



The University of Texas at Austin

Center for Media Engagement

Moody College of Communication

JOURNALISM THROUGH THEATER: HOW AN ART FORM CAN INFORM

SUMMARY

In a new study, the Center for Media Engagement partnered with The Center for Investigative Reporting and StoryWorks to see how theater affects audiences when used as a form of journalism. To achieve this, we analyzed how audiences responded to three plays based on investigative reporting.

Although each play influenced audiences differently, we found that they did affect people's perceptions of the news media, factual knowledge, and intentions to engage civically. The results suggest that news organizations can use journalism-based theater to connect, empower, and inform audience members.

Key Findings:

- Journalism-based theater can lead audiences to perceive certain media roles (like acting as a government watchdog) as more important.
- It can help audiences see news organizations more favorably.
- It can increase people's knowledge and affect their beliefs and intentions.

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How do you define news? Journalism can take many forms, including news articles, tweets, and, as we examine here, theater. In this report, we raise the curtain on the impact of plays based on investigative reporting. The Center for Media Engagement partnered with The Center for Investigative Reporting (CIR), a nonprofit journalism organization, and StoryWorks, a documentary theater project, to analyze how audiences responded to three journalism-based plays. In addition to surveying 279 people, we interviewed 13 people



Mrs. James of Clarksdale, Mississippi sharing her reaction to the play *Beautiful Agitators*.
Photo credit: Leah Mahan

associated with the plays, including the director of the three shows, playwrights, actors, reporters, and community members, to learn about their experiences and to get their assessments about the impact of the plays.

We found that journalistic storytelling through live theater performances can make a difference. For this study, we examined three

plays and found that after the performances, audience members:

- Perceived certain news media roles – e.g., to act as a government watchdog or to advocate for social change – as more important. This happened for two of the three plays.
- Evaluated any partnering news organization – *Mississippi Today* or *HuffPost* – more favorably. For one of the plays, audience members were also more likely to know which news organization sponsored the play.
- Were more knowledgeable about an issue or event addressed in the play. This happened for two of the three plays.
- Differed in how confident they felt about their political knowledge and their ability to engage in the political process. For two of the plays, audience members felt more confident after watching. For the third play, audience members felt less confident after watching.
- Were more likely to say they would contact a local public official for one of the three plays.

- Were more likely to say they would read about issues related to the play and attend another play for one of the three plays.
- Rated each of the plays positively. They found them to be highly informative, believable, credible, accurate, fair, interesting, and enjoyable.

These findings suggest that live theater performances based on investigative journalism can help increase people's knowledge and can contribute to changing their perceptions and intended behaviors. In addition, storytelling that combines journalism and art can be perceived as both accurate and enjoyable.

WHAT WE DID

For this report, we studied three original plays: *Beautiful Agitators*, *When Lighting The Voids*, and *Tomorrow, Inshallah*. The plays were produced by The Center for Investigative Reporting (CIR), a nonpartisan and nonprofit investigative journalism organization based in the San Francisco Bay Area, and StoryWorks, a documentary theater project that was part of CIR and later became an independent entity.

Beautiful Agitators is about the life and legacy of Mississippi civil rights activist Vera Mae Pige. It explores her efforts to register thousands of African Americans to vote and draws on interviews conducted by four journalists, including one from the digital news site *Mississippi Today*. The play was written by Jessica James, Nick Houston, Charles Coleman and Aallyah Wright, and was directed by StoryWorks creator Jennifer Welch. It was performed at Crossroads Cultural Center in Clarksdale, Mississippi three times between August 14th and August 16th, 2017.

When Lighting The Voids explores the causes and effects of the fatal explosion at an Escatawpa, Mississippi shipyard in 2009. The play examines shipbuilding, the experiences of people who work in the industry, and its importance to the Gulf Coast culture and economy. It was written by Jon Bernson, directed by Jennifer Welch, and was based on CIR's reporting from Jennifer Gollan. The play was performed at Center Stage in Biloxi, Mississippi four times between May 24th and May 27th, 2018.

Tomorrow, Inshallah examines what it means to be Muslim in America's heartland. The play addresses realities of the everyday existence of Muslims, including a fatal shooting that exemplifies the depth of misunderstanding and distrust in society. It was written by Rehana Lew Mirza, directed by Jennifer Welch, and based on reporting of *HuffPost* journalists Rowaida Abdelaziz and Chris Mathias. The play was performed at The Living Room Theatre in Kansas City, Missouri 12 times between July 20th and August 5th, 2018.

Importantly, this was not just a passive event. Each performance of each of the three plays was followed by a conversation between people involved in the play (including the journalists, director and actors) and the audience.

For each of the three plays, audience members aged 18 or older were invited to participate in a survey before the performance and after they had seen the play

and engaged in conversation about it. We randomly asked half of the participants to answer our key measures *before* the play and background questions after the play, and the other half to answer the key questions *after* the play and background questions before the play. This allowed us to compare what people thought prior to the play to what they thought after the play.

In total, 279 people completed the surveys: 67 for *Beautiful Agitators*, 47 for *When Lighting The Voids*, and 165 for *Tomorrow, Inshallah*. They answered questions that examined their knowledge about issues or events addressed in the play, confidence in their ability to engage in the political process, and likelihood of engaging in civic activities. They also answered questions related to news media and evaluated the plays. We then interviewed 13 people related to the plays to better understand the survey results.



Vera Mae Pige (Tarra Rhymes Slack) styles her daughter Mary Jane's (Jessica James) hair during a *Beautiful Agitators* performance. Photo credit: Leah Mahan

WHAT WE FOUND

PEOPLE CHANGED THEIR VIEWS ABOUT THE NEWS MEDIA'S ROLE AFTER WATCHING THE PLAYS

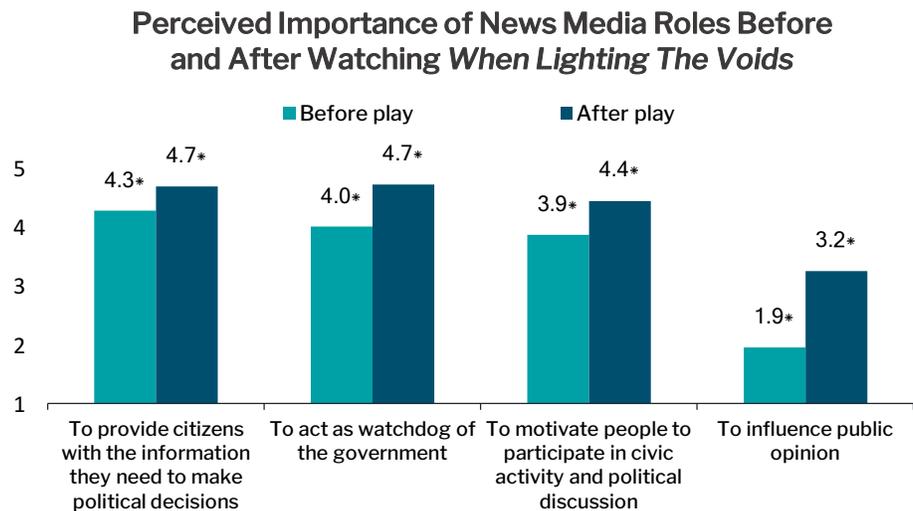
Survey participants were presented with a list of six “things the news media do, or try to do” and were asked to indicate how important each item was from 1 (not at all important) to 5 (extremely important). The six items were:

