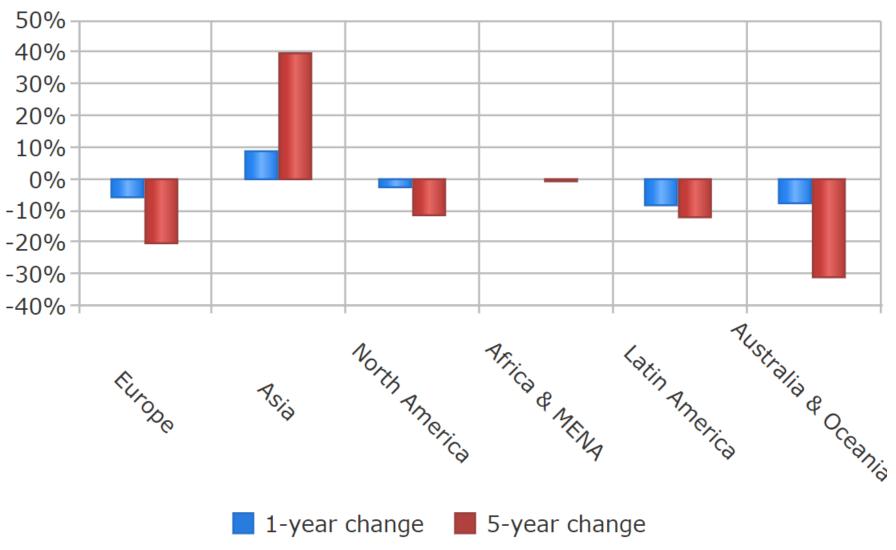




# It's time to talk metrics: Audiences, attention, and the persistent power of print

Prof. Neil Thurman Ludwig Maximilians University Munich neil.thurman@ifkw.lmu.de @neilthurman

#### Daily print newspaper circulation change by region



Source: World Press Trends, 2016

#### The Guardian

### 

# Guardian and Observer to adopt 'digital-first' strategy

GMG chief executive says newspaper group aims for 'major transformation' as he announces £33m cash losses for last year



▲ The Guardian and Observer aim to double digital revenues by 2015/16

The Guardian and Observer lost £33m in cash terms last year, the chief executive of Guardian Media Group has said, as he committed the newspaper group to a "digital-first" strategy in which digital revenues would double to nearly £100m by 2016.



# PRINT-ONLINE PERFORMANCE GAP

World Printers Forum Report: A US-only study raises debate





REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

#### REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

#### US Metropolitan Newspapers Between Print and Digital

by H. Iris Chyi, Associate Professor, School of Journalism at the University of Texas, Austin, USA

venty years into US newspapers' experiment with digital, most are stuck between an unsuccessful experiment (for their online offerings) and a shrinking market (for their print product). Facing existential challenges, newspaper publishers have become more determined than ever, acting upon the assumption that print is dying so newspapers must transform themselves digitally to enruive.

As a result, newspaper executives allot already dwindled resources to digital. Thousands of print journalists have lost their jobs, and the disinvestment results in more declines in circulation and advertising revenue, which serve as further evidence that the print format is dving. This suicide spiral may kill

advertising revenue – all by a wide

It is 2017. Newspaper executives can no longer afford to ignore the fact that their digital strategy is not many as 150 US dailies offered

As a reality check, this report first presents research findings on US newspapers' digital struggles in terms of readership and business prospect, and by doing so, examines two prevalent-vet-unchecked assumptions about an all-digital future. The second part of the report addresses major pro-digital, anti-print arguments surfaced in a scholars also wondered whether recent debate regarding what went wrong during the past two decades. The purpose is to expose some of the irrationalities that may have

ship, engagement, subscription and technology for news delivery. The World Wide Web did not become publicly accessible until 1991, and the first web-based newspaper (the Palo Alto Weekly) went online in January 1994. By May 1995, as online services - when less than 1 % of the US population had web access (Carlson, 2003). The New York Times went online in January 1996, and by 1999, more than 2,600 US newspapers offered online services (Editor & Publisher Interactive, 1999). However, by 2003, the industry consensus was that no business model had been found (Carlson, 2003). Media online media can survive without a viable model and whether maintaining digital media is of value when profitability is not achievable

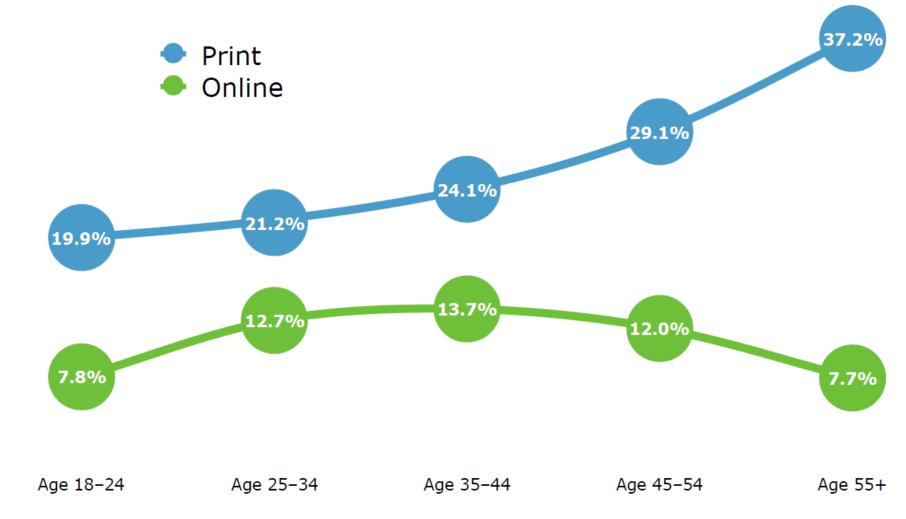


Fig. 2: In-market Print and Online Reach by Age, 2015<sup>12</sup>

Source: WAN-IFRA, Print-online performance gap

# Didn't include newspapers' mobile channels

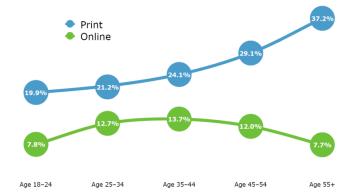


Fig. 2: In-market Print and Online Reach by Age, 201512



REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

#### REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

US Metropolitan Newspapers Between Print and Digital

by H. Iris Chyi, Associate Professor, School of Journalism at the University of Texas, Austin, USA

wenty years into US newspapers' experiment with digital, most are stuck between an unsuccessful experiment (for their online offerings) and a shrinking market (for their print product). Facing existential challenges, newspaper publishers have become more determined than ever, acting upon the assumption that print is dying so newspapers must transform themselves digitally to survive.

