

Newspaper Sport Material Analysis Form

Supplementary file to article: Laine, A. (2016). Meter for the Quantitative Analysis of Newspaper Sport Material, *Studies in Media and Communication*, 4(2).

1. Class Definitions / Articles (A1–V1)

A1. COUNTRY

B1. NEWSPAPER

C1. EVENT

D1. PUBLICATION DATE

E1. ARTICLE CODE

A code is specified for each article. It is used as an identifier variable for the meter.

F1. MAIN HEADLINE

The main headline of each article is entered as the meter's identifier variable to facilitate locating article codes in the material.

G1. TOPIC

1. Doping: Articles about doping products, testing, caught athletes and resulting sanctions are assigned to this class.
2. Review of event history: Articles that look at the history of events are assigned to this class.
3. Spectators and watching events: Articles about spectators and watching events are assigned to this class.
4. Competition and game preview: Articles about competition performances and games focusing on previewing, appraising and analyzing upcoming events, are assigned to this class.
5. Competition and game report: Articles about competition performances and games focusing on reporting, evaluating and analyzing past events, are assigned to this class. Competition and game results are also included in this class. Awards, award ceremonies and celebrations are not included in this class, because they have their own topic class.
6. Event city, locations and organization: Articles about the host city, event locations, and event organization are assigned to this class. Articles about the opening and closing ceremonies of an event as well as those about event security are assigned to this class. Articles that touch upon the topic but whose primary subject is a person such as a sport leader are assigned to a topic class according to that person.
7. Event guide: Guides available for following an event on electronic devices are assigned to this class. They are literally guides: typical forms of content include an event program, TV broadcasts, start order, race route, prior results, or the rules of less well-known sports. Articles featuring guide vignettes or an introduction to a sport that are independent of an event guide are also specified as event guides. Even though event guides cover content related to television, it is important to differentiate them from TV listings.
8. Awards, award ceremonies and celebrations: Articles about material awards given to athletes, award ceremonies, award luncheons and other celebrations are assigned to this class. Content about athletes returning home and celebrations related to this are also included in this class. Articles about monetary awards are assigned to the finances and money class.
9. Politics and politicians: Articles about general politics and people in a position of political responsibility (e.g., presidents, ministers and members of parliament) are assigned to this class.
10. Crimes, conflicts and accidents: Articles about crimes, conflicts and accidents, with the exception of doping or officiating, are assigned to this class. This includes financial crimes, misconduct, personal arguments and accidents.
11. Sickness and injuries: Articles about athletes getting sick, their injuries and missed events are assigned to this class.
12. Finances and money: Articles about financial matters and money are assigned to this class. This includes articles about the financial costs, proceeds and shortfalls of events, and athletes' monetary awards, medal bonuses and sponsorship agreements. Articles about financial crimes are assigned to the crimes, conflicts and accidents class and articles about television rights are assigned to the television and radio class.
13. Television and radio: All those articles related to television that are not published in conjunction with event guides and

are not about spectators or watching events are assigned to this class. This includes TV listings, journalistic TV reviews and articles about TV broadcasting costs. Information presented in association with TV listings, such as the line-ups for a game broadcast on TV, is assigned to this class. For TV listings, the material should not be limited to a certain event (even if the subject is a certain event's coverage), but instead the complete TV listings on sport pages should be included.

14. Greetings to athletes: Articles about greetings sent to athletes are assigned to this class. This includes congratulatory letters and messages from readers to athletes.

15. Officials, officiating and protests: Articles that present people working as officials in various capacities at an event or delve into what an official does. This can be one person, or a group responsible for officiating a certain sport. Articles about protests regarding officiating and other protests relating to the work of officials are included in this class.

16. Athlete introduction: Articles introducing athletes, in which the focus is not only on sport predictions, reporting or evaluation, are included in this class. This includes articles such as competition and game previews that observe the athletes' practices and preparations for an event with a longer-range perspective, as well as factboxes about athletes that are displayed with articles assigned to other classes. Articles about an individual athlete's or sport team's career to date, future plans and private lives are also assigned to this class.

