EXPLORING THE IDEAS OF HYPERLOCAL NEWS AS A FUTURE JOURNALISM

Afiqah Mior Kamarulbaid
Faculty of Modern Language & Communication
University Putra, Malaysia.
(Email: afiqahmks@gmail.com)

Wan Anita Wan Abas
Faculty of Modern Language & Communication
University Putra, Malaysia.
(Email:anita@upm.edu.my)

Siti Zobidah Omar
Faculty of Modern Language & Communication
University Putra, Malaysia.
(Email: zobidah@upm.edu.my)

Rosmiza Bidin
Faculty of Modern Language & Communication
University Putra, Malaysia.
(Email: rosmiza@upm.edu.my)

Received date: 01-12-2019
Revised date: 02-12-2019
Accepted date: 16-12-2019
Published date: 16-12-2019

To cite this document: Kamarulbaid, A. M., Abas, W. A. W., Omar, S. Z., & Bidin, R. (2019). Exploring the Ideas of Hyperlocal News as a Future Journalism. International Journal of Heritage, Art and Multimedia, 2(7), 24-34.
DOI: 10.35631/ijham.27003

Abstract: This study is to explore the ideas of hyperlocal news as future journalism. As the economy weakens, the general trend of declining circulation and advertising revenue for the past few years, Malaysia's media industry has begun downsizing or wrapping up certain segments of their operations. Utusan Melayu offers VSS to more than half its workers as part of its restructuring exercise to reduce overall costs due to the company's financial constraints, the same goes for Media Prima and Astro. The new media on news platforms has changes the practices of news making. Growing body research on digital journalism and news on digital media but little has been undertaken into the potential of hyperlocal news as future journalism. In this paper, researcher review articles related to the study of hyperlocal news, digital journalism and new media. By conducting this study, a deeper understanding of what is hyperlocal media, what the roles and how this hyperlocal media as a future of local journalism.

Keywords: Hyperlocal News; Future Journalism; News Making; Digital Journalism; New Media

Introduction
The journalistic profession has experienced remarkable changes in content, format and also how news been gathered. The emergence of journalism is changing fast. The purpose of
journalism in is collecting, reporting and commenting on news and current affairs for publication (Splichal, 2015). However, in terms of social and demographic characteristics, journalists do not represent the population of the citizen who relies on their reporting and interpretation (Splichal, 2015). Today, the growing number of Hyper-local media and the growing importance of news has bought issues in the journalism industry. This study focused on Hyper-local news. Informative, relevant to the community, and has the potential of empowering community residents (Shih, Han & Carroll, 2014) are the criteria of local news.

With the emergence of the Internet, social media as a part of new approaches to disseminating news in digital journalism, and the Internet changed the production and diffusion of news, an array of news authors, web publishers, and journalists, professional or non-professional (Splichal, 2015). Some research on hyperlocal news shows the public interest approach to the professional norms of journalism and their business model (Leckner, Tenor & Nygren, 2019; Tenor, 2018; Simons, Tiffen, Hendrie, Carson, Sullivan, Muller, & McNair, 2017; Swatman, Krueger & van der Beek, 2006). Other studies indicate that the agenda-setting of the hyperlocal news (Funk & McCombs, 2017). However, to understand the ideas of hyper-local is to engages with “the people formerly known as the audience” means recognizing the communication ecologies they are situated in—how they may share a story with a family member on Facebook, or mention it at a community meeting (Wenzel, 2019) and understand how people understand journalism (Nielsen, 2016).

Because of the withdrawal of local news journalism in the mainstream media and changing patterns of news distribution there has been a long interest in exploring an understanding the hyper-local, especially in today’ changing media environment. Recent studies on journalism have shown that alternative media have been criticized for their soft line, for lacking objectivity and for preaching to the converted (Burrows, 2018).

