

The New York Times' Coverage of the Coronavirus Economy

Kendall Jennings

Department of Advertising, Public Relations, and Media Design

College of Media, Communication, and Information

University of Colorado Boulder

Committee Members:

Toby Hopp, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, (Faculty Advisor)

Department of Advertising, Public Relations, and Media Design

College of Media, Communication, and Information

Burton St. John, Ph.D., Professor and Associate Chair for Undergraduate Studies

Department of Advertising, Public Relations, and Media Design

College of Media, Communication, and Information

Patrick Ferrucci, Ph.D., Professor and Associate Chair for Graduate Studies

Department of Journalism

College of Media, Communication, and Information

Defense Date: April 6, 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract.....5

Chapter 1: Literature Review.....9

Chapter 2: Method.....23

Chapter 3: Results.....29

Chapter 4: Discussion.....33

References.....41

Acknowledgements.....49

APPENDIX A.....50

APPENDIX B52

APPENDIX C54

APPENDIX D60

TABLES

1. Table 126

2. Table 231

FIGURES

1. Figure 1.....29

2. Figure 2.....30

ABSTRACT

This study employed a content analysis of 414 New York Times articles to better assess how the elite news media has covered the economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. While prior studies have reviewed economic coverage in the midst of recessions, this study focuses exclusively on the unique COVID-19 circumstances, and how the prominent New York Times newspaper has framed the issue. The study seeks to identify the ways in which the New York Times economic coverage reflects the public's concerns by looking at the macroeconomic variables that are reported the most frequently—particularly unemployment rates and stock market performance. By exploring the disconnect between the state of the economy, economic news, and the public's perceptions of the economy, the goal of this project is to seek a better understanding of the news media's role in society, and, specifically, whether or not they fulfill their duties to their publics during times of crisis. The findings suggested that New York Times coverage of the COVID-19 economy has been largely negative and disproportionately focused on discussion of unemployment.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, economic recession, stock market, unemployment, economy, news media coverage, public opinion, news media, elite press, New York Times

The Impact of Coronavirus on the Economy & the Role of the Media

On January 20th, 2020 the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recorded the first coronavirus case in the United States; a number that would eventually heighten to 30.2 million in the span of a year, with 548,000 Americans losing their lives to the infectious disease (The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has sent the United States into unprecedented territory, where all aspects of life are being transformed due to the novelty and severity of the virus.

The United States' failure to control the SARS-CoV 2 virus has led to an insurmountable loss of life, heightened socio-economic hardships, and the first economic recession since the Global Financial Crisis of 2008-2009, putting a halt to the 11 years of economic expansion that followed the Great Recession (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean [ECLAC], 2020). The pandemic has “led to companies going bankrupt, a decline in private investment, reduced integration into value chains, and erosion of productive capabilities and human capital” (ECLAC, 2020, p.1). With 52.7 million people having filed for unemployment insurance benefits between the months of March and July 2020, and the GDP dropping by an annual rate of 32.9%, (which for context is “more than three times as sharp as the previous record of 10% in 1958,”) (Horsley, 2020, para. 3). America's modern economy has undoubtedly fallen into a rare, ahistorical state. Economic recessions are not uncommon to America's history, but the extremity of the coronavirus pandemic creates unconventional circumstances. The unpredictability and unknown elements of the coronavirus recession can be clearly seen in the massive divergence between capital markets and the economy; especially when comparing stock market trends to unemployment rates. While the “S&P 500 index broke all earlier records and

erased all post-pandemic losses” in August, the registered unemployment rate was 8.4% (Bernstein, 2020, para. 2). Navigating the current financial predicament has proven to be challenging, as previous recessions differ greatly in terms of causality, and the characteristics of the coronavirus recession are dissimilar to those seen in past economic declines. Historically, recessions in America have been triggered by financial imbalances, but the coronavirus economic malaise was prompted by a single external factor - the virus itself. While the components of the coronavirus recession differentiate from traditional economic crises, the National Bureau of Economic Research argues the state of the economy classifies as a recession, citing the “the unprecedented magnitude of the decline in employment and production and its broad reach across the entire economy” (National Bureau of Economic Research [NBER], 2020, p.2). And, forecasting the future economic impact of the pandemic in the United States is an arduous task, because of the level of uncertainty surrounding COVID-19, the lack of a coherent national strategy, and the reliance on future conjectures, such as “containing the outbreak” and the necessary “measures to restart economic activity.” (ECLAC, 2020).

In light of these dramatic changes, it’s critical to understand how the media covers the economy, and the role that the news media plays in helping citizens understand their economy, especially in the midst of a historic economic malaise. Studies that explore the relationship between media coverage and people’s economic perceptions have demonstrated that in times of crises, “the media have a considerable influence on people’s expectations of the course of the national economy” (Boomgaarden et al., 2011, p.371). However, past studies done on the news media’s coverage of economic recessions failed to factor in a global epidemic. The idiosyncratic circumstances surrounding the coronavirus pandemic have impacted not only the state of the economy, but how it is presented to the public by the news media.

As citizens attempt to stay informed and make sense of the unprecedented times they are living in, the news media acts a guiding source. With 87% of Americans following coronavirus news, and 56% of the public identifying national news outlets as their major news source, the way the news media frames issues matters (Mitchell et al., 2020).

The intent of this study is, therefore, to answer one fundamental question: How is the news media covering the economy in the midst of the coronavirus recession? More specifically, this study is concerned with elite national news media. Both the elite and regional news media's role is to not only deliver news to the public, but also to help the public make sense of the information being conveyed. If the stories being covered fail to represent matters that affect the public, or neglects issues that the public deems important, there is going to be a disconnect, or worse, a false understanding of the country's current state of affairs. By exploring the present economic coverage and the types of decisions the elite news media makes, we will have a clearer understanding surrounding how the elite press has covered the coronavirus recession, and, therefore, be better positioned to draw inferences as to what that coverage signifies.

Chapter 1: Literature Review

Economic Mental Models

The public's understanding of the economy influences both individual decisions and collective ones. On an individual level, how one understands the economy will, for instance, impact their purchasing behavior; on a collective level, how members of the public interpret the economy will affect climate of opinion and voting behavior (Fogarty, 2005). An example of individual influence is when one is incentivized to buy from local businesses as opposed to non-local companies, with the motivation typically being rooted in the basic understanding that shopping local is beneficial to the local economy. Whereas an individual with a greater understanding of how an economy operates would arguably make a purchase with the knowledge that "increased local economic activity and jobs lead to greater tax revenue and a stronger economic base to support other anchor institutions" (Buczowska, 2013, p.6).

The ability to "use basic economic concepts to make decisions about earning, saving, spending, and sharing money" is defined as economic literacy, a knowledge base that helps guide individuals in navigating their economic world and interpret events that will, "directly or indirectly affect them" (Walstad, 1998, para. 2). Despite the importance of economic literacy, the skillset remains one that the majority of Americans have exhibited insufficiency in. The 2018 National Financial Capability Study survey data, for instance, revealed that Americans have "relatively low levels of financial literacy," with only 7% of the survey respondents answering all six financial questions correctly. Another notable finding from the study highlighted the demographic differences in "overall financial literacy levels" with "males, older respondents, White and Asian-American respondents, and those with college degrees" being the most

probable to answer the survey questions correctly (Lin et al., 2019, p.35).

In terms of democratic participation, the economy has become a leading player in Americans' voting decisions. For presidential elections in particular, voters look to the "national economy for evidence as to whether the incumbent president (or party) is managing the economy in their interest" before casting their vote (Linn & Nagler, 2017, p.1). However, the voting behavior of Americans from all income levels evinces the economic experiences of the wealthiest 5% (Bartels, 2008). Further research reveals that lower income Americans tend to participate less in democratic processes and will often "discount their own interests when they do participate"; prompting little incentive from elected officials to meet their needs (Barberá et al., 2014, p.1).

Consequently, the economy affects every member of the public, which makes the number of citizens that are disconnected and or misinformed about the subject particularly alarming. There are a multitude of barriers prohibiting individuals from engaging with and understanding the economy, however two prominent obstacles include the language being used and the disparate definitions of the "economy" (Norrish, 2017). A UK based organization called Our Economy conducted a year-long qualitative and quantitative study with the intent of learning how members of the population understood the "economy." The results indicated that "only 12%" of the UK public felt the economy is "communicated in a way that is accessible and easy to understand" (Norrish, 2017, p.6). This statistic further declines for lower-income families, where only "7% find economics accessible" (Norrish, 2017, p.18). Within Our Economy's study there was a prevalent trend across the entire sample population: participants identified a "lack of clarity around what the economy actually is and how it works" (Norrish, 2017, p.25). When researchers requested that the participants use their own words to describe the economy, there

was an evident separation between “the economy” and one’s “personal economy,” with many failing to grasp the concept that the economy is constructed of multiple relationships – as opposed to one singular factor (Norrish, 2017). This finding can be attributed to the fact that each individual will construct their own personal mental model in an attempt to make sense of the world around them. According to Denzau & North (1994) “Mental models are the internal representations that individual cognitive systems create to interpret the environment” (p.4).

Unless a person expands their economic literacy, fundamentally, one’s basic understanding of the economy will be limited to their personal financial experiences, as well as the mental model they have constructed for themselves. These models can affect where attention is directed, how information is processed, and what is considered feasible or unfeasible (Norrish, 2017). Routine cognition significantly relies on “culturally available schemata – knowledge structures that represent objects or events and provide default assumptions about their characteristics, relationships, and entailments under conditions of incomplete information” (DiMaggio, 1997, p.269). Concentrating specifically on economic understanding, Boomgaarden et al., have identified three cultural schemata from which citizens build their economic mental models, “through personal experience, interpersonal communication and through the mass media” (Boomgaarden, p.354).

In conclusion, there are a variety of agents that impact citizens’ understanding of the economy. This knowledge varies depending on individual mental models, economic literacy, and demographic factors. For the purpose of this study, the central focus will be on the role that the mass media (specifically the news media) plays in economic understanding.

Framing Theory

As discussed previously, the news media plays a substantial role in helping Americans' form their economic perceptions. The news media encompasses the various media channels of both new and legacy media, that communicate news to the "heterogeneous public in a collective manner" (Ogunkunle & Ojebuyi, 2020). Historically and presently, the news media are necessary for democratic enactment. This form of media is tasked with the responsibility of informing the public, "providing citizens with the information needed to make thoughtful decisions about leadership and policy," as well as setting "the agenda for public discussion of issues," and providing "a forum for political expression" (Owen, 2019, para. 6). According to Owen, the news media is meant to not only function as a watchdog within a democratic society, but also facilitate "community building by helping people to find common causes, identify civic groups, and work toward solutions to societal problems" (2019, para. 6).

Whether or not the news media fulfills those watchdog duties is a subject of debate, with certain media scholars arguing that journalists do satisfy the public's needs and watchdog ideals (Drechsel, 2000), while others identified negligence of objectivity motivated by financial concerns (Shepard, 1997). Nonetheless, the news media continue to influence the public agenda through (amongst other mechanisms) framing. The mass communication theory of framing was first defined by anthropologist Gregory Bateson, but in this study the definition employed will be that of political scientist Robert Entman. Entman defined framing as, "to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described" (Entman, 1993, p.52).

Framing is intended to help audiences comprehend issues, ideas, and information through selection and salience. Entman theorizes that the process of framing involves first defining the problem, then identifying the forces causing the problem, followed by evaluating the problem, and lastly offering a solution to the problem. According to Entman's theory, framing occurs throughout the entire communications process. Entman focuses specifically on four important elements of framing: the communicator, the text, the receiver of the text, and the overall culture (Entman, 1993). The communicator is responsible for selecting which issues and information should be elevated in salience - determining which issues and pieces of information are important and conversely which are insignificant. The framing judgements of the communicator can be conscious or unconscious, "guided by the frames (schemata) that organize their belief systems" (Entman, 1993, p.52). In the case of this study, the communicator would be the journalists reporting for the news media. The framing of issues is "a central power in the democratic processes," where "political elites" act as communicators in keeping the public "well-informed" surrounding social and political issues (Entman, p.56). Entman highlights that "political framing heavily influences" the public's "responses to communications," overall playing a substantial role in shaping public opinion (Entman, p.56). The conundrum of the elite determining what the "truth" is through their framing poses valid concern, raising doubts on democracy as a whole and making it challenging to discern what the "true public opinion" is (Entman, 1993, p.57). In fact, Entman elaborated how the task of "attempting to determine which of the differently framed opinions is the closest to the public's real sentiment" is an unavailing endeavor, as it requires "agreement among contending elites and citizens on which frame was most accurate, fair, complete, and so forth." (p.57)

While journalists are expected to adhere to the Society of Professional Journalists' Code of Ethics and report objectively, those writing for mainstream news outlets may abide by their readership's public opinion – a readership that is comprised of educated, oftentimes affluent, professionals. As a result, these publications may “convey a dominant framing of the news text that prevents most audience members from making a balanced assessment of a situation” (Entman, p.56).

For the purpose of this study, it's important to discern the difference between the elite news media and the non-elite news media. Noam Chomsky defines the elite news media as “the agenda-setting media,” citing how these news outlets have the financial means and resources to “set the framework in which everyone else operates” (Chomsky, 1997, para. 7). The audience engaging with the elite media are largely considered to be privileged individuals that are influential in their own sense, involved with, “organizing the way people think and look at things,” in their work environment or community. (1997, para. 7). The elite news media lay down the groundwork for local or non-elite news outlets, by establishing which news topics hold salience and which do not - leading the non-elite outlets to follow suit and cover the topics that have been deemed important. The elite news outlets are able to maintain this power structure because they are “major, very profitable, corporations,” that are “either linked to, or outright owned by, much bigger corporations” (1997, para.8). Essentially, the elite news media function as “profit seeking firms,” where the product is not the newspaper itself, but the audience. As Chomsky poignantly explains, “Corporations sell audiences to other corporations” (1997, para. 13). The role of the elite news media is further examined in Peter Dreier's study, “The Position of the Press in the U.S. Power Structure,” where the relationship between the US business elite and the mass media elite are explored. In his study, Drier surveyed the institutional affiliations

held by the directors of the 24 largest newspaper companies in the US, finding that, “the 24 newspaper companies have 447 ties with elite organizations, including 196 with Fortune’s 1,300 largest corporations, 97 with the 15 major business policy groups, 24 with the 12 major private universities, and 130 with the 47 elite social clubs” (Drier, 1982, p.302). Four of the newspaper companies accounted for “185, (41.6 percent), of all elite affiliations,” those being the Dow Jones Company (Wall Street Journal), the New York Times Company, the Washington Post Company, and the Times-Mirror Corporation (Los Angeles Times). (1982, p.305). While these papers do inform the public with a “degree of autonomy and independence,” the structural links held by these corporations point to an incentive to represent the “larger capitalist class” by “maintaining and reinforcing the ideology of corporate liberalism” (1982, p. 307).

In brief, the news media are tasked with myriad responsibilities to the public, acting as a pillar for democracy in ensuring that citizens are informed and that democratic values are being upheld. The role of the news media makes the framing of information incredibly impactful, which issues are deemed salient and which issues are considered insignificant helps shape public perceptions. However, it’s critical to acknowledge the fact that the elite news media institutions are ideological institutions, setting “the agenda of political, social, and economic debate” (Drier, 1982, p.298). With that knowledge in mind, this study closely examines which economic issues hold salience according to the New York Times in the midst of the coronavirus economy; focusing particularly on which issues are neglected, and the implications of the publication’s framing.

Shaping Economic Understanding

Research on economic news coverage and the public provides insight into how individuals may digest the current COVID-19 economic issues being reported, as well as the potential implications of the issues being covered. First, exploring the ways in which economic issues have historically been framed by the news media. A multitude of past research has revealed that news outlets tend to focus on negative news stories when covering economic conditions. In a 2018 content analysis conducted by Alyt Damstra and Mark Boukes, the distinctions between “(a) economic levels and changes (positive/negative), (b) volume and tone of coverage (positive/negative), and (c) people’s retrospective and prospective economic judgments,” were recorded from a sample of 127,120 newspaper articles published between the years of 2002 to 2015. The researchers found that the “public is presented a version of economic reality that is skewed to the negative, which strongly affects people’s economic expectations but not evaluations” (Damstra & Boukes, 2018, p.1).

Other research has highlighted the ways in which the mainstream media “overemphasize negative stories,” ultimately neglecting positive economic news developments. There has been negativity bias identified in how the news media covers stories related to recessions (Wu et al., 2002), stories regarding inflation and employment (Soroka, 2006, 2012), and overall macroeconomic news (Goidel & Langley, 1995; Hagen, 2005; Hester & Gibson, 2003; Soroka et al., 2015; van Dalen, et al., 2015). According to Damstra & Boukes, negativity bias is present in the coverage of these economic subthemes as well, “unemployment, inflation, and growth rates” (Damstra & Boukes, p.1; Harrington, 1989).

