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2 Executive Summary

This report was prepared for the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) and contains findings from an online consumer survey of 2,031 people age 18 years and over, across Australia conducted by Roy Morgan Research. The survey was conducted in September 2018.

The purpose of the research was to assist in understanding and analysing patterns in the consumption of news and journalistic content in Australia and thereby inform matters relevant to the ACCC's Digital Platforms Inquiry, in particular, the following objectives of:

- Understanding the types of news that are relevant to consumers and the types of media organisations that consumers consider as news sources.
- Developing a clear picture of how Australian consumers access news across different news mediums, outlets and devices.
- Ascertaining whether Australians feel they can trust the news (in general and the news they consume), and to explore the issues around fake news.
- Gaining an understanding of whether Australians currently pay for news content and whether they would be willing to pay for news content.
- Understanding what genres of news consumers believe enable them to participate in political, economic and community life in Australia, and
- Ascertaining what Australians think about having access to a diverse range of news content and news providers.

Main Findings

2.1 Pathways to News

Nearly nine in ten Australians aged 18+ reported having accessed news at least on a daily basis (89%).

The most common types of devices used to access news in the last week were television (76%), mobile phone (62%), websites (61%) and radio (60%).

Television is the most commonly reported 'main' platform for accessing news (32%). Over three quarters said that they chose their main platform to access news due to convenience (78%), and half of Australians aged 18+ cited the platform being free (51%).

The highest ranked reason for choosing one's preferred news source was that 'it provides me with news relevant to my interests/news requirements' (42%). This reason was only slightly more popular than 'it provides the most accurate and reliable factual information' (39 %). However, when choosing an article to read, the quality most commonly identified as 'very important' or 'important' is that the 'text explaining article looks interesting' (74%), followed by 'interesting headline' (70%), and 'recognise and trust news provider' (66%).

2.2 Perception of news outlets

Under two-thirds of Australians aged 18+ find national news 'highly relevant' (62%), just over half find local news 'highly relevant' (53%) while only two-fifths find international news 'highly relevant' (42%). 'News of the day' was considered to be highly relevant by a majority of Australians aged 18+ (63%). The next most common genre to be found 'highly relevant' was Australian politics (36%). The news genres found irrelevant by the greatest proportion of Australians aged 18+ were 'entertainment/celebrity' (52%), followed by 'sport' (40%).

Television (67%), radio (39%), and news websites (36%) were most commonly used to access sport (amongst those who found that genre somewhat or highly relevant). Similarly, television (67%), radio (47%), and news websites (39%) were most commonly used to access 'news of the day'. The highest reported use of 'other online sources' (41%) was amongst those who found entertainment/celebrity news content highly relevant or somewhat relevant.

2.3 Trust in news

Australians aged 18+ are more likely to believe that the news *they* consume is trustworthy than the news *others* consume. Almost three-fifths of Australians aged 18+ either agree or strongly agree with the statement 'I think I can trust most of the news I consume most of the time' (58%), and only 36% agree or strongly agree with 'I think most people can trust the news they consume most of the time'.

The quality most commonly deemed 'very important' or 'important' in building trust of news sources is the accuracy of reporting (93%), followed by the neutrality and unbiased nature of the reporting (90%) and 'the news provider is independent from political and/or government interests' (73%). The quality that had the lowest proportion of people indicating that it was important or very important was 'I tend to agree with the opinions of the journalists/presenters' (26%). However, the quality that the highest proportion of people indicated to be 'not at all important' was that 'the news provider is commercially funded/ independent from government funding' (40%).

Almost a quarter of Australians aged 18+ had found themselves actively avoiding news content in the last week (23%). Of this group, almost half reported that this was because of the mood altering effects the news had on them (48%), 40% felt that news content is biased towards a particular ideology, and 31% felt that they could not be sure that the news would be accurate.

Of the 76% of Australians aged 18+ that had reported experiencing mistakes/inaccuracies in news media within the past month, only 6% reported that they made a complaint about it. Three-fifths of those who did not report a mistake/inaccuracy they found in the news within the past three months believed that a complaint would not accomplish much (60%), with 38% stated that they haven't seen a problem serious enough to lodge a complaint, while 30% stated that they did not realise reporting the mistake was an option.

Twenty-seven per cent of Australians aged 18+ reported that they were not aware of any of the named reporting bodies.

Just under a third of Australians aged 18+ reported that the issue they are mostly concerned about in the news is 'stories that are made up for political or commercial reasons' (29%) followed by misleading news commentary (19%). The issue of least concern is 'doctored photographs' (2%).

2.4 Willingness to pay for news

Almost three fifths of Australians aged 18+ reported that they have not paid for news in any form over the past year (57%). Among those who were paying for news (43%), the methods used were either via the purchase of an individual issue or article of news (25%) and/or subscription to news platform (21%). Of those who have paid for news within the past year, the most commonly cited reasons were 'it allowed me to have a physical copy if I chose' (38%), 'better access to news content' (30%), and 'it allows convenient access to news' (28%).

Of the majority who had not paid for news within the past year, two-thirds reported that this was because 'I can access the same content for free'. The next most common reason, cited by a little over a third of the population (36%) was that 'the most important news stories will be available for free'.

Nine out of ten (91%) of those who had not paid for news within the last year stated that it was either 'very unlikely' or 'unlikely' that they would start to pay for news in the next twelve months.

2.5 Importance of news

Over three-quarters (77%) of Australians aged 18+ stated that they believed news services are important or very important in allowing participation and engagement in Australian society. Local and national news were the two types of news content that were most often cited to be important in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society (71% and 70%). The specific genres of news that were most often cited as important were 'News of the Day' (65%) and 'Australian politics' (65%).

The most commonly cited genres to be 'over-represented' were news about entertainment/celebrity (55%), sport (46%), and Australian politics (41%). Science and technology (41%) and environment (32%) were the most commonly cited genres to be 'under-represented'.

A greater proportion of Australians aged 18+ either 'agree' or 'strongly agree' with the statement 'I have access to a sufficient range of news content that meets my particular interests' (86%), than the statement 'I have access to a sufficient range of diverse voices and opinions in the news' (68%), indicating that while overall Australians aged 18+ are satisfied with the range of their news content, they perceive a relative lack of diversity in the opinions within the news content they consume.

3 Introduction

This report was prepared for the ACCC and contains findings from an online consumer survey of 2,031 people age 18 years and over across Australia conducted by Roy Morgan.

3.1 Background

On 4 December 2017, the Treasurer, the Hon Scott Morrison MP, directed the ACCC to conduct an inquiry into digital platforms. The inquiry is considering the effect that digital search engines, social media platforms and other digital content aggregation platforms (collectively referred to as 'digital platforms') have on competition in media and advertising services markets. In particular, the inquiry looks at the impact of digital platforms on the supply of news and journalistic content and the implications of this for media content creators, advertisers and consumers. The ACCC commissioned Roy Morgan to conduct a survey of general population age 18 years and over in Australia to assist in informing their inquiry to explore the themes around the research objective outlined earlier.

