

Through the Lens:

Visual Framing of the Japan Tsunami in U.S., British, and Chinese Online Media

Rosellen Downey, Erika Johnson, and Bailey Brewer

University of Missouri

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Contact Information

Rosellen Downey

University of Missouri School of Journalism

[rd4b8@mail.missouri.edu](mailto:rd4b8@mail.missouri.edu)

(831) 247-1996

Erika Johnson

University of Missouri School of Journalism

[ekjwvf@mail.missouri.edu](mailto:ekjwvf@mail.missouri.edu)

(314) 402-3050

Bailey Brewer

University of Missouri School of Journalism

[bkbvg5@mail.missouri.edu](mailto:bkbvg5@mail.missouri.edu)

### **Abstract**

This study analyzes the visual framing of the recent tsunami in Japan in March of 2011 in Chinese, British, and U.S. online media coverage (Xinhua, BBC, and NPR outlets), using a census sample (n=242). The study examined subject roles, nationality of subjects, presence of human subjects, and number of human subjects in relation to nation of coverage and nation being covered through descriptive statistics, crosstabs and chi-square analysis. Several significant associations were found for role (DV1), nationality (DV2), absence or presence (DV3), and number of subjects (DV4) and nation providing coverage (IV1) and nation being covered (IV2). A major finding was that China provided the largest number of photos of the disaster during the initial three days of the disaster's onset in Xinhua's online coverage. This study contributes to a general lack of visual framing research in scholarly literature and shows how geographic proximity may have an effect on coverage and audience interpretation.

## Introduction

Journalists must consider how visuals can play a role in shaping events for those affected directly by tragedy and the general public and how shaping events can impact public policy, restoration, and even history. This becomes especially imperative when covering natural disasters. Furthermore, international coverage can affect framing due to elements of politics and economics, especially with regards to relations between countries. The present study focuses on geographic proximity and how certain nations provide news coverage and facilitate issue interpretation.

Public understanding and interpretation of the event is also of importance with regards to this study. Jackson's study illustrates why studying the interpretation of natural disasters is important (2011). For example, Jackson notes that visual storytelling interprets impact and meaning of natural disasters for victims. However, Jackson also emphasizes that visuals can frame events for the wider public, describing how news coverage of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Images of poverty in the New Orleans Superdome, for example, framed the event as a politicized topic of discussion in the public sphere.

Studying the 2011 tsunami in Japan from a visual perspective adds to Jackson's emphasis on how visual memories are formed in the minds of the public after exposure to news coverage of a major natural disaster. The tsunami, which hit the Japanese coast on March 11, 2011 received a great deal of attention and interpretation from international news organizations via online media. However, the type or kind of visual interpretation from various media outlets around the world is not understood, given the recent impact of this major world event. Thus, this study examined numerous variables of interest related to visual framing, including nation of news source, nation of coverage, presence of human subjects, amount of subjects, role of

subjects, and nationality of subjects.

## **Literature Review**

### **Framing**

This study fills a gap in research, as framing scholarship lacks studies on visual elements as related to framing. In his analysis of framing studies in mass media scholarship, Matthes (2009) found that text or textual elements were more often studied in framing scholarship than visuals. Matthes writes that this is problematic because the role of visual elements is important to framing theory, as written content is inherently affected by visuals. But what is framing and what are its effects?

Tewksbury and Scheufele (2009) and Entman (2003) explain framing as a process by which journalists present certain issues in the news with selected images and words to emphasize or promote a certain interpretation. Specifically, Tewksbury and Scheufele (2009) note that the primary effects of framing include “cognitive responses that reveal audience issue interpretation,” and not attitude changes (p. 20). These insights demonstrate that visual framing may have a great impact on the public’s perception of natural disasters and government response to times of domestic or global crisis. Moreover, framing differs from agenda-setting theory in terms of their effects; agenda-setting occurs when exposure to news raises the accessibility of, or attention to an issue, whereas framing occurs when exposure makes certain elements (such as an image) applicable to an issue (Tewksbury & Scheufele, 2009). Thus, through visual framing, certain pictures or visuals can become linked to issues in society, such as natural disasters. The examination of photographs in this study may reveal how different visual elements online become connected to nations being covered and nations providing coverage.

Entman (2010) also notes that cultural resonance is unique to framing; frames trigger

elements of schemas formed from past experiences in the mind to connect certain attributes to issues in society. Since the precedence of crises allows the public to easily internalize visual connections to devastating events, this research paper shows what kinds of visual connections exist.

Not only is framing defined as a phenomenon resulting in applicability of images (rather than textual content alone) to certain issues, but is also described in the literature as relating to political or civic interpretation (Entman, 2010). Natural disaster events can be politicized when governmental figures respond to such events with media strategies or plans for reformation or repair in mind. Garragee and Roefs (2004) and Yang (2009) claim that power issues in framing (i.e., appearance of an authority figure versus a civilian) need to be studied in future scholarship, as framing sponsorship is an important aspect for the development of the theoretical framework.

### **Visual Framing and Natural Disasters**

This project is important due to limitations in existing research about the framing of visual images, visual content analysis and multimedia coverage of natural disasters. Like Matthes (2009), Borah (2009) posits that visual framing research is lacking in existing research in comparison to textual analysis. Additionally, Fahmy, Kelly, and Yung Soo (2007) state that a large amount of studies have been conducted on the number of times these photographs appear in the media, but these particular studies have focused on war or terrorism. Thus, it is apparent that a study about the visual framing of natural disasters will fill a gap in extant scholarship.

Furthermore, some scholars posit that it is important to analyze photograph choice and visual meaning independent of textual analysis because knowledge of the impact of photographs can add depth to the understanding of the coverage of a natural disaster. According to Faux and Kim (2006) this is because, visuals (unlike text) have meanings with many layers that are not

clearly defined. Faux and Kim (2006) theorize that images of natural disasters are sometimes used to create a pseudo reality, showing multiple perspectives at once and not serving as an objective record of an event.

