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**THE MEDIA AND PUBLIC AGENDAS: TESTING FOR MEDIA
EFFECTS IN ARGENTINA DURING THE KIRCHNER
ADMINISTRATION**

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The media and public agendas: testing for media effects in Argentina during the Kirchner administration

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Abstract

In this paper we examine the presence of agenda-setting effects by the print media in Argentina during 2003 and 2008. Using previously unavailable monthly data on newspapers mentions we test two hypotheses about the relationship between the different agendas. We find support for the hypothesis that there were media effects during our period of analysis. More specifically, we find that the total number of newspaper mentions of the President positively influenced public confidence in the government. Finally, there is also evidence of a strong and stable relationship between the total number of economic news and leading economic indicators.

Keywords: Agenda-setting; Public opinion; Cointegration; Media effects

1 Background and motivation

The idea that the news media have the ability and power to set the agenda of a nation by means of influencing public perception was originally suggested by Walter

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Lipmann in his book *Public Opinion*. The presumption behind this is that the print and broadcast media are able to create “pictures in our heads” that influence the way we perceive the actual events. In this way, the news media may be seen as powerful intermediaries between politicians and the public. More importantly, the agenda that is put forward by the media may differ from the political agenda and this may have several interesting implications concerning office power, electoral outcomes and party politics. Several empirical studies [Funkhouser (1973), McCombs and Shaw (1977), Smith (1987), Eaton (1989), Brosius and Kepplinger (1990) and King (1994)] provided support to the hypothesis developed by McCombs and Shaw (1972), suggesting a close relationship between the news media agenda and the public agenda¹.

Empirical research in this field is relevant for several reasons. Firstly, although the existence of agenda-setting effects has been widely documented in the literature, their significance may vary for different topics and audiences. Secondly, the existence of a relationship between the different agendas tells only part of the story; we are also interested in knowing the direction of this relationship and its evolution. Thirdly, agenda-effects may also bring about other political effects -coattails, accountability and party structure- which may in turn have an effect on democracy and development. Finally, research on this topic is important to understand the design of public policy; both the incumbents and the opposition take into account the public agenda when structuring their electoral promises and official policies.

Our focus on Argentina during the Kirchner 2003-2007 administration responds to a variety of reasons. Firstly, due to Kirchner’s personalist style, his relationship with the news media was often a wayward one. Secondly, several reports alerted of a worsening of press freedom standards during Kirchner’s mandate². Thirdly, during this period, there were a number of high-profile cases and scandals that were extensively covered by the news media. Fourthly, to the best of our knowledge, there is only a handful of studies addressing potential media effects for Argentina [Rey Lennon (1998), Bavastro and Szusterman (2003) and Waisbord (1993)] although our study uses a new dataset and modern econometric techniques in order to explore these issues in greater detail. Finally, we are also interested to hypothesize whether the relationship between the different agendas had any impact on the build up and outcome of the 2007 Presidential election.

As noted above, the Kirchners’ relationship with the media has been a wayward one. So much so, in fact, that formal complaints have been filed at the IPS (Interamerican Press Society) due to the attacks carried out by members of the government towards Clarín and La Nación. A couple of months ago, the Truck-drivers’ Union –very close to the ruling party - blocked the deliveries of La Nación and Clarín to the news stands. This was very much condemned and considered an attack against democracy and

¹The studies mentioned vary in depth and coverage. While Funkhouser (1973) and McCombs and Shaw (1977) extend the methodological design of the Chapel Hill study using US data, Smith (1987), Eaton (1989) and Brosius and Kepplinger (1990) all use longitudinal data for various countries.

²See for example the Freedom House summary paper “Press Freedom in 2006: Growing threats to media independence”. Other sources of criticism of the Kirchner administration’s handling of press freedom are the Reporters Without Borders 2006 Annual Report and the two country reports of the Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa for the year 2005

freedom of speech, and was probably the wildest and most glaring demonstration of the government's dislike of the media portrayal of public issues.

In our study, we raise the following issues:

- Analyse the print media coverage of the population's main concerns. The two most relevant daily newspapers are considered as "media".
- Analyse ex-President's Nestor Kirchner's public approval, as portrayed by the media and as seen in surveys.
- Examine the relationship between the media and public agendas and the ex-President's approval.

Although the empirical literature on agenda-setting comprises more than 300 studies, only a small proportion of these focus on developing countries. Our study contributes to this latter literature and represents, to the best of our knowledge, the first comprehensive empirical work investigating agenda-setting effects in Argentina. Using a newly assembled dataset including monthly data for the media agenda -taken from daily coverage of the two main national newspapers *La Nacion* and *Clarín*-, public agenda measures derived from public opinion polls and political agenda from various surveys, we develop and test different hypotheses about the relationship between these agendas. Furthermore, we use a variety of econometric methods that allow us to explore not only individual characteristics of the time series but also their relationship over time.

The remainder of the paper is organised as follows. The next section presents a brief summary of the characteristics of the print media in Argentina and highlights important events of media involvement. In the third section we provide some theoretical background on the nature and relationship of the different types of agenda. Next, we briefly review the key literature and formulate the hypotheses to be examined. In the next section, we describe the methodology and data and discuss the econometric results. The last section summarizes the findings and implications of our analysis.

2 The print media in Argentina

La Nación and Clarín are the two leading newspapers in Argentina today. They both have very different and very rich histories: the former is over 100 years old and is considered by many the most elitist newspaper around, usually accused of a right-winger and pro-military slant; the latter has just turned 60 years and is three times as popular as La Nación, many times labeled as a populist news-source. Average circulation for both papers in recent decades is given in Figure 1.