3.2 Methodology

The findings of this report are based on an online survey of 2,031 people in Australia. In order to be eligible, respondents to the survey were required to be aged 18+ years and living in Australia.

Minimum interlocking quotas were set for age by region (metro vs regional) to ensure representativeness across those areas and sufficient numbers in each quota group to enable deeper analysis into each as required.

An outline of the full methodology is outlined in the Appendices.

3.2.1 Reliability

The margin of error associated with this survey is +/- 1.5%, given a 95% confidence level. For example, if 50% of customers surveyed reported having accessed news more than once per day, we could be 95% sure that the true incidence among the broader consumer market would be between 48.5% and 51.5%.

3.2.2 Tests for significance

The tests for statistical significance have been conducted on particular sub-groups of interest in this report. Tests have been undertaken at a 95% confidence level (please note significance testing could not be undertaken on sample sizes smaller than n=30).

3.3 Structure of Report

The remainder of this report is set out in six main sections, as follows:

Section Four: Pathways to news

Section Five: Perception of news outlets

Section Six: Trust in News

Section Seven: Willingness to pay for news

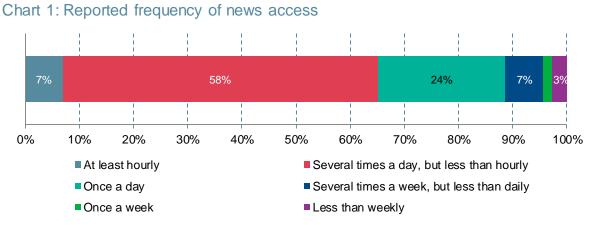
Section Eight: Importance of news

Section Nine: Appendix, where the questionnaire may be found

4 Pathways to News

The survey asked respondents about both the electronic devices they used to access news, and the platform they accessed news on. The survey also asked Australians aged 18+ their opinions on what platforms they used to access news. On the basis of their selection they were then asked deeper information about the specific program and channels used to access news in each of these platforms. They were also asked to identify the one platform they mainly used to access news and their reasons for this. They were then asked to indicate what the most important factors for them were in choosing news sources (i.e. brands), and articles to read.

As shown in Chart 1, nearly nine in ten Australians aged 18+ reported accessing news at least on a daily basis (89%), with almost two thirds (65%) reporting to access news several times a day.



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q1. Typically, how often do you access news? By news we mean national, international, regional/ local news and other topical events accessed via any platform (radio, TV, newspaper or online).

Base: People aged 18+ living in Australia (n=2031)

4.1 Devices and platforms used to access news sources

As the methods to access the media produced by news brands are becoming increasingly diverse (i.e. with the popularisation of apps, catch-up viewing, podcasting, etc.), this report refers to 'platforms' of news to incorporate the multiple methods of access one may use to reach the same news content. A device is defined as the **electronic item used to access the news source**, while a platform is defined as the device the news content was **originally created for**.

Television as a device is defined as accessing news in any way through a **physical television**. However, if a respondent accessed the ABC news that was **originally created for** television, they would select 'television' as a platform they use to access news media. This is even if they also accessed ABC News through catch-up methods on a different device (i.e. laptop) such as ABC iView.

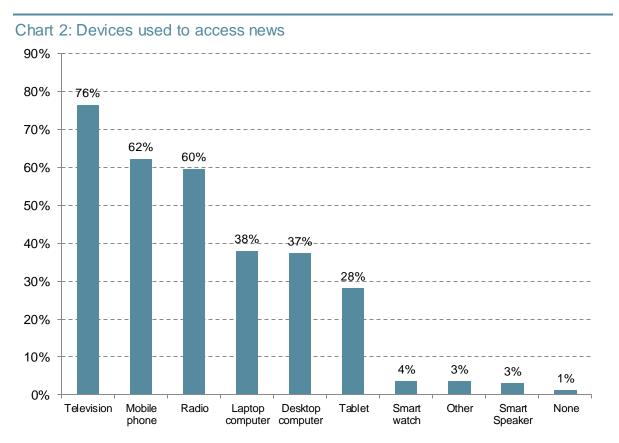
As televisions have the ability to access digital radio and internet, as well as traditional broadcast, the use of 'television' as a **device** may result in the access of other platforms. Similarly, access of

news through 'television' **platform** can be done on devices such as desktop computer, laptop computer, tablet, mobile phone, etc.

Reference to news **sources** is made when discussing the brand and/or channel one used to access. For example, news sources include Huffington Post, the Australian Financial Review, or Fox News.

4.1.1 Devices used to access news

Overall, television is the most commonly used device to access news, with 76% of Australians 18+ reporting having used a television to access news in the last week. This is followed by mobile phone (62%), radio (60%), laptop computers (38%), desktop computers, (37%), tablets (28%).



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q2 Which, if any, of the following devices have you used to access news in the last week?

Note: This question allowed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100% Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

4.1.2 Platforms used to access news

Television is also the most commonly reported platform used to access news, with 73% of Australians aged 18+ indicating that they have accessed television news either via live broadcast or catch-up (e.g. ABC iView, 9Now, Freeview Catch Up). The second most commonly reported platform to access news was news websites (61%), followed by radio (either live or catch-up) (60%), other online sources (53%) and print newspapers (42%).

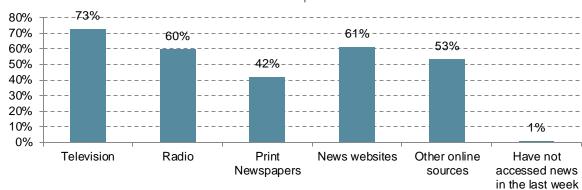


Chart 3: Platforms used to access news in past week

Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q3 Which of the following platforms have you accessed news with in the last week?

Note: This question allowed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100% Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

4.1.2.1 Television

Of the 73% of people who had reported using a television platform to access news content, 80% reported viewing it on commercial TV, 75% reported accessing it via public broadcasters, and 21% reported accessing it through subscription TV. The incidence of Catch-Up viewing was reported to be the highest amongst those who watch news on Subscription TV channels (30%), followed by Public Broadcasters (23%) and Commercial TV (12%).

4.1.2.2 Radio

Of the 60% of Australians aged 18+ who had reported using radio platforms to access news content, a greater proportion reported accessing it via public broadcasters (66%) than commercial channels (64%). 18% reported accessing radio news via community channels.

Of those who have accessed news content through radio platforms on any channel (i.e. commercial, public broadcasters, or community radio) within the last week, 96% accessed it through a live broadcast, 15% indicated that they used 'catch up' methods, 8% reported they used a podcast, and 3% said they accessed it through 'other' methods.

Of those who had accessed news content via radio platforms on any channel (i.e. commercial, public broadcasters, or community radio) in the last week, 95% had reported accessing 'News Bulletins', and 36% reported accessing 'other news programming'.

4.1.2.3 Newspaper

State/ territory newspapers were reported to be the most common type of newspaper accessed within the past week, with over four-fifths (83%) of those who have accessed print newspaper accessing this in the past week. The second most common type is national (50%), followed by community/suburban newspapers (49%), regional newspapers (41%) and international newspapers (32%).

