

# Local news outlets can fill the media trust gap, but the public needs to pony up

November 19 2019, by Damian Radcliffe

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With the polarization of America's media and [politics](#) reaching a fever pitch, many news consumers—"worn out by a fog of political news," as a recent New York Times feature [put it](#) – are responding by tuning out altogether.

Media distrust, which has [intensified globally](#) in recent years, is also a likely factor. A recent Gallup poll [found](#) only 13% of Americans trust the [media](#) "a great deal," while 28% indicated that they trust the media "a fair amount."

However, evidence suggests a more favorable situation for [local journalism](#).

[Poynter's 2018 Media Trust Survey](#) and a recent [Knight Foundation-Gallup study](#) each found that trust in local media is higher than for national media.

Only 31% of Americans say they trust reporting from national news outlets "a great deal" or "quite a lot," while 45% of Americans say the same for reporting from [local news](#) organizations.

Forty-five percent still isn't great; clearly, there's work to be done. These efforts are complicated by the fact that [many newsrooms are struggling financially](#).

Despite this backdrop, I'm optimistic. I've spent two decades [researching](#) and [working in](#) local news. I believe local media outlets are in a position to creatively cater to audiences burned out by Washington drama.

Here are four ways local newsrooms can forge deeper relationships with the communities they serve.

## **1. Interact with readers**

With newsroom employment [down 25% since 2008](#) – the equivalent of 28,000 jobs—there are fewer boots on the ground. Nonetheless, opportunities to engage with audiences are greater than ever.

One way is to be visible—online and in real life.

Journalists can think about opportunities for face-to-face interaction with readers. Some outlets have started holding [open editorial meetings](#), in which journalists discuss the stories they're developing, or [meet-and-greets](#) with the public. There are also opportunities to engage with readers via social media, whether it's through [Facebook Live](#) or Q&As on Reddit, also known as "[Ask Me Anything](#)."

These efforts matter, because local journalists are often the only journalists people ever meet. As a result, they can serve as a proxy for perceptions of the wider industry.

## 2. Teach the process

Another way to build trust is to explain how journalism works.

[Research suggests](#) audiences don't understand how journalism is produced, nor do they understand some of the terminology reporters deploy.

For example, a [2018 survey](#) found 60% of respondents believed reporters get paid by their sources "sometimes or very often." [Joy Mayer](#), director of the [Trusting News](#) project, [told me](#) that when journalists talk about "anonymous sources," many people assume the journalist doesn't know who the source is, either.

It's not difficult to [address this](#), and doing so could help engender more trust in journalistic practice.

In December 2018, for example, journalists at The Oregonian published [a series](#) about five seemingly disparate crimes and their connection to John Ackroyd, a convicted murderer. But they didn't just publish the

pieces and wait for [the awards](#). They also shared articles [outlining](#) their reporting methods, alongside an [annotated version of the full series](#) with footnotes and links to related documents.

### **3. Give readers what they want**

Without this type of transparency, as a recent Knight report [acknowledged](#), trust in local news "is vulnerable to the same perceptions of partisan bias that threaten confidence in the national media."

One further way to try to eliminate this is to cede some control to the audience.

[In an article published by Nieman Lab](#), newsroom consultant Jennifer Brandel and editor Mónica Guzmán argue that it's important for journalists to shift their approach to coverage.

The editorial meeting of the future, they write, "won't start with our ideas—we'll start with the information gaps the public demonstrates they have, and focus our efforts squarely on filling those gaps."

Getting audiences to [submit questions](#) and [listening](#) to their needs can actually [result in stories](#) that journalists might not otherwise have produced.

The Knight Foundation's [recent research](#) highlighted opportunities to put this principle into operation. Nearly two-thirds of their respondents want more coverage on subjects like drug addiction, K-12 education, the environment and planned public works. They also want local outlets [to do a better job](#) holding those in power accountable.

### **4. Encourage readers to pay**

However, the uncertain finances of many small newsrooms are a major roadblock to experimentation and giving readers the content they crave.

Declining revenue has meant more than 1 in 5, or 1,800, local newspapers [have closed](#) since 2004. Today, over 1,300 communities [lack](#) original local reporting.

Most readers simply don't realize how dire the situation is for some outlets.

[According to the Pew Research Center](#), 71% of Americans "think their local news media are doing just fine financially." This may explain why only 14% of them financially supported a local news source in the past year.

Yet [readers indicated](#) that they "were more likely to subscribe or otherwise support their local newspaper if it were the only one in their area and at risk of shutting down."

[New research](#) shows that audiences value local news, and 61% of Americans [say](#) their local news organizations do an "excellent" or "good" job covering what's going on in their area. But the Knight Foundation's latest report, "[Putting a Price Tag on Local News](#)," also finds that few readers are currently paying for it.

Clearly, many readers don't realize how precarious things are. Newsrooms therefore must make a better case for the value of their work and why it needs to be supported.

## **A civic imperative**

Until then, local outlets will have to [do more with less](#).

This isn't easy. But even the smallest newsrooms, like the [Cottage Grove Sentinel](#) in Oregon, have been able to successfully experiment with [new formats](#) and ways [to engage with readers](#).

Americans [believe local news outlets](#) are accurate, useful, trustworthy and caring. Yet without a vibrant local news industry, [fewer people run for office](#) and citizens become [less engaged](#) about elections.

"The diminishment of local news is to democracies what climate change is to the environment," argues [Tim Franklin](#), the head of Northwestern University's [Medill Local News Initiative](#). "It's a slow-motion crisis, the effects of which we're just beginning to see."

The appetite for hard-hitting, relevant, local [news](#) is clearly there. The big question is how best to tap into it and satiate it—all while ensuring local [journalists](#) can pay the bills.

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