# Baumgartner, POLI 203 Fall 2014

Framing

Reading: Radelet and Borg, Baumgartner DeBoef Boydstun

September 29, 2014

# Catching up

Feedback on speakers last Wednesday

Speaker this Wednesday: Ballard Everett

- https://www.facebook.com/NCCCADP
- http://conservativesconcerned.org/

# Focus today: Framing

- General point, and how I got interested in this: Any public policy can be understood in many ways.
- How do collective frames shift over time?
- Death penalty was increasingly framed in positive light during the 1970s until about 1995, and since then it has flipped.
- This shift in framing is associated with how often we execute.
- So framing really does matter, and I can show it.

# Radelet and Borg

- Deterrence: No longer a strong argument.
   NAS report in 2012 said no evidence either way.
- Incapacitation: also on the decline, with LWOP
- Caprice and Bias: increasing evidence, but not new
- Cost: from pro- to anti-
- Miscarriages of justice: increased evidence
- One pro-dp argument has grown: Retribution

#### A New View on an Old Debate:

- The death penalty is a government program run by bureaucrats and it is prone to costoverruns, inefficiencies, and mistakes...
  - Peter Loge, The Innocence Project, 2002
- Capital punishment is a government program, so skepticism is in order...
  - George F. Will in the Washington Post, 6 April 2000

 Our speaker on Wednesday, from Conservatives Concerned about the Death Penalty, reflects this view.

# The Discovery of Innocence

- Study of NYT stories from 1960 to 2006
- Track how the media have framed the DP
- See if shifting frames > policy outcomes
- Control for homicides, public opinion, exonerations, other events

Start of project: a phone call

# The Death Penalty Debate

- A "most difficult case" for framing effects
- Yet attention has shifted dramatically

#### – From Morality

ANTI: State killing is wrong

PRO: Eye-for-an-eye

#### *– To* Innocence

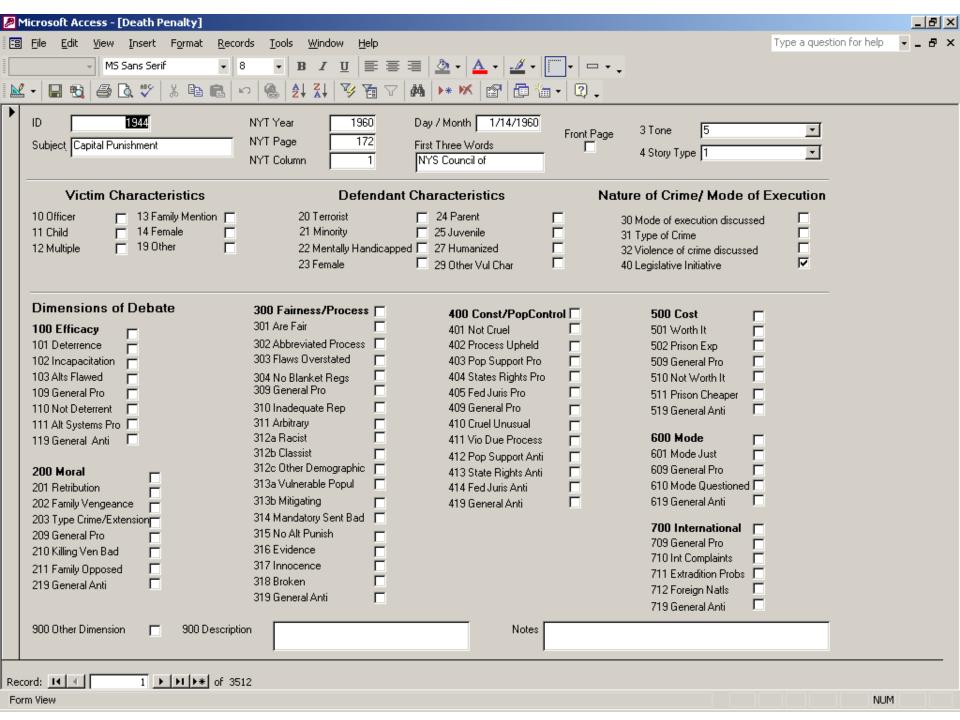
ANTI: Imperfect system, innocents may be killed

PRO: 1) System is perfect

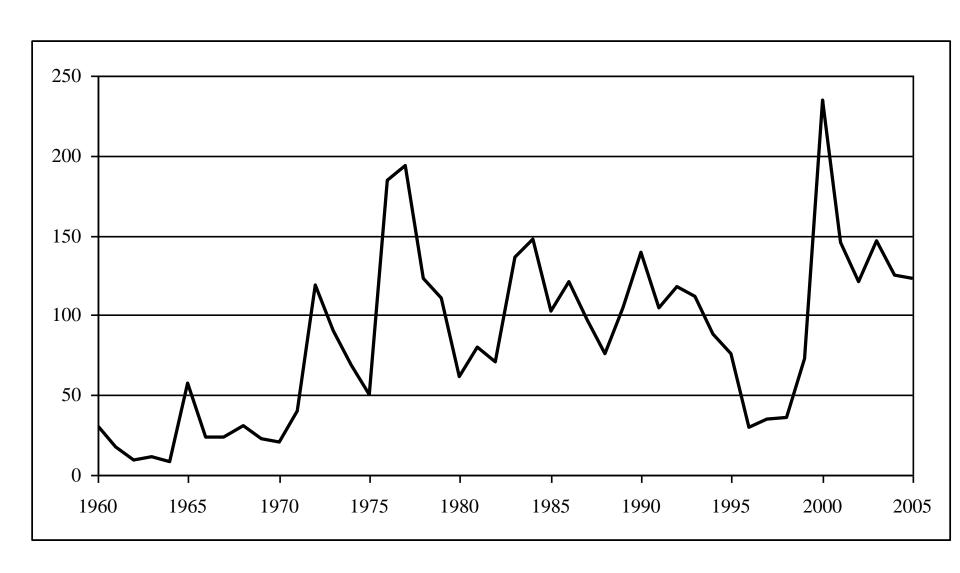
PRO: 2) If you're going to make an omelet...

