

Bibliographical data of media and journalism research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication in 14 countries (in 2000-2020):

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden

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MEDIAdelcom



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The contents of this deliverable are the sole responsibility of MEDIADELCOM and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union.



Introduction

As Buchmann, et. al.¹ point out, media and communication studies are fragmented into various sub-fields, applied theories and methods. The historical development of cognitive patterns (research approaches and topics) is inherently connected to distinct institutional settings and material conditions, as the revision of the existing research proves. The analysis of resource acquisition and profile development of institutional research units within countries helps getting answers concerning possible **knowledge gaps** in national ROs matrices (see: WP2, tasks). MEDIADELCOM endeavours to fulfil the knowledge gaps by organizing existing dispersed studies and data into a grid that enables evaluating ROs for deliberative communication in European countries. The largest knowledge gap lies at the linguistic level – little is internationally known about the research done in national languages, and the results as a source for future research are not available in academic circulation. Via country case studies based on the national bibliographic datasets, MEDIADELCOM makes a review of the results and knowledge production in national research and data available in English (see: WPs 2 and 3). Since MEDIADELCOM sees **knowledge acquisition capability as an indirect source of ROs**, the project focuses on the quantity and quality of the research and data, covering the ROs, as well as sufficiency or deficit of research, methodology and data for generating ROs' matrices at national and EU levels. Through the **assembling and meta-analysis of existing data and research** MEDIADELCOM will provide valuable expertise for the assessment of the quality and methodology of the research and data in the fields related to the risks and opportunities in news media transformations cross-nationally (see also WP 5).

Description of the datasets

Title of the consolidated dataset:

Bibliographical data of media and journalism research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication in 14 countries (in 2000-2020): Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/515>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-385>

¹ Buchmann, A., Ingenhoff, D. & Lepori B. (2015). Dimensions of diversity: Mapping the field of media and communication studies by combining cognitive and material dimensions. *Communications* 40(3): 267–293.

The dataset includes **a consolidated file of 14 country data sets** (with 5623 entries) in **msw.xlsx format**. The Excel table is **searchable by 20 variables**: full reference, year of publication, national/international publication, language, country the publication deals with, time of empirical data gathering, type of publication, open access/not OA, where referenced, focus on journalism domain, focus on media related competences domain, focus on media usage patterns domain, focus on legal and ethical regulations domain, type of the approach, original key words, main topic, comments, country.

The Deliverable also contains 14 single country datasets, all of which have received DOI numbers and are stored in **DataDOI open access repository of the University of Tartu** <https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/510>

Country bibliographies were used for writing the Case Studies (CS1. Studies on national media research capability as a contextual domain of the sources of ROs and CS2. Country case studies on critical junctures in the media transformation process in Four Domains of Potential ROs), which are available on Tartu University repository **DSpace** <https://dspace.ut.ee/handle/10062/89278> in the **collection of MEDIADELCOM**.

Both the Case Studies, 1 & 2, and the 14 single countries' bibliographical databases are being used **as empirical material for comparative analysis** of diachronic changes in media and journalism research and monitoring capabilities in these countries in 2000–2020. The comparative analysis will be published in **a forthcoming book “Monitoring Mediascapes”** (Deliverable 5.2.) The book compares the capability of different European countries to assess the risks and opportunities associated with media development in terms of the society's potential of deliberative communication.

Single country datasets:

Austria: Bibliographical database of Austrian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Eberwein, Tobias; Krakovsky, Christina; Oggolder, Christian (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/511>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-381>

Bulgaria: Bibliographical database of Bulgarian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Raycheva, Lilia; Miteva, Nadezhda; Velinova, Neli; Zankova, Bissera; Metanova, Lora; Pesheva, Velina (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/512>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-382>

Croatia: Bibliographical database of Croatian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Trbojević, Filip; Vozab, Dina; Nenadić, Iva; Peruško, Zrinjka (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/513>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-383>

Czechia: Bibliographical database of Czech journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Waschková Čísařová, Lenka; Jansová, Iveta; Motal, Jan; Milecová, Renáta (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/514>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-384>

Estonia: Bibliographical database of Estonian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Lauk, Epp; Harro-Loit, Halliki; Loit, Urmas (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/516>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-386>

Germany: Bibliographical database of German journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Kreutler, Marcus; Fengler, Susanne (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/517>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-387>

Greece: Bibliographical database of Greek journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Psychogiopoulou, Evangelia; Kandyla, Anna (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/518>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-388>

Hungary: Bibliographical database of Hungarian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Szávai, Petra; Polyák, Gábor; Urbán, Ágnes (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/519>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-389>

Italy: Bibliographical database of Italian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Oller Alonso, Martin; Garusi, Diego; Splendore, Sergio (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/520>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-390>

Latvia: Bibliographical database of Latvian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Rožukalne, Anda; Skulte, Ilva; Stakle, Alnis (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/521>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-391>

Poland: Bibliographical database of Polish journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Głowacki, Michał; Gajlewicz Korab, Katarzyna; Mikucki, Jacek; Szurminski, Łukasz; Loszewska Osowska, Maria; Falkowska, Aleksandra; Wojnowski, Bartłomiej; Kulinski, Hubert; Zawisza, Anita; Mikołajczuk, Ewelina (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/522>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-392>

Romania: Bibliographical database of Romanian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Avadani, Ioana (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/523>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-393>

