

AGENDA SETTING THEORY

Agenda-setting involves the transfer of salience from the media to the public (Kiousis 2011)

Media news was at time the predominant or the only source of information for the public (Lippman, 1922)

Choice of issues covered by the news media can define public agenda (Erbring, Goldenberg, and Miller, 1980)

Social media provides a different source of information (crowd-sourcing), which could contribute to agenda setting

UNDERSTANDING AGENDA SETTING IS IMPORTANT

Defines what the public will worry about

Bias can be introduced by the choice of topic (Puglisi, 2011)

News coverage is more responsive to unexpected adverse events than to unexpected positive events (Costa and Kahn 2017).

The news media channels can play watchdog or lapdog roles (Puglisi 2011).

SHIFT...

Journalists working for news media typically share common principles (Deuze 2005):

Public service, Objectivity, Autonomy, Immediacy, and Ethics

Individuals sharing information on social media are **not** bound by such principles

RESEARCH QUESTION

Could social media re-define or change the public agenda?

- Is it the case?
- To what extent is it different from the agenda proposed by traditional media?

GENERAL TOPIC SELECTION: IMMIGRATION

Immigration conversations during federal election campaign 2019

Immigration as a topic can lead to polarized discussions (Vilella et al. 2020)

Discussions on immigration happen even among people who are not affected or directly exposed to events (Gualda and Rebollo, 2016)

Therefore, it was deemed an appropriate topic to consider, leading to potentially interesting agenda items.

AGENDA ITEMS

Language is used to determine "shared conversations"

Ideology adopted or promoted by a participant will be reflected by the choice of words made (Van Dijk, 2003)

DATA COLLECTION

Use of Twitter crawler (Thingnes, 2019) based on the Twitter's Search API

3,548,769 tweets collected for three time periods in 2019:

- 11-29 May (pre election);
- 23 July 29 August (pre election);
- 31 October- 20 November (post election).

The periods were selected because they included the federal election in Canada on October 21, 2019. It was expected to be an active period for politicians and commentators to actively engage in discussions on immigration.

HASHTAGS

#	Hashtag	Number of tweets	Description of the hashtag
1	#immigration	214632	Issues and topics related to immigration
2	#immigrationcanada	220	Immigration in Canada
3	#immigrationmatters		Encouraging conversation about the benefits of immigration for Canadian communities
4	#refugeeswelcome	33557	Campaign advocating for welcoming refugees in Canada
5	#cdnpoli	1636472	Canadian politics
6	#qcpoli	9451	Quebec politics
7	#Quebec_immigration _injustice	7288	Campaign denouncing an immigration reform in Quebec
8	#Asylum	22727	Asylum issues
9	#AsylumSeekers	14079	Asylum seekers issues
10	#stop_bill9		Related to Bill 9 that introduces changes to the Québec Skilled Worker Program and Immigration to Canada

