

journalistic structure

What is journalism?

The "fourth estate" (the other three being "the clergy, the nobility, and the commoners")

1. Journalism's first obligation is to the truth
2. It's first loyalty is to citizens
3. Its essence is a discipline of verification
4. Its practitioners must maintain independence from those they cover
5. It must serve as a monitor of power

6. It must provide a forum for public criticism and compromise
7. It must strive to make the significant interesting and relevant
8. It must present the news in a way that is comprehensive and proportional
9. Its practitioners have an obligation to exercise their personal conscience
10. Citizens have rights and responsibilities when it comes to the news as well—even more so as they become producers and editors themselves



Josh Kraushaar ✓

@HotlineJosh

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Journalism isn't activism; it's presenting the facts, honestly and objectively. It's this mentality that's killing trust in our profession.

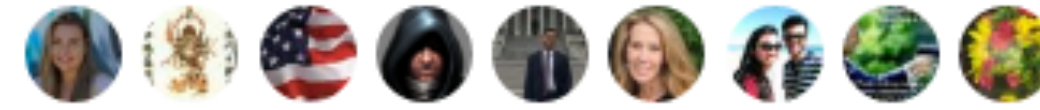


Reliable Sources ✓ @ReliableSources

"Journalism is a form of activism," says Rebecca Schneid, co-editor in chief of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School newspaper

3:24 PM - 25 Mar 2018

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1.4K



6.1K



17K



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Josh Kraushaar ✓ @HotlineJosh · Mar 25



not to single out the Parkland student journalist, but a) this wasn't what I was taught from a world-class high school journalism teacher; b) this mentality, at least from my experience, is more common among younger journalists.