However, the overwhelming negative bias found in economic news coverage can be attributed to a variety of characteristics. For one, the news media’s role of being a watchdog requires journalists to be critical of governmental activities and issues, resulting in “negative

trends” receiving more attention than positive trends. The news media’s negative coverage is one method of ensuring that the government is being held accountable (Damstra & Boukes, p.2; Harrington, 1989). However, negativity is also a news value utilized by media institutions. Palmer (2000) defines news values as “a system of criteria which are used to make decisions about the inclusion and exclusion of material” (p. 45). Galtung and Ruge (1965) theorized that negativity in news stories elevates the likelihood of the story being picked up by journalists. Negative news typically leaves little room for ambiguity, as the public will typically agree “about the interpretation of the event as negative,” (Galtung & Ruge, 1965, p. 69) contributing to the effectiveness of negativity as a news value. Lastly, humans have been shown to have stronger responses to negative information than positive information (Holbrook et al., 2001; Soroka, 2006); a psychological process coined “the negativity effect.” According to the negativity effect, negative information holds more weight “in the formation of evaluative judgements,” even when one is presented with equally positive information” (Ahluwalia, 2002; Tversky & Kahneman, 1975). The Economic Conditions, Economic Perceptions, and Media Coverage of the United States Economy study conducted by Barberá et al., (2014), reported how “higher levels of coverage are associated with a lower average probability a story is positive,” further supporting the ideal that negative news takes precedence over positive coverage. In regard to the tone of economic coverage, the Barberá et al., study unsurprisingly found that “tone is more positive when the stock market is rising, while both unemployment and inflation are relatively lower” (Barberá et al., p.14).

The disconnect between the real economy, the news media’s coverage of the economy, and the public’s perception of the economy have been researched as well, with media scholars studying agenda-setting theory and exploring how well the news media captures the economic

reality of citizens by comparing coverage of the real economy to the coverage of financial markets. Existing research presented by past scholars (Goidel & Langley, 1995; Lamla & Lein, 2014; Soroka, Stecula, & Wlezien, 2015) demonstrates that “economic journalism” fails to embody “real-world economic developments,” and “is instead characterized by a set of persistent biases” (Damstra & Boukes, 2018). There has been extensive research supporting the idea that the “tone of media coverage of the economy influences economic evaluations by the mass public” (Ansolabehere et al., 2008; Blood & Phillips, 1995; De Boef & Kellstedt, 2004). In Brian Fogarty’s (2005) content analysis of the New York Times’ economic coverage from 1980 through 1996, Fogarty sought out answers regarding “why and when coverage of economic news deviates from real economic indicators” focusing specifically on three influences: the real economy, intervening factors such as rival stories and elections, and the tone of economic news coverage (p.152). There were several notable findings from the study that provided further clarity for how the real economy, the news media’s coverage of the economy, and the public’s perception of the economy interplay. When comparing earlier New York Times economic articles to the present ones, Fogarty found that the “News coverage of the comparative economy seems less judgmental than coverage of the contemporary economy, but yet still fails to adequately represent economic reality” (p.169). Indeed, Fogarty’s results suggest that “the news media appear to be quick when the economy is doing poorly and yet they are slow to report when the economy is doing well” (p.169). After coding roughly 1,056 New York Times stories, Fogarty identified that “the information citizens are exposed to tends to emphasize the negative and fail to mirror pure economic data,” going onto to draw the conclusion that “The news media do not report economic reality” therefore “we can expect citizens’ views and beliefs about the economy to be skewed” (p.170). Focusing solely on citizens’ perceptions of the economy (and

the ways in which they deviate from economic reality). Boomgaarden et al., provides a series of explanations for how citizens perceive the economy, the first being “different citizens use different criteria in their evaluation of how well the economy is doing” (Kinder et al, 1989). A theory that aligns with the mental model construct mentioned earlier. The second interpretation of citizen understanding relies on partisanship, holding that “citizens perceive economic conditions as more favorable if their preferred party is in power than if it is not” (Wlezien et al, 1997; Van der Eijk et al, 2007). The third explanation Boomgaarden et al., provides is one that will be utilized in this study, in that “citizens receive varying information from different sources about the state of the economy and form their evaluations accordingly” (p.356).

News Coverage of the Economy During Past Crises

The news media’s framing of economic realities in past economic crises can provide a starting point to theorize how the elite press will present the coronavirus economy to the public. Granted, the abnormality of the coronavirus pandemic creates entirely new circumstances that lack precedence, but past economic coverage can still provide insight and comparative literature to the current situation.

The most significant contemporary economic crisis that unfolded in the United States prior to the coronavirus pandemic was the Great Recession. The economic downturn spanned over the course of roughly two years, from December of 2007 to June of 2009; making it the longest economic recession exhibited “since the Great Depression” (Pew Research PEJ, 2009, p.1). When the recession was being covered by the news media, the issues were framed “from the perspective of the Obama Administration and big business” elevating the “voices and ideas of people in institutions more than those of everyday Americans” (Pew Research PEJ, 2009, p.1).

Despite citizens arguably being the “primary victims” of the economic downturn, they were not “the primary actors” in the media’s coverage. The Pew Research Center’s Project for Excellence in Journalism conducted a content analysis to explore how the news media covered the economy for the first half of 2008 and found that the “mainstream press focused on a relatively small number of major story lines, mostly generating from two cities, the country’s political and financial capitals” (Pew Research PEJ, 2009, p.2).

Other findings from the Pew Research content analysis identified themes that align with the theories previously discussed in the literature review, one example being the role of the elite in framing issues. The study found that “actions by government officials and business leaders” were driving much of the coverage; with the White House and federal agencies initiating an estimated 1/3, (32%), of economic stories being analyzed from February to July 3rd. The other agents included businesses (21%), and the press (32%). In stark contrast, “ordinary citizens and union workers combined” motivated only “2% of the stories about the economy” (Pew Research PEJ, 2009, p.3).

Overall, the Pew Research’s content analysis of media coverage throughout the Great Recession highlighted themes and insights that are comparable to the trends being observed with the coronavirus economic coverage; despite the origins of the two economic crises being drastically disparate.

Public’s Perceptions of Economic Coverage During Past Crises

In terms of how the public reacts to the news media’s economic coverage in the midst of crises, the research remains largely limited. One recognized piece of scholarship that explores this issue is “Covering the Crisis: Media Coverage of the Economic Crisis and Citizens’

Economic Expectation” (Boomgaarden et al., 2011); a piece of literature that has been cited frequently throughout this review. The scholars conducting the research summarized their work as one of “the first to deal with economic perceptions at times when economic prospects rapidly and unequivocally deteriorated” (Boomgaarden et al., 2011, p.355).

The study emphasized the importance of “mass-mediated economic information” in the midst of crisis; especially when considering the combined factors of uncertainty, media dependency, and the desperation for economic answers, found amongst anxious citizens. When differentiating the public’s perceptions of economic news coverage in normal circumstances to the public’s perceptions of economic news coverage during a crisis, media dependency theory can be applied to the latter. According to Ball-Rokeach & DeFleur (1976), “media dependency theory would suggest that the strongest media effects occur for relatively uncertain situations” (Damstra & Boukes, 2018, p.2).

Building on the foregoing research, it seems plausible that coverage trends may be thematically situated in one of two ways. On one hand, research on prior economic downturns has focused disproportionately on the actions and activities taken by elite actors in the areas of business and government (e.g., Pew Research PEJ, 2009). Such focus might be especially apparent in elite national press outlets such as the New York Times, which tend to speak to those in society who are financially, educationally, and otherwise privileged (e.g., Chomsky, 1997). On the other hand, however, research has consistently indicated that newsworthiness is linked to negativity insofar as negative stories and frames are disproportionately featured in news coverage (e.g., Harrington, 1989). Notably, in typical historical instances of economic recession, the media has not been forced to make a choice with regards to coverage valence, as the two key indicators of overall economic performance (the stock market and the unemployment rate) have

been consistent with one another. However, in the COVID-19 economy, these indicators have diverged. Such divergence, ultimately, leaves open questions pertaining to coverage decisions.

Therefore, this study is built around the presentation of two competing hypotheses:

Competing Hypothesis 1: Due to the institutional features and audience profiles associated with the New York Times, coverage of the COVID-19 economy will predominantly focus on the stock market.

Competing Hypothesis 2: Due to the negativity bias associated with news coverage decisions, The New York Times' coverage of the COVID-19 economy will disproportionately focus on the unemployment rate.

Chapter 2: Method

This study utilized a content analysis to quantify the New York Times' coverage of the COVID-19 economy over a period of six months, coding specifically for unemployment and stock market variables, as well as the tone of the article. This chapter will describe the content analysis methodology, the corpus of New York Times articles, the codebook and coding procedure, as well as the intercoder reliability.

Content Analysis

Berelson (1952) defined a content analysis as, “the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication” (p.18). Berelson’s definition of the methodology was later expanded upon by Krippendorff (2003), who wrote that a, “Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use” (p.18). A content analysis was an ideal methodology for this study due to the nature of the research, which involves analyzing specific frames in the New York Times articles, exploring whether or not the journal’s economic coverage was a function of institutionally based ideological interests.

Predominantly, two types of content analysis exist: conceptual analysis and relational analysis. Conceptual analysis is the process of choosing a concept and conducting an analysis that “involves quantifying and counting its presence,” with the central goal being “to examine the occurrence of selected terms in the data” (Columbia Mailman School of Public Health, n.d., para.5). Relational analysis is similar to conceptual analysis in that a concept is chosen for analysis; however, the objective of the research differs, with the focus being on the relationships

between concepts, as opposed to the presence of the concept itself within the literature. For this study, a conceptual analysis was chosen to quantify the number of times an article mentioned the stock market in comparison to the number of times an article mentioned unemployment, as well as to measure the overall tone of the article.

In terms of coding the data, there are two primary approaches: inductive coding and deductive coding. Inductive coding (also known as ground up coding), involves codes being created as the data is being collected; whereas deductive coding (sometimes referred to as top-down coding), requires the creation of a codebook, with predetermined coding schemes identified prior to examining the data. The codebook is then applied to the literature, with the coder identifying and categorizing the data based on the predetermined coding schemes. (“The Essential Guide to Coding Qualitative Data,” n.d., para.7) This study deployed a deductive coding approach, due to the specificity of the research question, the direct nature of the media frames being coded for, and the overall replicability of the method.

Corpus of New York Times Articles

The New York Times was chosen for this study due to the prominence of the paper. Despite falling behind USA Today and the Wall Street Journal in terms of circulation, the Times has built a reputation of being the “newspaper of record” in the United States, with 130 Pulitzer Prizes (more than any other media), and 164.2 million readers globally, the publication is considered a dominating force in the news media industry. (NYT Awards & Recognition, NYT Media Kit, n.d.) Another notable reasoning for focusing on the New York Times pertains to the paper’s influence; the structural positioning of the Times within the mass-media system grants the newspaper the power to “set news agendas for local and regional papers” (Clark & Illman,

2003 p.24). The New York Times' influence has become so widely recognized that there's a phenomenon surrounding the publication's ability to set agendas, known as "The New York Times effect," which essentially suggests that "due to its prominence, the Times sets the news agenda for other media outlets on subsequent days of reporting" (Pennington & Birthisel, 2016, p.3). The impact of the newspaper, combined with the fact that their "affluent visitors wield over \$1 trillion in total buying power" made the newspaper an optimal choice for studying how the elite press frames the COVID-19 economy. (NYT Media Kit, n.d.)

The corpus of New York Times articles pertaining to the economy contains coverage over a period of six months, from March 1st, 2020 to August 31st, 2020. These dates were strategically chosen on account of the events that transpired in the United States during that time period. The coded media coverage begins in March of 2020, principally due to the World Health Organization declaring COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11th, followed by President Donald Trump declaring COVID-19 a national emergency on March 13th, and 45 of the 50 states having imposed shutdowns by March 28th. The time frame concludes on August 31st, 2020, providing six months of media coverage to code. August 31st, 2020 was also chosen as an endpoint due to the stock market reaching an all-time high on August 18th, 2020 and the fact that this study eventuated in August 2020. The 414 New York Times articles that constitute the corpus were derived from the online platform ProQuest, a website that provides access to 183 full-text databases. The initial stage of collecting articles involved an advanced search on ProQuest, entering the keyword "Economy" in the first row, followed by the phrase "New York Times" in the second row, then selecting "Publication Title" from the dropdown menu. "Economy" was chosen as the search term due to the nonspecificity of the keyword, producing broader results that pertain to the overall issue being researched. Using search terms such as "stock market" or

“unemployment” would be sampling on variables of substantive interest, and ultimately generate biased results. There were several limitations applied to the search to achieve the soundest sample of articles. Those limitations include: the articles had to be full text; published by the New York Times between the dates of March 1st, 2020 to August 31st, 2020; and written in English. Both print and online articles were acceptable, however, duplicates were discarded. With these restrictions implemented, the search led to 737 articles total. However, this sample was further narrowed by the researcher, to ensure that the articles pertained to the matter being studied. Articles were removed from the sample if they failed to mention the coronavirus pandemic, the economy, and/or if they did not concern the United States. All article types were included in the sample, with the exception of “Letter to the Editor” pieces, as these are written by the readers. Once these qualifications were implemented, the resulting corpus size was 414 articles. Table 1 presents the total number of articles coded, organized by month.

Table 1

Total articles coded by month	
Month	Total Articles
March 2020	65
April 2020	67
May 2020	81
June 2020	63
July 2020	77
August 2020	61

Coding Procedure and Codebook

The deductive coding method that this study utilized required the creation of a codebook to guide the categorization process. For this content analysis, the frames were unemployment, the stock market, and the tone of the article. In order to properly analyze the articles and accurately code the chosen frames, the codebook needed to define what constitutes as the stock market, unemployment, both, or neither, as well as what constitutes as a positive, negative, both, or neutral when coding an article's valence. When defining these frames, the researcher consulted previous studies that had formulated codebooks for content analyses concerning media coverage, specifically looking at how the frames for an article's tone were established. (Evers, 2016; Clark & Illman, 2003) In terms of defining the stock market and unemployment frames, the researcher relied largely on "yes" or "no" questions, to ensure that the coding criteria would be explicit, with little room for interpretation. For each of the articles the headline, author(s), date of publication, word count, section, economic type, and tone were coded for. The coding scheme is presented in **Appendix A**, alongside the coder instructions in **Appendix B**. Prior to the coding procedure, an intercoder reliability test was conducted, a process in which two trained coders (the primary author and an outside coder) double-coded approximately 10% of the completed sample ($n = 42$), to ensure that the codebook was reliable. In both cases, intercoder reliability was demonstrated. For the economic type variable, the coders agreed on 39 of 42 cases (pairwise agreement = 92.9%, Cohen's kappa = 0.90). In regard to the tone type variable, the coders agreed on 40 of 42 cases (pairwise agreement = 95.2%, Cohen's kappa = 0.92). Once intercoder reliability had been established for the two coded variables of central interest, the primary researcher coded the remaining 372 articles. Once all the articles were coded, descriptive statistics were generated using the statistical programming language *R*.

Chapter 3: Results

The competing hypotheses for this study to assess the degree that the New York Times' coverage of the COVID-19 economy was disproportionally tilted towards either discussion of the stock market (Competing Hypothesis 1) or coverage of unemployment (Competing Hypothesis 2). The descriptive statistics obtained from the content analysis indicated that the coded articles were disproportionally concerned with unemployment and negative in nature, disproving the first hypothesis, but supporting the second prediction. The data in **Figure 1** reveals that 154 of the 414 coded articles dealt solely with unemployment, with an additional 32 mentioning both unemployment and the stock market. In contrast, 45 of the articles exclusively dealt with the stock market. In all, approximately 44.9% of the coded articles discussed unemployment, and only 18.6% of the coded articles discussed the stock market. In assessing whether or not these coverage differences were statistically meaningful in nature, several chi-square tests of independence were conducted. The first of these tests assessed the contention that the categorization frequencies were approximately evenly distributed (i.e., that economic coverage discussed the stock market, unemployment, both, and neither each about 1/4th of the time). This test was statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 168.16$, $df = 3$, $p < .001$, indicating that the categories were not evenly distributed. Next, a second test was conducted using only the stock market and unemployment classifications. This test sought to examine the degree to which these two classifications were equally observed in the data. The result of this test was statistically significant, $\chi^2 = 59.70$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$, again indicating that the categories were not equally distributed. To summarize the findings, the results of this test indicated that there were statistically more articles discussing unemployment than the stock market.

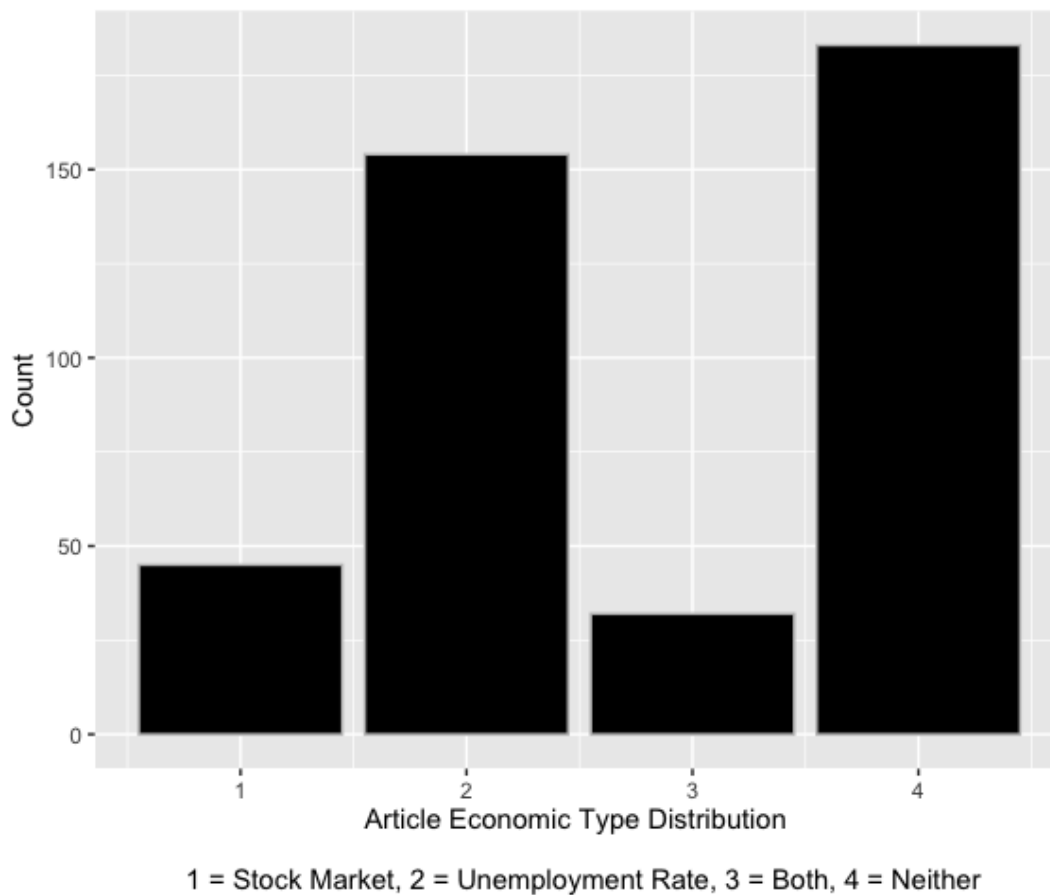


Figure 1. Distribution of articles by type of economic coverage

The next variable explored was the tone of the article. As illustrated in **Figure 2**, the majority of the articles were written in a negative tone. Specifically, 25 articles (6.0%) had a positive tone, 246 articles (59.4%) had a negative tone, 49 articles (11.8%) had both negative and positive aspects, and 94 (22.7%) had a neutral tone. In all, 295 of the 415 articles (71.3%) framed the economy in a negative light. As in the case of the economic type variable, several chi-square tests of independence were used to test if the distributional pattern statistically deviated from

what might be anticipated from chance alone. The first of these tests included all four coding categories, and suggested that the distribution was, in fact, different than what might be expected by chance, $\chi^2 = 283.11$, $df = 3$, $p < .001$. Likewise, a chi-square test of independence that examined only the positive and negative codings indicated that negative economic discussion occurred more frequently than positive economic discussion, $\chi^2 = 177.94$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$.

