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# How many of you have read a Daily Mail article online this month?

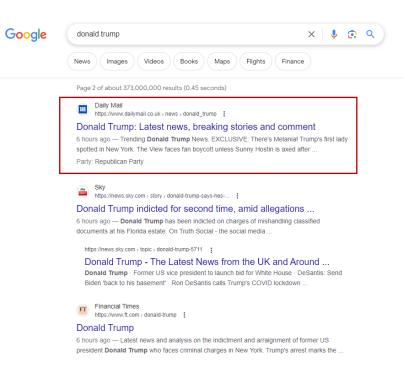


#### There are many different ways to access news online















# How can Ofcom explore the scale and effect of online news consumption when so much of it is done inadvertently?



#### **Research Goal**

Ofcom need to explore the scale of subconscious news consumption online



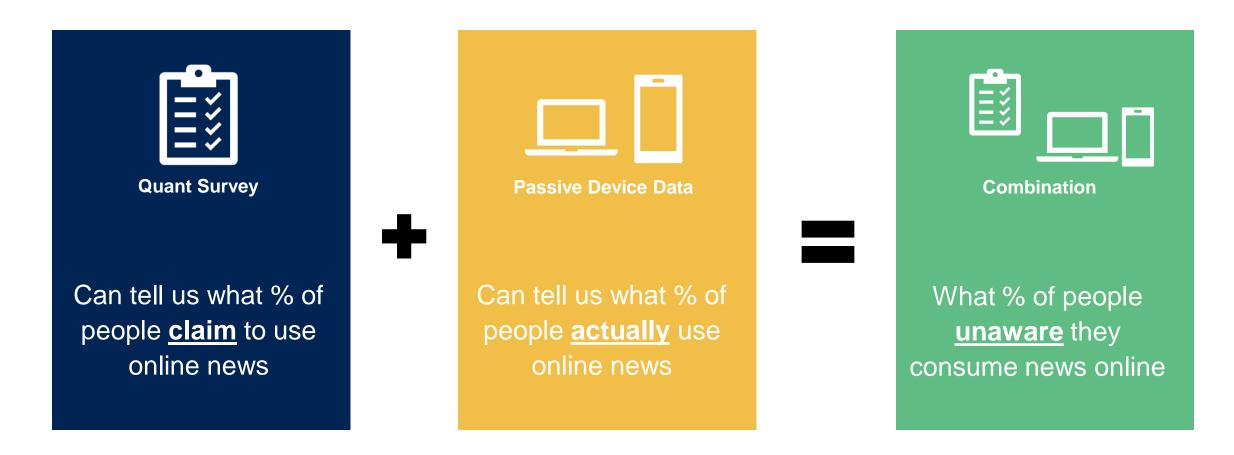


#### **Challenge**

How can we measure something that is subconscious?