Much current research on visual framing of natural disasters has found that the framing process can be largely controlled by media outlets (Fahmy et al., 2007; Yusuf & Eckler, 2010; Littlefield & Quenette, 2007). For instance, the findings of Littlefield and Quenette (2007) show that the media hold a specific place in society when reporting about natural disasters and that media sources occasionally use this placement to create their own perspective and reality in the public consciousness. For example, through textual analysis, Littlefield and Quenette found that the media could exclusively blame organizations and figures in authority positions, which is often unfounded. These results show that media outlets themselves can play a big role in the framing process by perhaps letting biases enter into the reporting of natural disasters. They write that the media has power over interpretation as various outlets differ in coverage. These findings indicate that both the visual and textual portrayal of natural disasters in different outlets can have a strong and lasting effect on the public.

Scholarship also indicates that news sources can be autonomous in selecting and vetting photographs for display or publication. Fahmy et al. (2007) found that images (covering Hurricane Katrina) featured on the front pages of newspapers exhibited print outlet independence from wire services. Front-page images had significantly different frames than photos from wire services.

Despite these findings, Yusuf and Eckler (2010) found that a “groupthink” journalistic perception of Hurricane Katrina shaped coverage of the event; international journalists in this study felt that the domestic coverage of Katrina did not meet expectations in terms of diversity,

skepticism, or accuracy. Yusuf and Eckler suggest that the role of the journalist in interpreting natural disasters and other major crises can be ambiguous because such events are relevant locally, domestically, and internationally. Journalists and media sources initiate the process of framing to navigate their various roles. For instance, one possible role is that of the “good neighbor” where the news outlet aspires to serve the local audience (Yusuf & Eckler, 2010, p. 280). This “good neighbor” role may not apply to international news outlets’ coverage of natural disasters, as natural disasters are often most important to domestic audiences and stakeholders. Thus, the following hypothesis and research questions will be used to guide the research, which emphasize geographic proximity to the Japan tsunami. This hypothesis is further broken down into several variables in the Method section of the paper.

H1: Geographic proximity will be related to disaster portrayal.

RQ1: Does geographic location of the news outlet relate to the portrayal of natural disasters?

RQ2: Does geographic location of the disaster relate to the portrayal of the disaster?

The next section discusses how subjects of photos are portrayed, indicating audiences of importance and interpretation.

### **Political Power, Human Interest and Framing**

Many extant studies have addressed visual framing from a human-interest perspective versus an economic or political one (Peng, 2004; Schwalbe, Silcock, & Keith, 2008; Wojdyski, 2009). In contrast to Fahmy et al. (2007) and Littlefield and Quenette (2007), and in accordance with the findings of Yusuf and Eckler (2010), these studies emphasize how the news media work to represent certain groups or figures in society in times of crisis or politicization.

Wojdyski (2009), Peng (2004), and Schwalbe et al. (2008) discovered that human-



interest frames are prevalent versus soldier-focused or other official-focused frames. For instance, among online sources analyzed for Iraq War coverage in 2007 (e.g. photo galleries, audio slideshows, etc.), Wojdyski (2009) found civilian human-interest frames were the most common. Soldier-focused frames occurred less frequently. This finding is of interest to the current study, as photos were coded for role of subjects pictured. Grabe and Bucy (2008) also studied subject roles. Examining visual frames of political elites, rather than those of citizens or victims, Grabe and Bucy (2008) found in an analysis of visual frames surrounding presidential candidates that Democratic and Republican candidates have both used the populist frame. The populist frame refers to one that depicts a candidate as an average man or woman (visually framed by such elements as casual dress, large and approving audiences). Grabe and Bucy (2008) found within the 2004 Kerry/Bush election that the two candidates were represented visually with similar amounts of ordinary (or average) qualities, as well as mass appeal. These findings demonstrate that political figures can be framed to receive certain types of attention in the media and that political power plays a role in the process of framing. This also relates to the present study because it makes it clear that examining governmental roles in visuals is an important area of study in addition to examining everyday people and other roles. The researchers used the following research question to guide their research on roles:

RQa: Do roles of human beings in photos differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

Furthermore, Wojdyski (2009) found that while 80 percent of stories analyzed involved U.S. soldiers and more than half included a family member of a U.S. soldier, less than 25 percent depicted Iraqi civilians. This is of interest to the present study as the researchers coded for nationality of person(s) in photos and asked this question of the data:

RQb: Does the nationality of human beings shown in photos differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

Peng (2004) and Schwalbe et al. (2008) similarly found that human-interest frames are frequently used, especially across time. Using census sampling, Peng (2004) conducted content analysis of photographic news coverage of China in the *New York Times* and the *Los Angeles Times* across a ten-year time span. For the news media outlets combined, Peng found a 70 percent increase from 1992 to 2002 of sheer number of photos and an increase in the number of human-interest and economic related photos. This supported Peng's hypothesis that such would occur due to changing relations between the U.S. and China during that time. Summarizing previous literature, Peng explained that trade with foreign nations and domestic economic developments are "constant predictors" of international media coverage over all other predictors (Peng, 2004, p. 12). Schwalbe et al. (2008) also found a shift in photo type during the initial two weeks of the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq. Images during the first week were largely political; during the second week they were more human-interest focused (Schwalbe et al., 2008).

While the literature has not examined amounts of human subjects in photos to operationalize visual framing variables, the researchers think that examining the presence of human subjects versus landscapes and amounts of human subjects helps with understanding human interest frames or the importance given to individual versus group human suffering. Therefore, these research questions are examined in the present study:

RQc: Does absence or presence of human beings in photos of flooding differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

RQd: Does the number of people shown in photos differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

The method section details what variables were examined based upon these research questions, as well as conceptual and operational definitions.

## **Method**

### **Variables**

The primary research questions and hypothesis are:

RQ1: Does geographic location of the news outlet relate to the portrayal of natural disasters?

RQ2: Does geographic location of the disaster relate to the portrayal of the disaster?

H1: Geographic proximity will be related to disaster portrayal.

These research questions dealt with two primary concepts: geographic proximity and disaster portrayal. Conceptually, geographic proximity can be defined as the location of the host country in which the disaster occurred and the physical location of the news outlets that cover the disasters. Thus, independent variables are defined as: IV1: Nation providing coverage; IV2: Nation being covered.