# Measuring Framing

- Abstracts of all New York Times articles on capital punishment, 1960–2005
- 3,939 abstracts in all
- Measure framing by counting attention over time to:
  - 1) argument
  - 2) tone



# Total Number of NYT Articles

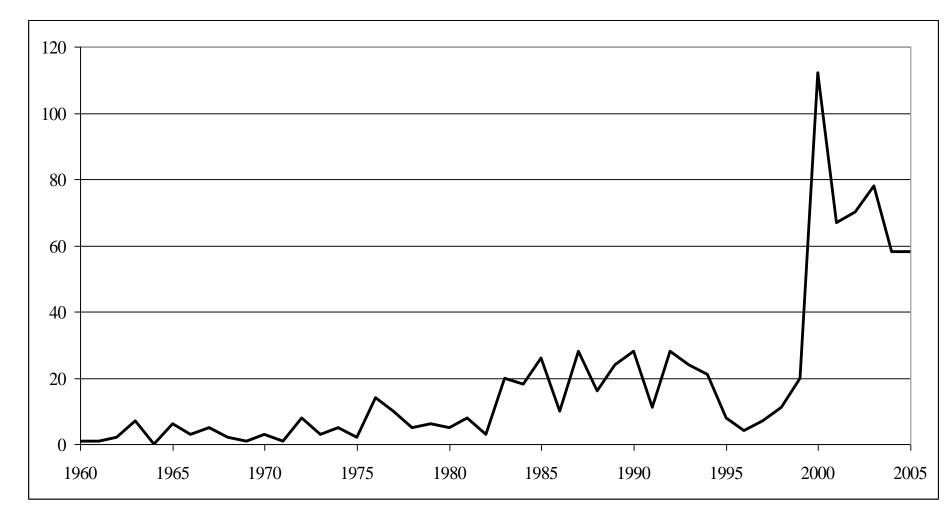


# 1) What Arguments Are Used?

# Exhaustive list of 65 arguments, categorized in 7 major dimensions of debate:

- Fairness- Is the capital punishment process fair?
- Constitutionality- Is the penalty constitutional?
- Morality- Is capital punishment moral?
- Mode of Execution- Which modes of execution should be permitted?
- **Efficacy** Does the punishment deter crime?
- International- Should we consider complaints from abroad regarding our death penalty system?
- Cost- Is capital punishment cost-effective?