For the past few decades, these two papers have been at the forefront of news-gathering and informing the population. The advent of TV (color TV arrived in Argentina in time for the 1976 World Cup and cable TV towards the mid-eighties) generated

stiff competition from the air TV channels, which soon captured the lion's share of people's attention. However, newspapers retained a significant stronghold on people's minds, especially so since the same conglomerates who owned TV channels also owned newspapers, and they used multiple communication channels for a more effective news-propagation model. This decrease in relative importance can be observed in the thousands of average daily sales above.

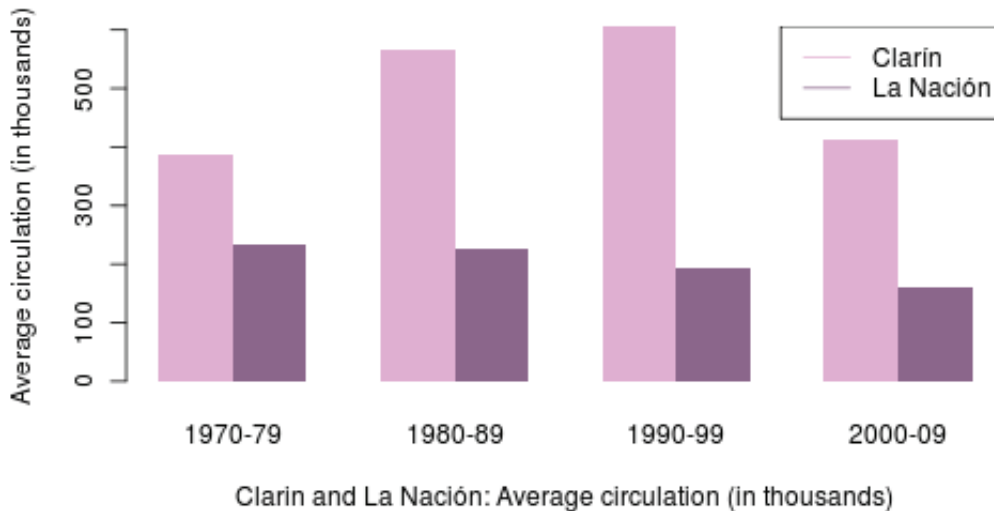


Figure 1: Clarín and La Nación average circulation

However, the format of newspaper stands in Argentina puts the newspapers front-pages right in front of you, so it appears as if a great many people are exposed to newspapers although these are not included in the sales data mentioned before. Similarly, most restaurants/bars regularly purchase print copies of the papers, to which a large number of non-buyers are also exposed to and, ultimately even affected by those front-pages and potentially their sentiment (or lack thereof). Both these trends, plus the media concentration and multi-channel delivery approach, broaden the reach of the newspapers and all go unaccounted for in the sales figures. If we add the online companion sites, then we could have a closer idea as to the actual reach.

As is the case in many large cities throughout the world, the newspaper industry is enduring tough times in Argentina. Circulation is generally down, and as technology leaks into every aspect of people's lives, competition for the readers' attention intensifies for the written press.

As far as the political behavior of the two papers, there are marked differences. La Nación has held a very critical view of basically all governments since 2001, so the government assumes a predominantly pessimistic view of their actions, but only feel relatively threatened because they associate La Nación with the country's once-ruling aristocracy and agri-businessmen, without forgetting that this paper's circulation represents typically a quarter of Clarín's.

Clarín, on the other hand, seemed to side with Néstor Kirchner early on during his administration, although not unwaveringly. It was when the people's sentiments started shifting away from the government with the advent of the soy export tax subsidies in early 2008 that Clarín decidedly turned away from the government and listened to the people instead. This was seen as “treason” by the Kirchners, although it may well be discussed whether there ever was anything resembling an alliance to play any treachery on. The fact that neither ex-president Néstor Kirchner nor his wife and successor, President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, have had a very positive and collaborative relationship with traditional media did not help the case, and both escalated positions in what became an all-out-war towards the beginning of 2010³.

Industry concentration, as we said, mitigates the fact that written media is on a downward trend, since it is the same companies that own TV, cable and internet media (see Figure 2). Towards the end of 2009, however, this became the very reason behind the passing of the new media legislation, one of the last laws that President Cristina Fernández passed with an own majority in the Congress. This law, according to the government, stops monopolistic attitudes by, for example, limiting media ownership - can't own TV, Radio and Newspapers- and breaking up the TV spectrum into 3 thirds, one of which is commercial and the rest state-owned and NGO-owned. However, the tables have somewhat been turned now and this law is still under very much scrutiny by the now opposing Congress, so this will be a hot topic indeed during the first half of 2010⁴.

Jorge Fontevicchia, head of Grupo Perfil and magazine Noticias – labeled as strong opposers to the Kirchner regime – had something very interesting to say about the clash between the government and Clarín: “In summary, media chose between 4 viable stances: technical or pure ... which is always critical much like the American “watch-dog”; the ideological, which, consistent with its belief system, criticizes or praises whoever rejects or accepts its ideas, and which over the years might favor a government and criticize another, while maintaining its coherence; the utilitarian, whose normal version applauds whoever pays of favors it, and in its extreme version criticizes those who haven't paid yet or who oppose those who have; and the market-oriented which seeks to please the greatest amount of consumers. The Government's mistake was to have confused Clarín's market-oriented style with a utilitarian one which always has a price. Clarín has no price when the option is to go against the public opinion, which does not prevent it from profiting from credulous governments who think they can

³There have been other topics in which Clarín and the Kirchners have clashed: (a) investigations on the origin of Ernestina Herrera de Noble's son and daughter (suspected of being children of the dirty war), (b) the Kirchners blocking Clarín from purchasing a stake on telephony company Telecom and thus entering a strategic business, (c) clash over Papel Prensa (company supplying the market paper for newspaper printing) and (d) backing of C5N, a new cable news-channel to rival with Clarín's TN Noticias. The confrontations started quietly but have had recent outbursts on behalf of both Kirchners, publicly accusing Clarín's directors of money laundering and illegal financial activities, and of censure by only partially transmitting one of the many President speeches (wrongly accused, as was later proven, since TN transmitted all the speech and it was the official TV Publica instead which cut the speech short to show the recently-nationalized soccer tournament).