As a result, newspaper executives allot already dwindled resources to digital. Thousands of print journalists have lost their jobs, and the disinvestment results in more declines in circulation and advertising revenue, which serve as further evidence that the print format is dving. This suicide spiral may kill print newspapers prematurely.

Observed among industry leaders is a collective pro-digital, anti-print mentality, so robust that even the Newspaper Association of America (NAA) dropped "paper" from its name, which is interpreted as "a move that signals the changing fortunes of print in a media ecosystem dominated by digital news" (Mullin, 2016a, para, 1), Ironically, the (supposedly dying) print edition still outperforms the (supposedly dominating) digital edition by almost every standard - readeradvertising revenue – all by a wide margin.

It is 2017. Newspaper executives can no longer afford to ignore the fact that their digital strategy is not

As a reality check, this report first presents research findings on US newspapers' digital struggles in terms of readership and business prospect, and by doing so, examines two prevalent-yet-unchecked assumptions about an all-digital future. The second part of the report addresses major pro-digital. anti-print arguments surfaced in a recent debate regarding what went wrong during the past two decades. The purpose is to expose some of the irrationalities that may have shaped US newspapers' technology-driven strategy. Regarding the future readers have made their choice. What newspaper executives need to do is to acknowledge the reality immediately, which is the first The story could have ended there. step toward saving the newspaper

20 years of online journalism and unchecked assumptions

Contrary to general impressions most US newspapers were not laggards in adopting internet

ship, engagement, subscription and technology for news delivery. The World Wide Web did not become publicly accessible until 1991, and the first web-based newspaper (the Palo Alto Weekly) went online in January 1994. By May 1995, as many as 150 US dailies offered online services – when less than 1 % of the US population had web access (Carlson, 2003). The New York Times went online in January 1996, and by 1999, more than 2,600 US newspapers offered online services (Editor & Publisher Interactive, 1999). However, by 2003, the industry consensus was that no business model had been found (Carlson, 2003). Media scholars also wondered whether online media can survive without a viable model and whether maintaining digital media is of value when profitability is not achievable (Kawamoto, 2003). These were the major lessons learned during the first decade of US newspaper

> But new technological advances one after another - the emergence of post-PC devices (e.g., smartphones, e-readers, and tablets), the rise of web 2.0 technology (e.g., blogs), and the astounding growth newspaper executives' belief in a digital future. Every technology looks like the next thing, where

- Didn't include newspapers' mobile channels
- Asked people to remember their digital consumption

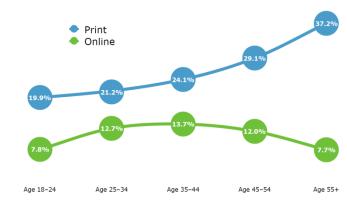


Fig. 2: In-market Print and Online Reach by Age, 201512



REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

#### REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

US Metropolitan Newspapers Between Print and Digital

by H. Iris Chyi, Associate Professor, School of Journalism at the University of Texas, Austin, USA

wenty years into US newspapers' experiment with digital, most are stuck between an unsuccessful experiment (for their online offerings) and a shrinking market (for their print product). Facing existential challenges, newspaper publishers have become more determined than ever, acting upon the assumption that print is dying so newspapers must transform themselves digitally to survive.

As a result, newspaper executives allot already dwindled resources to digital. Thousands of print journalists have lost their jobs, and the disinvestment results in more declines in circulation and advertising revenue, which serve as further evidence that the print format is duing. This spicide spiral may kill print newspapers prematurely.

Observed among industry leaders is a collective pro-digital, anti-print mentality, so robust that even the Newspaper Association of America (NAA) dropped "paper" from its name, which is interpreted as "a move that signals the changing fortunes of print in a media ecosystem dominated by digital news" (Mullin, 2016a, para, 1), Ironically, the (supposedly dying) print edition still outperforms the (supposedly dominating) digital edition by almost every standard - reader

advertising revenue – all by a wide

It is 2017. Newspaper executives can no longer afford to ignore the fact that their digital strategy is not

As a reality check, this report first presents research findings on US newspapers' digital struggles in terms of readership and business prospect, and by doing so, examines two prevalent-yet-unchecked assumptions about an all-digital future. The second part of the report addresses major pro-digital. anti-print arguments surfaced in a recent debate regarding what went wrong during the past two decades. The purpose is to expose some of the irrationalities that may have shaped US newspapers' technology-driven strategy. Regarding the future readers have made their choice. What newspaper executives need to do is to acknowledge the re ality immediately, which is the first step toward saving the newspaper

20 years of online journalism and unchecked assumptions

Contrary to general impressions most US newspapers were not laggards in adopting internet

ship, engagement, subscription and technology for news delivery. The World Wide Web did not become publicly accessible until 1991, and the first web-based newspaper (the Palo Alto Weekly) went online in January 1004. By May 1005, as many as 150 US dailies offered online services – when less than 1 % of the US population had web access (Carlson, 2003). The New York Times went online in January 1996, and by 1999, more than 2,600 US newspapers offered online services (Editor & Publish er Interactive, 1999). However, by 2003, the industry consensus was that no business model had been found (Carlson, 2003). Media scholars also wondered whether online media can survive without a viable model and whether maintaining digital media is of value when profitability is not achievable (Kawamoto, 2003). These were the major lessons learned during the first decade of US newspaper

> The story could have ended there But new technological advances one after another - the emergenc of post-PC devices (e.g., smartphones, e-readers, and tablets), the rise of web 2.0 technology (e.g., blogs), and the astounding growtl newspaper executives' belief in a digital future. Every technology looks like the next thing, where

- Didn't include newspapers' mobile channels
- Asked people to remember their digital consumption
- Digital not doing so badly?