#### The Rise of the "Innocence" Frame

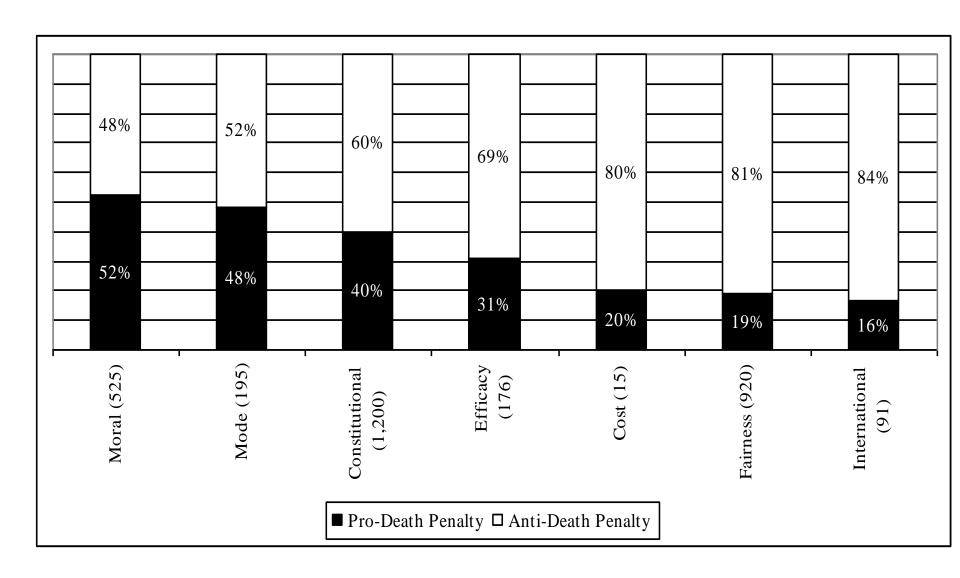


Includes: Innocence; Evidence; System-is-Broken; Mention of the Defendant

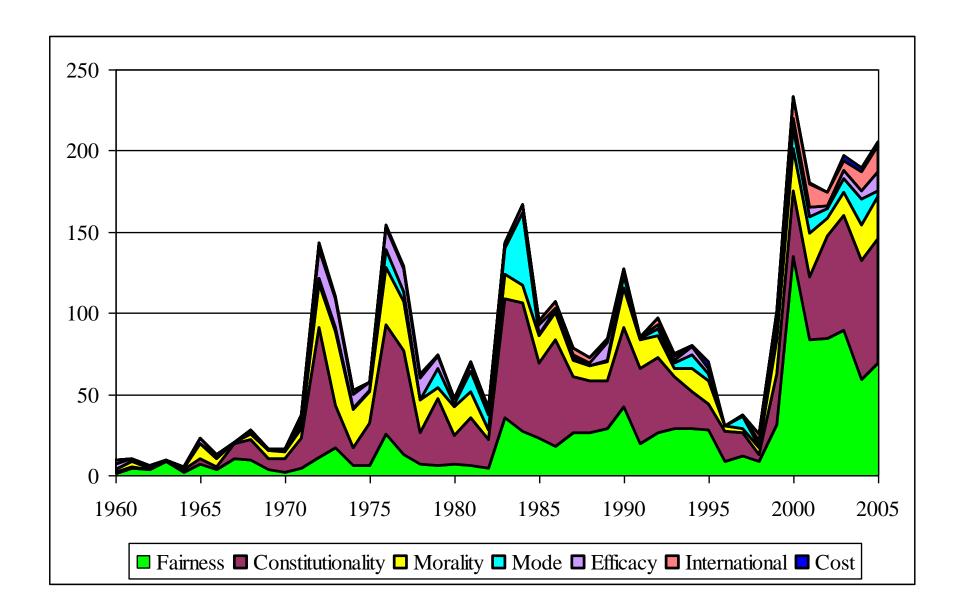
# 2) What Tone Is Used?

- Pro: Reflects or urges expanded use
- Anti: Reflects or urges restricted use
- When attention shifts from one dimension of debate to another, the tone is likely to follow
  - Cost: could be pro- or anti- depending on what the results show
  - Morality: could go either way...
  - But many times, the topic determines the tone...
- Shifting from topic to topic can therefore affect the tone.