Print copy was the most common channel of accessing news via newspapers, reported as being accessed by 91% of those who accessed news by newspaper¹ in the past week. The second most common channel was the newspapers' own app or website (42%), followed by the newspapers' social media accounts (26%), and news aggregators (16%).

4.1.2.4 News Websites and Apps

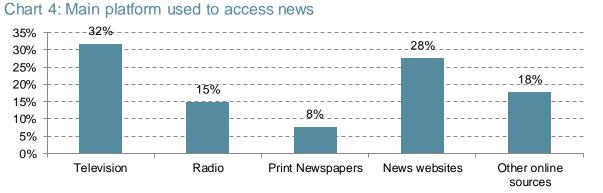
Most Australians aged 18+ reported accessing news via news websites (61%) or other online sources (53%). Over half of those who reported accessing news content through news websites in the past week had accessed ABC News online (57%). Over two fifths of the same population had accessed News.com.au (43%) while approximately a third had accessed Sydney Morning Herald online and/or The Age online (32%).

The most commonly reported search app for both general use and access to news in the last week was Google (82% of population reported using Google in general, while 29% reported using it to access news). The most commonly reported social and messaging apps were Facebook (71% for general use, 23% for news access) followed by YouTube (58% for general use, 8% for news access) and Facebook Messenger (56% for general use, 3 % for news access). Amongst the news aggregators, 26% of Australians aged 18+ reported to use Google News, 13% reported to use Apple News and 6% reported to use Flipboard.

4.2 Main platform used to access news

As shown in Chart 4, television is the most common platform to be reported as the main source of news (32%), followed by news websites (28%), other online sources (18%), radio (15%) and print newspapers (8%).

While 42% of the population reported accessing news via the newspaper within the last week, the proportion of those reporting the newspaper as their main platform for news content drops to 8% of the population.



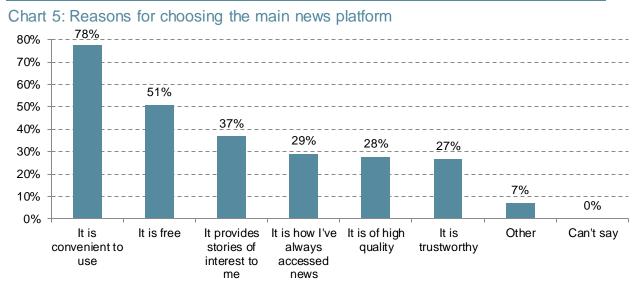
Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q9 Which of the following would you say is your main source of news? Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

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¹ Of any type including national newspapers, state/territory newspapers, regional newspapers, community/suburban newspapers, and/or international newspapers

4.2.1 Reasons for selecting main news platform

As shown in Chart 5, at an overall level the most commonly reported reason for selecting the main news platform was convenience (stated by 78%). The second most commonly cited reason was the platform being free (51%), followed by it providing stories of interest (37%), it being how the respondent has always accessed news (29%), it being of high quality (28%), and it being trustworthy (27%).



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q10 Why is <MAIN SOURCE OF NEWS> your main source of news? Note: This question allowed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100% Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

4.2.2 Reasons across main platforms

Those who use Print Newspapers as their main platform to access news are much more likely to cite the following reasons:

- it is convenient to use (66%)
- it is how I've always accessed news (60%)
- it provides stories of interest to me (54%)
- it is of high quality (41%)

The platforms that were significantly more likely identified as the user's main platform due to it being considered 'trustworthy' were radio (34%), news websites (32%), and print newspapers (31%).

4.3 Choice of news sources

In terms of the factors driving choice of news sources for Australians aged 18+, the factor commonly ranked the most important was that 'it provides me with news relevant to my interests/news requirements' (42%). This reason was only slightly more popular than 'it provides the most accurate and reliable factual information' (39%). The lowest ranked factor in terms of reported importance was 'it contains opinions and commentary that I tend to agree with' (44% of Australians aged 18+ ranked

this the least important factor). It must be recognised that these are reported rankings of importance, whereas behavioural data may demonstrate a different story.

Table 1 shows the average ranking of importance given to these statements, with 1 = most important and 7 = least important. Therefore, the lower the mean ranking, the more important the quality was ranked to be, on average.

Table 1: Importance of factors in choosing news sources - ranked

Statement	Mean Ranking
It provides me with news relevant to my interests / news requirements	2.33
It provides the most accurate and reliable factual information	2.35
It makes sense of serious and complexissues	3.65
It provides a range of viewpoints and opinions	3.68
It is entertaining to read / watch / listen	4.11
It contains opinions and commentary that I tend to agree with	4.87

Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q15 In terms of the news sources you choose to consume, rank the following factors in order of importance:

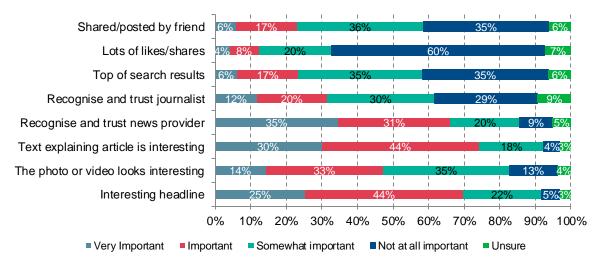
Base: Australian Population 18+, (n=2031)

4.4 Choosing articles to read

As shown in Chart 6, the quality most commonly identified as 'very important' in choosing an article to read is that the respondent can 'recognise and trust the news provider' (35%). The qualities most commonly identified as 'very important' or 'important' include the 'text explaining article looks interesting' (74%) and 'interesting headline' (69%).

The quality that was most commonly identified as 'not at all important' was that the article had 'lots of likes/shares' with 60% of the respondents, followed by being 'top of search results' (35%) and 'shared/ posted by a friend' (35%).

Chart 6: Importance of qualities used to choose articles to read



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q8B When you see a news article on your social media feed, search results, or in a news aggregator, how important are the following characteristics in helping you decide which articles to read? Base: Australian Population 18+, (n=2031)

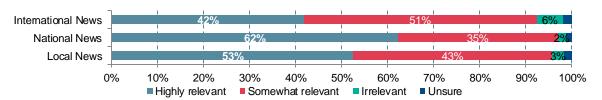
5 Perception of News Outlets

The survey asked Australians aged 18+ how relevant they found different focuses of news, breaking it down to international, national or local. Relevance of several genres of news was also asked. Those that stated they found a focus and/or genre 'relevant' or 'highly relevant', were asked what platforms they usually access the news content through.

5.1 Perceived relevance of news focus and genre

As shown in Chart 7, approximately two-thirds of Australians aged 18+ find national news 'highly relevant' (62%), just over half find local news 'highly relevant' (53%) while only two-fifths find international news 'highly relevant' (42%).

Chart 7: Relevance of news focus

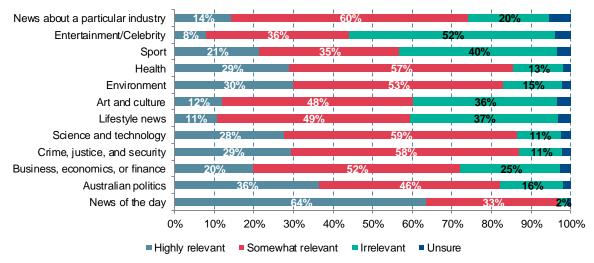


Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q12 Coming to the focus of news content, please indicate how relevant or irrelevant you feel each of these news types are to you.

