

Cross-media news repertoires as democratic resources: Report for French-speaking Belgium

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Table of content

Introduction	3
1. Country background	5
1.1. Population.....	5
1.2. System of government.....	5
1.3. Social and cultural fabric.....	6
1.4. The media system.....	7
1.5. The Belgian media institution	8
Print newspapers	8
Broadcasting (television and radio).....	9
Digital media (Internet and social media)	10
2. Methodology	12
2.1. Data Collection	12
2.2. Description of the sample of the informants	15
2.3. Description of the fieldwork	16
3. Data analysis: factor analysis and choice of the typology	18
4. Findings	20
4.1. Description of each news media repertoire.....	20
Repertoire 1: 'Traditionalist news viewers' (9 informants).....	22
Repertoire 2: 'New generation quality news readers' (10 informants)	23
Repertoire 3: 'Audiovisual and social media news lovers' (11 informants)	24
Repertoire 4: 'Digital news omnivores' (3 informants)	26
Comparing the four repertoires' top 10 media types	27
4.2. The collective news repertoire of French-speaking Belgium	29
4.3. Survey analysis of the country's repertoires: democratic engagement and participation .	30
Coding scheme for French-speaking Belgium	31
Overall analytical findings	32
Analysis of R1's survey response profile: 'Traditionalist news viewers'	34
Analysis of R2's survey response profile: 'New generation quality news readers'	34
Analysis of R3's survey response profile: 'Audiovisual and social media news lovers'	35
Analysis of R4's survey response profile: 'Digital news omnivores'	36
5. Discussion and conclusions from the findings	38
References	40
Appendices.....	42
Appendix 1. Categories for Q cards, English version.....	42
Appendix 2. Categories for Q cards, French version	43
Appendix 3. Survey questionnaire, English version	45
Appendix 4. Survey questionnaire, French version	48

Introduction

This report presents the findings from an empirical study of news media consumption and its relation to democratic life in French-speaking Belgium. In a context where news is available across a wide range of formats and platforms, this study asks: How do French-speaking Belgian users combine different news media in everyday life and do these ‘media repertoires’ (Hasebrink & Dörmeyer, 2012) somehow relate to citizenship in diverse societal spheres?

This study is part of a broader European comparative project entitled ‘Cross-media news repertoires as democratic resources’ that was initiated by Hanna Adoni and Hillel Nosssek as a spin-off of the EC-funded COST Action IS0906 *Transforming Audiences, Transforming Societies* (2010-2014; <http://www.cost-transforming-audiences.eu>). Thus the present study is aimed at providing insights about French-speaking Belgium as an input to the cross-cultural comparison carried out by 12 participating countries.

The first objective of the comparative project is to uncover the variable configurations of news media repertoires in different media-saturated societies. A second objective is to examine the potential relationships between news media repertoires and democratic activities in different societal spheres. This part of the project is inspired by different approaches within audience studies that theorize citizenship as deliberative and participatory processes sustained by or enabled through the media. In audience studies ‘the political’ extends beyond the scope of rational deliberation and institutionalized participation. Thus the subjective components of human action (e.g. emotions, identities) and everyday life activities (e.g. small talk about TV shows) are also recognized as (potentially) political.

Methodologically, the project replicates at a larger scale a research design based on Q methodology that was first developed and implemented by Kim Schröder in a 2009 study in Denmark (Schröder & Kobbervang, 2010). To put it very simply, the informants are interviewed and asked to sort a range of Q cards, each representing a media type (for instance, national daily quality newspaper, print, or TV news and/or current affairs on national 24h TV news channel). Then the card sorts are factor-analysed in order to identify news media repertoires assembling several media types. The qualitative material collected through the interviews can also be used for complementing the statistical analysis. In the comparative project the Q interviews are supplemented by a short questionnaire using likert-style questions on the role of media in different kinds of democratic activities: participation in news coverage (e.g. sharing a news story, commenting online news), deliberative activities (e.g. voting in media-invited polls, writing letters to editors), social and cultural activities (e.g. meeting the family and friends, going out to cultural events), political activities (e.g. joining petitions, being a member of a political party), and using media resources for feeding conversations. The methodology of the project is detailed in the section 2 of this report.

This report focuses on French-speaking Belgium. The study for Dutch-speaking Belgium has been coordinated by Kristin Van Damme, Ghent University.

Acknowledgments

The first section of this report (country background) has been written in collaboration with Kristin Van Damme. We would like to thank her for this contribution.

We are very grateful to Hanna Adoni, Hillel Nossek, Kim C. Schröder and Christian Kobbernagel for their guidance and support.

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1. Country background

1.1. Population

According to Eurostat, the current population of Belgium is 11 258 434 (last update 19 October 2015). According to the Ministry of Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy, the current population of Belgium is 11 209 044 (January 2015). Of this number, 10,5% (1 175 173) lives in the Brussels Region (federal capital), 57,5% (6 444 127) in the Flemish Region and 32% (3 589 744) in the Walloon Region.

1.2. System of government

Belgium is a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy. The power of the monarch in Belgium is largely symbolic as it signifies a feeling of national unity by representing the country in public functions and international meetings. However, the monarch does have a number of responsibilities, including the process of the formation of the Government.

The Belgian system of government is a complex one because legislative and executive power is dispersed across several levels based on language or territory. On the top, the federal level is competent for the judicial systems and some other competences like public finance in general, federal police and social security. Since 1993, however, Belgium is composed of Communities and Regions and many competences are decentralized. The Communities are based on the three official languages: Dutch, French and German. The Communities are responsible for education, culture and media, among other competences. Each Community has a Parliament and a Government. The Regions are based on territory: Flanders in the North (Flemish Region), Wallonia in the South (Walloon Region) and the Brussels Capital Region in the centre. The Regions are responsible for economy, employment, energy, transports, environment, etc. Each Region also has a Parliament and a Government but the Flemish part has merged both governments and parliaments. Brussels is a bilingual Region that has both Dutch-speaking and French-speaking parliaments. Elections take place on each level (to which should be added, for a complete description of the Belgian system of government, the provincial and the municipal levels). All parliaments and assemblies in Belgium are elected in a proportional way (Deschouwer, 2012).

In 2007 it took almost one year to the politicians to build up a coalition. During all that time there was no federal government in Belgium. Some parties in the North, especially N-VA (*Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie*), wanted to cut subsidies to the federal level (for social security for example), because the Flemish Region is richer. They wanted to decentralize some other competences from the federal state to the Flemish Region. On the contrary, the Walloon Region wanted to preserve the federal state.

Since the general elections of 2014, a coalition of right Flemish parties and the only right French-speaking party composes the federal government – whereas there is a long historical tradition of centre-left governance. The biggest party, in terms of voters, is the regionalist party N-VA (29,2% of voting intentions in Flanders, according to the December 2015 poll by *La Libre*/RTBF/Dedicated), which wants to split the country in two parts. This increases the tensions in the country, not only between the French-speaking part and the Dutch-speaking part (even if this is less obvious at the time of writing this report), but also between

the right and the left (which is dominant in the South) of the political spectrum. The 2014 government cuts in many public costs (social security, scientific research, culture, education...) and with N-VA being represented in the federal government, immigration has become a key concern on the political agenda.

1.3. Social and cultural fabric

Belgium is known as a complex and even surrealistic country and is referred to as an institutional jumble (Dujardin, Dumoulin, Beyen & Destatte, 2009). Belgium is a divided country as it brings together two cultures. This implies that a 'Belgian identity' is hard to define. Oddly enough, it seems to be the capital that unites both Flanders and Wallonia. Brussels is enclaved in Flanders, but is neither sociologically or economically dividable into two (Dujardin et al., 2009, p. 1959-1960). As a result, dividing Belgium into two countries, where Czech Republic and Slovakia serve as an example, is not an option. The complexity of Belgium is often used as a unique selling proposition (e.g. mottos such as 'This must be Belgium'). However, this complexity also leads to the community difficulties (ref. supra), making every political and economic discussion hard, often even leading to solutions that satisfy no one (Dujardin et al., 2009, p. 1960).

One important cultural aspect of Belgium is that the country thus has three official languages: Dutch, French and German. In the North (Flemish Region) Dutch is the official language while in the South (Walloon Region) people speak French (and also German). The Brussels Region has two official languages: Dutch and French. According to a survey by the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), 22% of the Brussels inhabitants are speaking Dutch, 61% are speaking French and 17% neither Dutch nor French (Janssens, 2013). The Communities (not the Regions or federal state) are competent for culture and media.

Several immigration waves occurred in Belgium. Two of them had a significant impact on the Belgian culture. Just after WWII (in the 50s), Italian people arrived in Belgium to work in the coal industry. Then (in the 60s and 70s) Moroccan people migrated to Belgium also for economic reasons (Direction générale Emploi et marché du travail, 2003). Other immigration movements to Belgium come from East European countries, Turkey, Asia, South America...

Historically, Belgium has a Catholic tradition, but in the past there has been a vivid struggle (including through the media) between Catholics and laics. Belgium is a 'neutral' State, which means that religion is considered as belonging to the private sphere. (Even more so; the government is not allowed to ask citizens to which religion they belong, due to the separation between the Church and State. As a consequence, no official statistical data is available.) The State officially recognizes (and subsidizes) several religions and philosophical movements. Most people in Belgium are Christians (65%, including 58% Catholics), nonbelievers/agnostics (20%), atheists (7%) or Muslims (5%) (Eurobarometer, 2012). However, studies show that the Flemings tend to vastly overestimate the amount of Muslims: 29% is the estimated proportion (whereas reality is closer to 6% Muslims) (Vlogaert, 2014). There is also an organized laic movement. Today the debate over the status of religions in a neutral country is still present and encompasses Catholicism as well as Islam (cf. for instance the question of the veil).

1.4. The media system

When Belgium was established in 1830, it was one of the most liberal states in the world regarding press freedom. The Belgian constitution is explicit about the Belgians' rights in regard to the press, especially Title II. :

- Article 25: the right for Belgians to have a free press ('Censorship can never be established; security from authors, publishers, or printers cannot be demanded'). This article also defends Belgian journalists and publishers from prosecution.
- Article 19: the right for the freedom of expression, which is also an important aspect of the Belgian constitution.
- Article 32: it also encompasses the right to be informed: 'Everyone has the right to consult any administrative document and to have a copy made, except in the cases and conditions stipulated by the laws, decrees, or ruling referred in Article 134.'

This system, however, is often criticized because of its ambiguity.

Table 1. Media system characteristics of the democratic corporatist model as defined by Hallin and Mancini (2004)

Dimensions	North/Central Europe or Democratic Corporatist Model
Newspaper industry	– High newspaper circulation – Early development of mass-circulation press
Political parallelism	– External pluralism especially in national press – Historically strong party press – Shift toward neutral commercial press – Politics-in-broadcasting system with substantial autonomy
Professionalization	– Strong professionalization – Institutionalized self-regulation
Role of the state in media system	– Strong state intervention but with protection for press freedom – Press subsidies, particularly strong in Scandinavia – Strong public-service broadcasting

The Belgian mediascape is characterized by (1) a social responsibility of the press (e.g. PBS), (2) an historically strong party press, which has shifted to neutrality over the last year, (3) an external press pluralism in print, (4) a strong professionalization and (5) an internal press regulation (Raeymaeckers & De Dobbelaer, 2015). As a result, like most northern or central European countries, Belgium is classified by Hallin and Mancini (2004) as a Democratic Corporatist Model. Table 1 shows the characteristics of this model.

Raeymaeckers and De Dobbelaer (2015) point out that some nuances must be made when looking at the journalistic culture. The Flemish newscape experiences North-European influences and the press council in Flanders is established rather lately. The French-speaking community, on the other hand, follows the Mediterranean tradition and has influences from Northern/Central Europe. The authors point out three aspects: (1) the politization of public broadcaster, (2) newspaper sales close to Mediterranean average and (3) there is no Walloon press council (except for audio-visual media).

Belgian media are regulated by independent public councils attached to the Communities. In French-speaking Belgium, the Superior Audiovisual Council (CSA, *Conseil supérieur de*

l'audiovisuel) is in charge of controlling the respect of the laws by Belgian French-speaking audio-visual media. In the Dutch-speaking area, the advising council is the Council for Journalism (RVDJ, *Raad voor de Journalistiek*), an independent body for self-regulation of the media. The Belgian media landscape also has deontology councils for journalists (since 2009 in French-speaking (and German-speaking) Belgium: the *Conseil de déontologie journalistique*/CDJ). Recently several complaints have been raised to those deontological councils because of press scandals. There are three important (news) media professional associations in Belgium: the Belgian Association of Professional Journalists (AGJPB-AVBB), which is divided into two associations, one for French-speaking journalists (AJP) and one for Dutch-speaking journalists (VVJ), the Belgian Association of Publishers, and the Belgian Association of Magazines (Febelma).