Slovakia: Bibliographical database of Slovakian journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Gálik, Slavomír; Gáliková Tolnaiová, Sabína; Vrabec, Norbert; Čábyová, Ludmila; Pravdová, Hana; Hudíková, Zora; Švecová, Magdaléna; Brník, Andrej; Krajčovič, Peter; Mináriková, Juliana; Radošinská, Jana; Višňovský, Ján (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/524>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-394>

Sweden: Bibliographical database of Swedish journalism and media research related to risks and opportunities for deliberative communication (2000–2020)

Ots, Mart; Rapado, Irene; Berglez, Peter; Nord, Lars (Institute of Social Studies, University of Tartu, 2023-02-27)

<https://datadoi.ee/handle/33/525>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.23673/re-395>

Methodological information

The data gathering was guided by the MEDIADELCOM project's **Specific Objective 2: Mapping and critical analysis of the risks and opportunities (ROs) related research and data (2000 - 2020)**, enabling the assessment of the quality of the research on media related ROs, as well as the potential of national monitoring expertise in different EU countries. (WPs 2 and 3). The main goal of the data gathering was to make it possible to **describe and assess news media monitoring capability in each participating country**. The theoretical-methodological framework of four domains where potential ROs appear (journalism, media related competences, media usage patterns and legal and ethical regulation) guided the selection of the publications. The matrices of relevant variables for each domain were worked out, which directed the selection process. Involving experts from 14 different countries, not only internationally available data and research, but also the studies in national languages are included. MEDIADELCOM relies on media scholars who have knowledge of media related risks and opportunities in their countries and who have excellent experience in comparative studies.

Available international and national academic databases, national and university library holdings, academic journals and media industry and professional organizations' produced data were consulted. The institutional mapping was further extended by identifying journalism and media scholars who have conducted studies in at least one of Mediadelcom's domains. As a result, the database contains published academic articles, academic books and book chapters, various (research and industry) reports, and relevant doctoral dissertations (with available links). Non-academic publications were included only in cases when there was no any academic publication available about particular ROs related topic.

Depending on the very different sizes and conditions of the countries and their communities of media scholars, the selection processes slightly differed. Some countries

applied “everything relevant we can find” method (e.g., Estonia, Latvia, Czechia, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania). The countries with a very large number of research institutions and researchers applied stricter selection criteria focusing on high quality (peer reviewed) and high impact (WoS/SCOPUS -referenced) sources, impactful edited books, and selecting most prominent authors (Italy, Poland, Germany). For example, Austrian database does not include their German-language publications with main focus on Germany and Switzerland; German database does not cover all 16 federal states equally, but selection is made according to the relevance of pre-defined domains in the research of particular federal states.

As the data has been gathered specifically about the research done in four mentioned domains concerning potential ROs emanating from the news media development for deliberative communication, this database does NOT cover ALL the academic publications in the fields of media and journalism research. Consequently, the above-mentioned conditions limit the generalizations and comparisons based on the consolidated database. The single country databases make it possible to outline different countries’ monitoring capability profiles, the consolidated database enable to demonstrate broader tendencies.

Data specific information

Column heading	Definition
Full reference	Reference of the publication formatted according to APA 7 th edition.
Year	Year of publication
National/international	Published nationally or internationally or unclear
Language	Language of publication
Country the publication deals with	Country the publication deals with
Time of empirical data gathering	Time of empirical data gathering: 1991-2020, before 1991, longitudinal, not applicable
Type	Academic article, academic book, academic book chapter, literature review, research report, non-academic article, non-academic book, non-academic book chapter, other
Open access	Is the publication open access or not
Peer review	Is the publication peer reviewed or not
Referenced	Is the publication referenced in WoS/SCOPUS/Social Science Citation Index; some other/national database; not referenced
Journalism	Journalism domain with following variables: 1. Market conditions; ownership diversity; 1.2. foreign interests; 1.3. labour market; 1.4. news media income; 1.5. regional and local journalism; 2. Production conditions; 2.1. digitalization; 2.2. investigative resources; 2.3. foreign offices/correspondents; 3. Public service media conditions; 3.1. autonomy; 3.2. financing; 4. Working conditions; 4.1. employment conditions and satisfaction; 4.2. threats/harrassment/hate against journalists; 4.3. education and training; 4.4. a clear manifestation of commercialization;