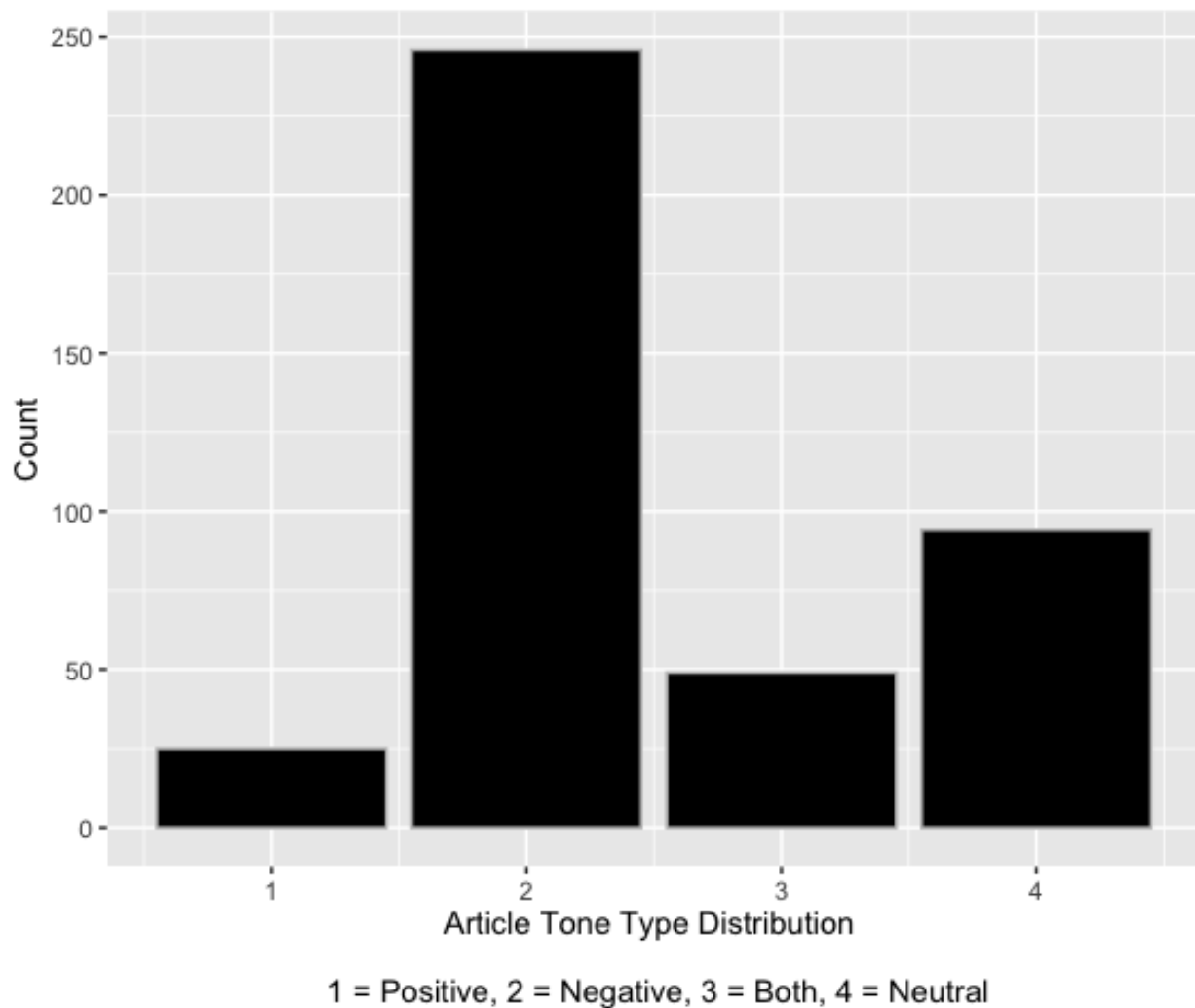


Figure 2. Distribution of articles by coverage tone

In addition to the analyses reported above, temporal trends were also examined. As shown in **Table 2**, the percentage of unemployment-referencing and negative articles was fairly steady across the analysis period (note this analysis included articles that mentioned both unemployment and the stock market and articles that were both negative). One notable exception pertains to August 2020, in which over 80% of all economic articles were negative in nature. Interestingly enough, August 2020 was a period of exceptionally positive performance by the stock market.

Table 2

Distribution of article characteristics by month

Month	Total Articles	% Unemployment	% Negative
March	65	44.6	72.3
April	67	47.8	71.6
May	81	46.9	75.3
June	63	47.6	58.7
July	77	42.9	66.2
August	61	39.3	83.6

Chapter 4: Discussion

Previous scholars have explored the ways in which the news media have framed past crises and economic recessions, but the circumstances surrounding the coronavirus pandemic provided a unique scope for research. Despite the novelty of the coronavirus pandemic, precedent news media research revealed findings and theories that helped guide the competing hypotheses for this study. The first of these competing hypotheses was that the New York Times coverage of the COVID-19 economy would largely focus on the stock market due to their elite ties and corporate influences. In contrast, the second hypothesis predicted that the New York Times would likely appeal to negativity bias, predominately covering the negative subject of unemployment. This study sought answers to these predictions by examining how the prominent New York Times publication framed the disparate COVID-19 economy; analyzing the tone of the articles, as well as the reportage frequency of two macroeconomic variables – the stock market and unemployment. Through a content analysis of 414 New York Times articles concerning the United States economy, the researcher found that 44.9% of the pieces discussed issues pertaining to unemployment, with significantly less (18.6%) concentrating on the stock market.

As mentioned in the literature review, previous studies have indicated that economic journalism oftentimes fails to represent “real-world economic developments” (Goidel & Langley, 1995; Lamla & Lein, 2014; Soroka, Stecula, & Wlezien, 2015), particularly with the framing of issues by the elite news media. Chomsky (1997) explained how elite news outlets wield the financial power and external corporate connections to set an agenda, oftentimes establishing what frames are considered newsworthy, and which are ultimately ignored. This was evident in the mainstream news media’s coverage of the Great Recession from 2007 to 2009,

with the coverage largely focusing on issues pertaining to the larger institutions, as opposed to the average individual (Pew Research PEJ, 2009). The first hypothesis of this study derived from these past findings, predicting that the New York Times would largely concentrate on frames related to the stock market in the COVID-19 economy. However, this study found only 45 out of the 414 total articles concentrated on the stock market.

This study also took into consideration the research and theories regarding negative news; particularly the negativity bias and the ways in which economic news has historically been framed in a negative context; especially during recessions (Damstra & Boukes, 2018; Soroka, 2012; Goidel & Langley, 1995; Hagen, 2005; Hester & Gibson, 2003; Soroka et al., 2015; van Dalen, et al., 2015; Wu et al., 2002). Galtung and Ruge (1965) further concluded that negativity is considered a value within the news media industry, as the likelihood of a story being published is elevated if the story is considered negative. There are a multitude of reasonings and theories as to why there tends to be a concentration on negative news; whether it be the media's role as critical watchdogs, or the psychological process known as the "negativity effect" that humans experience (Ahluwalia, 2002; Tversky & Kahneman, 1975); regardless negative news has an overarching presence; especially in times of economic crisis. Fogarty (2005) conducted a content analysis of New York Times articles that spanned over 16 years to examine how the economy being framed in the media correlated to real economic data, and after coding 1,056 articles found that the negative news was being emphasized more than the positive. Taking into account the precedent theories and findings, this study also predicted that the New York Times would be more likely to cover unemployment during the pandemic, due to the newsworthiness of negative topics.

The results from the study, when taken as a whole, ultimately support the second hypothesis (i.e., the prediction that due to negative news being disproportionately perceived as newsworthy, there is reason to believe that the New York Times would be more likely to cover the unemployment rate). When coding the 414 articles for tone, negativity was prevalent. The content analysis concluded with 71.3% of the total articles appearing to be framed in a negative context, written in a pessimistic, cynical, or in some cases sarcastic manner. In terms of the economic issues being framed, articles covering unemployment were significantly more frequent than articles detailing the stock market; with 44.9% of the articles relating to unemployment in comparison to the 18.6% that focused on issues related to the stock market. These findings lead to several important implications, which are discussed below.

The data gathered from this study reveals an overarching trend – that the New York Times’ coverage of the coronavirus economy was disproportionately negative, with a significant concentration on matters related to unemployment. What does this mean for the public that engages with the New York Times’ content? The literature review noted that the news media is tasked with the responsibility of keeping the public informed, and framing issues in a way that helps the public form opinions and or make sense of an issue. The negative framing of the coronavirus economy ultimately leads readers to perceive the issues being reported on as negative or affirms the negative opinions readers may have held on the issue prior to reading the article. Nonetheless, this was to be expected considering the overall state of affairs in the United States and the ways in which the coronavirus impacted every American’s life.

Another inference that can be made from the study pertains to the New York Times fulfilling its societal role as a watchdog of governmental and corporate activity (Owen, 2019). A multitude of the articles that were coded as having a negative valence involved a critical analysis

of some sort, or a negative framing for how a specific issue was being handled. This is evident when examining a few of the headlines from the sample, such as “Forget the Trump Administration. America Will Save America,” “Trump Considers Reopening Economy, Over Health Experts’ Objections,” “Trump, the Company, Asks Trump, the Administration, for Rent Relief,” “Trump’s Answer to Ailing Economy So Far Seems to Show Little Urgency,” “Billions in Clean Energy Loans Go Unused as Coronavirus Ravages Economy,” “DeVos Funnel Coronavirus Relief Funds to Favored Private and Religious Schools,” and “To Gain Public’s Trust, Should Members of Congress Stop Trading Stock?” These few examples confirm that the New York Times was holding the government and other corporate entities accountable, utilizing their platform to call out negligence or notify their readers of what was perceived to be the mishandling of an issue (Damstra & Boukes, 2018; Harrington, 1989).

An additional implication that can be made from the study concerns the overall climate of America, and the ways in which the state of affairs influenced the negative framing of issues. The United States economy was devastated by the coronavirus pandemic, with millions of individuals losing their jobs, and more severely, a significant amount losing their lives. The U.S. government was often criticized for the ways in which they handled the virus, specifically the Trump administration’s lack of urgency and prioritization of certain economic factors (i.e., the stock market) over others (i.e., maintaining high levels of employment among members of the middle and working classes). But beyond the handling of the pandemic, the United States was under immense scrutiny in the summer of 2020 for another epidemic - police brutality and the senseless killings of Black Americans. Looking at the full picture of the United States climate throughout 2020, there was much to be cynical about. Therefore, it could be inferred that the New York Times was being conscientious of America’s condition, aiming to report in a way that

accurately captured how Americans were feeling. Arguably, it would appear insensitive or ingenuine if the New York Times had been covering these arduous issues in a way that was largely positive.

When drawing inferences from the study's results, it is imperative to not completely dismiss the newsworthiness incentive of the negative coverage, particularly the financial opportunities and the role of the political economy. As reported by the New York Times themselves, the publication saw their biggest subscription growth of digital readers in the midst of the pandemic coverage, welcoming over 6 million new subscribers (NYT, 2020). Ultimately negative news sells (recall the popular mantra "if it bleeds it leads"), and unfortunately, the deadly virus provided plenty of content.

Another implication that can be drawn from this study is that the New York Times prioritized coverage of the "real economy," by focusing on unemployment, the publication may have been attempting to reach those beyond their comparatively privileged readership – specifically, the millions of individuals and families that were experiencing some form of unemployment. In retrospect, an inference can be drawn from the fact that 18.6% of the articles pertained to the stock market. Although the New York Times covered unemployment significantly more frequently than the stock market, the 18.6% statistic should not be dismissed. In other words, considering the calamity caused by the coronavirus pandemic, 18.6% of total coverage space being dedicated to stock market coverage is arguably inappropriate when juxtaposed against the loss of life and livelihoods that occurred as a result of the virus. While the New York Times undoubtedly covered issues related to the real economy, the publication subtly fulfilled the interests of their readership that are shareholders in the stock market.

There are several limitations of the research to be taken into consideration, starting with the number of publications analyzed. This study concentrated on how the New York Times covered the COVID-19 economy, and while this publication is a representation of the elite press, there are numerous other publications that also may be classified as “elite” in nature. A fuller analysis of how the elite news media have covered the economy during the coronavirus pandemic could be conducted in the future, looking at a variety of prominent publications and comparing the results. An interesting research project for the future would be a comparative analysis involving the New York Times and other elite publications. Therein, an important research question to explore would be if the coverage was disproportionately negative for the Wall Street Journal and Washington Post as well. In addition to the number of publications, another limitation this study faced was the number of frames that were coded. The stock market and unemployment are relevant economic frames to code for; however, this does not embody the full economic news coverage. A content analysis that codes for a wide range of economic frames would be beneficial to researchers; providing a comprehensive picture of the news coverage and possibly identify the explicit economic variables that were covered the most frequently throughout the pandemic. Alongside this limitation would be the limited timeline, as this study was conducted in the midst of the pandemic, only six months of coverage was analyzed. Granted this research provides insight into how the New York Times covered the economy at the height of the pandemic but analyzing the full timeline of pandemic coverage would be especially informative. Another limitation of this study was the article sample size. While the 414 articles that were coded provided insight into the New York Times’ coverage, there is a high probability that the ProQuest database failed to include others that pertained to the economy. In terms of the methodology, a content analysis is a constructive research tool, but like any method, it has

restrictions. A content analysis can reveal and quantify what's going on in the news media, but the method does not have the capability to capture how the news coverage was received or how the coverage reflects the lived experiences of the public.

Looking forward, it would be interesting to see research that pertains to the global news cycle, specifically exploring how other countries framed their COVID-19 economy, and whether or not the interests of their publics were being represented. Another recommendation for further research would be to explore how the COVID-19 economic coverage differed from the coverage of past crises and recessions. As mentioned throughout the study, this research was conducted in the midst of the pandemic; future researchers will have the advantage of having the full timeline to analyze and study. Later research could expand upon this study by exploring how the New York Times and other elite publications covered the economy from the beginning of the pandemic to the end. Finally, future researchers could explore the precedents that the coronavirus news coverage established, by comparing how the COVID-19 economic coverage differed from past recessions and crises.

Conclusion

The goal of this study was to explore how the elite news media has covered the economy in the midst of the coronavirus recession. This was done through a content analysis of a publication that represents the elite news media, the New York Times, and the analysis of variables that represent the "overall" economy: the unemployment rate and the stock market. This study also explored the ways in which these variables were framed, by looking at the tone of each article. The distinctive state that the economy was in provided an incredibly unique scope for research. As the unemployment rates continued to climb, so did the stock market; highlighting just how disconnected the U.S. economy had become. The irregularity and

incongruency of the situation led the researcher to generate two competing hypotheses. One being that the elitist influences of the New York Times, combined with how the Great Recession was covered by the press, would prompt more coverage related to the stock market, than other economic systems. In contrast, the other hypothesis recognized the role that negative news plays in media coverage, and hypothesized that as a result, unemployment would be covered the most frequently. After 414 New York Times articles were coded and analyzed, the study ultimately found the news coverage to be largely negative and concentrated the most on issues relating to unemployment. Whether or not this coverage fulfills the wants and needs of the public remains unknown, however, the fact that a variable of the real economy was significantly more prevalent than coverage related to the stock market does prompt implications surrounding the public's relationship with their elite news institutions, and how the elite news publications perform when tasked with covering a deadly virus, a crashing economy, and a booming stock market.