⁴It is also interesting to note that several judges have ruled against the law on the basis of anomalies and irregularities in the legislative proceedings. These rulings echo the claims of unconstitutionality of the law raised during the passing of the law and have temporarily limited its applicability.

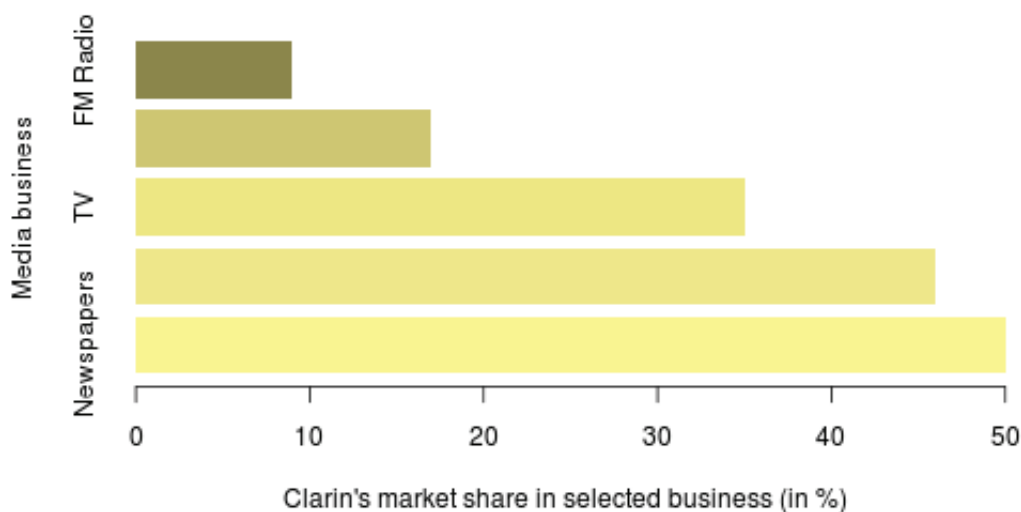


Figure 2: Clarín's market share in main businesses

dominate it on topics that don't clash with public opinion.”

This is interesting indeed, and provides valuable insight into the behavior of Clarín, the strongest news presence in Argentina. It also serves as a background canvas to introduce the next section which discusses the relationship between the public and media agendas.

3 The media, public and policy agendas

Agenda-setting is a process whereby different institutional actors draw attention to specific problems purportedly aiming to gauge public perceptions on policy alternatives outlined around those problems. Issues that come to the fore this way are often said to be salient and often become those which are considered important in public opinion –i.e security issues, economic conditions and political stability to mention but a few.

Similarly, issue management is an essential element in modern democracies, and it is most probably the hardest part of a President's job. Whatever the ruling party communicates on a specific issue will be interpreted by media outlets, which will in one form or another and to some larger or smaller degree affect the public perception and interpretation of said issue.

Media companies output is a voice in the news; a way of depicting reality according to a filter that each company applies as desired. The result of the news reporting viewed in the lens of each company is what that organization adds to the media agenda, constructed as the sum of the “lens views” of all media companies. Larger media

conglomerates will most likely have a stronger say, and therefore might be able to influence agendas more than smaller local companies. In the end, what interests us is the way issues are portrayed in relevant media, since these lens views matter every time we can apply them to a specific case, i.e., an issue.

People, who consume media in all sorts and forms, also react in specific ways to specific stimuli and are likely to form an opinion around hot issues; such opinions, usually captured by public opinion polls, form the public agenda. In most countries, the public agenda is best depicted in the “most relevant issues” poll.

The president must manage the complexity of information flow and that becomes a very grainy issue when a president does not have a good relationship with media conglomerates. Whatever a President says will probably be interpreted the wrong way and affect the media portrayal of the story, thus generating some degree of possible confusion across the public. It becomes almost impossible to control the public reactions –which ultimately result in approval ratings for the government- when the media companies are out of control. In a democracy, this situation is acceptable because media benefit from freedom of speech and should be allowed to interpret issues any legitimate way they want, since the government should be focused on its treatment of issues as opposed to the public’s reactions. When a government cares more about the reactions than managing issues, there is a problem to be dealt with.

Finally, there is the policy agenda which involves issues that are considered relevant by policymakers⁵. There are multiple agendas depending on the type of policymaking process involved. Some of the most important policy agendas are those of the President, the Congress and the Supreme Court’s agenda. These agendas can be easily identified from their daily activities and official communications and also from keeping records of implemented policies. Naturally, it is quite possible that the policy agenda is related with the media agenda and even with the public agenda; that is why it is important to study these different agendas and their relationships rather than as isolated phenomena.

4 Related Literature and Hypotheses

The seminal contribution in the theory of agenda-setting by [McCombs and Shaw \(1972\)](#) on Chapel Hill voters was quickly followed by a host of empirical studies searching for evidence of agenda-setting effects. These early empirical studies were concerned with finding a causal relationship going from the coverage of issues in the media (media agenda) to the priorities of the public (public agenda). Despite using similar methods and approaches, the cumulative results of this stream of empirical research are not entirely unambiguous. While several studies [[McCombs and Shaw \(1972\)](#), [Funkhouser \(1973\)](#), [Smith \(1987\)](#)] found evidence of media effects on the public agenda, results are less clear in other studies and even suggest that the causation may actually run opposite to what is expected. In a way, this is hardly surprising considering that most of these studies rely on cross-section correlations where the results are likely to be

⁵The policy agenda is also known as political agenda.

affected by context-dependence.