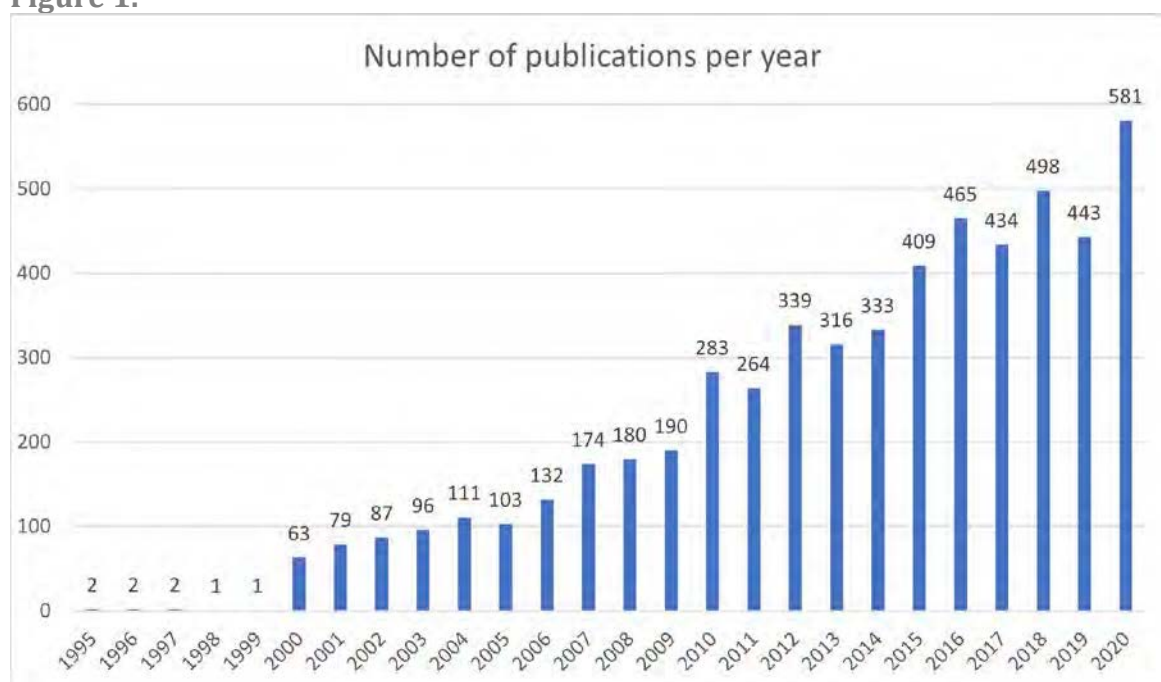
	5.Organisational conditions: workforce diversity (gender, class, etc.); 6.Professional culture: issues of ethics and autonomy; 7. Journalistic competencies; 7.1. journalistic roles; 7.2. journalistic values; 7.3. knowledge and ability; 7.4. skills and practices; 7.5. discrepancy between normative ideals and the practice
Media related competences	1.Users' cognitive abilities; 1.1. rational argumentation in public communication; 1.2. critical consideration of information; 1.3. authenticity of communication; 1.4. knowledge and understanding of contexts of communication; 1.5. digital skills and literacy; 2.Users' communication competencies; 2.1. self-expression ability; 2.2. ability to listen; 2.3. ability to communicate in an assertive manner; 3. Users' skills; 3.1. use of media and media technology; 3.2. privacy and data protection skills; 4. Users' ethical capabilities; 5. Social context of media related competencies; 5.1. media competences of teachers; 5.2. competencies in socio-demographic groups; 5.3. institutional, strategic and legislative contexts of competencies.
Media usage patterns	1.Media usage conditions and structure; 1.1. access to media and diversity in media system; 1.2. functionalities of media; 1.3. quality of news media; 1.4. trust in media; 1.5 media literacy policies; 2. Media users' preferences; 2.1. access to media and channel preferences; 2.2. relevance of news media; 2.3. relevance of public service media
Legal and ethical regulation	1.Freedom of expression; 1.1. defamation; 1.2. hate speech; 1.3. disinformation; 1.4. protection of personal data; 1.5. copyright protection + exceptions; 1.6. access to information/ documents; 1.7. protection of journalistic sources; 1.8. protection of whistleblowing; 1.9. trade secrets; 1.10. media ownership transparency; 1.11. prominence of audiovisual media services of general/public interest; 2. Codes of ethics; 3. Media/ press councils; 4. Ombudspersons; 5. Other instruments of media accountability; 6. Normative perspective (journalism ethics, media responsibility).
Approach	Quantitative; qualitative; mixed method; theoretical or normative approach
Original keywords	
Main focus	Main focus among several topics
ROs clearly expressed	Risks/opportunities/both mentioned
Comments	/Coder's comments
Country	The country of the publication's database

General tendencies of media monitoring capabilities of 14 countries (based on the consolidated data).²

Temporal dynamics of research publications and national/international orientation

There is an observable increase of the number of publications during the second decade of the 21st century, which coincides with the appearance of social media and new digital platforms (Figure 1).

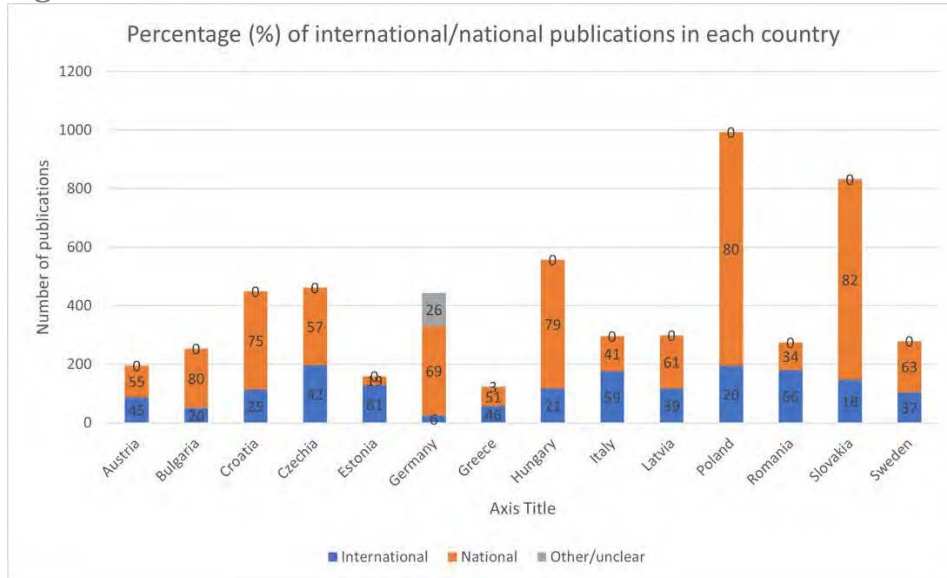
Figure 1.