- To provide citizens with the information they need to make political decisions,
- To be an absolutely detached observer,
- To act as watchdog of the government,
- To motivate people to participate in civic and political discussion,
- To advocate for social change,
- To influence public opinion.¹

For two of the plays, *When Lighting The Voids* and *Tomorrow, Inshallah*, participants who answered after watching perceived the news media differently than participants who answered before watching.

Those answering the questions after watching and discussing *When Lighting The Voids* perceived four roles of the news media as more important than those answering the questions beforehand:

- To provide citizens with the information they need to make political decisions,²
- To act as watchdog of the government,³



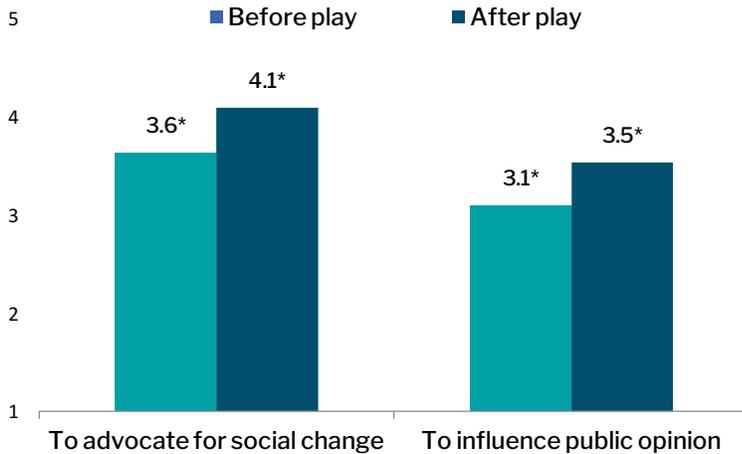
Data from the Center for Media Engagement
 * indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between what people said before and after the play (p < .05).

- To motivate people to participate in civic and political discussion,⁴
- To influence public opinion.⁵

Those answering after watching *Tomorrow, Inshallah* perceived two roles of the news media as more important than those answering beforehand:

- To advocate for social change,⁶
- To influence public opinion.⁷

Perceived Importance of News Media Roles Before and After Watching *Tomorrow, Inshallah*



Data from the Center for Media Engagement

* indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between what people said before and after the play ($p < .05$).

For *Beautiful Agitators*, there were no statistically significant differences between survey participants answering the questions after the play and those answering beforehand.

To understand why participants' views of the news media changed, we asked those involved in the plays to reflect on the experience. Those involved in *When Lighting The Voids* speculated that the change is related to the extensive and meticulous investigative reporting on which the play is based. The play was constructed from interviews with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) investigators, shipyard

workers, lawyers, and family members of people who were injured or killed at a shipyard. A journalist from CIR reported on lax safety at shipyards that thrive on military contracts, and the playwright and director of the play conducted follow-up interviews to bring the story to life on stage.

Playwright Jon Bernson explained:

“When you start writing a story, it starts raising more questions. Did that person really say that? Why did they do that? It’s not really clear... So then you try to track down those people and ask them why they did what they did, or what their best guess is. And then there are those same principles... to get it verified by another source and all that.”

According to Bernson, the investigative reporting and production of the play took about a year. In post-play conversations with the audience, director Jennifer Welch provided a rundown of the creation of the play in the presence of CIR’s editor-in-chief.

In addition, Bernson thinks that “the reporting and journalism are more apparent in *Voids* than in the other plays, not in a better or worse way.” One way the reporting manifests in *Voids* is through conversations between a therapist and Joey Petty, a shipyard worker who survived an explosion and saw his friends get killed. “I thought the reporting was compelling ... so I tried to keep that element within the play,” Bernson explained. “A lot of it resurfaces in Joey Petty’s therapy sessions... They feel like an interview from a journalist at times... I’m just projecting, but I could see how one would watch that play and feel the direct impact from the journalism.”

Jennifer Welch, the StoryWorks creator who directed the play, attributed the perceived importance of news media roles to several elements:

“I believe it’s the ability of the actors and the playwright to encapsulate the authentic experience along with the investigative findings. That is really remarkable about the script. And having the newsroom presence in the post-show conversations supported that entirely. We certainly never went into it attacking those who worked in the shipyard. It was the understanding that there was an expectation of safety. This is what we found out. And it sounds like, that may have transcended.”

CIR found that major private shipbuilders earned money from federal contracts despite having been cited for serious safety lapses. This finding, which is addressed in the play, may be related to the perceived importance of having the news media act as a government watchdog. Bernson thinks that, while there is nothing wrong with using the word

“watchdog,” it is important to bear in mind that “these stories that get turned into plays are not generated from an activist standpoint. They are generated from a journalistic standpoint... The idea is to give people objective awareness of what’s happening – to be fair, and to have verified sources, to arm people with the facts, and not necessarily tell them what to do with those facts.”

Welch provided another insight about the audience perception of news media roles:

“It speaks to the socio-economic impact of people speaking out against their interest, their job, which is high-stakes... the understanding that the media could do that for them and can be a powerful ally to create change. I mean, it takes the burden off the individual, it keeps their family safe... It’s why we do it. It’s exciting to me that it would be recognized after seeing the play.”

We also asked people involved in *Tomorrow, Inshallah* what they thought about the survey result that those watching the play were more likely to think it was important for the news media to advocate for social change and to influence public opinion. “Based on the nature of what the play was about and... touching on social issues, I can see why people said that,” actress Ungela Syed told us. “I think that’s great,” said playwright Rehana Mirza. “I think that one of the goals of the project was to bring more awareness and get people to want to take a more active hand in community building.”

HuffPost journalist Rowaida Abdelaziz further explained, “I think the thing that we discussed and want to advocate for is to dispel a lot of the myths and the misinformation out there around the Muslim community... I would say we wanted to specifically advocate for that with the play and the reporting around it.” In a similar vein, her *HuffPost* colleague Chris Mathias said, “We’re pretty clear throughout the play that we believe Islamophobia is a problem and that we believe it is our mission to make social change.”