The agenda-setting hypothesis essentially conveys a dynamic process since issues come and go and so does public interest echoing the “issue-attention cycle” described by Downs (1972). It is because of this that time series data are better suited to detect and estimate agenda-setting effects in this type of studies. Studies using dynamic tests yield more robust and significant findings on the relationship between the public agenda and the intensity and timing of the coverage of different issues by the news media [Funkhouser (1973), MacKuen and Coombs (1981)]. An alternative approach that also introduces dynamic considerations is used in Iyengar et al. (1982). This paper conducted several experiments where they systematically manipulated the news media agenda in order to see whether it was a driver of public attention. They found strong evidence supporting the view that the news media is very effective at telling people what to think and care about.

More recent literature has explored a variety of related issues including the joint evolution of the different agendas, political bias by the mass media and the relationship between news and economic and confidence indicators⁶. Blood and Phillips (1995) use several time series to analyze the relationships among news coverage, consumer sentiment and presidential popularity. The authors find some evidence suggesting that the media does indeed play a role in the evolution of the other variables; in particular, they find that there was an adversarial press effect. Other recent studies find a significant media effect on the salience of issues such as unemployment in the UK (Soroka (2002)), illegal immigration in the US across both border and non-border states (Dunaway et al. (2007)) and views of foreign nations by citizens in the US (Wanta et al. (2004)).

Our work fits within the more recent literature in that we are interested in exploring the relationship between several variables of interest over time. Although we are primarily interested in testing the hypothesis that the print media influenced to some extent the public agenda, we also investigate whether there were any evidence of *media malady* –the effect of negative economic news on the economy- and whether the media influenced the public’s perception and approval of the ruling administration.

Summing up our hypotheses, in this work we test:

1. The proposition that there were media effects, in particular, that the media variables (*ktotal*, *ecototal*, and *poltotal*) are related with the variables capturing the public agenda (*icg*) and their serial correlation structure
2. The proposition that economic news are related with several leading economic indicators (*emae*, *ipc*, *ibankrate*, *pubexpend*)

⁶For recent work on political bias of the news media see Larcinese et al. (2007).

5 Methodology, data and results

We use a time series approach to examine our hypotheses. First, we examine the series individually. Secondly, we test for cointegration between the series that represent our variables of interest. We then analyze causality between the series and we provide some additional robustness tests.

In particular we apply the Johansen cointegration. The empirical analysis of cointegration is based on the vector error correction model with p-lags VECM(p) with a constant restricted to lie in the cointegration space:

$$\Delta x_t = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Gamma_i \Delta x_{t-i} + \alpha \beta' x_{t-1} + \mu_0 + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

where x_t is a vector of endogenous variables, $\mu_0 = \alpha \beta_0 + \alpha_{\perp} \gamma_0$, so that β_0 is an intercept in the cointegration relations and γ_0 is equal to zero.

Our data comes from different sources. Firstly, the variables measuring the monthly newspaper mentions of the former President come from the source data used in the compilation of Universidad de Palermo's Observador de Medios (OdM)⁷. We group mentions in three categories: those that refer to former President Nestor Kirchner, those that refer to economic issues and those that refer to political issues⁸. In addition to recording the total number of newspapers mentions, we also provide a qualitative dimension by assessing whether the news are portrayed in optimistic, neutral or pessimistic light. This is important since it will allow us to explore the relationship between both the quantity and quality of newspaper mentions and our selected indicators.

Secondly, we use the Índice de Confianza en el Gobierno (ICG) from the Universidad Torcuato di Tella measuring the confidence in government. Finally, we use indicators measuring the President's approval ratings available on a monthly basis from Poliarquia⁹. Our sample starts in June 2003 and finishes in December 2008 yielding 67 observations for each variable. The description and details of the variables used in our study are given in the Appendix. Summary statistics for the variables in our study are given in Table 1¹⁰.

⁷Information about sources, methodology and construction of the series is given in the appendix. Additional information about indicators is available at <http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html>

⁸The following topics were used to code the newspaper mentions. Economic news: private debt restructuring, inflation, agreement with the IMF, stock market swings, dollar, wage increases, energy crisis, intervention of Aerolíneas Argentinas, employment, and public services tariffs. Political news: agricultural blockade and export duties, elections in ciudad de Buenos Aires, picket lines, pulp-mill issues, insecurity, national elections, Senate kickbacks scandal, ley de superpoderes, and the Cromagnon tragedy.

⁹The data, methodology and notes concerning these indicators can be accessed at <http://www.utdt.edu> and <http://www.poliarquia.com>, respectively.

¹⁰This table produces summary statistics for all the variables in our original dataset although we use a smaller subset in our econometric analysis. The information for the variables not used in the

Table 1: Table of summary statistics

Variable	Obs	Min	Median	Mean	Max	Std. Dev.
kneu	67	0.0	4.0	4.1	13.0	2.7
kopt	67	0.0	3.0	3.5	14.0	3.0
kpes	67	0.0	3.0	4.2	12.0	3.1
ktotal	67	1.0	11.0	11.8	27.0	6.6
eco	67	9.0	35.0	35.8	56.0	9.4
econeu	67	2.0	8.0	10.0	33.0	5.9
ecoopt	67	1.0	13.0	12.1	28.0	6.4
ecopes	67	2.0	14.0	13.7	27.0	4.9
pol	67	21.0	41.0	42.9	71.0	12.6
polneu	67	6.0	16.0	17.1	47.0	6.8
polopt	67	0.0	7.0	7.5	22.0	5.3
polpes	67	4.0	18.0	18.3	36.0	7.0
imgpos	67	20.0	60.0	58.1	83.0	14.5
imgreg	67	9.0	28.0	27.1	38.0	6.0
imgneg	67	1.0	9.0	12.8	46.0	10.5
icg	67	1.2	2.4	2.3	3.3	0.5
icggov	67	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1
icgint	67	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1
icgexp	67	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
icghon	67	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0
icgpro	67	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1
emae	67	100.6	137.1	137.2	172.3	19.4
ipc	67	67.1	83.5	83.6	103.7	12.0
iratefirms	67	5.4	9.1	10.7	32.6	5.7
ibankrate	67	1.2	6.7	5.9	15.2	3.5
pubexpend	67	5498.2	9557.8	10231.1	24935.2	3480.8