1.5. The Belgian media institution

Overall the media landscape is divided into two media spheres depending on the two main official languages of the country. While the market is already small because of the size of the country, the language divisions fragment even more the Belgian market, with the media from The Netherlands and France being very influent as well (especially in French-speaking Belgium). The language divisions have implications for the democratic life in Belgium because they contribute to the development of different public spheres within one political system.

Print newspapers

Both language communities in Belgium have their own print daily newspapers, including quality newspapers, tabloid (popular) newspapers, regional/local newspapers, economic and financial newspapers, and free newspapers. While at first sight the Belgian media landscape looks quite diversified, the economic integration is strong, with three media groups in French-speaking Belgium (Rossel, IPM and Tecteo) and two in Dutch-speaking Belgium (De Persgroep and Mediahuis, previously Corelio and Concentra now merged into one entity). Each group has several kinds of newspapers reaching out to different audiences. These groups are owned by family shareholders and are also active in the broadcasting industry (see below).

Historically the Belgian newspapers were born as part of social, political and doctrinal movements in Belgium, with each movement having their own (opinion) newspapers. For example, *La Libre Belgique* and *De Standaard* used to be Catholic and conservative titles and *La Dernière Heure* and *De Morgen* were liberal title, whereas *Le Soir* positioned itself as a “politically neutral” and progressive newspaper. Then the lines got blurred along with the commercialization of the press, the disappearance of many titles and the economic integration resulting in a few media groups.

In French-speaking Belgium Rossel is the largest group with the quality daily newspaper *Le Soir* (70 593 copies; source: CIM April 2014-March 2015) and the regional daily newspapers *Sud Presse* published in different local/regional editions (106 315 copies in total). The second largest group is IPM, which publishes the quality daily newspaper *La Libre Belgique* (41 962 copies) and the tabloid daily newspaper *La Dernière Heure* (60 608 copies). The last one, Tecteo (actually a public company), produces the regional newspaper *L'Avenir*, which is also available in several local editions (91 545 copies in total).

In Dutch-speaking Belgium Mediahuis publishes the quality daily newspaper *De Standaard* (99 220 copies), the broadsheet newspaper *Het Nieuwsblad/De Gentenaar* (267 248 copies) and the local/regional newspapers *Het Belang van Limburg* (99 069 copies) and *Gazet van Antwerpen* (101 828 copies). The second group, De Persgroep, produces the quality newspaper *De Morgen* (53 377 copies) and the broadsheet newspaper *Het Laatste Nieuws* (which has the largest circulation: 310 556 copies).

The economic and financial newspapers (*L'Echo* and *De Tijd*) are part of a consortium made of Rossel and De Persgroep (respectively 34 551 and 14 862 copies). The free daily newspapers *Metro* (109 784 Dutch-speaking copies and 101 581 French-speaking copies) are the property of Rossel and Concentra (linked to Mediahuis). In French-speaking Belgium, the circulation of *Metro* is almost as large as the one of *Sud Presse*.

Overall, one can see from these numbers that the print daily newspapers have a larger readership in Dutch-speaking Belgium than in French-speaking Belgium. Even if we take into account the fact that the Dutch-speaking population is larger than the French-speaking population (approximately 60% of Belgium's population), the total circulation of the Dutch-speaking print daily newspapers is twice the volume of the total circulation of French-speaking print daily newspapers.

Besides daily newspapers, several weekly magazines are published by three main companies: VNU/Sanoma, Roularta and De Persgroep. The first one is dominant in both sides of the country and controls the women's magazines and the majority of television magazines. The second one (Roularta) has a monopoly on newsmagazines (*Knack*, *Trends*, *LeVif/L'Express* and *De Zondag*). The last one produces lifestyle and television magazines.

Broadcasting (television and radio)

Public service broadcasting is historically important in Belgium, but it has been challenged quite early by commercial broadcasting as well as by foreign/international broadcasters (mainly French ones for the French-speaking community and (to a lesser extent) Dutch ones for the Dutch-speaking community). Since the introduction of private broadcaster VTM in 1989, Flemings decreasingly watched Dutch television.

According to CIM (*Centre d'Informations sur les Medias/Centrum voor Informatie over de Media*¹), the market shares for the French-speaking Belgian TV channels in 2014 are as follows (CIM, 2014):

- Commercial TV channels owned by RTL-TVi: 24,7% (RTL-TVi: 18,7% - Club RTL: 3,8% - Plug RTL: 2,2%)
- Public service TV channels by RTBF: 22% (La Une: 15,3% - La Deux: 5,5% - La Trois: 1,2%).

There are some other TV channels, including local ones, but they have small audiences. More significantly, international providers account for a total of 44,8% of the market share, with the French commercial TV TFI reaching 15,1% and the French public service TV channels France 2/3/4/5 reaching globally 14,4% (respectively 7,1%, 4,9%, 1% and 1,4%).

¹ CIM is in charge of organizing the audience measurement in Belgium. See www.cim.be.

The public channels are a bit more popular in Dutch-speaking Belgium than in French-speaking Belgium. The market shares by descending scores are as follows: Dutch-speaking Belgian public service TV VRT 36,9% (Een: 28,7% - Canvas: 8,9%), commercial TV of the Mediahuis group 29,4% (VTM: 19,8% - 2BE: 4,9% - Vitaya: 4,7%), commercial TV of the SBS Belgium group (Vier: 7,7%), commercial TV from De Persgroep Mediaholding (Vijf: 3,6%) and the rest are smaller channels, including local ones. In Dutch-speaking Belgium the influence of international TV providers is weaker (the Dutch channels represent only 5,5% of the market shares).

Regarding the radio landscape, the market shares follow a different pattern. In French-speaking Belgium, the PSB group RTBF is the most prominent with a global market share of 37,1% (VivaCité: 15% - Classic 21: 9,4% - La Première: 6,7% - Pure FM: 3,7% - Musiq'3: 2,3%). The main commercial radio stations are Bel RTL (14,1%), Radio Contact (12,9%) and Radio Nostalgie (11,88%). There are also many other private (independent) radio stations. International radio providers (including from France) are almost absent.

In Dutch-speaking Belgium the PSB VRT is the most prominent (even more than in French-speaking Belgium) with a total market share of about 60% (the main VRT stations are: Radio 2: 28,4% - Studio Brussel: 12% - MNM: 10,4% - Radio 1: 6,6%). Then come the commercial radio stations of Mediahuis with 23,5% of the market share (Q-Music: 14,7% - Joe FM: 8,7%). One Dutch commercial radio (Nostalgie) accounts for 6% of the market share. Thus public service radio is more prominent in Dutch-speaking Belgium than in French-speaking Belgium, and the former is a bit more interested in foreign (i.e. Dutch) radio than the latter.

Digital media (Internet and social media)

According to the *Baromètre de la société de l'information 2015/Barometer van de informatiemaatschappij 2015* (situation in 2014), most Belgian households have at least one computer (84%) and are connected to the Internet (83%). The most important motive for getting an Internet connection at home is to access news/information (61% of the households who have access to the Internet at home for 12 months). Emailing and chatting comes second (33,6%). 83% of Belgians access the Internet regularly, i.e. at least once a week (the EU average is 75%). The three most cited online activities are emailing (91% of the individuals who have used the Internet in the last three months), searching information about goods and services (84%) and using online banking services (72%). Communicating through online social networks and reading online news are each cited by 62% of the users.

In French-speaking Belgium, the news websites by *Sud Presse* (regional/local newspapers) are collectively the most successful ones with a total of 602 260 visits on 19 October 2015 (source CIM). Among *Sud Presse* websites, *lameuse.be* and *sudinfo.be* have the largest audiences (respectively 250 617 and 225 408 visits). The other regional/local newspaper, *L'Avenir*, is far behind with its news website *Lavenir.net* reaching 242 694 visits. *DH.be*, from the tabloid newspaper *La Dernière Heure/Les Sports*, reaches 345 829 visits on 19 October 2015 while *lesoir.be*, from the quality newspaper *Le Soir*, reaches 297 795 visits on the same day. The website of the other quality newspaper, *La Libre Belgique*, has a smaller audience (162 198 visits). It should be noted that the news websites of the broadcasters are quite successful, with the public broadcaster RTBF being first (738 000) and the commercial broadcaster RTL second (661 545).

In the Dutch-speaking part, the most popular news website is the website of *Het Laatste Nieuws*: *HLN.be* has daily over two million visits (2 053 742 visits during Q4 2015; CIM, 2016). The second most popular news website is *Nieuwsblad.be*, with 1381168 daily visits. The most popular news website of a quality newspaper is *Standaard.be* (487 724 visits), almost double compared to *De Morgen* (258 513). The websites of regional newspapers *Gazet van Antwerpen* and *Het Belang van Limburg* have a similar reach: with respectively 301 315 and 292 114 daily visits. The website of weekly news magazine *Knack/Levif* is slightly more popular (313 530 visits).

The news website of public broadcaster VRT Sporza (the PSB sports brand) attracts 401 745 visitors, slightly more than the general news site of VRT (383 268). Private broadcaster VTM reaches 219 895 average daily visits (note: this number refers to the broadcasters website and does not focus on news only).

Next to these well-known news brands, news market players are trying to gain the audiences' attention. Newsmonkey had 77 105 daily visits during the last quarter of 2015 (CIM, 2016). Two alternative news platforms (i.e. *Apache* and *De Wereld Morgen*) have built a small but loyal audience, with respectively 3% and 8% of the Flemish internet users (i.e. 90% of total Flemish population) consulting these websites (Van Damme, Evens & Verdegem, 2014). With only 3 to 4% of the Flemings using news aggregators to consume news, these alternative sources remain very limited in Flanders, possibly due to the lack of a local aggregator or a strong tendency to rely on well-known news brands (Van Damme, Courtois, Verbrugge & De Marez, 2015).

According to the Belgian Social Media Monitor - June 2015 by Peeters (2015), almost half of the country has a Facebook profile (5,8 millions of Belgian members). Then come LinkedIn (2,5 millions), Google + (1 million) and Twitter (1 million). Among the Flemings, 55% consumes news via social media via at least one device (Digimeter, 2016). The Digimeter (2016) found that one in five Facebook users appoint consuming news as the main reason to use the platform. For Twitter, this number increases to one in three users.

2. Methodology

2.1. Data Collection

This study uses Q methodology to figure out how users combine different types (formats, platforms) of news media in their everyday life in order to know what's going on around them. It therefore integrates qualitative interview techniques with a reliable quantitative generalization procedure based on a card sorting task, as offered by Q methodology (for more details about Q methodology in audience research, see Davis & Michelle, 2011). The research design also includes a short questionnaire about people's participatory activities in different societal spheres, which allows asking whether and how the news media repertoires relate to different kinds of democratic activities.

The overall data collection protocol was as follows:

Excerpt from Schröder, 2015a, pp.5-6:

The fundamentally qualitative design first applies the individual depth interview, in the form of an informal conversation during which the participant offers a narrative of a-day-in-the-life-with-the-news media, typically the previous day, so as to anchor the narrative situationally and contextually in the participant's everyday life. Each country recorded 36 such interviews whose participants were recruited to represent a high degree of diversity in terms of key demographic characteristics [...].

At the end of this narrative/conversation the participant is asked to carry out a card-sorting exercise, during which they place 36 numbered cards, each featuring one news media platform or format, on a pyramidal grid, according to how these news media play, or do not play, a greater or smaller part in their daily life. The numerical values of the columns rise from the middle zero column to +4 and -4 at the right and left sides respectively. The illustration below shows one participant's completed card sort.

This card sort, which represents each participant's self-analyzed relational news media universe, enables the researcher to apply a quantitative design element: a Factor Analysis (in Denmark carried out by Christian Kobbengel), which rigorously compares, in an interpretive process, the similarities and differences between the 36 participants' configurations of news media from the grid, ending up with a set of repertoires that constitutes a typology of news consumption in the country in question. The typology is not representative of the country, but according to the logic of Q methodology, the typology – given that it is based on a sizable sample and incorporates sufficient demographic diversity – can claim overall typicality of its findings.

[...]

During the card sort participants are encouraged to 'think aloud', thus creating data in accordance with another well-known qualitative method. Finally, at the end of each interview the participant was asked to fill out a short questionnaire with questions about their political engagement and participation (described further below).