AUDIENCES LEARNED ABOUT THE NEWS ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THE PLAYS

Survey participants were asked not only about the news media in general, but also about the specific news organizations that partnered with CIR in the creation of the plays: *Mississippi Today* (a relatively new non-profit news organization involved in *Beautiful Agitators*) and *HuffPost* (involved in *Tomorrow, Inshallah*). No news organization partnered

with CIR in the creation of *When Lighting The Voids* because the play was based on CIR's reporting.

Survey participants learned what *Mississippi Today* was doing in their community.

- Among participants answering questions related to *Mississippi Today*, 76.5% had heard of the news outlet after watching *Beautiful Agitators*, compared with 48.5% of those answering before the play.⁸
- Among those answering questions after the play, 64.7% knew that *Mississippi Today* had a reporter based in Clarksdale, compared with 39.4% of those answering before the play.⁹
- Among participants answering the survey after the play, 73.5% said *Mississippi Today* was sponsoring the play, compared with 45.5% before the play.¹⁰

Those who had heard of *Mississippi Today* were asked to indicate from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) how much they agreed with statements about the news organization.

Participants rating the statements after watching the play were more likely to agree that “*Mississippi Today* wants to encourage discussion among members of this community.” Before watching the play, participants rated this statement at an average of 4.1. After the play, participants rated this statement at an average of 4.7.¹¹

In a similar vein, those who attended *Tomorrow, Inshallah* and had heard of *HuffPost* were asked to indicate from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) how much they agreed with statements about this news organization.

Participants rating the statements after watching the play were less likely to agree that “*The Huffington Post* sees this community as just a way to make money.” Before the play, participants rated this statement at an average of 2.7. After watching the play, participants rated this statement at an average of 2.4.¹² In other words, participants evaluated the news organization more favorably after watching the play.

Although *HuffPost* is a generally familiar brand, *Mississippi Today* is not as widely recognized. The digital news outlet was founded in 2014 and was only in its third year of operation when *Beautiful Agitators* was performed in Clarksdale, Mississippi. “I was not even familiar with that paper,” community member Brenda Luckett told us. “We only get one newspaper a week. And a lot of people read the paper out of Jackson to get Mississippi news. I think for some of the people there, it was probably the first time just hearing about *Mississippi Today*.”

The involvement of *Mississippi Today* was mentioned in the post-play discussions. Aallyah Wright, the news outlet's reporter and one of the playwrights, participated in these discussions. A co-editor also participated in a discussion after the first performance and another reporter was there to cover the event for the outlet. Aallyah Wright recalled:

“We talked about the mission of Mississippi Today and what our goals are, and what are we trying to do in terms of expanding our reach and coverage that folks want to see... We definitely mentioned that we were a sponsor of the play, how it kind of came about. We also mentioned that one of our core missions is to be civically engaged, and to have these sorts of conversations with the folks that we cover...”

Wright says that since then, the news outlet's readership and engagement have increased in the Delta area.

HuffPost's involvement in *Tomorrow, Inshallah* was apparent both in the play itself and in the post-play discussions with the audience. One of the characters in the play is *HuffPost* reporter Chris Mathias (played by an actor), who speaks with a radio host about Islam and Islamophobia. “You can actually see the reporters as people,” the playwright told us. Rowaida Abdelaziz, who also participated in post-play discussions, commented, “During the post-play discussion, I would go up and explicitly say ‘My name is Rowaida, I’m a reporter with The Huffington Post. This was based on my reporting,’ and then we continued the discussion.”

Actress Ungela Syed recalled: “Some of the audience members maybe didn’t understand that the reporting or some of the events that happened in the play were based on real events, or that the lines were taken from actual interviews. So it was clarified during the talkbacks that ‘hey, these lines are based on actual interviews and from actual reporting.’”

The involvement of *HuffPost* may have led audience members to disagree with the statement that the news organization “sees this community as just a way to make money.” Rowaida Abdelaziz was happy that audience members thought her organization was also committed to other causes. She explained:

“It makes me feel exponentially happy to see that that message resonated on its own without us putting it out explicitly, because that’s not something you put out explicitly. That’s something you hope to develop through the trust and the faith that community has with you as a reporter, and that takes a lot of time and effort. That’s something I’ve been working on for a very long time, just gaining these people’s trust. Because at the end of the day, these are their stories that are printed on our website, that are being represented in this play. And if they don’t trust you or they think you’re doing this with malicious intentions, all of this would have never happened. We wouldn’t have had that conversation. So I’m glad to see the fruits of my effort in developing that trust... and for them to see that there really isn’t any secret agenda behind all of this.”

PEOPLE WERE MORE KNOWLEDGEABLE AFTER WATCHING A PLAY

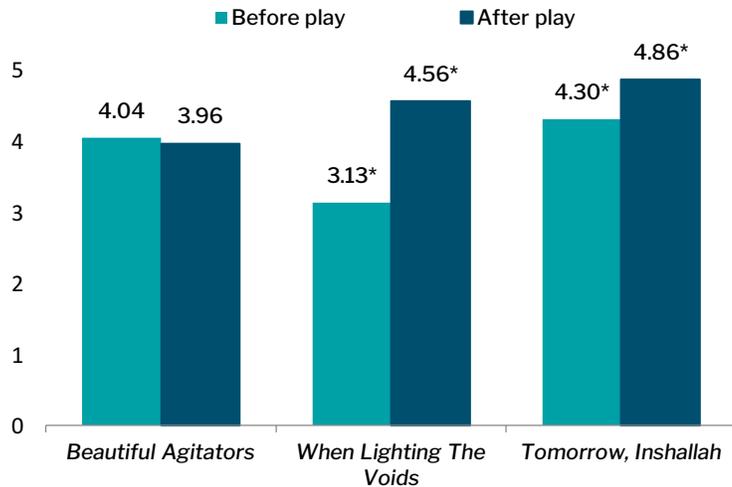
For each play, audience members were asked five questions about issues or events addressed in the performance. The questions were multiple-choice, each with four options. For example, audience members were asked whether they knew the main purpose of administering literacy tests in Mississippi and were presented with the following choices: determining eligibility to work for the government, examining whether immigrants are qualified to receive an American citizenship, helping assess the needs of elementary school students, and keeping people of color from voting (the correct answer). One point was given for each correct answer, and zero points were given for wrong answers. Therefore, a participant who answered the five knowledge questions scored zero to five points.

