

Working conditions for journalists in Colombia

Condiciones laborales de los periodistas en Colombia



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How to cite this article:

García Ramírez, D.; Morales Valencia, P. and Parra Castellanos, O. (2025). Working conditions of journalists in Colombia. *Doxa Comunicación*, 40, pp. 385-407.

<https://doi.org/10.31921/doxacom.n40a2727>



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Abstract:

This article analyzes the working conditions for journalists in Colombia. It presents the results of a survey conducted between September and December 2023 involving 271 journalists. The findings highlight the precarious and unstable circumstances under which these professionals operate, characterized by long working hours and insufficient guarantees. Journalists in municipalities and regions distant from urban centers face even worse conditions and lower incomes, adversely impacting the quality of information produced in those areas. Among the respondents, 127 reported dissatisfaction with their working conditions, and over 50 % indicated they would consider leaving the profession. While the survey is not representative of all journalists in the country, it offers valuable insights into the realities and challenges faced by those practicing journalism in Colombia.

Keywords:

Working conditions; media; journalism in Colombia; labor precariousness.

Resumen:

El objetivo del presente artículo es analizar las condiciones laborales de quienes ejercen el periodismo en Colombia. Para ello se presentan los resultados de una encuesta realizada entre septiembre y diciembre de 2023 a 271 periodistas. Los datos evidencian las condiciones de precariedad e inestabilidad bajo las cuales trabajan los periodistas en el país, en las que las largas jornadas laborales y la falta de garantías caracterizan el trabajo de quienes ejercen la profesión. Los periodistas de municipios y regiones alejadas de los centros urbanos cuentan con peores condiciones y menores ingresos, lo cual afecta el tipo de información que se produce en esas zonas. Del total de periodistas encuestados, 127 manifiestan insatisfacción con sus condiciones laborales y más del 50 % estaría dispuesto a abandonar la profesión. Aunque la encuesta no es representativa ni refleja la situación de todos los periodistas del país, arroja datos valiosos para conocer e identificar las condiciones bajo las que se ejerce la profesión periodística en Colombia.

Palabras clave:

Condiciones laborales; medios de comunicación; periodismo en Colombia; precariedad laboral.

1. Introduction

The media, news industry, and journalism around the world have been experiencing profound transformations for over two decades. This ongoing period of change has prompted media owners, journalists, academics, politicians, regulatory bodies, and society at large to contemplate the current state and future trajectory of the sector. Critical issues include the economic crisis caused by declining advertising revenues, the closure of media outlets, and widespread journalist layoffs. Furthermore, there are significant threats to press freedom and journalistic integrity, a marked decline in trust and credibility in both media and journalists, the influence of major tech platforms on the production and consumption of news content, and audience disengagement from news. These topics are at the forefront of the political and academic discussions surrounding the media landscape.

The complexity of these challenges demands increasingly thorough research and analysis to understand both the difficulties involved and the strategies and actions required to mitigate their impacts. While many issues affect media and journalists worldwide, it is important to consider the regional and national nuances in their study. For instance, the strategies employed by large media corporations in the Global North to address crises often differ significantly from those utilized by smaller media outlets in developing countries. Journalists' layoffs, job reductions, and labor precariousness are among the global trends that require focused attention and are a significant concern for both professionals in the field and communication scholars. The year 2020, marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, proved to be one of the most challenging for journalists, witnessing the highest number of layoffs in the past decade. Since then, these layoffs have continued to rise (Fischer, 2020, 2023; Newman, 2024).

In the United States, the past decade has witnessed the closure of hundreds of local news outlets and significant layoffs at major organizations, including *NBC*, *Time Magazine*, *Business Insider*, and the *Los Angeles Times*, as well as brands associated with the Condé Nast conglomerate, which owns publications such as *Wired*, *Vogue*, and *The New Yorker* (Carnevale & Wenzinger, 2022; Frazier, 2024; Helmore, 2024; Shafer, 2024). A similar trend is evident in Spain, where the 2023 Annual Report on the Journalism Profession, published by the Asociación de Prensa de Madrid (APM), highlights not only job losses but also a rise in precarious working conditions and uncertainty within the sector. In Latin America, a study conducted by the Federação Nacional dos Jornalistas (National Federation of Journalists) in Brazil (2023) revealed that approximately 13,000 journalism jobs were lost between 2013 and 2021. According to the Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos (Inter-union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies) in Brazil, between 2020 and 2021, there was a significant reduction in employment across eight positions within the communications sector (Federação Nacional dos Jornalistas, 2024).

Although Colombia lacks official statistics on the number of media workers and layoffs in the sector, information published in the press indicates that several journalistic organizations have closed and hundreds of employees have been laid off in recent years. In 2018, over 90 employees were let go from NTN24, an international news channel owned by the Organización Ardila Lulle. In early 2019, *Editorial Televisa*, which owns various entertainment publications such as *Caras*, *Muy Interesante*, *Vanidades*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *National Geographic*, ceased all operations in Colombia. Later that year, the *El Tiempo* publishing house laid off approximately 250 employees (Pulzo, 2019); in February, more than 100 workers were dismissed from *El Tiempo Televisión*, and in June, over 150 journalists left the print newspaper (Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa, 2019; La Liga contra el Silencio, 2019). In March 2019, *Vice Colombia*, part of the *Vice Media* group, closed its local branch as part of a global workforce reduction. In 2023, *Vice Media* declared bankruptcy and was rescued by a group of investors; however, layoffs continued into 2024, culminating in the closure of its news site, *vice.com* (Ciolli, 2023; Yang, 2024).