The analysis of national/international orientation demonstrates that only about one third (30%) of the publications are oriented towards international reader. When looking at different countries, some clearly stand out as internationally oriented and some as nationally oriented (Figure 2).

² More detailed analysis and comparisons with explanations will be done on the forthcoming book "Monitoring Mediascapes".

Figure 2.



In Estonia (the database includes all relevant publications), 81% of publications are in English and published by international publishers. This is a consequence of the science policy of the late 1990s and early 2000s, when scholars found themselves under a strong pressure of international publishing (esp. in high rank journals). Internationalization was also a part of the strategies of the Universities in Estonia, and Estonian scholars have become parts of numerous international projects. The same did not happen as fast in Latvia, and there can be found much more national research in the national language than in Estonia. Other CEE countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovakia, Poland) are predominantly publishing nationally, while also having national media, journalism and communication journals (which Estonia does not have). Although the majority of German publications seem to be national (69% according to the database), German language research is to a large extent international by default, because of its area of distribution and relatively widespread proficiency of German language abroad.

In time perspective, a gradual increase of international publishing can be noticed in all countries (Figure 3).

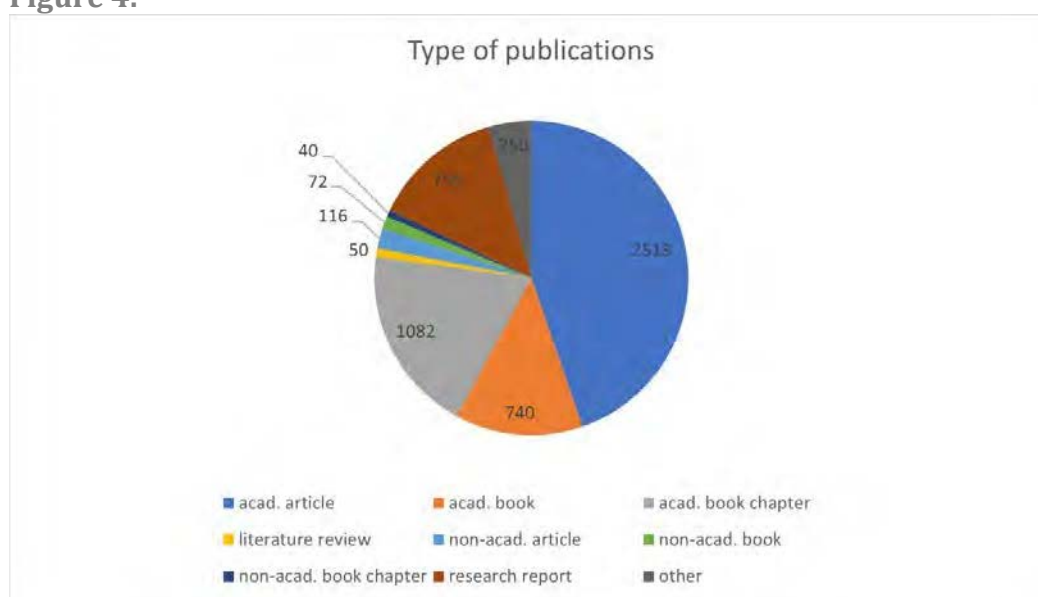
Figure 3.



Types and accessibility of publications

The overwhelming majority (nearly 45%) of the research in four studied domains has been published as articles in academic/scholarly journals of journalism, media and communication (Figure 4). The second popular way of publishing is contributing with chapters in edited collections (19%). This is not, however, a trend in all countries, as for example, according to Polish Case Study 1 (<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89290>), chapters in edited collections (national and international) generate more than 50% of all publications. Various (international and national) research and industry-produced reports on media development and specific aspects are also included in the databases, and their proportion (13.4%) is not insignificant.

Figure 4.