For two of the examined plays, *When Lighting The Voids* and *Tomorrow, Inshallah*, participants who answered the questions after the play were more knowledgeable than participants who answered before watching it.¹³

Specifically, after watching *When Lighting The Voids*, participants were more likely to know two of the five facts we asked about:

- **Two people were killed and two people were severely injured in an explosion at an Escatawpa shipyard in 2009.** After watching the play, 95.2% of the answers were correct. Before watching the play, 63.6% of the answers were correct.¹⁴
- **The main legal challenge that shipyard workers face if they are injured on the job: Under the law, shipyard workers generally can't sue their employers.** After watching the play, 90.5% of the answers were correct. Before watching the play, 54.5% of the answers were correct.¹⁵

Factual Knowledge Before and After Watching a Play



Data from the Center for Media Engagement
 * indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between what people said before and after the play (p < .01).



Joey Pettey (Todd d'Amour) recalling the moments before the deadly shipyard explosion. Photo credit: Forrest Durrell

In a similar vein, after watching *Tomorrow, Inshallah*, participants were more likely to know two of the five facts we asked about:

- **Islam sees Jesus as a prophet.** After watching the play, 100% of the answers to the question were correct. Before watching the play,

86.7% of the answers were correct.¹⁶

- **About 1.6 billion people of the world's population are Muslims.** After watching the play, 86.8% of the answers were correct. Before watching the play, 50.7% of the answers were correct.¹⁷

We asked those associated with the plays to tell us about their expectations about the plays' impact on the audience and their assessments of the survey results. Jon Bernson, playwright of *When Lighting The Voids*, remarked that the local audience was generally aware of the story, which was highly publicized at the time. Therefore, he did not feel he was "dropping brand-new knowledge on people." But because the play was very detailed, he felt that "people may have learned more about certain, specific aspects."

Todd d'Amour, an actor in the play, said that "for those who didn't work closely with the shipyard industry, a lot of the reaction was 'I had no idea it was this bad.' And after seeing the play, they were more informed."

Liz Ates, who was portrayed in the play and whose son Bram Ates was severely injured in the shipyard explosion and later died, thought that people could become more knowledgeable by watching the play than by reading the newspaper or listening to the news. "It gave more information," she said as an audience member who attended all performances. "We took up more detail of what it was like to be on the shipyard and what happened..." Ates added that even she (who was deeply involved in the case) learned some new information from the play.

Chris Mathias, the *HuffPost* journalist whose reporting forms the basis of *Tomorrow, Inshallah*, said, "I don't know if anyone in the audience had some radical transformation, but I think people probably learned some new things and got a new language to talk about Islamophobia." Rowaida Abdelaziz, Mathias' colleague at *HuffPost*, was encouraged to hear that audience members gained knowledge from watching the play, "As a reporter, I had my head pretty deep into the negative rhetoric of things, so it's nice to hear the impact on the ground is quite different."

Mahnaz Shabbir, a community member who attended a performance and is portrayed in *Tomorrow, Inshallah*, said that people who came to see the play were already open-minded and knowledgeable, but also may have learned from the play:

“When I’m speaking to a church group or what have you, after I’m done, I always get the comments ‘Ah, I didn’t know, why don’t we know these things?’ They’re asking me why they don’t know something, and so I say: ‘Well, it’s almost intentional that you don’t know, and that’s why I’m here today.’ So I would say there isn’t going to be a fight for those people coming to that, they’re going to be more open to things. But I would say they still learned things that they probably weren’t aware of.”

Shabbir further suggested that the knowledge gained would be higher if the audience were different: “I think if the play was taken to another group, a random group, like if we said we’re going to take random people off the street and put on a play, it would be a different result too.”

People associated with the play *Beautiful Agitators* offered explanations for why no knowledge gain was found for viewers. Brenda Lockett, a community member who attended a performance and knew the main character portrayed in the play, said that people probably knew – or at least superficially knew – facts that were addressed in the play. Our data offer some support for this idea. For example, 96% knew that Medgar Evers (a civil rights activist) was assassinated by a white supremacist in Jackson, Mississippi in 1963, and 91% knew that white supremacist groups mainly bombed or burned churches during the Freedom Summer into the fall of 1964.

However, a lower percentage of participants knew that the main purpose of administering literacy tests in Mississippi was to keep people of color from voting (75%), that around 1,000 civil rights activists were arrested by Mississippi police during the Freedom Summer and into the fall of 1964 (57%), and that public schools in Clarksdale and Coahoma County were desegregated in 1970 (55%).

Aallyah Wright, a reporter for Mississippi Today and co-playwright, also thought that people's existing knowledge could be a possible explanation for the lack of knowledge gain. She further suggested that while the play touched on issues asked about in the survey, it did not provide “much specific information” on these issues. Charles Coleman, a co-playwright, actor, and assistant director, suggested that levels of knowledge varied:

“If you’re an educator in the community, then pretty much every aspect of what went on in Clarksdale during that time and with the current condition now – you already know that. But if you’re like 18 or 19 who graduated from high school and in college, you’re probably not going to know that much. You’re not going to know how many people got arrested in Coahoma County in ’54, or how many freedom schools being developed, like certain things the normal 15, 16, 17-year-old should have been learning in junior high or high school... It all goes back to the education system and what you learn and gather from there, because they don’t really teach Mississippi studies, like everything Mississippi does, you won’t get the whole picture. Because I did Mississippi studies when I was like in 9th grade and I didn’t learn anything about voting right acts, or how many people got arrested. I didn’t learn about the commission until getting onto this project is another thing, so it’s all based on education and what teachers are teaching their students.”

Although we did not find evidence of learning in the questions we used in our survey, several people associated with *Beautiful Agitators* thought that the play had the potential to inform. According to Aallyah Wright, the play could help to increase awareness and could be used as an educational tool:

“I know a lot of people did not know who Vera Pigeo was or what she did and all the other folks who were portrayed in our play. But what I’ve seen, post-play, not exactly the same night after the three performances, but now looking back, there’s been a lot of younger kids in some of the after-school programs here who now talk about Vera Pigeo and talk about the play. There are educators and principals who have been asking us to put the play on again for Black History Month, and different events for their schools. So I’ve definitely seen the outreach increase in terms of people knowing about it, a lot of people have said ‘I wish I saw it, I didn’t have a chance to see it.’”

The play may help inform not only children, but adults as well. For example, Tarra Rhymes Slack, the lead actress who played Vera Pigeo, recalled: “I had the opportunity to (hear) a white couple who I believe attended the first performance. And after the performance, they said that they were unaware of some of the things that were presented in the play.”

According to Brenda Lockett, “quite a few” of the white people who spoke during the conversation with the audience said they did not know about Vera Pigeo. Some remembered what happened because they were older. Lockett was impressed by the reactions, saying “it was really a good discussion and one we did not have in Clarksdale in a lot of years.”