For better overview, we here show the multiple mixed nature of our complete fieldwork design:

- *Qualitative inspirations:*
 - Depth-interview: A day in the life with the news media
 - Think-aloud when doing card puzzle game
 - *Quantitative inspirations:*
 - Q-sorts (factor analysis) finds typologies in small samples
 - Short questionnaire: political engagement/participation
-

The 36 cards represent a range of media types belonging to the following categories:

- TV news or current affairs (on a TV set or any other technical device), 8 types;
- radio news or current affairs (on a radio set or any other technical device or on the Internet), 3 types;
- printed newspapers and news magazines, 6 types;
- newspapers and broadcasters' online text multimodal news (apps included), 9 types;
- news on social media, 5 types;
- other news media, 5 types.

Each card mentions one media type and a couple of corresponding examples. The full list of Q cards/media types is provided in Appendix 1. For the French-speaking translation, including examples of media types from French-speaking Belgium, see Appendix 2.

For the card sorting the informants were asked to place each card on the grid depending on the extent to which they agree with the claim that this media type 'plays a big role in her life'. A media type can play a big role for different reasons that the informants were suggested to take into consideration and to elucidate during the interview:

- because the informants spend a lot of time on;
- because they use it frequently, although the time spent on each occasion is short;
- because they regard it as important even if they don't use it very often.

Non-existing or unknown news media types were placed automatically in the zero column, not at the far left end of the grid. 'By placing these media in the zero position we ensure that they least affect the factor analysis, and thus the news consumption repertoires we calculate. If we assigned them the value -4, they would heavily affect the statistical analysis' (Schröder, 2015a, p.7).

Figure 1. French-speaking grid used for the card sorting

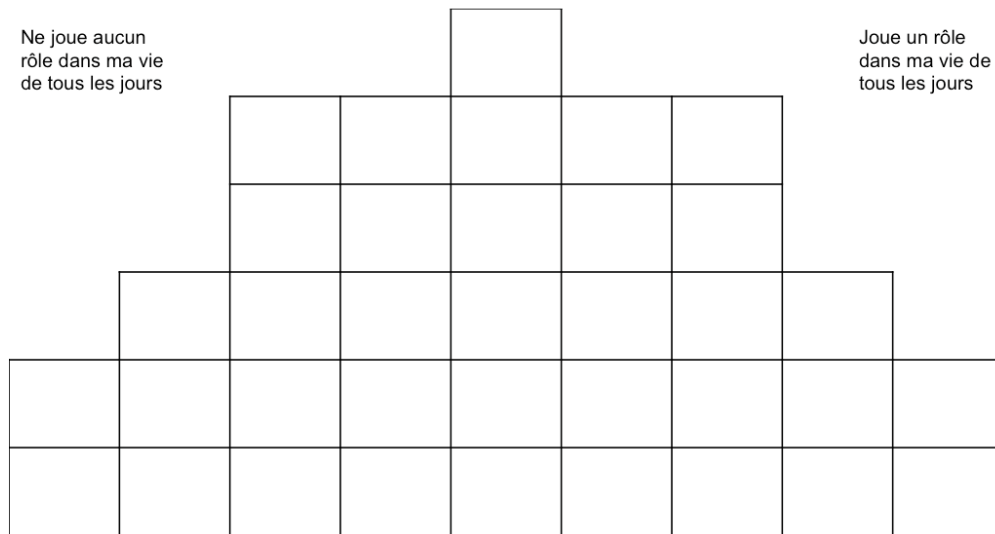


Figure 2. Example of a completed card sort



As mentioned above, in addition to participating in the Q interview the informants were invited to fill out a short questionnaire about their democratically relevant activities in the social, cultural, political and media spheres of society. The questionnaire can be briefly described as follows:

Excerpt from Schröder, 2015a, p.9:

The questionnaire sought to illuminate whether those constituting a given news repertoire also substantially share digital and deliberative practices:

- Do they mediate news to and discuss news with others?
- What cultural activities do they engage in?
- Are they directly involved in forms of political activity?
- Do they engage in political deliberation and participation online and offline?

These matters were explored in a 5-question survey:

- How do you share or participate in news coverage? (12 options: yes/no)
 - Importance to you of news media-related activities? (7 scalar options)
 - The role played by social and cultural activities? (9 scalar options)
 - Role played by political activities last month? (4 scalar options)
 - Relevance of news as sources for conversation? (5 scalar options)
-

The full questionnaire is provided in Appendix 3. For the French-speaking translation, see Appendix 4.

The data collection protocol and instruments were thoroughly discussed among the country partners and several revisions and clarifications were added along the way in order to better take into account the different characteristics of the countries involved. Once an agreement was reached, the material was translated into the languages of the different participating countries (on some of the methodological challenges faced in such a cross-cultural project, see Schröder, 2015a, pp.7-8).

Two pretesting interviews (with two informants having very different news media consumption habits) were carried out during the preparation phase of the Belgian French-speaking instruments. These interviews were mostly aimed at testing the practicability of the interview procedure and the relevancy of the Q cards (both the media types and the specific examples) for French-speaking Belgian participants.

2.2. Description of the sample of the informants

The research network decided to use quota sampling. The following quotas were required:

- for gender: 18 women, 18 men;
- for age: 12 informants aged 18-34; 12 informants aged 35-60; 12 informants aged 61+;
- for education: 12 primary or secondary school, 12 vocational or BA education, and 12 higher education;
- for geography/urbanicity: 12 from a metropol-like city (capital), 12 from a big city in another part of the country, 12 from a provincial city.

The sample composition for the Belgian French-speaking study (Table 2) complies with the general principles agreed upon by the partners.

Table 2. Description of the sample of the informants

ID	GENDER	AGE	EDUCATION	LOCATION
BEFR1	Male	61+	Higher	Large city
BEFR2	Male	35-60	Higher	Capital
BEFR3	Male	61+	Primary/secondary	Large city
BEFR4	Female	18-34	Primary/secondary	Province
BEFR5	Male	61+	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR6	Male	18-34	Primary/secondary	Large city
BEFR7	Female	61+	Higher	Capital
BEFR8	Female	18-34	Higher	Capital
BEFR9	Male	18-34	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR10	Female	35-60	Higher	Province
BEFR11	Female	18-34	Vocational/BA	Capital
BEFR12	Female	18-34	Primary/Secondary	Province
BEFR13	Female	61+	Higher	Province
BEFR14	Female	61+	Primary/secondary	Province
BEFR15	Male	35-60	Higher	Capital
BEFR16	Male	61+	Higher	Province
BEFR17	Male	61+	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR18	Male	18-34	Vocational/BA	Province
BEFR19	Male	18-34	Primary/secondary	Capital
BEFR20	Female	35-60	Higher	Large city
BEFR21	Female	61+	Primary/secondary	Province
BEFR22	Female	61+	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR23	Female	35-60	Primary/secondary	Province
BEFR24	Female	18-34	Primary/secondary	Capital
BEFR25	Female	35-60	Primary/secondary	Capital
BEFR26	Male	18-34	Higher	Province
BEFR27	Male	35-60	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR28	Male	35-60	Higher	Capital
BEFR29	Female	35-60	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR30	Female	18-34	Vocational/BA	Capital
BEFR31	Female	35-60	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR32	Male	18-34	Higher	Capital
BEFR33	Male	35-60	Primary/secondary	Capital
BEFR34	Female	35-60	Primary/secondary	Capital
BEFR35	Male	61+	Vocational/BA	Large city
BEFR36	Male	61+	Vocational/BA	Province

2.3. Description of the fieldwork

Most of the fieldwork was carried out by 3rd year bachelor students at Université Saint-Louis - Bruxelles, as one of their assignments for an interdisciplinary research workshop supervised by Marie Dufrasne and Geoffroy Patriarche. The students were introduced to the subject of the study through several readings that were discussed during the class. Then the students were introduced to the data collection method and the sampling strategy as agreed in the research network. Based on the preliminary work in collaboration with the country partners and the two pretesting interviews (see 2.1), the instructors had prepared a detailed

interview guide (in French) covering the entire interview procedure, from the presentation of the study to the closing of the interview, with the view to standardize the research protocol as much as possible. Several classes were dedicated to the data collection method in order to ensure that the students achieve a common understanding of the research instruments (Q cards, grid and questionnaire) and get familiarized with the overall protocol:

- First, the interview guide was presented to the students, as well as the Q cards, the grid and the questionnaire.
- Second, the students were paired in order to role-play as interviewees and interviewers (each student had to experience each role). The role play was followed by a thorough discussion on the aspects of the interviews that were experienced by the students (or observed by the instructors) as being more difficult to handle. For instance, there was a need to define better the meaning of certain Q cards in the context of the French-speaking Belgian media landscape and to clarify how to place non-existent and unknown news media types on the grid. This led to some revisions or clarifications of the interview guide and the translated Q cards.
- Finally, the students had to make a pilot study with 'real' interviewees in order to familiarize further with the research protocol and instruments. The students had to report about their pilot study in the following class, which resulted in another fine-tuning of the interview guide and the research instruments.

The actual fieldwork took place between November 2014 and April 2015. The informants were recruited by the students according to the quotas indicated above, with the general rule to not include relatives, friends or any person they know personally. In most cases the interviews took place at the participants' home. The interviews were audio recorded (and then transcribed). Once the card-sorting task was over, the students photographed the completed card sort and transcribed it on an A4 empty grid (see Figure 1 above). For each interview, the students also provided an observation report where they had to describe the environment and atmosphere of the interview and account for any questions or difficulties they met. Several classes were held during the fieldwork time span in order to share about fieldwork experiences and address the questions and difficulties raised in the observation reports.

3. Data analysis: factor analysis and choice of the typology

The Q sorts of the 36 informants were factor-analysed. The analysis resulted in several factor solutions, among which the 5-factor solution was considered as superior. In addition to assessing the overall relevance and coherence of the factors in light of the country background, we used the following quantitative criteria for choosing the preferred typology:

- the model has two or more factors;
- each factor has at least two more significantly positive Q sort loaders;
- the factors explain 50-60% or more of the variance;
- preferably none of the factors include negative Q sort loaders;
- few of the Q sorts are cross loading; and
- as many Q sorts as possible are included in a factor.

The 5-F solution (58% of variance explained) results in four well-defined factors, although there are a few crossloaders and one of these factors is weaker (but still acceptable) than the others (Table 3). The fifth factor is too weak to be included in the subsequent analysis. While var022 is lost (it is at the opposite of factor 5 and is not included in any other factor), var004 is a crossloader and will thus be taken into account in the subsequent analysis as part of factor 2. Var012 is not included in any factor and var036 is at the opposite of factor 1.

The 4-F solution (52% of variance explained) results in four well-defined groups as well and has fewer crossloaders, but four variables would need to be rejected from the analysis (var004 and var012 are not part of any factor, and var036 and var022 are at the opposite of a factor). The factors are also less relevant and consistent in terms of overall media consumption profile than in the 5-F solution. For these reasons the 5-F solution (with the fifth factor removed) is considered as more satisfactory than the 4-F solution.

Three informants are thus not taken into account in the subsequent analyses. First, BEFR36 is completely at the opposite of factor 1. He is an old man from the provincial with a medium level of education. His top 5 is as follows:

22. Local/regional daily newspaper online
23. Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly, online
24. Read national broadcaster's online news
25. Read local/regional broadcaster's online news
26. Read international broadcaster's online news

Second, BEFR12 is not included in any factor. She is a young woman from the countryside with a lower level of education. Her top 5 – which is close to the one of repertoire 1 – is as follows:

1. Watched national TV news bulletin on a public service channel
2. Watched national TV news bulletin on a commercial channel
13. National daily tabloid newspaper, print
16. Local/regional daily newspaper, print
27. News on Facebook

Finally, BEFR22 is at the opposite of factor 5. She is an older woman from a major city with a medium level of education. Her top 5 is:

32. News shared by email or SMS
 33. Professional magazines
 1. Watched national TV news bulletin on a public service channel
 5. Watched TV current affairs, serious
 7. Watched TV news and/or current affairs from international providers

Table 3. 5-factor solution Q sort loadings

	Composante				
	1	2	3	4	5
var036	-,859				
var003	,802				
var017	,764				
var007	,741				
var016	,681				,464
var014	,656				
var030	,609				
var031	,577				
var013	,540			-,436	
var021	,505				
var012					
var006		,768			
var019		,680			
var015		,669			
var001		,637			
var026		,609			
var009	-,453	,590			
var002	,498	,526			
var008		,494			
var028		,491			-,447
var034			,751		
var010			,677		
var033			,675		
var029			,643		
var023			,580		
var025			,578		
var032		,446	,525		
var024	,436		,513		
var020			,510		
var027			,470		
var011	,443		,447		
var018				,664	
var035		,453		,587	
var005				,459	
var022					-,699
var004		,509			,557

The analysis of the survey responses will be explained latter. This report does not address the qualitative analysis of the interviews.