180



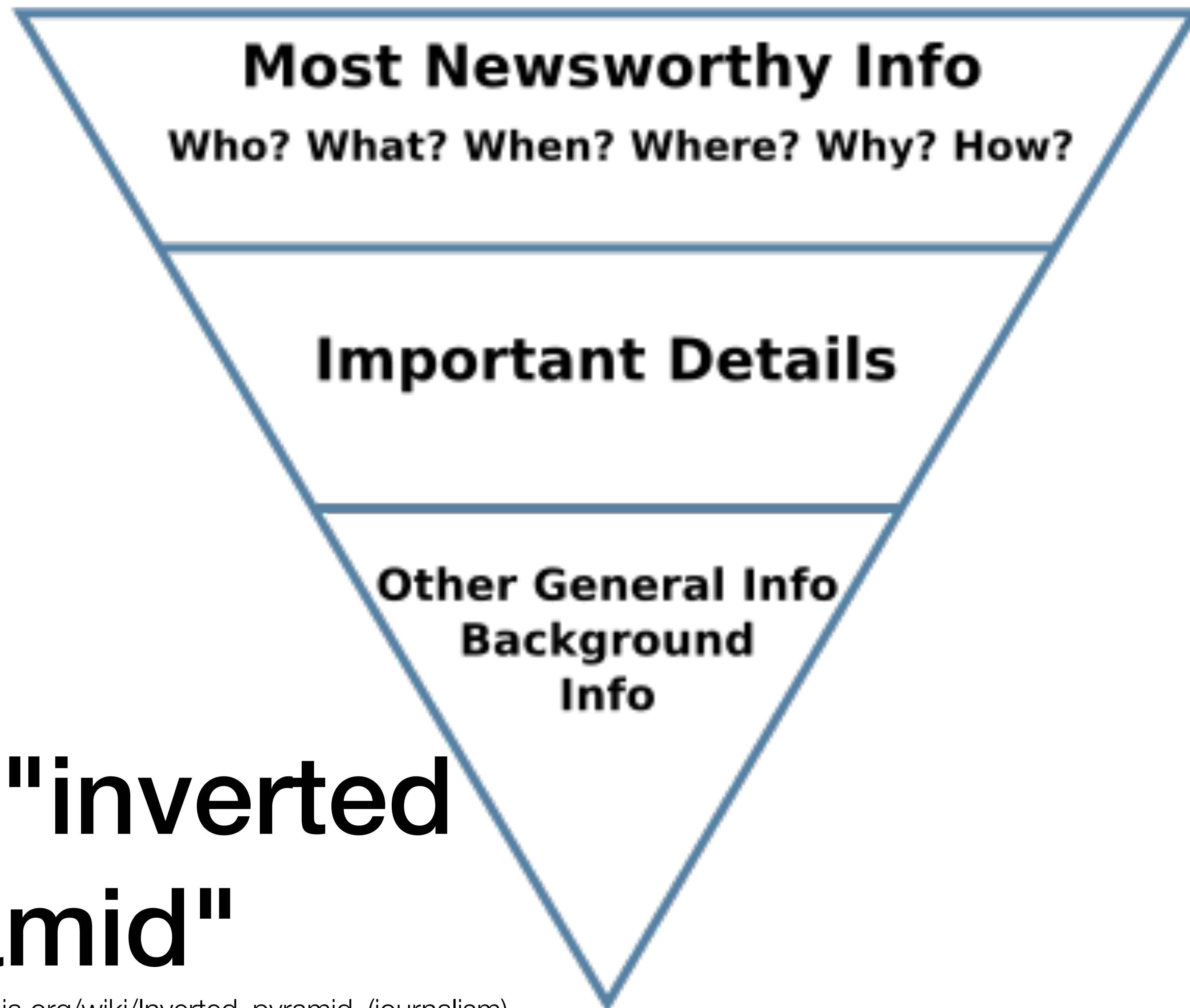
202



1.0K



- Journalism as people
- Journalism as institution
- Journalism as practice
- Journalism as service



The "inverted
pyramid"

Elements of an article

- Headline
- Byline
- Intro/lede (sometimes spelled lead)
 - Summary intro: The 5 Ws: Who? What? When? Where? Why?
 - Wrap intro
 - Analysis intro
 - Feature intro
- Nut graphs (sometimes spelled nut grafs)
 - The "so what"
- Kicker

Google the Giant

Swinging the Vote?

February 26, 2020 06:00 ET

Sébastien Thibault

Google's black box algorithm controls which political emails land in your main inbox. For 2020 presidential candidates, the differences are stark.

By [Adrianne Jeffries](#), [Leon Yin](#), and [Surya Mattu](#)

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**The
Guardian**

Pete Buttigieg is leading at 63 percent. Andrew Yang came in second at 46 percent. And Elizabeth Warren looks like she's in trouble with 0 percent.

These aren't poll numbers for the U.S. 2020 Democratic presidential contest. Instead, they reflect which candidates were able to consistently land in Gmail's primary inbox in a simple test.

The Markup set up a new Gmail account to find out how the company filters political email from candidates, think tanks, advocacy groups, and nonprofits.

We found that few of the emails we'd signed up to receive—11 percent—made it to the primary inbox, the first one a user sees when opening Gmail and the one the company **says** is “for the mail you really *really* want.”

What is "data journalism"?
(brainstorm/discussion)



rondiorio

@rondiorio

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#newsrw whether data journalism is
journalism reminds when we argued about
whether digital was real photography

3:52 AM - 27 May 2011



Tweet your reply



Interhacktives
@Interhacktives

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@Raoldroyd - "Data Journalism is journalism and every journalist should be a data journalist" #CityMSddj

11:51 AM - 9 Nov 2017



Tweet your reply

There is no generally accepted conceptual definition of ‘data journalism’ (Stalph, 2017). Most scholars have distinguished it by examining the distinct qualities of its process. For example, Anderson (2016, p. 2) calls it a “hybrid form of journalistic practice” that requires the fusion of “previously separate professional identities and empirical techniques such as quantitative analysis, social science methodology, and information visualization.” Veglis and Bratsas (2017, p. 235) define it as **“the process of extracting useful information from data, writing articles based on the information, and embedding visualizations ... that help readers understand the significance of the story or allow them to pinpoint data that relate to them.”** Howard (2014, p. 4) defines it as the **“application of data science to journalism**, where data science is defined as the study of the extraction of knowledge from data,” adding that the **“gathering, cleaning, organising, analysing, visualising, and publishing [of] data to support the creation of acts of journalism”** are central to its practice. Such scholars typically view data journalistic news

- Transparency, Interactivity, Diversity, and Information Provenance in Everyday Data Journalism. Rodrigo Zamith, 2019

A smaller set of scholars have distinguished data journalism through **the form of its content**. For example, Knight (2015, p. 59) defines it as “**a story whose primary source or ‘peg’ is numeric** (rather than anecdotal), or a story which contains a substantial element of data or visualisation.” Lee and colleagues (2015, p. 85) define a ‘visual data story’ as one that includes “a set of ... specific facts backed up by data” that “are visualized to support one or more intended messages” and “presented in a meaningful order.”