EFFICACY CHANGED AFTER WATCHING A PLAY

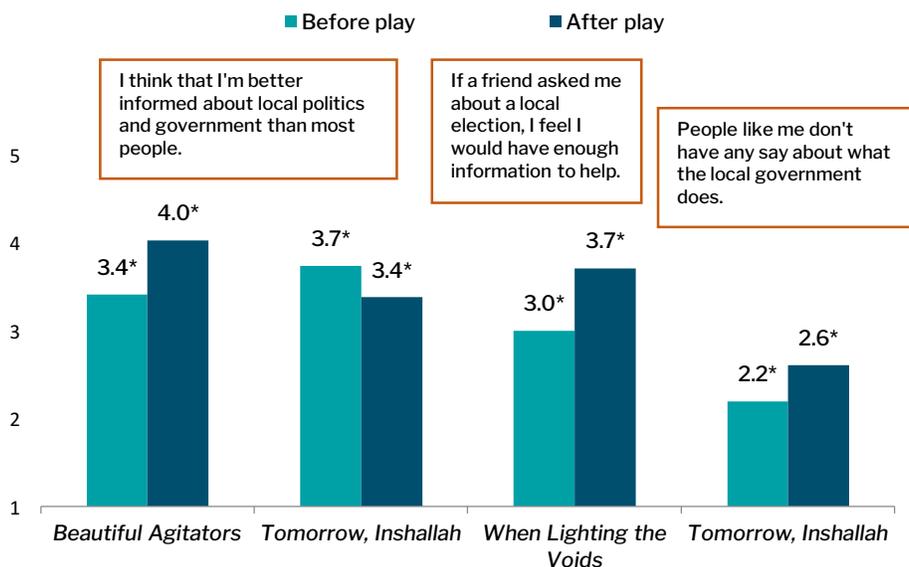
Participants were asked questions measuring their political information efficacy and political efficacy. Political information efficacy is a “voter’s confidence in his or her own political knowledge and its sufficiency to engage the political process.”¹⁸ To measure it, participants were presented with four statements and asked to indicate from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) how much they agreed with each. Responses to two of the

statements varied depending on whether people answered the questions before or after watching a play:

- I think that I am better informed about local politics and government than most people.
- If a friend asked me about a local election, I feel I would have enough information to help my friend figure out who to vote for.

Political efficacy is a related concept, referring to the “feeling that political and social change is possible and that the individual citizen can play a part in bringing about this change.”¹⁹ To measure it, participants were presented with four statements and asked to

Efficacy Before and After Watching a Play



Data from the Center for Media Engagement

* indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between what people said before and after the play (p < .05).

indicate from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) how much they agreed with each. We found a significant difference between participants before and after watching a play for one of the statements: “People like me don’t have any say about what the local government does.”

For two of the examined plays, *Beautiful Agitators* and *When Lighting The Voids*, political information efficacy was heightened after watching a play.

Specifically:

- Participants who watched *Beautiful Agitators* expressed more agreement with the statement “I think that I am better informed about local politics and government than most people” than those who answered the question before seeing the play.²⁰
- Participants who watched *When Lighting The Voids* expressed greater agreement with the statement “If a friend asked me about a local election, I feel I would have

enough information to help my friend figure out who to vote for” than those who answered the question before seeing the play.²¹

However, for *Tomorrow, Inshallah*, participants reported a lower sense of efficacy after watching the play. Specifically:

- After the play, participants expressed less agreement with the statement “I think that I am better informed about local politics and government than most people” than before the play.²²
- After the play, participants expressed more agreement with the statement “People like me don't have any say about what the local government does” than before the play.²³

Participant's heightened sense of feeling informed about local politics and government after watching *Beautiful Agitators* is likely related to the topic of the play: the fight for civil rights and equality in Mississippi. The play addressed this topic through the story of Vera Pigeo, who was an instrumental figure in the Mississippi civil rights movement. Further, each performance was followed by a conversation with the audience, which consisted of discussion about the play and audience members' related experiences.

Jennifer Welch, StoryWorks creator and director of *Beautiful Agitators*, recalled:

“What came out in these conversations was a much deeper understanding of the struggle for voting rights in the Delta. And there were some community members who were part of the movement that didn't want to participate in the interview process for the play. But they were very forthcoming once they had witnessed production. And that is why StoryWorks is two acts. The first act is the play and the second act is the conversation and in that conversation, we always learn more. There was a tremendous amount of respect from the older generation to the younger generation who had done the reporting and playwriting. There was an intergenerational dialogue that I felt was incredibly rewarding. We talked a lot about institutional racism, voter apathy and how to keep the work of Vera Pigeo alive.”

Aallyah Wright, a reporter for *Mississippi Today* and co-playwright, described these conversations as a powerful emotional experience that also contributed to raising contemporary issues:

“We had people crying, people compelled to speak about what happened during those times. We even had one woman in particular who went on to say ‘I haven’t spoken about what happened during the Civil Rights movement until I came to this play.’ So it was almost sort of a healing atmosphere for her to be able to share what she saw and what happened with her family... A lot of people mentioned how history is sort of repeating itself in terms of the police brutality in this day and age. We still see folks fighting for the right to vote. Also, we still see older people energize the younger folks to get out and vote, which was the most prevalent thing that was brought up.”

As for *When Lighting The Voids*, those watching the play felt they had enough information to help a friend figure out who to vote for in a local election, possibly because they were exposed to different perspectives on the shipbuilding industry. According to Jon Bernson, although the play was performed in a highly Republican region, there is no unified Republican perspective on the shipbuilding industry; there are a range of perspectives. He speculated that people would not change their party affiliation as a result of the play, but that they may be more inclined to vote for someone who is committed to both people's safety and the industry's future.

Actor Todd d'Amour further explained:

“My guess is that those people who watched the play and answered that question are thinking to themselves: ‘If there are two candidates running, and one of their platforms is to fight for the shipyards and make sure there are more jobs,’ and let’s say the other one was ‘I don’t want to kill shipyards, but safety is the most important, and I want to make sure those smaller shipyards that are receiving those bigger contracts are held accountable when it comes to safety.’ So the individual who saw the play, surely if I had to guess, is going to tell their friend who is less informed, ‘Oh, you’re going to want to vote for the guy who says safety is important, and is not all about keeping jobs and keeping shipyards and getting big money.’ Anyone who saw that play is going to be a little bit more suspicious of those who are accepting campaign donations from shipyards, and/or those who are saying ‘No matter what, bring the money into Mississippi, give it to the shipyards, let’s get more business.’ There’s going to be a red flag waved. Someone who saw the play is going to say, ‘These smaller shipyards that don’t have full safety certifications and are not held accountable, they have to be penalized and/or shutdown.’ Those who saw the play were informed enough to then support a candidate who is tuned into this and is not simply about the bottom line.”