Disaster portrayal, which is the other concept presented in this study, refers to the slant of disaster news coverage, resulting in certain framing or frames for audience interpretation of the events. The researchers also formed a subset of research questions based upon these primary questions, which resulted in the following dependent variables defining how portrayal was measured (see appendices to see specific operations for these variables): DV1: Role of people/person in the photo; DV2: Nationality of person/people in photo; DV3: Presence or absence of people in photos; DV4: Number of people in the photo.

### **Research Approach**

Based on the literature (Fahmy et al., 2007; Grabe & Bucy, 2008; Jackson, 2011;

Matthes, 2009; Peng, 2004; Schwalbe et al., 2008; Wojdynski, 2009; Yang, 2009), content analysis is the most valid way to analyze visual framing for this study. Survey or experimental methods would likely only succeed in showing how participants interpret the events rather than how news outlets actually create the frames of the events.

**Intercoder reliability.** The codebook was pre-tested for intercoder reliability in order to ensure that results of the content analysis were reliable. Coders were trained on a random sample of 21 photos (seven per news outlet) from the Japanese tsunami for the intercoder reliability pre-test. Every seventh photo was chosen to be a part of the pre-test. The number seven was chosen from a simple random sample method (drew numbers out of a “hat”).

Using Holsti’s formula to calculate, intercoder reliability for variables was as follows: Nation providing coverage, 100%; Nation being covered, 100%; Presence or absence of people in the photo, 85.7%; Nationality of people or person in photo, 90.4%; Role of people or person in photo, 66.6%; Number of people in photo, 80.95%.

Wimmer and Dominick (2006) explain that when using Holsti’s formula for published content analyses a minimum reliability coefficient of “.80 or greater is acceptable in most situations” (p.169). All but one intercoder reliability coefficient in this study falls into this category. The one outlier, “role of person or people in photo,” unfortunately stood at 66.6%. To adjust for this, coders discussed various roles to ensure that “role” was more clearly defined in overall coding before proceeding with official content analysis.

**Sampling frame.** A census sample of photos covering the Japanese tsunami from NPR, BBC, and Xinhua’s websites was collected, covering the onset of the disaster and two days following (March 11-13, 2011). Within these parameters, NPR had a total of 58 photos; BBC, 52 photos; and Xinhua, 132 photos, providing a total of n=242. The three media outlets were

chosen because of their availability of multimedia. NPR represents the United States, BBC represents Britain and Xinhua represents China. Xinhua was specifically chosen from a variety of Chinese outlets because its captions and cutlines were in English, making identification of nationality easier to determine. China was specifically chosen as a country to represent Eastern nations. Fahmy et al. (2007) wrote about prominence, or impact, and proximity, or geographic relevance, as important news values. These values or news practices relevant to framing were examined in the research through these geographic sampling parameters.

**Apparatus.** A census sample was collected, because it was feasible given the parameters of the study and the largest sample possible is always the most comprehensive. The census was gathered via the NPR, BBC and Xinhua websites. Coders performed simple searches using the term “Japan tsunami,” but photos were vetted by date to make sure that each one fit into the time constraints of this study. Coders obtained the earliest photo from the search results of this event and continued to collect every photo under the census terms for three days; search results were sorted by date and the first available photo was chosen from the oldest date. Every photo found from the tsunami for three days was content analyzed. Images were only coded once; if an image was repeated, it was not coded a second time.

Methodology in existing literature provided rationale for treating photos as the unit of analysis. For example, Parry (2008) used photo images as the primary coding unit while conducting content analysis of linguistic framing of captions and headlines in news coverage of the 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict in the *Guardian* and the *Times*. Thus, videos, infographics and maps were not used for analysis. Based on Peng’s (2004) method of using cutlines to provide context for photos that were stand-alone or within a text news article, the researchers exercised the same practice for their visual content analysis.

To compare observed and expected frequencies for the independent and dependent variables and to look for association, crosstabs and chi-square analysis was used, with the aid of SPSS statistical software. This non-parametric type of test was used because the data was coded using categorical or nominal levels of measurement, as parametric types of tests deal with higher levels of measurement.

### **Results**

As stated above, crosstabs and chi-square tests were used on all of the data. Descriptive statistics were also used to analyze the independent variables defining the sample (related to news outlet).

Approximately half the sample of photos of the Japanese tsunami came from China (54.5%), while the U.S. provided 24%, and Britain 21.5%. Japan was the nation most frequently covered, appearing in 205 photos, while “not Japan” accounted for the remaining 37 photos. A person or persons were present in approximately 66% of the photos. Likewise, persons of Japanese nationality were most frequently pictured (n=109), followed by photos with no human being pictured (n=82). A total of 51 photos pictured people of a nationality other than Japanese, or “unknown.”

RQa: Do roles of human beings in photos differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

A chi-square test was run for nation providing coverage (IV1) and role of person/people in photo (DV1), and significance was shown ( $p=.029$ ), with  $X^2(10)=20.074$ . China had the most counts for the “civilian” (62.1%) and “civilian and other” (58.7%) categories. Britain’s results showed a lack of photos solely containing a government authority (those with a government authority along with a person(s) of another role were coded as “other” for all media outlets).

Roughly 34% of the total photos in the sample were of landscapes and no human beings were present.

A chi-square test was run for nation being covered (IV2) and role of people/person in photos (DV1) and it was very significant ( $p=0.00$ ), with  $X^2(5)=49.084$ . A total of 33.3% of cells had counts less than five. However, this percentage only accounted for four out of a total 12 cells for the two variables of interest for this chi-square. In the civil servant category, 55.6% were pictured in photos depicting Japan, while the remaining 44.4% were pictured in photos depicting other nations. In the civilian category, 58.6% were pictured in photos depicting Japan, while the remaining 41.4% were pictured in photos depicting other nations.