Regardless of whether data journalism is conceptualized through form or process, two elements stand out: **(1) quantitative information should play a central role in the development or telling of the story; and (2) there should be some visual representation of the data referenced in the story.** These elements are not self-evident, however, and are difficult to operationalize. For example, how might one quantify the extent to which data influenced the generation of a story described primarily through anecdotes?

- Transparency, Interactivity, Diversity, and Information Provenance in Everyday Data Journalism. Rodrigo Zamith, 2019

Some parts of data journalists' jobs

- Getting data
 - Scraping data from the web
 - FOIA requests
 - Emailing government officials repeatedly
 - Converting PDF data to useable data
- Data analysis
 - Need to keep track of work, particularly for...
- Fact-checking
 - Sometimes by editors, sometimes by peers
- Writing stories!
- Interviewing people

July 17, 1961

Director, FBI
Legat, London (100-2655)
NORMAN L. ACHILLES
SM - C

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

By letter dated 7-5-61 classified ~~Secret~~, [redacted] advised as follows:

NORMAN L. ACHILLES is a student at Edinburgh University and a reliable and secret source has reported he is anxious to see something of the Soviet Union before he returns to the United States and with that end in view he wishes to attend the World Youth Forum which is to take place in Moscow from July 25 to August 3, 1961.

[redacted] advises the World Youth Forum is being organized by a Soviet Initiative Committee. [redacted] states [redacted] does not take this necessarily to mean that ACHILLES is a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