People were exposed to different perspectives on shipyards not only through the play, but also through an audience conversation following the play. For example, according to Bernson, one conversation addressed work being done in the U.S. Senate to assess the degree to which safety should be considered when awarding large vessel contracts.

For *Tomorrow, Inshallah*, people involved in the play did not expect audience members to have a lower sense of efficacy about local politics and government after watching the play



StoryWorks creator and director Jennifer Welch fact-checking the script with Danial Hamouda and Hanif Khalil central characters in *Tomorrow, Inshallah*. Photo credit: Lacey Pacheco

because the play did not focus on politicians or electoral campaigns. “We didn’t touch upon local elections, we didn’t talk about civic engagement or political efficacy or anything like that at all,” said *HuffPost* journalist Rowaida Abdelaziz. “It was more talking about individual stories, dealing with hate crimes and vandalism, media reports about Muslims and their faith.”

Playwright Rehana Mirza reacted in a similar way, “I don’t think the play dealt with politics or elections.” Actress Ungela Syed added, “We touched on a local shooting, but I doubt we touched on local politics.”

The play did, however, include a subplot featuring a town hall meeting with the Muslim community and law enforcement. The way in which law enforcement comes across in this subplot is potentially related to audience members’ lower sense of efficacy. In the featured town hall, community members ask questions like, “What do you do if someone calls your mosque saying they want to learn to make bombs?” and “What do you do if someone tries to rip off your hijab?” Officials replied to each question in the same way, “You have to report it.”

Rowaida Abdelaziz thought that the purpose of this scene was “to highlight that there isn’t a system in place to document and protect and to take tangible steps” to prevent acts motivated by hate and bias. According to *HuffPost* journalist Chris Mathias, law enforcement was mentioned in a conversation with the audience following the play. “It definitely addressed that Muslim communities are disproportionately targeted by law enforcement, and I think law enforcement sews a lot of distrust in the Muslim communities. So if that didn’t come up in the content of the play itself, I’m pretty sure it came up in one of the discussions,” he said.

In addition, the play includes a sound snippet of U.S. President Donald Trump's State of the Union address in 2018, "Time to begin moving toward a merit-based immigration system, one that admits people who are skilled, who want to work, who will contribute to our society, and who will love and respect our country. In recent weeks, two terrorist attacks in New York were made possible by the visa lottery and chain migration. In the age of terrorism, these programs present risks we can just no longer afford." It is possible that this sound bite also contributed to participants' reduced sense of political efficacy.

PEOPLE WERE MORE LIKELY TO SAY THAT THEY WOULD CONTACT A PUBLIC OFFICIAL, READ ABOUT ISSUES RELATED TO THE PLAY, AND ATTEND ANOTHER PLAY

Participants were asked how likely they were to do different activities, including political and civic activities, during the next three months from 1 (very unlikely) to 5 (very likely).

- Participants who watched *Beautiful Agitators* were more likely to say they would contact a local public official. Those answering before the play rated their likelihood as 3.6 on average. Those answering after the play rated it at an average of 4.2.²⁴
- Participants who watched *Tomorrow, Inshallah* were more likely to say that they would read about the Muslim faith. Those answering prior to the play rated their likelihood as 3.3 on average. Those answering after the play rated it at an average of 3.8.²⁵
- Participants who watched *Tomorrow, Inshallah* were more likely to say that they would attend another play. Those answering prior to the play rated their likelihood as 4.3 on average. Those answering after the play rated it at an average of 4.6.²⁶

There were no differences in participants' reported likelihood of attending a political meeting, rally, or speech; participating in a demonstration, protest, or march; attending a city council meeting; going to a community or neighborhood meeting; volunteering; working on behalf of a social group or cause; or talking to a friend about issues related to the play.

People associated with *Beautiful Agitators* attributed audience members' answers to the play's ability to empower. Co-playwright, actor, and assistant director Charles Coleman, explained:

“The main character, Vera Pige, is a strong force to reckon with, a bossy and loving character... in her community. She’s going to get things done, all with a sassy attitude, but also ‘You’re not going to call me your way around there’ or anything like that. So just by having Vera May be this strong Black woman in her community doing her things with Aaron Henry (fellow Clarksdale resident) ... even talking back to the power in the community, which was the police chief...just having that power dynamic being played with and then that someone from her background can stand up and do things in their own community and won’t take no for an answer, does provide that energy for the audience. And for the actors and playwrights to just take on and just pretty much provide to their community, and they’ll take that as ‘Well, we can do such and such in our own community to make sure our kids are being educated better.’”

According to community member Brenda Lockett, contacting a local public official “would be one of the easiest things to do” because Clarksdale is a small town. Co-playwright and *Mississippi Today* reporter Aallyah Wright was encouraged to hear that participants were more likely to say they would contact a local official. “Most times when we talk about the political process, we don’t seem to talk about how much of an effect that local government has on a lot of the decision making that happens in our community. And so, for us to be able to provide some of that context in our play... I think that’s valuable and also important.”

Tomorrow, Inshallah, however, had a different effect on the audience. Director Jennifer Welch provided a possible explanation:

“What Tomorrow, Inshallah can do is to spark an interest to learn more... There were many people who attended the play and didn’t understand that Islam is an Abrahamic religion, that Muslim’s worship the same god as Christians and Jews. I think we were able to build a bridge from the non-Muslim communities to Muslim communities... inspiring people to learn more about each other. Tomorrow, Inshallah takes the audience directly into the reporting, collectively witnessing a hate crime that occurred in a popular local bar. It is difficult to watch and difficult to talk about but absolutely necessary. We’ll never find solutions if we continue to consume news in a bubble. We need to change the way we experience journalism.”

HuffPost journalist Rowaida Abdelaziz said that the play encouraged people to get to know their Muslim neighbors and “to do a little bit of research and their homework and to not take verbatim perhaps problematic and controversial and racist content from problematic and racist websites, and politically motivated agendas from certain activists and politicians.” She added, “I think a big part of this play was to tell folks that getting to know people and humanizing each other’s faiths is a goal of ours for people to get out of the reporting and the play. So I think that speaks directly to the play’s mission.”

According to playwright Rehana Mirza, the play “probably left a lot of things or question[s] open ended for people, so that they would want to pursue more on the subject.” As audience members indicated in the survey, pursuing more on the subject could be achieved through reading about it or attending another play. “That’s certainly good to know that people would be interested in attending another play that’s on a similar theme,” said actress Ungela Syed.

PLAYS RATED POSITIVELY

After each play, all survey participants were asked to evaluate whether the play was: enjoyable, informative, interesting, believable, fair, credible, clear, unbiased, accurate, and relevant to my experience. In general, participants rated the plays positively.