Note: For a description of the variables, coverage and data sources see Appendix

Figure 3 illustrates the series capturing the media activity¹¹. The upper diagram shows the three series for optimistic (*kopt*), neutral (*kneu*), and pessimistic (*kpes*) mentions associated with former President Néstor Kirchner. The middle diagram shows the same categories but for the number of economic news. Finally, the lower diagram shows the time series for the number of media mentions of political issues. Although there is no clear trend in the evolution of the number of optimistic Presidential mentions, the variable peaks during the second half of 2003 (shortly after the 2003 Presidential election) and looks to be rather stable around its average until the second half of 2007 where the next general election was held. The total number of President mentions follows a similar pattern with a surge in the number of mentions during first semester of 2006 (probably due in part to the active role in the cancellation of the debt with the IMF). Concerning economic news, the pattern of evolution is clearer as there seems to be a gradual increase of pessimistic economic news throughout Nestor Kirchner's mandate¹². This seems to be supported by a decreasing number of optimist economic

cointegration analysis is presented here merely for descriptive purposes.

¹¹Although we only use the total number of mentions for each category of media activity, we include the individual series which make up the total number of mentions. One reason for doing this is to check for changes in the patterns of the individual series and changes in the aggregate series.

¹²Despite Argentina's sustained growth from 2003 to 2008, there were growing concerns about rising inflation and a gradual deterioration of the fiscal balance

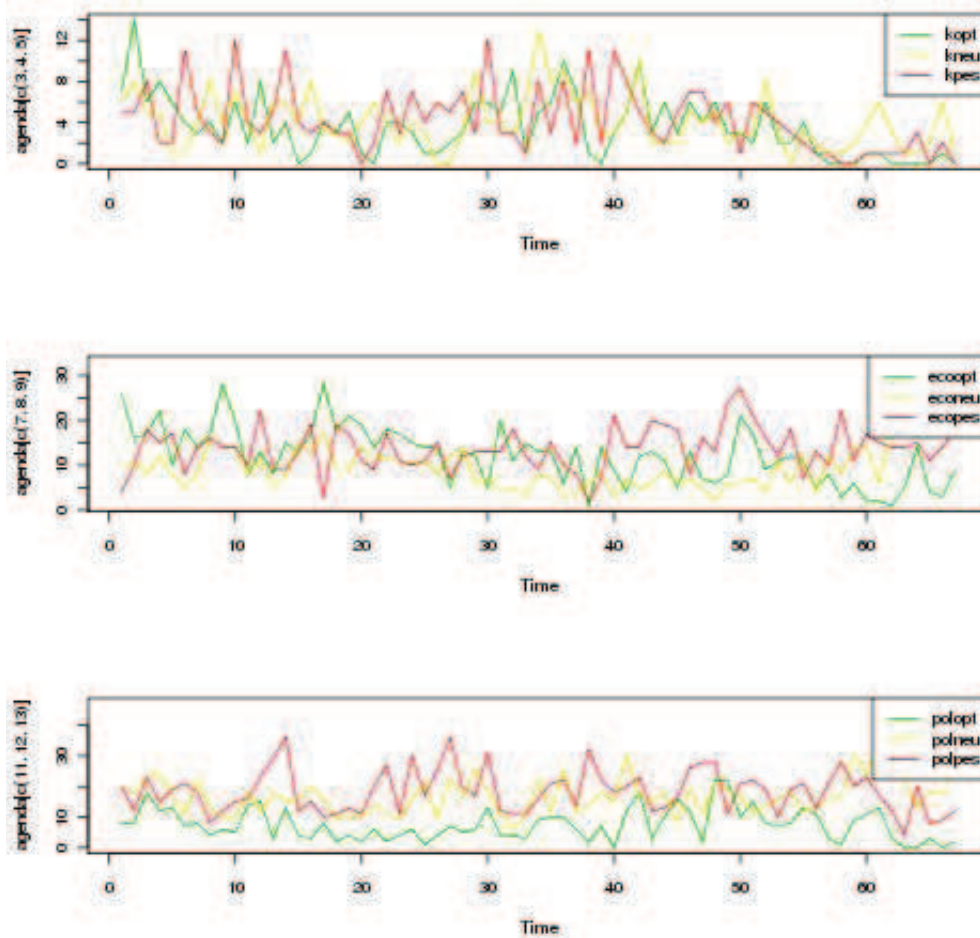
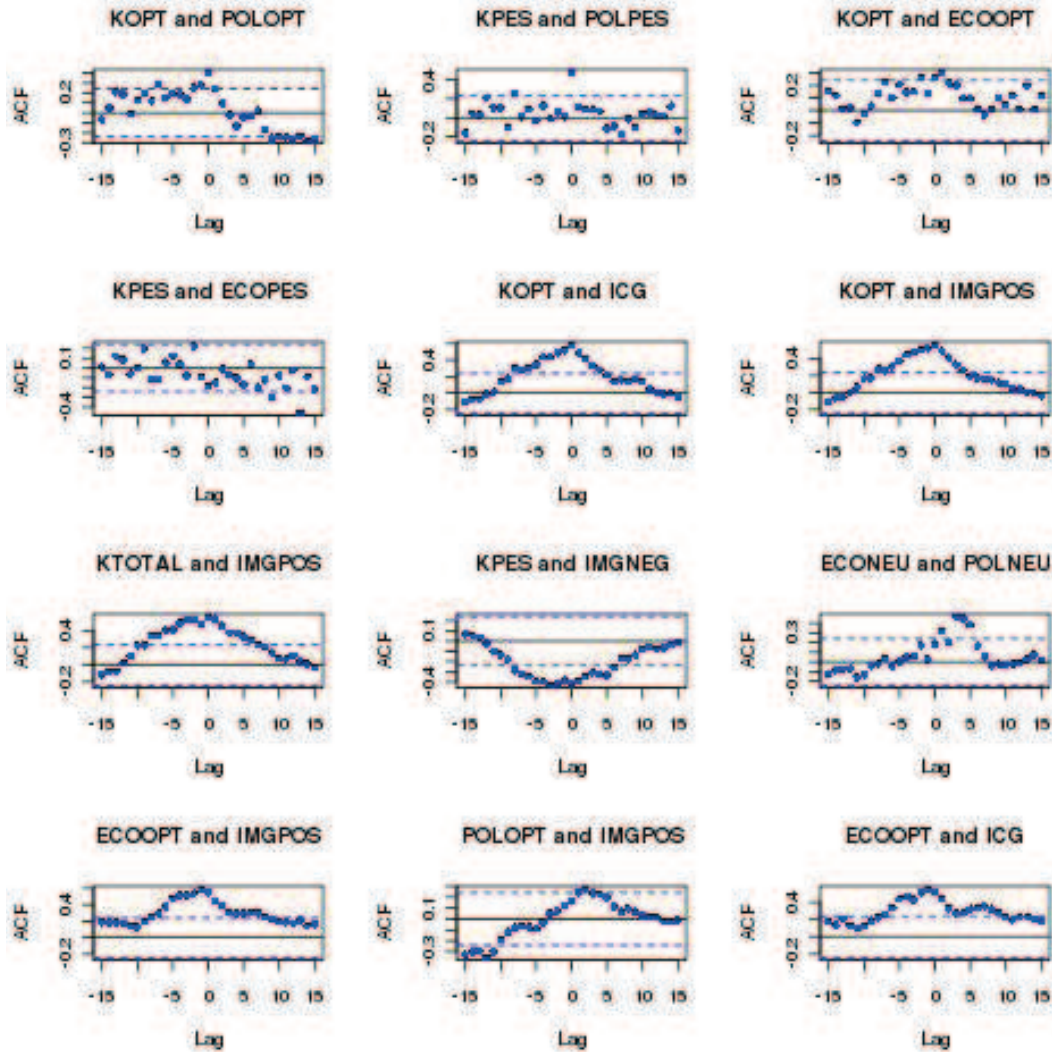