Transformation in traditional journalism to the new digital journalism is not only about the technology and business model but also the arising of hyper-local news in the journalism field. It has been found out that media ethics and accountability are recognized as important challenges facing hyper-local entrepreneurs and that there is broad recognition of traditional dimensions of professional journalism (Tenor, 2018). This is because, in digital new journalism, the citizen is journalists and editors by themselves and for themselves (Splichal, 2015). It is related to the studies by Hermida, Fletcher, Korell, and Logan (2012), that a majority of social media users believe that their social circles provide them with a broader range of news and information than if they relied solely on traditional media.

Previous studies showed that Google news or Buzzfeed is increasingly intruding into news market and might force local, regional and nationwide journalism to act faster in the future (Menke, Kinnebrock, Kretzschmar, Aichberger, Broersma, Hummel, Salaverría, 2018). Especially with social media, it provides journalists with more information about their audiences than ever before (Tandoc & Vos, 2016). Given the popularity of the Internet and social media, new journalism evolves out of new places of storytelling that blend news production and consumption to produce narrative that ate reflexive (Papacharissi, 2015).

This study carried out through a articles review related to the study of hyper-local news, digital journalism, and new media. To further understanding of what hyper-local media is, what the roles and how this hyper-local media as a future of local journalism, researchers included the study of news consumption on digital news. This paper explores the ideas of hyper-local news as new journalism. It aims to understand hyper-local as new journalism.
The paper begins by selecting a paper related to the local news, local journalism, community journalism, and hyper-local news. The paper then goes on to explore the roles of hyper-local news, who plays an important role in shaping how issues are considered and viewed. By looking at the past studies and past articles in covering hyper-local journalism, the ideas of hyper-local been identified.

**Local Journalism**

One of the primary goals of this study is to explore the hyper-local news. Some scholars (Paulussen & D’heer, 2013) who see in today’s digital media environment, it is no longer the professional producer but the individual user who decides which medium and which content is worth. However, to explore and understand hyper-local, first of all, researchers need to understand what and how local news functions. Local journalists covered national reporting in ways that attempted to stake a claim on who should cover the issues and how (Gutsche & Shumow, 2017) and in local news, geography or proximity and perceived audience needs (Gutsche & Shumow, 2017). Local news provides benefits for local residents to become more aware of and be able to more actively participate in helping local crisis (Shih, Han & Carroll, 2014). In reporting of local news, journalists tend to emphasize the location and might mention the community name (Mouton, Boulton, Solomon & Rock, 2019).

In addition, local journalists especially news on newspapers are critical of all generically defined parts of the urban area (well documented, negative coverage of inner cities, stereotypes of rural areas too, playing up crime and natural disaster) (Harris & Hendershott, 2018). In contrast, moreover, past studies found that media bias was not a factor in the differential community reactions (Voyer, Dreher, Gladstone & Goodall, 2013). but the problem with local news is the social affordances on existing local news aggregators are limited (Kavanaugh, Ahuja, Gad, Neidig, Pérez-quiñones, Ramakrishnan & Tedesco, 2014; Tandoc & Jenkins, 2017).

One of the primary news coverage on local news is on political. Local news know they are not the main source of national, breaking political news but for politicians, affect the type of issues covered by local media and success in shaping local news content appears gained by issuing press release (Fogarty, 2011) and it is important for political outcomes (Martin & McCrain, 2019).

**Hyper-Local Journalism**

As been stated earlier, local news covered geography or proximity and perceived audience needs (Gutsche & Shumow, 2017). As stated by Metzgar et a. 2011 in Harte, Howells, & Williams, 2019: Hyperlocal media as a kind of hybrid form of local news-making that has elements where “alternative newspaper movements combined the interactive and broadcast abilities accompanying and hyper-local media operations are geographical –based, community-oriented, original- news reporting organizations indigenous to the web and intended to fill perceived gaps in coverage of an issue or region and to promote civic engagement (Harte, Howells, & Williams, 2019).