The year 2020 was critical for the world economy and as part of that for the media as the COVID-19 pandemic led to the closure of hundreds of media outlets. In Colombia, the magazines *Arcadia* and *Dinero*, both owned by Publicaciones Semana and the Gilinski Group, were shut down. During the same year, *Semana*, the country's only weekly printed magazine, laid off several journalists, editors, and columnists (Higuera, 2020; Infobae, 2020). In 2021, *Teledellín*, a local television channel in Medellín, also experienced layoffs (*El Tiempo*, 2021). In 2022, the newspaper *El Colombiano* faced similar job cuts in the same city. In 2023, *Caracol Radio* announced layoffs, and Cali's popular newspaper, *Q'hubo*, ceased operations (*La Silla Vacía*, 2023).

The escalation of job losses in the media and journalism sector has become increasingly apparent in recent years. This trend poses great challenges for those who lose their jobs and affects those who remain in the industry. In addition to the persistent threat of layoffs, journalists face deteriorating contractual conditions. The current economic landscape has resulted in fewer available positions and created less favorable working environments. This article investigates the working conditions for journalists in Colombia, a nation marked by a concentrated media system and a longstanding history of aggression toward media professionals.

To investigate the working conditions for journalists in Colombia, a survey was conducted targeting individuals actively engaged in journalism, either through direct employment or by consistently producing content for media outlets. The findings

and analyses are based on 271 completed surveys. Although this sample cannot be deemed representative due to the absence of comprehensive data or a national census of journalists, it offers significant insights into the current panorama for journalism in Colombia.

1.1. *The study of working conditions in journalism*

In recent years, the working conditions for journalists have emerged as a critical focus within communication studies, largely due to the significant impacts of technological advancements and digitalization on both the production and consumption of journalistic content.

A substantial body of research emphasizes the decline in the conditions under which journalists and media professionals work (Caminos, 2020; Chadha and Steiner, 2022; García et al., 2015; Gollmitzer, 2014; Mellado-Ruiz and Lagos, 2013; Reyna, 2017; Rick, 2023). However, labor precarization is not solely a concern for journalists. Numerous authors and organizations have highlighted that the working conditions across all sectors of the economy have deteriorated over the past few decades. This decline can be attributed to economic liberalization, the reduction of benefits and guarantees, falling wages, and increasing contractual flexibility, among other factors (De Schutter, 2023; Julián-Vejar, 2017; Lewchuk et al., 2015; Pietrykowski, 2021; Standing, 2014). As a result, “For many, precarious working conditions and a lack of decent pay characterize the work experience” (De Schutter, 2023: 5).

According to Arne Kalleberg and Steven Vallas (2017), precarious work is characterized as “uncertain, unstable, and insecure and in which employees bear the risks of work (as opposed to businesses or the government) and receive limited social benefits and statutory protections” (Kalleberg & Vallas, 2017: 1). This precariousness has proliferated and become increasingly evident in the media sector and cultural industries (Mould, 2019; Zafra, 2017). The swift adoption of labor flexibilization and the freelance work model in the media industry have significantly contributed to this phenomenon (Kahn, 2024). Among journalists and media workers, short-term contracts, diminished benefits, low wages, and extended working hours have become the norm, resulting in widespread instability and uncertainty in the field (Pietrykowski, 2021). The decline in journalists’ working conditions has intensified due to the economic crisis facing the media industry, which has led to extensive layoffs worldwide—a situation exacerbated by the pandemic (Rick, 2023).

Research on journalists’ working conditions indicates that precariousness leads to several adverse consequences, including increased vulnerability, multiple job-holding, diminished quality of journalism, and in many instances, the abandonment of journalistic careers. Journalists facing poor working conditions become more susceptible to their employers; instability and uncertainty compel them to accept roles and responsibilities that fall short of their expectations or even contradict their will. These precarious conditions also render them more vulnerable to extrajournalistic forces, such as political or corporate powers, which exploit the situation to coerce or intimidate journalists (Valencia et al., 2019). Low incomes drive journalists to seek additional employment, which may or may not align with their professional expertise. “Low wages and the lack of opportunities force journalists to seek other work and hold multiple jobs whether in journalism or in other areas” (Márquez et al., 2021: 141).

One of the greatest consequences of precarious conditions for journalists is the impact on their professional routines and production methods. Journalists and researchers alike have highlighted that working conditions have a direct effect on the quality of the content they create (APM, 2023; Márquez *et al.*, 2021; Nerone, 2022; Rick, 2023). “Precarious working conditions might influence the research routines of journalists, the quality of information and the objectivity of news coverage [...]” (Rick, 2023: 12-13).

Beyond increasing vulnerability, the need to seek alternative sources of income, and the potential decline in content quality, precarious working conditions are prompting many journalists to abandon their professional careers. This trend raises significant concerns, as “This not only affects journalists in their private lives but could also be seen as a threat to democracy since insecure working conditions may also have an impact on the quality of reporting” (Rick, 2023: 1). While some journalists transition to related fields, such as public relations, press management, or advertising, this shift further weakens the profession. The deterioration of working conditions is a global trend but not a uniform phenomenon; on the contrary, precariousness is shaped by historical, social, political, and economic factors:

[...] But while precarity is universal, including with respect to journalism, the vulnerability of journalists and news outlets is uneven – analogous to the overall global disparities in vulnerability. Social and political contexts, including geography, matter. Intersections of race and gender complicate and compound precarity. (Chadha & Steiner, 2022, 2021: 4)

Several authors note that the precarious conditions affecting much of journalism worldwide have historically been a characteristic in Latin America (Márquez *et al.*, 2021). In this region, factors like the slow and limited professionalization of journalism have often left journalists without the same labor protections afforded to other economic sectors. Furthermore, within each country, journalists’ working conditions vary widely. Those employed by major, traditional media outlets in national capitals and large urban centers generally experience better conditions and greater protections compared to journalists in smaller towns and rural areas.