Figure 3: Newspaper mentions of President, Economic and Political news

news. The evolution of political news is not so clear, however, although there seems to be a higher frequency of pessimist political news during the latter part of Kirchner’s rule.

Figure 4 illustrates the cross-correlation functions between pairs of selected variables. Again, the purpose in including several variables which we do not include in the cointegration analysis is primarily descriptive and may also serve as a motivation for the choice of variables for the econometric analysis. From this figure, we can observe both their contemporaneous correlation and correlation over time. As expected, there seems to be a strong and significant contemporaneous correlation (at lag 0) between optimistic newspapers mentions of the President and optimistic mentions of political and economics news. We observe a similar contemporaneous correlation between pessimistic mentions of the three series considered (although the correlation is not significant between *kpes* and *ecopes*). The strong contemporaneous correlation between mentions of the President and *icg* (confidence in government) and *imgpos* (president approval rating) is also quite evident from the graph although there is also significant correlation between the two series over through time, particularly within the range of up to 5 periods (months). The same result holds for pessimistic mentions of the Presi-

Figure 4: Cross-correlation functions between selected variables



dent and *imgneg* (negative image of the President). Finally, we observe the presence of strong contemporaneous correlation and correlation through time between economic optimistic economic news and both variables proxying for the President’s image and confidence in the administration.

One important aspect that needs to be discussed here is the most suitable econometric approach that allows us to deal effectively with the hypothesis and questions posed in the previous section. Given that our primary interest is to explore the long-run relationship between the different agendas, it would be sensible to use an approach suited to estimate the empirical correlations dealing effectively with the time-series issues. Although an important part of the recent empirical literature on agenda-setting combines the use of simple empirical correlations with ARIMA methods, we believe that cointegration models and methods are better suited to capture the nature and characteristics of the data. We use a multivariate statistical model to test for the hypothesis 1 and 2 in section 4. First, we analyse whether there is a long run relationship between the variables *ktotal*, *ecototal*, *poltotal* (capturing the media agenda) and *icg*

Table 2: Test for the cointegrating rank, Trace test

p-r	r	Eig.Value	Trace	Frac95	P-Value
4	0	0.357	66.851	62.704	0.002
3	1	0.265	38.193	36.192	0.021
2	2	0.172	18.145	17.175	0.095
1	3	0.086	5.873	5.611	0.208

(the main variable capturing the public agenda). We specify an unrestricted vector autoregression (VAR) with 2 lags. We have also included 11 centered seasonal dummies to control for seasonality effects. We have run some preliminary tests at the multivariate and univariate level to check for diagnosis, i.e., normality, heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation, and we find that the model with 2 lags is correctly specified¹³. After that we test for the number of cointegrating relationships amongst our four subset of variables. The results are reported in Table 2.

According to Table 2 we cannot reject the null hypothesis that there are 2 cointegrating vectors in our cointegration space. Next, we test for long run exclusion, stationarity and weak exogeneity. The results from these tests are reported in Table 3.

According to this table, for $r=2$, the variable *ecototal* appears not to be significant in the cointegrating space. Also, we find that the variable *poltotal* is stationary around a drift. Finally, the weak exogeneity tests imply that the only endogenous variables in our model are *ktotal* and *poltotal*. This implies that the remaining variables are not explained by this model. Now, in Table 4 we display the indentified cointegrating vectors.