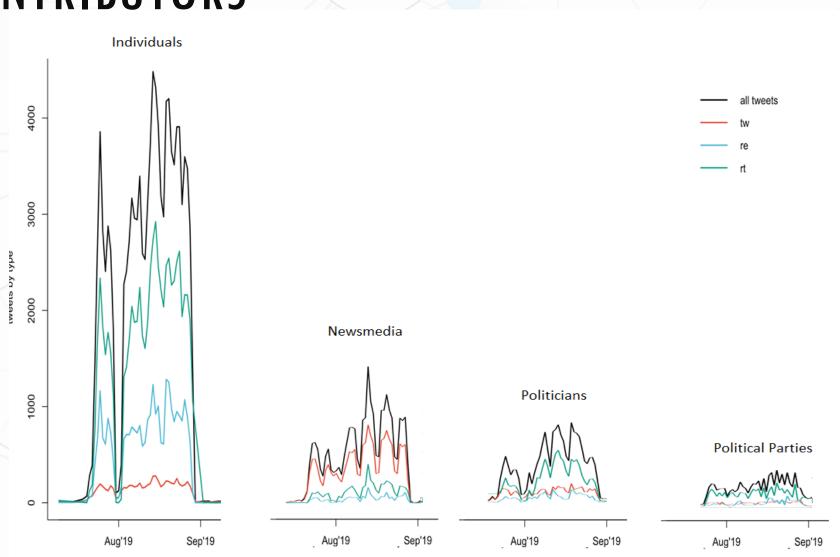
TWITTER ACCOUNTS FOLLOWED

#	Twitter handle	Description	
1	@MaximeBernier	Canadian MPthe founder of the People's Party of Canada (PPC)	
2	@peoplespca	Political party	
3	@ppopulaireca	Political party	
4	@fordnation	Premier of Ontario	
5	@canadavisa_com	immigration feed	
6	@Pier21	museum of immigration	
7	@Newcomers_Ca	Talent attraction experts for Canadian employers	
8	@CBCNews	National news (public)	
9	@iciradiocanada	National news (public)	
10	@JdeMontreal	Regional news (private)	
11	@nationalpost	National news (private)	
12	@globeandmail	National news (private)	
13	@MIDI_QC	ministry of immigration	
14	@SJB_CAQ	Quebec minister of immigration	
15	@CitiesMigration	Project from Ryerson U	
16	@TashaKheiriddin	Journalist	
17	@mbockcote	Columnist	
18	@ImmigrantQuebec	Organization helping migrants	
19	@RiMartineau	Columnist	
20	@FaithGoldy	Political commentator (usually associated with far right supremacists)	
21	@Plaroch	Commentator (usually associated with right-wing nationalists)	

DATA COLLECTED: EIGHT GROUPS OF TOP 2000 USERS

Group	Number of coded handles	Description and example
Newsmedia	475	News media (e.g., @cbcnews, @nationalpost, @globeandmail)
Politician	384	Canadian politicians (e.g., @fordnation, @maximebernier)
Political party	82	Account(s) of political party (e.g., @peoplespca)
Event/org	131	E.g., @debates_can, @judicialwatch
Government or agency	107	@uscis, @gotransit
Expert/org	99	@nitesh_mynation, @uoft, @gordongchang
Individuals	462	@mikeggibbs, @jaggermickoz
Cultural/ influencers	75	@deniseincanada, @mapleleafs

CONTRIBUTORS



FIRST OBSERVATION

Individuals form the bulk of traffic

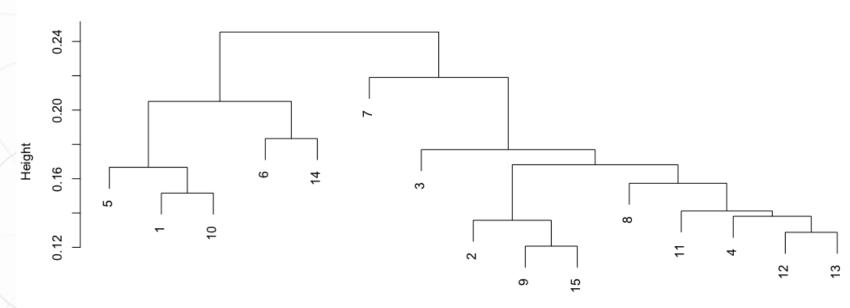
Media produce a much higher proportion of original content

Individuals mostly retweet – selection of the topics to retweet could influence agenda

Governments, experts, events, or cultural organizations were not very active compared to the first four groups (individuals, media, politicians, and political parties)

TOPIC MODELING

Cluster dendrogram, 15 topics, set 5



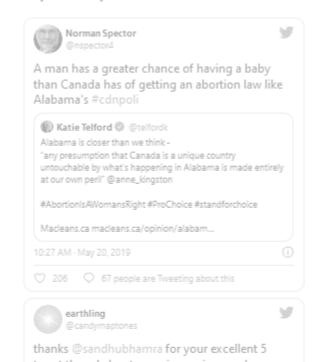
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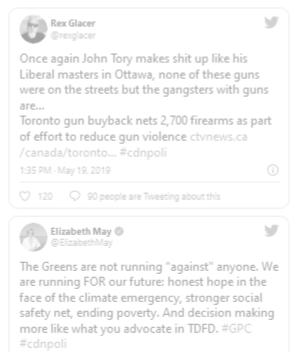
FOR EACH TOPIC

