# Market Failure and the Democratic Deficit of Commercial Mass Media Mark Cooper, 2014

The role of the media (journalism) in democracy:

- 4th Estate Monitor and Inform
- 5th Estate, Mobilize

The causes of a persistent democratic deficit in commercial mass media:

- Externalities/Public Goods
- Structural Flaws
- Endemic Problems
- Transaction Costs
- Behavioral flaws
- Power

### Methodology

- Scientific Analytics
- Avoidable Mistakes
- Concepts and Measures to Build a Diversity Index
- Multidimensional Analysis

**Matching Policy Solutions to Problems** 

### **OUTLINE**

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### Layering Solutions to the Complex Problem of Digital Age Media and Democracy

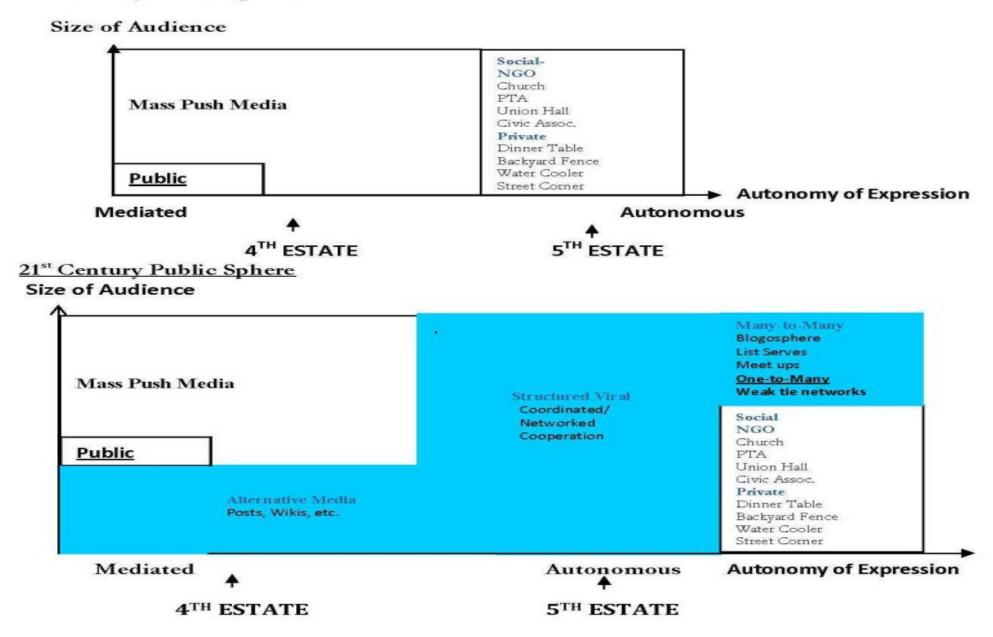
- Matching Policy Solutions to Problems
- Alternative Media
- A New Model of Participatory Governance

### TABLE VII-3: JOURNALISM AS A PARADIGM FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL OVERSIGHT

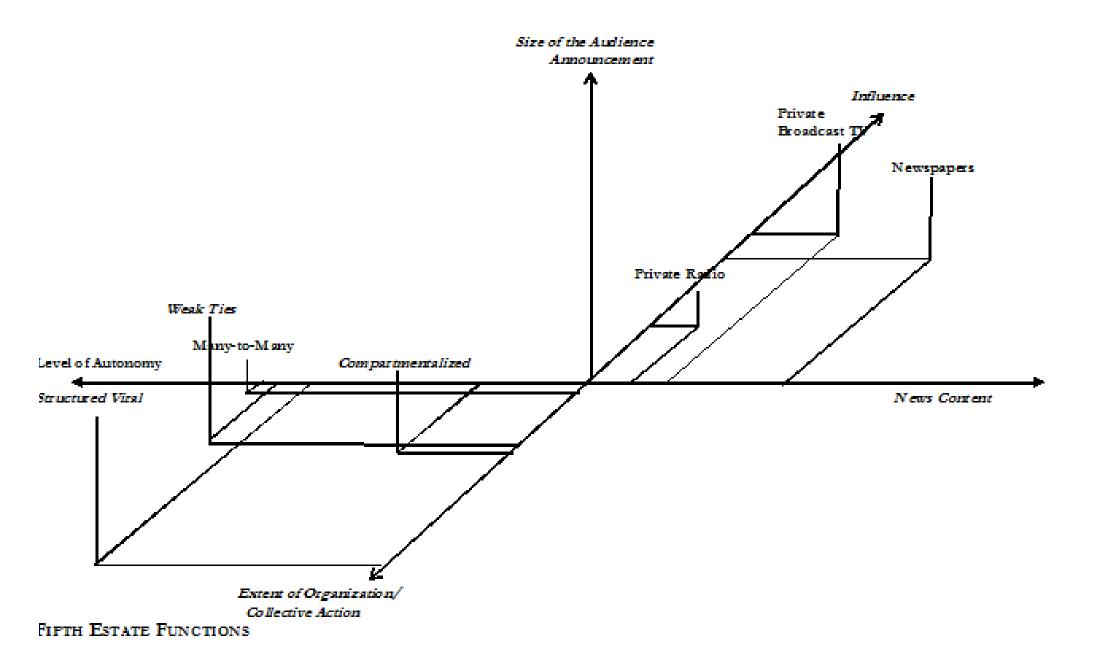
Role	Relationship to the Public	Function	Complex Democracy's Ideal Media
Fourth Estate	Mediated	Monitorial	The Checking function Independent of both government and private economic power Grounded in the pluralism of the life world Nurture non-market structures to capture positive externalities
Fifth Estate	Direct	Participatory	Participatory Democracy's Ideal Media Pluralist: Distribute politically and culturally salient media in an egalitarian manner Supports interest group formation Mobilize interests Convey public opinion to policymakers Communal: promote agreement on common good Inclusive Thoughtfully discursive Self-Reflective Inform public about itself Contest dominant opinion Criterion to measure government responsiveness