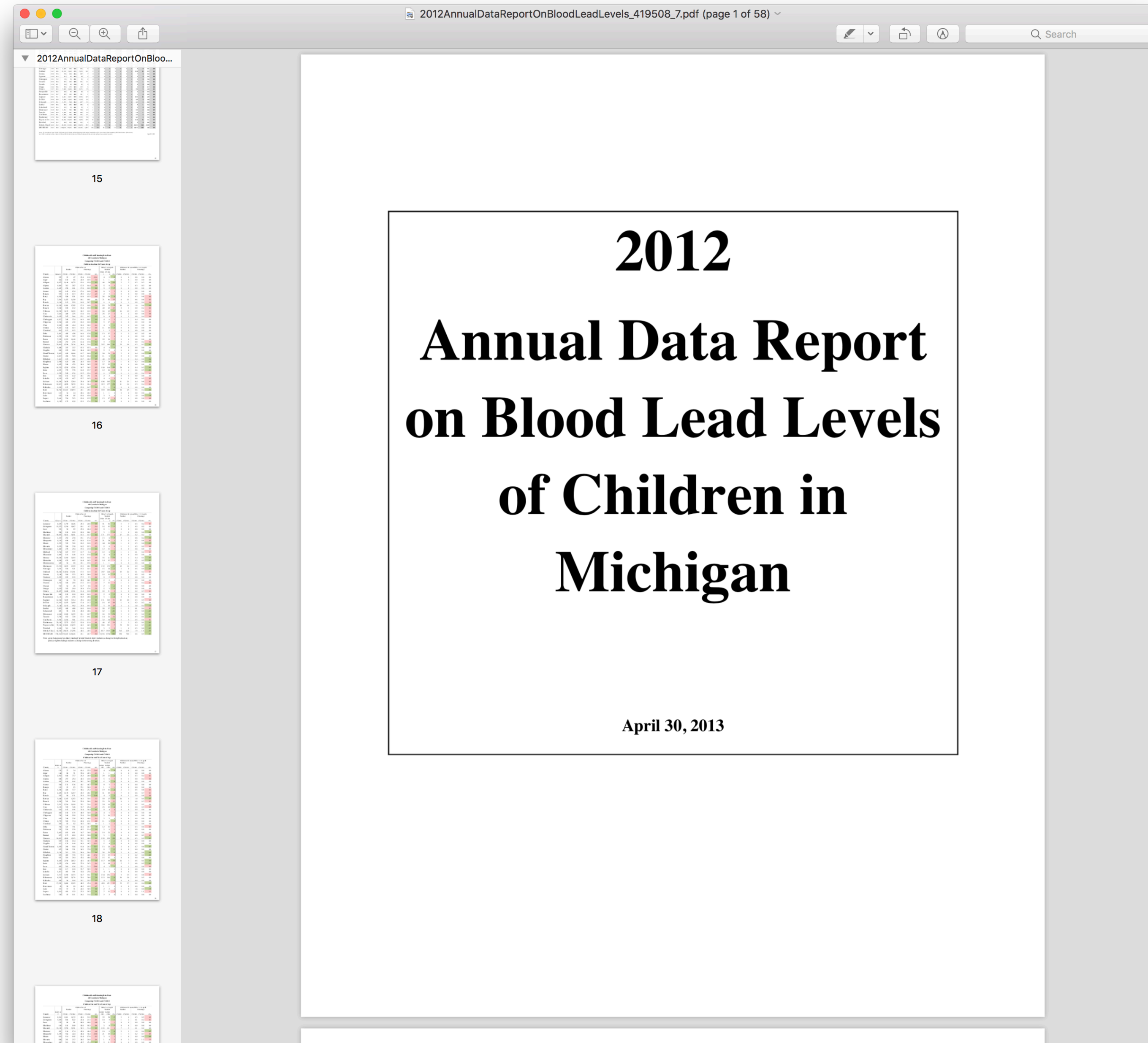
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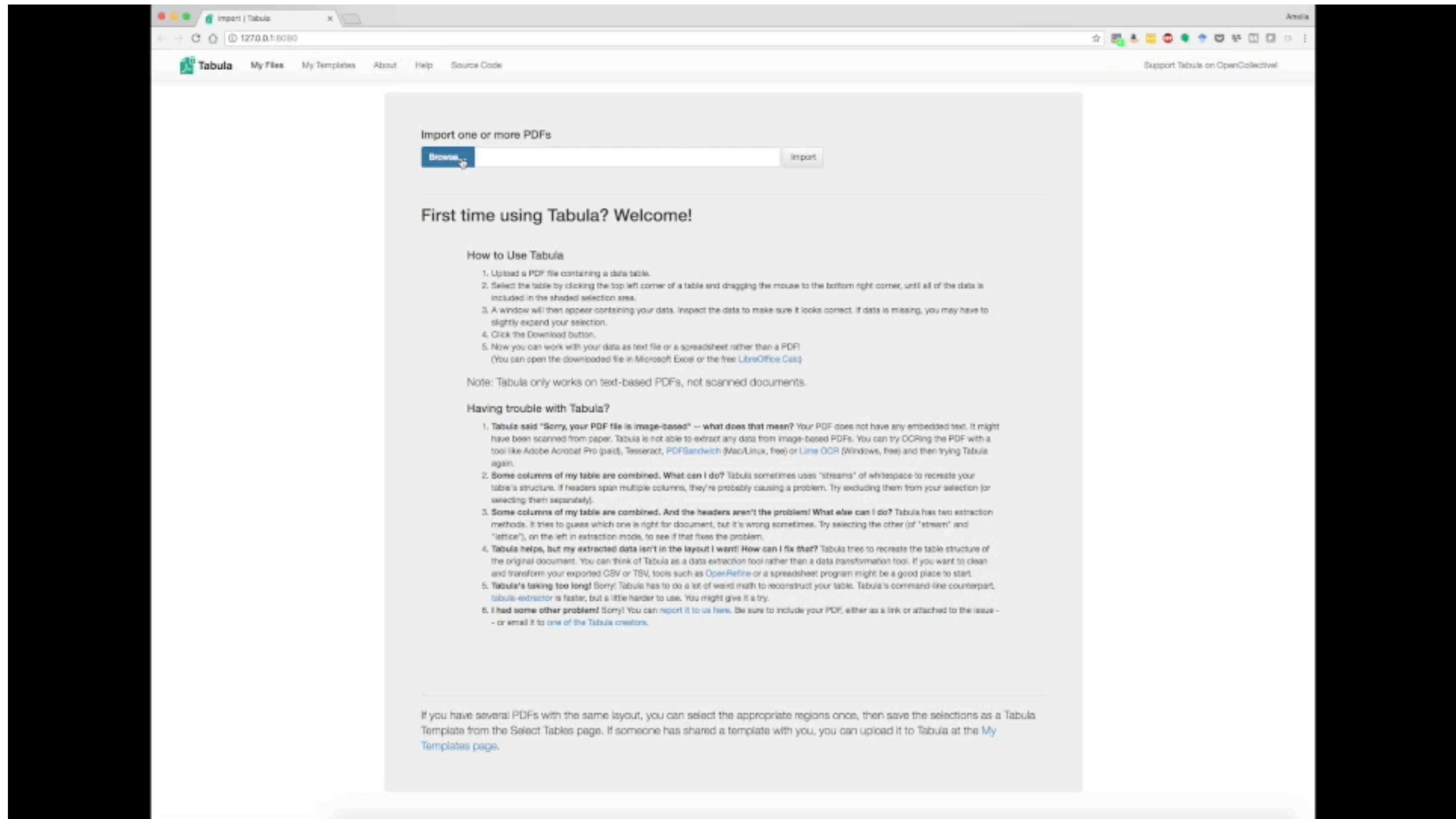
100-39272-1
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 26 1961
FBI - WASH. F. O.
Samuel Lomo