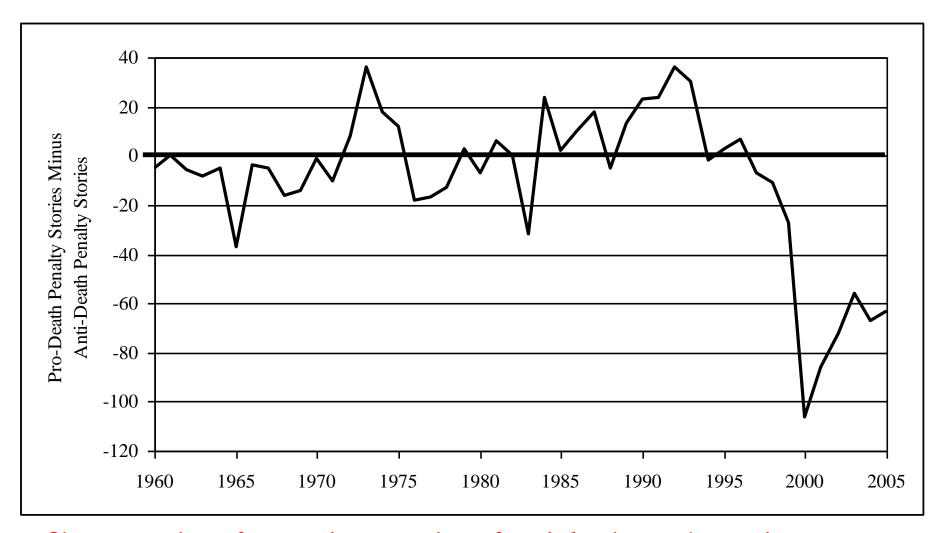
# The Topic Determines the Tone



#### Attention to Dimensions Over Time

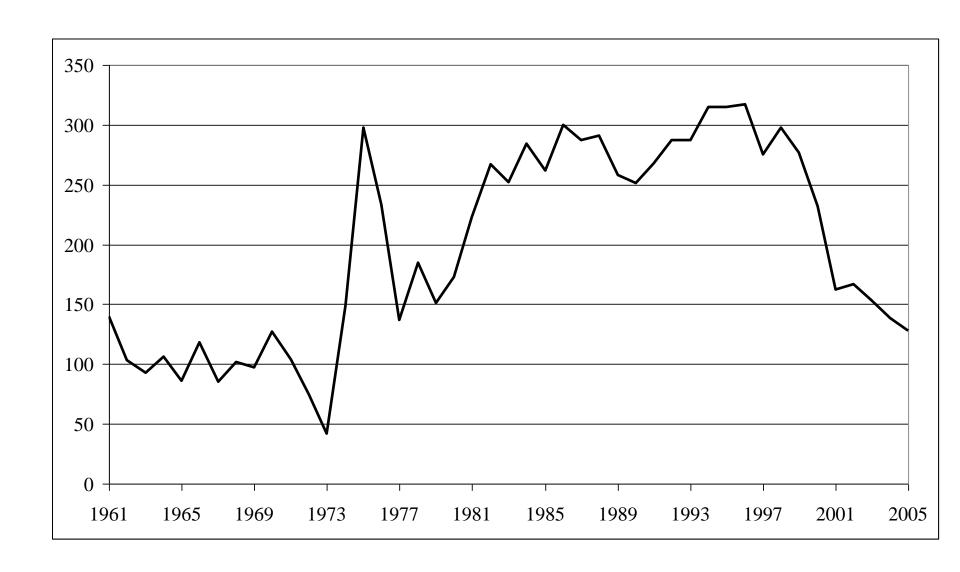


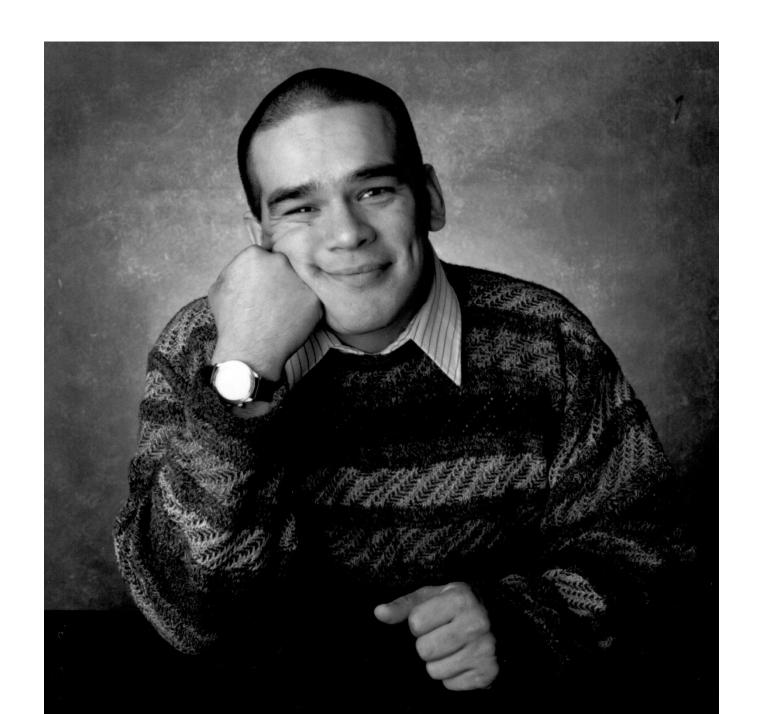
# The "Net Tone" of NYT Coverage

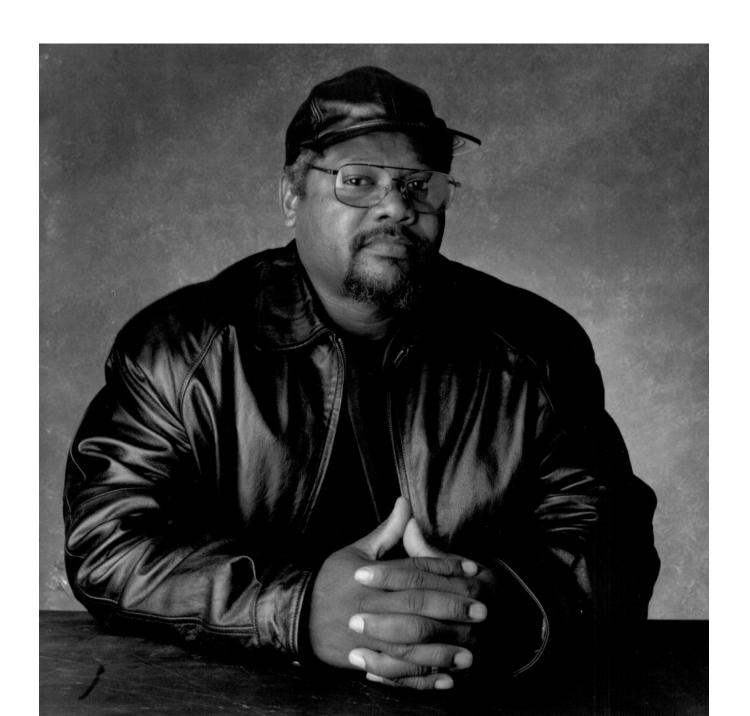


Shows number of pro- minus number of anti-death penalty stories per year

#### **Annual Death Sentences**







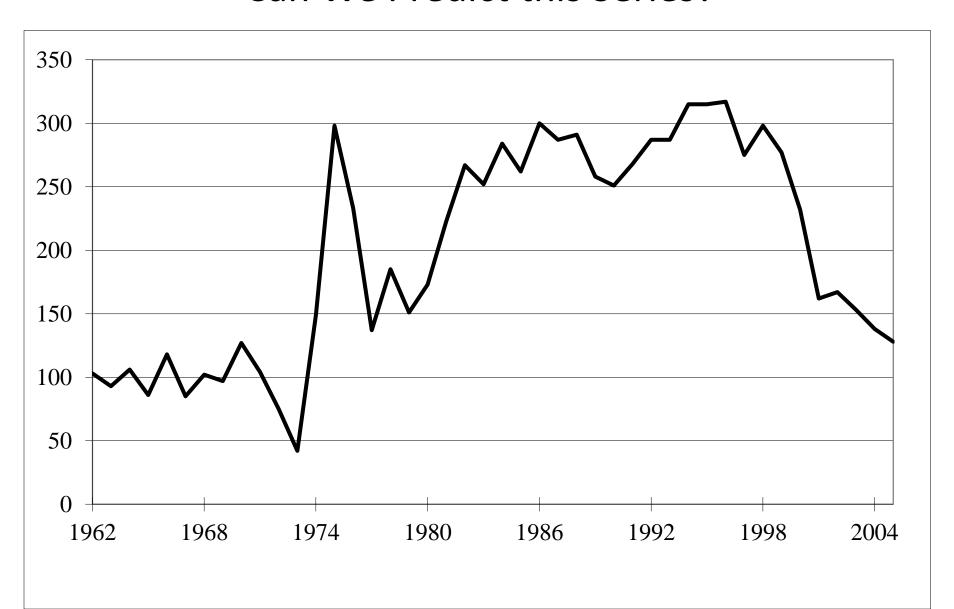


# OK, now some real pol sci

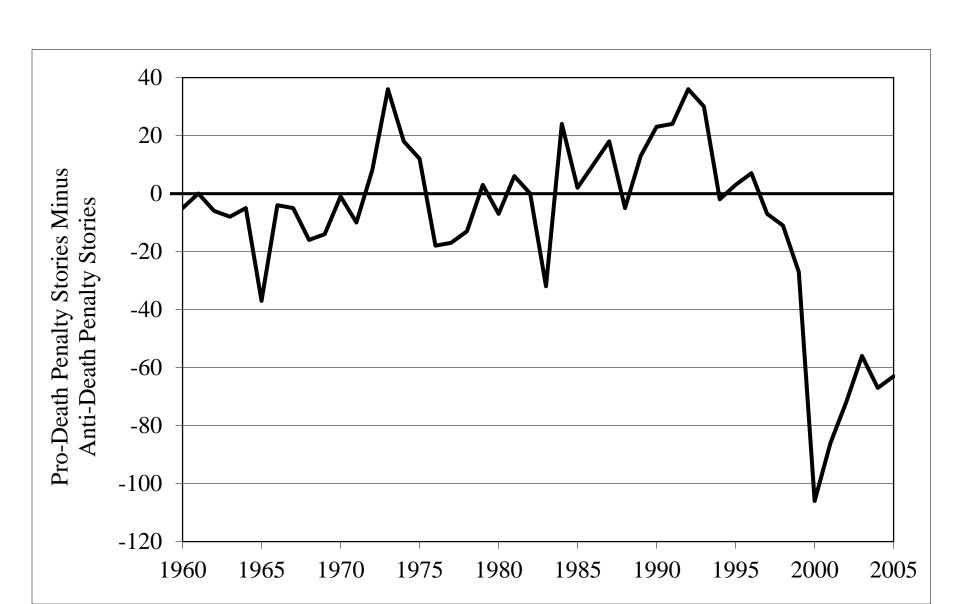
 Can we use the measure of framing, net-tone in newspaper coverage and predict the number of death sentences?