References

- Ahluwalia, R. (2002). How prevalent is the negativity effect in consumer environments? *Journal of Consumer Research*, 29, 270-279. doi: 10.1086/341576
- Ansolabehere, S., Meredith, M., & Snowberg, E. (2008). Sociotropic Voting and the Media. *Improving Public Opinion Surveys: Interdisciplinary Innovation and the American National Election Survey*, 175-189. doi: 10.23943/princeton/9780691151458.003.0011
- Ball-Rokeach, S. J., & DeFleur, M. L. (1976). A dependency model of mass-media effects. *Communication Research*, 3, 3-21. doi:10.1177/009365027600300101
- Barberá, P., Boydston, A., Linn, S., & Nagler, J. (2014). Economic Conditions, Economic Perceptions, and Media Coverage of the United States Economy. *Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association*, 1, 1-27.
- Bartels, L. M. (2008). *Unequal democracy: The political economy of the new gilded age*. Princeton University Press.
- Berelson, B. (1952). *Content Analysis in Communication Research*. Free Press.
- Bernstein, L. (2020, August 20). *COVID-19 has devastated the economy, so why are stocks breaking records?* ABC News. www.wjla.com/news/nation-world/covid-19-has-devastated-the-economy-so-why-are-stocks-breaking-records
- Blood, D. J., & Phillips, P. C. (1995). Recession headline news, consumer sentiment, the state of the economy and presidential popularity: A time series analysis 1989 -1993. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 7, 2-22. doi: 10.1093/ijpor/7.1.2
- Boomgaarden, H., Hajo, S., Vliegenthar, R., & Vreese, C. (2011). Covering the crisis: media coverage of the economic crisis and citizens' economic expectations. *Acta Politica*, 46(4), 351-371. doi:10.1057/ap.2011.18

Buczowska, J. (2013, June 14). *The Power of Purchasing: The Economic Impacts of Local Procurement*. Columbia Institute. Retrieved December 10, 2020 from,

<https://www.journalism.org/2020/04/29/about-seven-in-ten-u-s-adults-say-they-need-to-take-breaks-from-covid-19-news/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). CDC Covid Data Tracker. *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*. Retrieved January 3, 2021 from,

<https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home>

Chomsky, N. (1997, October 1). *What Makes Mainstream Media Mainstream*. Z Magazine.

<https://zcomm.org/zmagazine/what-makes-mainstream-media-mainstream-by-noam-chomsky/>

Clark, F., & Illman, D. L. (2003). Content Analysis of New York Times Coverage of Space Issues for the Year 2000. *Science Communication*, 25(1), 14–38.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1075547003255300>

Columbia Mailman School of Public Health. (n.d.) *Content Analysis*. Population Health Methods. Retrieved March 15, 2020 from,

<https://www.publichealth.columbia.edu/research/population-health-methods/content-analysis>

Damstra, A., & Boukes, M. (2018). The Economy, the News, and the Public: A Longitudinal Study of the Impact of Economic News on Economic Evaluations and Expectations. *Communication Research*, 48(1), 26-50. doi:10.1177/0093650217750971

De Boef, S., & Kellstedt, P. M. (2004). The political (and economic) origins of consumer confidence. *American Journal of Political Science*, 48, 633-649. doi:10.2307/1519924

Denzau, A.T., & North, D.C. (1994). Shared Mental Models: Ideologies and Institutions. *Kyklos*, 47(1), 3-31. doi:10.1111/j.1467-6435.1994.tb02246

DiMaggio, P. (1997). Culture and cognition. *Annual review of sociology*, 23, 263-287. doi: 10.1146/annurev.soc.23.1.263

Drechsel, R. (2000). The Paradox of Professionalism: Journalism and Malpractice. *The Ben J. Altheimer Symposium: Media Law and Ethics Enter The 21st Century*, 23(1), 181-196. <https://lawrepository.ualr.edu/lawreview/vol23/iss1/11>

Drier, P. (1982). The Position of the Press in the U.S. Power Structure. *Social Problems*, 29(3), 298-310. doi:10.2307/800161

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (2020). *Impact of COVID-19 on the United States Economy and the Policy Response*. COVID-19 Reports. Retrieved October 7, 2020, from repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/45984/1/S2000540_en.pdf

Entman, R. (1993). Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51-58. doi:10.1111/j.1460-2466.1993.tb01304.x

Evers, F. (2016). *The Content and Tone of the Media Coverage with regard to the Refugee Crisis in Dutch Popular and Quality Newspapers* (Masters thesis, University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands). Retrieved from <http://purl.utwente.nl/essays/70816>

Fogarty, B. (2005). Determining Economic News Coverage. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 17, 149-172. doi:10.1093/ijpor/edh051

Galtung, J., & Ruge, M. H. (1965). The structure of foreign news the presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus crises in four Norwegian newspapers. *Journal of Peace Research*, 2, 64-90. doi: 10.1177/002234336500200104

Goidel, R. K., & Langley, R. E. (1995). Media coverage of the economy and aggregate economic evaluations: Uncovering evidence of indirect media effects. *Political Research Quarterly*, 48, 313-328. doi:10.1177/106591299504800205

Hagen, L. M. (2005). *Economic news, economic confidence, and the business cycle*. Colonia: Herbert von Halem.

Harrington, D. E. (1989). Economic news on television the determinants of coverage. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 53, 17-40. doi:10.1086/269139

Hester, J. B., & Gibson, R. (2003). The economy and second-level agenda setting: A time-series analysis of economic news and public opinion about the economy. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 80, 73-90. doi:10.1177/107769900308000106

Holbrook, A. L., Krosnick, J. A., Visser, P. S., Gardner, W. L., & Cacioppo, J. T. (2001).

Attitudes toward presidential candidates and political parties: Initial optimism, inertial first impressions, and a focus on flaws. *American Journal of Political Science*, 38, 930-950. doi: 10.2307/2669333

Horsley, S. (2020). *3 Months of Hell: U.S. Economy Drops 32.9% In Worst GDP Report Ever*. NPR. <https://www.npr.org/sections/coronavirus-live-updates/2020/07/30/896714437/3-months-of-hell-u-s-economys-worst-quarter-ever?/>

Kinder, D.R., Adams, G.S., & Gronke, P.W. (1989). Economics and politics in the 1984 presidential election. *American Journal of Political Science*, 33(2), 491–515. doi:10.2307/2111157

Krippendorff, K. (2003). *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*. Sage.

- Lamla, M. J., & Lein, S. M. (2014). The role of media for consumers' inflation expectation formation. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, *106*, 62-77.
doi: 10.1016/j.jebo.2014.05.004
- Lin, J., Bumcrot, C., & Ulicny, T. (2019). *The State of U.S. Financial Capability: The 2018 National Financial Capability Study*. FINRA Investor Education Foundation.
Retrieved December 17, 2020 from
www.usfinancialcapability.org/downloads/NFCS_2018_Report_Natl_Findings.pdf
- Linn, S., & Nagler, J. (2017). Economic Voting and Economic Inequality: U.S. Presidential Elections 1952–2012. *American Politics Research*, *45*, 589-620.
doi:10.1177/1532673X16685313
- Mitchell, A., Oliphant, J., & Shearer, E. (2020). *About Seven-in-Ten U.S. Adults Say They Need to Take Breaks From COVID-19 News*. Pew Research Center. Retrieved October 10, 2020 from <https://www.journalism.org/2020/04/29/about-seven-in-ten-u-s-adults-say-they-need-to-take-breaks-from-covid-19-news/>
- National Bureau of Economic Research (2020). *Business Cycle Dating Committee Announcement June 8, 2020*. NBER Determination of the February 2020 Peak in Economic Activity. Retrieved October 7, 2020, from
<https://www.nber.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/june2020.pdf>
- New York Times Awards & Recognition. (n.d.). Retrieved March 17, 2020 from
<https://www.nytc.com/company/prizes-awards/>
- New York Times Publication. (2020). *New York Times*. Retrieved February 1, 2020 from
<https://www.proquest.com/>
- New York Times Media Kit. (n.d.). Retrieved March 17, 2020 from <https://nytmediakit.com/>

- Norrish, A. (2017). *Exploring How People Feel About Economics Research Report 2017*. Ecnmy. Retrieved December 19, 2020 from https://www.ecnmy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Exploring-How-People-Feel-About-Economics-Research-Report-2017-ecnmy.org_.pdf
- Ogunkunle, O., & Ojebuyi, B. (2020). Malevolent Trespassers or Benevolent Guests: A Meta-Analysis of Media Representation of African Migrants. *Handbook of Research on the Global Impact of Media on Migration Issues*, 1-23. doi:10.4018/978-1-7998-0210-5.ch010
- Owen, D. (2019). *The new media's role in politics*. MIT Technology Review. <https://www.technologyreview.com/2019/03/11/136690/the-new-medias-role-in-politics/>
- Palmer, J. (2000). *Spinning into control: News values and source strategies*. London & New York, NY: Leicester University Press.
- Pennington, R., & Birthisel, J. (2016). When new media make news: Framing technology and sexual assault in the Steubenville rape case. *New Media & Society*, 18(11).
- Pew Research Center PEJ. (2009). *Covering the Great Recession: How the Media Have Depicted the Economic Crisis During Obama's Presidency*. Retrieved December 20, 2020, from <https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/legacy/Covering-the-Great-Recession.pdf>
- Shepard, A. (1997). The Revolving Door. *American Journalism Review*, 19(6). <https://ajrarchive.org/article.asp?id=745&id=745/>
- Soroka, S. N. (2006). Good news and bad news: Asymmetric responses to economic information. *Journal of Politics*, 68, 372-385. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2508.2006.00413.xSoroka

Soroka, S. N. (2012). The gatekeeping function: Distributions of information in media and the real world. *Journal of Politics*, 74, 514-528. doi:10.1017/S002238161100171X

Soroka, S. N., Stecula, D. A., & Wlezien, C. (2015). It's (change in) the (future) economy, stupid: Economic indicators, the media, and public opinion. *American Journal of Political Science*, 59, 457-474. doi:10.1111/ajps.12145

The Essential Guide to Coding Qualitative Data. (n.d.) Retrieved March 17, 2020, from <https://delvetool.com/guide>

Tversky, A., & Kahneman, D. (1975). Judgment under uncertainty: Heuristics and biases. *Utility, Probability, and Human Decision Making*, 141-162. doi:10.1017/cbo9780511809477.002

van Dalen, A., de Vreese, C. H., & Albæk, E. (2015). Economic news through the magnifying glass: How the media cover economic boom and bust. *Journalism Studies*, 18, 890-909. doi:10.1080/1461670x.2015.1089183

Van der Eijk, C., Franklin, M.N., Demant, F., & Van der Brug, W. (2007). The endogenous economy: 'Real' economic conditions, subjective economic evaluations and government support. *Acta Politica*, 42(1), 1–22. doi:10.1057/palgrave.ap.5500172

Walstad, W. (1998). *Why it's Important to Understand Economics*. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/1998/why-its-important-to-understand-economics/>

Wlezien, C., Franklin, M.N., & Twigg, D. (1997). Economic perceptions and vote choice: Disentangling the endogeneity. *Political Behavior*, 19(1), 7–17. doi: 10.1023/A:1024841605168

Wu, H. D., Stevenson, R. L., Chen, H., & Güner, Z. N. (2002). The conditioned impact of recession news: A time-series analysis of economic communication in the United States,

1987–1996. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 14, 19-36.

doi:10.1093/ijpor/14.1.19

Acknowledgements

As I reflect back on the past eight months of this process, I feel immense appreciation and gratitude for those in my life that have encouraged and supported me along the way.

I would first like to thank my advisor, Dr. Toby Hopp for being the best mentor I could have asked for. It was truly a privilege to learn from you and I am incredibly grateful to have had this opportunity. Your unrelenting support, intellect, advice and generosity made this project possible. Thank you for challenging me to think beyond my comfort zone, guiding me through the trials and tribulations of research, making the grueling days humorous, and for gifting me with the knowledge and tools to continue pursuing research in the future. It is because of you that I have found not only a passion for research, but a confidence in my abilities as a student. I cannot thank you enough.

I would also like to thank my family for supporting me in every way imaginable through this process. Mom, Dad, Jake, Landon, Aldie, Emily Grace, and Zac, thank you for always believing in me, loving me unconditionally, and reminding me to breathe. I couldn't have asked for a better support system and I feel so blessed to have each of you in my life.

Lastly, I would like to thank Dr. Burton St. John and Dr. Pat Ferrucci for serving on my thesis committee. Thank you both for being so willing to help and for taking the time to serve on the defense committee.

APPENDIXES**Appendix A: Codebook**

1. **File ID:** _____
2. **Document ID:** _____
3. **Headline:** _____
4. **Author(s) (EX: Last name, First name):** _____
5. **Date of Publication (YYYY/MM/DD):** _____
6. **Article Type:** _____ Commentary
_____ Correction/Retraction
_____ Editorial
_____ News
_____ Opinion
7. **Article Section:** _____ Section A (Print)
_____ Arts
_____ Section B (Print)
_____ Section BU (Print)
_____ Business
_____ Business—Economy
_____ Section C (Print)
_____ Climate
_____ Section D (Print)
_____ Section F (Print)
_____ Opinion

- _____ Opinion--Sunday Review
- _____ Parenting
- _____ Section RE (Print)
- _____ Section ST (Print)
- _____ Style
- _____ Technology
- _____ The Upshot
- _____ U.S.
- _____ U.S.--Politics
- _____ World--Americas
- _____ World—Europe

8. **Wordcount:** _____

9. **Economic Type:**

- 1 = Stockmarket
- 2 = Unemployment
- 3 = Both
- 4 = Neither

10. **Tone of Article:**

- 1 = Positive
- 2 = Negative
- 3 = Both
- 4 = Neither

11. **Notes:** _____

Appendix B: Codebook Instructions

Code	Frames	Explanation
1	Stock market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there at least a paragraph pertaining to the stock market? 2. Does the article describe the state of the stock market? 3. Does the article explicitly mention the stock market? Or other keywords related to the stock market? (EX: S&P 500, Dow Jones, Nasdaq Composite) 4. Does the article focus mainly on the stock market when covering the economy?
2	Unemployment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there at least a paragraph pertaining to unemployment? 2. Does the article explicitly mention the unemployment rate? Or issues related to unemployment such as job loss, sick leave, or unemployment benefits? 3. Does the article focus on unemployment in a local sense? (EX: Personal story, testimonial) Or in a national sense? (EX: Industry layoffs, national unemployment statistics) 4. Does the article focus mainly on employment when covering the economy?
3	Both	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there balanced coverage of both the stock market and unemployment in the article? EX: Are both frames covered roughly the same amount? 2-3 sentences minimum for each one. 2. Does the article evidently concentrate on one topic over the other? If so, it should not be coded as both.
4	Neither	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does the article have no mentions of either frame? 2. Make note of what economic subject is being covered.

Code	Tone	Explanation
1	Positive	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The article is written in an overall positive manner.2. The words used evoke a positive emotion.3. The outlook on the issue is largely positive.
2	Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The article is written in an overall negative manner.2. The words used evoke a negative emotion.3. The outlook on the issue is largely negative.4. The article is written in a way that reads as passive aggressive or sarcastic.
3	Both Positive & Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The article frames the issue(s) in combination of positive and negative light.2. There is a balance of both positive and negative associations.3. EX: The stock market is written in a way that reads as positive, but the unemployment is written in a way that reads as negative.
4	Neutral	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The article is a factual piece, composed mainly of statistics and quotes.2. The article lacks strong wording, remaining objective.3. The article reads as unbiased, avoiding personal statements from the journalist.4. The tone of the article is seemingly unapparent.

