** Showroom**  **Roots - role - ethics - impact**

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**Handout 5**

**History of constructive journalism, comparison with other journalism forms**

**A brief timeline of the constructive journalism movement:**

* **1959:** “Good News Bulletin” appears in New York
* **1988:** terms “civic journalism” and “public journalism” gain currency
* **2007:** Danish journalistUlrik Haagerup coins the term “constructive news”
* **2003:** French NGO Reporters d’Espoirs created to promote solutions-based news
* **2007:** Danish media groups begin experimenting with constructive approaches
* **2013:** Solutions Journalism Network founded
* **2017:** Constructive Institute founded

Ein Bild, das Diagramm enthält.

Automatisch generierte Beschreibung

*Source: Karen McIntyre, Joshua Smith and Catherine Gyldensted*

Constructive journalism shares features with other forms of journalism such as peace and conflict-sensitive journalism and picks up elements from other types as well. Constructive journalism is a broad umbrella for a practice that is conscious about its impact and wants to use it in a responsible way.

* **Service Journalism** provides useful and practical advice on how to live well. It offers advice and solutions – “news you can use” that ranges from the serious to the superficial.
* **Development Journalism** refers to two different types of journalism.

1. Focuses on developing nations and ways to improve conditions there. Journalists take a more activist role, even offering proposed solutions and suggesting ways to implement them.

2. Involves government influence and can be a tool for local education but also used to suppress information and restrict journalists.

* **Community Journalism** operates traditionally in small geographic markets and emphasizes local news and information, some of which larger media would not cover.
* **Restorative Narrative** provides stories of resilience and recovery within communities in the wake of traumatic events or longstanding problems. It aims to inspire audiences and give hope.
* **Solutions Journalism** is rigorous reporting about responses to social problems. It explores evidence of a response’s effectiveness and examines its sustainability. Solutions journalism encourages the use of interview techniques that get at underlying motives and interests.
* **Peace Journalism** reveals background information on conflicts, places events in a wider context, casts light on all sides and explores peace initiatives and ideas.
* **Conflict-Sensitive Journalism** involves in-depth, fair, accurate and responsible reporting on conflicts without further increasing tensions. It aims to include voices of all those affected by conflict, not just combatants. It does not engage in advocacy but is constructive and peace oriented.
* **Civic journalism** (or public journalism) prioritizes non-elite sources and addresses people as participants in public affairs, rather than as victims or spectators. It aims to improve public debate and engage the community to act on its problems.
* **Positive Journalism** focuses on good news and inspiring stories. This form often has less rigor than investigative or traditional journalism and stories are often about heroes and individual, uplifting events.