RQb: Does the nationality of human beings shown in photos differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

A chi-square test run for nation providing coverage (IV1) and nationality (DV2) was significant ( $p=.016$ ), with  $X^2(4)=12.147$ . China provided the most photos of landscapes, accounting for 47.6% of the landscape photos. U.S. had 22% of the landscape photos and Britain had 30.5%. China had 57 (52.3%) photos of Japanese citizens, the U.S. followed with 33 (30.3%) and Britain had the least with 19 (17.4%). China had 36 (70.6%) photos of people who were not Japanese, Britain had 8 (15.7%) and the U.S. had 7 (13.7%).

A chi-square was also run for nation being covered (IV2) and nationality (DV2), ( $p=0.00$ ), with  $X^2(2)=132.179$ , making it extremely statistically significant. A total of 79 (96.3%) of the landscape photos depicted Japan, while three (3.7%) landscape photos were of other countries. A total of 17 photos depicted people of a nationality other than Japanese within Japan. All photos containing a Japanese citizen ( $n=109$ ) were taken within Japan. There were no photos of Japanese citizens outside Japan.

RQc: Does absence or presence of human beings in photos of tsunami differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

A chi-square was run for nation providing coverage (IV1) and presence of person/people in photos (DV3) was significant ( $p=.05$ ), with  $X^2(2)=5.995$ . Overall there were approximately two-times as many photos with people than without. A total of 93 of China's photos had people in them, while 39 did not. Britain had an approximately equal number of landscape photos (25) and photos with people in them (27) (i.e. "Yes" and "No" categories were roughly equal). Approximately twice as many U.S. photos contained people (the "Yes" category) versus those that did not (the "No" category). Of photos containing people, 58.1% were provided by China, 25% by the U.S. and 16.9% by Britain.

A chi-square was run for nation being covered (IV2) and presence of people (DV3). ( $p=0.00$ ), making the results highly statistically significant, with  $X^2(1)=12.954$ . A total of 126 (61.5%) photos depicting Japan contained people, while 79 photos did not contain people (38.5%). A total of 34 (91.9%) photos depicting other nations contained people versus three (8.1%) photos that did not.

RQd: Does the number of people shown in photos differ between NPR, BBC, and Xinhua online coverage and between Japan and other countries?

Addressing the first portion of the question, a chi-square test for nation providing coverage (IV1) and number of people in photo (DV4) showed that results were not significant ( $p=.161$ ), with  $X^2(6)=9.238$ .

A chi-square test was run for nation being covered (IV2) and number of people in photo (DV4), results of the test showed statistical significance ( $p=.001$ ), with  $X^2(3)=15.94$ . A total of 80 photos depicting Japan included no people, 68 were of small groups, 40 were of large



groups/crowds and 17 were of a single individual. A total of 3 photos depicting other countries (“Not Japan” category) included no people, 17 were of small groups, 9 were of large groups/crowds, and 8 were of a single individual.

### **Discussion**

All chi-square tests were significant except for nation providing coverage and number of people in photos. Nation being covered and role of people in photos was significant ( $p=0.00$ ), but 33.3% of cells had counts less than five. All other chi-squares had significant Pearson values with fewer than 20% of cell counts less than five.

Overall, China provided the most visual coverage and Japan was the nation most frequently covered. Also, people of Japanese nationality were the most frequently pictured, followed by landscape photos. People of other nationalities were the least photographed. This was to be expected considering the natural disaster of focus in the study occurred in Japan and China is the closest country providing coverage with regards to geographic proximity. By approximately two-thirds to one-third, people were present in more photos than were not. In other words, approximately a third of the photos were of landscapes. An explanation for this could be as simple as news agencies wanting to show scope of the destruction, thus requiring a landscape image. Another reason could be an inability of photojournalists to get close enough to the disaster zone to capture people and/or objects.

China provided the most photographic coverage overall, therefore this in itself could account for its greater number of civilian photos. China provided the most photos of Japanese as well as non-Japanese citizens, and the most landscape photos, compared to U.S. and British coverage. China also provided the greatest number of photos in the role categories of “civilian” and “civilian and other.”

It is likely that China had the most photographs in the sample because of its geographic proximity to Japan. This could also explain China's greater number of photos with people in them than without. As was reflected in Peng's study (2004) of U.S. coverage of China and an increased human-interest frame in correlation with increased trade and political relations between the two nations, a similar explanation could be true for China's coverage of Japan. Alternately, this could be due to differing practices of the news site; for example, several of the photos coded from Xinhua were captured still shots from video coverage, rather than unique photographic frames.

All photos depicting those of Japanese nationality were pictured within Japan. It is interesting to note that there was no coverage of how Japanese people living elsewhere reacted to the disaster. The census only covered the initial three days of the disaster, therefore the media focus could have been on immediate coverage of the disaster's scope, warnings and alerts, etc. rather than Japanese people elsewhere in the world getting in touch with relatives, etc.

For nation providing coverage and number of people in photo, no significant relationship was found. It can be inferred from this that there were not significant differences between numbers of people shown between news outlets. However, for nation being covered and number of people in photo, a significant difference was found in numbers of people portrayed in photos representing Japan versus the other countries. Interestingly, a total of 80 photos depicting Japan included no people, 68 were of small groups, 40 were of crowds and 17 were of a single individual. Thus, when human subjects were featured, small groups were most prevalent for coverage of Japan.

One of the main issues that occurred during the coding sessions were problems pertaining to the three search engines used to collect photos for the 242 item sample. For instance, a census

of photos was taken for this study, using the first three days of the disaster as the time parameters. The photos were put into chronological order but as time went by it became apparent the websites would occasionally reorganize the order of their photos. These three websites also tended to use a photo more than once.

Another problem that emerged during the research process was that the census sampling method gave the study greater frequency of photos from China relative to the U.S. and Britain. Therefore, the frequencies were more reflective of agenda-setting outcomes rather than framing outcomes. If the study were to be replicated, it is suggested that researchers use a quota sampling method to ensure that density of characteristics could be analyzed rather than frequency of characteristics.

Furthermore, this study originally intended to contain two weeks worth of photos. It is recommended that future researchers generate a larger sample size to get more temporally based results, or to see how framing may have changed over time. For example, a larger sample and sampling time period would have given this study more insight into whether China continued to cover the Japanese tsunami with such intensity or if their coverage would have waned over time. However, due to a limited amount of time and researchers, it was found that coding a larger sample would be unfeasible and too time consuming. Also, a good portion of the photos that appeared in the initial search results were repeated throughout the pages and therefore had to be skipped in accordance with the methodology of this study.