Appendix C: Excel Data

The Month of March

march1.0	2369676385	Coronavirus_Tests_Limits_of_Central	Smialek, Jeanna; Ewing, Jack	2020-03-01	News	Business--Economy	2025	1	2
march1.2	2369675411	Why_a_Coronavirus_Recession_Would	Irwin, Neil	2020-03-01	News	The Upshot	1053	4	2 Supply_Chain
march1.3	2369676742	Rich_Profits_and_Dark_Messages_Fro	Sommer, Jeff	2020-03-01	News	Business	1176	1	2
march2.0	2370228296	Coronavirus_Fears_Are_Driving_Intere	Irwin, Neil	2020-03-02	News	The Upshot	826	4	3 Bond_
march2.1	2370226108	A_Virus_Spreads,_Stocks_Fall,and_De	Tankersley, Jim; Kaplan, Thomas	2020-03-02	News	Business--Economy	1453	3	4
march2.2	2369159159	The_Fed_Can't_Save_the_Markets	Appelbaum, Binyamin	2020-03-02	Opinion	Opinion	854	4	3 Fed_Reserve
march3.0	2370755254	The_Coronavirus_Has_Put_the_World'	Prasad, Eswar S	2020-03-03	Commentary	A	878	1	2
march3.1	2369714819	Economists_Worldwide_Cut_Outlook	Smialek, Jeanna; Ewing, Jack	2020-03-03	News	B	1508	1	2
march4.0	2371523047	We_Are_Ignoring_One_Obvious_Way	The New York Times	2020-03-04	Editorial	Opinion	904	2	4 Sick_Leave
march4.1	2371522291	Trump_Makes_Room_for_Experts,_bu	Baker, Peter; Crowley, Michael	2020-03-04	News	U.S.--Politics	1608	1	2
march4.2	2371522835	Will_the_Coronavirus_Cause_a_Reces	Casselman, Ben	2020-03-04	News	Business--Economy	1495	3	3
march4.3	2371523497	Coronavirus_Will_Test_Our_New_Way	Warzel, Charlie	2020-03-04	Commentary	Opinion	1398	4	2 Tech
march4.4	2370846791	Stocks_Surge_as_Biden_Leads_Super	The New York Times	2020-03-04	News	B	1589	3	3 Sick_Leave
march5.0	2372439907	A_Global_Outbreak_Is_Fueling_the_B	Goodman, Peter S	2020-03-05	News	Business	1610	1	2
march5.1	2372438927	Trump's_Economic_Cheerleading_Is_S	Tankersley, Jim; Casselman, Ben	2020-03-05	News	Business	1468	1	4
march7.0	2372589208	Rising_Virus_Fears_Leave_Trail_of_W	Stewart, James B; Phillips, Matt	2020-03-07	News	A	1303	1	2
march9.0	2373971022	Two_Awful_Weeks_on_Wall_Street:	Phillips, Matt; Tara Siegel Bernard	2020-03-09	News	B	2200	1	2
march10.0	2375212639	Trump_Suggests_Economic_Stimulus	Haberman, Maggie; Karni, Annie	2020-03-10	News	A	1859	3	4
march10.1	2375213917	Markets_Spiral_as_Globe_Shudders	Matt; Eavis, Peter; Enrich, David	2020-03-10	News	A	1611	1	2
march10.2	2376051579	Why_the_Outlook_for_the_Economy_I	Irwin, Neil	2020-03-10	News	The Upshot	1246	4	2 Oil_
march10.3	2376053888	The_Economy_Is_on_the_Edge,_and_T	The Editorial Board	2020-03-10	Commentary	Opinion	927	2	2 Sick_Leave
march10.4	2375202853	Fuel_Industry_Risks_Bankruptcies_Anc	Krauss, Clifford	2020-03-10	News	A	1491	3	4
march10.5	2375202942	The_Biggest_Test_Since_the_'08_Crisi	Appelbaum, Alan; Smialek, Jeanna	2020-03-10	News	B	1719	1	2
march11.0	2375624576	To_Mend_Economy,'You've_Got_To	Casselman, Ben	2020-03-11	News	B	1638	2	3
march11.1	2376445028	Trump_Can't_Handle_the_Truth	Krugman, Paul	2020-03-11	Commentary	Opinion	916	4	2 Interest_Rate
march12.0	2376862401	Coronavirus_May_Light_Fuse_on_'Une	Goodman, Peter S	2020-03-12	News	Business	1523	1	2
march12.1	237682484	Dow_Ends_11-Year_Win_Streak_As_C	Casselman, Ben	2020-03-12	News	A	1526	3	2
march12.2	2376802522	A_Global_Chorus_of_Responses,_With	Landler, Mark	2020-03-12	News	A	1485	1	2
march13.0	2376477662	Beyond_Bears,_Markets_Show_Strang	Irwin, Neil	2020-03-13	Correction/Reti	A	1043	1	4
march13.1	2376479464	E.C.B. Fails_to_Reduce_Key_Rate_as	Ewing, Jack	2020-03-13	News	B	922	1	4
march14.0	2376887442	After_\$350_Million_Hit_From_Festiva	omery, David; Fernandez, Manny	2020-03-14	News	A	1312	2	4
march16.0	2377801573	Arizona_Boom_Draws_Californians_ar	Dougherty, Conor	2020-03-16	News	Business--Economy	1754	4	1 Real_Estate
march16.1	2377799876	Coronavirus_Cost_to_Businesses_and	is; McCabe, David; Weise, Karen	2020-03-16	News	Business--Economy	1698	3	2
march17.0	2378419793	This_Is_How_the_Coronavirus_Will_De	Sharma, Ruchir	2020-03-17	Commentary	Opinion	1290	1	2
march17.2	2378420484	Businesses_Face_a_New_Coronavirus	Hsu, Tiffany; Flitter, Emily	2020-03-17	News	Business--Economy	1268	4	2 Credit_
march17.3	2377593948	Markets_Plunge_as_Investors_Fear_C	Phillips, Matt; Smialek, Jeanna	2020-03-17	News	B	1255	1	2
march17.4	2377594047	Trump_Urges_Limits_as_Virus_Batter	Rogers, Katie; Cochrane, Emily	2020-03-17	News	A	1761	1	4
march17.5	2377594067	Crisis_Shutting_Down_Commerce,_Lik	Cohen, Patricia; Tankersley, Jim	2020-03-17	News	A	2045	3	2
march18.0	2377839444	Plan_Would_Inject_\$1_Trillion_Into	Epochrane, Emily; Fandos, Nicholas	2020-03-18	News	A	2156	2	4
march18.1	2379279229	Layoffs_Are_Just_Starting,_and_the	Fvari, Sapna; Yaffe-Bellany, David	2020-03-18	News	Business--Economy	1553	2	4
march19.0	2378562799	Promise_of_Gig_Economy_Sours_Amie	ie; Satariano, Adam; Isaac, Mike	2020-03-19	News	A	1482	2	2 Sick_Leave
march19.1	2379936147	Washington_Weighs_Big_Bailouts_to	Tankersley, Jim; Casselman, Ben	2020-03-19	News	Business	1890	3	3
march19.2	2379936324	Give_Every_American_\$2,000,'Immed	The Editorial Board	2020-03-19	Editorial	Opinion	1416	2	4
march21.0	2379975766	Measures_the_Fed_May_Take_to_Lift	Irwin, Neil	2020-03-21	News	B	1172	4	2 The_Fed
march22.0	2381874046	Coronavirus_Recession_Looms_Its_Co	Schwartz, Nelson D	2020-03-22	News	Business--Economy	1672	2	2
march22.1	2381874147	Stock_Market's_Gain_Under_Trump_V	Enrich, David; Phillips, Matt	2020-03-22	News	Business	1148	1	2
march22.2	2381875715	Forget_the_Trump_Administration. Ai	Slaughter, Anne-Marie	2020-03-22	Commentary	Opinion	2033	2	3
march23.0	2382263632	A_Plan_to_Get_America_Back_to_Wo	Friedman, Thomas L	2020-03-23	Commentary	Opinion	2252	4	2 Reopening_E
march23.1	2381390189	Backbone_Of_Economy_Is_'Terrified'	Rachel; Silver-Greenberg, Jessica	2020-03-23	News	B	1681	2	2 Sick_Leave
march23.2	2381390193	Put_the_Economy_on_Life_Support	The Editorial Board	2020-03-23	Editorial	A	1319	2	4
march23.3	2381390197	The_U.S._Shut_Down_Its_Economy_H	Tankersley, Jim	2020-03-23	News	B	1516	2	4 Sick_Leave
march24.0	2382893786	Trump_Considers_Reopening_Econom	man, Maggie; Rabin, Roni Caryn	2020-03-24	News	Business	2075	1	2
march25.0	2382341256	President_Wants_the_Economy_'Opern	ni, Annie; Mcneil, Donald G., Jr.	2020-03-25	News	A	1677	4	2 Reopening_E
march26.0	2383704304	A_\$2_Trillion_Lifeline_Will_Help,_bu	Tankersley, Jim	2020-03-26	News	Business	1535	2	3 Stimulus_
march26.1	2382926211	Protect_Our_'Touchless_Economy'	Wu, Tim	2020-03-26	Opinion	A	895	2	3
march26.2	2383703906	How_to_Prevent_a_Coronavirus_Depre	Irwin, Neil	2020-03-26	News	The Upshot	1629	2	1
march26.3	2382926201	Plz_Cancel_Our_'Cleaning':_Household	ordan, Miriam; Dickerson, Caitlin	2020-03-26	News	B	1678	2	2
march27.0	2384468504	As_Economy_Is_Upended,_Marie_Kon	Green, Penelope	2020-03-27	News	Style	1271	4	3 Productivity
march27.1	2384468514	Should_We_Still_Go_Shopping_(Onlin	Friedman, Vanessa	2020-03-27	News	Style	908	4	3 Consumerism
march27.2	2384469818	How_the_Fed's_Magic_Money_Machi	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-03-27	News	Business--Economy	1227	4	4 The_Fed
march27.3	2384469836	Why_Is_America_Choosing_Mass_Un	The Editorial Board	2020-03-27	Editorial	Opinion	987	2	2
march27.4	2383317019	Virus_Will_'Dictate'_Economy's_Resta	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-03-27	News	B	818	3	1
march29.0	2384337462	The_Nordic_Way_to_Economic_Rescu	Goodman, Peter S	2020-03-29	News	Business	1562	2	2
march31.0	2385078335	How_America_Can_Reopen	The Editorial Board	2020-03-31	Editorial	Opinion	1515	4	2 Funding_
march31.1	2385078312	What_the_Coronavirus_Means_for_Cli	Meehan, Crist	2020-03-31	Commentary	Opinion	2803	4	3 Environment

Appendix C: Excel Data

The Month of April

april1.0	2384674819	2_Financiers_Grasp_Reins_Of_Econom	apereport, Alan; Smialek, Jeanna	2020-04-01	News	B	1903	3	4
april1.2	2385545421	As_Virus_Hobbles_Economy,_Compani	Kelly, Kate; Eavis, Peter	2020-04-01	News	Business	1730	1	4
april2.0	2385113242	Economists_Fear_Drawn-Out_Slump_i	Goodman, Peter S	2020-04-02	News	A	1694	1	2
april3.0	2385573287	Unconventional_Career_Path_Prepared	Irwin, Neil	2020-04-03	News	B	1188	4	The_Fed
april6.0	2387108806	How_Economists_Are_Trying_to_Answ	Porter, Eduardo	2020-04-06	News	Business-Economy	1428	2	4
april7.0	2387511731	U.S._Is_Nowhere_Close_to_Reopening	Tankersley, Jim	2020-04-07	News	Business-Economy	1502	2	2
april7.1	2387510878	Young_Adults,_Burdened_With_Debt,_	Popper, Nathaniel	2020-04-07	News	Business	1373	3	2
april8.0	2387876618	This_Won't_End_for_Anyone_Until_It	Power, Samantha	2020-04-08	Commentary	Opinion	1649	4	2 Globalization
april9.0	2388160216	Uber_and_Lyft_Drivers_Face_Hurdles	Scheiber, Noam	2020-04-09	News	Business-Economy	1136	2	4
april9.1	2388160032	Tiny_Digital_Businesses_Play_Key_Rol	Lohr, Steve	2020-04-09	News	Technology	1422	4	1 Business
april10.0	2387906634	Fed_Puts_\$2.3_Trillion_Behind_Progra	Smialek, Jeanna; Eavis, Peter	2020-04-10	News	B	1537	3	1
april10.1	2387906652	Oil_Giants_May_Be_Near_A_Deal_to	Reed, Stanley	2020-04-10	News	B	854	4	2 Oil_Industry
april11.0	2388227392	President_Weighs_Setting_Schedule_t	Youngs, Zolan; Rappeport, Alan	2020-04-11	News	A	1996	4	2 Reopen_Econ
april12.0	2389077307	'We're_Going_Down, Down, Down, U	The Editorial Board	2020-04-12	Editorial	Opinion	829	2	3
april12.1	2389077337	'Never_Seen_Anything_Like_It':_Cars	Kulish, Nicholas	2020-04-12	News	Business-Economy	1945	2	2
april12.2	2389077193	Global_Trade_Sputters,_Leaving_Too	Swanson, Ana	2020-04-12	News	Business-Economy	1901	4	2 Consumerism
april13.0	2389384824	Boeing's_Problems_Predate_the_Virus	roeff, Natalie; Vogel, Kenneth P	2020-04-13	News	U.S.--Politics	1945	3	2
april13.1	2389383727	Joe_Biden:_My_Plan_to_Safely_Reope	Biden, Joe	2020-04-13	Commentary	Opinion	1014	4	1 Reopen_Econ
april14.0	2389943683	The_Big_Deal_to_Cut_Oil_Production	Krauss, Clifford	2020-04-14	News	Business-Economy	1040	4	4 Oil_Industry
april14.1	2389944052	Economic_Pain_Will_Persist_Long_Aft	Tankersley, Jim	2020-04-14	News	Business	1429	2	2
april15.0	2390350804	Big_Business_Pledged_Gentler_Capita	Goodman, Peter S	2020-04-15	News	Business	1556	3	2
april15.1	2390193651	The_Virus_Is_Vaporizing_Tax_Revenue	_Walsh_Williams, Mary	2020-04-15	News	Business-Economy	1594	4	2 Tax_Revenue
april15.2	2390193662	How_the_Government_Pulls_Coronavi	Phillips, Matt	2020-04-15	News	Business	1394	1	4
april15.3	2389507245	I.M.F._Eyes_Worst_Slump_Since_Great	apereport, Alan; Smialek, Jeanna	2020-04-15	News	B	1458	4	2 I.M.F
april16.0	2391024973	Stop_Dawdling,_People_Need_Money.	The Editorial Board	2020-04-16	Editorial	Opinion	1232	4	2 Federal_Aid
april16.1	2391025662	Think_This_Pandemic_Is_Bad?_We_Hi	Gunn-Wright, Rhiana	2020-04-16	Commentary	Opinion	1319	4	2 Climate_Char
april17.0	2391018342	Republicans_Fret_as_Mnuchin_Barga	ochrane, Emily; Rappeport, Alan	2020-04-17	News	U.S.--Politics	1696	2	4 Sick_Leave
april17.1	2391125285	They_Filed_for_Unemployment_Last_I	Haag, Matthew	2020-04-17	News	A	1642	2	2
april17.2	2390408572	Severe_Unemployment_Permeates_th	Schwartz, Nelson D	2020-04-17	News	B	1505	2	2
april18.0	2391137614	Bringing_the_Economy_Back_to_Life	Rubin, Robert E	2020-04-18	Commentary	Opinion	907	2	4
april19.0	2391513306	White_House_and_Democrats_Near_C	Gay_Stolberg; Rappeport, Alan	2020-04-19	News	U.S.--Politics	1615	2	4
april19.1	2391513916	Governors_Plot_Reopening_the_Econ	Rojas, Rick	2020-04-19	News	A	1502	4	4 Reopen_Econ
april20.0	2392776999	Stragglng_in_a_Good_Economy,_and	Cohen, Patricia	2020-04-20	News	Business--Economy	1568	3	2
april20.1	2392016582	Trump,_Head_of_Government,_Leans	Haberman, Maggie	2020-04-20	News	U.S.--Politics	1474	4	2 Campaign_Ec
april21.0	2393275511	'I_Don't_Think_the_New_York_That_W	Goodman, J David	2020-04-21	News	A	2048	2	2
april21.1	2393255162	Can_Investors_Trust_the_Stock_Marke	Phillips, Matt	2020-04-21	News	Business	940	1	2
april21.2	2392698312	Trump,_the_Company,_Asks_Trumpt	tBen; Eder, Steve; Enrich, David	2020-04-21	News	A	1346	4	2 Corporate_Lo
april21.3	2392217912	Oil_Market_Goes_Into_a_Tailspin,_Wi	Reed, Stanley; Krauss, Clifford	2020-04-21	News	A	1387	4	2 Oil_Industry
april21.4	2392217907	Creating_a_More_Resilient_Economy	Rubio, Marco	2020-04-21	Commentary	A	1173	3	3
april22.0	2393198988	Food,_Rent,_Health_Insurance?_Tough	Hsu, Tiffany	2020-04-22	News	B	1763	2	2
april22.1	2393895291	'I'm_Just_Living_a_Nightmare':_Oil_In	Krauss, Clifford	2020-04-22	News	A	1425	2	2 Oil_Industry
april22.2	2393199157	Diary_of_a_New_York_Cafe:_Getting_	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-04-22	News	B	1869	2	2
april22.3	2393890087	The_Quiet_Hand_of_Conservative_Gro	P; Rutenberg, Jim; Lerer, Lisa	2020-04-22	News	U.S.--Politics	1951	4	4 Reopen_Econ
april23.0	2394448059	The_Cold_Calculations_Governors_Wil	Baker, Peter	2020-04-23	News	U.S.--Politics	1891	2	2
april23.1	2393826507	House_Passes_Relief_for_Small_Busin	Cochrane, Emily	2020-04-23	News	U.S.--Politics	2920	4	4 Federal_Aid
april23.2	2393753159	'Eye-Watering_Numbers'_of_Jobless_	Cohen, Patricia	2020-04-23	News	Business--Economy	1387	2	2
april23.3	2393753142	Risky_Strategy_Has_Produced_Wins_f	Hulse, Carl	2020-04-23	News	U.S.--Politics	1461	4	2 Federal_Aid
april23.4	2393826509	Treasury_Clarifies_Small-Business_Lo	apereport, Alan; Smialek, Jeanna	2020-04-23	News	U.S.--Politics	1086	4	4 Federal_Aid
april24.0	2394357757	Opposed_to_Bailouts,_but_in_This_Ca	Vogel, Kenneth P; Lerer, Lisa	2020-04-24	News	U.S.--Politics	1417	2	2
april26.0	2394751177	Governors,_Facing_Pressures_on_All	ewan, Shaila; Swales, Vanessa	2020-04-26	News	A	2183	4	2 Reopen_Econ
april26.1	2395074542	Economic_Freeze_Cuts_Remittances_	Semple, Kirk	2020-04-26	News	World--Americas	1314	2	2 Immigration
april27.0	2395398333	Reopening_Has_Begun,_No_One_Is_S	Casselman, Ben	2020-04-27	News	Business--Economy	1595	2	2
april27.1	2395399105	Large,_Troubled_Companies_Got_Baili	dd; Drucker, Jesse; Cowley, Stacy	2020-04-27	News	Business	1874	1	2
april27.2	2395399114	How_Las_Vegas_Became_Ground_Zer	Tavernise, Sabrina	2020-04-27	News	U.S.	1985	2	2
april28.0	2396046516	Job_or_Health?_Restarting_the_Econ	Tankersley, Jim	2020-04-28	News	Business--Economy	1772	2	2
april28.1	2395348693	Married_to_an_Immigrant_Without_	Dickerson, Caitlin	2020-04-28	News	U.S.	1448	2	2 Immigration
april28.2	2396046459	Peacocks_and_Vultures_Are_Circling_t	Krugman, Paul	2020-04-28	Commentary	Opinion	926	2	2
april29.0	2395440746	Oil_Crash_and_Virus_Batter_Houston'	dez, Manny; Montgomery, David	2020-04-29	News	A	1754	2	2 Oil_Industry
april29.1	2396457281	As_States_Push_to_Reopen,_Business	kelly, Kate; Yaffe-Bellany, David	2020-04-29	News	Business	1325	4	2 Reopen_Econ
april29.2	2396462454	Investors_Bet_Giant_Companies_Will	Phillips, Matt	2020-04-29	News	Business	999	1	4
april29.3	2396023769	Elite_Prep_Schools,_Set_Back_by_Viru	Protess, Ben; McCabe, David	2020-04-29	News	U.S.	1669	4	2 Federal_Aid
april29.4	2396465503	It's_Not_Enough_to_'Get_Back_to_No	Rice, Susan E	2020-04-29	Commentary	Opinion	922	4	3 Reopen_Econ
april29.5	2396465337	Businesses_See_Sweeping_Shield_Fr	Tankersley, Jim; Savage, Charlie	2020-04-29	News	Business	1709	4	2 Business_Law
april29.6	2396023765	With_Little_Hesitation,_Struggling_Ne	Tracy, Marc	2020-04-29	News	Business	1112	4	4 Federal_Aid
april30.0	2396087123	100_Days,_1_Million_Cases	Taylor, Bryson Derrick	2020-04-30	News	A	333	4	2 GDP
april30.1	2396085757	Economy_Shinks_at_Quickest_Pace_S	Casselman, Ben	2020-04-30	News	A	1656	4	2 GDP
april30.2	2396397741	Billions_in_Clean_Energy_Loans_Go_U	Friedman, Lisa	2020-04-30	News	B	874	4	2 Federal_Aid