Audience Ratings of the Plays (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree)

	<i>Beautiful Agitators</i>	<i>When Lighting The Voids</i>	<i>Tomorrow, Inshallah</i>
Enjoyable	4.98	4.49	4.47
Informative	4.98	4.70	4.69
Interesting	4.98	4.68	4.58
Believable	4.94	4.74	4.62
Fair	4.84	4.15	4.57
Credible	4.80	4.39	4.56
Clear	4.78	3.96	4.34
Unbiased	4.42	3.83	3.75
Accurate	4.35	3.73	4.22
Relevant to my experience	4.13	3.38	3.93

Those watching *Tomorrow, Inshallah* were also asked two specific questions about the play. They were asked to rate their agreement with the following statements from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree):

- “The play represents the complexity and challenges of being Muslim in America today” was rated an average of 4.56.
- “The play accurately reflects the female Muslim American experience” was rated an average of 4.18.

People related to the plays were pleased to hear the results and emphasized their effort not only to produce an interesting and enjoyable performance, but also to be as informative and accurate as possible. For example, Aallyah Wright stated about *Beautiful Agitators*:

“I feel completely honored to create and present this type of work where people get those types of takeaways... We had a limited amount of time, but we still did intensive research to get it right. We wanted to make it as accurate as possible, because we are honoring these folks by telling their story, and we’re hoping that folks remember who they were and what they did and continue their legacy... I wouldn’t say I’m very shocked or surprised, but I really would say I’m more so honored that people did enjoy our play and that it was informative, believable... I think about the hard work that all of us did on it.”

This hard work took about 10 weeks, and on the journalistic side, it included talking with people who knew Vera Pigeo and other characters, visiting places that were shown or addressed in the play, reading books and documents, and listening to audio files.

“Sometimes it was going to the same person once or twice to get more details or ask more questions,” Wright recalled. “On top of that, we were trying to write out the scenes and get the cast members together.”

According to Charles Coleman, “the script was evolving as we collected research and information and interviews. We kept it as accurate and factual as we could.” Accuracy meant using expressions that people actually used in the 1960’s and 1970’s and was also reflected in the scenery on stage. Brenda Luckett described:

“I think I was immediately impressed by the stage, because I grew up around Miss Pigeo. And I remember what that beauty shop looked like, and it was quite authentic. The actress that played Miss Pigeo was great. She did a wonderful job portraying her. So I was quite impressed because I knew her, and I knew Miss Pigeo and I knew of the struggle they went through because I was younger, so I was growing up when they did it. I remember that time in Clarksdale... It was very accurate from what I knew.”

Those associated with *Tomorrow, Inshallah* also addressed the accuracy of the storytelling. Rowaida Abdelaziz said:

“We emphasized also explicitly before and after the play that these stories are not fiction, not exaggerated, but are real and actual stories of real and actual community members in the Kansas City community, interviewed and verified by real and actual journalists like myself... So I’m glad to see those numbers that line up with that.”

Mahnaz Shabbir was impressed to hear the actress who portrayed her in the play using the same words she had used in real life. Playwright Rehana Mirza confirmed, “I used the transcript verbatim. And we altered a few things possibly for understanding purposes to translate a little bit better into the play. But for the most part, all of the language was as

spoken in the time of the interview...” To capture the complexity and challenges of being Muslim in America today, Mirza made a conscious choice to include more than 30 characters and as many interviews as she could.

Mahnaz Shabbir illustrated the play creators’ effort to be accurate in the portrayal of Muslim American women. At rehearsals, Shabbir noted that the actress who portrayed her and wore a scarf was not totally covered. She commented on the discrepancy, and it was fixed for the actual performance. Shabbir shared her impression:

“I must say one of the actresses who had to be covered is not Muslim and doesn’t cover. It’s very hard because they’re under the lights, and they’re not used to wearing a scarf, and somehow I’m able to manage my body temperature when it’s really hot. But for them, it’s not a usual thing, and they’re trying to adapt to something very quickly. But they did a great job...”



Daniah Hamouda (Ungela Syed) speaking to the young women in her Halaqa class. Photo credit: Lacey Pacheco

“It was pretty much on the money,” Liz Ates described, referring to the accuracy of *When Lighting The Voids*. Playwright Jon Bernson addressed this unique way of storytelling that combines journalism and theater:

“I’ve come to really believe in this process of sort of uniting the artistic process and the journalistic process. Since working on StoryWorks plays, I noticed how many movies and things like that say ‘Based on a true story,’ and it makes me feel like everything is based on a true story. But I feel like I love this project because it just has a much higher standard than that. And you have to look directly in the eye of the people you’re portraying, and you’re not sort of hiding behind some contract that releases you of accountability of the facts... I think it’s pretty powerful and special...”

CONCLUSION

Journalistic storytelling through live theater performances can be both enjoyable and accurate. Although each play affected audiences differently, the performances did affect what people believe. Journalism through theater can help increase people's knowledge and can contribute to changing people's perceptions of the media and their intentions to engage civically. Specifically, after watching a play based on journalistic reporting and participating in a conversation about it, some people changed their views about the role of media. For instance, audience members for two of the plays thought that it was more important for the news media to act as a government watchdog or to advocate for social change. The news organizations involved also were rated more favorably by audiences after the performances. Audience members can also gain knowledge and express a greater willingness to engage in activities such as contacting a public official and reading about issues related to the play. Importantly, the plays did not have uniformly positive effects; two plays generated an increase in audience members' confidence in their ability to engage in the political process and one play reduced this confidence. These findings show that the play's content matters. Although each play was unique, the results of this study suggest that news organizations can use this form of storytelling to connect, empower, and inform audience members.

BACKGROUND AND METHODS

The Center for Investigative Reporting (CIR) and the documentary theater project StoryWorks create original plays inspired by fact-based investigations. This study focuses on three plays that were performed in 2017 and 2018 – each of them in a different place: *Beautiful Agitators* (Clarksdale, Mississippi), *When Lighting The Voids* (Biloxi, Mississippi), and *Tomorrow, Inshallah* (Kansas City, Missouri). Each performance was followed by a conversation between people associated with the play (e.g., the director and actors) and the audience.

This study included two parts: surveys and interviews. Across multiple performances, audience members completed surveys both before and after the play. For a random half of survey takers, our key questions were included on the pre-play survey and media use and demographic questions were asked on a post-play survey. For the other half, media use and demographic questions were asked on a pre-play survey and the key questions were included on the post-play survey. In total, 279 respondents aged 18 or older completed the

surveys: 67 for *Beautiful Agitators*, 47 for *When Lighting The Voids*, and 165 for *Tomorrow, Inshallah*. Attendees were diverse and varied by play.