17. Athlete's support network: Articles about an athlete's support network are assigned to this class. An athlete's partner, family, extended family, friends, coaches, managers, physicians, massage therapists, physiotherapists and other support personnel are considered part of an athlete's support network. Sport executives are not considered part of a support network and are included in a separate class.

18. Sport executives and organizations: Articles about sport executives and organizations (such as sport associations and sport governing bodies) are assigned to this class.

19. Sport management games: Articles and other information about sport management games, such as ads about these games, are included in this class. Sport management games include fantasy pools in which the participants act as virtual managers. They select a team that gathers points based on the performance of the players on that team.

20. Sport journalists: All articles about sport journalists that are not journalistic TV reviews that belong in the television and radio class are assigned to this class.

21. Sport equipment: Articles primarily about sport equipment are assigned to this class.

22. Bodies and clothing: Articles about an athlete's appearance, their bodies and clothing are assigned to this class. This includes articles about the mass, size and shape of athletes' bodies as well as their eating disorders and appearances in revealing clothing. Articles about athletes getting sick or injured are not included in this class as they have their own subject area class.

23. Gambling: Articles about betting lists and tips, as well as those about event previews related to betting odds, are assigned to this class. For betting lists, the material should not be limited to a certain event (even if the subject is the coverage of a certain event), but instead the complete betting lists on sport pages should be included.

24. Mixed: Articles that clearly combine at least two subject classifications, and no one subject is dominant, are assigned to this class. Sport quizzes and quiz answers are also considered mixed content. For quizzes, the material should not be limited to a certain event (even if the subject is a certain event's coverage), but instead the complete quizzes on sport pages should be included.

25. Other: All other articles that can't be placed in any subject class are assigned to this class.

H1. SPORT

II. ATHLETE

0. Non-athlete: Articles that do not involve an active athlete as the subject are assigned to this class.

1–2 Athlete

1. Domestic athlete

2. Foreign athlete

Articles that involve an individual active athlete as a subject are assigned to this class. It is irrelevant whether the athlete participates in individual or team sport. Thus, also those articles dealing with sport teams in which the main subject is an individual active athlete are assigned to one of these athlete classes.

3–5 Athlete pair

3. An athlete pair made up of two domestic athletes

4. An athlete pair made up of two foreign athletes

5. An athlete pair made up of a domestic and foreign athlete

Articles that involve a pair made up of two active athletes as subjects are assigned to this class. Typical athlete pairs are formed when athletes go head-to-head in individual or group sport or when sports involving pairs are analyzed.

6–8 Athlete group

6. Domestic athlete group

7. Foreign athlete group

8. An athlete group made up of domestic and foreign athletes

Articles with subject athletes from a group of active athletes of more than two are assigned to this class.

J1. ATHLETE'S GENDER

0. Non-athlete: Articles that don't involve an active athlete as the subject are assigned to this class.

1. Male athlete: Articles that involve a male athlete as a subject are assigned to this class.

2. Female athlete: Articles that involve a female athlete as a subject are assigned to this class.

3. Male and female athlete: Articles that involve at least one male athlete and one female athlete as subjects are assigned to this class. Articles in which the gender cannot be defined or one of the persons is neither male nor female are also assigned to this class.

K1. OTHER PERSON

0. No other person: Articles with no other person as a subject are assigned to this class.

1–2 Former athlete

1. Former domestic athlete

2. Former foreign athlete

An athlete who has ended their active sporting career is specified as other person when they are the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

3–4 Coach

3. Domestic coach or coach of a domestic athlete

4. Foreign coach or coach of a foreign athlete

A coach is specified as other person when they are the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

5–6 Sport organization representative

5. Domestic sport organization representative

6. Foreign sport organization representative

A sport organization representative is specified as other person when the representative of a sport organization is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete. Anti-doping organizations are also classified as sport organizations.