Base: Australian Population 18+, (n=2031)

The survey asked Australians aged 18+ how relevant they found different genres of news. As shown in Chart 8, 'news of the day' was reported as highly relevant by a majority (63%). The next genre found highly relevant was Australian politics (36%). The news genres found irrelevant by a high proportion were 'entertainment/ celebrity' (52%), 'sport' (40%), and lifestyle news (37%).

Chart 8: Relevance of news genre



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. *Q13 Coming to specific news topics, please indicate how relevant or irrelevant you feel each of these topics are to you.*Base: Australian Population 18+, (n=2031)

5.2 Pathways to news genres

Those who indicated that they found the news focus in question either 'somewhat relevant' or 'highly relevant' were asked what platforms they utilised to access the news content of that focus area. Television was reported as the most commonly utilised platform to access all three focuses of news (local news: 57%, national news: 70%, international news 64%). For both local and national news, radio was the second most commonly utilised platform (local: 43%, national: 49%).

The proportion of people who reported using 'Other online sources' was highest within an international news focus (international: 30%, national: 27%, local: 27%).

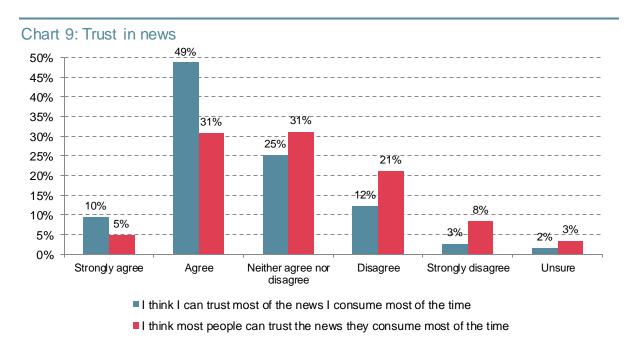
While television remains the most common platform to access each of the named genres, the proportion of those who access news via television platforms ranges widely between genres. For example, while 67% of Australians aged 18+ who find 'news of the day' somewhat or highly relevant access it through television platforms, only 38% of those who find 'art and culture' somewhat or highly relevant access it through television platforms.

The highest reported use of radio (47%) was amongst those who found 'news of the day' either highly or somewhat relevant. The highest reported use of 'news websites' (39%) was also amongst those who found news of the day highly relevant or somewhat relevant. The highest reported use of 'other online sources' was amongst those who found entertainment/celebrity news content highly relevant or somewhat relevant.

6 Trust in News

In order to understand whether Australians aged 18+ believe the news they consume is more trustworthy than the news others consume, the survey asked respondents to indicate how much they agreed with the statements 'I think I can trust most of the news I consume most of the time' and 'I think most people can trust the news they consume most of the time'.

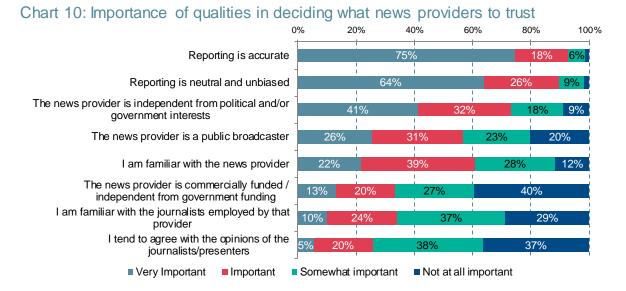
As shown in Chart 9, Australians aged 18+ appear to believe that the news they consume is more trustworthy than the news others consume, with almost three-fifths (59%) agreeing with the statement 'I think I can trust most of the news I consume most of the time', and only 36% agreeing 'I think most people can trust the news they consume most of the time'.



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q17 Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements 'I think I can trust most of the news I consume most of the time' and 'I think most people can trust the news they consume most of the time'
Base: Australian Population 18+, (n=2031)

6.1 Importance of qualities in trusting news providers

The survey asked respondents to indicate the importance they placed on a list of certain characteristics when deciding which news providers to trust. As shown in Chart 10, the quality that the greatest proportion of people report as 'very important' or 'important' is accuracy of reporting (93%), followed by the neutrality and unbiased nature of the reporting (90%), and that 'the news provider is independent from political and/or government interests' (73%). While the quality that had the lowest proportion of people indicating that it was important or very important was 'I tend to agree with the opinions of the journalists/presenters' (26%), the quality that the greatest proportion of people indicated was 'not at all important' was that 'the news provider is commercially funded/independent from government funding (40%).



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q18 When deciding which news providers to trust, how important are the following characteristics?

Base: Australian Population 18+, (n=2031)

6.2 Trustworthiness of news brands

The survey asked respondents to indicate whether they found specific news brands trustworthy, untrustworthy, neither trustworthy nor untrustworthy, or if they were unaware of the brand. The proportion of Australians aged 18+ who found each brand trustworthy or untrustworthy was quite broad; for example, the brand most commonly identified as 'trustworthy' was seen as such by 70% of Australians aged 18+, while the brand that was the least likely to be identified was only seen as trustworthy by 4% of Australians aged 18+. The brand most commonly identified as 'untrustworthy' was identified as such by 33% of Australians aged 18+, while the brand least commonly identified as 'untrustworthy' was only identified as such by 5% of Australians aged 18+.

6.3 Avoidance of news

The survey asked respondents if they had found themselves actively avoiding news content in the last week. Over three quarters of Australians aged 18+ indicated that they had not (77%).

6.3.1 Reasons for avoidance of news

Of those who stated that they had found themselves avoiding news content sometime in the last week, almost half reported that this was because of the mood altering effects the news had on them (48%).

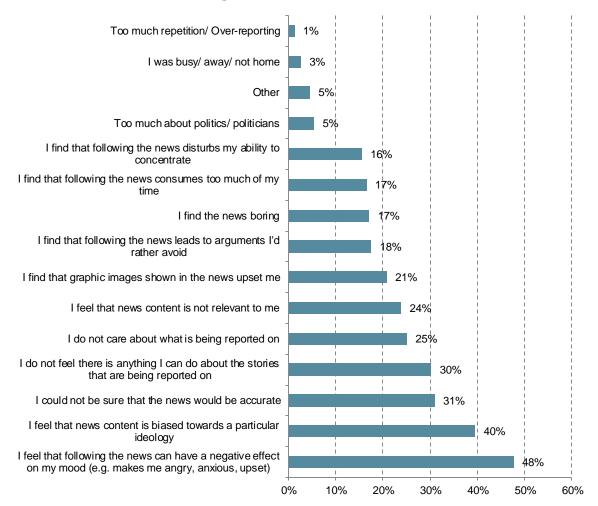


Chart 11: Reasons for avoiding news

Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q22 What were your reasons for actively avoiding news in the last week?