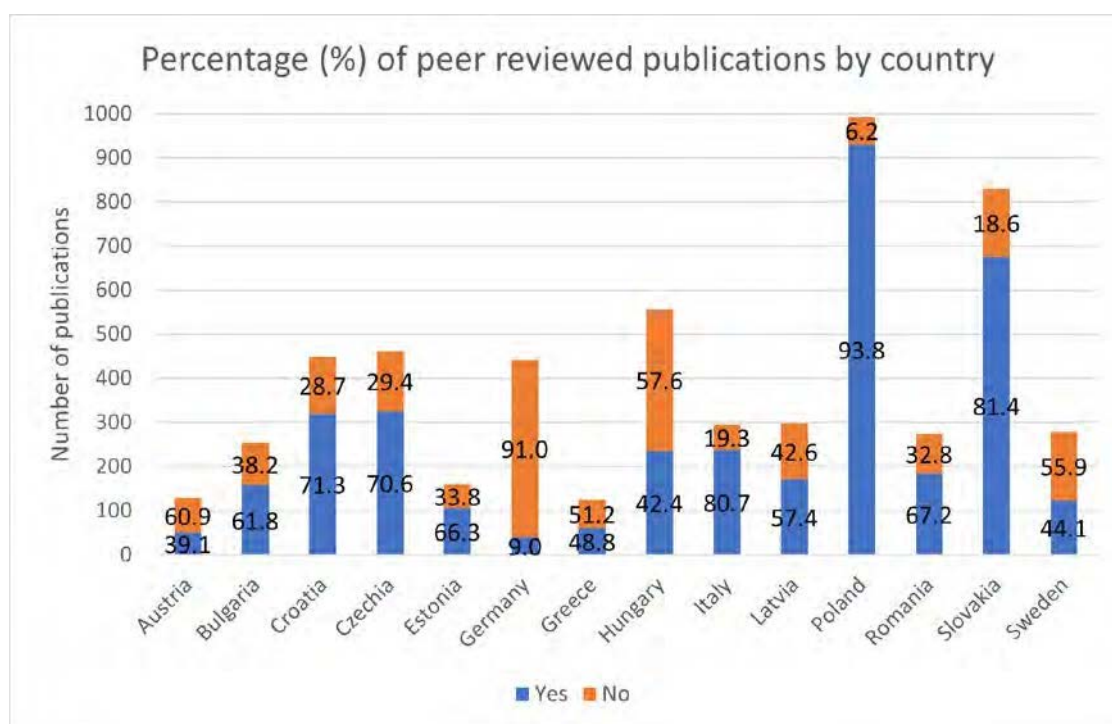


Among scholarly publishing, open access (OA) is becoming increasingly popular. 58% of the total number of publications are OA, while 42% are still not freely available. This can be explained by the fact that about one third (32%) of publications are chapters in the edited books and various reports. Especially, the industry reports are not freely available. Concerning edited collections, the business model of publishing companies often prefers traditional print copy distribution over e-books. In several countries, many journals are shifting partly or entirely to OA strategy.

Publishing quality indicators

Among all publications, peer reviewed ones constitute 35%. However, in 10 of MEDIADEM countries, the proportion of peer reviewed publications is close to or over 50% (Figure 5). National scholarly journals in CEE countries have adopted double-blind review process, which is anonymous as a rule. Some journals have specific guidelines for the whole publication process. For example, Central European Journal of Communication (CEJC) “has a detailed framework for each stage of the reviewing procedure, including paper submission, review, copyediting, production, and distribution” (<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89290>).

Figure 5.

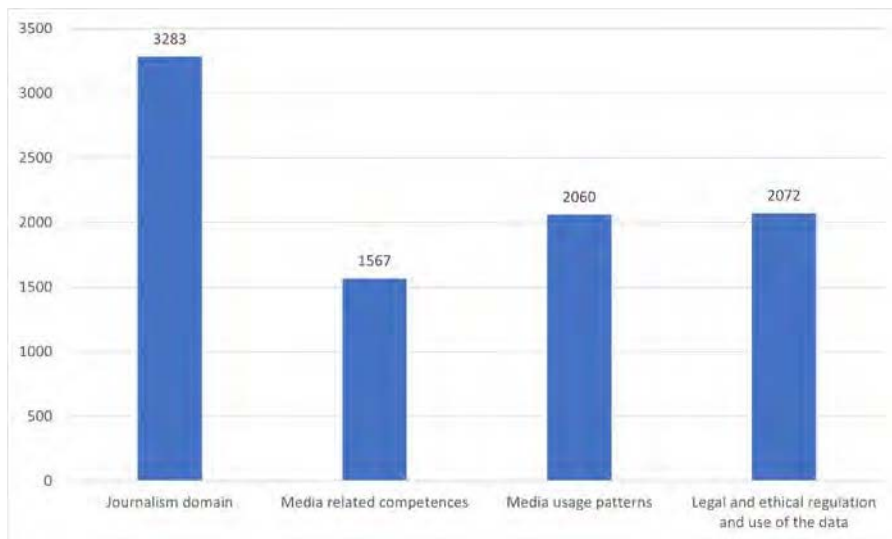


The proportion of publications represented in high-level indexation (Web of Science, SCOPUS, Social Science Citation Index) is relatively low (19% of all publications). The majority of national media and communication journals are still too “young” to have enough citations and international distribution for getting included in global quality databases. The same applies to publishing houses. Most of the CEE journals and scholarly publishers have been in the field less than 30 years. There is, indeed, also a certain pressure by the national science governance to choose high rank journals for publishing research articles, as these have more weight when research funding is in question.

Research orientation/domains and topics

Within the mass media field, journalism is the domain that has been the most attractive for academic research and data collecting. Among the four defined domains in the MEDIADELCOM research, journalism is prevailing with 58% of all publications (Figure 6). Legal and ethical regulation and media usage research have received almost equal proportion of scholarly attention (37% and 36%).

