

Saudi and U.S. Newspaper Coverage of Saudi Vision 2030 Concerning Women in Online Newspapers

Ziyad Mansour Alghamdi

Student, University of North Texas, USA

Abstract: This study investigates how issues concerning Saudi women have been represented in selected U.S. and Saudi publications. Saudi Vision 2030 is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's development strategy which was revealed on April 25, 2016. This study used 115 news items across selected newspapers as its sampling. *The New York Times* and *the Washington Post* were the two chosen to represent US newspapers. *Al Jazirah* and *Al Watan*, the chosen to represent 2. This thesis examines how these issues were covered before and during the implementation of Saudi Vision 2030. The news pieces were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The qualitative study employed an inductive technique to uncover frames. Furthermore, this dissertation looked at how American and Saudi publications had framed Saudi women depicted in images by reviewing the photographs used in news reports about Saudi women's issues. The primary conclusion implies that the human-interest frame was more prevalent in American media, whereas the economic frame was more prevalent in Saudi publications. A variety of diverse topics were considered.

Keywords: Saudi women, media representation, Saudi Vision 2030, news framing, U.S. newspapers, Saudi newspapers

INTRODUCTION

Media coverage has affected the attitudes of media consumers and played an essential part in news reporting. The term "framing" refers to selecting and emphasizing some perspective of a news item above others (Kim & Cameron, 2011). Each newspaper frames media articles from its culture and viewpoint while reporting on them (DiMaggio et al., 2013). Through the usage of specific frames, newspapers have the capacity to influence individuals and modify their perspectives about particular subjects. Furthermore, they tend to concentrate on matters that are of public concern.

Domestic and global media have paid close attention to social concerns, particularly women's challenges. Saudi women have long been denied the freedom to practice several fundamental human rights. The traditional culture of Saudi Arabia has been a barrier for Saudi women (Al-Yateem et al., 2015). For many years, Saudi women have fought hard to achieve certain privileges their equivalents enjoy in other nations worldwide. Many Saudi women have migrated to and been granted refuge in other countries under the claim of not being able to participate in society, including not having the right to drive and not having the right to travel without the presence of a male family member. Nevertheless, Saudi Vision 2030, a government reform initiative, was developed and has resulted in several improvements, many of which are connected to Saudi women's issues. In 2016, Saudi Arabia's monarch announced this aim. One of its objectives is to promote women and expand their citizenship rights.

Additionally, another objective is to encourage women to exercise their rights and even ensure that they have equal access to citizenship rights. With this progress being made, it is necessary to consider how the media have reported on the changes, especially in online sources, which tend to have a much wider audience.

Online media differs from conventional journalism in several ways. People can enjoy exploring their internet content, including text and digital photos. Therefore, internet content can provide the most up-to-date data and connections with relevant news items on various themes. Due to these global interactive capabilities, online content has more accessibility and audience draw than conventional news sources. The desire for new forms of news has led many news consumers to the internet. People are starting to regard websites as viable alternatives to traditional journalism.

Statement of problem

Since Saudi women's issues have just become well-known locally and internationally, they need to be explored in-depth, especially after the implementation of many progressive steps. According to several studies, Muslim and Arab women have often been depicted as suffering oppression and in need of Western liberation (Harrison & Michailova, 2012). Many studies have analyzed how American publications have presented Saudi women's concerns. Furthermore, because there is widespread support for expanding Saudi women's rights, women's issues are a hot topic in the Saudi media (Tailassane, 2019). Nonetheless, it must be noted that freedom of speech and expression within Saudi Arabia's conventional media remains restricted. The government regulates the material that conventional media can print (Althiabi, 2017). The government includes the media, which somehow does not protect press freedom, and governments are granted vast rights to suppress any conduct that may cause discord or insurrection (Freedom House, 2017). Historians have not given much attention to actual news of Saudi women's issues regarding the structuring of frames used by Saudi publications. Arab scholars have been more interested in the opinions of Western publications than in those of local newspapers. Saudi Arabia has already emphasized

Saudi women's roles, while coverage of Saudi women's issues has grown in the community.

Explanation

The study contributes to an analytical assessment of media coverage of Saudi women's issues in the United States and Saudi Arabia before and after the release of Saudi Vision 2030, which promotes women's rights. The study is essential since women's standing in Saudi Arabia has changed. Transformation is, after all, a part of being a society. The improvement of the community is one of the most critical aspects of the transformation required by Saudi Vision 2030. The significance of this study also resides in the assessment of current-day Saudi women's achievements, which is the backdrop to a thorough literature survey.