- No: Juries respond to individual cases
- Yes: Media coverage reflects shifting social norms, which will also be present in the jury box

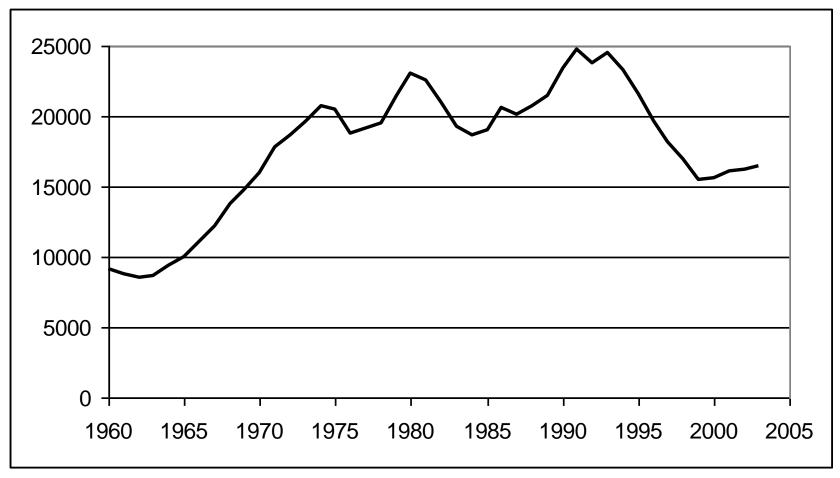
#### Number of Death Sentences Can We Predict this Series?



#### The "Net Tone" of NYT Coverage, 1960–2005



# Homicides: decline from 24,500 in 1993 to 15,500 in 2000



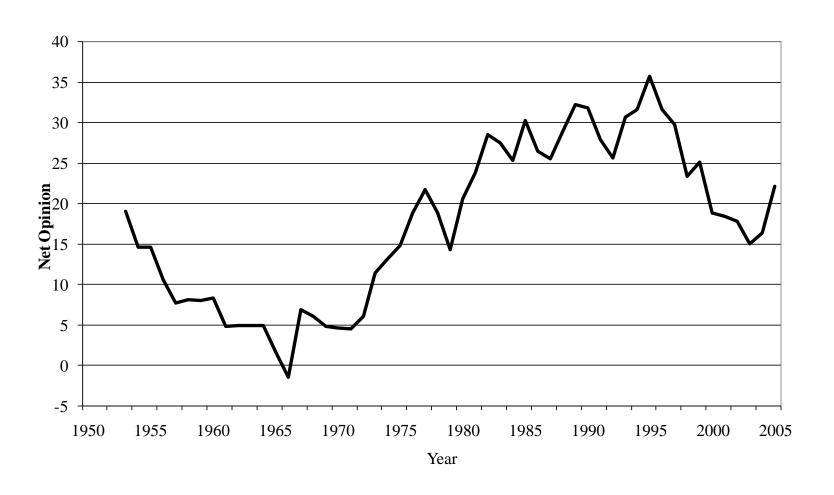
NB: France, UK, approx 400 per year

# Measuring Public Opinion

- 65 different questions posed in identical manner by the same survey organization
- 292 surveys used from 1960 to 2004 to construct the index

(Thanks to Jim Stimson for his invention.)