In Colombia, research on labor conditions for journalists has been ongoing for the past two decades. One of the earliest studies, dating back to 2003, already highlighted the inadequate conditions for practicing journalism in the country (Cadavid, 2003). Over the past fifteen years, four major studies on this subject have been published. Notably, Liliana Gutiérrez led research in 2010 (Gutiérrez *et al.*, 2010) and again in 2020 (Gutiérrez, 2020), focusing on journalists’ labor conditions and professional satisfaction. In addition, Daniel Valencia, José Pereira, and Jairo Rodríguez (2019) investigated the situation of regional journalists, revealing that precariousness and lack of labor protections are more severe in smaller and mid-sized cities. Supporting this perspective is a study conducted by the Colombian Federation of Journalists –FECOLPER– (2020).

Research consistently highlights that Colombian journalists encounter significant challenges, including low wages, extensive working hours, high rates of informality, multiple job holdings, inadequate incentives for practicing journalism, low job satisfaction, and limited union representation (Cadavid, 2003; FECOLPER, 2020; Gutiérrez, 2020; Gutiérrez *et al.*, 2010; Valencia *et al.*, 2019). These difficulties are particularly acute for journalists operating in local and regional contexts (FECOLPER; 2020; Valencia *et al.*, 2019).

2. Methodology

To assess the working conditions for journalists in Colombia, a survey was conducted targeting individuals actively engaged in the profession, whether they are directly affiliated with a media outlet or regularly produce content for such organizations.

The survey consisted of 44 questions divided into three sections: demographic data, media profile, and labor and contractual conditions. Of these questions, 10 focused on sociodemographic information, including gender, age, place of birth, and educational background. The media profile section included 12 questions intended to characterize the media outlets where journalists work, including ownership, coverage, and the types of content and themes addressed. Finally, the section on labor and contractual conditions featured 22 questions that explored the journalists' roles, type of contracts or affiliations, income and salary remuneration, tools used for journalistic work, and hours dedicated to their profession, among other aspects.

The survey was distributed to journalists via email and phone calls from September 18 to December 18, 2023. Approximately 1,000 surveys were sent to journalists across the country, resulting in 276 responses. Five responses were discarded: 4 were excluded because the individuals were not affiliated with media organizations, but rather worked in public offices or as part of international cooperation agencies, while the fifth was eliminated due to incomplete answers. Ultimately, the results and analysis are based on 271 valid surveys.

3. Results, analysis, and discussion

As illustrated in Table 1, the survey was completed by journalists from Bogotá and 30 other departments, excluding Guainía and Vichada, which are among the country's least populated regions. The highest levels of representation were from the departments of Antioquia, Atlántico, Bolívar, Valle de Cauca, and the capital. According to the data, 107 respondents work in radio, 63 in digital media, 62 in print media, and 28 in television. Notably, the majority of respondents are employed by private media organizations.

Table 1. Surveys answered based on departments and type of media

Departamento	TV			Radio			Print			Digital native			Other
	State	Private	Community	State	Private	Community	State	Private	Community	State	Private	Community	
Amazonas					1								
Antioquia	5	2		2	6	1	1	8	1		2	2	
Arauca				2	1						2		
Atlántico		2		1				4		2	4	1	
Bolívar		1		1		1	2	4					
Bogotá D. C.	3	5		5	30	1		32		7	20	1	6
Boyacá				1	2						2		
Caldas				2	3			2		1			1

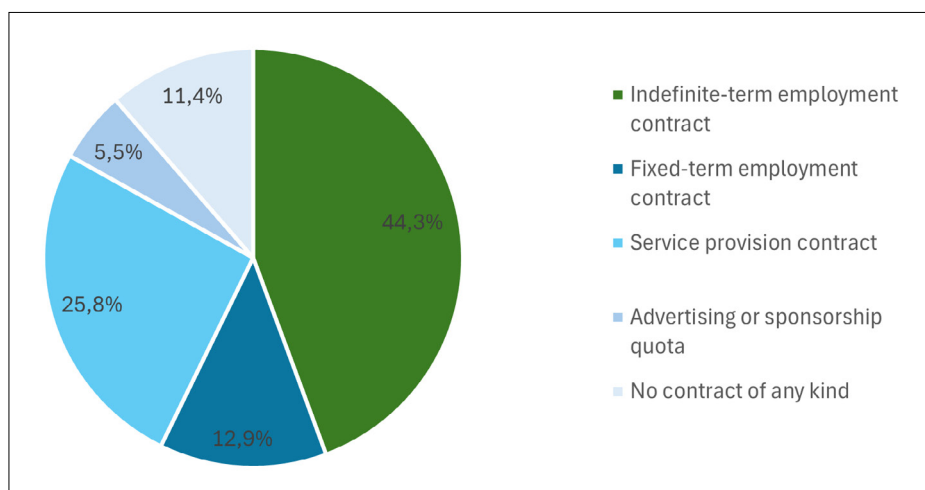
Caquetá				2							1		
Casanare						1					3		
Cauca				2				1	1				
Cesar													1
Chocó	1				1								
Córdoba										1			
Cundinamarca					1								
Guainía													
Guaviare				2	1								
Huila				3	2					1	1		
La Guajira				2						1	1		
Magdalena				5	1			1		1			
Meta				4									
Nariño				1	1							1	
Norte de Santander				1									
Putumayo						2							
Quindío				1		1	1						
Risaralda					1			1					
San Andrés y Providencia				1									
Santander		1	1					1		1	3		1
Sucre		2											
Tolima				1		1					2		
Valle del Cauca	1	2	1	3	2		1				1		1
Vaupés						1							
Vichada													
Otro	1				3			1			1		
Total	11	15	2	42	56	9	5	55	2	12	44	7	10
	28			107			62			63			10

Source: created by authors

Fifty-six percent of the survey respondents identified as male. The predominant age range was 25 to 30 years (22.1 %), followed by 36 to 40 years (15.8 %) and those between 31 and 35 years (15.1 %). 58.6 % of participants work as journalists, while 13.6 % hold managerial positions and 10.3 % are editors. The majority of respondents hold a professional degree (66 %), 16 % indicated they have a master's degree, and 10.7 % have a technical degree. In terms of professional experience, 25 % have over 21 years of experience; 24 % have between 1 and 5 years, and 23 % have between 6 and 10 years.