4. Findings

First we describe the four news media repertoires, second we analyse the data on an aggregated level (collective repertoire of French-speaking Belgium), and third we analyse the survey data.

4.1. Description of each news media repertoire

We have tentatively named the four factors coming out of the factor analysis as follows: the ‘traditionalist news viewers’, the ‘new generation quality news readers’, the ‘audiovisual and social media lovers’, and the ‘digital news omnivores’.

In order to describe each repertoire, we follow a four-step analytical path:

1) We list the *top 5 and top 6-10* Q-sort cards (or media types) of the repertoire, and provide the categories to which they belong in terms of ‘news outlets’ and ‘platforms’ according to the categorisation scheme proposed by Kristin Van Damme (Table 4).

2) We analyse the salient news preferences for each repertoire along the dimensions suggested by Schröder (2015)²:

- Top 5 and top 6-10 media in the repertoire (tables)
- Rank of national public service TV news, or 24-hour TV news
- Rank of national commercial TV news
- Rank of international news provider
- Highest-ranked print newspaper
- Highest-ranked radio news
- Highest-ranked broadcaster online
- Highest-ranked newspaper online
- Highest-ranked social media (Facebook, Twitter, online video sharing media, other social media)
- Rank of news aggregators
- Rank of Text-TV news

3) On the basis of 1) and 2) we sum up the main characteristics of the *news consumption profile* of the repertoire.

4) We also provide the *sociodemographic profile* of the informants in the repertoire. As highlighted by Schröder (2015a, p.11), the sociodemographic description ‘is not intended to provide the “hard facts” about the “kind of people” who constitute a repertoire; rather they are meant to be “read backwards” so to speak, i.e. to validate the soundness of the repertoire, when the demographic profile appears plausible for the news media diet in question’.

² We added one analytical dimension, i.e. the rank of national commercial TV news, and included online video sharing media in the social media category.

*Table 4. Categorisation of the Q cards into ‘new outlets’ and ‘platform’
(by K. Van Damme)*

Q-card	News outlet	Platform
1. Watched national TV news bulletin on a public service channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
2. Watched national TV news bulletin on a commercial channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
3. Watched regional/local TV news bulletin	Broadcaster	Traditional
4. Watched TV current affairs, light	Broadcaster	Traditional
5. Watched TV current affairs, serious	Broadcaster	Traditional
6. Watched TV news and/or current affairs on national 24-hour TV news channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
7. Watched TV news and/or current affairs from international providers	Broadcaster	Traditional
8. Read news on Text-TV	Broadcaster	Traditional
9. Radio news as part of a general public service radio channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
10. Radio news as part of a general commercial radio channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
11. Radio current affairs as part of a general radio channel and/or 24 hour radio news	Broadcaster	Traditional
12. National daily quality newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
13. National daily tabloid newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
14. Free daily newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
15. National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
16. Local/regional daily newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
17. Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
19. National tabloid newspaper online	Print	Digital
20. Free daily newspaper online	Print	Digital
21. National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, online	Print	Digital
22. Local/regional daily newspaper online	Print	Digital
23. Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly, online	Print	Digital
24. Read national broadcaster’s online news	Broadcaster	Digital
25. Read local/regional broadcaster’s online news	Broadcaster	Digital
26. Read international broadcaster’s online news	Broadcaster	Digital
27. News on Facebook	Social media	Digital
28. News on Twitter	Social media	Digital
29. News on other social media	Social media	Digital
30. News distributed by online video sharing media	Social media	Digital
31. Blogs with news	Social media	Digital
32. News shared by email or SMS	Various	Digital
33. Professional magazines	Print	Traditional
34. News via news aggregators or personalized news services	Various	Digital
35. News from born-online news media	Various	Digital
36. National, regional or international news sites online, not provided by media	Various	Digital

Repertoire 1: ‘Traditionalist news viewers’ (9 informants)

Table 5. Top 5 and top 6-10 news media types of traditionalist news viewers

TOP 5			
	Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
1	National TV news bulletin on a commercial channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
2	National TV news bulletin on PSB	Broadcaster	Traditional
3	TV news and/or current affairs from int. providers	Broadcaster	Traditional
4	TV current affairs, serious	Broadcaster	Traditional
5	National daily tabloid newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
TOP 6-10			
	Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
6	TV current affairs, light	Broadcaster	Traditional
7	Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
8	National daily quality newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
9	Local/regional daily newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
10	Radio news as part of a general PS radio channel	Broadcaster	Traditional

Rank of national public service TV news, or 24-hour TV news: no. 2 (national PSB TV).

Rank of national commercial TV news: no. 1.

Rank of international news provider: TV news and/or current affairs from international providers, no. 3.

Highest-ranked print newspaper: National daily tabloid newspaper, print (no. 5)

Highest-ranked radio news: Radio news as part of a general public service radio channel (no. 10).

Highest-ranked broadcaster online: Read local/regional broadcaster’s online news (no. 33).

Highest-ranked newspaper online: National tabloid newspaper, online (no. 20).

Highest-ranked social media (Facebook, Twitter, online video sharing media, other): News on other social media (no. 23).

Rank of news aggregators: no. 24.

Rank of Text-TV news: no. 21.

News consumption profile (Table 5): One of the most striking characteristics of this repertoire is the crucial role of broadcasting (considered in this research as a ‘traditional’ platform). Although it should be kept in mind that broadcast news can also be accessed online, it is unlikely the case here: traditional means of accessing broadcast news are indeed privileged. It should also be noted that among broadcast news, TV news – whatever the type

of provider: commercial TV, PSB or international provider (in this case mostly French TV channels like TF1, France 2 or France 3) – is privileged over radio news. The rest of the repertoire mixes quality and popular news outlets. Overall popular news outlets are significant, with the most prominent news provider being commercial TV and national tabloid newspapers being ranked 5th, and local/regional news (both local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly newspapers and local/regional daily newspapers) being in the top 10. The digital news outlets are left aside from the top 10 and are thus not that important in the daily life of this group. Among social media, the ‘other’ category was ranked 23rd, followed by online video sharing (no. 25).

Sociodemographic profile of the 9 informants: R1 is mainly composed of women (7). It is rather old, with a majority of participants being aged 61 years or more (7). Most of the informants in this group live outside of the capital: 4 informants are located in a major city and 3 in province. Most of the R1 informants have a vocational or BA education (4) or a primary or secondary education (3); two informants are higher educated.

Repertoire 2: ‘New generation quality news readers’ (10 informants)

Table 6. Top 5 and top 10 news media types of new generation quality news readers

TOP 5

Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
1 National daily quality newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
2 National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
3 Read international broadcaster’s online news	Broadcaster	Digital
4 Radio current affairs as part of a general radio channel and/or 24 hour radio news/information channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
5 Read national broadcaster’s online news	Broadcaster	Digital

TOP 6-10

Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
6 National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, online	Print	Digital
7 National TV news bulletin on a public service channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
8 National quality newspaper, online	Print	Digital
9 TV news and/or current affairs from int. providers	Broadcaster	Traditional
10 Radio news as part of a general public service radio channel	Broadcaster	Traditional

Rank of national public service TV news, or 24-hour TV news: no. 7 (national PSB TV).

Rank of national commercial TV news: no. 26.

Rank of international news provider: Read international broadcaster’s online news, no. 3.

Highest-ranked print newspaper: National daily quality newspaper, print (no. 1).

Highest-ranked radio news: Radio current affairs as part of a general radio channel and/or 24 hour radio news/information channel (no. 4).

Highest-ranked broadcaster online: Read international broadcaster's online news (no. 3).

Highest-ranked newspaper online: National quality newspaper online (no. 8).

Highest-ranked social media (Facebook, Twitter, online video sharing media, other): News on Facebook (no. 18).

Rank of news aggregators: no. 27.

Rank of Text-TV news: no. 33.

News consumption profile (Table 6): The most salient characteristic of R2 is that reading is the preferred way of accessing news. Even the third most common news media, i.e. international broadcasters, is actually used to read online news on their website. Another salient trait of this repertoire is the prominence of quality news, as is obvious with the high ranking of national quality print newspapers (no. 1), news magazines or quality weeklies, print (no. 2), news magazines or quality weeklies, online (no. 6) and national quality newspapers, online (no. 8). Radio (current affairs) is preferred over TV, and national PSB is preferred over national commercial providers (which do not appear in the top 10 of this repertoire – they are actually ranked 26th). Both traditional and digital news media are present in this repertoire, which suggests that this group is seeking a certain diversity of platforms. As regards digital news outlets, the websites of traditional (quality) media are privileged over other providers but it is worth noticing that new players are close to the top 10: national, regional or international news sites online, not provided by media, are ranked 11th, and news from born-online news media are ranked 12th. Social media are left aside from the top 10 (Facebook is ranked 18th) but are closer to it than in R1. Another striking observation is that the lowest ranked news media outlets are local/regional newspapers, print (34th position), national tabloid newspaper, online (35th position) and national daily tabloid newspaper, print (36th position).

Sociodemographic profile of the 10 informants: The R2 informants are mostly men (8) and young adults aged 18-35 (6). There is no clear geographical pattern (2 informants are located in the capital, 4 in a major city and 4 in province). It is the higher educated group with 6 informants having a higher education level, 1 informant having a vocational or BA education level, and 3 informants having a primary or secondary school diploma.

Repertoire 3: 'Audiovisual and social media news lovers' (11 informants)

Table 7. Top 5 and top 6-10 news media types of audiovisual and social media news lovers

TOP 5

	Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
1	National quality newspaper, online	Print	Digital
2	Radio news as part of a general PSB radio channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
3	News distributed by online video sharing media	Social media	Digital
4	National TV news bulletin on a public service channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
5	News on Facebook	Social Media	Digital

TOP 6-10

	Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
6	TV news and/or current affairs from int. providers	Broadcaster	Traditional
7	National TV news bulletin on a commercial channel	Broadcaster	Traditional
8	Read national broadcaster's online news	Broadcaster	Digital
9	Watched TV current affairs, serious	Broadcaster	Traditional
10	Watched TV current affairs, light	Broadcaster	Traditional

Rank of national public service TV news, or 24-hour TV news: no. 3 (national PSB TV).

Rank of national commercial TV news: no. 7.

Rank of international news provider: TV news and/or current affairs from international providers, no. 6.

Highest-ranked print newspaper: Free daily newspaper, print (no. 18).

Highest-ranked radio news: Radio news as part of a general PSB radio channel (no. 2).

Highest-ranked broadcaster online: Read national broadcaster's online news (no. 8).

Highest-ranked newspaper online: National quality newspaper, online (no. 1).

Highest-ranked social media (Facebook, Twitter, online video sharing media, other): News distributed by online video sharing media (no. 3).

Rank of news aggregators: no. 12.

Rank of Text-TV news: no. 29.

News consumption profile (Table 7): In some respects R3 is close to R2: the top 10 of R3 mixes traditional and digital platforms and it has a preference for quality news outlets, as suggested by the higher ranking of national quality online newspapers (only print outlet) and PSB news media. Yet in several other respects R3 is special. First, among the traditional platforms, audiovisual news outlets (radio and TV, with PSB being preferred over commercial TV) are ranked higher than written news outlets. Second, out of the three digital platforms appearing in the top 5, two are social media (online video sharing and Facebook). This is the only repertoire where social media are ranked in the top 5; aggregators/personalized news service (no. 12) and news on Twitter (no. 18) are not that far from the top 10. Third, the preference for quality news media is less pronounced than in R2: social media are blurring the lines, and local/regional print newspapers and national tabloid online newspapers, even though they do not appear in the top 10, are not relegated to the very bottom of the list. The two lowest ranked news outlets are national daily quality newspapers, print (no. 35), and national news magazines or weekly quality newspapers, print (no. 36), which is in line with this group's preference for audiovisual and social media news materials – as well as for *free* news outlets, as is also suggested by the fact that free daily newspapers are the highest-ranked print newspapers, which is indeed specific to this repertoire as well.

Sociodemographic profile of the 11 informants: R3 has a majority of women (8) and is less educated than R2 (5 primary or secondary education, 3 vocational or BA education, 3 higher education). The R3 informants are geographically dispersed: 5 are located in the capital, 3 in a major city, and 3 are provincial. In terms of age, a majority of informants are middle-aged (35-60 years) and there are three young adults (18-34 years). There are no older informants in this repertoire.