In the future, researchers should attempt to avoid using the Internet as a collection method for their sample, unless an adequate Internet news photo database is created, comparable to LexisNexis. This is related to the findings of Matthes (2009), as he found that textual analysis is conducted more frequently than visual analysis in framing research. It is possible that limited

access to databases for photographs deters researchers from analyzing photos through quantitative content analysis. A comparable news photo database would need to be searchable by date and news outlet as well as account for the issue of repeated photos.

Future research should attempt to build off this exploratory research and work on making valid operationalizations of concepts posed in this project. That is, coding categories should validly measure the concepts. In addition, complementary research approaches could be used to measure audience interpretation such as a survey method.

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## Appendices

### Codebook

**Nation Providing Coverage:** NPR -U.S.; BBC - Britain; Xinhua-China

Identify the nation providing coverage. If the photo is from NPR, choose U.S., if the photo is from BBC, choose Britain and if the photo is from Xinhua, choose China.

(1) U.S.

(2) Britain

(3) China

**Nation Being Covered:** look to cutline, headline, or caption for nation of focus. Identify the nation covered. Regardless of nationality of the subject of the photo, code for which country the photo was physically taken in. If unclear from photo, cutline, headline, caption or surrounding text, then code for “unknown.” If there is a photo of any other nation besides these four please code it as “other.”

(1) Japan

(2) Not Japan

**Presence of people in photos:** Is there a person or are there people present? Yes/No. This is defined as any person pictured or seen by the naked eye, even if they are far off in the distance.

(1) Yes

(0) No

**Nationality:** Use caption or any other textual information to allow for a decision of Japanese, not Japanese, or none. Anyone referred to as “resident” or “residents” should be coded for the country marked in that article. “None” should be marked for photos that include no human subjects.

- (1) Not Japanese
- (2) Japanese citizen
- (0) None--landscape photo/no human subjects

**Role:** Categories are written below. Select the role of the subject(s) in the photo. Choose only one. For combinations of people other than “civilian and other,” code as “other.” For example, a civilian pictured with an aid worker would be coded as 2, while a politician and aid worker would be coded as 5.

- (1) Civilian
- (2) Civilian and other (other includes unknown)
- (3) Government authority (Military Personnel or politician)
- (4) Domestic civil servant
- (5) Other
- (6) None--landscape photo/no human subjects

**Number of people in the photo:** Count number of people seen by the naked eye, unless a caption or other contextual information tells the number of people. If you are unsure of an exact number, estimate to the best of your ability. If you can only see a hand, hat, limb, etc., count as a person. Also, if a body bag is pictured and it is assumed by visual cue and caption that there is a body within it, include that person within your total count for the photo.

- (1) Single person
- (2) Small group (2-10)
- (3) Large Group/Crowd (11+)
- (4) No people



**Output**

Output of Frequencies (using original, detailed coding scheme, before fewer, simpler categories were made to attain appropriate cell counts for crosstabs analysis)

**Statistics**

		Nation providing coverage	Nation being covered	Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	Nationality of Ppl in Photo
N	Valid	242	242	242	242
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.3058	1.2934	.6612	4.8926
Median		3.0000	1.0000	1.0000	3.0000
Mode		3.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
Std. Deviation		.83336	.84030	.47430	2.56469
Variance		.694	.706	.225	6.578
Range		2.00	5.00	1.00	10.00
Minimum		1.00	1.00	.00	1.00
Maximum		3.00	6.00	1.00	11.00

**Statistics**

		Role of Ppl in Photo	Number of Ppl in Photo
N	Valid	242	242
	Missing	0	0
Mean		15.1694	8.0868
Median		14.0000	2.0000
Mode		14.00	.00
Std. Deviation		8.27987	18.95892
Variance		68.556	359.441
Range		43.00	200.00
Minimum		1.00	.00
Maximum		44.00	200.00

Frequency Tables

**Nation providing coverage**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	US	58	24.0	24.0	24.0
	Britain	52	21.5	21.5	45.5
	China	132	54.5	54.5	100.0
	Total	242	100.0	100.0	

**Nation being covered**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Japan	205	84.7	84.7	84.7
	China	17	7.0	7.0	91.7
	US	14	5.8	5.8	97.5
	Britain	2	.8	.8	98.3
	Other	4	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	242	100.0	100.0	

**Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	82	33.9	33.9	33.9
	Yes	160	66.1	66.1	100.0
	Total	242	100.0	100.0	

## Nationality of Ppl in Photo

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	US citizen	8	3.3	3.3	3.3
	Chinese citizen	20	8.3	8.3	11.6
	Japanese citizen	109	45.0	45.0	56.6
	British citizen	3	1.2	1.2	57.9
	Other	3	1.2	1.2	59.1
	Unknown	16	6.6	6.6	65.7
	None	82	33.9	33.9	99.6
	Chinese and other	1	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	242	100.0	100.0	

Role of Ppl in Photo

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid female adult civilian	5	2.1	2.1	2.1
male adult civilian	20	8.3	8.3	10.3
domestic military personnel	3	1.2	1.2	11.6
domestic civil servant	8	3.3	3.3	14.9
male politician	2	.8	.8	15.7
aid worker	19	7.9	7.9	23.6
unknown	20	8.3	8.3	31.8
none	82	33.9	33.9	65.7
15.00	1	.4	.4	66.1
16.00	8	3.3	3.3	69.4
17.00	25	10.3	10.3	79.8
18.00	3	1.2	1.2	81.0
19.00	1	.4	.4	81.4
20.00	1	.4	.4	81.8
21.00	11	4.5	4.5	86.4
22.00	5	2.1	2.1	88.4
23.00	1	.4	.4	88.8
24.00	1	.4	.4	89.3
25.00	2	.8	.8	90.1
26.00	1	.4	.4	90.5
27.00	3	1.2	1.2	91.7
28.00	1	.4	.4	92.1
29.00	1	.4	.4	92.6
30.00	1	.4	.4	93.0
31.00	1	.4	.4	93.4