Regarding employment type, 44.3 % of the surveyed journalists reported having an indefinite-term employment contract, 25.8 % work on a service contract, and 12.9 % have a fixed-term employment contract. 11.4 % of respondents do not have any type of contract, and 5.5 % work on an advertising basis or quota (see Figure 1)

Figure 1. Type of contract

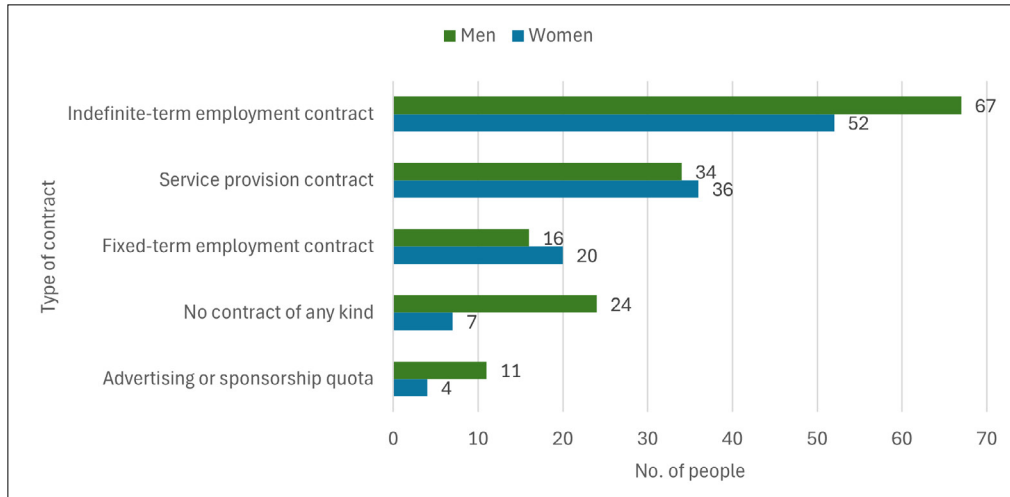


Source: created by authors

Although more than half of journalists have some form of direct employment with a media outlet, the results indicate that indefinite-term employment contracts are primarily found in private media, while public media predominantly utilize service contracts. Meanwhile, journalists affiliated with community media often do not have any type of contract.

When cross-referencing contract type with gender, it becomes evident that men enjoy better working conditions, as 25 % have indefinite-term employment contracts, compared to just 19.1 % of women (see Figure 2). This, combined with the fact that service contracts and fixed-term contracts are the most common for women, leads to greater instability for them.

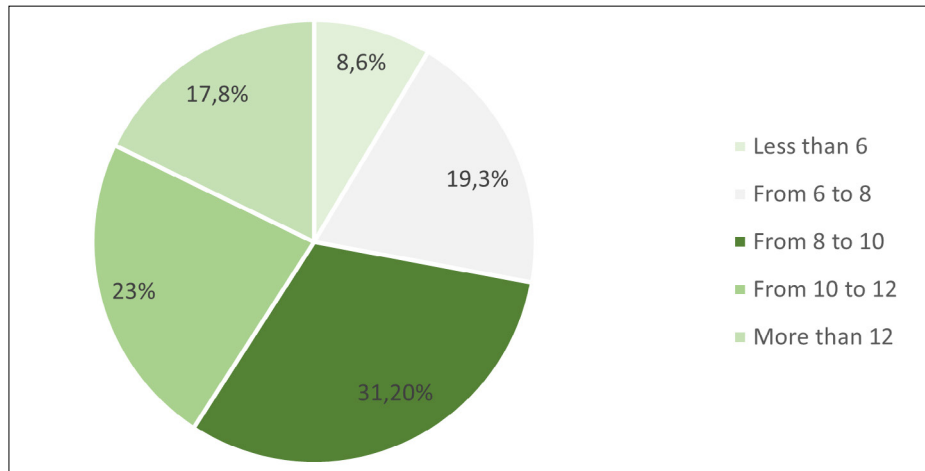
Figure 2. Type of contract based on gender



Source: created by authors

Regarding work hours, the data indicates that 72 % of respondents dedicate more than 8 hours a day to journalistic work, which exceeds the legally permitted workday in Colombia. Only 8.6 % work less than 6 hours a day (see Figure 3).