7–8 Athlete's close relative

7. Domestic athlete's close relative

8. Foreign athlete's close relative

An athlete's close relative is specified as other person when an athlete's partner, boyfriend or girlfriend, child, father, mother, sibling, or other relative or friend is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

9–10 Athlete's other support networks

9. Domestic athlete's other support networks

10. Foreign athlete's other support networks

An athlete's other support network is specified as other person when an athlete's support personnel, massage therapist, physiotherapist, physician or manager is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

11–12 Spectators and residents

11. Spectators and residents at the event
12. Spectators and residents in their home country

Other person is assigned to the class spectators and residents when spectators watching the event live or residents watching via mass media in their home country are an article's primary subject or the secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

13. Officials and event organizers: Other person is assigned to the class officials and event organizer when a referee, judge or official, or a person otherwise responsible for event organization, is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

14. Sport journalist: Other person is assigned to the class sport journalist when a sport journalist or commentator is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

15. Expert: Other person is assigned to the class expert when a person defined as an expert is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete. These are often people who are interviewed as part of a poll or group, including retired athletes, coaches and sport journalists.

16. Reader: Other person is assigned to the class reader when a newspaper reader is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

17. Politician: Other person is assigned to the class politician when a person in a position of political trust (e.g., president, minister or member of parliament) is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

18. Mixed: Other person is assigned to the class mixed when more than one variable class or none of the variable classes is the primary subject of the article or a secondary subject in addition to an athlete.

19. Other: Other person is assigned to the class other when the primary subject of the article or the secondary subject in addition to an athlete cannot be assigned to any of the other variable classes.

L1. OTHER PERSON'S GENDER

0. No other person: Articles with no other person are assigned to this class.
1. Male: Articles with a male as the article's other person are assigned to this class.
2. Female: Articles with a female as the article's other person are assigned to this class.
3. Male and female: Articles with at least one male and one female as the article's other persons are assigned to this class. Articles in which the gender cannot be defined or the other person is neither male nor female are also assigned to this class.

M1. SOURCE PERSON

0. No source person: Articles that do not have a source person are assigned to this class.

1–2 Athlete

1. Domestic athlete
2. Foreign athlete

An athlete is specified as the source person when the main source person in the article is an individual active athlete. It is irrelevant whether the athlete participates in individual or team sports.

3–5 Athlete group

3. Domestic athlete group
4. Foreign athlete group
5. An athlete group made up of domestic and foreign athletes

Athlete group is specified as the source when the article's source is more than one active athlete and none of the athletes in the article are dominant.

6–7 Former athlete

6. Former domestic athlete
7. Former foreign athlete

A former athlete is specified as the source person when the primary source in the article is an individual former athlete.

8–9 Coach

8. Domestic coach or coach of a domestic athlete

9. Foreign coach or coach of a foreign athlete

A coach is specified as the source person when the primary source in the article is a coach.

10–11 Sport organization representative

10. Domestic sport organization representative

11. Foreign sport organization representative

A sport organization representative is specified as the source person when the primary source in the article is the sport organization representative. Anti-doping organizations are also classified as sport organizations.

12–13 Athlete's close relative

12. Domestic athlete's close relative

13. Foreign athlete's close relative

An athlete's close relative is specified as the source person when an athlete's partner, boyfriend or girlfriend, child, father, mother, sibling, or other relative or friend is the primary source in the article.

14–15 Athlete's other support networks

14. Domestic athlete's other support networks

15. Foreign athlete's other support networks

An athlete's other support network is specified as the source when the primary source in the article is an athlete's support personnel, massage therapist, physiotherapist, physician or manager.

16–17 Spectators and residents

16. Spectators and residents at the event

17. Spectators and residents in their home country

The source person is assigned to the class spectators and residents when the primary source in the article is a person watching the event live or domestically on mass media.

18. Officials and event organizers: The source person is assigned to the class officials and event organizers when the primary source is a referee, judge or official, or a person otherwise responsible for event organization.

19. Sport journalist: A sport journalist is specified as a source person when the primary source in an article is a sport journalist or commentator.

20. Expert: An expert is specified as a source person when the primary source in an article is a person specified an expert. These are often people who are interviewed as part of a poll or group, including retired athletes, coaches and sport reporters.