Appendix C: Excel Data

Month of May

may1.0	2397088063	A Texas-Size Reopening Has Many	Videz, Manny; Montgomery, David	2020-05-01	News	U.S.	1743	4		2	Reopen_Loc
may1.1	2396558934	Crashing Economy, Rising Stocks: W	Krugman, Paul	2020-05-01	Commentary	A	914	1		3	
may1.2	2397127295	Think Twice, Mnuchin Tells Prep Sci	Proteas, Ben; McCabe, David	2020-05-01	News	A	945	4		2	Federal_Aid
may1.3	2397088061	Your Life or Your Livelihood: Americ	Jack; Bogel-Burroughs, Nicholas	2020-05-01	News	U.S.	1682	2		4	
may4.0	2397915159	Cuomo's N.Y. Reopening Plan: 10 Ri	McKinley, Jesse	2020-05-04	News	U.S.	1289	4		2	Reopen_Loc
may4.1	2397942463	Lawmakers Ask IRS to Help Compar	Tankersley, Jim	2020-05-04	News	Business	543	2		4	
may5.0	2397977583	Outrage Could Endanger the Econom	Irwin, Neil	2020-05-05	News	B	1262	3		2	
may5.1	2398377265	Private Equity, Lobbying the U.S. for	Kelly, Kate; Eavis, Peter	2020-05-05	News	B	1349	1		4	
may5.2	2398321055	Coronavirus Exposes a GOP Divide: I	Peters, Jeremy W	2020-05-05	News	A	1088	4		4	Economic_Pe
may5.3	2399013376	A Family Business Survived One Par	Schwartz, Nelson D	2020-05-05	News	A	1607	2		1	
may5.4	2399102900	As Trump Pushes to Reopen, Govern	Gay Stoberg; Sullivan, Eileen	2020-05-05	News	A	1674	4		2	Reopen_Eco
may6.0	2399573880	In the Race for a Coronavirus Vaccin	Lyder, Christopher; Tabarrok, Alex	2020-05-06	Commentary	Opinion	1244	4		1	Economic_Pe
may6.1	2398878439	The New York Times Tops 6 Million	Tracy, Marc	2020-05-06	News	B	1103	4		4	NYT_Revenu
may7.0	2400016222	Biden Camp Finds Selling Point in A	Thrush, Glenn	2020-05-07	News	U.S.--Politics	2449	4		4	Economic_Pe
may7.1	2399551645	Government Orders Alone Didn't Cl	adger, Emily; Parlapiano, Alicia	2020-05-07	News	The Upshot	1210	4		4	Reopen_Loc
may7.2	2399551643	The Results Are In for the Sharing	Conger, Kate; Griffith, Erin	2020-05-07	News	B	1428	3		2	
may7.3	2400016653	Fatigue Is Here, but the Economic F	Goolsbee, Austan	2020-05-07	News	Business	1175	2		2	
may7.4	2399358054	Jobless Aid Fuels Partisan Divide Ov	Hulse, Carl	2020-05-07	News	U.S.--Politics	1492	2		2	
may7.5	2399551637	For Latinos and COVID-19, Doctors	eh, Miriam; Oppel, Richard A, Jr	2020-05-07	News	A	2057	4		2	Farmwork
may7.6	2399551635	As Governors Urge Caution on Reop	Robertson, Campbell	2020-05-07	News	A	1169	2		2	
may7.7	2399358061	As Restaurants Remain Shuttered, U	Steinhauer, Jennifer; Wells, Pete	2020-05-07	News	A	1825	2		2	Restaurant
may8.0	2399958218	Paid Leave Law Tries to Help Millio	ire Cain Miller; Tankersley, Jim	2020-05-08	News	B	1262	2		2	Paid_Leave
may8.1	2399999896	Trump Praises Barr for Dropping Ch	Crowley, Michael	2020-05-08	News	U.S.--Politics	1047	4		4	Campaign_E
may11.0	2401493336	The Airline Business Is Terrible. It V	Chokshi, Niraj	2020-05-11	News	Business	1640	2		2	Airline_Indus
may11.1	2400582212	As Banks Stumble in Delivering Aid,	Flitter, Emily; Cochrane, Emily	2020-05-11	News	B	1328	2		2	
may11.2	2401494797	Small Clubs Are Where Rock Histor	Sisario, Ben	2020-05-11	News	Arts-Music	1476	2		2	Concert_Indu
may11.3	2401494799	Pork Chops vs. People: Battling Cor	Bellany, David; Corkery, Michael	2020-05-11	News	Business--Economy	2075	4		2	Meat_Indust
may11.4	2401494689	As Job Losses Mount, Lawmakers F	Tankersley, Jim	2020-05-11	News	Business	1764	2		2	
may12.0	2402172511	G.O.P. Split Over State Aid That Co	Cochrane, Emily	2020-05-12	News	U.S.--Politics	1687	4		4	Federal_Aid
may12.1	2401484224	Trump Is Courting Black Voters. His	laberman, Maggie; Karni, Annie	2020-05-12	News	A	1506	4		2	Campaign_E
may12.2	2402173103	Why Economic Pain Could Persist Ev	Irwin, Neil	2020-05-12	News	The Upshot	1343	2		2	
may12.3	2401453062	Immigrants With Work Visas, Sudde	Jordan, Miriam	2020-05-12	News	U.S.	1379	2		2	
may12.4	2402175189	McDonald's Workers in Denmark Pit	Kristof, Nicholas	2020-05-12	Commentary	Opinion--Sunday_R	2354	2		2	
may12.5	2402172167	Repeat After Me: The Markets Are	Phillips, Matt	2020-05-12	News	Business	1258	1		2	
may13.0	2402161239	In Bid for Party Unity, Biden Moves	ueck, Katie; Herndon, Astead W	2020-05-13	News	A	1411	4		4	Campaign_E
may13.1	2402623022	How to Create a Pandemic Depressi	Krugman, Paul	2020-05-13	Commentary	Opinion	927	2		2	
may13.2	2402622913	Reopening Prompts New Agitation, C	Scheiber, Noam	2020-05-13	News	Business--Economy	1275	4		4	Reopen_Eco
may14.0	2402669549	Losses Mount Even With Reopenings	Cohen, Patricia; Hsu, Tiffany	2020-05-14	News	A	1443	2		2	
may14.1	2403185494	The Spaces That Make Cities Fairer	de Monchaux, Nicholas	2020-05-14	Commentary	Opinion	1639	4		3	Urbanism
may14.2	2403185480	As States Rush to Reopen, Scientist	McNeil, Donald G, Jr	2020-05-14	Health	News	2664	4		2	Reopen_Eco
may15.0	2403119919	DeVos Funnels Coronavirus Relief Fu	Green, Erica L	2020-05-15	News	A	1721	4		2	Federal_Aid
may15.1	2403148066	Young Adults Take Refuge in Parent	Hsu, Tiffany	2020-05-15	News	Style	1533	3		3	Lifestyle
may15.2	2403148071	With Go-Slow Approach, Republica	Hulse, Carl	2020-05-15	News	A	1335	2		2	
may16.0	2403231450	Gloomy Week as Investors Assess E	Phillips, Matt	2020-05-16	News	B	604	1		2	
may17.0	2403775728	Seeking: Big Democratic Ideas That	Burns, Alexander	2020-05-17	News	A	2152	4		2	Campaign_E
may17.1	2404178132	For a City Already in a 'Death Spira	Casey, Nicholas	2020-05-17	News	U.S.--Politics	2006	2		2	
may17.2	2404178097	Poor Americans Hit Hardest by Job	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-05-17	News	Business--Economy	911	2		2	
may18.0	2404485394	Trump Is Following in Herbert Hoov	Bouie, Jamelle	2020-05-18	Commentary	Opinion	1065	3		2	
may19.0	2405100767	Facing Adulthood With an Economicr	, Eduardo; Yaffe-Bellany, David	2020-05-19	News	Business--Economy	1850	4		2	Job_Market
may19.1	2404231800	Wary Treasury May Constrain Econo	mialek, Jeanna; Rappeport, Alan	2020-05-19	News	A	1874	4		2	Treasury
may19.2	2405101531	G.D.P. Doesn't Credit Social Distanc	Wolfers, Justin	2020-05-19	News	Business	1227	4		1	Reopen_Eco
may20.0	2404705082	As Reopening Starts, Americans Exp	asselman, Ben; Tankersley, Jim	2020-05-20	News	B	1411	2		2	
may20.1	2404705084	Coronavirus Shut Down the 'Experie	Gelles, David	2020-05-20	News	B	1549	4		2	Experience_I
may20.3	2404516724	Economy Risking Long-Term Scars, T	ippeport, Alan; Smialek, Jeanna	2020-05-20	News	A	1710	3		2	
may20.4	2404705085	Fed Is Wary About the Post-Pander	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-05-20	News	B	960	2		2	
may21.0	2405430990	In Michigan Visit, Trump Forgoes Cr	Karni, Annie	2020-05-21	News	A	855	4		2	Reopen_Eco
may21.1	2405758170	All 50 States Are Now Reopening. I	Mervosh, Sarah; Harmon, Amy	2020-05-21	News	U.S.	1520	4		2	Reopen_Eco
may21.2	2405013937	Despite Bad Economy, Recruiters fo	Steinhauer, Jennifer	2020-05-21	News	A	1305	4		3	Military
may24.0	2406396330	With Unemployment Expected to Re	The Editorial Board	2020-05-24	Editorial	Opinion	918	2		2	
may24.1	2406392332	Rock-Bottom Interest Rates May Be	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-05-24	News	Business--Economy	1498	2		2	
may25.0	2406728004	'Working People Want Real Change'	Gelles, David	2020-05-25	News	Business	1790	4		2	Workplace_T
may25.1	2406727998	The Coronavirus Is Deadliest Where	Medina, Jennifer; Gebeloff, Robe	2020-05-25	News	U.S.--Politics	2033	4		2	Local_Econo
may25.2	2406727979	Pay Cuts Become a Tool for Some	Schwartz, Nelson D	2020-05-25	News	Business--Economy	1628	3		2	
may26.0	2406436483	California Rushed to Save Lives. No	Arango, Tim; Fuller, Thomas	2020-05-26	News	A	1825	2		2	
may26.1	2406677481	Fitness Trainers Reimagine Their Bu	Hanc, John	2020-05-26	News	Business	1825	4		1	Gym_Industr
may26.2	2406653660	Inside the Dizzying Effort to Pitch T	Karni, Annie	2020-05-26	News	A	1394	2		2	
may27.0	2407100036	As a Federal Coronavirus Expert Fre	Steinhauer, Jennifer	2020-05-27	News	A	1203	4		4	Reopen_Loc
may27.1	2406985298	Should the Child Care Industry Get	_Miller, Cain Claire	2020-05-27	News	B	1321	4		2	Federal_Aid
may27.2	2407007480	Cheered by Private Schools, DeVos I	Green, Erica L	2020-05-27	News	A	1464	4		2	Federal_Aid
may28.0	2407379137	House Overwhelmingly Approves Rev	Cochrane, Emily	2020-05-28	News	A	1097	4		4	Federal_Aid
may28.1	2407379136	'Still Catching Up': Jobless Numbers	Cohen, Patricia	2020-05-28	News	B	1342	2		2	
may28.2	2407682404	Why Is the Fed Spending So Much	_Raskin, Bloom Sarah	2020-05-28	Commentary	Opinion	864	4		3	Energy_Indu
may28.3	2407379147	Biden's Testing Strategy Sets Up a	Stolberg, Gay Sheryl	2020-05-28	News	U.S.--Politics	1756	4		3	Campaign_E
may29.0	2407646478	Virus Forces New York City to Cons	ays, Jeffery C; McKinley, Jesse	2020-05-29	News	A	1784	3		2	
may29.1	2407609493	As Day Care Centers Reopen, Will F	Goldstein, Dana; Bosman, Julie	2020-05-29	News	A	1251	4		4	Childcare
may29.2	2407657041	When Voters Discuss Coronavirus, Tl	Russonello, Giovanni	2020-05-29	News	U.S.	1113	3		2	
may29.3	2407668530	Social Security Is Worth More Than	Sommer, Jeff	2020-05-29	News	Business	1226	4		3	Social_Secur
may30.0	2407710161	Fed Crossed 'Lines' to Aid Economy,	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-05-30	News	B	600	2		4	
may31.0	2408367324	Millions Relying on Pandemic Aid C	Casselman, Ben	2020-05-31	News	Business--Economy	1669	2		2	
may31.1	2407950843	Two Crises Convulse a Nation: A Pa	Healy, Jack; Searcey, Dionne	2020-05-31	News	A	1485	2		2	
may31.2	2408364209	Forget Swooshes and V's... The Econ	Smialek, Jeanna	2020-05-31	News	Business--Economy	1463	4		4	Economic_F