Note: This question allow ed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100%

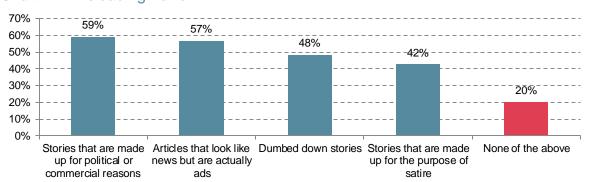
Base: Australian Population 18+ w ho reported that they had found themselves actively avoiding news content in the last week (n=435)

6.4 Quality of news media

6.4.1 Misleading news

As shown in Chart 12, the most commonly reported type of misleading news (of those asked about) was 'stories that are made up for political or commercial reasons', with 59% of the population reporting that they had experienced this sometime in the last three months. This was followed by 'articles that look like news but are actually ads (57%), 'dumbed down stories' (48%), and 'stories that are made up for the purpose of satire' (42%). A greater proportion of Australians aged 18+ had experienced all of these within the past three months (24%) than none of these (20%).

Chart 12: Misleading news



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q23a In the last 3 months, which (if any) of the following have you come across in the news? Select all apply

Note: This question allow ed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100%

Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

6.4.2 Mistakes/inaccuracies in news

As shown in Chart 13, the mistake/inaccuracy that had been experienced by the greatest proportion of Australians aged 18+ is 'misleading headlines' with almost two-thirds (64%) of the population having experienced this sometime in the past three months. This was followed by 'misleading news commentary' (52%), 'factual mistakes' (42%), and 'doctored photographs' (24%). About a quarter of the population had reported to have not experienced any of these mistakes/inaccuracies in the past three months (24%), while 15% of the population had reported to have experienced them all.

More than three fifths of mistakes/inaccuracies were reportedly found in social media (e.g. 62% of those who found factual mistakes reported that they found it in social media, and 69% of those who found doctored photographs reported that they found it in social media).

Chart 13: Mistakes/inaccuracies in news 70% 64% 60% 52% 50% 42% 40% 30% 24% 24% 20% 10% 0% Misleading headlines Misleading news Factual mistakes Doctored photographs None of the above commentary

Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q23b In the last 3 months, which (if any) of the following have you come across in the news? Select all apply

Note: This question allow ed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100%

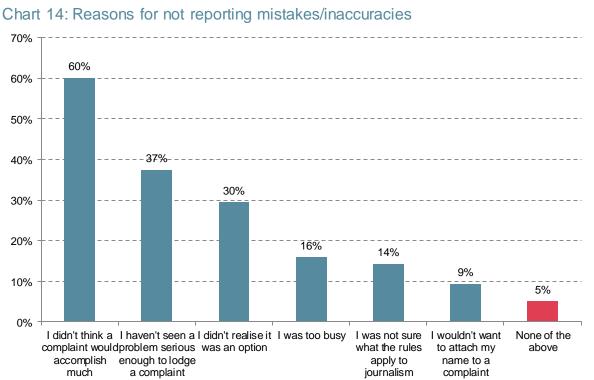
Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

Reporting mistakes/inaccuracies in news

Of those who had reported experiencing mistakes/inaccuracies in news media within the past month, only 6% reported making a complaint about it. The proportion that experienced doctored photographs and made a complaint (10%) was significantly higher than the overall proportion that made a complaint. However, the proportion of people who experienced misleading headlines and made a complaint (4%) was significantly lower.

Reasons for not reporting mistakes/inaccuracies in news

As shown in Chart 14, three-fifths of those who did not report a mistake/inaccuracy they found in the news within the past three months believed that a complaint would not accomplish much (60%). Nearly another third stated that they did not realise reporting the mistake was an option (30%).



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q24c Why did you not make a complaint about the <mistake /inaccuracy> you encountered in the news?

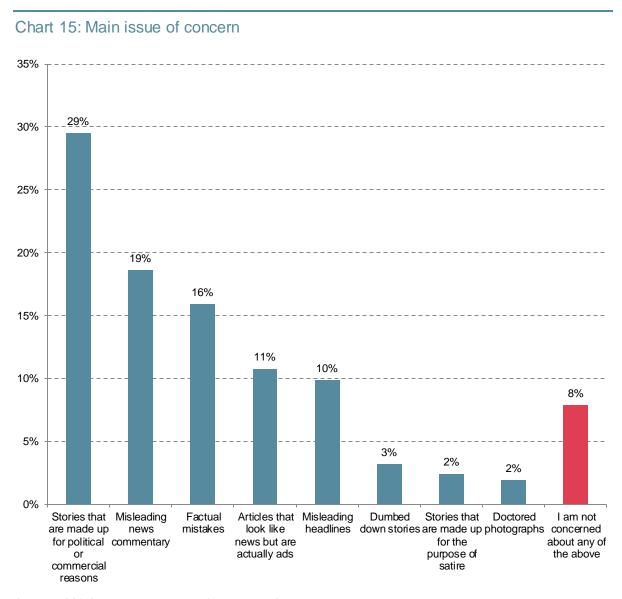
Note: This question allow ed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100% Base: Australian Population 18+ who experienced factual mistakes and did not make a complaint (n=1428)

6.7 Awareness of complaints bodies

The survey listed five of the most active media complaints and reporting bodies in Australia and asked respondents to indicate whether they were aware of any of them. Twenty-seven percent of Australians aged 18+ reported that they were not aware of any of the named complaints and reporting bodies. The most commonly recognised complaints and reporting body was identified by under a third of Australians aged 18+ (30%) while the least recognised of those queried was only known to 4% of Australians aged 18+.

6.8 Main issue of concern

As seen in Chart 15, just under a third of Australians aged 18+ reported that their main issue of concern are 'stories that are made up for political or commercial reasons' (29%). The issue of least concern is 'doctored photographs', with only 2% of Australians aged 18+ reporting this as their main issue of concern, About 8% of people reported that they were not concerned about any of the named issues.

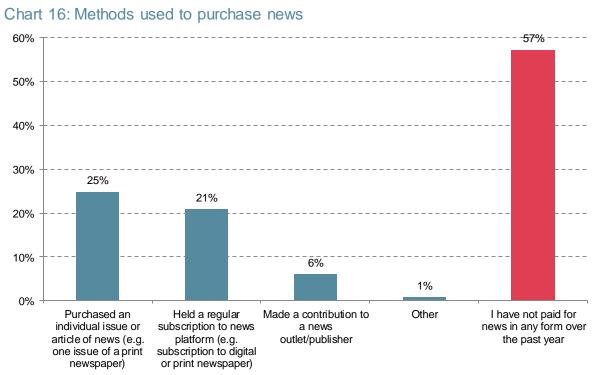


Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. *Q25 Which of the following issues are you most concerned about?* Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

7 Willingness to pay for news

7.1 Methods used to purchase news

As shown in Chart 16, almost three fifths of Australians aged 18+ reported not paying for news in any form over the past year (57%). The most common method of paying for news was the purchase of an individual issue or article of news (25%), while 21% of Australians aged 18+ reported holding a regular subscription to a news platform.



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q26 In the last year, which of the following ways have you paid for access to news media?