Repertoire 4: ‘Digital news omnivores’ (3 informants)

Table 8. Top 5 and top 6-10 news media types of digital news omnivores

TOP 5

Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
1 National tabloid newspaper, online	Print	Digital
2 National daily tabloid newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
3 National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, online	Print	Digital
4 Read international broadcaster’s online news	Broadcaster	Digital
5 News from born-online news media	Various	Digital

TOP 6-10

Q-sort card	News outlet	Platform
6 National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, print	Print	Traditional
7 Local/regional daily newspaper online	Print	Digital
8 Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly, online	Print	Digital
9 National quality newspaper online	Print	Digital
10 Read local/regional broadcaster’s online news	Broadcaster	Digital

Rank of national public service TV news, or 24-hour TV news: no. 12 (national 24-hour TV news).

Rank of national commercial TV news: no. 25.

Rank of international news provider: Read international broadcaster’s online news, no. 4.

Highest-ranked print newspaper: National daily tabloid newspaper (no. 2).

Highest-ranked radio news: Radio news as part of a general PSB radio channel (no. 27).

Highest-ranked broadcaster online: Read international broadcaster’s online news (no. 4).

Highest-ranked newspaper online: National tabloid newspaper online (no. 1).

Highest-ranked social media (Facebook, Twitter, online video sharing media, other): News on other social media (no. 14).

Rank of news aggregators: no. 17.

Rank of Text-TV news: no. 36.

News consumption profile (Table 8): Tabloid newspapers, either print or online, are the preferred news media in R4. Overall, this group is also more inclined toward using digital platforms than traditional platforms (only two traditional platforms – i.e. print news media – in the top 10). Facebook, Twitter and blogs as news outlets are not important at all for this group (they are all ranked among the last 10 news media) but news on other social media is ranked 14th and news distributed by online video sharing media 15th. Another aspect of R4 is its orientation towards local or regional news, with three (online) local/regional media types being included in the top 10. Yet this repertoire is also diverse in several respects: it includes quality and tabloid news, local/regional, national and international news, and legacy media as well as born-online media. Interestingly indeed, R4 is the only group where born-online news media show up in the top 10 (even in the top 5). Overall reading news is more prominent than watching or listening to news – even more than in R2. National TV news on a public service channel is ranked 18th and national TV news on a commercial channel is only ranked 25th. The highest-ranked TV news media is ranked 12th and is actually national 24-hour TV news. This is surprising because in French-speaking Belgium the only TV channel corresponding to this news media type is Canal Z, which is focused on economical and financial news and has a very narrow audience. It might be that the ‘national’ dimension of this news media type has been unnoticed by (some of) the informants in this group, leading to confusion with another news media type, i.e. TV news and/or current affairs from foreign/international providers (including 24-hour TV news channels).

Sociodemographic profile of the 3 informants: All the informants are men. Two are old (61+) and one is young (18-34). The R4 informants live either in a major city (2) or are regionally based (1). All three informants have a vocational or BA education.

Comparing the four repertoires’ top 10 media types

As an attempt to go further into the analysis of the findings concerning the news media repertoires, this section compares the four repertoires with each other in terms of their top 10 news media types (Table 9).

As can be seen in Table 9, the news media type in bold, i.e. national daily quality newspapers, is included in every top 10, although on two different platforms: as a print media in R1, as a digital media in R3 and R4, and in both print and digital forms in R2.

The news media types marked with an asterisk are specific to one repertoire. Thus the top 10 of R3 has a strong social media component (online video sharing, Facebook) while the top 10 of R4 includes born-online news media. The inclusion of radio current affairs as part of a general radio channel and/or 24-hour radio news information channel in R2 seems coherent with the overall ‘quality’ profile of this repertoire.

Both R1 and R4 have a local/regional component but it manifests itself differently: in line with their respective overall profiles, R1 is more print-oriented while R4 is more online-oriented (reading local/regional broadcaster’s online news is specific to R4). Also worth noticing is the fact that national TV news on a commercial channel is only appearing in two repertoires (1st position in R1, 7th position in R3) while national TV news on a public service channel is common to the first three repertoires.

Table 9. Comparing the top 10 of the four repertoires

R1	R2	R3	R4
National TV news, commercial	National daily quality newspaper, print	<i>National quality newspaper, online</i>	<i>National tabloid newspaper, online</i>
National TV news, PSB	National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, print	Radio news, PSB	National daily tabloid newspaper, print
TV news and/or current affairs from int. providers	<i>Read international broadcaster's online news</i>	<i>* Online video sharing media</i>	<i>National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, online</i>
TV current affairs, serious	* Radio current affairs as part of a general radio channel and/or 24 hour radio news/information channel	National TV news, PSB	<i>Read international broadcaster's online news</i>
National daily tabloid newspaper, print	<i>Read national broadcaster's online news</i>	<i>* Facebook</i>	<i>* Born-online news media</i>
TV current affairs, light	<i>National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, online</i>	TV news and/or current affairs from int. providers	National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, print
Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly newspaper, print	National TV news, PSB	National TV news, commercial	<i>Local/regional daily newspaper, online</i>
National daily quality newspaper, print	<i>National quality newspaper, online</i>	<i>Read national broadcaster's online news</i>	<i>Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly, online</i>
Local/regional daily newspaper, print	TV news and/or current affairs from int. providers	TV current affairs, serious	<i>National daily quality newspaper, online</i>
Radio news, PSB	Radio news, PSB	TV current affairs, light	<i>* Read local/regional broadcaster's online news</i>

The news media types that are italicized are digital/online media. There is a tendency to shift from traditional platforms to digital platforms when one moves from R1 (no digital media at all) to the other three repertoires, with R4 being the most online-oriented. This should not be understood as a mere rejection of legacy media, although there are indications that legacy media are challenged by social media in R3 and by born-online news media in R4. However, in the top 10 of these three repertoires most of the online media types are online versions of legacy news media.

Overall, R1 is close to the common idea of a 'general public', with traditional platforms being prominent (mostly TV and newspapers), a mix of public and commercial providers, and a significant traditional local/regional and popular component. The three other repertoires seem to be more demanding in terms of news quality and platform diversity (R2), audiovisual/multimedia content (R3) or news source diversity (R4).

4.2. The collective news repertoire of French-speaking Belgium

Following the same procedure as Schröder (2015a), this section provides an analysis of the top news media types on an aggregated level, using as data the top 5 news media of the informants, i.e. the news media placed in the two right-most columns of the grid. In Table 10 we counted the occurrence of these highest-ranked news media in the top 5 of the informants (the entire collection of the 36 card sorts is taken into account here).

Table 10. The collective news repertoire of French-speaking Belgium

Categories	News media type	Card	No. of occurrences in the top 5
10 + occurrences	National TV news bulletin on a public service channel	1	23
	TV current affairs, serious	5	16
	National TV news bulletin on a commercial channel	2	15
	TV news/current affairs from international providers	7	14
	Radio news (general public service radio channel)	9	14
	National daily quality newspaper, print	12	11
5-9 occurrences	Radio current affairs (general or 24h radio)	11	9
	National quality newspaper online	18	8
	News on Facebook	27	8
	International broadcaster's online news	26	7
	TV current affairs, light	4	6
	National news magazines (or weekly quality newspaper), print	15	6

Six news media have 10+ occurrences in French-speaking Belgium and all of them can be considered as ‘traditional’ news media. The first three most prominent are TV news outlets, with PSB being the top news media provider in French-speaking Belgium (23 occurrences). TV news/current affairs from international providers are ranked 3rd, which is mostly due to the success of French TV in French-speaking Belgium. Then come radio news and national daily quality newspapers, print. Digital news media types (not only social media but also news media websites) are not part of the top 5 on an aggregated level. Although broadcasting can be accessed through digital platforms, the interviews suggest that it is only rarely the case in French-speaking Belgium.

The fact that globally our informants prefer (by far) national TV news bulletins on a public service channel over national TV news bulletins on a commercial channel is worth noticing. This is a surprising result: for several years (although the difference is decreasing), the evening news bulletin of RTL-TVi, which is the first commercial TV channel, has a higher market share than the evening news bulletin of RTBF, which is the first public service TV channel (respectively 42,2% and 33% in 2015). One explanation can be that even if they are watched by our informants, commercial TV news bulletins might not be perceived as being as important for daily life as are public service TV news bulletins³. It should also be reminded that the 3rd position of national TV news on a commercial channel is mainly due to R1's preference for this kind of news media outlets, which is ranked first in this group and does not appear in the top 10 of the other three repertoires.

Online news show up among the news media types that reach 5 to 9 occurrences, with national quality online newspapers having 8 occurrences, news on Facebook 8 occurrences as well, and international broadcaster's online news 7 occurrences. Thus if traditional news platforms are still prominent in the French-speaking Belgian repertoire, digital news platforms do play a role as well. Worth noticing here is that the difference between national quality newspapers, print (11 occurrences) and national quality newspapers, online (8 occurrences) is weak. While news media organisations (newspapers and broadcasters) remain influent online, it should be noted that Facebook is positioned the same as national quality online newspapers, which suggests an increasing role of interpersonal networks in people's news practices.

Another important observation that comes out of this analysis is that free newspapers, popular/tabloid newspapers and local/regional newspapers (whether print or online) do not reach at least 5 occurrences as top 5 news media. This is again surprising in light of the high audience scores usually achieved by these media (cf. country background). Here as well it might be that free newspapers, tabloid newspapers and local/regional newspapers, although used quite a lot by our informants, are not perceived as being that important in their daily life compared to other news media.

Overall, the global pattern observed in French-speaking Belgium reflects (1) a long tradition that values public service media and national quality newspapers, (2) a significant appeal of foreign TV news providers (mainly from France), and (3) a rising new online audience interested in diverse (quality) news content, mostly from legacy media – although these are being challenged by social media and born-online news media.

4.3. Survey analysis of the country's repertoires: democratic engagement and participation

The aim of the short survey questionnaire that followed the Q interview was to get a grasp into the informants' democratic activities in different societal spheres. Apart from the first set of questions, the questionnaire asks the informants to indicate to what extent different kinds of activities are important to them in their everyday life, using a scale ranging from 5

³ During the Q interviews, the informants were instructed to place the news media types on the grid depending on whether they agree or disagree with the claim that these news media 'play a role' in their life. The instruction allowed the informants to consider different aspects for evaluating whether the news media play a role in their life: it could be because they spend a lot of time using them, because they use it frequently, or because they regard them as important even if they don't use them very often. It can be that our respondents have used this last criterion to evaluate the role of commercial vs public service media in their life.

(very important) to 1 (not at all important). See the full questionnaire in Appendixes 3 (English version) and 4 (French version).

Coding scheme for French-speaking Belgium

We have replicated Schröder's (2015b) procedure for analysing the survey responses. The following coding scheme has been applied to the five sets of questions constituting the questionnaire:

Q1) Participation in news coverage:

This section of the survey required from the respondents to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to twelve questions (plus one 'other') concerning their participation in news coverage, going from sharing a news-related item to commenting about news or posting a news-related picture. For the analysis the response options were aggregated into the following categories and therefore considered together: sharing (three questions), commenting (three questions), posting or sending (two questions), political engagement (two questions) and talking (two questions). If the informant says 'yes' to at least one of the questions in the category, she was considered as doing this kind of activity. At the difference of Schröder, we have calculated an aggregate score for each repertoire (without the 'other' question) with 'Yes' coded as '1' and 'No' coded as '0'. If the score goes close to 0, it means that the group does not really participate in news coverage.

Q2) Opinion-oriented deliberative activities:

This set of questions focuses on the informant's orientation toward deliberative activities such as writing a letter to an editor, creating content or voting in a media-invited online poll. An aggregate score was calculated for each of the repertoires, which gives an idea of the extent to which the group as a whole (compared to the other groups) engages in opinion-oriented deliberative activities. We also calculated an average score for each question and for each informant, as this can show differences and similarities inside the group.

Q3) Forms of social and cultural activities:

This set of questions covers different kinds of social and cultural activities such as meeting with friends and family or going out to the theater or museums. The same procedure as for the opinion-oriented deliberative activities was used: an aggregate score was calculated for the whole factor, and an average score was calculated for each informant and for each question.

Q4) Forms of political engagement:

The same procedure is replicated. The aggregate score shows the extent to which political engagement – measured through indicators such as attending demonstrations, joining petitions or being a member of a political party – is important for the factor. Average scores were also calculated for each informant and for each question.

Q5) Media resources used for conversations:

An aggregate score has been calculated for the whole factor as it gives an idea of the extent to which news media in general are used to feed casual conversations in everyday life (this is also something different from Schröder's procedure). Yet what matters the most is the role of each media resource for conversation in relation to the others, not the aggregate score. Thus for each repertoire we have identified the first, the second and the third most

important media types for feeding conversations, and provided the corresponding average scores.

