
Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline

Title: Comparative Study of Global News Framing with Different Narratives: the Lucie Blackman Murder Case

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Template: University of Manchester Generic Template

Project abstract:

Historically, many journalists believe that their job is to report incidents “objectively”, not invent stories. However, it has long been known that one event can be reported in diverging ways at different newsrooms (Gurevitch et al., 1991). For example, when a young British woman, Lucie Blackman was murdered by a Korean-Japanese serial rapist in Japan, 2000, this phenomenon became remarkable. The way of reporting the murder case was significantly different between British and Japanese media. Many Japanese media simply reported the facts of the case as a sadly common story in Japan: a hosutesu killed by her deranged customer. On the other hand, in the coverage in English, the case became a tragedy in which a young and beautiful British woman lost her life far away from her homeland. This brings us to a key question of this proposed study: what prompted the two countries’ journalists to produce such different news stories though they reported the same murder case. This question lies at the heart of this study. This study is set to mainly examine how differently the Lucie’s case was reported in the UK and Japan and what made them produce such different stories. By drawing upon the theories of narrative and media framing, I compare different narratives in the Lucie’s case produced by British and Japanese media outlets, and explore what frames were embedded in the news coverage on the Lucie’s case and how they had impacts on producing the different Lucie’s stories. The study of narrative is to study how a story helps people make sense of complex phenomenon which have randomly occurred. Since the 1990s, the study of narrative in news coverage has increased in popularity in media studies. This study employs Gerald Genette’s narrative approach to understand how differently the Lucie’s cases was narrated by British and Japanese journalists and what perspectives they had in producing stories of Lucie. As for media framing, this study employs Robert Entman’s media frame approach. He argues that text is the best location to look for frame which has been employed by journalists (Entman, 1993). By analysing texts in news coverage, he conducted various comparative studies on media framing (Entman, 1991; 2004). Drawing on Entman’s approach, the proposed study will look for what keywords frequently appeared in the headlines and texts of news articles, how many pages and what photographs used for reporting the murder case. In today’s interconnected world, many sets of events or images originating in one culture can reappear or be transformed in a different locale. I expect that my study will reveal what are latent problems in international news coverage and how we should see and understand the world through news coverage produced by different newsrooms.

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Comparative Study of Global News Framing with Different Narratives: the Lucie Blackman Murder Case

Manchester Data Management Outline

1. Will this project be reviewed by any of the following bodies (please select all that apply)?

- None of the above

2. Is The University of Manchester collaborating with other institutions on this project?

- No - only institution involved

3. What data will you use in this project (please select all that apply)?

- Re-use existing data (please list below)

Data will be extracted from the databases of news agencies:

Access World News(for news articles written in English)

Kikuzo II Visual for the Asahi Shimbun, Yomidasu for the Yomiuri Shimbun, and Maisaku for the Mainichi Shimbun, and Sankei Digital version for the Sankei Shimubun (for news articles written in Japanese)

4. Where will the data be stored and backed-up during the project lifetime?

- P Drive (postgraduate researchers and students only)

5. If you will be using Research Data Storage, how much storage will you require?

- Not applicable

6. Are you going to be working with a 3rd party data provider?

- No

7. How long do you intend to keep your data for after the end of your project (in years)?

- 0-4 years

Questions about personal information

Personal information, also known as personal data, relates to identifiable living individuals. Special category personal

data is more sensitive information such as medical records, ethnic background, religious beliefs, political opinions, sexual orientation and criminal convictions or offences information. If you are not using personal data then you can skip the rest of this section.

Please note that in line with [data protection law](#) (the General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act 2018), personal information should only be stored in an identifiable form for as long as is necessary for the project; it should be pseudonymised (partially de-identified) and/or anonymised (completely de-identified) as soon as practically possible. You must obtain the appropriate [ethical approval](#) in order to use identifiable personal data.

8. What type of personal information will you be processing (please select all that apply)?

- No sensitive or personal data

9. How do you plan to store, protect and ensure confidentiality of the participants' information (please select all that apply)?

- Not applicable

10. If you are storing personal information (including contact details) will you need to keep it beyond the end of the project?

- Not applicable

11. Will the participants' information (personal and/or sensitive) be shared with or accessed by anyone outside of the University of Manchester?

- Not applicable

12. If you will be sharing personal information outside of the University of Manchester will the individual or organisation you are sharing with be outside the EEA?

- Not applicable

13. Are you planning to use the personal information for future purposes such as research?

- No

14. Who will act as the data custodian for this study, and so be responsible for the information involved?

Only the researcher and supervisors will have access to my data.

15. Please provide the date on which this plan was last reviewed (dd/mm/yyyy).

2021-02-15

Project details

What is the purpose of your research project?

This study is set to mainly examine how differently one international event was reported by different newsrooms across the borders and what made them produce such different stories. In today's interconnected world, many sets of events or images originating in one culture can reappear or be transformed in a different locale. I expect that my study will reveal what are latent problems in international news coverage and how we should see and understand the world through news coverage produced by different newsrooms.

What policies and guidelines on data management, data sharing, and data security are relevant to your research project?

The research will follow the <https://www.library.manchester.ac.uk/using-the-library/staff/research/research-data-management/working/storage/>.

Responsibilities and Resources

Who will be responsible for data management?

The researcher, Yuri Miyata, will be responsible for data management.

What resources will you require to deliver your plan?

No additional resources will be required.

Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?

Texts in the news coverage on the Lucie Blackman murder case, which have been published by both British and Japanese media outlets.

How will the data be collected or created?

Texts of news articles will be collected from newspaper database, called Access World News, which is provided by the university's library service (<https://subjects.library.manchester.ac.uk/c.php?g=64352&p=413226>). The database includes news agency reports, newspapers and periodicals, and international broadcast news covering politics, economics, culture, business, science and technology. Full texts of the UK publications to be used by the proposed study are available. The Japanese news articles also can be collected online. Japanese samples will be collected from newspaper article retrieval systems owned by each news agency, such as *Kikuzo II Visual* for the *Asahi Shimbun*, *Yomidasu* for the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and *Maisaku* for the *Mainichi Shimbun*, and *Sankei Digital version* for the *Sankei Shimubun*, and the *Nifty Business database* for all Japanese magazines and tabloid papers. Anyone in Japan can access all the databases in the National Diet Library of Japan for free.

Documentation and Metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

Details of the sources, extent and summary content of news texts that make up the dataset. There is no plan for others to re-use this dataset.

Ethics and Legal Compliance

How will you manage any ethical issues?

I do not have any ethical issues beyond data storage and usage.

How will you manage copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

I will make use of copyrighted materials in accordance with fair dealing rules.

Storage and backup

How will the data be stored and backed up?

All data will be stored on a University of Manchester P drive during the project period.

How will you manage access and security?

I will store my data on the University of Manchester P drive only.

Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

No plan to share my data with someone outside the project team.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

No plan to preserve my data for a long period after completing my project.

Data Sharing

How will you share the data?

No plan to share the data with someone outside the project team.

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

No restrictions