Appendix C: Excel Data

Month of June

june1.0_	2408679613	How_We_Broke_the_World	Friedman,Thomas_L_	2020-06-01	Commentary	Opinion--Sunday_R	3143	1	2	
june2.0	2408436303	Pandemic_to_Carve_16_Trillion_Out	Cochrane,Emily_	2020-06-02	News	A	878	4	2	Federal_Aid
june3.0	2409185684	Senate_Gives_Final_Approval_to_Rev	Cochrane,Emily_	2020-06-03	News	A	610	4	4	Federal_Aid
june3.1	2408877683	Pandemic_Could_Scar_a_Generation	Cohen,Patricia;_Hsu,Tiffany	2020-06-03	News	B	1687	2	2	
june3.2	2408948937	Fed_Expands_Municipal_Bond_Progra	Smialek,Jeanna_	2020-06-03	News	Business--Economy	666	4	4	The_Fed
june4.0_	2409406087	Trump,_Citing_Pandemic,_Moves_to_	Davenport,_Coral;_Friedman,Lisa	2020-06-04	News	A	1470	4	2	Energy_Indus
june4.1	2409232028	Workers_Fearful_of_the_Coronavirus	Healy,Jack	2020-06-04	News	A	1632	2	2	
june4.2	2409351769	Economic_Strain_Persists_Even_as_Bu	Hsu,Tiffany;_Schwartz,_Nelson_D	2020-06-04	News	B	1438	2	2	
june5.0	2409731380	Home_Prices_Are_Rising,_Along_With	Carrns,Ann	2020-06-05	News	B	1475	4	4	Housing_Mar
june5.1	2409731383	Biden_Warns_Trump_Against_Declari	Glueck,Katie	2020-06-05	News	A	1043	2	2	
june5.2	2409731375	Why_Aren't_We_All_Talking_About_B	Gupta,Alisha_Haridasani	2020-06-05	News	U.S.	1168	2	2	
june5.3	2409763366	Don't_Lose_the_Thread_The_Econom	Irwin,Neil	2020-06-05	News	BU	1784	3	3	
june5.4	2409802493	Trump's_False_Claim_That_'Nobody	Qiu,Linda	2020-06-05	News	A	1138	2	4	
june7.0	2410536888	Why_the_Stock_Market_Just_Doesn't	Sommer,Jeff	2020-06-07	News	Business	1217	3	3	
june8.0	2410888021	Tenants'_Troubles_Put_Stress_on_Con	Dougherty,_Conor;_Eavis,_Peter	2020-06-08	News	Business--Economy	1424	4	2	Real_Estate
june9.0	2410596411	Virus_Briefing	The_New_York_Times	2020-06-09	News	B	496	4	4	The_Fed
june9.1	2410881570	AMC_Says_'Almost_All'_U.S._Theater	Barnes,Brooks	2020-06-09	News	B	963	4	4	Theater_Indu
june9.2	2411344749	Will_the_Jobs_Report_Destroy_Jobs?	Krugman,Paul	2020-06-09	Commentary	Opinion	944	2	3	
june9.3	2411345199	Farmers_Get_Billions_in_Virus_Aid,_a	LaFraniere,Sharon	2020-06-09	News	U.S.--Politics	1910	4	2	Farming
june9.4	2411324278	Central_Bankers_Have_Crossed_Bright	Smialek,Jeanna;_Ewing,Jack	2020-06-09	News	Business--Economy	1517	4	2	The_Fed
june10.0	2411128587	How's_the_Economy_Doing?_Watch_t	Kliff,Sarah	2020-06-10	News	B	1106	2	2	Dentist
june10.1	2411219854	Pandemic-Stricken_Schools_Tell_Sena	Green,Erica_L_	2020-06-10	News	U.S.--Politics	1119	2	2	Schools
june11.0	2411417726	Virus_Briefing	The_New_York_Times	2020-06-11	News	B	632	1	1	
june11.1	2411417713	Coronavirus_Update	Barron,James	2020-06-11	News	A	1106	4	2	The_Fed
june11.2	2411808467	With_Jobless_Benefits_Set_to_Lapse,	Cochrane,Emily;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-06-11	News	A	1304	2	4	
june11.3	2411696501	Biden's_Brain_Trust_on_the_Economy	ankersley,_Jim;_Kaplan,_Thomas_	2020-06-11	News	A	1762	4	4	Campaign_Ec
june12.0	2412319815	Companies_Push_for_Virus_Legal_Pro	wanson,_Ana;_Rappeport,_Alan	2020-06-12	News	A	2050	4	2	Liability_
june13.0	2412644115	Living_on_Free_Land	Krueger,Alyson	2020-06-13	News	RE	1994	4	1	Lifestyle
june14.0	2412672038	Big_Tech,_Eager_To_Get_Bigger,_Seiz	Isaac,Mike	2020-06-14	News	A	1555	4	2	Tech_Ventur
june14.1	2413233088	On_the_Future,_Americans_Can_Agre	Lerer,Lisa;_Umhoefer,_Dave	2020-06-14	News	U.S.--Politics	1877	2	2	
june15.0	2413224490	To_Gain_Public's_Trust,_Should_Mem	Fandos,Nicholas	2020-06-15	News	A	1350	1	4	
june16.0	2413726953	After_Federal_Crackdown_on_Proteste	Cochrane,Emily_	2020-06-16	News	U.S.--Politics	805	4	4	Local_Econor
june16.1	2413616461	Don't_Cheer_Too_Soon_Keep_an_Eye	Kolko,Jed	2020-06-16	News	The_Upshot_	881	2	2	
june17.0	2414025920	The_Rich_Cut_Their_Spending_That	Badger,Emily;_Parlapiano,Alicia	2020-06-17	News	B	1992	2	2	
june17.1	2414571431	Retail_Sales_Rebounded_in_May,_but	Michael;_Maheshwari,_Sapna_	2020-06-17	News	A	1621	1	3	
june17.2	2414176100	U.S._Withdraws_From_Global_Digital	Swanson,_Ana;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-06-17	News	B	889	4	4	Tax
june17.3	2414176150	Coronavirus_Economy_Especially_Hars	Scott,James	2020-06-17	News	F	1436	2	4	
june17.4	2414111230	Trump_Trade_Official_Defends_China	Swanson,_Ana	2020-06-17	News	B	822	4	2	Trade
june18.0_	2414552852	How_Reparations_for_Slavery_Becam	Goldberg,Emma	2020-06-18	News	ST	1657	4	4	Reparations
june18.1	2414911465	Minneapolis_Fed_President_Says_Syst	Smialek,Jeanna	2020-06-18	News	Business--Economy	1472	2	4	
june19.1	2414903406	How_a_Raise_for_Workers_Can_Be_a	Jayachandran,_Seema_	2020-06-19	News	BU	1036	4	4	Wages
june19.2	2414903408	Businesses_Brace_for_Possible_Limit	Jordan,Miriam_	2020-06-19	News	A	1508	2	4	Immigration
june19.3	2414903404	Trump's_Trade_Appeals_to_China_Stil	Swanson,_Ana;_Rappeport,_Alan	2020-06-19	News	B_	1482	4	2	Farming
june21.0	2415569677	Why_Japan's_Jobless_Rate_Is_Just_2.	Dooley,Ben;_Ueno,_Hisako	2020-06-21	News	Business	1401	2	3	
june22.0_	2416035554	Vast_Federal_Aid_Has_Capped_Rise_i	DeParle,Jason	2020-06-22	News	U.S.--Politics	2004	2	2	
june22.1	2415563745	Why_a_Rotting_Green_Bay_Boardwal	McCabe,David	2020-06-22	News	B	1327	2	3	
june22.2	2415434893	What's_Gotten_Into_the_Price_of_Che	Phillips,Matt	2020-06-22	News	B	987	4	1	Cheese_Mar
june22.3	2415563750	GOP_Faces_Risk_From_Push_to_Repe	Sheryl_Gay_Stolberg	2020-06-22	News	A	1582	4	4	Economic_Pc
june22.4	2416035131	How_to_Avoid_a_'Rich_Man's_Recove	Wu,Tim	2020-06-22	Commentary	Opinion	743	3	3	
june23.0	2415859368	How_Biden_Is_Catching_Up_to_the_T	Goldmacher,Shane	2020-06-23	News	A	1752	4	4	Campaign_Fu
june23.1	2416733654	New_Hope_for_White-Collar_Job_See	Schwartz,_Nelson_D	2020-06-23	News	Business--Economy	1477	2	3	White_Collar
june25.0	2417019838	\$1_Billion_In_Government_Coronaviru	Kaplan,_Sheila	2020-06-25	News	U.S.--Politics	609	4	4	Federal_Aid
june25.1	2417205179	Still_Reeling_From_Oil_Plunge,_Texas	Krauss,_Clifford	2020-06-25	News	B	1497	2	2	
june25.3	2416807207	Global_Economic_Dip_Is_Worse_Than	Rappeport,_Alan	2020-06-25	News	B	1224	4	4	Economic_Fc
june26.1	2417642770	In_Historic_Vote,_House_Approves_St	Cochrane,Emily	2020-06-26	News	A	1093	4	2	Local_Econor
june26.2	2417232326	Trump_Back_In_Wisconsin,_Its_Econo	Shear,_Michael_D	2020-06-26	News	A	781	2	2	
june26.3	2417642768	Starting_Bonus_for_a_Laundry_Worke	Smialek,Jeanna;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-06-26	News	B	1799	2	4	
june26.4	2417695054	he_Market_Partied_Like_It_Was_1932	Sommer,Jeff	2020-06-26	News	Business	1082	1	3	
june28.0	2418450859	The_Jobs_We_Need	The_Editorial_Board	2020-06-28	Commentary	Opinion	2769	3	3	
june29.0	2417954035	An_Economy_on_Hold	Edelheit,_Eve;_Barnes,_Brooks	2020-06-29	News	B	722	2	4	
june29.1	2418143768	Trump's_Self-Inflicted_Wound:_Losing	Nagourney,_Adam_	2020-06-29	News	A	1865	4	4	Campaign_Ec
june30.0	2419205803	How_Americans_Feel_About_the_Cou	Lerer,Lisa;_Plott,_Elaina;_Lazaro	2020-06-30	News	U.S.--Politics	1618	2	3	
june30.1	2418819318	Paycheck_Program_Ends_With_130	Cowley,Stacy	2020-06-30	News	B	1315	2	2	

Appendix C: Excel Data

Month of July

july1.0	2419160257	'Sitting_on_Millions_of_Dollars'_and_I	Creswell,_Julie	2020-07-01	News	Business	1484	4	2	Firework_Ind
july1.1	2419160254	Black_Families_Were_Hit_Hard_by_th	Glass,_Kelly	2020-07-01	News	Parenting	1516	2	2	
july1.2	2419552167	We_Socialize_Bailouts_We_Should_S	Mazzucato,_Mariana	2020-07-01	Commentary	Opinion	1298	1	3	
july2.0	2419780182	Who_Will_Recover_Faster_From_the	Erlanger,_Steven	2020-07-02	News	World--Europe	1454	2	2	
july2.1	2419476832	In_the_COVID-19_Economy_You_Can	Perelman,_Deb	2020-07-02	News	BU	1978	4	2	Lifestyle
july2.2	2419278812	The_Fed_Sets_Out_Reasons_to_Worr	Smialek,_Jeanna	2020-07-02	News	B	886	3	2	
july2.3	2419780010	As_New_NAFTA_Takes_Effect_Much	Swanson,_Ana	2020-07-02	News	Business--Economy	1606	4	4	Trade
july2.4	2419452815	Congress_Eyes_More_Spending_as_Vi	Tankersley,_Jim;_Cochrane,_Emil	2020-07-02	News	B	1253	2	4	
july3.0	2419600869	Trump's_Virus_Is_Spreading_and_His	Krugman,_Paul	2020-07-03	Commentary	Opinion	900	2	2	
july5.0	2420335051	America_Needs_Some_Repairs_Here'	The_Editorial_Board	2020-07-05	Commentary	Opinion--Sunday_R	2103	2	3	
july5.1	2420335083	The_Neoliberal_Looting_of_America	Baradaran,_Mehr	2020-07-05	Commentary	Opinion	1345	3	2	
july6.0	2420903675	Employer-Based_Health_Care_Meet_I	Interlandi,_Jeneen	2020-07-06	Commentary	Opinion--Sunday_R	1663	2	2	
july7.0	2420893462	Consumer_Bureau_Scraps_Restrictio	Cowley,_Stacy	2020-07-07	News	B	672	4	3	Consumerism
july7.1	2421244553	European_Workers_Draw_Paychecks_	Goodman,_Peter_S;_Cohen,_Patri	2020-07-07	News	Business--Economy	1791	2	2	
july7.2	2421244601	A_Million_Jobs_Lost:_A_'Heart_Attack	McGeehan,_Patrick	2020-07-07	News	A	1495	2	2	
july7.3	2421244800	Investors_Start_to_Ask:_What_if_Bid	Phillips,_Matt	2020-07-07	News	Business	1098	1	3	
july7.4	2420464502	De_Blasio_Plots_Limited_Return_To_C	Shapiro,_Eliza	2020-07-07	News	A	1621	4	2	Schools
july8.0	2421631973	Maybe_This_Isn't_Such_a_Good_Tim	Bouie,_Jamelle	2020-07-08	Commentary	Opinion	1307	4	2	Campaign_Ec
july8.1	2421192909	Joe_Biden_and_Bernie_Sanders_Deep	Ember,_Sydney	2020-07-08	News	A	1466	4	4	Campaign_Ec
july8.2	2421158906	Puerto_Rico_Still_Reeling_From_Old	Rosa,_Alejandra;_Robles,_Frances	2020-07-08	News	A	1720	2	2	
july9.0	2421613344	Hiring_Outlook_Remains_Dim_With'	Cohen,_Patricia;_Casselman,_Ben	2020-07-09	News	B	1574	2	2	
july9.1	2421518785	Warehouse_Workers_in_a_Bind_as_V	Cowan,_Jill	2020-07-09	News	A	1881	4	2	Local_Econor
july9.2	2421518614	As_Trump_Pushes_Reopening_School	Goldstein,_Dana	2020-07-09	News	A	1837	4	2	Federal_Aid
july9.3	2421296618	Pipeline_Projects_Crash_Into_Legal_R	Tabuchi,_Hiroko;_Plumer,_Brad	2020-07-09	News	A	1784	4	4	Energy_Indus
july9.4	2422267712	Borders_Won't_Protect_Your_Country	Rubin,_Robert_E;_Miliband,_David	2020-07-09	Commentary	Opinion	974	4	3	Federal_Aid
july10.0	2422092435	Delayed_by_Virus_'Tax_Day_Is_Almos	Carrns,_Ann	2020-07-10	News	B	1085	4	4	Taxes
july10.1	2421971831	Trump_Is_Selling_White_Grievance_	Glueck,_Katie	2020-07-10	News	A	1880	4	2	Campaign_Ec
july10.2	2421696365	Biden_Puts_Economy_at_the_Center_o	dmacher,_Shane;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-10	News	A	1528	1	2	
july11.0	2422437484	Fear_and_Anger_as_Teachers_Feel_Pi	Goldstein,_Dana;_Shapiro,_Eliza	2020-07-11	News	A	1674	4	2	Schools
july12.0	2422512490	The_Week_in_Business:_What_a_Bide	Cowles,_Charlotte	2020-07-12	News	BU	798	4	2	Campaign_Ec
july12.1	2423338401	California_'After_Riding_a_Boom'_Bra	Dougherty,_Conor	2020-07-12	News	Business--Economy	1491	2	2	
july13.0	2423231603	Los_Angeles_and_San_Diego_Schools	Hubler,_Shawn;_Goldstein,_Dana	2020-07-13	News	A	1518	4	4	Federal_Aid
july13.1	2423654891	It's_2022_What_Does_Life_Look_Like	Leonhardt,_David	2020-07-13	Commentary	Opinion--Sunday_R	2776	4	3	Economic_Fc
july13.2	2423103435	The_Pandemic_Has_Accelerated_Dem	Lohr,_Steve	2020-07-13	News	B	1794	4	1	Employment
july14.0	2423639301	Dunford_Bows_Out_of_Search_for_Vi	Broadwater,_Luke	2020-07-14	News	U.S.	1179	4	2	Federal_Aid
july14.1	2423964717	'I_Can't_Keep_Doing_This'_Small-Bus	Flitter,_Emily	2020-07-14	News	Business	1488	2	2	
july14.2	2423573996	GAO:_Trump_Boosts_Deregulation_by	Friedman,_Lisa	2020-07-14	News	Climate	777	4	2	Climate_Ch
july15.0	2424248012	Automakers_Are_Making_Cars_but_V	Boudette,_Neal_E	2020-07-15	News	Business--Economy	864	2	4	
july15.1	2424245793	A_Resurgence_of_the_Virus_and_Loc	ankersley,_Jim;_Casselman,_Ben	2020-07-15	News	Business--Economy	1834	2	2	
july15.2	2423823999	National_Parks_May_Become_Latest	Williamson,_Elizabeth;_Mervosh,	2020-07-15	News	A	1622	4	2	Tourism
july16.0	2424229009	Barr_Urges_U.S._Companies_to_Resis	Savage,_Charlie	2020-07-16	News	A	1037	4	2	Tech_Giant
july16.1	2424284381	Ocasio-Cortez_Pushes_Cuomo_to_Bac	Mays,_Jeffery_C;_McKinley,_Jesse	2020-07-16	News	A	1234	4	4	Economic_Pc
july17.0	2424530507	How_to_Save_a_Half-Open_Economy	Casselman,_Ben;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-17	News	B	1907	2	3	
july19.0	2425435443	This_Border_Town_Was_on_the_Rise_	Abrams,_Rachel	2020-07-19	News	U.S.	1161	4	2	Local_Econor
july19.1	2424785876	Festing_and_CDC_in_Virus_Relief_Bi	Cochrane,_Emily	2020-07-19	News	U.S.--Politics	876	4	4	Federal_Aid
july19.2	2424810941	Trump's_Hot-Button_Fed_Pick_Faces	Smialek,_Jeanna	2020-07-19	News	Business--Economy	1347	4	4	The_Fed
july19.3	2424785881	Public_Transit_Officials_Fear_Virus_C	Verma,_Pranshu	2020-07-19	News	A	1555	2	2	
july20.0	2424849730	How_the_U.S._Can_Manage_An_Econ	asselman,_Ben;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-20	News	B	1569	2	3	
july20.1	2425417972	Republicans_Still_at_Odds_Over_Aid	Cochrane,_Emily;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-20	News	A	1688	2	2	
july21.0	2425655550	Republicans_Eye_Checks_to_Families	Cochrane,_Emily;_Fandos,_Nichol	2020-07-21	News	A	1153	2	2	
july21.1	2425992749	'Less_Optimistic'_and_'More_Cautio	Gelles,_David	2020-07-21	News	Business	1383	2	2	
july21.2	2425655557	New_York_Subway_Facing_a_\$16_Bil	Goldbaum,_Christina	2020-07-21	News	A	1347	4	2	Public_Transi
july21.3	2425655539	Biden_to_Announce_\$775_Billion_Pla	Goldmacher,_Shane;_Claire_Cain	2020-07-21	News	A	1353	4	4	Economic_Pc
july21.4	2425487537	One_Man's_Gig_Economy_Creeps_Ba	Marchese,_John	2020-07-21	News	C	1271	4	1	Music_Indus
july21.5	2425954559	Coronavirus_Threatens_the_Luster_o	Porter,_Eduardo	2020-07-21	News	Business--Economy	1496	4	1	Lifestyle
july22.1	2426355679	The_Pandemic_Isn't_Bringing_Back_F	Swanson,_Ana;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-22	News	Business--Economy	1651	4	4	Manufacturir
july23.0	2426165519	In_Picking_Up_Work_Here_and_There	Cohen,_Patricia	2020-07-23	News	B	1489	2	4	
july24.0	2426684014	Would_You_Go_to_a_Movie_Right_N	asselman,_Ben;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-24	News	Business--Economy	1147	4	4	Economic_Fc
july26.0	2427392612	Millions_of_Americans_Are_About_to	The_Editorial_Board	2020-07-26	Editorial	Opinion	1157	2	2	
july26.1	2426975092	Trump_Officials_Float_Idea_of_Narro	Fandos,_Nicholas;_Cochrane,_Emi	2020-07-26	News	A	1378	2	4	
july26.2	2426917636	How_to_Talk_to_Your_Friends_About	Wong,_Kristin	2020-07-26	News	D	1270	2	1	
july27.0	2427447127	Millions_of_Unemployed_Americans_I	Koeze,_Ella;_Gates,_Guilbert	2020-07-27	News	Business--Economy	288	2	2	
july27.1	2427916130	Upsides_for_Some_Remote_Workers;	Scheiber,_Noam	2020-07-27	News	Business--Economy	1499	4	3	Work_Enviro
july27.2	2427199247	That_Flour_You_Bought_Could_Forete	Wu,_Tim	2020-07-27	Commentary	A	1253	4	1	Flour_Indust
july28.0	2427905039	Where_Is_All_That_Gold_Being_Store	Braff,_Danielle	2020-07-28	News	D	971	4	1	Investing_in
july28.1	2427585445	Why_Hunger_Can_Grow_Even_When	DeParle,_Jason	2020-07-28	News	A	1643	2	4	
july28.2	2427722882	Biden_to_Unveil_Economic_Plan_Focu	Kaplan,_Thomas;_Glueck,_Katie	2020-07-28	News	A	968	4	1	Economic_Pc
july28.3	2427455633	As_Investors_Rush_Toward_Gold_Its	Phillips,_Matt	2020-07-28	News	B	823	4	1	Investing_in
july29.0	2428238961	seSays_Extra_Jobless_Aid_Will_Lapse	Cochrane,_Emily;_Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-29	News	A	1249	4	2	Federal_Aid
july29.1	2428100913	Divided_and_Demoralized_on_Virus_A	Hulse,_Carl	2020-07-29	News	A	1409	2	2	
july29.2	2428779918	Why_a_Biden_Presidency_Could_Be_B	Sommer,_Jeff	2020-07-29	News	Business	1207	1	1	
july30.0	2429339796	As_the_Pandemic_Forced_Layoffs,_C	Eavis,_Peter	2020-07-30	News	Business--Economy	1191	1	2	
july30.1	2429340052	Providing_a_Pandemic_Safety_Net_N	Kulish,_Nicholas	2020-07-30	News	Business--Economy	1574	4	2	Federal_Aid
july30.3	2429339425	How_Pimco's_Cayman-Based_Hedge	Smialek,_Jeanna	2020-07-30	News	Business--Economy	1329	4	4	Hedgefund
july30.4	2428625736	Why_Changing_Unemployment_Paym	Tankersley,_Jim;_Tara_Siegel_Ber	2020-07-30	News	Business	1724	2	2	
july31.0	2429470034	12_People_in_a_3-Bedroom_House_	Dougherty,_Conor	2020-07-31	News	BU	3314	2	2	
july31.1	2429096261	Does_Trump_Want_to_Save_His_Econ	Tankersley,_Jim	2020-07-31	News	A	1555	2	2	