21. Reader: A reader is specified as the source person when a reader is the primary source in the article.

22. Politician: A politician is specified as a source person when the primary source in the article is a person in a position of political trust (e.g., president, minister or member of parliament).

23. Mixed: Mixed is specified as the source when more than one variable class or none of the variable classes is the primary source in an article.

24. Other: Other is specified as the source when the primary source in an article cannot be assigned to any other variable class.

N1. SOURCE PERSON'S GENDER

0. No source person: Articles that do not have a source person are assigned to this class.

1. Male: Articles with a male as the article's source person are assigned to this class.

2. Female: Articles with a female as the article's source person are assigned to this class.

3. Male and female: Articles with at least one male and one female as the article's source persons are assigned to this class. Articles in which the gender cannot be defined or the source person is neither male nor female are also assigned to this class.

O1. LOCATION

1. Double-page article on a newspaper's front and back page: Articles that span the front and back page of a newspaper are assigned to this class.
2. Main article on a newspaper's front page: Main articles on a newspaper's front page are assigned to this class. A main article is the article that takes up the most space on a page (cm 3). Typically each page or spread in a newspaper has one main article, according to which the other articles are laid out.
3. A teaser article or another smaller article on a newspaper's front page: Articles published with the main article on the front page are assigned to this class.
4. Double-page article on a sport publication's front and back page: Articles that span a sport publication's front and back page are assigned to this class.
5. Main article on a sport publication's front page: Main articles on a sport publication's front page are assigned to this class. The front page of a sport publication is defined as the first page of a sport publication irrespective of the sport pages being published as a separate publication.
6. Teaser article or another smaller article on a sport publication's front page: Articles published with the main article on a sport publication's front page are assigned to this class.
7. Article on a sport publication's first spread: Articles published on a sport publication's first spread are assigned to this class. If the sport pages are not published as a separate publication and the first sport page is one of the pages on the first spread of the sport pages, only the page after the first page is assigned as the first spread on the sport pages.
8. Article on a sport publication's inside pages: Articles published on the inside pages of a sport publication are assigned to this class. All sport pages except the front and back page as well as the first spread of a sport publication are specified as a sport publication's inside pages.
9. Article on a sport publication's back page: Articles published on the back page of a sport publication are assigned to this class. The last page of the sport pages, irrespective of the sport pages being published as a separate publication, is considered the back page of the sport publication.

P1. TYPE

1. Factual interview: Articles structured around interview quotes mainly from someone who is not the primary subject of the article or another person who is closely associated with that person (e.g., team coach), and not based on polled questions or a news report. Typical factual interviews include articles drafted from quotes by experts and eyewitnesses.
2. Preview / event interview: Preview and event articles structured around interview quotes mainly from someone who is the primary subject of the article or another person who is closely associated with that person (e.g., team coach) are assigned to this class. Newsflashes, news reports and reportage that is specified as belonging in those classes, even if they contain ample interview quotes, are an exception. Competition and game events are typical subject matter for preview and event interviews.
3. Preview / event article: Articles that focus on anticipating upcoming events or reporting on past events without the interview making up the central content (= < 3 interview quotes) are assigned to this class. Competition and game events are typical subject matter for preview and event articles.
4. Gallups and reader feedback: Content and reader feedback based on gallup questionnaires in online publications are assigned to this class.
5. Personal interview: Articles based on interview quotes in which the primary source of quotes is the subject of the article and the article's content is focuses on subject matter other than looking ahead at or reporting on an athletic performance are assigned to this class. Newsflashes, news reports and reportage that is specified as belonging in those classes, even if they contain ample interview quotes, are an exception.
6. Personal article: Articles that focus on presenting a person without the dominant subject matter being a look ahead at upcoming events or reporting on past events, and the article type isn't a personal interview (= < 3 interview quotes), are assigned to this class. Personal presentations longer than factboxes are specified as being personal articles.
7. Polled interview: Articles that present the answers, in interview quotes, to questions that were presented to multiple people are assigned to this class.
8. Photo article: Articles made up of a photo (and headline/caption) that are not in conjunction with other articles are assigned to this class. A photo article may contain more than one photo. This includes series of event photos and photo comparisons. In classifying article types, photos and other graphics are not classified separately.
9. Opinion articles and reviews: Opinion articles (columns, comments, chronicles, chats and journalistic television

reviews), articles focused on analyzing events and their background, and selections and ranking lists are assigned to this class.