32.00	2	.8	.8	94.2
33.00	1	.4	.4	94.6
34.00	1	.4	.4	95.0
35.00	2	.8	.8	95.9
36.00	1	.4	.4	96.3
37.00	2	.8	.8	97.1
38.00	1	.4	.4	97.5
39.00	1	.4	.4	97.9
40.00	1	.4	.4	98.3
41.00	1	.4	.4	98.8
42.00	1	.4	.4	99.2
43.00	1	.4	.4	99.6
44.00	1	.4	.4	100.0
Total	242	100.0	100.0	

Number of Ppl in Photo

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	83	34.3	34.3	34.3
	1.00	25	10.3	10.3	44.6
	2.00	17	7.0	7.0	51.7
	3.00	13	5.4	5.4	57.0
	4.00	13	5.4	5.4	62.4
	5.00	10	4.1	4.1	66.5
	6.00	12	5.0	5.0	71.5
	7.00	9	3.7	3.7	75.2
	8.00	3	1.2	1.2	76.4
	9.00	7	2.9	2.9	79.3

10.00	1	.4	.4	79.8
12.00	4	1.7	1.7	81.4
13.00	6	2.5	2.5	83.9
14.00	4	1.7	1.7	85.5
15.00	6	2.5	2.5	88.0
16.00	1	.4	.4	88.4
17.00	1	.4	.4	88.8
18.00	3	1.2	1.2	90.1
20.00	1	.4	.4	90.5
21.00	1	.4	.4	90.9
22.00	4	1.7	1.7	92.6
23.00	2	.8	.8	93.4
24.00	2	.8	.8	94.2
30.00	1	.4	.4	94.6
31.00	1	.4	.4	95.0
35.00	1	.4	.4	95.5
40.00	1	.4	.4	95.9
46.00	1	.4	.4	96.3
50.00	4	1.7	1.7	97.9
75.00	1	.4	.4	98.3
86.00	1	.4	.4	98.8
100.00	2	.8	.8	99.6
200.00	1	.4	.4	100.0
Total	242	100.0	100.0	

Output for Role of people in photo and Nation providing coverage

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Role of Ppl in Photo * Nation providing coverage	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%

**Role of Ppl in Photo \* Nation providing coverage Crosstabulation**

			Nation providing coverage			Total
			US	Britain	China	
Role of Ppl in Photo	Civilian	Count	4	7	18	29
		Expected Count	7.0	6.2	15.8	29.0
		% within Role of Ppl in Photo	13.8%	24.1%	62.1%	100.0%
		% within Nation providing coverage	6.9%	13.5%	13.6%	12.0%
		% of Total	1.7%	2.9%	7.4%	12.0%
		Civilian and other	Count	20	6	37
	Expected Count	15.1	13.5	34.4	63.0	
	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	31.7%	9.5%	58.7%	100.0%	
	% within Nation providing coverage	34.5%	11.5%	28.0%	26.0%	
	% of Total	8.3%	2.5%	15.3%	26.0%	
	Government authority	Count	2	0	3	5
		Expected Count	1.2	1.1	2.7	5.0



	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	40.0%	.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	% within Nation providing coverage	3.4%	.0%	2.3%	2.1%
	% of Total	.8%	.0%	1.2%	2.1%
Domestic civil servant	Count	6	2	19	27
	Expected Count	6.5	5.8	14.7	27.0
	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	22.2%	7.4%	70.4%	100.0%
	% within Nation providing coverage	10.3%	3.8%	14.4%	11.2%
	% of Total	2.5%	.8%	7.9%	11.2%
Other	Count	8	12	16	36
	Expected Count	8.6	7.7	19.6	36.0
	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	22.2%	33.3%	44.4%	100.0%
	% within Nation providing coverage	13.8%	23.1%	12.1%	14.9%
	% of Total	3.3%	5.0%	6.6%	14.9%
None	Count	18	25	39	82
	Expected Count	19.7	17.6	44.7	82.0
	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	22.0%	30.5%	47.6%	100.0%
	% within Nation providing coverage	31.0%	48.1%	29.5%	33.9%
	% of Total	7.4%	10.3%	16.1%	33.9%
Total	Count	58	52	132	242
	Expected Count	58.0	52.0	132.0	242.0

	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	24.0%	21.5%	54.5%	100.0%
	% within Nation providing coverage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	24.0%	21.5%	54.5%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.074 <sup>a</sup>	10	.029
Likelihood Ratio	22.360	10	.013
Linear-by-Linear Association	.756	1	.385
N of Valid Cases	242		

a. 3 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.07.

Output for Role of people in photo and Nation being covered

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Role of Ppl in Photo * Nation being covered	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%

**Role of Ppl in Photo \* Nation being covered Crosstabulation**

			Nation being covered		Total
			Japan	Not Japan	
Role of Ppl in Photo	Civilian	Count	17	12	29
		Expected Count	24.6	4.4	29.0
		% within Role of Ppl in Photo	58.6%	41.4%	100.0%
		% within Nation being covered	8.3%	32.4%	12.0%
		% of Total	7.0%	5.0%	12.0%
	Civilian and other	Count	56	7	63
		Expected Count	53.4	9.6	63.0
		% within Role of Ppl in Photo	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
		% within Nation being covered	27.3%	18.9%	26.0%
		% of Total	23.1%	2.9%	26.0%
	Government authority	Count	3	2	5
		Expected Count	4.2	.8	5.0
		% within Role of Ppl in Photo	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% within Nation being covered	1.5%	5.4%	2.1%
		% of Total	1.2%	.8%	2.1%
	Domestic civil servant	Count	15	12	27
		Expected Count	22.9	4.1	27.0
		% within Role of Ppl in Photo	55.6%	44.4%	100.0%

	% within Nation being covered	7.3%	32.4%	11.2%
	% of Total	6.2%	5.0%	11.2%
Other	Count	35	1	36
	Expected Count	30.5	5.5	36.0
	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	97.2%	2.8%	100.0%
	% within Nation being covered	17.1%	2.7%	14.9%
	% of Total	14.5%	.4%	14.9%
None	Count	79	3	82
	Expected Count	69.5	12.5	82.0
	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
	% within Nation being covered	38.5%	8.1%	33.9%
	% of Total	32.6%	1.2%	33.9%
Total	Count	205	37	242
	Expected Count	205.0	37.0	242.0
	% within Role of Ppl in Photo	84.7%	15.3%	100.0%
	% within Nation being covered	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	84.7%	15.3%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.084 <sup>a</sup>	5	.000
Likelihood Ratio	45.012	5	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.584	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	242		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .76.