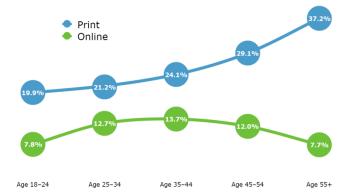


Fig. 2: In-market Print and Online Reach by Age, 201512



REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

#### REALITY AND IRRATIONALITY

US Metropolitan Newspapers Between Print and Digital

by H. Iris Chyi, Associate Professor, School of Journalism at the University of Texas, Austin, USA

wenty years into US newspapers' experiment with digital, most are stuck between an unsuccessful experiment (for their online offerings) and a shrinking market (for their print product). Facing existential challenges, newspaper publishers have become more determined than ever, acting upon the assumption that print is dying so newspapers must transform themselves digitally to survive.

As a result, newspaper executives allot already dwindled resources to digital. Thousands of print journalists have lost their jobs, and the disinvestment results in more declines in circulation and advertising revenue, which serve as further evidence that the print format is duing. This spicide spiral may kill print newspapers prematurely.

Observed among industry leaders is a collective pro-digital, anti-print mentality, so robust that even the Newspaper Association of America (NAA) dropped "paper" from its name, which is interpreted as "a move that signals the changing fortunes of print in a media ecosystem dominated by digital news" (Mullin, 2016a, para, 1), Ironically, the (supposedly dving) print edition still outperforms the (supposedly dominating) digital edition by almost every standard - reader

advertising revenue - all by a wide

It is 2017. Newspaper executives can no longer afford to ignore the fact that their digital strategy is not

presents research findings on US newspapers' digital struggles in terms of readership and business prospect, and by doing so, examines two prevalent-yet-unchecked assumptions about an all-digital future. The second part of the report addresses major pro-digital. anti-print arguments surfaced in a recent debate regarding what went wrong during the past two decades. The purpose is to expose some of the irrationalities that may have shaped US newspapers' technology-driven strategy. Regarding the future readers have made their choice. What newspaper executives need to do is to acknowledge the re ality immediately, which is the first step toward saving the newspaper

20 years of online journalism and unchecked assumptions

Contrary to general impressions most US newspapers were not laggards in adopting internet

ship, engagement, subscription and technology for news delivery. The World Wide Web did not become publicly accessible until 1991, and the first web-based newspaper (the Palo Alto Weekly) went online in January 1004. By May 1005, as many as 150 US dailies offered online services – when less than 1 % of the US population had web access (Carlson, 2003). The New York Times went online in January 1996, and by 1999, more than 2,600 US newspapers offered online services (Editor & Publish er Interactive, 1999). However, by 2003, the industry consensus was that no business model had been found (Carlson, 2003). Media scholars also wondered whether online media can survive without a viable model and whether maintaining digital media is of value when profitability is not achievable (Kawamoto, 2003). These were the major lessons learned during the first decade of US newspaper

> The story could have ended there But new technological advances one after another - the emergenc of post-PC devices (e.g., smartphones, e-readers, and tablets), the rise of web 2.0 technology (e.g., blogs), and the astounding growtl newspaper executives' belief in a digital future. Every technology looks like the next thing, when



- Takes mobile into account
- Measures digital consumption passively





- Takes mobile into account
- Measures digital consumption passively



Shows print's performance against digital is even better than Iris Chyi suggests!

What's the magic metric?



#### Süddeutsche Zeitung<sup>1</sup>

1.13 million readers per issue

7.07 million
Unique Users/month

107.35 million
Pls per month

31.87 million

21.31 million

21.31 million







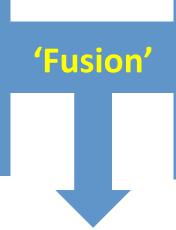
visits per month



visits per month

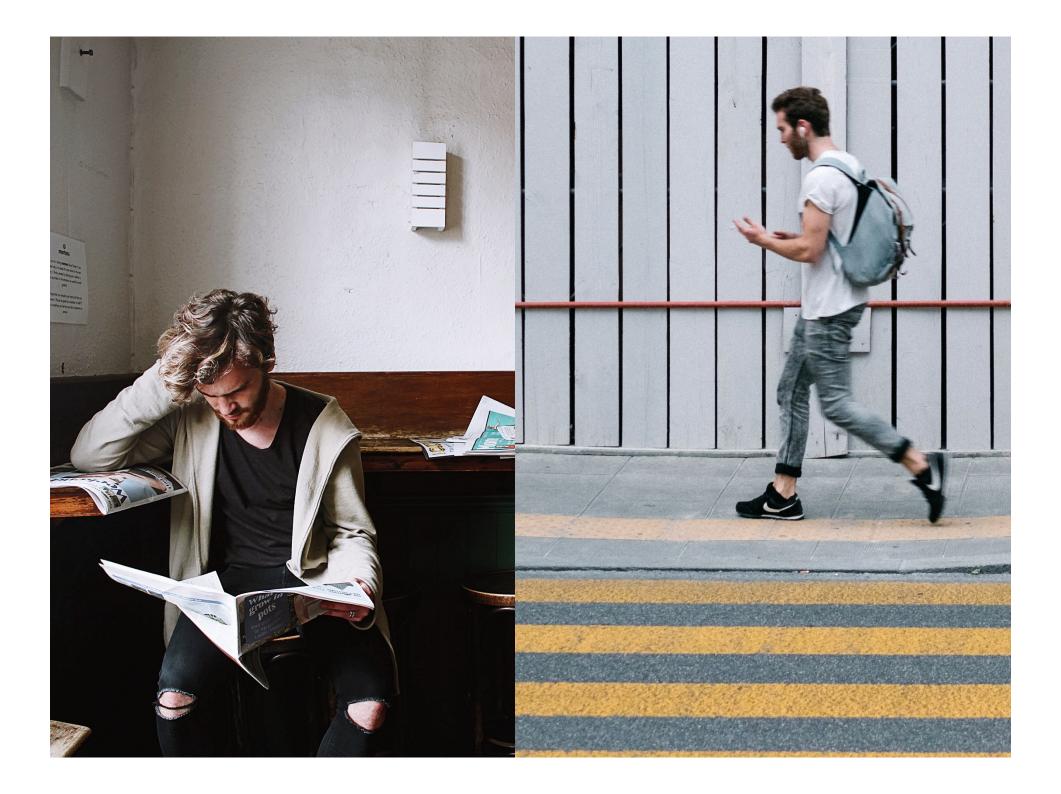


Print survey data
(e.g. from national
readership
surveys)