Appendix C: Excel Data

Month of August

august1.0	2429470133	Suburban_Voters_Sour_on_Republican	Crane,Emily;Edmondson,Catie	2020-08-01	News	A	1730	4	2	Campaign_E
august1.1	2429360528	Trump's_Answer_to_Ailing_Economy	Tankersley,Jim	2020-08-01	News	A	1395	2	2	
august3.0	2429890136	One-Third_of_New_York's_Small_Busi	Haag,Matthew	2020-08-03	News	A	1782	4	2	Local_Econom
august3.1	2429669874	A_Hospital_Forgot_to_Bill_Her_Corona	Kliff,Sarah	2020-08-03	News	The_Upshot	1777	4	2	Insurance
august3.2	2430246052	U.S._Small_Business_Bailout_Money	Rappeport,Alan	2020-08-03	News	U.S.--Politics	1141	4	2	Federal_Aid
august4.0	2430236419	Trading_Concessions_on_Recovery_Pl	Crane,Emily;Fandos,Nicholas	2020-08-04	News	A	1705	4	2	Federal_Aid
august4.1	2430191679	The_United_States_Is_Reopening_Ma	Dynarski,Susan	2020-08-04	News	Business	1312	4	2	School_Fund
august4.2	2429970905	Race,_Virus_and_Economy_Overtake	Russonello,Giovanni	2020-08-04	News	A	1434	4	4	Top_Issues
august4.3	2430521221	TikTok_Trump_and_an_Impulse_to_A	Swanson,Ana;Shear,Michael_D	2020-08-04	News	Business--Economy	1556	4	2	Campaign_E
august5.0	2430505885	White_House_and_Congress_Remain	Crane,Emily;Tankersley,Jim	2020-08-05	News	A	1493	2	2	
august6.0	2430802068	New_Unemployment_Claims_Decline,	Cohen,Patricia	2020-08-06	News	B	1182	2	2	
august6.1	2430802077	Trump,_Facing_Headwinds_in_Ohio,	Haberman,Maggie	2020-08-06	News	A	2063	4	2	Campaign_E
august9.0	2432242359	Without_\$600_Weekly_Benefit,_Un	ensselman,Ben;Friedman,Gillian	2020-08-09	News	Business--Economy	1472	2	2	
august9.1	2431646812	The_Wallets_of_Wall_Street_Are_Wit	nacher,Shane;Kaplan,Thomas	2020-08-09	News	A	1777	1	3	
august9.2	2432242264	Here's_How_to_Crush_the_Virus_Unti	holm,Michael_T;Kashkari,Neel	2020-08-09	Commentary	Opinion	1393	2	2	
august9.3	2432241432	Why_Is_Everyone_Buying_Gold?	Sharma,Ruchir	2020-08-09	Commentary	Opinion	950	1	3	
august9.4	2432239611	Trump_Wants_U.S._to_Get_Cut_of_A	Rappeport,Alan;Swanson,Ana	2020-08-09	News	U.S.--Politics	1264	4	2	Foreign_Inve
august10.1	2432686801	Trump's_Go-It-Alone_Stimulus_Won't	Tankersley,Jim	2020-08-10	News	Business	1076	2	2	
august11.0	2432653681	A_New_Clash_Over_Mail_Voting:The	roadwater,Luke;Fuchs,Hailey	2020-08-11	News	U.S.--Politics	1120	4	2	Postal_Servi
august11.1	2433036240	Millions_of_Evictions_Are_a_Sharpe	r,Dougherty,Conor	2020-08-11	News	Business--Economy	1448	2	2	
august11.2	2432591066	Trump's_Push_to_Cut_Payroll_Taxes	(Karni,Annie;Kaplan,Thomas	2020-08-11	News	A	1544	4	2	Tax_Cuts
august12.0	2433009238	Administration_Reaches_Out_toDem	Cochrane,Emily	2020-08-12	News	U.S.--Politics	1570	4	2	Federal_Aid
august12.1	2432956713	New_York_City_Could_Use_a_Champi	on,Rubinstein,Dana	2020-08-12	News	A	1491	4	3	Local_Econom
august13.0	2434148288	Advisers_Consider_Whether_Trump_C	Rappeport,Alan	2020-08-13	News	U.S.--Politics	1472	4	2	Tax_Cuts
august13.1	2433289502	How_Trump's_Push_to_Reopen_Schoo	l,Shapiro,Eliza	2020-08-13	News	A	1486	4	2	Reopen_Scho
august14.1	2434084079	State_and_Local_Budget_Pain_Looms	Rappeport,Alan;Cochrane,Emily	2020-08-14	News	Business	1593	2	2	
august15.0	2434313925	Renovating_for_a_New_Normal	Kaysen,Ronda	2020-08-15	News	RE	2219	4	1	Lifestyle
august15.1	2434263147	'We're_Desperate':_Transit_Cuts_Felt	Verma,Pranshu	2020-08-15	News	A	1619	4	2	Public_Trans
august16.0	2434292494	Top_Democrats_Press_for_Postal_Sen	Crane,Emily;Edmondson,Catie	2020-08-16	News	U.S.--Politics	1291	4	2	Postal_Servi
august16.1	2434313939	Talking_to_Children_About_Job_Loss	_Mogel,Wendy	2020-08-16	News	D	1450	2	4	
august17.0	2434574017	The_Recession_Is_About_to_Slam_Cit	Badger,Emily;Bui,Quoctrung	2020-08-17	News	The_Upshot	1443	4	2	Local_Econom
august17.1	2434503818	The_'Rage_Moms'_Democrats_Are_C	erler,Lisa;Medina,Jennifer	2020-08-17	News	A	1838	4	2	Economic_Po
august17.2	2434574006	With_'Nobody_Going_to_Work,'_Priva	cy,McGeehan,Patrick	2020-08-17	News	A	1588	4	2	Public_Trans
august18.0	2434983029	Republicans_Float_a_Scaled-Back_Sti	rochrane,Emily;Tankersley,Jim	2020-08-18	News	U.S.--Politics	1304	2	2	
august19.0	2435629804	A_Warning_for_the_United_States_Fr	om,Barry,John_M	2020-08-19	Commentary	_Opinion	1157	2	2	
august19.1	2435631018	'This_Market_Is_Nuts':_S&P_500	Phillips,Matt	2020-08-19	News	Business	1411	1	3	
august19.2	2435221862	What_the_Democratic_Party_Platform	Ember,Sydney;Stevens,Matt	2020-08-19	News	U.S.--Politics	1203	4	4	Economic_Po
august19.3	2435243451	Fed_Officials_Said_the_Economy_Nee	ds,Smialek,Jeanna	2020-08-19	News	B	958	3	2	
august19.4	2435073253	Amazon_Grows_as_if_Economy_Is_Bc	ause,Weise,Karen;Haag,Matthew	2020-08-19	News	B	722	4	4	Tech_Giants
august20.0	2435584058	Saving_Jobs_by_Sharing_Them,_With	out,Cohen,Patricia	2020-08-20	News	B	1833	2	1	
august20.1	2435939012	Big_Tech's_Domination_of_Business_I	ndustry,Eavis,Peter;Lohr,Steve	2020-08-20	News	Technology	1182	1	1	
august20.2	2435376833	Airbnb_'Sharing_Economy'_Pioneer,_I	nnis,Griffith,Erin	2020-08-20	News	B	1084	1	3	
august20.3	2435584053	1.1_Million_Filed_New_Claims_for_St	udent,Schwartz,Nelson_D	2020-08-20	News	BU	430	2	4	
august21.0	2435872639	They're_Making_the_Rent_Is_It_Costi	gherty,Conor;Friedman,Gillian	2020-08-21	News	Business	2327	2	2	
august21.1	2435818017	Senators_Lead_an_Increasingly_Dive	rse_Nation_Their_Top_Aides_Are_N	2020-08-21	News	A	1345	4	2	Federal_Aid
august21.2	2435872644	Fact-Checking_the_Democratic_Nation	,Qiu,Linda	2020-08-21	News	A	1227	4	4	Campaign_E
august21.3	2435692091	Jobless_Rise_Is_New_Sign_Of_Stalling	schwartz,Nelson_D;Hsu,Tiffany	2020-08-21	News	B	1333	2	2	
august23.0	2436283773	After_Another_Week_of_Setbacks,_Tr	ump,Baker,Peter	2020-08-23	News	A	1840	2	2	
august23.1	2436698420	Economic_Data_Points_to_Pause_in	vestment,Smialek,Jeanna;Tankersley,Jim	2020-08-23	News	Business--Economy	1235	2	2	
august24.0	2436975693	The_Truth_Behind_Trump's_'Rocking'	g,Rattner,Steven	2020-08-24	Commentary	Opinion	930	2	2	
august25.0	2439007329	The_Democrats_Are_United_to_Fight	ing,Kaplan,Thomas;Friedman,Lisa	2020-08-25	News	U.S.--Politics	1991	4	3	Campaign_E
august25.1	2436959341	New_Virus_Hot_Spots:_U.S._Islands_f	romero,Simon;Mazzei,Patricia	2020-08-25	News	A	1249	4	2	Tourism
august25.3	2439007335	Why_Trump's_Approval_Ratings_on_t	he,Tankersley,Jim	2020-08-25	News	U.S.--Politics	1747	3	2	
august26.0	2439007606	Airline_Job_Cuts_Could_Pressure_Cong	ress,Chokshi,Niraj;Casselmann,Ben	2020-08-26	News	Business	1288	2	2	
august26.1	2439007729	The_Coronavirus_Generation	DeParle,Jason	2020-08-26	News	Sunday_Review	2690	2	2	
august26.2	2437178710	MTA_Warns_of_Doomsday_Subway_C	ollapse,Goldbaum,Christina	2020-08-26	News	A	1505	4	2	Federal_Aid
august26.3	2439007398	The_Senate_Is_on_Vacation_While_A	merican,Yellen,Janet;Bernstein,Jared	2020-08-26	Commentary	Opinion	962	2	2	
august27.0	2437541431	White_House_Wants_Companies_to_f	und,Rappeport,Alan	2020-08-27	News	U.S.--Politics	946	4	2	Taxes
august28.1	2438026376	A_Gen-X_Adviser_to_Biden_Argues_E	conomy,Lederer,Katy	2020-08-28	News	Business	1698	2	4	
august28.2	2438122483	Bill_for_Trump's_Tax_Holiday_Will_Be	repealed,Rappeport,Alan	2020-08-28	News	B	887	4	2	Taxes
august29.0	2438162427	Players_Exercise_Their_Power,_and_C	ongress,Scheiber,Noam	2020-08-29	News	B	1435	4	3	Professional

Appendix D: R Script.

```
#This is the script for Kendall Jennings' honors thesis
```

```
#This script requires the following data set:
```

```
  #data.csv
```

```
#This script requires installation of the following packages:
```

```
  install.packages("tidyverse")
```

```
  install.packages("descr")
```

```
  install.packages("ggplot2")
```

```
#Load downloaded packages
```

```
  library(tidyverse)
```

```
  library(descr)
```

```
  library(ggplot2)
```

```
#Look at descriptive statistics
```

```
#This shows a description of the economic type variable
```

```
fable(data$econ)
```

```
#This creates a histogram
```

```
ggplot(data = data, aes(econ)) +
```

```
  geom_bar(fill = "black", col = "gray") +
```

```
  labs(y = "Count", x = "Article Economic Type Distribution \n \n 1 = Stockmarket, 2 =  
Unemployment Rate, 3 = Both, 4 = Neither")
```

```
#This shows a description of the tone type variable
```

```
fable(data$stone)
```

```
#This creates a histogram
```

```
ggplot(data = data, aes(tone)) +
```

```
  geom_bar(fill = "black", col = "gray") +
```

```
  labs(y = "Count", x = "Article Tone Type Distribution \n \n 1 = Positive, 2 = Negative, 3 =  
Both, 4 = Neutral")
```

```
#All unemployment mentions
```

```
data$unemployment <- ifelse(data$econ == 2 | data$econ == 3,1,0)
```

```
#All negative mentions
```

```
data$negative <- ifelse(data$stone == 2 | data$stone == 3, 1,0)
```

```
#Total articles per month
```

```
data$march <- ifelse(data$month == "March", 1, 0)
```

```
data$april <- ifelse(data$month == "April", 1, 0)
```

```
data$may <- ifelse(data$month == "May", 1, 0)
```

```
data$june <- ifelse(data$month == "June", 1, 0)
```

```
data$july <- ifelse( data$month == "July", 1, 0)
```

```
data$august <- ifelse(data$month == "August", 1, 0)
```

```
#Unemployment articles per month
```

```
data$march_u <- ifelse(data$unemployment == 1 & data$month == "March", 1, 0)
```

```
data$april_u <- ifelse(data$unemployment == 1 & data$month == "April", 1, 0)
```

```
data$may_u <- ifelse(data$unemployment == 1 & data$month == "May", 1, 0)
```

```
data$june_u <- ifelse(data$unemployment == 1 & data$month == "June", 1, 0)
```

```
data$july_u <- ifelse(data$unemployment == 1 & data$month == "July", 1, 0)
```

```
data$august_u <- ifelse(data$unemployment == 1 & data$month == "August", 1, 0)
```

```
#Negative articles per month
```

```
data$march_n <- ifelse(data$negative == 1 & data$month == "March", 1, 0)
```

```
data$april_n <- ifelse(data$negative == 1 & data$month == "April", 1, 0)
```

```
data$may_n <- ifelse(data$negative == 1 & data$month == "May", 1, 0)
```

```
data$june_n <- ifelse(data$negative == 1 & data$month == "June", 1, 0)
```

```
data$july_n <- ifelse(data$negative == 1 & data$month == "July", 1, 0)
```

```
data$august_n <- ifelse(data$negative == 1 & data$month == "August", 1, 0)
```

```
#Create summary table showing percent of articles about unemployment and negative per month
```

```
sum_table <- cbind ("Month" = c("March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August"),
```

```
      "Total Articles" = c(sum(data$march), sum(data$april), sum(data$may),
```

```
sum(data$june), sum(data$july), sum(data$august)),
```

```
      "% Unemployment" = c(sum(data$march_u)/sum(data$march),
```

```
sum(data$april_u)/sum(data$april), sum(data$may_u)/sum(data$may),
```

```
      sum(data$june_u)/sum(data$june), sum(data$july_u)/sum(data$july),
```

```
sum(data$august_u)/sum(data$august)),
```

```
      "% Negative" = c(sum(data$march_n)/sum(data$march),
```

```
sum(data$april_n)/sum(data$april), sum(data$may_n)/sum(data$may),
```

```
      sum(data$june_n)/sum(data$june), sum(data$july_n)/sum(data$july),
```

```
sum(data$august_n)/sum(data$august)))
```

```
#Chi-square goodness of fit test for econ variable [overall]
```

```
dist1 <- c(45, 154, 32, 183)
```

```
chisq.test(dist1, p = c(1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4))
```

```
#Chi-square goodness of fit test for econ variable [stock market - unemployment only]
```

```
dist1a <- c(45, 154)
```

```
chisq.test(dist1a, p = c(1/2, 1/2))
```

```
#Chi-square goodness of fit test for tone variable [overall]
```

```
dist2 <- c(26, 246, 49, 94)
```

```
chisq.test(dist2, p = c(1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4))
```

```
#Chi-square goodness of fit test for tone variable [positive - negative]
```

```
dist2a <- c(26, 246)
```

```
chisq.test(dist2a, p = c(1/2, 1/2))
```