FOIA (Freedom of Information Act)
request

Extracting data from PDFS using Tabula



Extracting data from PDFs using Tabula



Extracting data from PDFs using Tabula

Search or jump to...

Pull requests

Issues

Marketplace

Explore

AmeliaMN / BLL

Unwatch

1

Star

1

Fork

21

<> Code

Issues 0

Pull requests 0

Projects 0

Wiki

Insights

Settings

Data on childhood blood lead levels in the state of Michigan

Edit

Manage topics

123 commits

2 branches

0 releases

19 contributors

Branch: master

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find File

Clone or download

AmeliaMN

move student files

Latest commit 66164e1 on May 13, 2018

2012	move student files	a year ago
2013	move student files	a year ago
2014	move student files	a year ago
2015	move student files	a year ago
2016	added column names and exported to new .csv file	a year ago
.gitignore	update gitignore	a year ago
BLL.Rproj	Cleaned BLL_1and2_county_2014 data	a year ago
BLL_datadictionary.csv	update readme and add data dictionary	a year ago
README.md	sp	a year ago

README.md

BLL: Michigan childhood blood lead levels

This data comes from PDF reports released by the [Michigan Department of Health & Human Services](#). The files are hosted on their [Data and Research](#) page. My Spring 2018 [Data Journalism class](#) used [Tabula](#) to free tables from the PDFs and convert them to CSV datafiles.

The PDFs in question are:

- [2012 Annual Data Report on Blood Lead Levels of Children in Michigan](#)
- [2013 Data Report on Childhood Lead Testing and Elevated Levels](#)
- [2014 Data Report on Childhood Lead Testing and Elevated Levels: Michigan](#)
- [2015 Data Report on Childhood Lead Testing and Elevated Blood Lead Levels: Michigan](#)

Joint work with students from my Spring 2018 course SDS 236: Data Journalism, Smith College

- In your group:
 - Pick an article to analyze the structure of
 - Look for the elements we talked about
 - Does it use the inverted pyramid?
 - Do you think it is data journalism?
- Some article ideas:
 - Where \$10K Per American in Covid Relief Has Gone, and What Might Come Next
 - People of Color Face the Most Pandemic Housing Insecurity
 - Is your college using facial recognition on you? Check this scorecard.
 - Beyond Tinder: How Muslim millennials are looking for love
 - Teaching Students to Wrangle 'Big Data'
 - Or, pick something else you're interested in!