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| **News values**Galtung and Ruge (1973) | **Meaning** |
| Frequency | Visual media feature fast-moving stories with lots of action. |
| Size | Scale and importance; larger = more newsworthy. |
| Unambiguous | The easier an event is to simplify, the more likely it will be defined as news. Complex events reduced to simple, clear, issues ("good" and "bad"). |
| Meaningfulness | The closer the fit between an event and an audience’s cultural background, the more newsworthy it will be. |
| Consonance | The ability to predict or want something to happen makes it news. If the predicted events don’t happen, that is also news. |
| Continuity | Stories need a context, such as a past and a future. |

Chibnall (1977)

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| Immediacy | "News" is what's happening now. |
| Adventure | The more dramatic an event, the more likely it is to be news. |
| Personalisation | "Important people" (such as celebrities or politicians) are given more attention and prominence in different media. Stories also have more value if they have a "human interest". |
| Titillation | Sex sells some newspapers, magazines and TV programmes. |
| Convention | Events can be explained in ways familiar to an audience. |
| Structured Access | Reporters and experts have more opportunity to define the meaning of an event. Hierarchies of credibility mean greater importance is given to some definers or news than others. |
| Novelty | Unusual or rare events are more newsworthy. |
| Lanson and Stephens (2003) |
| Weight | An event’s significance in relation to other, current, stories. |
| Controversy | Arguments and debates increase newsworthiness. |
| Usefulness | Does the story help people understand the meaning of something? |
| Educational value | Extent to which people are taught something. |