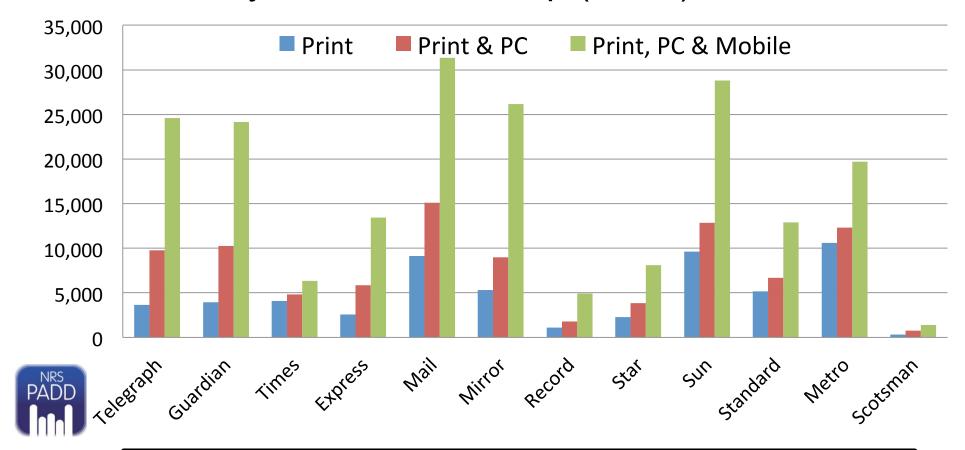


Passive online measurement data (e.g. from comScore)

Net (de-duplicated)
readership reported
over common time
periods



### Net monthly British readership ('000s)



"The inclusion of the PC website and mobile data ... created impressive headlines as to the overall reach of publisher brands"

#### Katherine Page, NRS

("Breaking and making: A new measurement service for the British published media")





"the preoccupation with audience size has led to erroneous decisions in the management of media content"

- Bogart (1966: 47)







"the preoccupation with audience size has led to erroneous decisions in the management of media content"

- Bogart (1966: 47)





Source: Bogart, Leo (1966) "Is it time to discard the audience concept?" *Journal of Marketing* 30.1.











#### Frequency

73% of print readers read it "almost always" (i.e. every day), with 13 percent reading them "quite often" (NRS 2017).

# Online visitors visit an av. of three times a month

(comScore 2016).

## Time spent: the magic metric?

- Time spent is the "biggest predictor of whether readers notice advertisements" (Petric et al., 2017).
- Financial Times believes "time-based metrics will benefit publishers" because they value "real reader engagement over clicks" (FT.com 2015).

## Time spent: the magic metric?

- Time spent is the "biggest predictor of whether readers notice advertisements" (Petric et al., 2017).
- Financial Times believes "time-based metrics will benefit publishers" because they value "real reader engagement over clicks" (FT.com 2015).

(no. of **print** issues per year × **A**verage.**I**ssue.**R**eadership×
av. reading time per reader per issue)



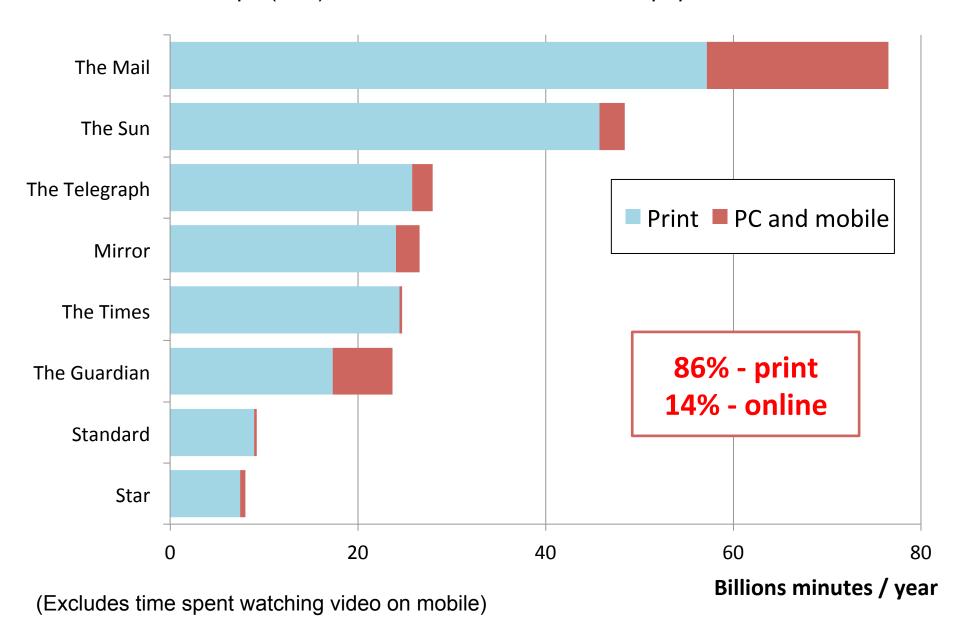


(annual **online** minutes)

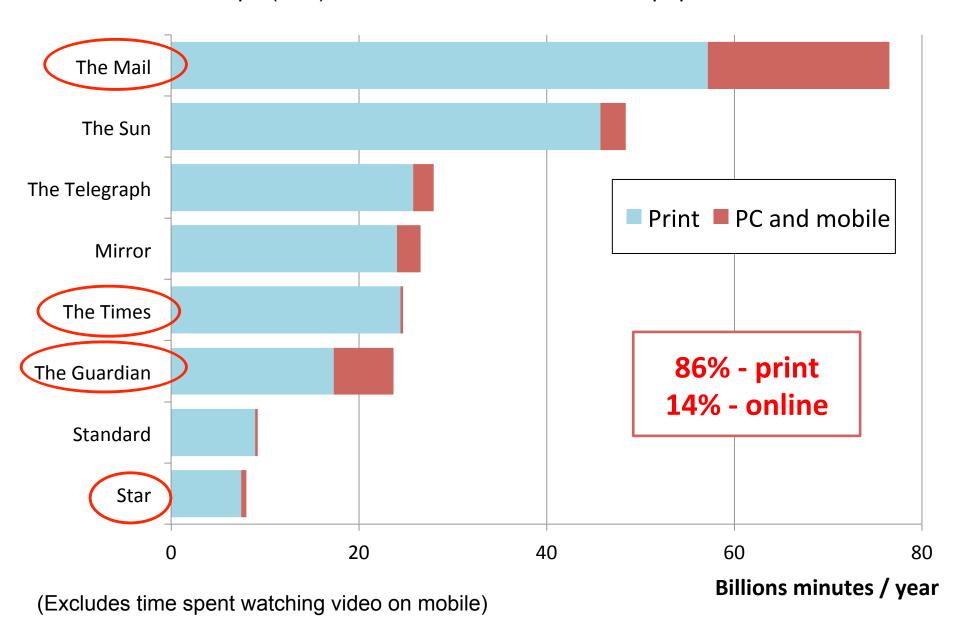


Total annual time spent with brand

Total minutes spent reading by the aggregated British print, PC, and mobile readerships (18+) of each of 8 UK national newspaper brands, 2016