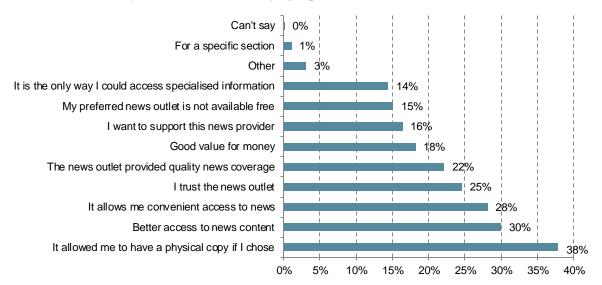
Note: This question allow ed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100%

Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

7.2 Reasons for paying for news

As shown in Chart 17, of those who have paid for news within the past year, the most commonly cited reason was 'it allowed me to have a physical copy if I chose' (38%). Just under a third (30%) claimed that they paid for news as it allowed them 'better access to news content'.

Chart 17: Most important reasons for paying for news



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q27 What are your most important reasons for paying for news? (Please select up to three reasons)

Note: This question allowed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100%

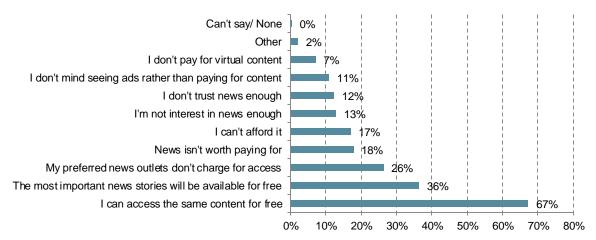
Base: Australian Population 18+ who have paid for news in the past year (n=930)

7.3 Reasons for not paying for news

Of those who have not paid for news in the past year, over two-thirds (67%) reported that this was because they 'can access the same content for free'. The next most common reason, cited by a little over a third of the population (36%) was that 'the most important news stories will be available for free'.

Of those who have not paid for news within the past year, nine out of ten (91%) stated that it was either 'very unlikely' or 'unlikely' that they would start to pay for news in the next twelve months.

Chart 18: Most important reasons for not paying for news



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q28a What are your most important reasons for not paying for news? (Please select up to three reasons)

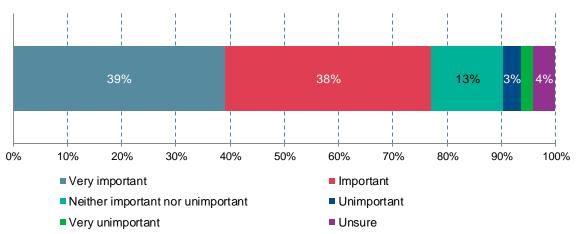
Note: This guestion allowed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100%

Base: Australian Population 18+ who have not paid for new sin the past year (n=1101)

8 Importance of news

The survey asked respondents to indicate how important they believed news services are in allowing participation and engagement in Australian society. Over three-quarters (77%) stated that they believed news services are either 'important' or 'very important' in this. Only 6% of Australians aged 18+ reported that they believed news services are 'unimportant' or 'very unimportant' in allowing participation and engagement in Australian society.

Chart 19: Perception of importance of news in allowing participation and engagement in Australian society

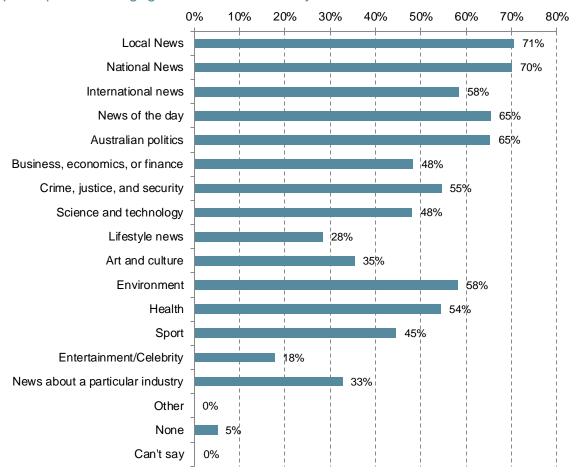


Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. *Q30 How important are news services in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society?*Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

8.1 Genres of news content that are important in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society

'Local' and 'national News' were the two focuses that were most often cited to be important in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society (71% and 70%). The specific genres of news that were most often cited as important were 'news of the day' (65%) and 'Australian politics' (65%).

Chart 20: Genres of news content that are important in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q31 What genres of news content are important in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society?

Note: This question allow ed for multiple responses and therefore the figures will not sum to 100%

Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

8.2 Representation of Stories

As shown in Chart 21, over half of Australians aged 18+ believe that news about entertainment/celebrity is 'overrepresented' (55%). The next most commonly cited genre to be 'overrepresented' is 'sport' (46%) as well as Australian politics (41%). Science and technology is the most commonly cited genre to be 'underrepresented' (41%) followed by the environment (32%).

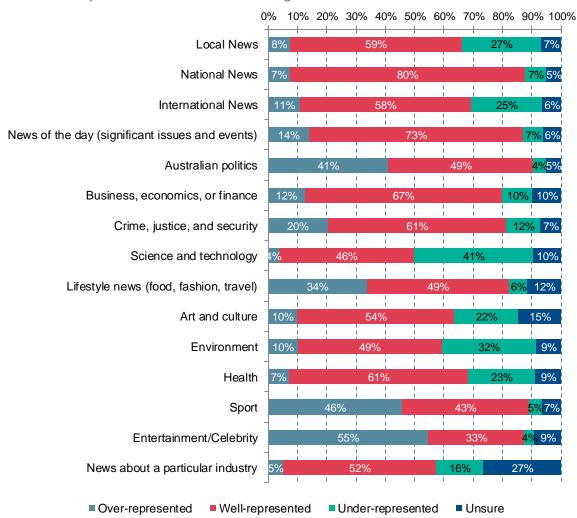


Chart 21: Representation of news focus/genre

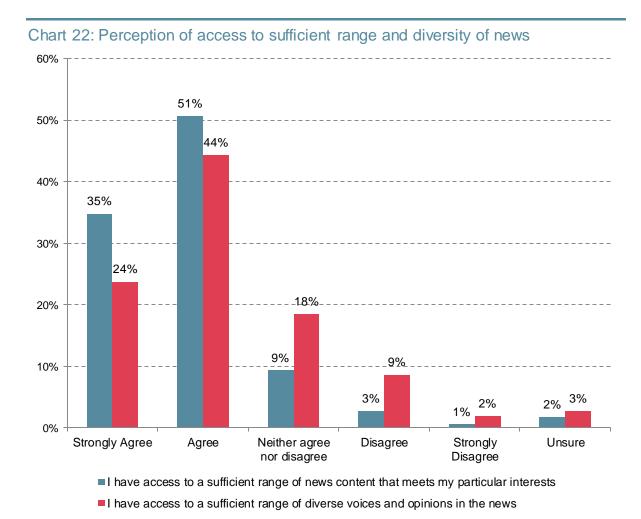
Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q32 Howwell do you believe the following genres are represented in the news?

Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

While 65% of Australians aged 18+ believe that news about Australian politics is important in allowing participation and engagement in Australian society, 41% believe that this genre is 'overrepresented'. Only 4% believe that this genre is 'underrepresented'. This suggests that, while it is generally believed that the genre is important (97% of Australians aged 18+ reported that Australian politics was 'highly relevant' or 'somewhat relevant' to them), the popular opinion is that there is at least enough political news to fulfil the importance.

8.3 Access to diverse range of news

As shown in Chart 22, a greater proportion of Australians aged 18+ 'agree' or 'strongly agree' with the statement 'I have access to a sufficient range of news content that meets my particular interests' (86%), than the statement 'I have access to a sufficient range of diverse voices and opinions in the news' (68%), indicating that while overall Australians aged 18+ are satisfied with the range of their news content, they perceive a relative lack of diversity in the opinions within the news content they consume.



Source: ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018. Q33 Thinking about the news content available to you, to what extent do you agree with the following statements:' I have access to a <u>sufficient range</u> of news content that <u>meets my particular interests'</u> and 'I have access to a <u>sufficient range</u> of diverse voices and opinions in the news' Base: Australian Population 18+ (n=2031)

9 Appendix

9.1 Methodology

A quantitative survey was conducted online via Roy Morgan's Consumer Panel, and occurred in two parts:

- An initial pilot survey was conducted from 31 August to 4 September and obtained 201 respondents.
 - This survey was designed to test the overall readability and usability of the survey.
 - Based on results of the survey, a number of changes to the final survey were made.
 - This sample was subsequently excluded from being invited to participate in the main survey.
 - Given the extent of variation between the two surveys, the pilot group were not included in the final sample.
- The main survey was conducted from 11 September to 26 September and obtained 2,031 respondents.
 - Average survey length was 21 minutes and 47 seconds.
 - An external contractor, SSI, was commissioned to assist in fulfilling specific hard to fill quota groups, namely Australians aged 18-24 and those aged 80+.
 - The final database incorporated respondents from only the main surveys, giving a total final count of 2,031 respondents.

9.1.1 Sample selection

Eligible respondents to the survey had to be aged 18+ years and living in Australia. Minimum interlocking quotas were set for age by region (metro vs regional) to ensure representativeness across those areas and sufficient numbers in each quota group to enable deeper analysis into each as required.

Table 2 below shows the minimum quotas – please note that the total sample size achieved was higher, and is discussed later in this report.

Table 2: Minimum quota requirements for the main survey

AGE	METRO	REGIONAL	TOTAL
18-24 years	150	150	300
25-34 years	150	150	300
35-49 years	150	150	300
50-64 years	150	150	300
65-79 years	150	150	300
80+ years	150	150	300
TOTAL			1800

The final survey sample (n=2,031) was weighted to the total population of Australians aged 18 or more based on September 2018 population data provided by the ABS. The weights were applied by age, gender and region.

9.1.2 Questionnaire design

As the questionnaire aimed to identify how Australians access news and their expectations and perceptions of news, the questionnaire was effectively designed (in conjunction with the ACCC) to be in six main parts:

- Perceptions of news outlets
- Pathways to news
- Trust in news
- Willingness to pay for news
- Importance of news
- Demographic questions.

A copy of the questionnaire is available in Section 9.2.

Perceptions of news outlets

This section was designed to understand the types of news that are relevant to consumers and the types of media organisation that consumers consider to be news sources.

Pathways to news

This section looked at how Australian consumers access news across different news mediums, outlets and devices.

Trust in news

This section was designed to ascertain whether Australians feel they can trust the news (in general and the news they consume), and to explore the issues around fake news.

Willingness to pay for news

This section looked at whether Australians currently pay for news content and whether they would be willing to pay for news content.

Importance of news

The aim of this section was to understand what genres of news consumers believe enable them to participate in political, economic and community life in Australia.

Demographics

The demographic questions were split between the beginning and end of the survey, with some questions being asked to assist with quota allocation (namely age, gender, and postcode), and others being asked at the end of the survey to assist with additional analysis (namely education, income, English as a second language, and Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status).

With respect to the gender variable, respondents were given three options (male, female, other). Respondents who selected 'other' were randomly allocated as either male or female to assist with weighting. This is standard practice to ensure that all respondent results are counted, as national

statistics provided by both the ABS and Roy Morgan's Single Source data do not include reliable weighting metrics (due to low numbers). Individuals who selected 'other' comprised 0.6% of the total respondents to this survey.

A breakdown of the demographic profile of respondents is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Demographic profile of respondents

Table 3: Demographic profile	-	\\\\-\\\\-\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	David
	Survey Respondents	Weighted Count ('000)	Percentage (of weighted)
Gender (Allocated)	rtespondents	(000)	(or weighted)
Male	1001	0510	40.00/
Female	1021	9518	49.0%
Temale	1010	9908	51.0%
Age			
18-24 years	301	2350	12.1%
25-35 years	338	3734	19.2%
35-49 years	367	4983	25.7%
50-64 years	352	4426	22.8%
65-79 years	371	2922	15.0%
80 years or older	302	1011	5.2%
State			
NSW (inc. ACT)	645	5757	29.6%
VIC	518	5398	27.8%
QLD	455	3948	20.3%
SA (inc. NT)	199	2140	11.0%
WA	138	1454	7.5%
TAS	76	730	3.8%
Region			
Metro	1057	13146	67.7%
Regional	974	6280	32.3%
Education			
Some Tertiary	1357	13872.64481	71.4%
No Tertiary	632	5195	26.7%
Language Spoken at Home			
English Only	1749	16113	82.9%
Language other than English	282	3313	17.1%
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Origin			
ATSI Origin	62	563	2.9%
Not ATSI Origin	1969	18863	97.1%
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·

9.2 Questionnaire

ACCC Consumer Use of News Survey 2018 2018

SDGEN
What is your gender?
O Male (1) O Female (2) O Unspecified (3)
S1 - S1
What is your age?
 ○ 17 years or under (1) ○ 18-24 years (2) ○ 25-34 years (3) ○ 35-49 years (4) ○ 50-64 years (5) ○ 65-79 years (6) ○ 80 years or older (7) ○ Prefer not to answer (99) IF S1 = 1 OR 99 TERMINATE
S2 - S2
What is your postcode?
This survey is being conducted on behalf of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), and aims to understand your views on and experiences accessing news from different platforms. These include television, radio, newspapers, social media sites, and news aggregator sites (sites that collect news from many different sources and present it to you in one location, like Google News or Apple News).
There are no right or wrong answers, as we're only interested in your opinions and experiences.
Q1 - Q1
Typically, how often do you access news? By news we mean national, international, regional/ local news and other topical events accessed via any platform (radio, TV, newspaper or online).
 At least hourly (1) Several times a day, but less than hourly (2) Once a day (3) Several times a week, but less than daily (4) Once a week (5) Less than weekly (6)

Q2 - Q2
Which, if any, of the following devices have you used to access news in the last week?
□ Television (1) □ Radio (2) □ Desktop computer (3) □ Laptop computer (4) □ Tablet (5) □ Mobile phone (6) □ Smart Speaker (i.e. Voice activated, internet connected speaker) (7) □ Smart watch (8) □ Other (please specify) (9) [Keep position • Other] □ None (10) [Keep position • Exclusive]
Q3 - Q3
Which of the following platforms have you accessed news with in the last week?
☐ Television Either live broadcast or catch-up (e.g. ABC iView, 9Now, Freeview Catch Up). (1) ☐ Radio Either live broadcast or catch-up (e.g. 2GB, Triple J, Nova, FoxFM) (2) ☐ Print Newspapers
e.g. The Age, The Australian, The Courier Mail, The Daily Telegraph, your local community newspaper, etc. News websites
e.g. ABC News online, news.com.au, theage.com.au, The Conversation, Crikey, the Guardian, etc (4) [Keep position] Other online sources
e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Google News, Apple News, Reddit etc. (5) [Keep position] O Have not accessed news in the last week (9) [Keep position * Exclusive]

Ask if selected option 1 in Q3

Q4A - Q4A

In the last week, what type of news content did you access on Television, and how was it accessed?