Interestingly, in Germany, every news articles are dealing with a local, regional or national event (Bosshart 2013). As the transmission of the Internet, however in Netherlands, studies of hyper-local media shows that many websites are poor performances, they do not engage with social media, sufficient advertising, lack of original news or publish hardly any news (van Kerkhoven & Bakker, 2014) and online environments consists of too much poorly organized, ephemeral information that is difficult for users to find and make sense of their
own (Ananny & Crawford, 2014). Findings from more recent studies support that the limited use of social media to share hyperlocal news may stem from an insufficient overlap in readers’ social networks between the people who are interested in hyperlocal news and the people with whom readers connect through social media (Bobkowski, Jiang, Peterlin & Rodriguez, 2018). In hyper-local news production, community contributors to a hyper-local site are generally most effective telling stories (Gerson, Chen, Wenzel, Ball-Rokeach & Parks, 2016). However, compared to professional journalists, citizens are more likely to use themselves as the primary and often the only source for the news stories (Paulussen & D’heer, 2013).

It has been argued that the norm of fairness and accuracy was widely noted as an important goal, but rigorous fact-checking was discouraging in professional experience (Agarwal & Barthel, 2015). In contrast citizen journalism like to write about themselves and has repercussions for how they judge the newsworthiness of facts, stories, and events (Paulussen & D’heer, 2013). Moreover, online journalists rejected the idea of credibility as being established through institutional routines “strategic rituals” (Agarwal & Barthel, 2015). One of the reasons is because of changes in news production that identified three facets of news affected by the audience feedback online (1) topic selection, (2) story placement and (3) performance evaluation (Lee & Tandoc Jr, 2017).

The content of hyper-local pages consists of a mix of hard and soft news that is similar to community journalism (Metzgar & Kurpius, 2011). Research shows that there is a strong correlation between the story categories and the type of contributor, whereas the professional journalists focus on crimes, fires, and accidents whereas the soft news topics are the most covered by citizens (Paulussen & D’heer, 2013). Tenor (2018), found that hyperlocals are small enterprises with limited resources, which make them vulnerable in a swiftly changing media landscape. This because citizen’s general lack of access to official and institutional and usually citizen stories containing quotes from or references and more than half of the news contained at least one hyperlink (Paulussen & D’heer, 2013).

**Agenda Setting Theory**
The concept of agenda-setting theory explains that media set the agenda for the public; they tell people what is necessary by the number of times a story is reported and, by implication, if they do not report on a story, they indicate what stories are unimportance (West & Turner, 2018). Baran & Davis (2016) as studied by Walter Lippmann (1992), discover that the people do not deal directly with their environments as much as they respond to “pictures” in their heads. A researcher is focusing on hyperlocal news of what, how and why news of local contents selected and highlighted by the producer (editors).

**Framing Theory on Hyperlocal News**
In exploring the ideas of hyperlocal news as a future journalism, researcher applied framing as a guide in this study to explain and extend the knowledge on hyperlocal news. The Internet also reshaped the news side of the news content. The transition of the Internet and digital journalism has made news become more personal and news are more related to the users' own life and locality (Westley & Rulyono 2017). Past studies by Paulussen & D’heer (2013) showed that the content available on the hyperlocal pages consists of a mix of hard and soft news that is quite similar to community journalism. This explains that framing of hyperlocal news consists of geographic elements, community orientation, original reporting, indigenous to the web and civic engagement (Metzgar, Kurplis & Rowley, 2011).
Methodology
The research involved the analysis of articles published on Scopus from 2013 until 2019. The main objective of this research was to understand what is hyper-local media, what the roles and how this hyper-local media as a future of local journalism. Specifically, the research focused on hyper-local media and hyper-local news. The results were produced based on the descriptive of the Scopus. This research applied the Content Analysis method where the researchers chose and analyzed each of the past studies on hyper-local news and hyper-local media and classified into categories based on the research questions. (1) the roles of hyper-local news, (2) who plays an important role in shaping and (3) how issues are considered and viewed.

Results and Discussion
The new media on news platforms has changes the practices of news making. Hyper-local news and media. This research found that readers with little education used social media more than their highly educated neighbours to share news from hyperlocal websites (Bobkowski, et al., 2018).