10. Service and entertainment material: Event guides, betting tips, quizzes, and TV and radio program listings are assigned to this class. Other information associated with this material (e.g., expected lineups for a televised game) is also specified as television and radio program listings.

11. Feature stories: Articles that are more extensive than news reports and more personalized are assigned to this class. Feature stories typically utilize a narrative approach and multiple sources, and has an intimate feel. Feature stories focused on persons is assigned to this class instead of being classified as a personal article or personal interview. Extensive opinion articles and critiques that utilize elements typical to feature stories are classified as feature stories.

12. Background and summary articles: Articles that repeat, provide background information, summarize or produce additional information to content from other articles are assigned to this class. Factboxes are an example of articles in this class. Articles that provide background and summary information to event guides are assigned to the service and entertainment class.

13. Summary information from other media: Articles focused on content addressed in other media, for example articles published in another newspaper, are assigned to this class.

14. Results, statistics and charts: Independently published game results, statistics and charts. Game results (e.g., Finland-Sweden 2–3) published with other articles are classified separately, but more detailed bodies of material, for example the detailed statistics from a single game, are classified even though they are not published with the actual results and statistics. Medal charts published with event guides belong to the service and entertainment article type.

15. Newsflash: Articles that present news content like such as a condensed summary are assigned to this class.

16. News report: Articles that are more extensive than news flashes and are typically timely and based on fact are assigned to this class. Compared to feature stories, reports are shorter, the language used is less narrative and the point-of-view is not as personalized. Typical subject matter in news reports is, for example, event planning, following competitions, doping and other offenses. Articles about competition and game events are not classified as news reports, and are classified in their primary article type classes.

17. Reference to online magazines: Articles that refer to the content of online magazines or mobile communications are assigned to this class.

18. Teaser article: Articles that refer to content elsewhere in the publication are assigned to this class. Most of these are teasers on the front page of the newspaper or sport publication that lead to content on inside pages. All articles on the front page of a sport publication that consist of only a photo (and headline/caption) and reference inside pages are specified as teaser articles even though they do not display page references to the inside pages.

19. Mixed: Articles that clearly combine at least two article types, and no one article type is dominant, are assigned to this class.

20. Miscellaneous: All article types that cannot be placed in other article type classes are assigned to this class.

Q1. SIZE (cm 3)

R1. JOURNALIST

The journalist of an article is specified by information published with the article. Photographers are not considered.

0. No entry: Articles that do not reveal a journalist are assigned to this class.

1. News agency: Articles that are prepared by news agencies are assigned to this class.

2. Publication journalist: Articles that are prepared by newspaper journalist are assigned to this class.

3. Person outside newspaper editorial staff: Articles that have been created by a person who does not belong to the newspaper's editorial staff are assigned to this class. This may include guest opinion writers and journalists from other publications.

S1. JOURNALIST COUNT

The number of journalists contributing to an article is specified by information published with the article. Photographers are not considered.

T1. JOURNALISTS' GENDER

0. No entry: Articles that do not display information about journalists are assigned to this class.

1. Male: Articles composed by a male journalist are assigned to this class.

2. Female: Articles composed by a female journalist are assigned to this class.

3. Male and female: Articles composed by at least one male and one female journalist are assigned to this class. Articles in which the gender cannot be defined or the person is neither male nor female are also assigned to this class.

U1. PHOTOS OF JOURNALISTS

0. No photo

1. Color photo

2. Black and white photo

V1. TOTAL PHOTO SIZE OF JOURNALISTS (cm³)

If more than one journalist has composed the article and it contains multiple photos of the journalists, the size of the photo is the sum of the total size of all photos of the journalists.

2. Class Definitions / Photos (A2–G2)

A2. ARTICLE CODE

Identifier variable assigned to an article in conjunction with coding the article variables.