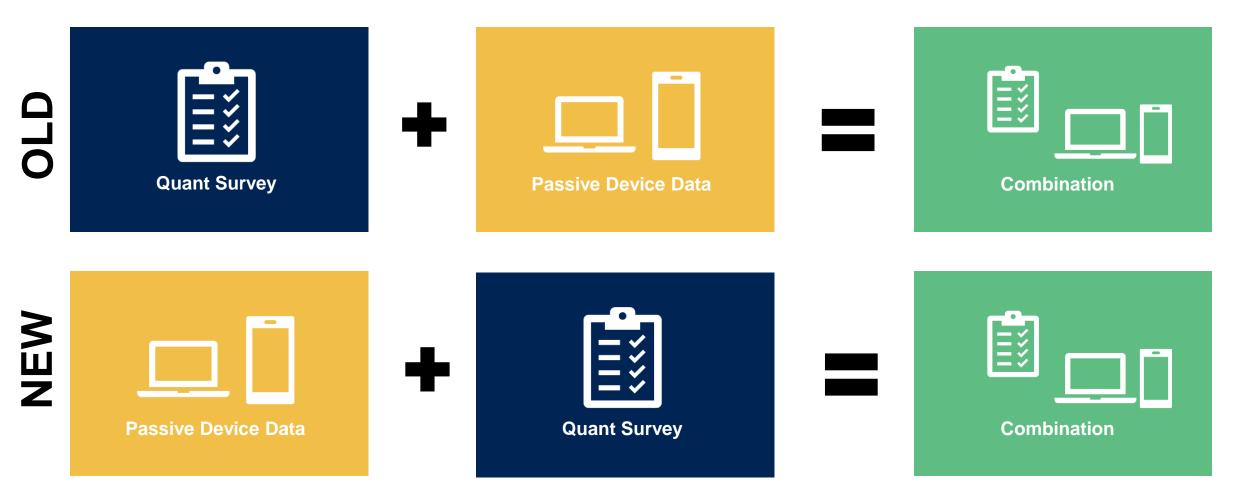


# Getting the same people to fill in a survey, and agree to have their usage tracked, allowed us to answer a complex question





## Our novel design surveyed participants after passive data had already been collected





### Extra care taken to make the most of the opportunity and maximise the validity of results

1,805
potential
news
sources

**104 apps** 

59,000+ urls 211,000+ visits

#### Harnessing the opportunity of Ipsos iris

- 10,000 panellists
- Endorsed by UKOM
- Recruited to be nationally representative of online population
- Uses software to track online activity across multiple devices

#### Improving validity

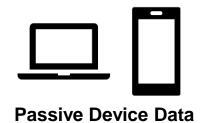
- Separate Nat Rep study conducted using traditional online research panel
- Comparison between distribution of responses
- Weighting used to minimise error between sample frames



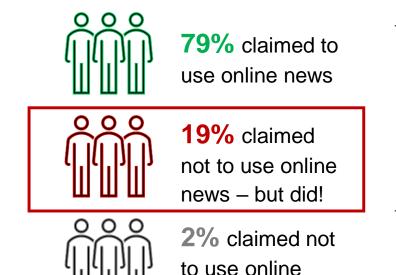
# Device tracking data helped confirm our theory about the passive nature of news consumption



The online survey told us that **79%** of people consume online news...



... but the device data revealed a large group of 'passive' news consumers



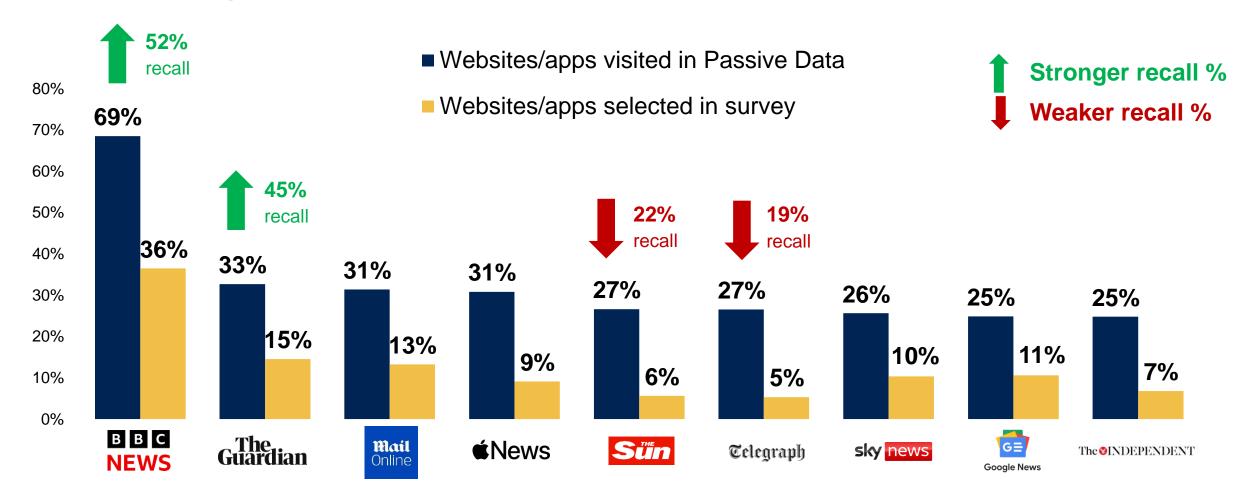
news and didn't

Actual reach of online news...