What is Hyper-local
From the works of literature, past studies showed hyper-local is the cultural practices of journalism that extend to a new way of news making that focusing on the geographically angles of news through online digital media. The hyper-local news consists of a mix of hard and soft news. (see Table 1 for further details).

| Year | Authors | Description |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 2017 | Harte, Williams & Turner | Hyper-local journalism as a cultural practice that has as much to do with place-making as it does journalism and it is mutually reinforcing. |
| 2016 | Hess and Waller | Hyper-local as a new kid in the news neighbourhood that gets pushed or pulled from the curb, depending on its ability to serve a serious news agenda or generate profits. It has suggested there is a need to take a step back and view hyper-local not as a product or object, but as a cultural phenomenon |
| 2015 | Williams, Harte & Turner | Hyper-local news, on the whole, is very community and locally oriented. By contrast with much professional commercial news, which has become progressively less local in its focus and depth of coverage as resources decline, hyper-local audiences get lots of locally sourced stories with strong local news angles. Moreover, members of the public and local community groups tend to get more of a say as news sources than in the mainstream local and regional news. Official sources in local government, business and the emergency services still get a platform, but so do many local citizens. |
| 2014 | Ewart | The tyranny of the globalization of news with its associated diminution of hyper-local news provision is being offset by talk-back radio in hitherto unrevealed ways. Three types of hyper-local news for study participants: (1) specialized topics; (2) specific information about a relatively small geographical |
area; and (3) similar information about regions or areas located in relatively close proximity. For some it was their preferred or only source of news, while others used it in addition to more traditional news media.

2013 Paulusen & D’Heer

The content available on the hyper-local pages consists of a mix of hard and soft news. The “hard” and factual news about crimes, fires and accidents is still almost exclusively produced and delivered by professional journalists, the “soft” news coverage about daily community life has become the domain of the citizen reporters. Indeed,

Roles of Hyper-local
These sections discuss the roles of hyper-local. From the previous studies, it shows that hyper-local provide a forum for debate and information for citizens, local governments and organizations and it can be divided into nonprofit/nonprofessional, nonprofit/professional and profit/professional (see Table 2 for further details).

| Year | Authors | Description |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 2019 | Jangdal, Cepaité-Nilsson and Stúr | Media entrepreneurs view their news production as an important part of the local community. They provide a forum for debate and information for citizens, local governments and organizations. Their service also includes a channel for local events relevant for the community. The interactions with the local governments vary, as well as the hyper-local entrepreneurs’ evaluation of how the information provided by the councils can or should be handled. The relation between hyper-local media entrepreneurs and local governments is a complex process, including both interrelated and contradictory goals |
| 2018 | Tenor | Hyper-local can be divided into (A) nonprofit/nonprofessional could be to mirror community events, often as a “positive” counter-image. Within (B) nonprofit/professional, interrogative reporting could be viewed as a contribution to the common good. Niches of news alerts and partnership content are found within (C) for-profit/nonprofessional, while a full news standard is the (struggling) ambition within (D) for-profit/professional |
| 2018 | Liu, Chen, Ognyanova, Nah & Ball-Rokeach | Hyper-local digital media are not always about a one-way transmission of information; they serve to strengthen the local communication infrastructure through which more residents are incorporated in local civic life |
| 2015 | Chen, Ognyanova, Zhang, Wang, Ball-Rokeach & Parks | A key goal of the local political elite and traditional local press to serving the “public good. However, the council members feel what is “good” for the city is limited to the lack of visible problems and vocal complaints, thus allowing those in authoritative positions to dictate what they feel is beneficial to the entire community. On the other hand, the hyperlocal website seeks to promote a more idealistically democratized |
form of civic engagement by giving voice to not only policy-makers but also the previously unheard voices of the general populace. The fundamental goals of the hyperlocal operation and the city council clash with each other, and consequently, they have struggled to develop a productive relationship.

2016 Harte, Turner, & Williams

In terms of civic value that hyper-local creates, hyper-local producers take on the issue of money, they do at least share a common set of entrepreneurial attitudes and skill sets. Almost as an inevitable consequence of their circumstances: they are multi-skilled, enjoy relatively autonomous working conditions, have a high degree of personal agency and are not averse to taking risks. Above all, they generally enjoy their work and feel valued by the communities they represent.