Assessment of the content of the most representative tweets best talent from abroad. We also need the kindest. And the diligent. And the patient. A

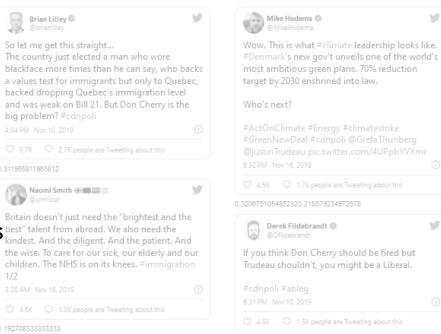
Assessment of the content of the most retweeted messages

Sample of representative tweets:

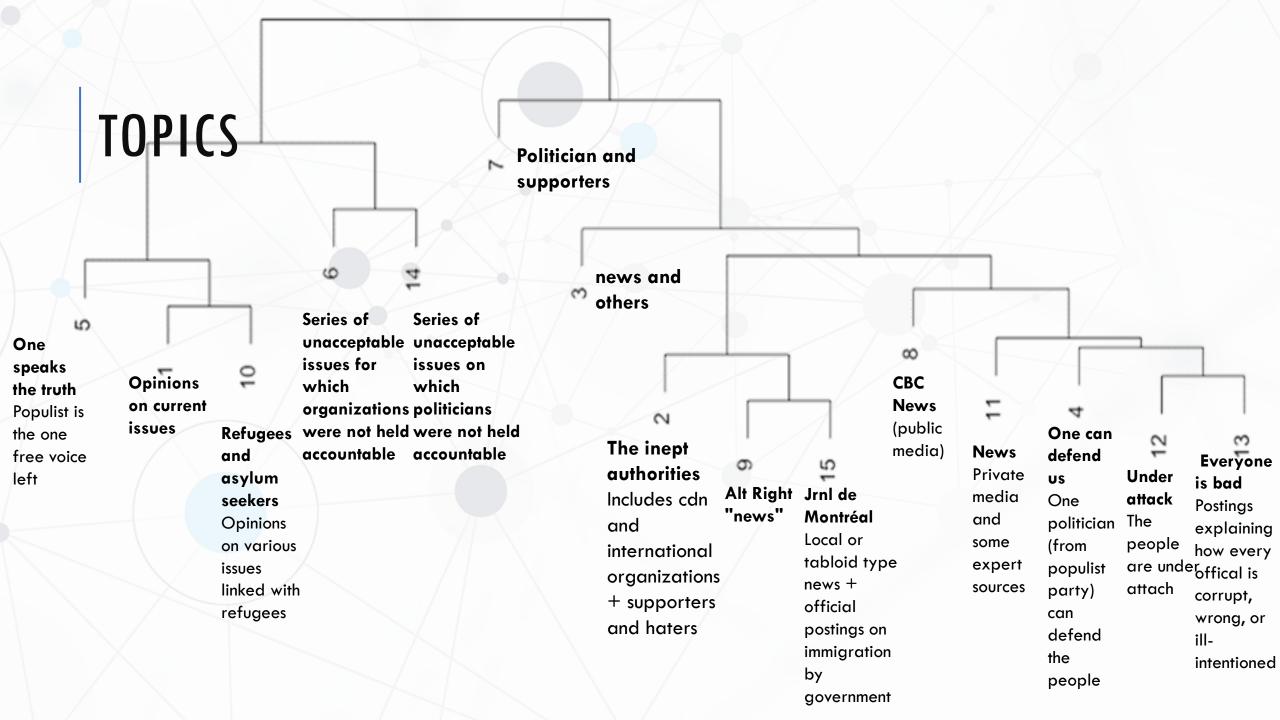


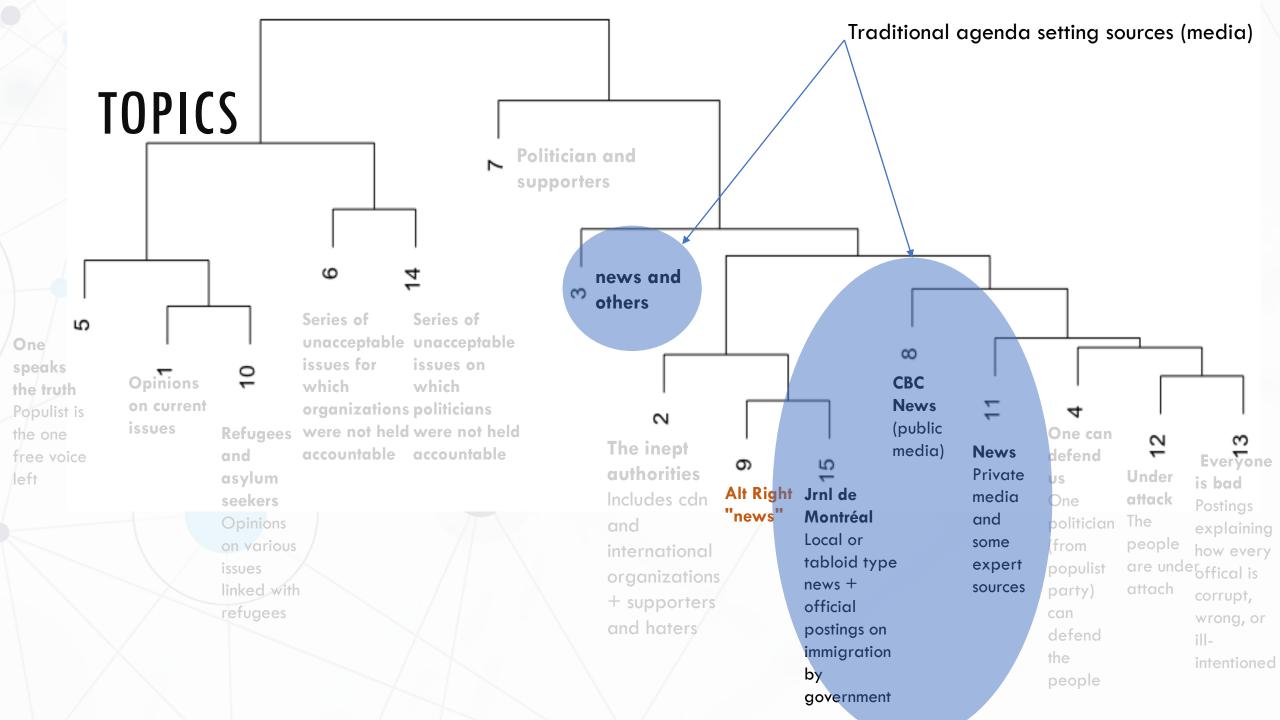


Top 6 most retweeted tweets in this topic:









FIRST INSIGHTS

Only four of the 15 conversations were mainly containing information deemed "neutral" that would be abiding by journalism standards – these were the "traditional agenda setting conversations

One conversation was mainly a "pseudo-journalistic" alt-right source

The 10 other conversations were made of opinions

 Only one of the 10 contained different opinions (representing both sides of a topic). The other 9 were mainly one-sided

IMPLICATION FOR AGENDA SETTING

Traditional media are not the main source of agenda setting on social media

Agenda setting is not about topic (as it used to be), it is now about opinion

We are moving from "what you should think about" to "what you should think"

Politicians and parties have a direct voice in agenda setting – unmediated

Special interest groups (alt-right in our sample) have a direct voice into the setting of the agenda

Discussion (exchange of different ideas) is very limited

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