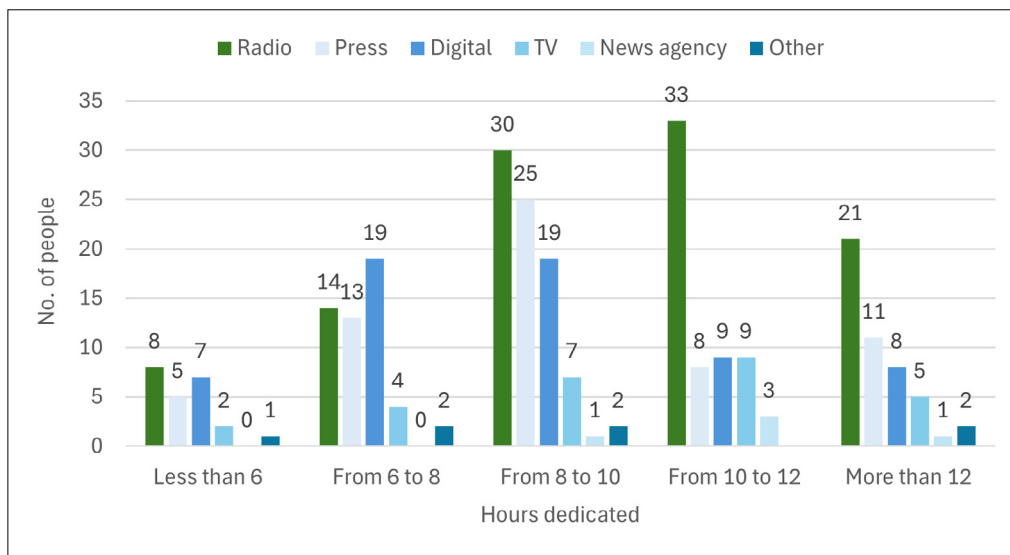
Figure 3. Hours dedicated



Source: created by authors

Radio journalists dedicate the most hours to their work, with 78.5 % working more than 12 hours. In second place are print journalists (19 %) and digital media journalists (17 %) (see Figure 4).

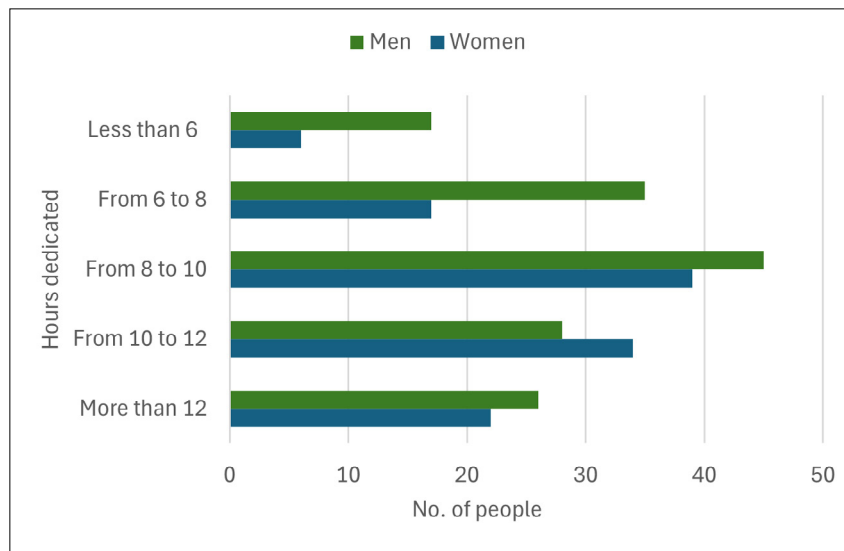
Figure 4. Hours dedicated based on media type



Source: created by authors

In comparing the working hours of men and women, the results reveal that men predominantly work between 8 to 10 hours a day, while women are more likely to work between 10 to 12 hours. Among those who work more than 12 hours, 54 % are men (see Figure 5). Another significant finding from the survey is that 49 % of journalists indicate that their media organizations do not provide compensation for hours worked outside of regular schedules. This includes a lack of payment for overtime, weekend, or holiday work, as well as no provision for compensatory days off. Additionally, 46 % of respondents feel that there are inadequate conditions for career mobility and advancement.

Figure 5. Hours dedicated based on gender

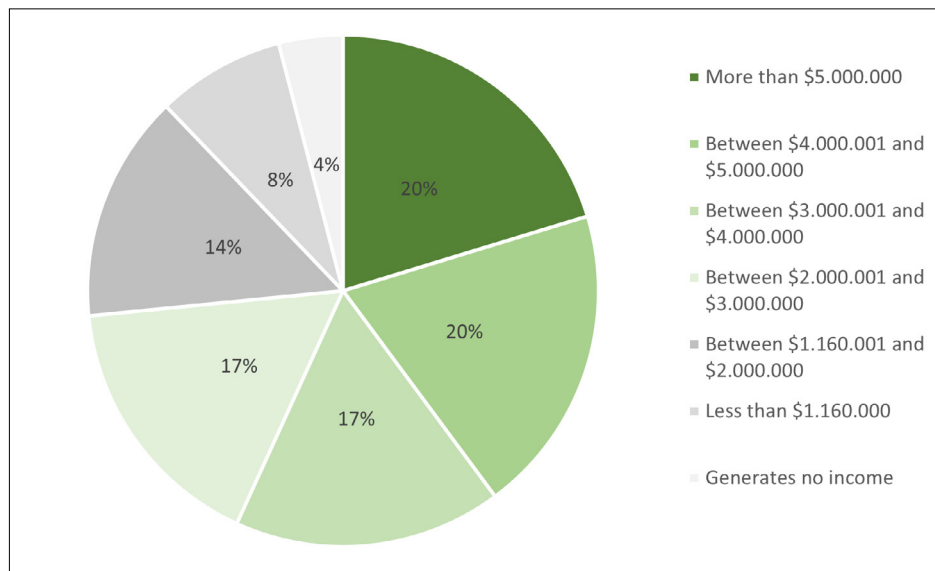


Source: created by authors

In terms of income, 20 % of respondents report earnings exceeding 5 million pesos per month, while 20 % earn between 4 and 5 million, and 17 % earn between 3 and 4 million. These statistics reveal that only one-fifth of the surveyed journalists make more than five times the current minimum monthly salary (SMMLV) for 2023¹, while approximately 8 % of journalists earn less than the minimum salary, and 4 % receive no income from their work at all.

¹ In 2023, the minimum monthly wage (SMMLV) in Colombia was COP 1,160,000, approximately equivalent to USD 280.

Figure 6. Income



Source: created by authors

The results indicate that men tend to earn higher salaries in the profession. For women, the highest income bracket falls between 4 and 5 million pesos. Notably, 7.2 % of the male respondents reported receiving no remuneration for their work, while 11 % indicated they earn less than the minimum monthly wage (see Figure 7).