2014 van Kerkhoven & Bakker

The economy is problematic, advertising rates are low while the competition is fierce. With this in mind, it is also possible to argue that many sites are performing quite well. However, a rather good performance in terms of local content prominent for all models—and a substantial share of original content. The hyperlocal news websites are both promising and vulnerable. There is a potential to grow but depending on a very small staff could seriously hamper development.

Who Plays Important Role in Shaping Hyper-Local?
Since the number of hyper-local is increasing, the numbers of the citizen to fulfill the role of journalist also increasing. The issues with the citizens are the credibility and accountability of the news. From the past literature found that some hyper-local news been produced by the professional journalists and some are from the citizen. That means there is complement each other (see Table 3 for further details).

Table 3: Who Plays on Important Role in Shaping Hyper-Local

| Year | Authors | Description |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 2016 | Gerson, Chen, Wenzel, Ball-Rokeach & Parks | Community contributors to a hyper-local site are generally most effective telling stories that are of personal interest to them and not in an objective way. |
| 2016 | Lowrey & Kim | Professional background of staff and affiliation with traditional media organizations proved most important in explaining favorability of coverage, and level of advertising was an important predictor of frequency of coverage. |
| 2015 | Chadha | a strong professional identity of being journalists, they hoisted their additional responsibilities of “schmoozing” with advertisers and cheering for their communities onto their journalistic responsibilities and melded them into a more positive, composite image of a journalist who is committed to public service. The |
| 2015 | Chadha | Primarily former journalists. Follow journalistic behaviors and gatekeeping practices with equal fervor and show the same skepticism in relation to user content and allowing contributors unsupervised freedom to participate online. |
| 2013 | Paulussen & | The fundamental differences or complementarities between |
amateur and professional news content can be observed at different levels. Firstly, the differences are apparent in the selection of topics for news coverage. Citizen journalists prefer to create news stories based on their personal interests and experiences, or on information from the local organisations to which they are affiliated compared to professional journalists, citizens are more likely to use themselves as the primary and often only source for their news stories. Professional local journalists, for their part, tend to rely mainly on official institutional sources like the police and courts. Lastly, the fact that users like to write about themselves or their organisations also has repercussions for how they judge the newsworthiness of facts, stories and events. According

Conclusion
Overall, the results showed that the hyper-local is a cultural practice that has as much to do with place-making and is very community and locally oriented by using websites, blogs, and social media but still lacking Moreover, hyper-local provide a forum for debate and information for citizens, local governments and organizations. Their service also includes a channel for local events relevant to the community. In hyper-local news media, news can be produced by the citizen and journalists. However, is lacking the objectivity, media ethics and accountability are recognized as important challenges facing hyper-local. Therefore, attention should be given to hyper-local news media in future research by the media and journalism scholars because of the number of increasing of online community news and declining of local newspapers.

References
Agarwal, S. D & Barthel, M. L. (2015). The friendly barbarians: Professional norms and work routines of online journalists in the United States. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884913511565
Ananny, M., & Crawford, K. (2014). A Liminal Press. Digital Journalism, 3(2), 192–208. doi:10.1080/21670811.2014.922322
Baran, S. J. & Davis, D. K. (2006). Mass communication theory: Foundations, ferment and future. 4th Edition. Belmont. Thomson Wadsworth.
Bobkowski, P. S., Jiang, L., Peterlin, L. J., Rodriguez, N. J., Bobkowski, P. S., Jiang, L., … Rodriguez, J. (2018). Who Gets Vocal About Hyperlocal WHO GETS VOCAL ABOUT HYPERLOCAL Neighborhood involvement and socioeconomics in the sharing of hyperlocal news? Journalism Practice, 0(0), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2017.1419827
Bosshart, S. G., & Philomen, V. (2013). Amateurs striving for news production. Can they compete with professional journalism? Studies in Communication Sciences, 13(2), 139–147. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scoms.2013.09.001
Burrows, E. (2018). Indigenous media producers’ perspectives on objectivity, balancing community responsibilities and journalistic obligations. Media, Culture and Society. https://doi.org/10.1177/0163443718764807
Chadha, M. (2015). What I am Versus What I do. Journalism Practice, 10(6), 697–714. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2015.1046994
Chadha, M. (2015). The Neighborhood Hyperlocal. Digital Journalism, 4(6), 743–763. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2015.1096747
Chen, N. T. N., Ognyanova, K., Zhang, C., Wang, C., Ball-Rokeach, S. J., & Parks, M. (2017). Causing Ripples in Local Power Relations: The meso-level influence of a hyperlocal news website. *Journalism Studies, 18*(6), 710–731. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2015.1078738