B2. ARTICLE PHOTO COUNT

C2. PHOTO CODE

A code is specified for each photo. It is used as an identifier variable for the photo.

D2. PHOTO COLOR

0. No photo

1. Color photo

2. Black and white photo

E2. PHOTO SIZE (cm³)

F2. PHOTO SUBJECT

0. No photo

1–2 Athlete

1. Domestic athlete

2. Foreign athlete

An athlete is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is an individual active athlete.

3–5 Athlete pair

3. An athlete pair made up of two domestic athletes

4. An athlete pair made up of two foreign athletes

5. An athlete pair made up of a domestic and a foreign athlete

An athlete pair is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subjects of the photo are two active athletes.

6–8 Athlete group

6. Domestic athlete group

7. Foreign athlete group

8. An athlete group made up of a domestic and a foreign athlete

An athlete group is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subjects of the photo are three or more active athletes.

9–10 Former athlete

9. Former domestic athlete

10. Former foreign athlete

A former athlete is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is an individual former athlete.

11–12 Coach

11. Domestic coach or coach of a domestic athlete
12. Foreign coach or coach of a foreign athlete

A coach is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is a coach.

13–14 Sport organization representative

13. Domestic sport organization representative
14. Foreign sport organization representative

A sport organization representative is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is the sport organization representative. Anti-doping organizations are also classified as sport organizations.

15–16 Athlete's close relative

15. Domestic athlete's close relative
16. Foreign athlete's close relative

An athlete's close relative is specified as the subject of the photo when an athlete's partner, boyfriend or girlfriend, child, father, mother, sibling, or other relative or friend is the primary subject of the photo.

17–18 Athlete's other support networks

17. Domestic athlete's other support networks
18. Foreign athlete's other support networks

An athlete's other support networks are specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is an athlete's support personnel, massage therapist, physiotherapist, physician or manager.

19–20 Spectators and residents

19. Spectators and residents at the event
20. Spectators and residents in their home country

The subject of the photo is assigned to the class spectators and residents when the primary subject of the photo is a person watching the event live or domestically on mass media.

21. Event sites and scenery: The subject of a photo is specified as event sites and scenery when competition locations, event and security planning, and the city and its environs and scenery are the primary subject.

22. Same publication: The subject of a photo is specified as same publication when the primary subject of the photo is the classified publication's content (for example, pages published earlier).

23. Other publication: The subject of a photo is specified as other publication when the content of other publications is the subject of the photo.

24. Performer: The subject of a photo is specified as performer when the photo's primary subject is a person or mascot performing at a sporting event (e.g., event opening).

25. Officials and event organizers: The subject of a photo is specified as officials and event organizers when the photo's primary subject is a referee, judge or official, or a person otherwise responsible for event organization.

26. Sport journalist: A sport journalist is specified as the subject of a photo when the primary subject of that photo is a sport journalist or commentator.

27. Expert: An expert is specified as the subject of a photo when that photo's primary subject is a person who is deemed an expert in the article. These are often people who are interviewed as part of a poll or group, including retired athletes, coaches and sport reporters.

28. Reader: A reader is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is a reader of the publication.

29. Politician: A politician is specified as the subject of a photo when the primary subject of that photo is a person in a position of political trust (e.g., president, minister or member of parliament).

30. Sport equipment: Sport equipment is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is sport equipment.

31. Objects: Objects is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of the photo is an object that is not

sport equipment. Medals and trophies, for example, are classified as objects.

32. Mixed: Mixed is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of that photo is more than one variable class or none of the variable classes and none of them is in a dominant position.

33. Other: Other is specified as the subject of the photo when the primary subject of that photo cannot be placed in any other variable class or it cannot be specified.

G2. GENDER OF PERSON IN PHOTO

0. No person: Photos that do not include a person are assigned to this class.

1. Male: Photos of males are assigned to this class.

2. Female: Photos of females are assigned to this class.

3. Male and female: Photos of at least one male and one female are assigned to this class. Photos in which the gender cannot be defined or the person is neither male nor female are also assigned to this class.