# Net Public Opinion, 1953-2004

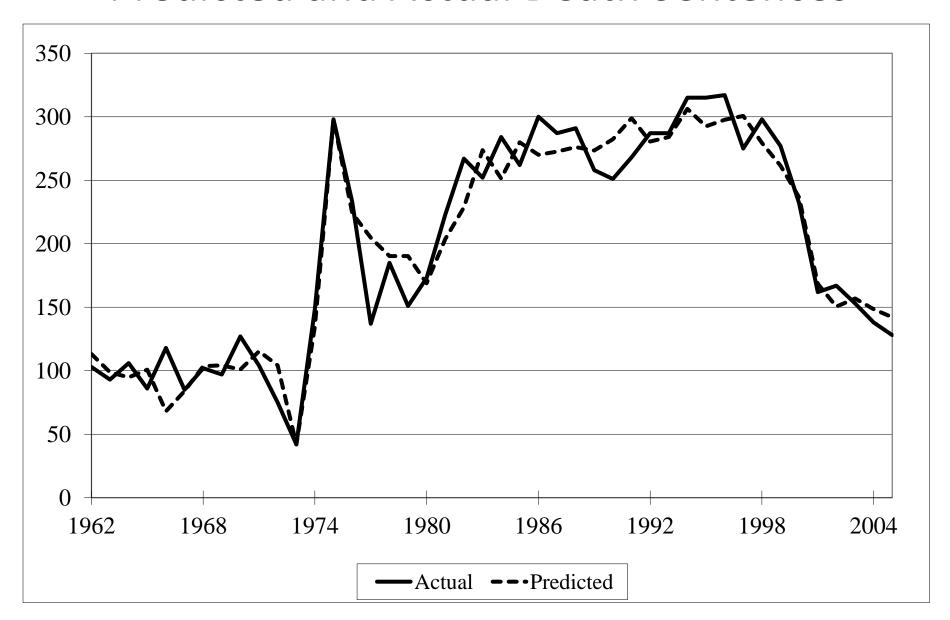


# Predicting Annual Death Sentences (Don't laugh, this really works)

```
Annual Number of Death Sentences =
22.92 (19.20)+
0.316 \times Sentences_{t-1} (0.097) +
0.453 \times Net Tone of New York Times_{t-1} (0.137) +
0.817 \times \text{Homicides} (thousands)<sub>t-1</sub> (1.437) +
5.059 \times Opinion_{t-1} (1.069) +
-67.80 x 1973 dummy (25.80) +
129.49 x 1975 dummy (25.34)
R^2 = .930 (N=42)
```

Note: Analysis is annual from 1963 to 2005.

#### Predicted and Actual Death Sentences

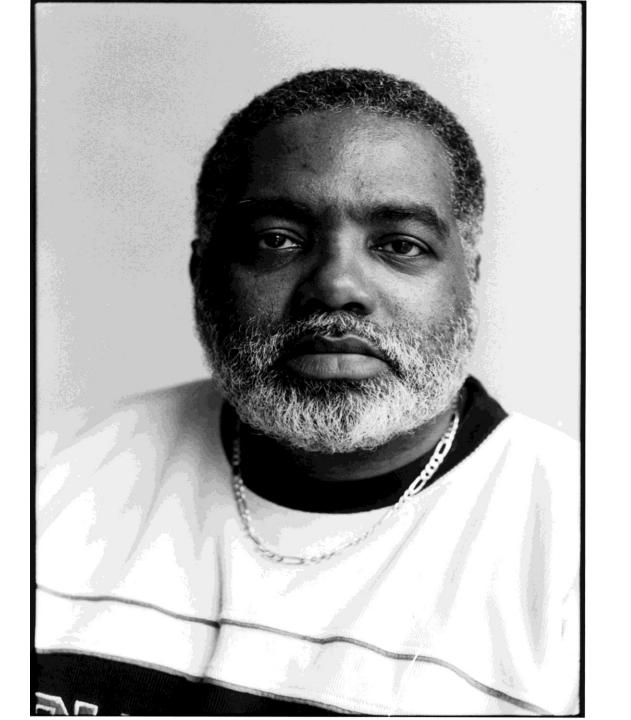


#### What was that again?

#### **Annual Number of Death Sentences**

- = 22.92
- + 0.316 x Sentences<sub>t-1</sub>
- + 0.453 x Net Tone of New York Times<sub>t-1</sub>
- + 0.817 x Homicides (thousands)<sub>t-1</sub>
- + 5.059 x Opinion<sub>t-1</sub>
- 67.80 x 1973 dummy
- + 129.49 x 1975 dummy

This equation explains 93 percent of the variance in death sentences. Seriously. It also allows us to see the relative impact of each factor...



# Interpretation

0.453 x Net Tone of New York Times<sub>t-1</sub> (0.137)

A 10-point shift in news coverage: 4.5 fewer death sentences in the following time period, with a longer term impact of 6.7 fewer.

1992: Net tone = +36

2000: Net tone = -106

Shift of 142 points

Expected impact: 98 death sentences

## Interpretation

 $5.059 \times Opinion_{t-1} (1.069)$ 

This is a big impact:

In the long term, after inertia plays out:

15 point shift in opinion: 111 fewer death sentences

Note: Death Sentences have declined by about 220 since 1996, so these numbers do add up

Also note: public opinion shift is due to rise of innocence frame

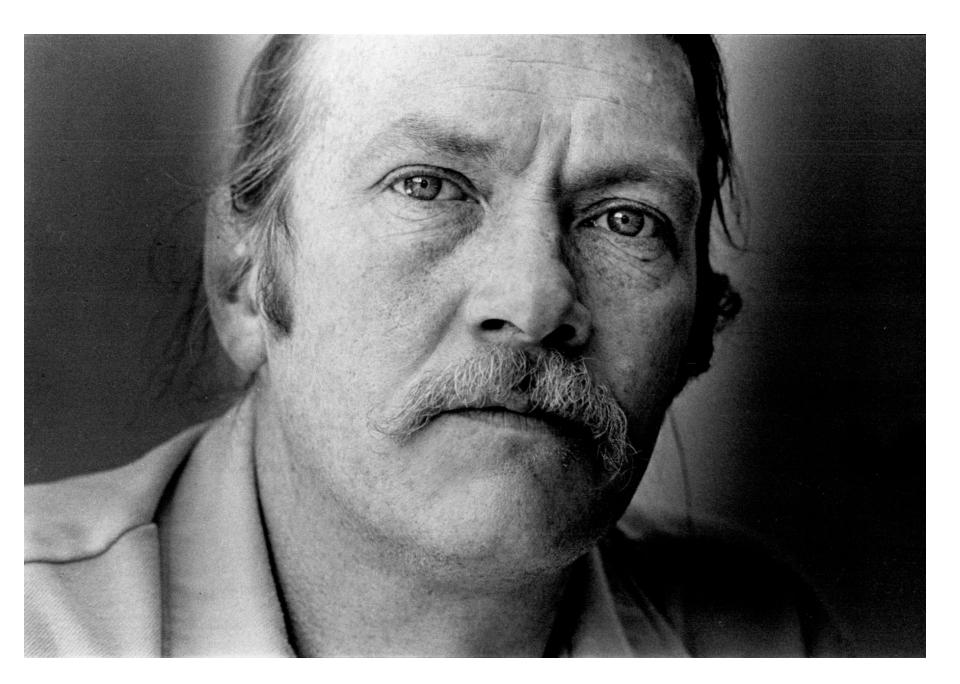
# Interpretation

.817 x Homicides (thousands)<sub>t-1</sub> (1.437)