Output for Nationality of people in photo and Nation providing coverage

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Nationality of Ppl in Photo *	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%
Nation providing coverage						

**Nationality of Ppl in Photo \* Nation providing coverage Crosstabulation**

			Nation providing coverage	
			US	Britain
Nationality of Ppl in Photo	None	Count	18	25
		Expected Count	19.7	17.6
		% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	22.0%	30.5%

	% within Nation providing coverage	31.0%	48.1%
	% of Total	7.4%	10.3%
Not Japanese	Count	7	8
	Expected Count	12.2	11.0
	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	13.7%	15.7%
	% within Nation providing coverage	12.1%	15.4%
	% of Total	2.9%	3.3%
Japanese citizen	Count	33	19
	Expected Count	26.1	23.4
	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	30.3%	17.4%
	% within Nation providing coverage	56.9%	36.5%
	% of Total	13.6%	7.9%
Total	Count	58	52
	Expected Count	58.0	52.0
	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	24.0%	21.5%
	% within Nation providing coverage	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	24.0%	21.5%

**Nationality of Ppl in Photo \* Nation providing coverage Crosstabulation**

			Nation providing coverage	
			China	Total
Nationality of Ppl in Photo	None	Count	39	82
		Expected Count	44.7	82.0
		% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	47.6%	100.0%
		% within Nation providing coverage	29.5%	33.9%
		% of Total	16.1%	33.9%
		<hr/>		
	Not Japanese	Count	36	51
		Expected Count	27.8	51.0
		% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	70.6%	100.0%
		% within Nation providing coverage	27.3%	21.1%
		% of Total	14.9%	21.1%
		<hr/>		
	Japanese citizen	Count	57	109
		Expected Count	59.5	109.0
		% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	52.3%	100.0%
		% within Nation providing coverage	43.2%	45.0%
		% of Total	23.6%	45.0%
		<hr/>		
Total	Count		132	242
	Expected Count		132.0	242.0
	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo		54.5%	100.0%

	% within Nation providing coverage	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	54.5%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.147 <sup>a</sup>	4	.016
Likelihood Ratio	12.032	4	.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	.212	1	.646
N of Valid Cases	242		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.96.



Output for Nationality of people in photo and Nation being covered

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Nationality of Ppl in Photo *	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%
Nation being covered						

**Nationality of Ppl in Photo \* Nation being covered Crosstabulation**

			Nation being covered	
			Japan	Not Japan
Nationality of Ppl in Photo	None	Count	79	3
		Expected Count	69.5	12.5
		% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	96.3%	3.7%
	Not Japanese	Count	17	34
		Expected Count	43.2	7.8
		% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	33.3%	66.7%
	Japanese citizen	Count	109	0
		Expected Count	92.3	16.7
		% within Nation being covered	38.5%	8.1%
		% of Total	32.6%	1.2%

	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	100.0%	.0%
	% within Nation being covered	53.2%	.0%
	% of Total	45.0%	.0%
Total	Count	205	37
	Expected Count	205.0	37.0
	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	84.7%	15.3%
	% within Nation being covered	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	84.7%	15.3%

**Nationality of Ppl in Photo \* Nation being covered Crosstabulation**

			Total		
Nationality of Ppl in Photo	None	Count	82		
		Expected Count	82.0		
		% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	100.0%		
		% within Nation being covered	33.9%		
		% of Total	33.9%		
		Not Japanese		Count	51
				Expected Count	51.0
% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	100.0%				
% within Nation being covered	21.1%				
% of Total	21.1%				

Japanese citizen	Count	109	
	Expected Count	109.0	
	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	100.0%	
	% within Nation being covered	45.0%	
	% of Total	45.0%	
	Total	Count	242
		Expected Count	242.0
	% within Nationality of Ppl in Photo	100.0%	
	% within Nation being covered	100.0%	
	% of Total	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	132.179 <sup>a</sup>	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	116.342	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.078	1	.149
N of Valid Cases	242		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.80.

Presence or absence of people in photo and Nation providing coverage

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo * Nation providing coverage	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%

**Presence or Absence of Ppl in Photo \* Nation providing coverage Crosstabulation**

			Nation providing coverage	
			US	Britain
Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	No	Count	18	25
		Expected Count	19.7	17.6
		% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	22.0%	30.5%
		% within Nation providing coverage	31.0%	48.1%
		% of Total	7.4%	10.3%
		Yes	Count	40
	Expected Count	38.3	34.4	
	% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	25.0%	16.9%	
	% within Nation providing coverage	69.0%	51.9%	
	% of Total	16.5%	11.2%	
	Total	Count	58	52

Expected Count	58.0	52.0
% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	24.0%	21.5%
% within Nation providing coverage	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total	24.0%	21.5%

**Presence or Absence of Ppl in Photo \* Nation providing coverage Crosstabulation**

			Nation providing coverage		
			China	Total	
Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	No	Count	39	82	
		Expected Count	44.7	82.0	
		% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	47.6%	100.0%	
		% within Nation providing coverage	29.5%	33.9%	
		% of Total	16.1%	33.9%	
		Yes	Count	93	160
	Expected Count	87.3	160.0		
	% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	58.1%	100.0%		
	% within Nation providing coverage	70.5%	66.1%		
	% of Total	38.4%	66.1%		
	Total		Count	132	242
			Expected Count	132.0	242.0

	% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	54.5%	100.0%
	% within Nation providing coverage	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	54.5%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.995 <sup>a</sup>	2	.050
Likelihood Ratio	5.792	2	.055
Linear-by-Linear Association	.441	1	.507
N of Valid Cases	242		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.62.