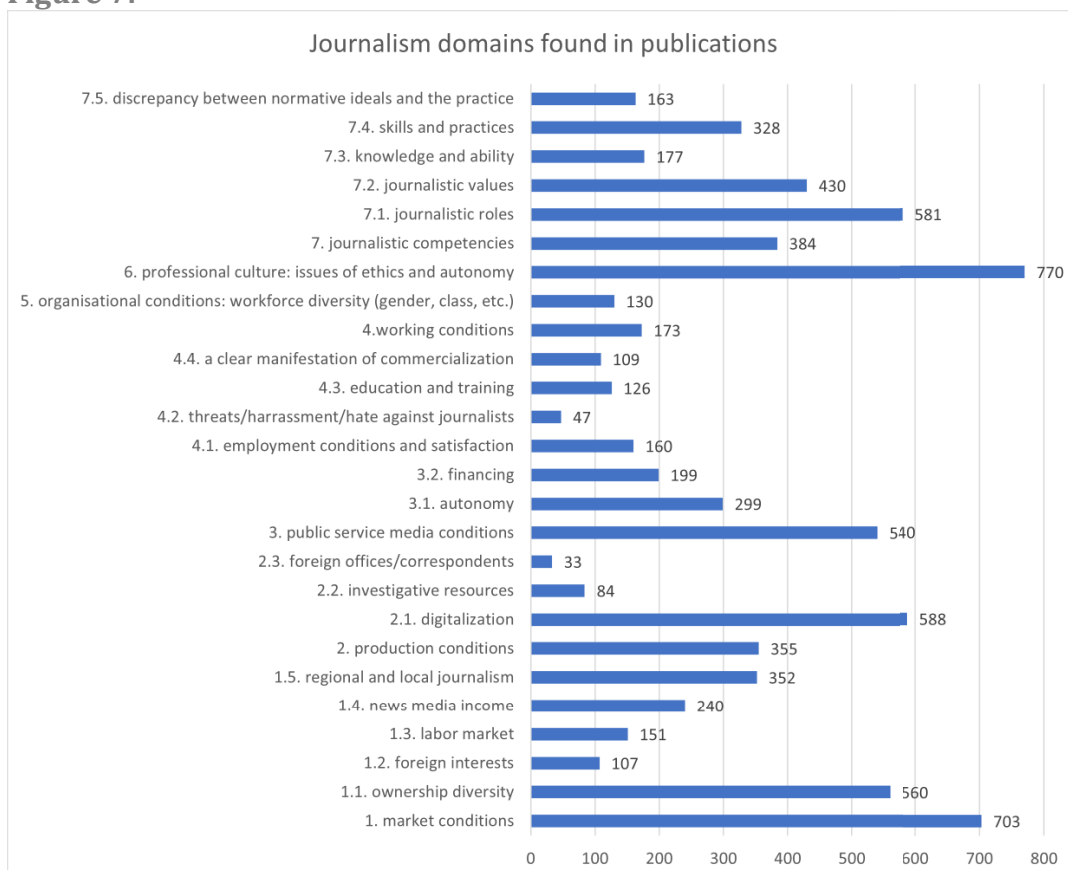
Figure 6: Research domains



In the journalism domain, ownership and market transformations have been of remarkable interest for the scholars, as well as issues of professional culture and journalistic roles (Figure 7). Issues of ethics and autonomy are particularly topical in the CEE countries, where the democratic transition meant for journalists the redefinition of their roles and values and introduce new professional qualities (ethics codes, accountability mechanisms etc). This has been a long process with no end-destination.

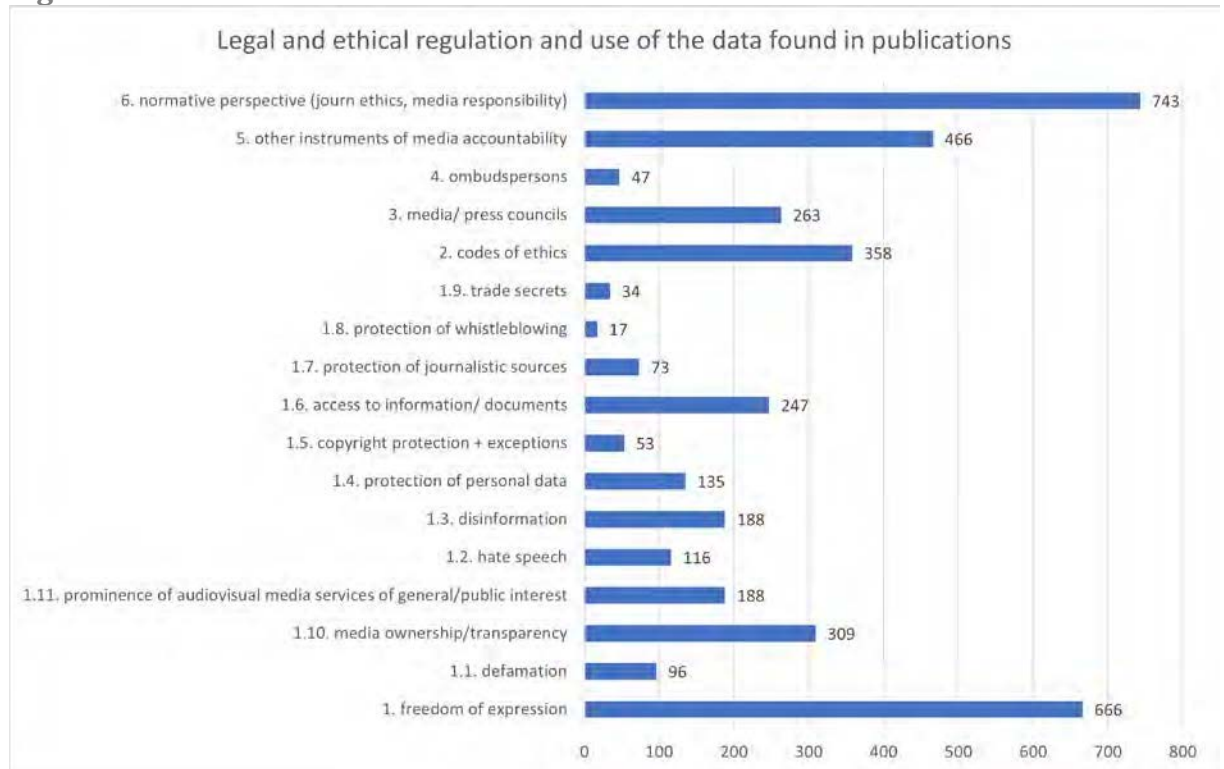
Digitalization, indeed, has become increasingly a matter of scholarly discussion.

Figure 7.