Move homicides by 8,000:

Decline in death sentences: 10 per year

(Effect is small, and statistically insignificant)

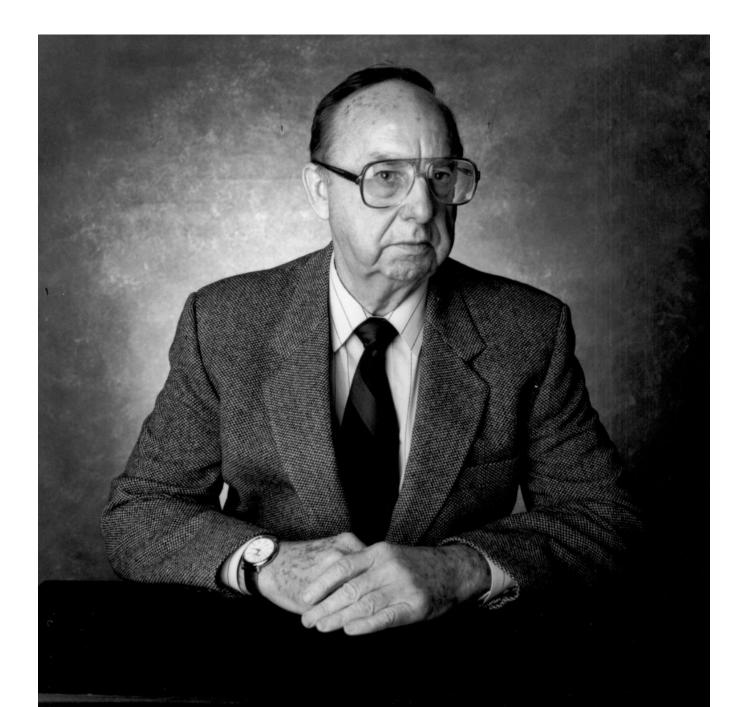


# A self-perpetuating process

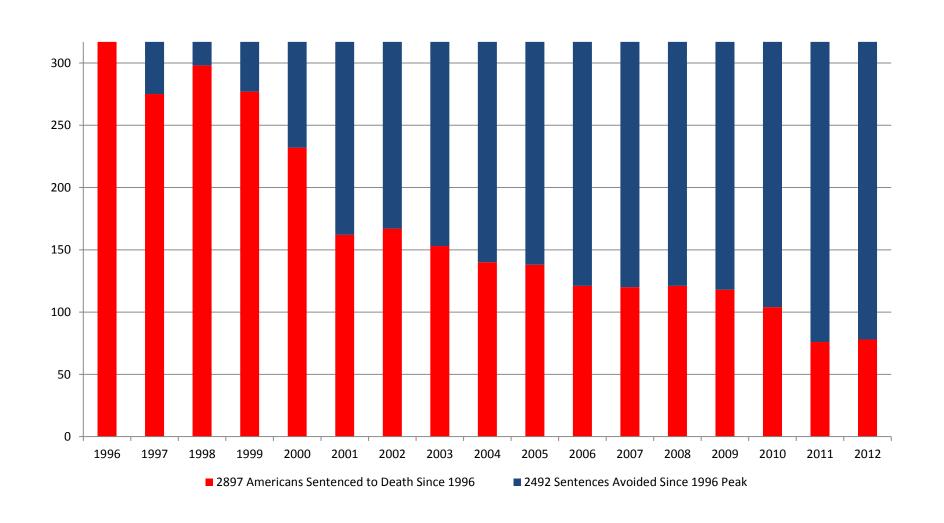
 Decline, just like the growth (1976-1995) is self-perpetuating

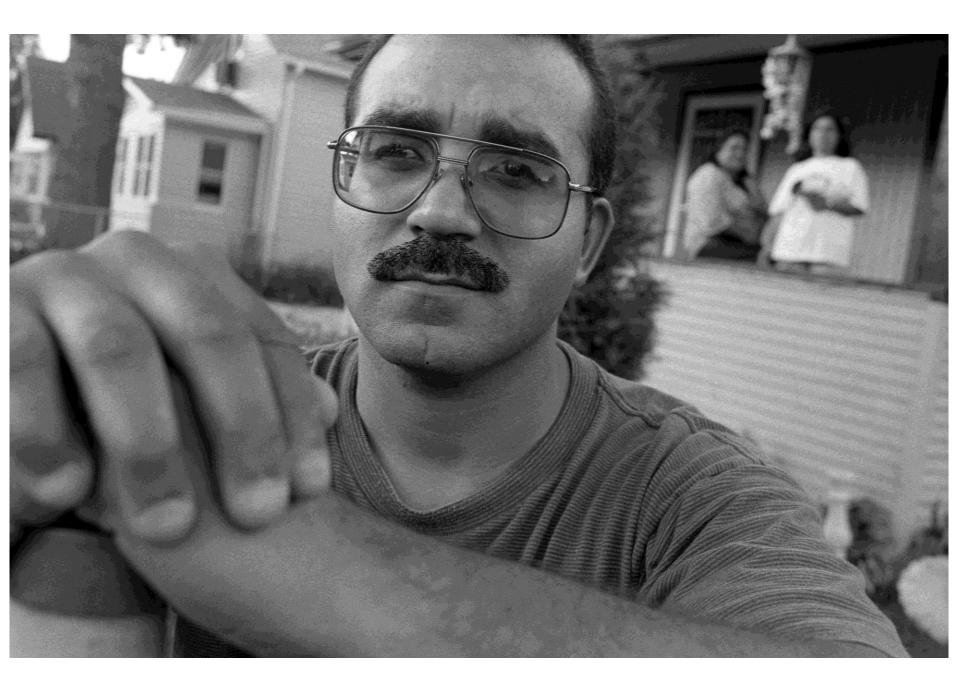
 So innocence claims in a particular case can have a huge multiplier effect.