Purpose and approach

Therefore, this study adds to the body of knowledge since it focuses on two key elements. The first compares Saudi and American newspaper media attention on Saudi women. In contrast, the second investigates whether there is a difference in media attention before and after the status of Saudi women had improved. Moy et al. (2016) demonstrate that frames can impact how people comprehend and think about specific topics. According to the definition of content analysis, it is a research method for the impartial, methodical, or quantitative description of the latent content of communications (Stepchenkova, 2012).

This study tracks the framing of Saudi women's concerns in four publications, analyzes framing theories, and uses the content analysis approach. Two of them are Saudi newspapers, Al Jazirah and Al Watan. The other two are U.S. newspapers. These newspapers were the New York Times and the Washington Post.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Saudi Arabia

Over the decades, social interaction in Saudi Arabia has been a mixture of various expressions and occurrences arising from its own cultures and beliefs, which have progressed over time. Saudi Arabia was established as an Islamic country, and Saudi Arabia is the only nation that follows specific Quran and Sunnah requirements (Alrebh, 2017).

Saudi Arabia is the most populous country in the Arab World. It has gained tremendous popularity due to its central location between Asia and Africa. The Kingdom has also been seen as a wealthy nation for its petroleum. It is the country's second source of hydrocarbons. Saudi Arabia's economy expanded as oil consumption increased. As a result, the mainstream media paid close attention to the above (Khan, 2021).

The Kingdom is experiencing measurable economic success and advancement in all sectors of social progress, resulting in visible improvements in all dimensions of human development, such as living standards, health, education facilities, environmental

factors, and the possibilities for advancement (Duvvury, 2013).

Because of the aforementioned circumstances, Saudi Arabia's internal challenges, such as controversy surrounding women's rights, have attracted international attention.

History of Saudi Newspapers

News is data or a commentary on a relevant and recent occurrence. In the end, the news might well be characterized as any fact or thought that would grab the attention of many individuals, and the more accurate story that attracts the curiosity of a larger group of people is valuable information. Absurdity, oddity, unpredictability, and proximity to an incident contribute to the attraction, although none of these factors are essential.

When Saudi Arabia started writing the news in 1927, the newspaper, Umm Al-Qura in Saudi Arabia, marked the beginning of the development of public's awareness and opinions. It is the first governmental newspaper published to monitor and report just on internal news topics to the public. Saudi journalism has passed through four periods of growth throughout its history (Rugh, 2004). Independent journalism, the period of integration of newspapers, and the evolution of journalistic organizations are the three categories.

The Saudi press produced pieces primarily reflecting the government's viewpoints instead of other independent news during the personal journalism period, and the newspaper was founded at that time. Various newspapers are categorized as fitting within the following step. The creation of press organizations was the final phase, which considerably impacted the history of Saudi media companies. During this time, Saudi media began to be structured by Saudi individuals who ran small media outlets.

Press freedom has been a source of contention throughout the ages. According to Hammond (2014), Saudi Arabia has dominated the news since the Gulf conflict began and it began to defend itself from foreign threats by monitoring and censoring the news reports deemed as unfavorable. Years later, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Culture and Information asserts that Saudi Vision 2030 encourages reporters to report accurately and fairly by boosting their capacity to enhance multimedia work to improve the international rating of Saudi Arabia's transparency. Nevertheless, some Saudi journalists continue to contend that one of the most pressing demands of the Saudi press is to have a better level of independence than it now has (Roll, 2019).

In Saudi Arabia now, there are twenty daily publications. The media outlets created these newspapers with the permission of the government. When it comes to delicate matters, such as politics and wars, the news media rely primarily on Saudi Press Authority. The Saudi News Bureau was already under government influence before 2012, when it reluctantly

handed it over to the Saudi Ministry of Media for supervision (Saudi Press Agency, n.d.).

Saudi woman

Women's issues in Saudi Arabia have long been a contentious subject for several independent activists and civil rights groups. Individuals have varied perspectives on gender issues in Saudi Arabia, many of which are a reality, while others are based on false assumptions. The question is whether Saudi women have fully realized their civil rights. Ramady (2010) states that numerous individuals believe that Saudi Arabian women are deprived of fundamental rights. Conversely, several facts support Saudi Arabia's significant advances in women's rights, particularly in federal regulations and improvements in work, training, and divorce practices.