Source: C. Edwin Baker, Media Markets and Democracy (2003), Chapter 6.

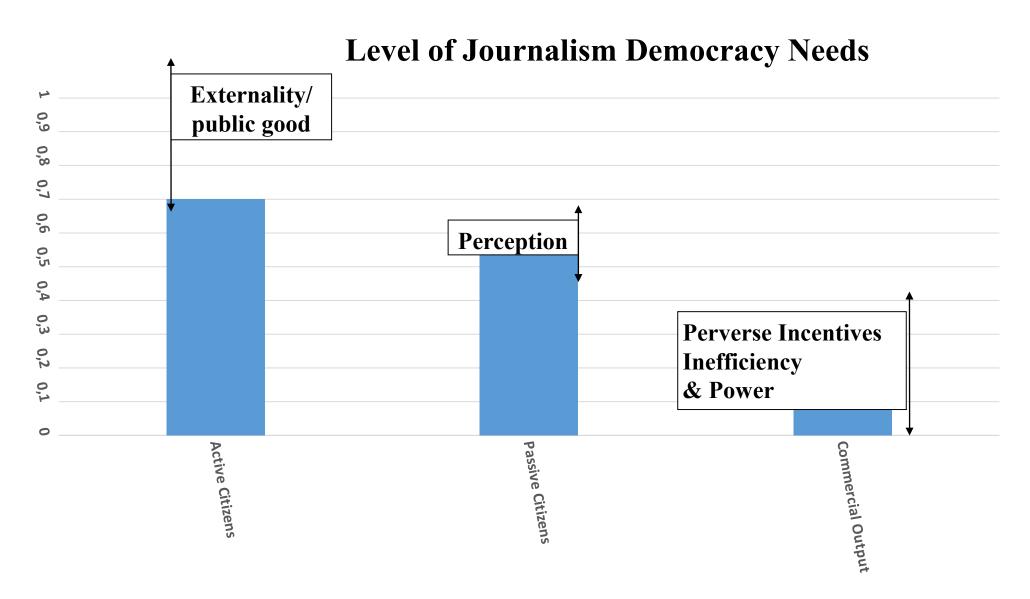
#### 20th Century Public Sphere



### **Mapping the Terrain of 21st Century Media by the Press Functions**



### Three Deficits in the Information for Civic Discourse



#### COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF IMPERFECTIONS THAT CAUSE MARKETS TO FAIL

NEOCLASSICAL & INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

#### KEYNESIAN

#### NEW INSTITUTION AL & BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS

#### INDUSTRYSTRUCTURE

#### Immerfect Commetition

Concentration

Banien to Entry

Scale

Vertical Leverage

Collusion

#### ICE moblems

Price discrimination

Entry barrier

Bargaining

#### Technolosy

R&D/Investment

#### Marketing

Bundling: Multi-attribute

**Product Differentiation** 

Go H Plating Inseparability

Purchase Method

Advertising

#### Cost-Price

Level

Structure

Product cycle

Dinaggregated Mkt.