Ewart, J. (2014). Local people, local places, local voices and local spaces: How talkback radio in Australia provides hyper-local news through mini-narrative sharing. *Journalism, 15*(6), 790–807. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884913491652

Fogarty, B. J. (2011). The nature of local news media issue coverage of U.S. House members. *Social Science Journal, 48*(4), 651–658. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soscij.2011.04.003

Funk, M. J., & McCombs, M. (2017). Strangers on a Theoretical Train: Inter-media agenda setting, community structure, and local news coverage. *Journalism Studies, 18*(7), 845–865. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2015.1099460

Gerson, D., Chen, N. T. N., Wenzel, A., Ball-Rokeach, S., & Parks, M. (2017). From Audience to Reporter: Recruiting and training community members at a participatory news site serving a multiethnic city. *Journalism Practice, 11*(2–3), 336–354. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2016.1216800

Gutsche, R. E., & Shumow, M. (2017). When Local is National. *Journalism Studies, 20*(3), 442–462. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2017.1364141

Harris, R., Hendershott, K., Harris, R., & Hendershott, K. (2018). How newspapers portray suburbs: A paradox. *Journal of Urban Affairs, 00*(00), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2018.1431050

Harte, D., Howells, R. & Williams, A. (2019). *Hyperlocal journalism: The decline of local newspapers and the rise of online community news*. London. Routledge.

Harte, D., Williams, A., & Turner, J. (2017). Reciprocity and The Hyperlocal Journalist. *Journalism Practice, 11*(2–3), 160–176. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2016.1219963

Hess, K., & Waller, L. (2015). Hip to be Hyper. *Digital Journalism, 4*(2), 193–210. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2014.1002859

Jangdal, L., Cepeaite-Nilsson, A., Stúr, E. (2019). Hyperlocal journalism and PR: Diversity in roles and interactions. *Observatorio, 13*(1), pp. 1-20. https://doi.org/10.15847/obsOBS13120191278

Kavanaugh, A., Ahuja, A., Gad, S., Neidig, S., Pérez-quiñones, M. A., Ramakrishnan, N., & Tedesco, J. (2014). (Hyper) local news aggregation: Designing for social affordances. *Government Information Quarterly, 31*(1), 30–41. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2013.04.004

Leckner, S., Tenor, C., & Nygren, G. (2019). What About the Hyperlocals? The drivers, organization and economy of independent news media in Sweden. *Journalism Practice, 13*(1), 68–89. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2017.1392254

Lee, E. J., & Tandoc, E. C. (2017). When News Meets the Audience: How Audience Feedback Online Affects News Production and Consumption. *Human Communication Research, 43*(4), 436–449. https://doi.org/10.1111/hcre.12123

Liu, W., Chen, N.-T. N., Ognyanova, K., Nah, S., & Ball-Rokeach, S. (2018). Connecting with Hyperlocal News Website: Cause or Effect of Civic Participation? *American Behavioral Scientist, 62*(8), 1022–1041. doi:10.1177/0002764218764243

Lowrey, W., & Kim, E. (2016). Hyperlocal News Coverage: A Population Ecology Perspective. *Mass Communication and Society, 19*(6), 694–714. https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2016.1201687

Menke, M., Kinnebrock, S., Kretzschmar, S., Aichberger, I., Broersma, M., Hummel, R., Salaverría, R. (2018). Convergence Culture in European Newsrooms: Comparing
editorial strategies for cross-media news production in six countries. *Journalism Studies, 19*(6), 881–904. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2016.1232175