98%?



# Matching the survey to the tracking data allowed us to build deeper insights into passive news consumption





### The design improved policy and research outcomes

#### Policy Outcomes

- 'Test' and validate behaviour
- Triangulate attitudes and behaviours

- Subgroup Analysis
  - Same reference / recall period
- 360 perspective of individual news journeys

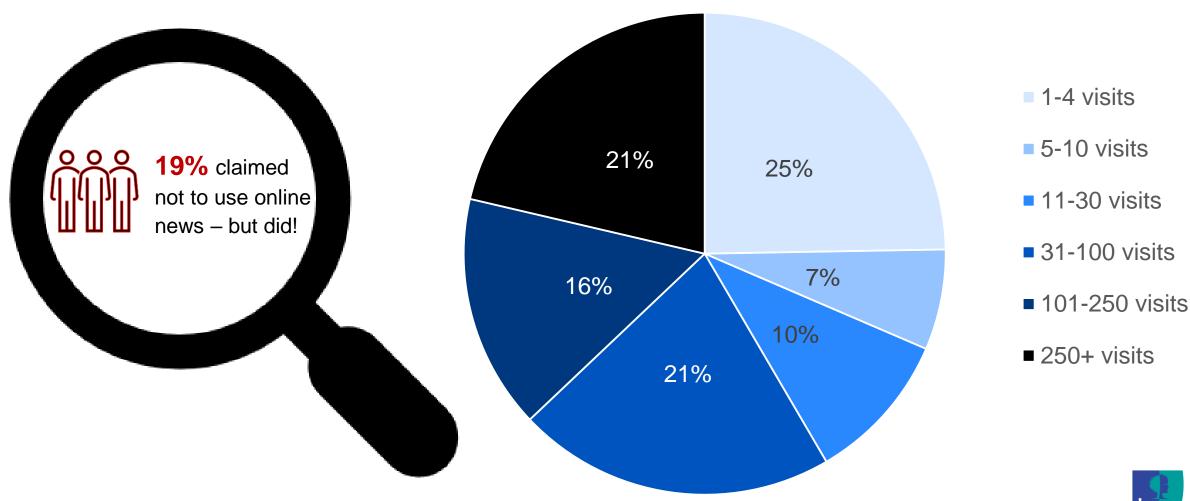
- More efficient
- Lower cost
- Reduced respondent burden

### Research Outcomes



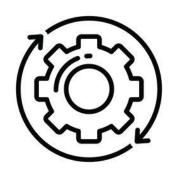
### For example... using number of visits as a proxy for estimating intention to consume news online

How many online news site visits constitutes a "wrong" answer to the survey question?





### Always room for improvement, but also clear limitations



#### **Opportunities to optimise future studies**

Exact matches for time periods of activity

Risk of dual use

Hard to judge intention

Time spent vs number of visits



#### **Limitations of current passive technology**

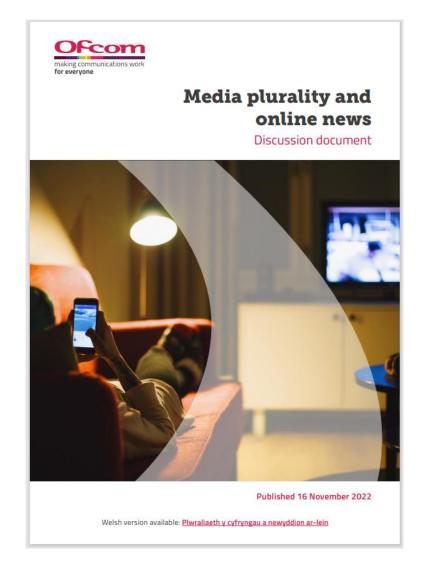
Poor performance on iOS

Non-response for those unwilling or unable to download passive tracking software

Limited data on social media (esp within app)



### Reflections on using the survey vs. passive data method





Answered the key research question



Offered us some unexpected insights



But still left us with questions