There seem to be two dimensions to the subject of women's media emerging that must be distinguished and highlighted. According to Le Renard (2014), women's appearances are regulated generally, while Saudi women's appearances are regulated even more stringently. In some circles, the thought of women holding roles outside the home was also undesirable. Some families were embarrassed when teenage daughters worked at clinics, and those who wanted to pursue careers in nursing or media received a lot of criticism because these vocations require women to interact with males, which is discouraged in Saudi cultural practices. They were, however, nonetheless influenced by essential criteria during the phase: This concerned Saudi women and the Islamic Shariah, which established women's rights, responsibilities, and status in human civilization.

Saudi Women in the News in Saudi Newspapers

Previous research has indicated that now the Arab media portrays Saudi women in a more equitable and multi-faceted light than some other media. But, according to a 2016 research study, Saudi publications reported on essential topics, and women's sections were conspicuously absent (DeCapua & Wintergerst, 2016). In reality, data demonstrate that a sizable portion of the Arab media continues to avoid addressing women (Anduiza et al., 2014). The portrayal of female activities in the Saudi press is significant because it affects the reputation of Saudi women in domestic and international publications. Saudi news reporting has an impact on the perception of Saudi women in Saudi Arabia as well as in other nations.

The significance of television in the late 1950s and early 1975s was etched in the minds of that specific Saudi generation. It has a significant impact on people's social consciousness. It highlighted songs and programs created in other Arab nations that were more receptive to women's advancement.

On the other hand, the Saudi press took a more conservative stance on women's appearance in

periodicals. News first featured some Arab women on television in children's shows.

However, whenever it came to the local news media, a Saudi female could not appear because the author would want to use her photo, and culturally, it is not acceptable for Saudi women to share their own photos publicly. The restrictions upon that media were much more severe since conservative groups had easy access to newspapers (Marínes, 2014). Still, many people did not have access to television since they thought that having a tv in their households was unethical and offended Islam's faith.

As a result, further research on Saudi women and Saudi news outlets and comparisons with American publications are urgently needed. It is also worth noting that most European studies have focused on Arab or Muslim female identity rather than Saudi women specifically. Some academics have also looked at photos showing Saudi women following terrorist attacks, such as the September 11th attacks. Others, such as on the issue of driving restrictions, were based on specific difficulties. Saudi Arabia has been criticized for being the only government that prohibits women from driving. These occurrences may have contributed to a rise in unfavorable perceptions of Saudi women.

Saudi Vision 2030

Naseem and Dhruva (2017) point out that Saudi Arabia announced a new nationwide reform package called "Saudi Vision 2030" in April 2016. The initiative, led by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, intends to reduce the Saudi government's reliance on oil and attract foreign investment by focusing on leisure and recreation. Saudi Vision 2030 is scarcely unique, seeing that previous centuries' societal reform initiatives have likewise concentrated on socioeconomic development with workforce state ownership. Meanwhile, under the leadership of King Salman (2015–present), the Crown Prince has moved the initiative ahead in previously thought to be unattainable ways and at a fast pace.

The monarch of Saudi Arabia released Saudi Vision 2030, a comprehensive strategy for the next 15 years, in early 2016. The main goal of Vision 2030 would have been to transition Saudi Arabia's economy from that of an oil-dependent to a post-oil industry (El-Katiri, 2016). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 is seen as a strategic plan for the country.

It focuses on the three primary areas: a dynamic society, a strong economy, and an aspirational country. The plan covered many programs, including Saudi women's issues.

According to the report, Saudi women constitute almost half of the workforce, and their involvement is critical in building a thriving and affluent economy; Saudi Vision 2030 envisions a Saudi economy that allows all men and women, young and old, to participate (Al-Hanawi, 2019).

The Kingdom continues working toward its objective of increasing Saudi women's involvement in society and attaining and keeping political posts as a component of the Saudi Vision 2030. It even encouraged women to take an active role in the Supreme Council. Women also are permitted to propose candidates for participation in the president's office (Szajkowski, 2012).