Demographics and Political Orientations of Survey Participants for Each Play

	<i>Beautiful Agitators</i>	<i>When Lighting The Voids</i>	<i>Tomorrow, Inshallah</i>
Gender			
Female	65.7%	60.9%	63.0%
Male	34.3	37.0	37.0
Other		2.2	
Race			
White	40.3	82.2	76.7
Black / African American	58.2	6.7	7.5
American Indian / Alaska Native		4.4	1.9
Asian	1.5	2.2	8.8
Other		4.4	5.0
Ethnicity			
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish	7.6	4.3	2.5
Age			
18-29	27.3	11.4	17.7
30-49	33.3	20.5	38.0
50-64	24.2	38.6	24.1
65+	15.2	29.5	20.3
Education			
High school	4.5	4.3	3.0
Some college	28.4	23.4	14.0
Bachelor's degree or more	67.2	72.3	82.9
Household income			
< \$30k	29.2	17.8	18.5
\$30k to < 50k	27.7	15.6	17.2
\$50k to < 75k	13.8	26.7	17.8
> \$75k	29.2	40.0	46.5
Political leaning			
Democrat	67.2	31.1	63.8
Republican	4.5	22.2	6.7
Independent	17.9	31.1	20.2
Other	10.4	15.6	9.2

After analyzing the survey results, we conducted phone interviews with 13 people associated with the plays: StoryWorks creator Jennifer Welch, who directed the three plays, playwrights, actors, journalists, and community members. Of the 12 interviewees aside from Welch, four were associated with *Beautiful Agitators* (the lead actress, an actor who was also a co-playwright and an assistant director, a journalist who was also a co-playwright, and a community member), three were associated with *When Lighting The Voids* (the playwright, an actor, and a community member who was portrayed in the play and attended all performances), and five were associated with *Tomorrow, Inshallah* (the playwright, two journalists, an actor, and a community member who was portrayed in the play and attended a performance). The 13 interviewees include nine women and four men. Each interview lasted between 25 and 75 minutes and was conducted based on an interview guide. We asked the interviewees about their expectations and experiences, and subsequently shared with them the survey results and asked for their interpretations. This allowed us to better understand the impact of the plays.

¹ Hanitzsch, T., Hanusch, F., Mellado, C., Anikina, M., Berganza, R., Cangoz, I., Coman, M., Hamada, B., Hernández, M., Karadjov, C., Moreira, S., et al. (2011). Mapping journalism cultures across nations. *Journalism Studies*, 12(3), 273–293. doi:10.1080/1461670X.2010.512502

² Answering after the play: Mean = 4.68, Standard Deviation = .48; Answering before the play: Mean = 4.27, Standard Deviation = .83; $t(32.608) = -2.03, p < .05$, Equal variances not assumed.

³ Answering after the play: Mean = 4.72, Standard Deviation = .68; Answering before the play: Mean = 4.00, Standard Deviation = .84; $t(44) = -3.22, p < .01$

⁴ Answering after the play: Mean = 4.44, Standard Deviation = .77; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.86, Standard Deviation = .89; $t(45) = -2.39, p < .05$

⁵ Answering after the play: Mean = 3.25, Standard Deviation = 1.36; Answering before the play: Mean = 1.95, Standard Deviation = .80; $t(38.088) = -3.95, p < .001$, Equal variances not assumed.

⁶ Answering after the play: Mean = 4.09, Standard Deviation = 1.06; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.63, Standard Deviation = 1.11; $t(129) = -2.42, p < .05$

⁷ Answering after the play: Mean = 3.53, Standard Deviation = 1.23; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.09, Standard Deviation = 1.25; $t(128) = -2.02, p < .05$

⁸ $\chi^2 = 5.61, df = 1, p < .05$

⁹ $\chi^2 = 4.30, df = 1, p < .05$

¹⁰ $\chi^2 = 5.49, df = 1, p < .05$

¹¹ Answering after the play: Mean = 4.73, Standard Deviation = .63; Answering before the play: Mean = 4.14, Standard Deviation = .95; $t(20.345) = -2.04, p < .05$, Equal variances not assumed.

¹² Answering after the play: Mean = 2.36, Standard Deviation = 1.09; Answering before the play: Mean = 2.75, Standard Deviation = 1.09; $t(129) = 2.05, p < .05$

¹³ *When Lighting The Voids* After the play: Mean = 4.56, Standard Deviation = 1.20; Before the play: Mean = 3.13, Standard Deviation = 1.13; $t(24) = -2.86, p < .01$; *Tomorrow, Inshallah* After the play: Mean = 4.86, Standard Deviation = .35; Before the play: Mean = 4.30, Standard Deviation = .73; $t(88.027) = -5.65, p < .001$, Equal variances not assumed.

¹⁴ $\chi^2 = 13.35, df = 1, p < .01$

¹⁵ $\chi^2 = 5.45, df = 1, p < .05$

¹⁶ $\chi^2 = 11.68, df = 1, p < .001$

¹⁷ $\chi^2 = 23.04, df = 1, p < .001$

¹⁸ Kaid, L. L., McKinney, M. S., & Tedesco, J. C. (2007). Political information efficacy and young voters. *American*

Behavioral Scientist, 50(9), 1093–1111. doi:10.1177/0002764207300040 p. 1096

¹⁹Campbell, A., Gurin, G., & Miller, W. E. (1954). *The Voter Decides*. Evanston, IL: Row, Peterson and Company. p. 187.

²⁰ Answering after the play: Mean = 4.03, Standard Deviation = 1.05; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.41, Standard Deviation = 1.04; $t(63) = -2.41, p < .05$

²¹ Answering after the play: Mean = 3.71, Standard Deviation = 1.12; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.00, Standard Deviation = 1.15; $t(44) = -2.11, p < .05$

²² Answering after the play: Mean = 3.38, Standard Deviation = 1.09; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.74, Standard Deviation = .90; $t(150.661) = 2.26, p < .05$, Equal variances not assumed.

²³ Answering after the play: Mean = 2.61, Standard Deviation = 1.11; Answering before the play: Mean = 2.20, Standard Deviation = 1.10; $t(152) = -2.3, p < .05$

²⁴ Answering after the play: Mean = 4.19, Standard Deviation = 1.20; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.55, Standard Deviation = 1.33; $t(63) = -2.04, p < .05$

²⁵ Answering after the play: Mean = 3.82, Standard Deviation = 1.08; Answering before the play: Mean = 3.32, Standard Deviation = 1.24; $t(155) = -2.72, p < .01$

²⁶ Answering after the play: Mean = 4.61, Standard Deviation = .81; Answering before the play: Mean = 4.29, Standard Deviation = .90; $t(152) = -2.29, p < .05$