Excerpt from Schröder, 2015b, pp.1-2:

When considering the perceived importance/activity levels of each informant in the continua of Q2-5, it should be borne in mind that scores of 4 and 5 points are indicators of serious engagement/interest at the individual level, as the lower scores of 1, 2 and 3 will lend themselves as response options to most dutiful, but in reality not very active, citizens as desirable for their self-image.

[...]

Having calculated such average scores for the groups representing the repertoires, and looking at their relational patterns, it is suggested that a score of app. 2,5+ should be seen as indicative of a fairly salient position for a repertoire. This is because individuals cannot reasonably be expected to be active in all the possible activities listed in a question, which means that individuals with a low score on a response inevitably pull the average down.

When analyzing the results of the survey, one should keep in mind the kind of questions that were asked in the questionnaire, as there are obviously different ways of ‘measuring’ people’s engagement and participation in social, cultural, political and media-related activities (think about, for instance, what it could mean to protest or to watch movies nowadays). Hence the results’ relevance does not lie in the exact numbers but in the broader indications they give as to certain orientations toward a range of democratic activities in a given repertoire.

We first present the overall analytical findings and then go on with an analysis of each repertoire’s survey response profile.

Overall analytical findings

For each set of questions from Q1 to Q4, an aggregate score is calculated for each repertoire (Table 11). In order to ease the comparison between the repertoires, a letter is placed next to the score, suggesting where the score is *in comparison to the others*. Thus, the highest score is signaled by ‘H’ and the lowest score by ‘L’.

Table 11. Repertoires’ aggregate scores to the survey questions

	Q1 Participation in news coverage	Rank of first social media in the repertoire	Q2 Deliberative activities	Q3 Cultural/social activities	Q4 Political activities
Repertoire 1	0,28	23 rd (other)	1,62	3,54 H	2,25 H
Repertoire 2	0,33	18 th (Facebook)	1,89 H	3,34	2,03
Repertoire 3	0,37 H	3 rd (video sharing)	1,56	3,12	1,70
Repertoire 4	0,22 L	14 th (other)	1,05 L	2,63 L	1,17 L

Overall, Table 11 shows that the aggregate scores are low, except for social and cultural activities. R4 invariably has the lowest scores from Q1 to Q4. R1 achieves the highest score for the social and cultural activities and the political activities but R2 is very close. In addition, R2 achieves the highest score for opinion-oriented deliberative activities (although the score does not exceed 2). R3 ranks first as regards participation in news coverage (R2 is close to the same score), which might be related to the higher significance of social media in this repertoire.

Table 12. Repertoires' average scores to Q1 on participation in news coverage

	<i>Sharing</i>	<i>Commenting</i>	<i>Posting</i>	<i>Political</i>	<i>Talking</i>
Repertoire 1	0,30	0,07	0,11	0,28	0,72
Repertoire 2	0,33	0,13	0,20 H	0,25	0,80
Repertoire 3	0,45 H	0,21 H	0,18	0,18 L	0,86 H
Repertoire 4	0,22 L	0 L	0 L	0,33 H	0,66 L

Table 12 presents more detailed findings concerning Q1, with the 12 different news coverage activities listed in the questionnaire being grouped into five categories (sharing, commenting, posting/sending, political engagement and talking). The table shows – quite unsurprisingly – that the informants in all four repertoires mostly participate in news coverage through talking about news with friends and colleagues (in face to face or via communication technologies). Sharing is the second most important way of participating in news coverage for three repertoires (1, 2 and 3), although it should be noticed that it has considerably less importance than talking about news. Another finding is that R3 reaches the lowest score as regards the more political forms of participation in news coverage (voting in an online poll via a news website or social network site, or taking part in campaign or group-based discussions around a news subject) while R4 reaches the highest score in this respect.

Table 13. Repertoires' scores to Q5 on media used for feeding conversations

	Aggregate score	1st	Score	2nd	Score	3rd	Score
Repertoire 1	3,24	TV	4,60	Radio	3,89	Newspapers	3,67
Repertoire 2	3,58	Newspapers	4,20	TV	4,11	Websites	3,9
Repertoire 3	3,60 H	Radio	4,45	TV	3,90	Websites	3,64
Repertoire 4	3,13 L	Websites	4,00	TV	3,30	Radio/ newspaper	3

Table 13 shows the results for Q5. It is in R3 and R2 that the role of news media for feeding conversations in general is the most important while R4 has the lowest aggregate score. Most significantly, the role of each media type for feeding conversations is not the same across the four repertoires. R1 gives a prominent role to traditional media (broadcasting and printed newspapers), R2 gives a preference to newspapers while websites are ranked 3rd, R3 gives a prominent role to radio and then television, which are followed by websites, and R4 is the only repertoire that gives the most important role to websites. This is actually in line with the news consumption profiles of the repertoires (cf. above). It should be noted that social media does not appear in the top-3 of any of the repertoires and is thus not considered by our informants as playing an important role in choosing topics for conversations.

Analysis of R1's survey response profile: 'Traditionalist news viewers'

Q1) Participation in news coverage: low participation through traditional means (aggregate score 0,28).

Face-to-face talk about news is strongly present in this repertoire (all respondents mention it). Other forms of participation are less common (average scores below 0,5) while commenting on a story on a news website, writing a blog/post on a news or political issue, and posting or sending a picture/video of one's own to a news website/organization, are never declared by the informants in this group. BEFR13 and BEFR31 are used to do many things in relation to news coverage except the activities that were just mentioned. BEFR3, BEFR17 and BEFR21 only participate in news coverage through face-to-face discussion.

Q2) Opinion-oriented deliberative activities: almost no importance (aggregate score 1,62).

'Expressing opinion (as a reaction) in social media' reaches an average score of 2 and is the most common opinion-oriented activity in R1. It is followed by 'Writing a letter to the editor'. 'Participating actively in groups on the web' reaches the lowest average score. BEFR03 is somewhat (score 2 or 3) active on all dimensions. None of the opinion-oriented activities are important at all to BEFR14 and BEFR30 (they actually responded to only one question).

Q3) Form of social and cultural activities: considerable importance (aggregate score 3,54).

Social activities are the most prominent in this repertoire: first, meeting the family, second, meeting friends. Books and informative events are quite important as well. Then come going out to museums, concerts and the theater. Movies and sport events arrive in the last position. It seems that domestic/family activities are preferred over other, more 'public' activities. BEFR14 mentions a lot of social and cultural activities, BEFR3 and BEFR7 too although to a lesser extent.

Q4) Forms of political engagement: play some role (aggregate score 2,25).

Compared to the other repertoires, R1 reaches the highest score for political activities. Informants in this group consider that joining petitions is somewhat important in their life (average score 2,89) but the other political activities hardly play any role. BEFR14 is the highly engaged in political activities compared to the rest of the group, and BEFR11, BEFR30 and BEFR31 are the opposite.

Q5) Media resources used for conversation: moderate use of traditional media (aggregate score 3,24).

R1 gives a clear priority to traditional media resources for feeding conversations: TV first, then radio followed by newspapers. Websites and social media are not considered as important conversational resources. BEFR21 considers that all media, except social media, are important resources for feeding conversations (average score 4,2).

Analysis of R2's survey response profile: 'New generation quality news readers'

Q1) Participation in news coverage: some participation through traditional and online means (aggregate score 0,33).

As in the other groups, talking with friends and colleagues (be it face-to-face or through communication technologies) is the preferred way of participating in news coverage. Sharing or recommending a news story is also done by some of the informants in this group, as well as posting or sending a news-related item to a social network site and voting in an

online poll via a news site or a social network site. BEFR1 is not participating in news coverage in any ways and has thus a special profile. BEFR8 and BEFR26 are a bit more inclined to participate in news coverage than BEFR1 but this is limited to talking about news. At the opposite of the spectrum BEFR4 and BEFR9 are the most active of the group in that respect.

Q2) Opinion-oriented deliberative activities: play hardly any role (aggregate score 1,89).

This repertoire has the strongest emphasis on deliberative activities, although a score of 1,97 (on a scale from 1 to 5) is rather low in absolute terms. By descending average score, voting online, participating in an online group or expressing one's opinion on social network are somewhat important in this group. The other activities (participating actively in alternative media, writing a letter to an editor, creating content or taking part in radio discussion programs) are considered as less important. While BEFR4 and BEFR9 are (again) the most active in deliberative terms (average score of 3), BEFR15 and (again) BEFR1 consider all the deliberative activities mentioned in the questionnaire as 'not at all important'.

Q3) Forms of social and cultural activity: somewhat important (aggregate score 3,34).

Cultural and social activities are quite important to the informants in this group, although not to the same extent and in the same way as in R1. Indeed, meeting the family only comes in the third position. The first preferred social/cultural activity is meeting friends (average score 4,4) and the second one is reading books (average score of 4,3). Going out to museums, to the movies and/or to the theatre is also mentioned by some informants. Going out to concerts follows closely and attending sport events is the lowest ranked item (average score of 2). Some other social/cultural activities are also mentioned like participating in associations, practicing sports or meeting the neighbourhood. BEFR6 and BEFR19 have the highest average score of 4 while BEFR2 and BEFR15 have the lowest average scores in the group.

Q4) Forms of political engagement: play a minor role (aggregate score 2,03).

The political activities of R2 are ranked as follows, by descending average score: joining petitions, being a member of a political party and being a member of an activist group and attending protests. The last two activities are ranked similarly. BEFR4 is very active politically while BEFR28 is the least active. There is hardly any consistency among the individual patterns.

Q5) Media resources used for conversation: considerable use of media, with a preference for printed newspapers (aggregate score 3,58).

The preferred media used to feed conversations are newspapers and TV. Then come websites and radio programs. Social media are somewhat important (average score of 2,6). BEFR9 and BEFR19 give a strong importance to media for feeding conversations. BEFR15 is neutral.

Analysis of R3's survey response profile: 'Audiovisual and social media news lovers'

Q1) Participation in news coverage: some participation through traditional and online means (aggregate score 0,37).

This repertoire is quite similar to the previous one regarding how the informants participate in news coverage: discussing about news (face to face or through communication technologies) is their preferred way to participate in news coverage and they also moderately share and recommend news. However, they seem to be less inclined than the

other repertoires to engage in the slightly more politically-oriented forms of news coverage. BEFR25, BEFR27 and BEFR33 participate a lot in news coverage while BEFR23 does not (only face-to-face discussion about news).

Q2) Opinion-oriented deliberative activities: almost no importance (aggregate score 1,56).
Along this dimension repertoire 3 achieves a score close to R1. Voting in online polls and expressing one's opinion on social media are the two most salient deliberative activities in repertoire 3, although with an average score of 2,09. Activities related to traditional media (taking part in radio, writing a letter to an editor) are not important at all, and the same goes for creating content on the Web. Among this group BEFR20 and BEFR34 have the lowest average scores (1) while BEFR25 and BEFR27 engage the most in deliberative activities, although – again – their average score is not that high in absolute terms (2,14).

Q3) Forms of social and cultural activities: moderate importance (aggregate score 3,12).
Meeting the family is the most important social activity (like in R1), followed by meeting friends and reading books. By descending scores, the other social and cultural activities are as follows: museums, concerts, movies, informative events, theater and finally sport events. BEFR23 and BEFR29 are very much interested in social and cultural activities (average score 3,5) while BEFR33 and BEFR34 are not that involved in such activities (average score a bit higher than 2).

Q4) Forms of political engagement: almost no importance except petitioning (aggregate score 1,70).

For this group joining a petition is the most important form of political engagement (with a medium score of 2,45). Being a member of an activist group and joining a protest receive a little interest and being a member of a political party is not important at all. BEFR20 and BEFR34 consider all the political activities mentioned in the questionnaire as not important at all (average score 1).

Q5) Media used for conversation: considerable use of media, with a preference for radio (aggregate score 3,69).

Most of the informants in this repertoire consider that media are important for feeding conversations. Radio news programs are the preferred media for this, with an average score of 4,45. TV and websites are ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively. Social media achieves an average score of 3,38, which is actually the highest score across the four repertoires. One informant (BEFR24) has an average score below 2,5, though.

Analysis of R4's survey response profile: 'Digital news omnivores'

Q1) Participation in news coverage: low participation (aggregate score 0,22).

This repertoire is the least inclined to participate in news coverage. Each of the following four activities are selected by two informants: sharing a news story via online social networks, voting in an online poll via a news website or a social network site, talking with friends and colleagues about a news story using a communication technology, and talking with friends and colleagues about a news story in a face-to-face situation. The other activities are never done in a normal week.

Q2) Opinion-oriented deliberative activity: not important at all (aggregate score 1,05).

The average score is so close to 1 that we can consider the deliberative activities as not important at all in this repertoire – except voting in media-invited polls that appears as

slightly more important to BEFR5 than to the other two informants. BEFR28 has added ‘discussing with friends about a news story’ as an important deliberative activity.