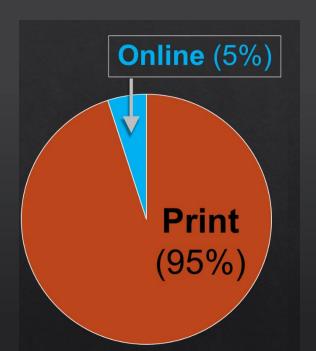


Total minutes spent reading by the aggregated British print, PC, and mobile readerships (18+) of each of 8 UK national newspaper brands, 2016

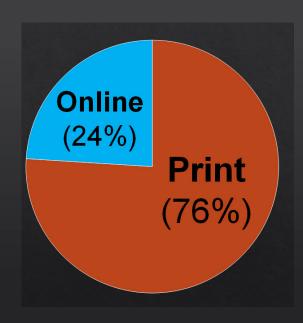


# Time spent reading UK newspaper brands in 2016 by their British audiences aged:





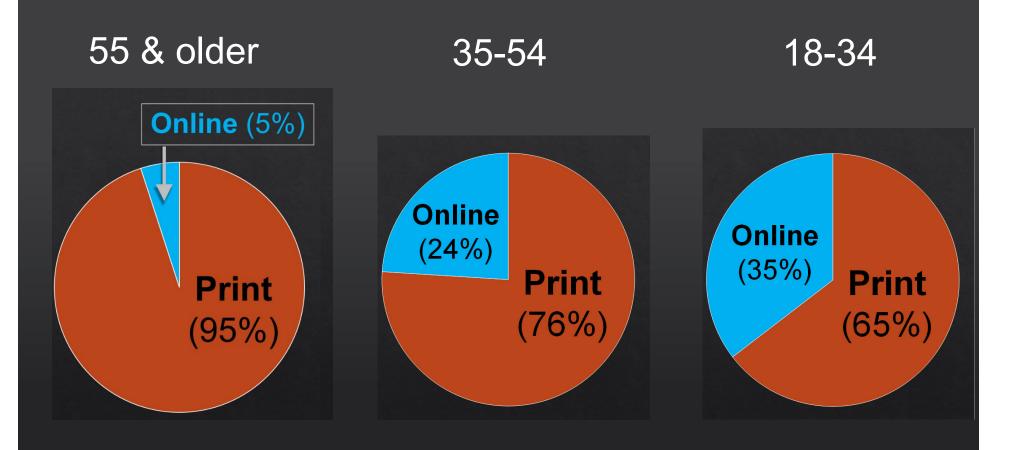
35-54



Newspaper brands in sample: The Mail, Mirror, Star, The Telegraph, The Guardian, The Sun, Standard, and The Times.

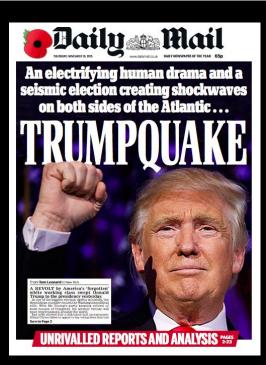
Sources: NRS and comScore.

# Time spent reading UK newspaper brands in 2016 by their British audiences aged:



Newspaper brands in sample: The Mail, Mirror, Star, The Telegraph, The Guardian, The Sun, Standard, and The Times.

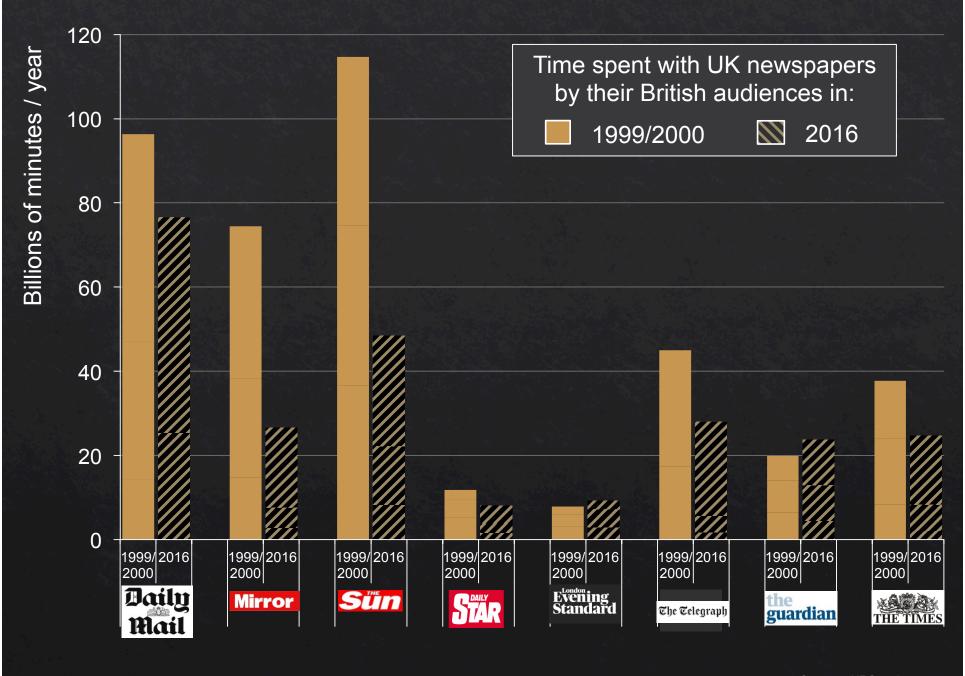
Sources: NRS and comScore.