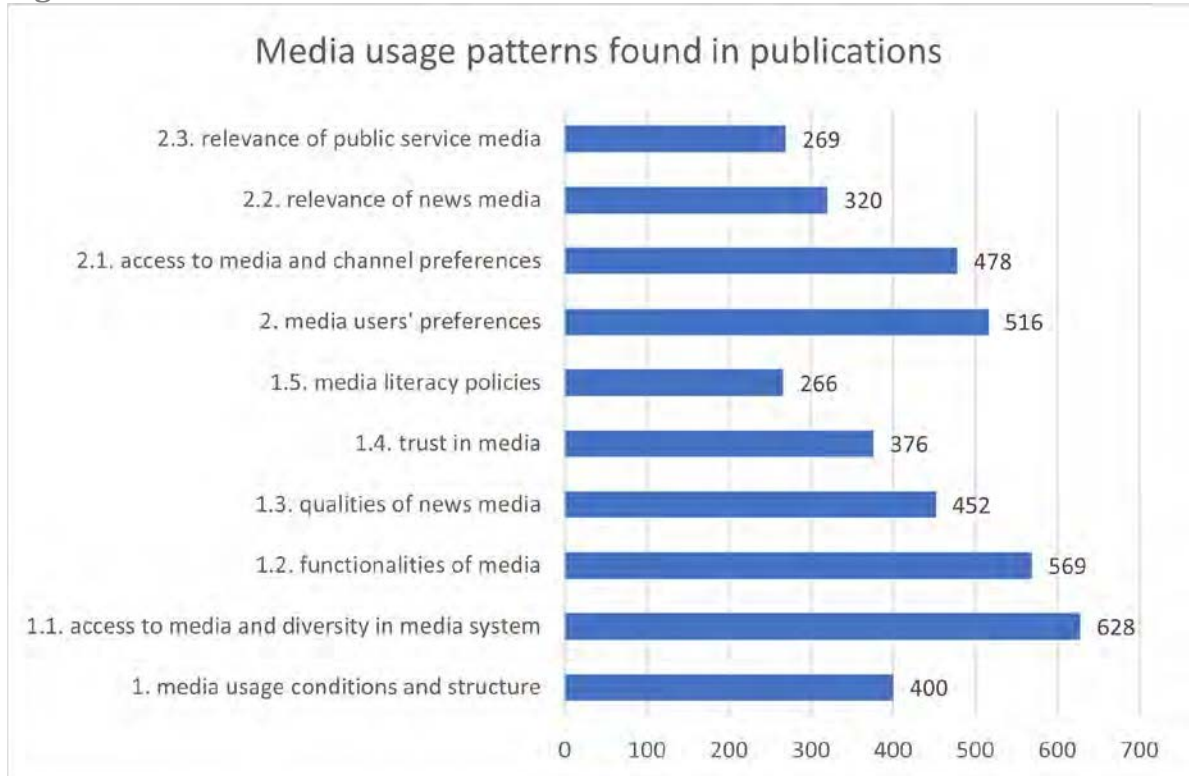
Not unexpectedly, journalism ethics, accountability and social responsibility are in the focus of the majority of publications in the Legal and ethical regulation domain (Figure 8). Regulation and self-regulation are the topics regularly discussed, especially in connection with the societal transformations and crises. Freedom of expression is quite naturally related to the regulation and self-regulation problems. The newer issues that have become topical along with the increasing use of digital and social media (disinformation, hate speech, but also protection of whistleblowing) have yet been relatively less discussed, although the need for scholarly attention here is obvious.

Figure 8.



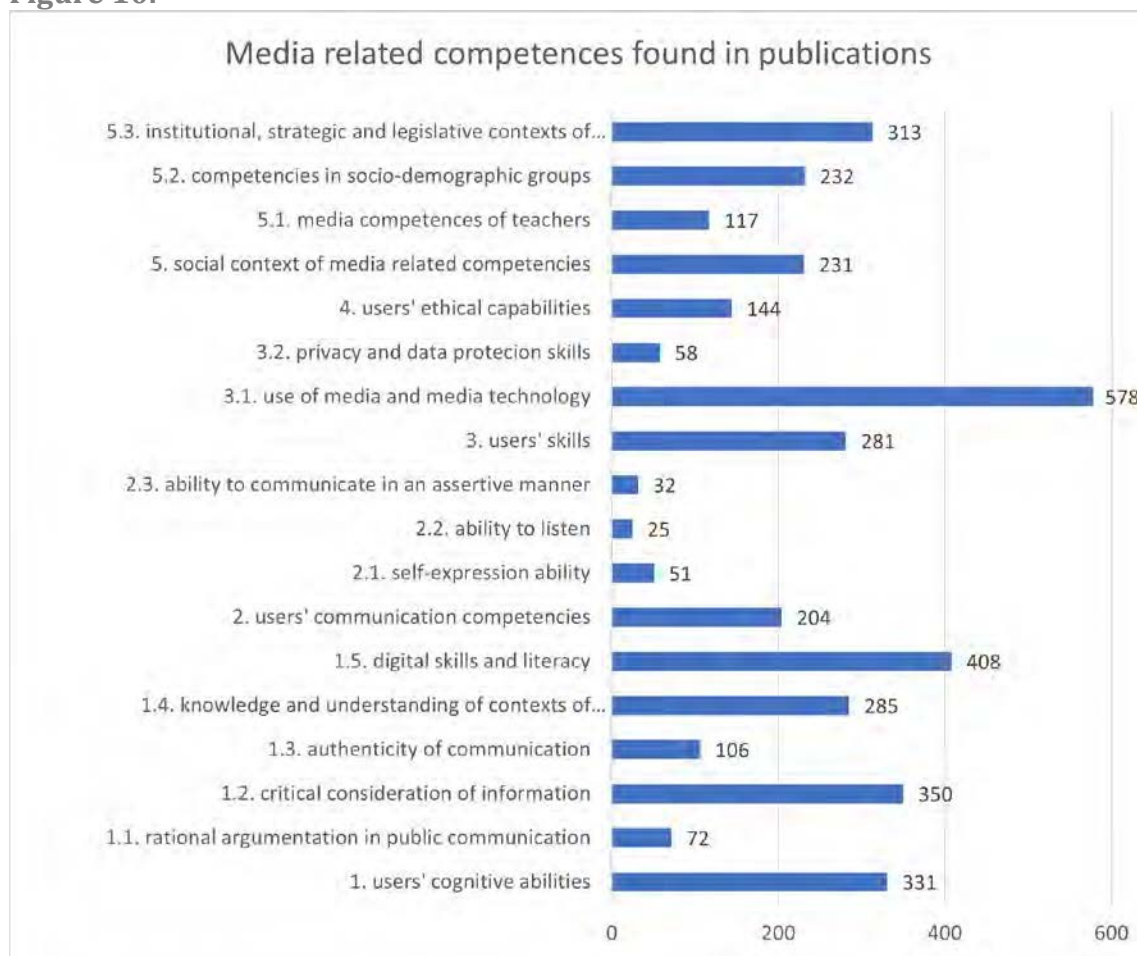
Media usage patterns have predominantly been studied from the perspective of users' preferences and access(ibility) to media and their diversity. Although media literacy is a popular topic in education policy, it has not been proportionally popular among media scholars (Figure 9).