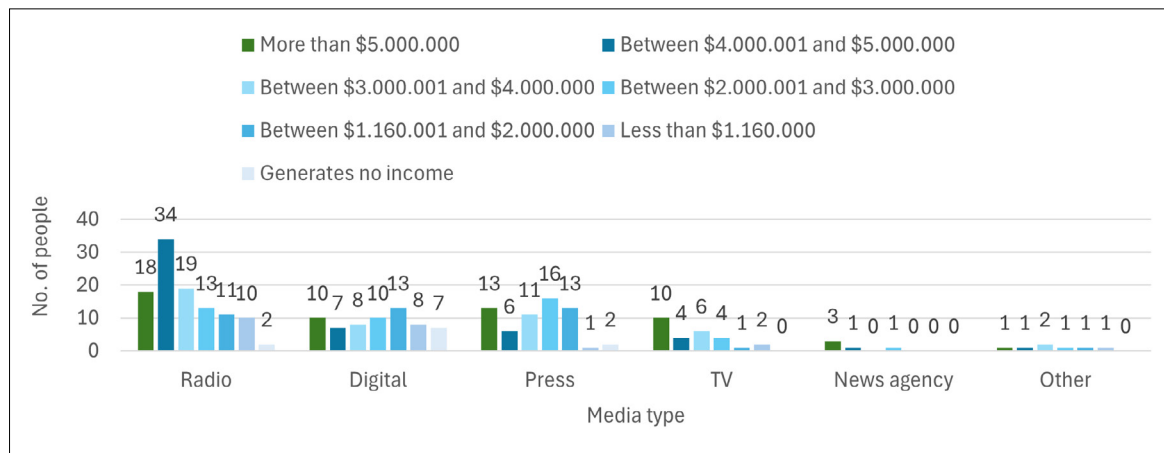
Figure 7. Income based on gender



Source: created by authors

Among the total respondents, the largest group of journalists earns a salary between COP 4 and 5 million and works in radio (12.5 %), followed by those earning between COP 3 and 4 million, also in radio (7 %), and those working in print media with a salary between COP 2 and 3 million (5.9 %). Paradoxically, radio journalists are the ones receiving the lowest pay overall: 45 % report earning less than the minimum monthly wage (SMMLV) for 2023, followed by 36 % from digital media and 9 % from television (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Income based on media type



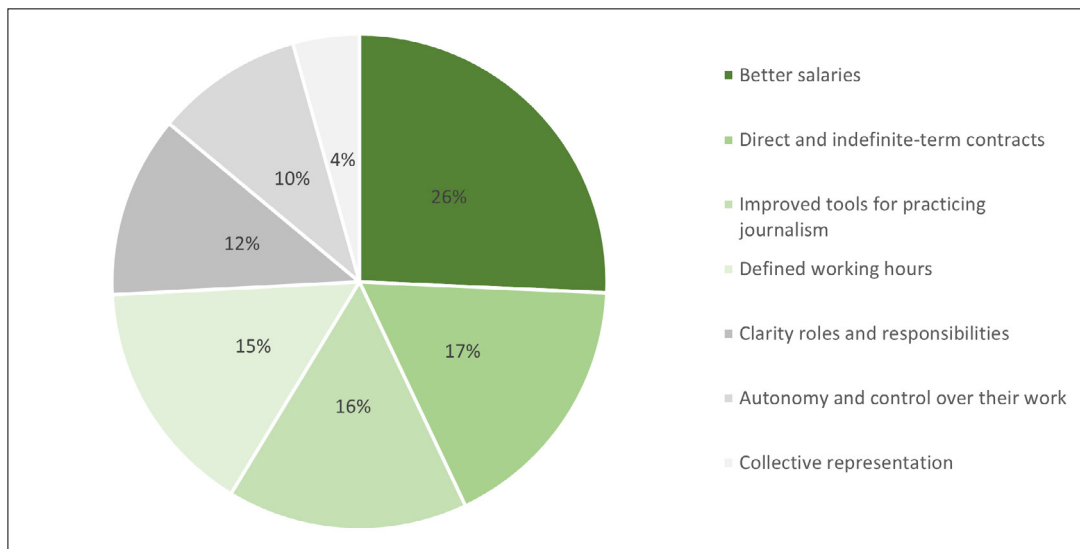
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Notably, those earning over 5 million pesos per month have more than 21 years of experience. Alarming, 16.4 % of journalists with over 21 years in the field earn less than the minimum monthly wage (SMMLV) for 2023. Furthermore, 56 % of journalists with 6 to 10 years of experience report earning between 3 and 4 million pesos.

Regarding their working conditions, 46.4 % of journalists expressed dissatisfaction, while 32.4 % took a neutral stance, and only 20.6 % indicated satisfaction with their circumstances.

In the survey, participants were given a list of options to indicate what they believed would improve their working conditions. The majority emphasized the need for better salaries, followed by direct, indefinite-term contracts and improved tools for practicing journalism. Defined working hours ranked fourth, while role clarity and responsibilities came fifth. Autonomy and control over their work were ranked sixth, and collective representation before employers was also considered important. Interestingly, 96.3 % of the journalists surveyed are not members of a labor union (see Figure 9).