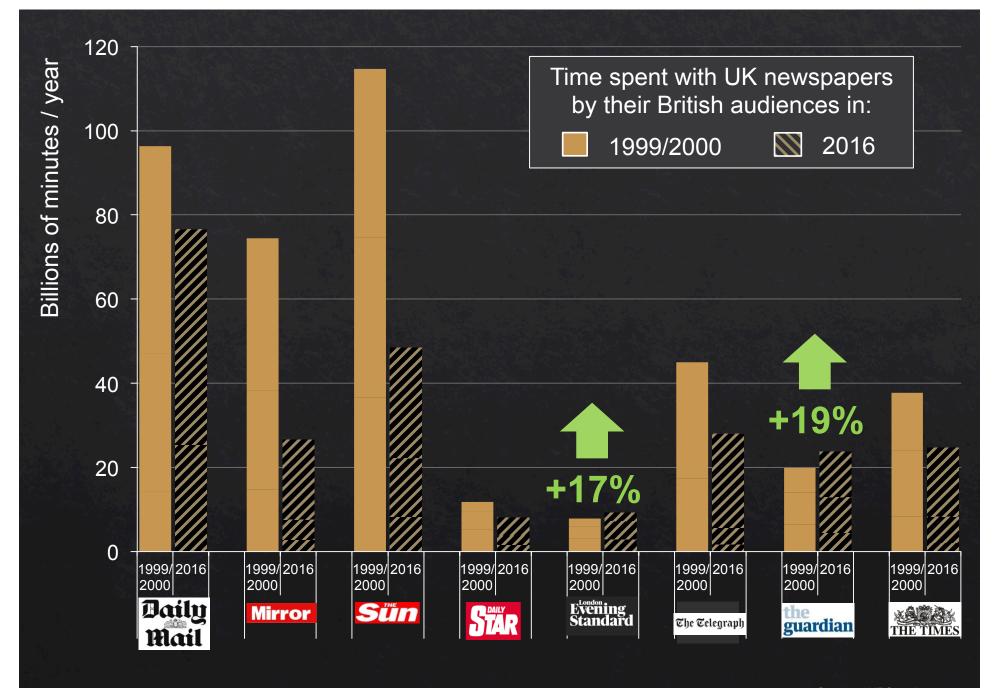




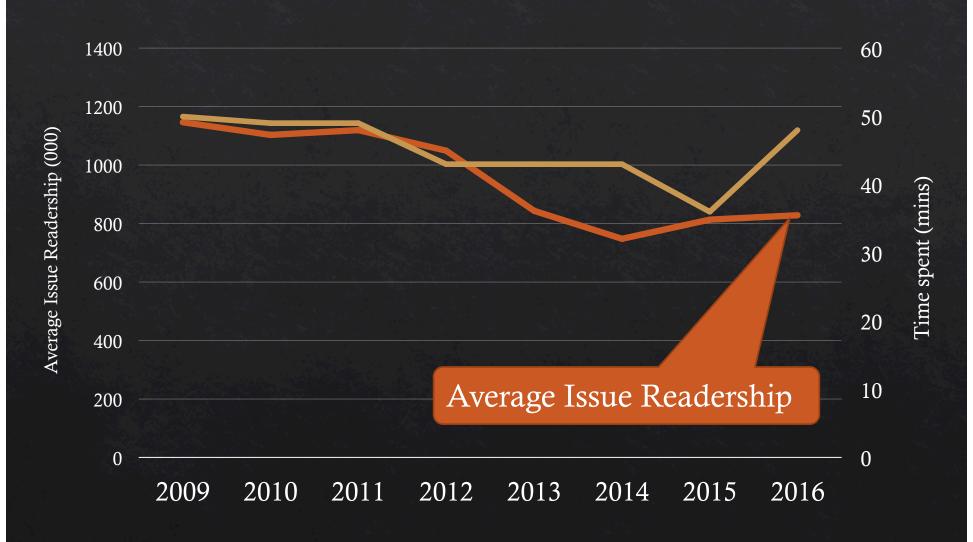
1999/ 



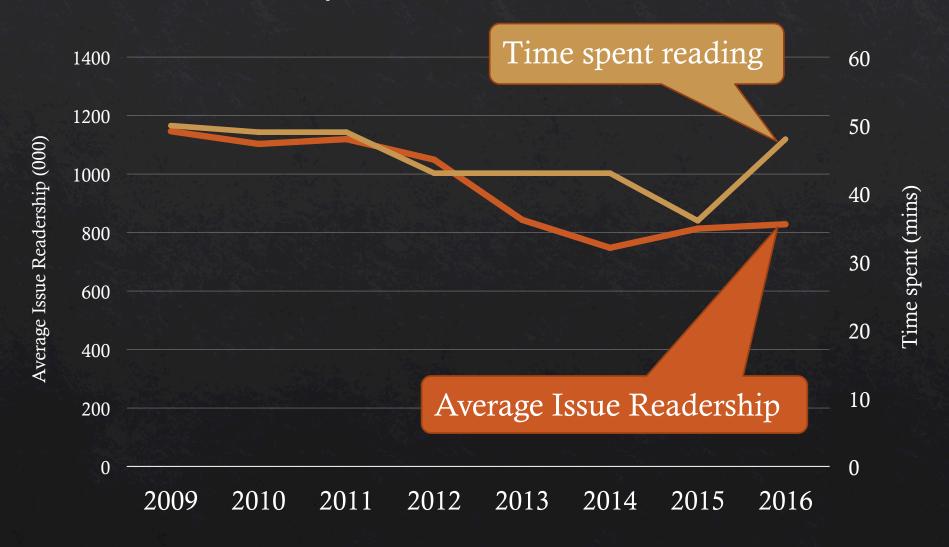




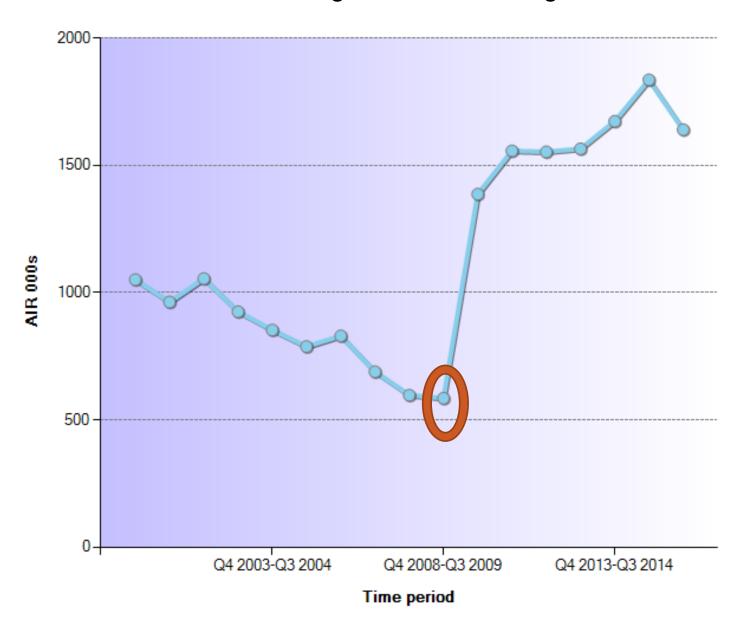
# Changes in AIR and time-spent with *The Guardian* in print, 2009-2016