Q3) Forms of social and cultural activities: somewhat important (aggregate score 2,63).

This repertoire is the only one where the aggregate score for social and cultural activities is lower than 3. The most important activities are – as elsewhere – meeting the family, meeting friends and reading books, all three having the same average score of 3,33. Informative events come close. Going out to the theatre is the least important activity. Among this group BEFR18 is the least interested in social and cultural activities.

Q4) Forms of political engagement: practically none (aggregate score 1,17).

As in the other repertoires, political engagement is slightly more important than deliberative activities, although the aggregate score is rather low (i.e. close to 1). Actually only one informant (BEFR5) expresses a rather small interest in attending protests and joining petitions – all the other political activities being not important at all.

Q5) Media resources used for conversation: moderate use of media, with a preference for websites (aggregate score 3,13).

The aggregate score suggests a neutral attitude toward using media resources for feeding conversations. The most important media in this respect are websites (although the score is not much higher than repertoire 2) and then TV. Newspapers, radio and social media (the very last one) are neutral. BEFR35 has a higher average score than the other informants in the group.

5. Discussion and conclusions from the findings

For R1 ‘Traditionalist news viewers’ broadcasting plays a major role, especially television – not only national news but also news from international providers (mostly France). This repertoire also has a more general ‘popular’ profile with commercial TV news, tabloid newspapers and local/regional newspapers being much appreciated – all these in their ‘traditional’ forms. This repertoire is indeed more ‘traditional’ in terms of the platforms used (there are no digital news media in the top 10). Cultural and social activities (family, friends, informative events, reading) have considerable importance while political engagement (mostly informal) plays a medium role, although it should be noted that the other groups are even less engaged politically than R1. Deliberative activities are almost absent and this group does not participate a lot in news coverage (especially through digital technologies). They preferably use traditional media (broadcasting and print newspapers) to feed conversations. Overall, this repertoire – mostly represented by women – is very close to the idea of a ‘traditional’ news audience that uses legacy/mainstream news outlets on traditional platforms, engages in social activities such as meeting the family and talking about news in face-to-face conversations, and engage in some political activities as part of their duty as citizens. There is an obvious generational effect here as R1 is older than the other repertoires.

Reading is the preferred way of accessing news for R2 ‘New generation quality news readers’ (who are actually mostly men). Quality news is prominent while more popular and local/regional media are rejected. This is consistent with the fact that R2 is the higher educated group. R2 mixes traditional and digital platforms, and in the latter case websites are preferred over social media (the first social media is ranked 18th). Social and cultural activities are important, especially meeting friends, which is in line with the younger profile (18-36) of this group. Opinion-oriented deliberative activities hardly play any role in the life of the informants, although this group has the highest score for this kind of democratic activities. R2 ranks second regarding participation in news coverage as well as regarding the role of news media for feeding conversations in general. In this respect R2 has a predilection for printed newspapers, which is consistent with the preferred media types. To sum up R2 has a more demanding approach toward news in terms of media outlets (quality news) and formats (written news), and mixes traditional and digital platforms (platform diversity) to access these. Moreover, legacy media (both online and offline) still have an important role in this repertoire – supposedly it is where new generation quality news readers can find... quality. Although news on social media is not rejected, they do not reach the top 10 of the most important news media in daily life.

In R3 ‘Audiovisual and social media news lovers’ audiovisual news outlets (especially TV) is very much central and two social media (video sharing platforms and Facebook) appear in the top 5. Newspapers are not absent from the top 10, though: their websites are even ranked 1st, which reflects this group’s tendency to access news media through new digital platforms and devices (e.g. smartphones). Thus compared to R1 and R2, print news is rejected out of the top then and social media compete with the websites of legacy media. Social media are also given an important role for sharing, commenting news and posting (highest aggregate score for participation in news coverage). R3 is also ranked first (similar to R2) for feeding

conversations with news media – with broadcasting (radio first, TV second) as preferred conversational resources. All this suggests that R3 develops a more ‘social’ approach to news, with deliberative activities and political engagement being less important than in R2. Audiovisual and social media news lovers are middle-aged people – mostly women – with the same average level of education as the informants in R1.

The R4 ‘Digital news omnivores’ (all men, with a level of education similar to repertoire 1) have a stronger digital profile than the other groups, with online legacy media being much valued but also challenged by born-online news media. Another difference between repertoire 4 and the other repertoires is that in the former national public service TV does not appear in the top 10. Overall repertoire 4 is very diverse in terms of sources and formats (while R2 is more diverse in terms of platforms). Like R1, it has a strong local/regional component, but at the difference of the latter, online media are preferred over traditional (i.e. print) media for local/regional news. Regarding the democratic activities, a striking observation is that R4 consistently has the lowest scores from Q1 to Q5. The informants preferably use websites to feed their casual conversations, which is consistent with the overall digital profile of this group.

The overall pattern mostly reflects continuities in the evolution of the Belgian French-speaking media landscape. Indeed, legacy media, especially PSB and national quality newspapers (whatever the platform), still have an important position across the four repertoires – if not in terms of actual use, at least in terms of newsworthiness, as would say Schröder and Kobbernagel (2010). Users in the older generation (R1) mostly have legacy media and traditional platforms in their repertoire, while younger and more educated users (R2) mix traditional platforms and digital platforms in order to access (read) legacy news media. Even in R3 and R4 legacy media do have a significant role (mostly audiovisual media in the former and media websites in the latter). In addition, the survey results indicate that most informants have a ‘traditional’ way of consuming news media, i.e. as ‘receivers’ rather than ‘participants’ (*cf.* low scores on the democratic dimensions overall). In certain respects, though, our analysis suggests that some changes are taking place, not only in terms of platforms – out of the ten highest-ranked news media, four are digital media in repertoires 2 and 3, and 8 are digital media in repertoire 4 – but also in terms of news sources: in repertoire 3 legacy media are challenged by social media and in repertoire 4 born-online news media are ranked 5th.

Arriving at the end of this report, one final question to put forward is whether this pattern is specific to French-speaking Belgium or not. It is the ultimate aim of the global project ‘Cross-media news repertoires as democratic resources’ to put the country-specific results in a broader, comparative perspective.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. Categories for Q cards, English version

TV news or current affairs (on a TV set or any other technical device)

1. National TV news bulletin on a public service channel (live or delayed)
2. National TV news bulletin on a commercial channel (live or delayed)
3. Regional/local TV news bulletin (live or delayed)
4. TV current affairs (analysis, debates, TV news magazines), light (live or delayed)
5. TV current affairs, serious (live or delayed)
6. TV news and/or current affairs on national 24-hour TV news channel
7. TV news and/or current affairs from foreign/international providers (including 24-hour TV news channels; aimed at international audiences or national audiences in other countries)
8. News on Text-TV

Radio news or current affairs (on a radio set or any other technical device or on the Internet)

9. Radio news as part of a general public service radio channel (national, regional, international)
10. Radio news as part of a general commercial radio channel (national, regional, international)
11. Radio current affairs as part of a general radio channel and/or 24 hour radio news/information channel (national, regional, international)

Printed newspapers and news magazines

12. National daily quality newspaper, print (including specialized dailies)
13. National (Germany: 'or regional') daily tabloid newspaper, print
14. Free daily newspaper, print
15. National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, print (news magazines mentioned first)
16. Local/regional daily newspaper, print
17. Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly news publications, print

Newspapers and broadcasters' online text multimodal news (apps included)

18. National quality newspaper online (any: computer, mobile device)(including specialized)
19. National (Germany: 'or regional') tabloid newspaper online (any: computer, mobile device)
20. Free daily newspaper online (any: computer, mobile device)
21. National news magazines or weekly quality newspaper, online
22. Local/regional daily newspaper online (any: computer, mobile device)
23. Local weekly/bi-weekly/monthly, online (any: computer, mobile device)
24. Read national (Germany: 'or regional') public service broadcaster's online news
25. Read national (Germany: 'or regional') commercial broadcaster's online news
26. Read international news providers' online news /BBC, The New York Times, Al Jazeera, The Guardian, etc.)

News on social media

27. News on Facebook (news media's Facebook platforms, and links to news media that you get in your own Facebook newsfeed) (any: computer, mobile device)
28. News on Twitter (news media's Twitter platforms, and links to news media that you get in your own Twitter newsfeed) (any: computer, mobile device)
29. News on other social media (news media's platforms in this social media, and links to news media that you get in your own newsfeed in this social media) (any: computer, mobile device) (examples: LinkedIn, Instagram, Pinterest. etc.)
30. News as you know it from 'the news media' distributed by online video sharing media (examples: YouTube, Vimeo, etc.)
31. Blogs with news (by journalists or ordinary people) (any: computer, mobile device)

Other news media

32. News as you know it from 'the news media' received by email or SMS
33. Professional and party-political magazines (trade union magazines, professional associations' magazines)
34. News via news aggregators, personalized news services, or news portals (Google News, Flipboard, etc.)
35. News from born-online news media (Huffington Post, etc.)
36. National, regional or international news online, not provided by media (e.g. national or local government, parties, NGOs, EU, Unesco, Greenpeace, etc.)

Appendix 2. Categories for Q cards, French version

Actualités télévisées ou émissions d'information télévisées (sur une télévision ou tout autre appareil, ou sur internet)

1. Journaux télévisés nationaux d'une chaîne publique (direct ou différé). Exemples: le JT de la RTBF, le 12 minutes de la RTBF, Het Journaal de la VRT...
2. Journaux télévisés nationaux d'une chaîne privée (direct ou différé). Exemples: le Journal de RTL-TVI, TV Nieuws de VTM...
3. Journaux télévisés régionaux ou locaux (direct ou différé). Exemples: le JT de Télébruxelles, l'Actu BW de TV Com...
4. Émissions d'information télévisées (analyses, débats, magazines d'information) plutôt divertissantes d'une chaîne nationale (direct ou différé). Exemples: RTL+ (RTL-TVI)...
5. Émissions d'information télévisées (analyses, débats, magazines d'information) plutôt sérieuses d'une chaîne nationale (direct ou différé). Exemples: Controverse (RTL-TVI), Mise au point (RTBF), Questions à la Une (RTBF)...
6. Journaux ou émissions d'information télévisées d'une chaîne d'information nationale en continu. Exemple: Canal Z
7. Journaux ou émissions d'information télévisées de chaînes étrangères (y compris les chaînes d'information en continu). Exemples: Le Journal de TF1, de France 2, de M6, d'Arte... ; LCI, BFMTV, Euronews, CNN... ; *Le Petit Journal* (Canal +), *On n'est pas couché* (France 2) ...
8. Informations d'actualité du télétexte⁴

⁴ Le télétexte est un service de télévision permettant de fournir des informations (*news*, météo, bourse, publicité, emploi, tourisme...) sous forme de textes et d'animations simples, via les signaux TV d'une chaîne.

Actualités ou émissions d'information radiophoniques (sur une radio ou tout autre appareil, ou sur internet)

9. Informations d'actualité d'une radio publique généraliste (nationale, régionale, étrangère). Exemples: Le Journal de La Première, les informations régionales de Vivacité, Le Journal de France Inter...
10. Informations d'actualité d'une radio privée généraliste (nationale, régionale, étrangère). Exemples: Le Journal de BEL RTL, Le Journal de DH Radio, Le Journal de Radio Campus Bruxelles, Le Journal d'Europe 1...
11. Émissions d'information (analyses, débats, magazines d'information) d'une radio généraliste ou d'une radio d'information en continu (nationale, régionale, étrangère). Exemples: Matin Première (La Première), Le 8/9 (Vivacité), BEL RTL Matin (BEL RTL), Europe 1 Matin...

Journaux et magazines d'information imprimés

12. Quotidiens nationaux de qualité, imprimés (y compris les quotidiens spécialisés). Exemples: Le Soir, De Morgen, L'Echo...
13. Quotidiens nationaux populaires, imprimés. Exemples: La DH...
14. Quotidiens gratuits, imprimés. Exemple: Metro
15. Magazines d'information ou journaux hebdomadaires nationaux de qualité, imprimés. Exemples: Le Vif/L'Express, Trends-Tendance...
16. Quotidiens locaux ou régionaux, imprimés. Exemples: Sud Presse, L'Avenir...
17. Publications d'actualité locales hebdomadaires, bi-hebdomadaires ou mensuelles, imprimées. Exemple: Vlan, 7 Dimanche, journal communal...