#### Eksticity

Own-mice

Стозз-раже

Income

#### **Availability**

Backward bending supply

Lack

Emergency replacement

Poor Quality

#### Regulation

Price Distortion Avg-cost

**Fermitting** 

Other Distortions

#### SOCIETAL FLAWS

#### Traditional Externalities

Positive

Negative

Public Goods

Basic research

Information

Learning-by-doing Learning-by-using

#### Network Effects

Direct

User

Nomser

Indirect

Cross platform

#### Innovation Economics

General Purpo se Tech.

Producer surplus

Com umer surplus

Prosumers

Productivity

Applications

Non-economic Values

#### POWER

LegalFramework

Property

Contract

Policy

Taxation

Substilies

Protectionism.

Trade

Antitrust Empreement

To word Structure

Market Dominance

Merger

Toward Behavior

Resulttory Capture

#### EN DEMIC

#### TEN DEN CIES

Asymmetric Information

Agency

Moral Hazard

Advene Selection

Penene Incenties

Conflict of Interest

Ownenhip

Control Transfer

Limited psyback

Lack of premium. Inequality

Physical Capital
Mallistribution

Insufficiency

Human Capital

Health Education

#### <u>Място есопотніс</u>

<u>Impakuće</u>

Income/

Im ufficient Demand Investment Instability

#### TRANSACTION COST

#### FRICTION

Search and Information

Imperfect Information
Availability

Accuracy Search Cost

Bargaining

Rink & Uncertainty

 $\mathbf{Technolog} y$ 

Marketplace

Policy

Financial Liability

Enforcement

Switching costs

Sunk costs

Monitoring Costs

#### BEHAVIORAL FACTORS

#### Motivation Values &

Bounded Selfinhness/wants

Morality

Commitment

**Гайлезя**/тесіртосіту

Altroism

Preference

Custom.

Social group & status

#### Perception.

Bounded Vision/Attention

Pros pect

Framing

Loss Avoilance

Status Ouc

Salience

Self-Initialing Prophery

Social Influence

Awareness

Attention

Low priority

#### Cakulation

Bounded estionality

Ability to process info

Limited understanding Heuristic Decision

Making

Rules of thumb

Information Discounting

Low Probability Events

Long-Term

Small Outcomes

#### Executio n

Bounded Willpower

Ітрюрег изе

Improper maintenance

# **Exhibit 4: The Impact of Market Failure on Journalism**

<u>Category of Failure</u> <u>Specific Problem</u> <u>Effect on Journalism</u>

Societal Flaws Externality/Public Goods Underproduction of quality

Structural Flaws Concentration/focus on Lack of responsiveness to demand

Short-term profits Failure to make technological change

**Vertical integration** Lack of diversity

**Endemic Problems** Perverse incentives Serves narrow market with narrow products

**Conflict of interest** Pursue ownership goals/bias

Transaction Costs High cost of physical Reduces supply, underpays creators,

Behavioral flaws Public misperception of Reduced demand

value of civic discourse

Power Owners have too much Coverage is distorted

influence

# Exhibit V-5: Traditional Concerns about Media Functionality as a Source for Insight into Disparity and importance.

**Coverage of local affairs** 

**Community news** (police, traffic, weather, sports)

**Emergencies & events** 

**Education about local** 

institutions

**Local religious** 

Local advertising

**PSAs in public interest** 

**Sensitivity to Local Tastes** 

What listeners want

**Avoid offense** 

Tailored to local taste

**Opportunity for local** involvement

Local ownership/control

Use of local resources

**Working in industry** 

**Locally originated** content

**Outlet for local talent** 

**Facilitation of local** political discourse **Public affairs** 

**Expression of group interests** 

Community, political,

religious group discussions

Local political view

Local call-in and talk

**Public access** 

**Editorializing** 

**Impact of Competition**/

Consolidation

Market structure

News & public affairs

Children's programming

Entertainment

Advertising

**Affiliate relations** 

Payola,

**Voice tracking** 

**Playlists** 

### **ANALYTICS**

### Scientific Explanation in Policy Advocacy

Essence of scientific explanation

Correlation

**Temporal Sequence** 

Causal connection (theory)

Behavioral affirmation (real world smoking guns)

### Compelling effects are:

Statistically significant

Quantitatively meaningful

Especially convincing when they are

Natural experiments

Historically grounded

## **Methodological Problems in the FCC TV Output Studies**

	Study 3	Study 4.1	Study 6
Unrepresentative samples:			X
Poorly defined variables <sup>3</sup>	X	X	X
Missing variables	X	X	X
Questionable Statistical Models	X	X	X
Failure to report effect magnitudes	X	X	X
Questionable assumptions <sup>1</sup>	X		
Incomplete analysis*	Х	X	X