3. Class Definitions / Graphics (A3–F3)

A3. ARTICLE CODE

Identifier variable assigned to an article in conjunction with coding the article variables.

B3. GRAPHIC COUNT

The number of graphics included in an article.

C3. GRAPHIC CODE

Each graphic in an individual article is assigned a code that is used as the graphic's identifier.

D3. GRAPHIC COLOR

0. No graphics

1. Colored

2. Black and white

E3. GRAPHIC SIZE (cm²)

F3. GRAPHIC TYPE

1. Diagram: A graphic is specified a diagram when the graphic type is something other than a diagram or chart presented in table format.

2. Preview and event demonstration: A graphic is specified as a preview and event demonstration when a drawn picture is used to demonstrate an athlete's performance, events, team composition and tactics.

3. Caricature: A graphic is specified as a caricature when the graphic type is a caricature or cartoon drawing.

4. Map image: A graphic is specified as a map image when the graphic is used to demonstrate the location of places in relation to each other. Most typically, map images are drawn images of a certain area, reduced in size according to a certain scale.

5. Sport and equipment presentation: A graphic is specified as a sport and equipment presentation when it is used to demonstrate sport disciplines and equipment used in the sport.

6. Symbol: A graphic is specified as a symbol when the graphic type is some sort of vignette, logo or insignia. This includes event insignias, flags of countries and weather symbols. Logos of publications and articles' identifying vignettes are not considered graphics.

7. Chart: A graphic is specified as a chart when the graphic type is league or medal standings.

4. Class Definitions / Sets of Articles (A4–O4)

A4. COUNTRY

B4. NEWSPAPER

C4. EVENT

D4. PUBLICATION DATE

E4. SET OF ARTICLES CODE

Every set of articles in every publication is assigned a code that is used as the meter's identifier variable.

F4. ARTICLE CODES /ARTICLE COUNT

The codes assigned to articles are marked as subclasses of the set of articles.

G4. SIZE OF A SET OF ARTICLES (cm³)**H4. PHOTO COUNT**

Total sum of all photos in a set of articles.

I4. SIZE OF ALL PHOTOS IN A SET OF ARTICLES (cm³)**J4. GRAPHICS COUNT**

Total sum of all graphics in a set of articles.

K4. SIZE OF ALL GRAPHICS IN A SET OF ARTICLES (cm³)**L4. JOURNALISTS COUNT IN A SET OF ARTICLES**

Total number of journalists who prepared the set of articles. Each journalist is counted as one no matter how many articles he has prepared for the set of articles.

M4. JOURNALISTS PHOTO COUNT IN A SET OF ARTICLES

Total number of photos of journalists who prepared the set of articles.

N4. SIZE OF JOURNALIST PHOTOS IN A SET OF ARTICLES (cm³)**O4. TEXT SIZE IN A SET OF ARTICLES (cm³)**

The difference between the size of the set of articles and the combined size of all photos, graphics and photos of journalists [$O4 = G4 - (I4 + K4 + N4)$].

5. Class Definitions / Data Set of Materials (A5–M5)**A5. COUNTRY****B5. NEWSPAPER****C5. EVENT****D5. PUBLICATION DATE****E5. PUBLICATION PAGE COUNT****F5. PUBLICATION SIZE (cm³)**

Page count of the publication in square centimeters.

G5. PAGE COUNT OF OTHER MATERIAL

Publication's page count, not including sport pages.

H5. SIZE OF OTHER MATERIAL (cm³)

Page count of other material in square centimeters.

I5. SPORT PAGES COUNT**J5. SIZE OF SPORT PAGES (cm³)**

Page count of sport pages in square centimeters.

K5. AMOUNT OF EVENT COVERAGE ON SPORT PAGES (cm³)**L5. AMOUNT OF ADS ON SPORT PAGES (cm³)****M5. AMOUNT OF OTHER SPORT COVERAGE ON SPORT PAGES (cm³)**

The difference between the size of the sport pages and combined size of the news coverage of the subject event and ads [$M5 = J5 - (K5 + L5)$].