

Communication Policy Research: Theoretically Practical but Practically Irrelevant?

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For Starters: What is ECREA again?

European Communication Research and Education Association (ECREA)



- society for communication scholars across Europe
- consists of several thematic sections from audience studies to political communication
- biennial European Communication Conference
- Communication Law and Policy Section (ECREA-CLP)
 - forum for the debate and analysis of communication policy
 - biggest network of communication/media policy scholars in Europe
 - workshops in the years in between ECREA conferences
 - https://commlawpolicy.wordpress.com/

The Shape of Things to Come

- Communication Policy Research and Its (Lack of) Influence
- 2. Current and Future Research
- 3. The Pitfalls of Getting Involved in Communication Policy-Making
- 4. Conclusion

1. Communication Policy Research and Its (Lack of) Influence

Theoretically Practical but Practically Irrelevant?



nevertheless

- communication policy issues are low profile (Havick 1983)
- communication policy and communication policy research regarded with suspicion (McQuail 1994)

What is Communication Policy Research?

- multidisciplinary field with lack of precise definitions
 «... a widely disparate body of work about whose dimensions there is relatively little agreement» (Rowland 1984: 423)
- communication policy research encompasses two tasks (Lasswell 1970)
 - research about communication policy (subject)
 - research that informs communication policy-making (role of research in policy-making)
- informing communication policy-making leads to debates about the role of communication policy research
 - do scholars want to contribute to policy-making?
 - and, provided that they do, are they **successful?**

From Self-Consciousness to Self-Confidence

- scholars for long complain about a lack of influence
 - «without a real-world role» (Noam 1993: 199f.)
 - «The closer we get to ideas which have directly shaped public policy, the more communication scholarship recedes from the picture» (Mueller 1995: 459)
- opportunities to contribute to policy-making have improved
 - directly: demand for research in communication policymaking is greater than ever (Napoli & Gillis 2006)
 - **indirectly**: circulating relevant work to stakeholders; impact on selection and framing of policy issues
- to be heard necessary to
 - choose topical subjects
 - advance theoretical and methodological foundations

2. Current and Future Research

Choosing Topical Subjects

- researchers in the field communication policy (Reinard/Ortiz 2005; Galperin 2004; Streeter 1990)
 - focus on regulatory details
 - at the expense of the broad structure of regulation and of the policy-making process
- avenues for future research
 - keeping pace with convergence
 - multi-level governance
 - analyzing processes and actors

Theoretical Foundations

- most of communication policy research is problem-driven (Reinard/Ortiz 2005; Rowland 1984; Mosco/Rideout 1997)
 - high degree of technical expertise
 - but more descriptive than theoretically grounded, thus limited to ad-hoc explanations
- more theoretically grounded work that connects communication with the larger body of social and political theory is needed (McQuail 1994)
 - interests, institutions, ideas
 - innovation, coevolution, complexity approaches
 - governance

Methodological Skills

- no self-consciousness with respect to methods
 - there is plenty of empirical work, including comparisons
 - yet neither disclosed nor critically discussed
- more thorough discussion imperative
 - deal with methods of comparison
 - scrutinize our most used methods (interviews, document analysis)

Current Research in Europe and Beyond (I)

- Structures and Processes
 - liberalization & neoliberal media regulation
 - policy-making process & influence/power
 - governance and convergence
- Diversity and Quality
 - Public Service Broadcasting/Media
 - media ownership concentration & gatekeepers/bottlenecks
 - funding of journalism
 - accountability of media
 - net neutrality
 - influence of algorithms

Current Research in Europe and Beyond (II)

- EU Regulation
- Basic Rights
 - freedom of expression
 - freedom of information
 - privacy & surveillance
- Users & Citizens
 - involvement of citizens in regulation and PSM
 - user empowerment

3. The Pitfalls of Getting Involved in Communication Policy-Making

The Pitfalls of Informing Policy-Making

- hubris of scholars
- inclination to meet the perceived needs of policy-makers:
 limiting oneself to more pragmatic subjects and approaches
- (ab)use of research to legitimize decisions already taken
- evidence-based policy-making not only has merits but also pitfalls

The Pitfalls of Evidence

- "obsession with evidence" (Freedman 2008)
 - not all aspects of media/communication easily quantified
 - scientific "evidence" not necessarily more impartial:
 impossible to insulate policy-making from politics
- bias for certain evidence
 - bias for quantitative data as a disadvantage for less wellresourced groups
 - bias for practical contributions not perspectives that challenge existing power structures

4. Conclusion

Still: Cooperation is Fruitful

- scholars should not avoid dialogue with political actors
- making use of research highly important (e.g. Braman 2003; Melody 1990; Noam 1993; Pool 1974)
 - more informed decision-making
 - discussion of new and inconvenient issues and choices
- rich yet demanding research field
 - knowledge about communication policy greatly increased
 - need for more theoretical groundwork, methodological rigor and expansion of range of subjects to preserve position of relevance

Disclaimer

This presentation is partly based on an article co-written with Natascha Just, University of Zurich.

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