As a result, we have discovered that strengthening Saudi women and promoting their skills via learning and opportunity allows them to become full-fledged, effective collaborators in the construction of the homeland and the development of creativity. As a result, women in the Kingdom play an essential role in Vision 2030, which places individuals at the vanguard and emphasizes their full involvement since they are a crucial component of a dynamic society with enormous potential to succeed (Abalkhail & Allan, 2015).

The Effect of Framing Theory

According to framing theory, news reports are developed inside a given framework whereby the media outlet interprets the problems. The approach may accomplish it by concentrating on select truths and information, including views while disregarding or downplaying the importance of other actual statistics. Briefly, framing is the act of placing a tale in a particular location to give it a definite meaning. When academics want to evaluate the intrinsic data content in news articles, a frame is among the most relevant theories.

In addition to planning, what media and consumers rely on to express, understand, or evaluate the information is how news frameworks are defined (Wilhelm-Rechmann & Cowling, 2011). DiMaggio (2013) stated that incidents are interpreted depending on newspaper histories and customs. Goffman described communication frameworks as assumptions that the media use at specific points to make individuals more conscious of social problems. It is a deliberate procedure through which the communicator reassembles the message to impact people's opinions and maintain stimulating effects (Stiff & Mongeau, 2016).

The way events and news are portrayed in the media may significantly impact how people comprehend what is going on. Researchers argue that the influence of media frameworks on communications is achieved not just via the purposeful development of the framework and through the material, but also through the writer's intended absence or misunderstanding (Kim & Cameron, 2011). The goal of frame analysis is to identify some of the most fundamentally understood frameworks accessible in our community for making any sense of occurrences (Park, 2010). Furthermore, concentrating the frame on emphasizing specific information enhances the likelihood that the receiver will notice it, understand its significance, and process data in his memories.

The capacity of media framing to construct news stories, accentuating particular parts of reality while isolating another, is crucial. It determines how well people perceive and comprehend a situation and how well they appraise and respond to it. Previous research on framing has shown that it significantly impacts people's social perceptions and political inclinations (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000). As a result, selecting frameworks is crucial in broadening viewpoints.

Many scholars have used framing theory to study a variety of issues. In their research of the scope of European politics inside the Dutch state news media, Valkenburg and Semetko (2000) used implications for practice. They looked at almost 3,550 items from three television shows and four newspapers broadcast in 1997. Their research looked at how theory employed the news framework in various themes and news outlets. They used five frequent news frames: conflict, economic implications, assignment of blame, and morality, to mention a few. They also discovered that the tension and accountability frames were the most frequently employed in the news.

Related to how women have been framed in the United States (Islam & Asadullah, 2018), they discovered that women were underrepresented in both photographs and news articles. Women were also more likely to be portrayed in photos than in text. Furthermore, several academics studied the media framing of specific women's issues using framing theory.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND HYPOTHESES

Readers and scholars use frames within news to analyze how each newspaper publishes news topics and if it uses the same structure in all editions or different frames depending on the subjects addressed. Except if the media places the event in a certain context, it does not significantly impact the public. (Agostino & Arnaboldi, 2016).

RQ1: How often have American publications portrayed Saudi women's issues during Saudi Vision 2030?

RQ2: How often have Saudi media discussed topics concerning Saudi women during the rollout of Saudi Vision 2030?

To judge if there have been changes in how both the Western and Saudi media report on women's issues before and after Saudi Vision 2030 was implemented, a timeline describing governmental dealings pertaining to women, women's issues within the academic data, the characterization of the previous restrictions, and the reform initiatives in Saudi Vision 2030 was relevant to the analysis as these points on the timeline show trends on reporting in the media. The importance of an article in some newspapers must include its amount of deviation from the norm.

It is also important to look at each publication independently to understand how it views issues concerning Saudi women. Critics often stated that the beliefs and cultures of every news organization might

influence the news framing choices that lead to the adoption of varied frameworks (Cigar, 2016).

METHOD

This thesis used qualitative and quantitative content analysis to examine whether Saudi and American publications presented news concerning Saudi women. Content research is limited to describing the substance as it was spoken or authored without altering the precise meanings (Mayring, 2014). This study evaluated how well news outlets presented the news about Saudi women's concerns in the United States and Saudi Arabia before and after Saudi Vision 2030.

This study will use content analysis to investigate and evaluate online conversations inside the news when Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 was revealed. Specific terms related to issues, such as "a Saudi women's movement rejecting male guardianship," will be used to draw attention to online media. This study will examine one aspect of Saudi Arabia's or the U.S. wider online community that has a connection to assess how thoroughly they allow women to express their opinions on issues that directly affect them. This research was prorated for two periods.