Metzgar, E. T., Kurpius, D. D., & Rowley, K. M. (2011). Defining hyperlocal media: Proposing a framework for discussion. *New Media and Society, 13*(5), 772–787. https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444810385095

Nielsen, R. K. (2016). Folk Theories of Journalism. *Journalism Studies, 17*(7), 840–848. doi:10.1080/1461670X.2016.1165140

Papacharissi, Z. (2015). Toward New Journalism(s). *Journalism Studies, 16*(1), 27–40. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670x.2014.890328

Paulussen, S., & D’Heer, E. (2013). Using citizens for community journalism findings from a hyperlocal media project. *Journalism Practice, 7*(5), 588–603. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2012.756667

Martin, G. J., & McCrain, J. (2019). Local News and National Politics. *American Political Science Review, 113*(2), 372–384. https://doi.org/10.1017/s0003055418000965

Mouton, M., Boulton, A., Solomon, O., & Rock, M. J. (2019). Health & Place ‘When the dog bites ’: What can we learn about health geography from newspaper coverage in a ‘model city ’ for dog-bite prevention? *Health & Place, 57*(January), 70–73. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.03.001

Shih, P. C., Han, K., & Carroll, J. M. (2014). Community incident chatter: Informing local incidents by aggregating local news and social media content. *ISCRAM 2014 Conference Proceedings - 11th International Conference on Information Systems for Crisis Response and Management*, (May), 772–776. Retrieved from http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84905860602&partnerID=40&md5=eda2206080a5f0f9a9c9b1b8ea82bd5e

Simons, M., Tiffen, R., Hendrie, D., Carson, A., Sullivan, H., Muller, D., & McNair, B. (2017). Understanding the civic impact of journalism: A realistic evaluation perspective. *Journalism Studies, 18*(11), 1400–1414. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2015.1129284

Splichal, S. (2015). Journalism and Journalists. *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences: Second Edition* (Second Edition, Vol. 12). Elsevier. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.95057-8

Swatman, P. M. C., Krueger, C., & van der Beek, K. (2006). The changing digital content landscape. *Internet Research, 16*(1), 53–80. https://doi.org/10.1108/10662240610642541

Tandoc, E. C., & Jenkins, J. (2017). The Buzzfeedication of journalism? How traditional news organizations are talking about a new entrant to the journalistic field will surprise you! *Journalism, 18*(4), 482–500. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884915620269

Tandoc, E. C., & Vos, T. P. (2016). THE JOURNALIST IS MARKETING THE NEWS: Social media in the gatekeeping process. *Journalism Practice, 10*(8), 950–966. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2015.1087811

Tenor, C. (2018). Hyperlocal News and Media Accountability hyperlocal news and media. *Digital Journalism, 6*(8), 1064–1077. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2018.1503059

van Kerkhoven, M., & Bakker, P. (2014). The Hyperlocal in Practice: Innovation, creativity and diversity. *Digital Journalism, 2*(3), 296–309. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2014.900236

Voyer, M., Dreher, T., Gladstone, W., & Goodall, H. (2013). Who cares wins: The role of local news and news sources in influencing community responses to marine protected areas? *Ocean and Coastal Management, 85*(2013), 29–38. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2013.09.002
Wenzel, A. (2019). Public Media and Marginalized Publics: Online and offline engagement strategies and local storytelling networks. *Digital Journalism, 7*(1), 146–163. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2017.1398594

West, R. & Turner, L. H. (2018). *Introducing communication theory. Analysis and application sixth edition.* New York. McGrawHill.

Westley, H. & Rulyova, N., (2017). Changing News Genres as a Result of Global Technological Developments: New news genres. *Digital Journalism, 5*(8), 986–1005. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2017.1351882

Williams, A., Harte, D., & Turner, J. (2015). The Value of UK Hyperlocal Community News: Findings from a content analysis, an online survey and interviews with producers. *Digital Journalism, 3*(5), 680–703. https://doi.org/10.1080/21670811.2014.965932