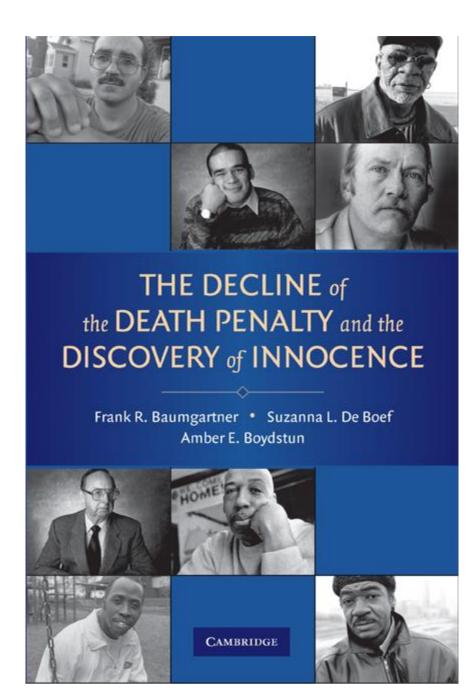
 Consider that about 2,500 people are not on death row today who would have been if we continued to sentence at the rate of 1996.



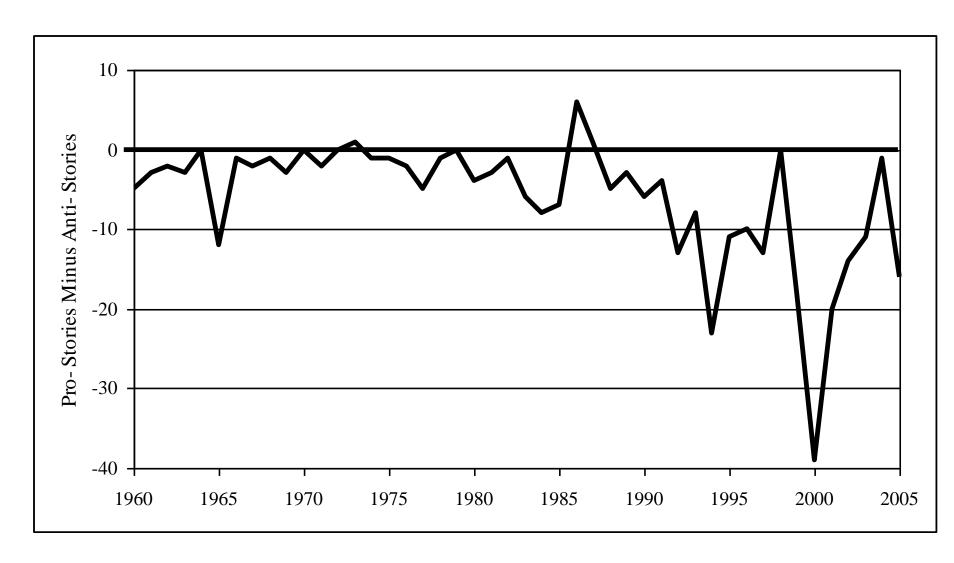
### 2492 Death Sentences did not happen



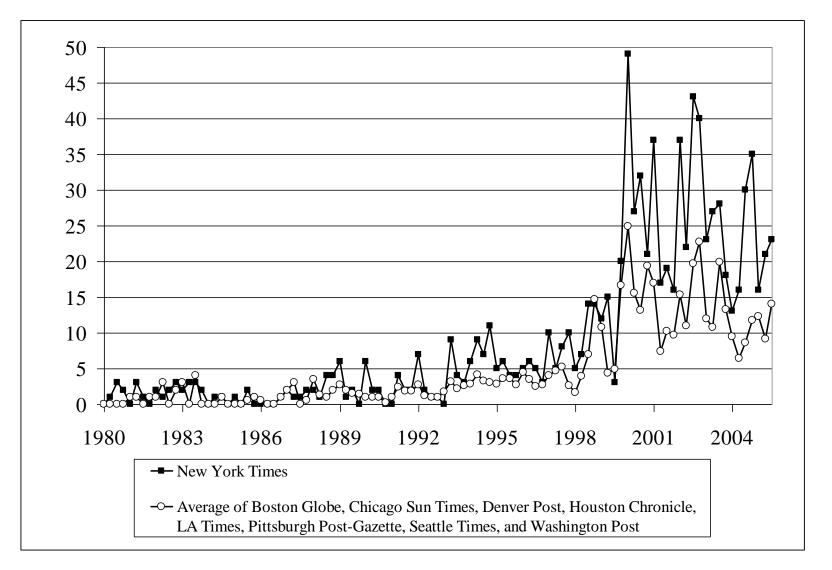




### Net Tone from Readers' Guide



# Innocence Frame: NYT vs. Other Major Papers



# Innocence Frame: NYT vs. Houston Chronicle