Time separated this research into two periods. The first covers the period between 8/1/2013 to 4/23/2016 (997 day). The second term runs from 6/1/2016, until 2/23/2019(997 day). I picked these time periods since on April 25, 2016, Saudi Vision 2030 marked the start of significant improvements in the position of Saudi women.

The Morality frame, the Conflict frame, the Human interests frame, the Economic consequences and Responsibility frame, and the Attribution of Blame frame are examples of these frameworks. The friction

frame highlights disagreement between persons and organizations, to pique the audience's attention. The human-interest process gives an event, topic, or problem a person's face or perhaps an emotional viewpoint.

Coding procedure

The number of publications to be examined for this thesis was four. 115 news stories were used throughout the data gathering. Two newspapers in Saudi Arabia were used, Al Jazirah and Al Watan. The American newspapers were the New York Times and the Washington Post.

The study used five pre-defined frames modified from earlier research to examine the material objectively (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000). The conflict frame, its human-interest frame, this same economic frame, morality, and religious frame, or the assignment of blame frame are all examples of these frameworks. The conflict frame highlights conflicts among individuals, organizations, or institutions. A human-interest structure gives an occurrence, topic, or concern a face image or a dynamic viewpoint. Also, the socioeconomic repercussions frame describes an event, worry, or problem regarding how it will affect an individual, community, organization, area, or country financially. The last obligation frame depicts a problematic situation or reason attributed to the administration, a person, or an organization.

Each frame evaluated survey questions that I posed using simple yes (1) or no (0) replies when assessing the information. These are the five pre-defined frameworks and their operating characteristics (Table 2.1). I found that many news items may employ upwards of one frame during the analysis.

Frame	Question
Conflict	Is the news item about a conflict among parties or individual nations, or even a party criticizing another?
Human interest	Is there a human instance of a "human face" in the news report, or does it use descriptors or personal anecdotes to elicit sentiments of wrath, empathy-caring, or compassion?
Morality	Is there any mention of morals, a spiritual theme, God, and perhaps other religious ideas in a news story?
Economic	Are there any financial implications of following or not continuing a plan of action and the spending expenses?
Responsibility	Would the news item imply that a particular level of government has the power to solve the issue?

Table 2.1

One is for American publications, while the is for Saudi newspapers. The file Excel has five sections for news stories: the news title, media outlet, date, article link, and frame. The New York Times gave the number "1," while news gave the Washington Post the number "4". "0" and "1" were also used to determine news story timings. The same information before Saudi Vision 2030 is represented as "0," and the report after Saudi Vision 2030 is represented as "1." In addition, every five frames numbered from 1 to 5.

FINDINGS

Crosstab							
			four Newspapers				Total
			New York Times	Washington Post	Al watan	Al jazeera	
Frames	Human interests	Count	11	1	8	2	22
		% within four newspapers	20.8%	7.1%	20.0%	14.3%	18.2%
	Morality	Count	9	6	4	2	21
		% within four newspaper	17.0%	42.9%	10.0%	14.3%	17.4%
	Conflict	Count	12	3	8	3	26
		% within four newspaper	22.6%	21.4%	20.0%	21.4%	21.5%
	Economic consequences	Count	10	3	13	4	30
		% within four newspaper	18.9%	21.4%	32.5%	28.6%	24.8%
	Responsibility	Count	11	1	7	3	22
		% within four newspaper s	20.8%	7.1%	17.5%	21.4%	18.2%
Total		Count	53	14	40	14	121
		% within four newspaper s	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

I created a code that included the article number and name to address this query. Inferential analysis was utilized to determine the number the frames.

The descriptive statistics of the used frames shows that ($M = 3,0609$ $SD = 1.37194$). The most common frame discovered in the examined media articles from of the Tow U.S. online newspapers was human-interest, according to the data.