The first vector implies that *poltotal* is a stationary variable around a constant. The second cointegrating vector implies that *ktotal* depends positively on *icg* and negatively on *ecototal*. These results suggest that there is evidence of a media effect; interestingly, the interpretation of this result is that the President approval ratings (measured by *icg*) were positively influenced by the total number of newspaper mentions during this period, regardless of them being optimistic, neutral or pessimistic. This may ultimately be explained by how people weigh optimistic or pessimistic mentions –it would appear that the tone of pessimistic mentions was not as extreme as to induce individuals to attach a negative opinion of the President.

Regarding to the second hypothesis, we report in Table 5 the Trace test for the cointegration rank amongst the variables *ecototal*, *emae*, *ipc*, *ibankrate* and *pubexpend*.

Accordingly, the evidence suggest that there are 2 cointegrating vectors. We display in Table 6 the tests for long run exclusion, stationarity and weak exogeneity.

According to Table 6 we find that *pubexpend* and the drift are not significant in the cointegrating space. Also we find that the only endogenous variables are *ecototal*, *ipc*

¹³These tests are available from the authors upon request

Table 3: Tests for long run exclusion, stationarity and weak exogeneity

LR-test, Chi-Square(r), P-values in brackets.

TEST OF EXCLUSION

r	DGF	5% C.V.	ICG	KTOTAL	ECOTOTAL	POLTOTAL	CONSTANT
1	1	3.841	2.029 [0.154]	1.208 [0.272]	2.084 [0.149]	6.989 [0.008]	3.638 [0.056]
2	2	5.991	9.693 [0.008]	8.816 [0.012]	2.156 [0.340]	14.063 [0.001]	5.773 [0.056]
3	3	7.815	11.805 [0.008]	15.199 [0.002]	8.165 [0.043]	20.413 [0.000]	11.840 [0.008]

LR-test, Chi-Square(4-r), P-values in brackets.

TEST OF STATIONARITY

r	DGF	5% C.V.	ICG	KTOTAL	ECOTOTAL	POLTOTAL
1	3	7.815	21.689 [0.000]	18.243 [0.000]	16.359 [0.001]	3.780 [0.286]
2	2	5.991	13.559 [0.001]	9.967 [0.007]	8.597 [0.014]	2.714 [0.257]
3	1	3.841	5.790 [0.016]	6.210 [0.013]	0.860 [0.354]	1.881 [0.170]

Restricted Constant included in the cointegrating relation(s).

LR-Test, Chi-Square(r), P-values in brackets.

TEST OF WEAK EXOGENEITY

r	DGF	5% C.V.	ICG	KTOTAL	ECOTOTAL	POLTOTAL
1	1	3.841	0.018 [0.892]	1.033 [0.309]	2.318 [0.128]	8.609 [0.003]
2	2	5.991	2.625 [0.269]	8.804 [0.012]	2.558 [0.278]	16.367 [0.000]
3	3	7.815	3.228 [0.358]	10.394 [0.015]	8.463 [0.037]	22.167 [0.000]

Table 4: Estimated cointegrating vectors

β'

	ICG	KTOTAL	ECOTOTAL	POLTOTAL	CONSTANT
Beta(1)	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	-42.227
Beta(2)	-8.664	1.000	0.221	0.000	0.000

Table 5: Test for the cointegrating rank, Trace test

p-r	r	Eig.Value	Trace	Frac95	P-Value
5	0	0.484	105.521	76.813	0.000
4	1	0.356	62.565	25.313	0.006
3	2	0.241	33.941	11.023	0.067
2	3	0.174	16.005	6.011	0.177
1	4	0.054	3.613	1.605	0.484

Table 6: Tests for long run exclusion, stationarity and weak exogeneity

LR-test, Chi-Square(r), P-values in brackets.

TEST OF EXCLUSION

r	DGF	5% C.V.	ECOTOTAL	EMAE	IPC	IBANKRATE	PUBEXPEND	CONSTANT
1	1	3.841	10.031 [0.002]	9.658 [0.002]	7.415 [0.006]	0.843 [0.359]	0.229 [0.632]	0.094 [0.759]
2	2	5.991	20.444 [0.000]	16.859 [0.000]	11.849 [0.003]	5.617 [0.060]	0.796 [0.672]	0.149 [0.928]
3	3	7.815	22.537 [0.000]	22.404 [0.000]	17.077 [0.001]	6.155 [0.104]	5.952 [0.114]	1.472 [0.689]
4	4	9.488	31.228 [0.000]	28.163 [0.000]	25.837 [0.000]	14.785 [0.005]	10.411 [0.034]	6.761 [0.149]

LR-test, Chi-Square(5-r), P-values in brackets.

TEST OF STATIONARITY

r	DGF	5% C.V.	ECOTOTAL	EMAE	IPC	IBANKRATE	PUBEXPEND
1	4	9.488	16.033 [0.003]	24.789 [0.000]	25.927 [0.000]	26.421 [0.000]	27.609 [0.000]
2	3	7.815	8.606 [0.035]	15.482 [0.001]	16.126 [0.001]	15.893 [0.001]	17.789 [0.000]
3	2	5.991	5.350 [0.069]	21.276 [0.000]	8.453 [0.015]	8.732 [0.013]	9.580 [0.008]
4	1	3.841	1.909 [0.167]	6.987 [0.008]	8.638 [0.003]	8.434 [0.004]	8.215 [0.004]

Restricted Constant included in the cointegrating relation(s). LR-Test,
Chi-Square(r), P-values in brackets.