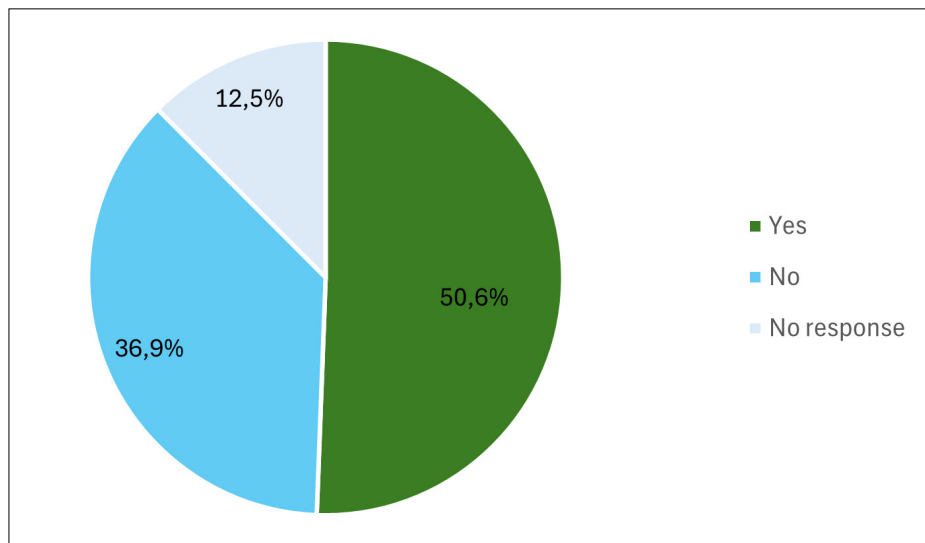
Figure 9. Improved workign conditions



Source: created by authors

Conversely, 50.6 % of the journalists surveyed indicated that they wish to leave journalism for other career opportunities, while only 36.9 % stated that they intend to remain in the profession, and 12.5 % chose not to respond (see Figure 10).

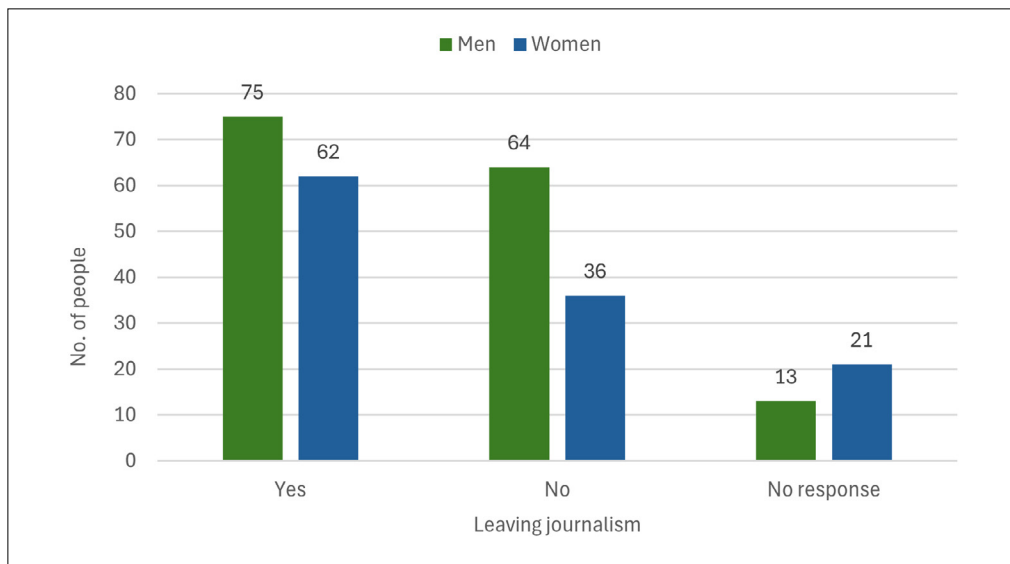
Figure 10. Intends to leave journalism



Source: created by authors

Examining these figures by gender demonstrates that 49 % of men and 52 % of women are contemplating leaving journalism. This statistic is especially noteworthy as it underscores the high level of dissatisfaction journalists feel toward their working conditions and the broader challenges of the profession in the country (see Figure 11).

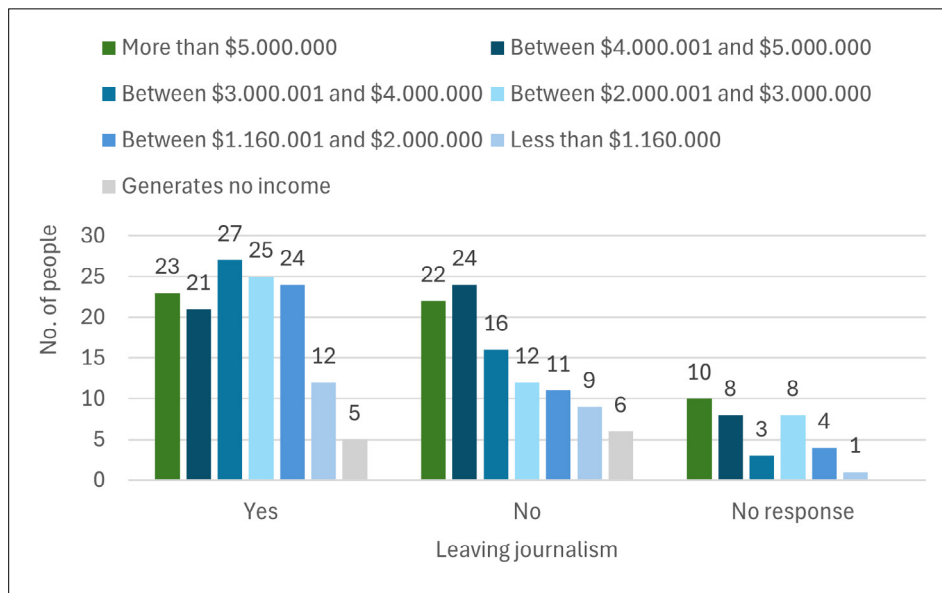
Figure 11. Leaving journalism based on gender