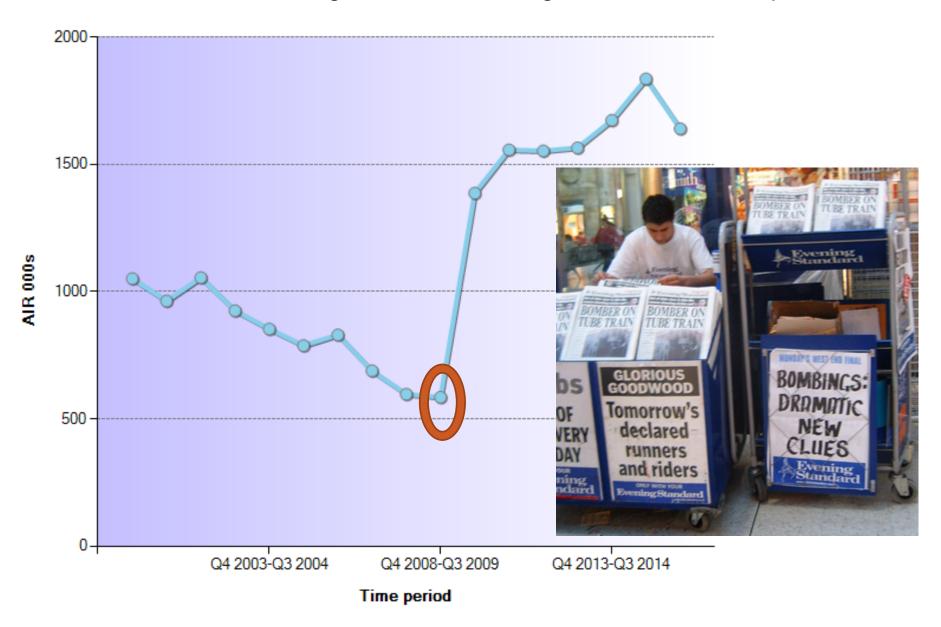
# Changes in AIR and time-spent with *The Guardian* in print, 2009-2016



#### London Evening Standard, Average Issue Readership



#### London Evening Standard, Average Issue Readership







No ruling yet on SR 520 west-side design P-I PRESSES FALL SILENT

From print to pixels - seattlepi.com assumes

TALOUS SANOMAT

VENTY VEST

Hollantilaisiehti kertoo:
Sirkka Hämäläinen on
Syrkka Hämäläinen on
Syrkyn johtajaksi
Venty Vest

Suomi-yhtiö
menettää osuuksia
henkivakuutuksissa
Sirsä 33

Tupo-sopimus valmis
ensi viikolla

Resi

Ahtisaari haluaisi

Laskea palkkaveroa

laskea palkkaveroa

senihananinin.

Territoria del manufacion del manufa

Gone online-only



# THE INDEPENDENT



Last print edition – March 2016

Continues online-only at:

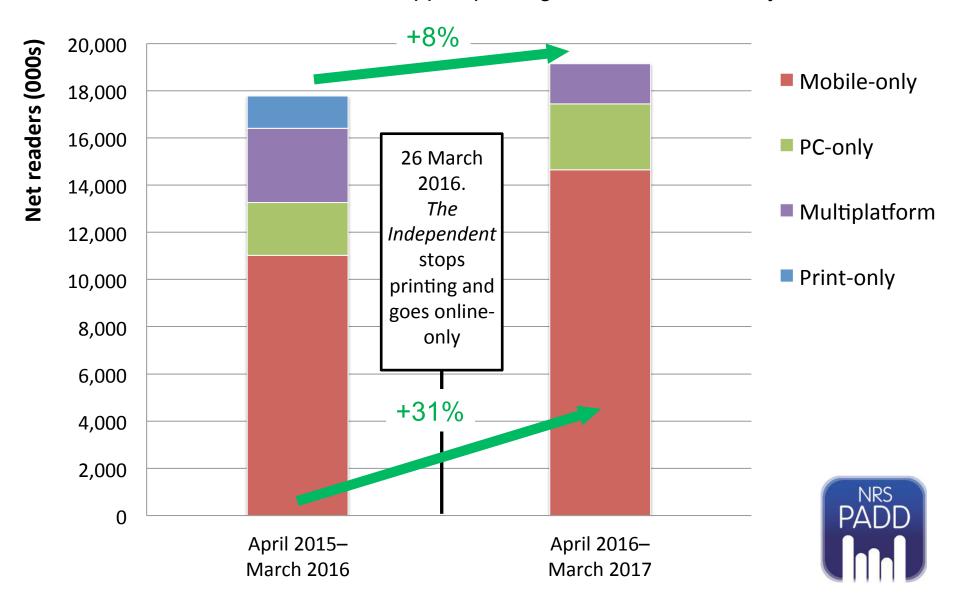


www.independent.co.uk

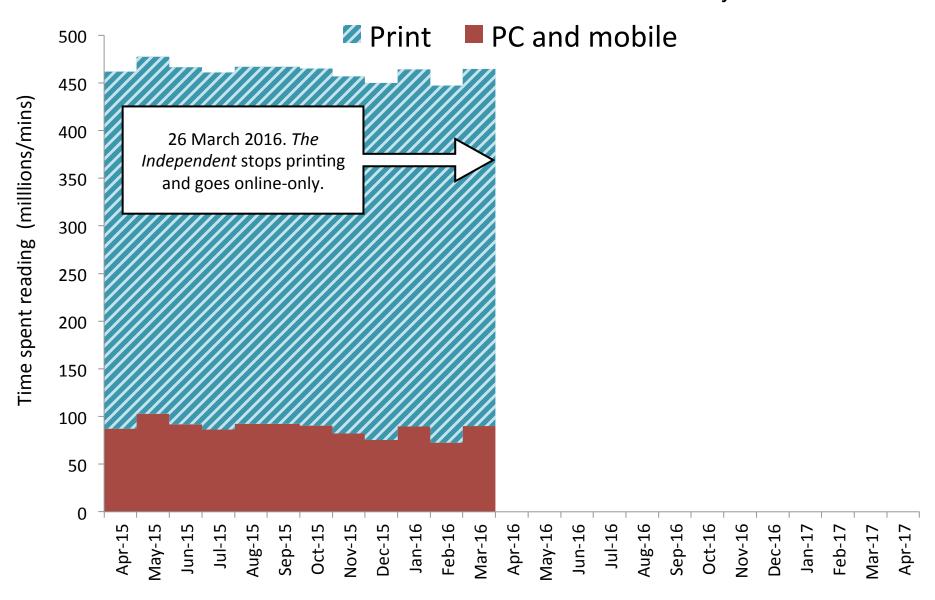


www.indy100.com

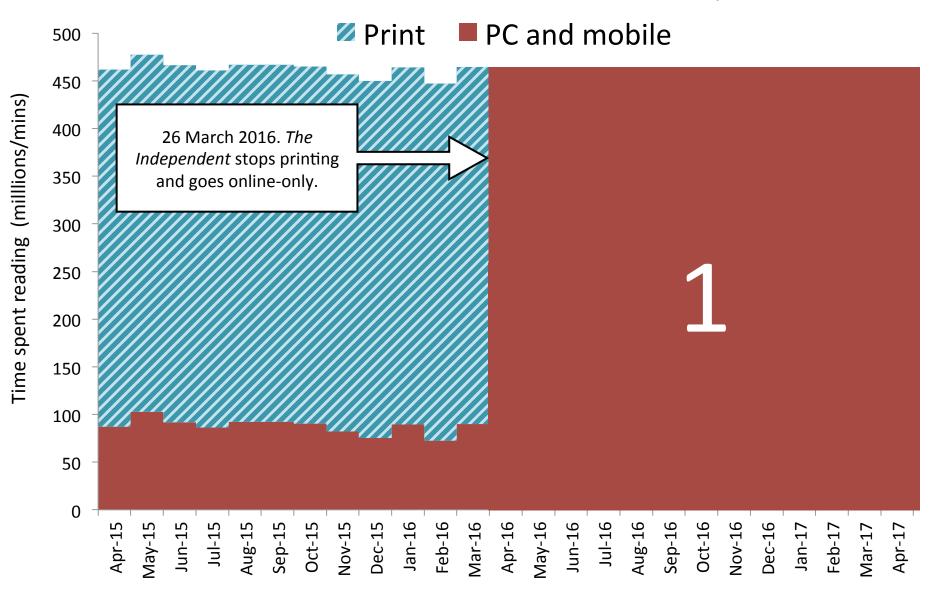
Net monthly British readership (aged 15+) of *The Independent* in the 12 months before and the 12 months after it stopped printing and went online-only



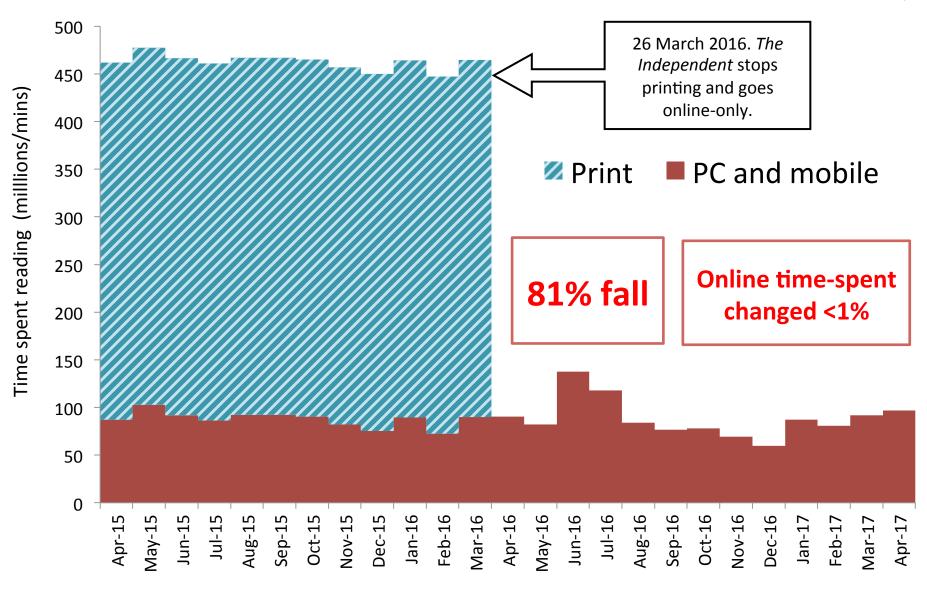
Total attention (measured by time spent reading) received by *The Independent* from its British audience before it went online-only



Total attention (measured by time spent reading) received by *The Independent* from its British audience before it went online-only



Changes in the total attention (measured by time spent reading) received by *The Independent* from its British audience before and after it went online-only





 Focus on reach/readership promotes false equivalence between print and online reading





- Focus on reach/readership promotes false equivalence between print and online reading
- Av. print reader spends x80 more mins. with UK news brands than their av. online visitor
- 'Annual time spent' accounts for this difference
   & can be calculated using available data





- Focus on reach/readership promotes false equivalence between print and online reading
- Av. print reader spends x80 more mins. with UK news brands than their av. online visitor
- 'Annual time spent' accounts for this difference
   & can be calculated using available data
- What's in it for publishers?
  - Help make argument about value of print
  - Inform strategic decisions



- Product perspective:
  - Take inspiration from print's ability to engage
    - Design cues
    - Contained experience / sense of completion
- Content perspective:
  - Consequences of chasing reach:
    - Click-bait and fake news





- Product perspective:
  - Take inspiration from print's ability to engage
    - Design cues
    - Contained experience / sense of completion
- Content perspective:
  - Consequences of chasing reach:
    - Click-bait and fake news
- Keep exploring quality of reading and new business models!



### Thank you

# Neil Thurman Ludwig Maximilians University Munich neil.thurman@ifkw.lmu.de @neilthurman