0	0.03%
		3515.0	**100%**

Table 38: URLs of RSS feeds

News service	URL
Yahoo! News	http://rss.news.yahoo.com/rss/world
Google News	http://news.google.com/news?cf=all&ned=us&hl=en&topic=w&output=rss
New York Times	http://feeds.nytimes.com/nyt/rss/World
Washington Post	http://feeds.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/rss/world/index_xml
Yahoo! News India	http://in.news.yahoo.com/rss/world
	http://in.news.yahoo.com/rss/us
	http://in.news.yahoo.com/rss/europe
	http://in.news.yahoo.com/rss/asia
	http://in.news.yahoo.com/rss/middle-east
	http://in.news.yahoo.com/rss/other-regions
Google News India	http://news.google.co.in/news?cf=all&ned=in&hl=en&topic=w&output=rss
Times of India	http://timesofindia.feedsportal.com/c/33039/f/533917/index.rss
The Hindu	http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/?service=rss

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