Informations en ligne par les journaux et les radio-télévisions (apps incluses)

18. Quotidiens nationaux de qualité, en ligne (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile) (y compris les journaux spécialisés). Exemples: site web ou app du Soir, de La Libre...
19. Quotidiens nationaux populaires, en ligne (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile). Exemple: site web ou app de La DH...
20. Quotidiens gratuits en ligne (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile). Exemple: Site web ou app de Metro...
21. Magazines d'information ou journaux hebdomadaires nationaux de qualité, en ligne (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile). Exemples: Site web ou app du Vif/L'Express...
22. Quotidiens locaux ou régionaux, en ligne (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile). Exemples: Site web ou app de L'Avenir, de Sudpresse...
23. Publications d'actualité locales hebdomadaires, bi-hebdomadaires ou mensuelles, en ligne (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile).
24. Lecture des informations en ligne par des radio-télévisions nationales publiques (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile). Exemples: site web ou app de la RTBF
25. Lecture des informations en ligne par des radio-télévisions nationales privées (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile). Exemples: site web ou app de RTL-TVI
26. Lecture des informations d'actualité imprimées ou en ligne (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile) par des médias d'information étrangers. Exemples: Site web ou app de TF1, de CNN, du New York Times... ; Le Monde, Le Courrier international, El Pais, The Financial Times, The Guardian, Hürriyet...

Informations d'actualités sur les médias sociaux

27. Informations d'actualité sur Facebook (les plateformes Facebook des médias d'information, et les liens en provenance des médias que vous recevez sur Facebook) (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile)
28. Informations d'actualité sur Twitter (les plateformes Twitter des médias d'information, et les liens en provenance des médias que vous recevez sur Twitter) (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile)
29. Informations d'actualité sur d'autres médias sociaux (les plateformes des médias d'information sur ce média social, et les liens en provenance des médias d'information que vous recevez sur ce média social) (n'importe quel appareil: ordinateur, mobile). Exemples: LinkedIn, Instagram, Pinterest...
30. Informations d'actualité distribuées sur les sites de partage de vidéos en ligne (n'importe quel support: ordinateur, mobile). Exemples: YouTube, Daily Motion, Vimeo...
31. Blogs avec des informations d'actualité (par des professionnels ou des non-professionnels) (n'importe quel support: ordinateur, mobile). Exemples: Geeko, Couillisses de Bruxelles...

Autres moyens d'information

32. Informations d'actualité, telles qu'on les connaît dans les médias d'information, partagées par e-mail ou SMS
33. Magazines professionnels (syndicats, associations professionnelles)
34. Informations d'actualité via les agrégateurs de contenus, les sites d'information personnalisés et les portails d'information. Exemples: Google News, Bing News, Flipboard, Reddit, ...
35. Informations d'actualité par des médias nés en ligne (*pure players*). Exemples: Mediapart, Rue89, 7sur7, Huffington Post...
36. Informations d'actualité en ligne nationales, régionales ou étrangères par des organisations non médiatiques. Exemples: administrations locales, partis politiques, ONG, institutions européennes, UNESCO...

Appendix 3. Survey questionnaire, English version

At this stage of our interview, we would like to ask you to fill in the following questionnaire.

Question 1

First, we would like to ask you about your participation in news coverage

During an average week, in which, if any, of the following ways do you share or participate in news coverage? Please select all that apply (Mark all applicable with an X)

- ☐ Share a news story via Social Network (like Facebook, Twitter, Reddit, etc.)
- ☐ Share a news story via email
- ☐ Rate (or Like) or recommend a news story
- ☐ Comment on a news story in a Social Network (like Facebook or Twitter)
- ☐ Comment on a news story on a news website
- ☐ Write a blog /post on a news or political issue

- ☐ Post or send a news-related picture or video to a Social Network site
☐ Post or send a picture or video of your own to a news website/news organisation
☐ Vote in an online poll via a news site or social network
☐ Take part in a campaign or group based around a news subject
☐ Talk with friends and colleagues about a news story (e.g. by email, social media, instant messenger)
☐ Talk with friends and colleagues about a news story (face to face)
☐ None of these
☐ Something else _____

Question 2

Now, we would like to ask you several questions which deal with the importance of different types of media-connected activities in your life. Please indicate the degree of importance of each activity for your everyday life from "very important"(5), to "not at all important" (1)

(If the activity is not at all relevant in your life or in your country, please indicate as "not at all important" (1).

- a. Writing letters to the editor in a print newspaper

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

- b. Taking part in radio open discussions – opinion voices (in studio or phone-in)

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

- c. Voting (online or mobile phone/tablet) in media-invited polls

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

- d. Participating actively in groups on the web

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

- e. Creating (as initiator) content on social issues on the web using: Blogs, Posts, Twitter, YouTube, etc.

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

- f. Expressing opinion (as a reaction) in social media: Blogs, Facebook, Talkbacks, Twitter, YouTube

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

- g. Active participation in the production of community/alternative newspaper/radio/television/Internet channels

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

- h. Anything else you would like to mention in this context _____

Very important				Not at all important
5	4	3	2	1

Question 3

Have the following cultural and social activities played an important role in your every-day life during the last month?

Please indicate the degree of importance for each activity from "very important" (5) to "not at all important" (1). If the activity is not relevant at all in you life or in your country, please mark "not at all important" (1)

a. Meeting with family members not living in my home?	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
b. Meeting with my friends	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
c. Going out to movies	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
d. Going out to theater	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
e. Going out to sports events	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
f. Going out to attend music concerts (classical, rock. Pop, jazz, etc.)	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
g. Going out to attend lectures or other informative events	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
h. Reading books (fiction and non-fiction, print and digital)	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
i. Going to art exhibitions, museums	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
j. Anything else you would like to mention in this context	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1

Question 4

Have the following political activities played an important role in your life during the last year ? Please indicate how important is the role of each activity from "very important" (5) to "not at all important" (1) If the activity s not relevant at all in you life or in your country, please mark "not at all important" (1)

a. Membership in activist groups (social justice, environmental issues, nature and animal protection – preservation)	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
b. Attending protests or demonstrations in the public space	Very important				Not at all important
	5	4	3	2	1
c. Membership in a political party	Very important				Not at all important

- | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| d. Joining petitions of democratic intervention | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| e. Anything else you would like to mention in this context | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Question 5

To what extent do different sources of news play an important role in choosing topics for face to face conversations and discussions with your friends and family? Please indicate the relative importance of each source from "very important" (5) to "not at all important" (1) If this source of news not relevant at all in your life or in your country, please mark "not at all important" (1)

- | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| a. Printed newspapers | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| b. News sites on the web | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| c. Television news and current affairs programs | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| d. Radio news and current affairs programs | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| e. Social media (Facebook, Twitter etc.) | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| f. Anything else you would like to mention in this context | | | | | |
| | Very important | | | | Not at all important |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PATIENCE AND COLLABORATION

Appendix 4. Survey questionnaire, French version

Pouvez-vous répondre au petit questionnaire suivant?

Question 1

Tout d'abord, nous souhaitons vous poser une question au sujet de votre participation à la couverture de l'actualité.

Durant une semaine « moyenne », de quelle(s) manière(s) – si cela vous arrive – partagez-vous ou participez-vous à la couverture de l'actualité ? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent avec une croix (X).

____ Partager des informations d'actualité via les réseaux sociaux en ligne
(Facebook, Twitter, Reddit, etc.)

- ___ Partager des informations d'actualité par e-mail
- ___ Evaluer (ou « liker ») ou recommander une information d'actualité
- ___ Commenter une information d'actualité via les réseaux sociaux en ligne (comme Facebook ou Twitter)
- ___ Commenter une information d'actualité sur un site web
- ___ Écrire un blog ou un post sur l'actualité ou un sujet politique
- ___ Partager une image ou une vidéo sur l'actualité sur un site web de réseaux sociaux
- ___ Poster ou envoyer une image ou une vidéo sur l'actualité que vous avez produite vous-mêmes à un média d'information
- ___ Participer à un sondage en ligne sur un site web d'actualité ou un réseau social
- ___ Participer à une campagne ou à un groupe autour d'un sujet d'actualité
- ___ Parler avec des amis ou des collègues à propos d'une information d'actualité (par exemple par e-mail, via les médias sociaux ou via la messagerie instantanée)
- ___ Parler en face à face avec des amis ou des collègues à propos d'une information d'actualité
- ___ Rien de tout cela
- ___ Quelque chose d'autre :

Question 2

Maintenant, nous souhaitons vous poser quelques questions sur l'importance de différentes activités liées aux médias DANS VOTRE VIE DE TOUS LES JOURS. Veuillez indiquer le degré d'importance de chaque activité dans votre vie de tous les jours sur une échelle allant de « très important » (5) à « pas du tout important » (1). Si l'activité ne vous semble pas pertinente ou n'existe pas dans votre pays, veuillez l'indiquer comme « pas du tout importante » (1).

a. Écrire des lettres aux éditeurs des journaux imprimés

Très important				Pas du tout important
5	4	3	2	1

b. Participer à des discussions ou exprimer votre opinion à la radio (en studio ou via le téléphone)

Très important				Pas du tout important
5	4	3	2	1

c. Voter (en ligne ou via un smartphone ou une tablette) à un sondage hébergé par les médias d'information

Très important				Pas du tout important
5	4	3	2	1

d. Participer activement à des groupes sur le web

Très important				Pas du tout important
5	4	3	2	1

e. Créer (en tant qu'initiateur/trice de la communication) du contenu à propos d'enjeux de société (sociaux, économiques, politiques, culturels...) sur le web via des blogs, des posts, Twitter, YouTube, etc.

Très important				Pas du tout important
5	4	3	2	1

f. Exprimer une opinion (en tant que réponse à un contenu) via les médias sociaux : blogs, Facebook, Talkbacks, Twitter, YouTube...

Très important				Pas du tout important
----------------	--	--	--	-----------------------

5 4 3 2 1

g. Participer activement à la production de médias (journaux, radios, télévisions, sites internet) communautaires ou alternatifs

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

h. Autre chose que vous souhaiteriez mentionner ici :

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

Question 3

Est-ce que les activités sociales et culturelles ci-dessous ont joué un rôle important dans votre vie de tous les jours durant le mois dernier ? Veuillez indiquer le degré d'importance de chaque activité sur une échelle allant de « très important » (5) à « pas du tout important » (1). Si l'activité ne vous semble pas pertinente ou n'existe pas dans votre pays, veuillez l'indiquer comme « pas du tout importante » (1).

a. Rencontrer des copains ou des amis

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

b. Rencontrer des membres de ma famille qui ne vivent pas sous le même toit que moi

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

c. Aller au cinéma voir des films

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

d. Aller au théâtre

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

e. Assister à des événements sportifs

Très important 5 4 3 2 1 Pas du tout important

f. Aller à des concerts (classique, rock, pop, jazz, etc.)

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

g. Aller à des conférences ou d'autres événements à visée informative

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

h. Lire des livres (de fiction ou non, imprimés ou numériques)

Très important 5 4 3 2 1 Pas du tout important

i. Visiter des expositions d'art, des musées

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

j. Autre chose que vous souhaiteriez mentionner ici :

Très important Pas du tout important

5 4 3 2 1

Question 4

Est-ce que les activités politiques ci-dessous ont joué un rôle important dans votre vie de tous les jours durant le mois dernier ? Veuillez indiquer le degré d'importance de chaque activité sur une échelle allant de « très important » (5) à « pas du tout important » (1). Si l'activité ne vous semble pas pertinente ou n'existe pas dans votre pays, veuillez l'indiquer comme « pas du tout importante » (1).

- a. Être membre de groupes activistes (sur des questions d'égalité des droits, d'environnement, de protection animale, etc.)

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- b. Participer à des manifestations dans l'espace public

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- c. Être membre d'un parti politique

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- d. Signer des pétitions démocratiques

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- e. Autre chose que vous souhaiteriez mentionner ici :

.....

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

Question 5

Dans quelle mesure est-ce que les différentes sources d'information ci-dessous jouent un rôle important dans le choix de sujets de conversation en face à face avec votre famille et vos amis ou copains ? Veuillez indiquer l'importance relative de chaque source sur une échelle allant de « très important » (5) à « pas du tout important » (1). Si cette source ne vous semble pas pertinente ou n'existe pas dans votre pays, veuillez l'indiquer comme « pas du tout importante » (1).

- a. Journaux imprimés

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- b. Sites web d'informations d'actualité

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- c. Journaux et émissions d'information à la télévision

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- d. Journaux et émissions d'information à la radio

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

- e. Médias sociaux (Facebook, Twitter etc.)

Très important			Pas du tout important	
5	4	3	2	1

d. Autre chose que vous souhaiteriez mentionner ici :

.....
Très important Pas du tout important
5 4 3 2 1

MERCI BEAUCOUP POUR VOTRE PATIENCE ET VOTRE COLLABORATION !