TEST OF WEAK EXOGENEITY

r	DGF	5% C.V.	ECOTOTAL	EMAE	IPC	IBANKRATE	PUBEXPEND
1	1	3.841	5.696 [0.017]	0.027 [0.869]	11.686 [0.001]	0.619 [0.432]	0.603 [0.437]
2	2	5.991	14.583 [0.001]	1.054 [0.590]	18.769 [0.000]	0.901 [0.637]	6.639 [0.036]
3	3	7.815	19.469 [0.000]	6.425 [0.093]	21.677 [0.000]	0.975 [0.807]	12.171 [0.007]
4	4	9.488	20.838 [0.000]	10.457 [0.033]	24.534 [0.000]	9.634 [0.047]	14.746 [0.005]

and *pubexpend*. Finally we report the identified cointegrating space in Table 7.

The first cointegrating vector implies that *ecototal* is positively related to *emae* and negatively related to *ibankrate* and *ipc*. The second cointegrating vector implies that *ipc* is positively related to *ecototal*, *emae*, *ipc* and *ibankrate*. This results support our second hypothesis about the existence of a strong relationship over time between the media agenda, more specifically the economic news chapter, and several leading economic indicators. In particular, it seems that the total number of economic news is positively influenced by the monthly indicator of economic activity and negatively influenced by the interbank lending rate and the inflation rate¹⁴.

Table 7: Estimated cointegrating vectors

	β'					
	ECOTOTAL	EMAE	IPC	IBANKRATE	PUBEXPEND	CONSTANT
Beta(1)	1.000	-3.353	4.738	0.630	0.000	0.000
Beta(2)	-0.162	-0.542	1.000	-0.983	0.000	0.000

6 Conclusions

In this paper we test the hypothesis of the existence of media effects on the public priorities and on selected economic indicators. Using previously unavailable data for the period 2003-2008, we find support for our two hypotheses. Interestingly, our analysis would seem to suggest that during this period the total number of newspaper mentions of the President influenced the public perception and approval of the President. Moreover, our analysis suggest that the relationship between these variables is strong and stable over time during the period analyzed. Our work presents fresh evidence of significant media effects on public perceptions during the administration of Nestor Kirchner. Finally, we also find evidence of a strong relationship between the newspaper mentions of economic news and various leading economic indicators.

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¹⁴Unfortunately, we were not able to test for the cointegration of the three series, namely the media agenda, the public agenda and the economic indicators, due to a loss in the degrees of freedom.

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Appendix

Variable	Description	Source
kneu	Number of neutral monthly newspaper mentions of former President Kirchner. Includes all mentions whose wording does not suggest optimism or pessimism	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
kopt	Number of optimistic monthly newspaper mentions of former President Kirchner. Includes all mentions cast in a positive light and tone.	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
kpes	Number of pessimistic monthly newspaper mentions of former President Kirchner. Includes all mentions cast in a negative light and tone.	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
ktotal	Number of total monthly newspaper mentions of former President Kirchner	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
econeu	Number of neutral monthly newspaper mentions of economic issues. Includes all mentions whose wording does not suggest optimism or pessimism	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
ecoopt	Number of optimistic monthly newspaper mentions of economic issues. Includes all mentions cast in a positive light and tone.	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
ecopes	Number of pessimistic monthly newspaper mentions of economic issues. Includes all mentions cast in a negative light and tone.	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
ecototal	Number of total monthly newspaper mentions of economic issues	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
polneu	Number of neutral monthly newspaper mentions of political issues. Includes all mentions whose wording does not suggest optimism or pessimism	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
polopt	Number of optimistic monthly newspaper mentions of political issues. Includes all mentions cast in a positive light and tone.	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
polpes	Number of pessimistic monthly newspaper mentions of political issues. Includes all mentions cast in a negative light and tone.	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
poltotal	Number of total monthly newspaper mentions of political issues	Observador de Medios available at http://www.palermo.edu/economicas/observador.html
imgpos	President's positive image (persons having a positive image of the President out of 100)	Poliarquía Consultores
imgneg	President's negative image (persons having a negative image of the President out of 100)	Poliarquía Consultores
icg	Composite index of confidence in the government. Ranges from 0 (lowest confidence in government) to 5 (highest confidence in government)	Indice de Confianza en el Gobierno, Escuela de Gobierno - Universidad Torcuato di Tella. www.utdt.edu
icg_gov	General assessment component of the icg. Ranges from 0 (very bad) to 5 (very good)	Indice de Confianza en el Gobierno, Escuela de Gobierno - Universidad Torcuato di Tella. http://www.utdt.edu
icg_int	Pro-general interest component of the icg. Ranges from 0 (cares for specific interest) to 5 (cares for general interest)	Indice de Confianza en el Gobierno, Escuela de Gobierno - Universidad Torcuato di Tella. www.utdt.edu
icg_exp	Efficiency of public expenditure component of the icg. Ranges from 0 (very inefficient) to 5 (very efficient)	Indice de Confianza en el Gobierno, Escuela de Gobierno - Universidad Torcuato di Tella. www.utdt.edu
icg_hon	Degree of corruption component of the icg. Ranges from 0 (very corrupt) to 5 (very honest)	Indice de Confianza en el Gobierno, Escuela de Gobierno - Universidad Torcuato di Tella. www.utdt.edu
icg_pro	Problem-solving capability component of the icg. Ranges from 0 (government does not solve problems) to 6 (government solves problems)	Indice de Confianza en el Gobierno, Escuela de Gobierno - Universidad Torcuato di Tella. www.utdt.edu
emi	Monthly estimator of industrial activity	INDEC. http://www.indec.mecon.gov.ar
emae	Monthly estimator of economic activity	INDEC. http://www.indec.mecon.gov.ar
ipc	Consumer Price Index	INDEC. http://www.indec.mecon.gov.ar
pubexpend	Central Government expenditures	INDEC. http://www.indec.mecon.gov.ar
ibankrate	Interbank lending rate	Banco Central de la República Argentina. http://www.bcra.gov.ar

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