Figure 9.



Media competences domain is primarily focused on the skills of using digital technology and digital literacy (Figure 10). Several of MEDIADELCOM countries participate in Europe-wide research projects that are studying young people's or children's digital skills and safety (e.g. Kids Online project coordinated by the LSE). Along with the spread of disinformation, the interest has grown also towards researching people's ability to assess information critically and recognize manipulation and disinformation.

Figure 10.



Gaps in the research and knowledge

In journalism domain, psychological and physical safety of journalists (issues of harassment and hate behaviour against journalists) has received unproportionally little attention, as well as foreign correspondents, who often work in war conditions and face safety issues. The issues like working environments of journalists, their working conditions, job market issues, job satisfaction etc. also need more scholarly attention. As said, in Legal and ethical regulation domain, the issues of disinformation, hate speech, whistleblowing are not much researched. In media competences domain, very little attention has so far received the development of users' cognitive abilities.

Conclusions

This brief overview outlined some tendencies that could be detected on the basis of the consolidated bibliographical database of the publications dealing with the issues of news media transformations that can potentially produce risks and/or opportunities for deliberative communication in a democratic society. The database is searchable by 20 variables and several sub-variables.

The single country datasets are added (with links and DOI numbers) and are easily accessible. These datasets can be used and will be used by MEDIADELCOM consortium for further analysis and comparison of the 14 countries' media monitoring capability together with the two Case Studies for each country (links and DOI numbers added).

MEDIADELCOM Case Studies in DSpace:

<https://dspace.ut.ee/handle/10062/89278>

All country case studies have doi numbers

[CS1. Studies on national media research capability as a contextual domain of the sources of ROs](#)

Mediadecom. (2022) <http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89296>

[AUSTRIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies \(2000–2020\). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities](#)

Eberwein, T.; Krakovsky, C.; Oggolder, C. (2022)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89280>

<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius006>

[BULGARIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies \(2000–2020\). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.](#)

Raycheva, L.; Zankova, B.; Miteva, N.; Velinova, N.; Metanova, L. (2022)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89281>

<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius007>

[CROATIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies \(2000–2020\). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.](#)

Peruško, Z.; Vozab, D. (2022)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89282>

<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius008>

[CZECHIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies \(2000–2020\). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities](#)

Císařová Waschková, Lenka; Jansová, Iveta; Motal, Jan (2022)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89283>

<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius009>

[ESTONIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies \(2000–2020\). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.](#)

Harro-Loit, H.; Lauk, E.; Kõuts, R.; Parder, M.-L.; Loit, U. (2022)

<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89284>

<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0010>

GERMANY. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

Kreutler, M.; Fengler, S. (2022)
<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89285>
<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0011>

GREECE. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

Psychogiopoulou, E.; Kandyla, A. (2022)
<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89286>
<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0012>

HUNGARY. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

Polyák, G.; Urbán, Á.; Szávai, P. (2022)
<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89287>
<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0013>

ITALY. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

Splendore, S.; Garusi, D.; Oller Alonso, M. (2022)
<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89288>
<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0014>

LATVIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

Rožukalne, A.; Skulte, I.; Stakle, A. (2022)
<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89289>
<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0015>

POLAND. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

Głowacki, M.; Gajlewicz-Korab, K.; Mikucki, J.; Szurmiński, Ł.; Łoszevska-Ołowska, M. (2022)
<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89290>
<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0016>

ROMANIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

Avădani, I. (2022)
<http://hdl.handle.net/10062/89291>
<https://doi.org/10.58009/aere-perennius0017>

SLOVAKIA. Risks and Opportunities Related to Media and Journalism Studies (2000–2020). Case Study on the National Research and Monitoring Capabilities.

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