Output for Presence or absence of people in photo and Nation being covered

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo * Nation being covered	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%

**Presence or Absence of Ppl in Photo \* Nation being covered Crosstabulation**

			Nation being covered		Total
			Japan	Not Japan	
Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	No	Count	79	3	82
		Expected Count	69.5	12.5	82.0
		% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	96.3%	3.7%	100.0%
		% within Nation being covered	38.5%	8.1%	33.9%
		% of Total	32.6%	1.2%	33.9%
	Yes	Count	126	34	160
		Expected Count	135.5	24.5	160.0
		% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	78.8%	21.3%	100.0%
		% within Nation being covered	61.5%	91.9%	66.1%
		% of Total	52.1%	14.0%	66.1%
Total		Count	205	37	242
		Expected Count	205.0	37.0	242.0
		% within Presence of Absence of Ppl in Photo	84.7%	15.3%	100.0%
		% within Nation being covered	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	84.7%	15.3%	100.0%

## Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.954 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	11.631	1	.001		
Likelihood Ratio	15.746	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.900	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	242				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.54.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table



Output for Number of people in photo and Nation providing coverage

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Number of Ppl in Photo *	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%
Nation providing coverage						

**Number of Ppl in Photo \* Nation providing coverage Crosstabulation**

			Nation providing coverage	
			US	Britain
Number of Ppl in Photo	Single	Count	4	4
		Expected Count	6.0	5.4
		% within Number of Ppl in Photo	16.0%	16.0%
		% within Nation providing coverage	6.9%	7.7%
		% of Total	1.7%	1.7%
	Small group	Count	22	13
		Expected Count	20.4	18.3
		% within Number of Ppl in Photo	25.9%	15.3%
		% within Nation providing coverage	37.9%	25.0%
		% of Total	9.1%	5.4%
	Large group/Crowd	Count	14	9
		Expected Count	11.7	10.5

	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	28.6%	18.4%
	% within Nation providing coverage	24.1%	17.3%
	% of Total	5.8%	3.7%
No People	Count	18	26
	Expected Count	19.9	17.8
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	21.7%	31.3%
	% within Nation providing coverage	31.0%	50.0%
	% of Total	7.4%	10.7%
Total	Count	58	52
	Expected Count	58.0	52.0
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	24.0%	21.5%
	% within Nation providing coverage	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	24.0%	21.5%

**Number of Ppl in Photo \* Nation providing coverage Crosstabulation**

			Nation providing coverage			
			China	Total		
Number of Ppl in Photo	Single	Count	17	25		
		Expected Count	13.6	25.0		
		% within Number of Ppl in Photo	68.0%	100.0%		
		% within Nation providing coverage	12.9%	10.3%		
		% of Total	7.0%	10.3%		
		<hr/>				
		Small group	Count	50	85	
Expected Count	46.4		85.0			
% within Number of Ppl in Photo	58.8%		100.0%			
% within Nation providing coverage	37.9%		35.1%			
% of Total	20.7%		35.1%			
<hr/>						
Large group/Crowd	Count		26	49		
	Expected Count	26.7	49.0			
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	53.1%	100.0%			
	% within Nation providing coverage	19.7%	20.2%			
	% of Total	10.7%	20.2%			
	<hr/>					
	No People	Count	39	83		
Expected Count		45.3	83.0			
% within Number of Ppl in Photo		47.0%	100.0%			

	% within Nation providing coverage	29.5%	34.3%
	% of Total	16.1%	34.3%
Total	Count	132	242
	Expected Count	132.0	242.0
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	54.5%	100.0%
	% within Nation providing coverage	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	54.5%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.238 <sup>a</sup>	6	.161
Likelihood Ratio	9.029	6	.172
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.639	1	.200
N of Valid Cases	242		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.37.

Output for Number of people in photo and Nation being covered

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Number of Ppl in Photo *	242	100.0%	0	.0%	242	100.0%
Nation being covered						

**Number of Ppl in Photo \* Nation being covered Crosstabulation**

			Nation being covered	
			Japan	Not Japan
Number of Ppl in Photo	Single	Count	17	8
		Expected Count	21.2	3.8
		% within Number of Ppl in Photo	68.0%	32.0%
		% within Nation being covered	8.3%	21.6%
		% of Total	7.0%	3.3%
	Small group	Count	68	17
		Expected Count	72.0	13.0
		% within Number of Ppl in Photo	80.0%	20.0%
		% within Nation being covered	33.2%	45.9%
		% of Total	28.1%	7.0%
	Large group/Crowd	Count	40	9
		Expected Count	41.5	7.5

	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	81.6%	18.4%
	% within Nation being covered	19.5%	24.3%
	% of Total	16.5%	3.7%
No People	Count	80	3
	Expected Count	70.3	12.7
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	96.4%	3.6%
	% within Nation being covered	39.0%	8.1%
	% of Total	33.1%	1.2%
Total	Count	205	37
	Expected Count	205.0	37.0
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	84.7%	15.3%
	% within Nation being covered	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	84.7%	15.3%

**Number of Ppl in Photo \* Nation being covered Crosstabulation**

			Total	
Number of Ppl in Photo	Single	Count	25	
		Expected Count	25.0	
		% within Number of Ppl in Photo	100.0%	
		% within Nation being covered	10.3%	
		% of Total	10.3%	
		<hr/>		
		Small group	Count	85
Expected Count	85.0			
% within Number of Ppl in Photo	100.0%			
% within Nation being covered	35.1%			
% of Total	35.1%			
<hr/>				
Large group/Crowd	Count		49	
	Expected Count	49.0		
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	100.0%		
	% within Nation being covered	20.2%		
	% of Total	20.2%		
	<hr/>			
	No People	Count	83	
Expected Count		83.0		
% within Number of Ppl in Photo		100.0%		
Photo				

	% within Nation being covered	34.3%
	% of Total	34.3%
Total	Count	242
	Expected Count	242.0
	% within Number of Ppl in Photo	100.0%
	% within Nation being covered	100.0%
	% of Total	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.940 <sup>a</sup>	3	.001
Likelihood Ratio	18.042	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.556	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	242		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.82.