Crosstab				vision 2030		Total
				before Saudi Vision 2030	After Saudi Vision 2030	
four newspapers	New York Times	Count		14	39	53
		% within vision 2030		22.6%	66.1%	43.8%
	Washington Post	Count		9	5	14
		% within vision 2030		14.5%	8.5%	11.6%
	Al watan	Count		27	13	40
		% within vision 2030		43.5%	22.0%	33.1%
	Al jazeera	Count		12	2	14
		% within vision		19.4%	3.4%	11.6%

		2030			
Total	Count		62	59	121
	% within vision 2030		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Then H0: Gender & media use are not related

H1: Gender & media use are related

χ^2 (N=120) = 11.044, $p = 0.525$. There were no other substantial alterations within frameworks utilized before and after Saudi Vision 2030 was implemented.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.044 ^a	12	.525
Likelihood Ratio	10.272	12	.592
Linear-by-Linear Association	.598	1	.439
N of Valid Cases	121		
a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.43.			

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.595 ^a	4	.331
Likelihood Ratio	4.636	4	.327
Linear-by-Linear Association	.100	1	.752
N of Valid Cases	121		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.24.			

The morality frame examines a situation from a moral (or typically religious) standpoint. The economic repercussions frame describes an event, condition, or subject from the perspective of how it will affect an individual, area, or country financially. The accountability frame depicts a question or concern, so the administration, a person, or a group is held responsible for its source or remedy.

DISCUSSION

This study determines whether cultural and ideological developments, particularly Saudi Vision 2030, have influenced media attention toward Saudi women's concerns. In reality, societal changes could impact media reporting and framing. Saudi Vision 2030 makes significant attempts to empower women throughout all professions to achieve their position in society, thinking that women are indispensable partners in accomplishing economic and revitalization goals.

Human interest has been the most widely utilized frame in American publications since they concentrated on language and highlighted Saudi women's difficulties. Previous studies revealed that employing emotive frames influenced how readers saw publications and articles (Humphreys & Latour, 2013) and suggests the human-interest framing prompted viewers to experience the emotional effect of the tales and to have a negative perception of both the scenario and conditions.

Even while there was no distinction within frames used among American media following the initial Saudi Vision 2030, which has a specific tradition following

framing of certain news, the study discovered that some alterations were tied to prior conflict situations via research. Those viewpoints reflect the character of American publications, which have conveyed a static image of Saudi society.

Furthermore, changes within the position for Saudi women may well have influenced how particular frames were used since the connotation of the accountability framing varies. Furthermore, Saudi Vision 2030 used this economic framework to demonstrate the economic benefits of Saudi women's rights. In truth, Saudi women have made significant contributions to promoting economic progress in recent years.

Another explanation for this is that women's participation is linked to economic growth (Boserup, 2013). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is already on the verge of undergoing an economic transition that will unleash the maximum potential of its comparative edge, prompting the public to place a greater emphasis mostly on economic effect than on other frameworks and causes. The change in freedom of Saudi women to drive and travel was depicted in American newspaper articles as a small victory for female issues but a bigger boost to the Kingdom's economic system. At the same time, it was represented in Saudi newspapers as just economic growth and an increase in the kingdom's financial system because women had been relying on foreigners for transportation to a great extent, which would no longer be required now that they could drive and travel alone. Although journals possess cultural diversity, each probably creates issues that reflect intellectual and

political perspectives, although many employ most of the same frameworks (Ahva, 2013).

An analysis of how all sorts of issues were covered revealed that publications in the United States versus Saudi Arabia concentrated on different topics before and after Saudi Vision. Before Saudi Vision, for instance, economic attention by American magazines was primarily on the traveling restriction on Saudi women.

The attention shifted towards the method of implementation when it was repealed. The situation with Saudi publications was similar. Initially concentrating on women's voting and roles in the Shura Council under Saudi Vision, following Saudi Vision, their focus has shifted towards Saudi women's economic and management positions, demonstrating how women have played a significant role in constructing a new Saudi Arabia.

CONCLUSION

This research is essential because it is advantageous to compare domestic and international news providers. Societies have recently learned and built opinions about one another through the media. Even with its socioeconomic efficiency, wide distribution, and ability to acquire or identify the more considerable portion of a socioeconomic formation, the domestic and international media are becoming critical in raising the national good in the face of challenges and concerns. The news is a primary source of information again for the general populace on all ideological, historical, and societal factors. It also aids researchers in evaluating when and in what ways framing changes. I gathered useful information by statistically and qualitatively assessing news items.

The study focused on linguistic accents and presented concrete instances of how these specific frames were used in different newspapers. Learning how boundaries are used in journalism could assist the public in reducing the influence of framing in media and encourage critical thinking among media users.

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