# **Concepts and Measures to Build a Diversity Index**

**Concept** Name Formula

Variety Simple N

Scaled (N2 - N)/2

Balance Gini/2  $\sum ijn (pj * pj)$ 

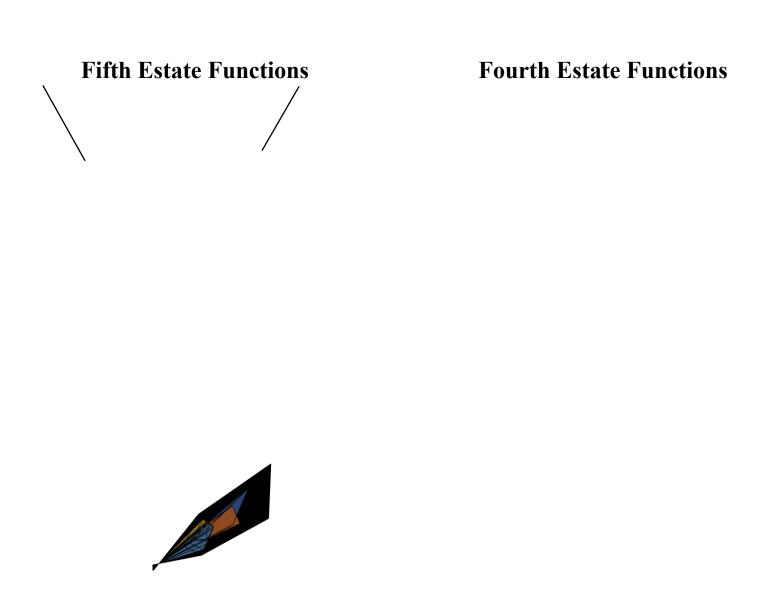
Variety and Balance HHI ∑in pi \* pi

Shannon-Weiner -∑in pi \* ln pi

**Disparity**  $\sum$ ijn dij

Diversity Stirling  $\sum ijn \ dij\alpha * (pj * pj)\beta$ 

### Exhibit V-4: Redundancy and Functionality in the 21st Century Media



■TV Newspaper Structure Viral Weak Ties Limit

# Differentiating Policy Recommendations by Problem and Function

**Market Failure Specific Problem** 4th Estate Policies 5th Estate Policies Societal Externalities/Public Goods Public funds create public media Promote ubiquity and digital inclusion Expand public media to provide content Promote mix of models Endemic Perverse Incentives Promote a mix of models Conflicts of Interest Expand public media to expose bias Network neutrality Concentration/ focus on Avoid bailouts

Network neutrality Structural Expand public media as an alternative Prevent anti-competitive behavior by short term profits commercial mass media Reform commercial, Promote mix of models Vertical integration promote mix of models Transaction Cost High physical Channel resources to content producers Promote digital inclusion Avoid bailouts Behavioral Under-appreciation of value Education Education, Promote appreciation of

of civic discourse journalistic values, Localism, Diversity

Ensure access to mass market audience

Lack of willingness to pay Vouchers Vouchers

Power Excessive owner influence Promote Mix of Models, Public Localism, Diversity interest obligations

### Alternative Media can provide Building Blocks, but Public Resources Are Necessary

Informational Text: Is Wikipedia an encyclopedia?

**Online Posts:** Online posts began as pure opinion pages (e.g. Huffington) but they have started to take root, add reporters and start doing investigative journalism.

**e-Books:** Rejected authors build audiences on line and get contract from the publishers who rejected them. Publishers now make all or part of their works available at no charge online and have agreed to allow them to be scanned and searched. Whole new forms of copyright are being developed.

**Music:** Digital disintermediation at its best

**Crowd Sourcing:** One of the lessons being taken (and debated) from the past election is the ability of semi-organized crowds (truth squads) to respond to negative advertising and smear campaigns. The impact of poor quality content was reduced (it can never be eliminated) dramatically because of the speed and scope of the ability to respond.

**Nonprofit information models:** Consumer Reports has transformed itself into a hugely successful mass online subscription business. Commercial news outlets have begun to rely on noncommercial services that produce and distribute news relying on low cost digital communications.

**Open Source:** Open source software has produced large quantities of high quality product; some believe higher quality than commercial software. Decision making management structures have been created to promote progress toward completion of tasks. Group processes determine critical tasks and screen acceptable solutions, not unlike the functions of editorial boards and editors.

A New Model of Participatory Governance that Combines Mandatory Collaboration in Multi-Stakeholder Institutions with Crowd Sourcing Enforcement