Source: created by authors

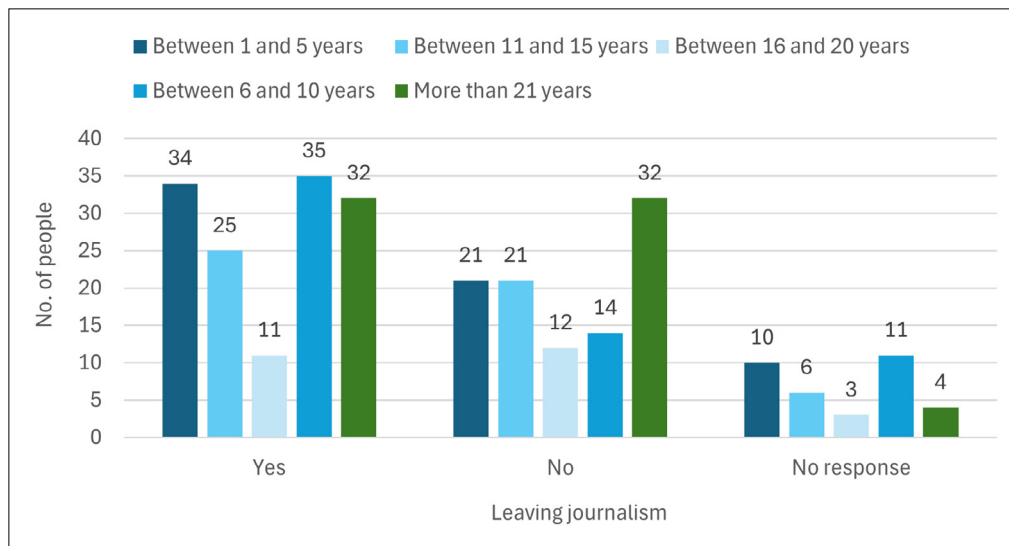
Analyzing by income bracket revealed that 44 % of those earning more than 5 million pesos a month are willing to leave the profession. This figure rises to 78.4 % among those earning 4 million pesos or less than the current minimum wage (SMMLV) (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Leaving journalism based on income bracket



Source: created by authors

The data presented in Figures 10, 11, and 12 reveal that the inclination to leave the journalism profession is prevalent among both men and women, irrespective of their income or level of experience. Journalists across all career stages –whether they are newcomers or seasoned professionals with over 15 or 20 years in the field– have expressed a desire to leave the profession (see Figure 13). However, the highest percentage of journalists unwilling to abandon their careers is among those with over 21 years of experience.

Figure 13. Leaving journalism based on experience

Source: created by authors

The fact that more than half of the respondents express a desire to leave journalism is both significant and troubling, as it underscores journalists' growing disillusionment with their profession. This sentiment reflects not merely a wish to change jobs but a desire to exit the field of journalism altogether.

However, as noted, these survey results align closely with certain international trends. A 2022 study conducted in Switzerland (Albrecht and Bühler, 2023) revealed a rising number of journalists leaving the profession since 2016. The authors identified three critical phases: young graduates struggling to find employment; established journalists who, unable to achieve a work-life balance, prioritize their personal lives; and seasoned professionals nearing retirement who become financially burdensome for media outlets, leading to a preference for hiring younger staff. Similar patterns were observed in a study by Muck Rack (2024) in the United States, which indicated that low salaries and excessive workloads are the primary factors driving journalists to consider leaving the industry.

4. Conclusions

The survey highlights the precarious working conditions that Colombian journalists endure. However, as previous research has shown, issues like contractual instability, low wages, holding multiple jobs, and long working hours are not new for journalists in the country. These challenges are not solely the result of current crises in the media industry; rather, precariousness has historically been a defining characteristic of journalism in Colombia.

The data reveal that, despite a considerable proportion of respondents holding professional and even postgraduate degrees, journalists endure unstable and inadequately compensated working conditions. A particularly alarming insight is that only 20 % of respondents expressed satisfaction with their work circumstances, while over half indicated a willingness to leave the profession. Indeed, the desire to transition from journalism to other fields is common among both men and women across all age groups. This indicates that both emerging journalists and those with extensive experience are equally inclined to consider leaving the profession.

This information highlights that, with few exceptions, Colombian journalists lack dignified working conditions and access to the essential resources and tools needed for effective journalism. This lack of support affects not only their personal and professional well-being but also the overall integrity of journalism.

While the decline in journalists' working conditions is a global trend, the situation in Colombia is particularly concerning. Journalists face threats and aggression from a variety of sources, including armed groups operating outside the law, drug trafficking networks, politicians, and government officials, as well as other state agents such as the armed forces (Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2015). These adverse conditions render journalists more vulnerable to external influences that have historically interfered with their professional work, thereby affecting the nature of the content produced and, in turn, the news agenda, freedom of press, and public opinion (Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa, 2023).

It is both urgent and essential to continue conducting research and longitudinal studies that examine the quality of journalists' working conditions. Such efforts are crucial not only to understand and assess the current landscape but also to contribute to solutions that foster an information ecosystem that meets the needs of Colombian society.

Discussions surrounding the crisis and future of journalism must prioritize the conditions under which journalists operate. Advocating for their labor rights is not merely the responsibility of the profession; it should also involve the state, media owners, academics, and the broader community. Democratic societies depend on rigorous and committed journalists, but this becomes increasingly difficult if those in the field are not afforded fair wages and reasonable working hours.

5. Acknowledgements

This article has been translated into English by Tiziana Laudato to whom we are grateful for her work.

This work has been partially funded by a joint scholarship awarded by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and the Universidad del Rosario to the winners of the Otto de Greiff National Competition, 2021.

6. Specific contributions of each author

	Name and Surname
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Methodology	Diego García Ramírez, Paulina Morales Valencia, and Óscar Parra Castellano
Data collection and analysis	Diego García Ramírez, Paulina Morales Valencia, and Óscar Parra Castellanos
Discussion and conclusions	Diego García Ramírez and Paulina Morales Valencia
Drafting, formatting, version review and approval	Diego García Ramírez and Paulina Morales Valencia

7. Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest contained in this article.

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