	Q4A_1 - Commercial TV (e.g. 7, 9, 10, Prime, WIN, Southern Cross)	Q4A_2 - Public Broadcasters (e.g. ABC, SBS)	Q4A_3 - Subscription TV (e.g. Fox News, CNN, Sky News)
News Program (1)			
Current Affairs Program (2)			
Did not access in the last week (3) [Keep position • Exclusive]			

Q4B - Q4B

[Scale display order=Rotate]

In the last week, how did you access Television news content?

	Q4B_1 - Commercial TV (e.g. 7, 9, 10, Prime, WIN, Southern Cross) [hide if 'did not access in last week' selected in Q4a]	Q4B_2 - Public Broadcasters (e.g. ABC, SBS) [hide if 'did not access in last week' selected in Q4a]	Q4B_3 - Subscription TV (e.g. Fox News, CNN, Sky News) [hide if 'did not access in last week' selected in Q4a]
Live Broadcast (1)			
Catch up (e.g. app, website, smart TV) (2)			
Other (3) [Keep position]			

Ask if selected option 2 in Q3

Q5A - Q5A

[Scale display order=Rotate]

In the last week, what type of news content did you access on Radio, and how was it accessed?

	Q5A_1 - Commercial Radio (e.g. Triple M, Nova, FoxFM)	Q5A_2 - Public Broadcasters (e.g. Triple J, ABC, SBS)	Q5A_3 - Community Radio (e.g. 4ZZZ, FBi Radio, Koori Radio)
	Nova, i oxi ivi)	303)	Roon Radio)
News	П	П	
Bulletin (1)]		
Other News	П		
Program (2)			
Did not access			
in the last week (3) [Keep			
position • Exclusive]			

Q5B - Q5B

[Scale display order=Rotate]

In the last week, how did you access radio news content?

	Q5B_1 - Commercial		Q5B_3 - Community
	Radio	Q5B_2 - Public	Radio
	(e.g. Triple M, Nova,	Broadcasters	(e.g. 4ZZZ, FBi Radio,
	FoxFM)	(e.g. Triple J, ABC, SBS)	Koori Radio)
	[hide if 'did not access	[hide if 'did not access	[hide if 'did not access
	in last week' selected	in last week' selected in	in last week' selected
	<mark>in Q5a]</mark>	<mark>Q5a]</mark>	<mark>in Q5a]</mark>
Live broadcast			П
(1)			
Catch up			
(e.g. app,			П
website, or other			
online) (2)			
Podcast (3)			
Other (4)			

Ask if selected option 3 in Q3

Q6A - Q6A

In the last week, how did you access Newspaper news content?

	Print/	News	outlet's	арр	or	Social media	News	Did not
	Physical	website	Э				Aggregator	access in
	сору						(Google	the last
							News, Apple	week
							News etc.)	<mark>[single</mark>
								select]
National								
Newspapers								
(e.g. The								
Australian, The								
Australian								
Financial								
Review)								
State/Territory								
Newspapers								
(e.g. The								
Sydney Morning								
Herald, The								
Age, The								
Courier-Mail,								
The Advertiser,								
The Mercury)								
Regional								
Newspapers								
(publications								

providing news			
to towns or			
regional areas			
outside of major			
cities e.g. the			
Illawarra			
Mercury, the			
Townsville			
Bulletin, the			
Albany			
Advertiser or the			
Flinders News)			
Community/			
Suburban			
Newspapers			
(publications			
providing news			
to suburbs and			
communities			
within major			
cities e.g. the			
Blacktown			
Advocate, the			
Frankston			
Standard			
Leader, the			
Freemantle			
Gazette)			
International			
Newspapers			
(The Wall Street			
Journal, The			
Financial Times,			
The New York			
Times)			

Ask if selected option 4 in Q3

Q7	- (〕 7
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[Rotated answerlist • Field width=1 • Force Number of Items: Min 1] In the last week, how did you access News Website news content?

☐ ABC News Online (1)	☐ The Conversation (12)
☐ News.com.au (2)	☐ Vice News (13)
☐ Nine.com.au (3)	☐ Crikey (14)

Consumer Use of News					
☐ Yahoo!7 (4) ☐ Sydney Morning Herald Online / The Age online (5) ☐ Daily Telegraph online (6) ☐ Guardian online (7) ☐ Buzzfeed News (8) ☐ Skynews.com.au (9) ☐ Channel TEN news online (10) ☐ Mail Online (11)	☐ Junkee (15) ☐ Huffington Post/Politico (16) ☐ Couriermail.com.au (17) ☐ Thewest.com.au (18) ☐ Goldcoastbulletin.com.au (19) ☐ Theaustralian.com.au (21) ☐ Other (please specify) (20) [Keep position • Other]				
Q8A - Q8A					
In the last week, which of the following App	e did vou ueo ir	n gonoral an	d which once	for nowe?	
in the last week, which of the following App	s did you use ii	i general, ai	id Willott Offes	ioi riews:	
		In	For News	Did not use in	
		general		the last week	
				[SINGLE]	
Search Apps				1	
Google					
Bing					
DuckDuckGo					
Other Search App (please specify)					
Q8b				1	
		In	For News	Did not use in	
		general		the last week	
				[SINGLE]	
Social and Messaging Apps		<u> </u>	T	1	
Facebook					
YouTube					
Instagram					
Twitter					
LinkedIn					
WhatsApp					
Facebook Messenger					
Snapchat					
Viber					
WeChat					
Other Social and/or Messaging App (please	e specify)				
O8c	. ,,		1	1	

In

News Aggregators

Apple News

general

For News

Did not use in

the last week
[SINGLE]

Google News		
Flipboard		
Other News Aggregator App (please specify)		

Q8B1 - Q8B1

When you see a news article on your social media feed, search results, or in a news aggregator, how important are the following characteristics in helping you decide which articles to read?

	Very Important (1)	Important (2)	Somewhat important (3)	Not at all important (4)	Unsure (5)
Interesting headline (1)					
The photo or video looks interesting (2)					
Aside from the headline, the text explaining the article interests me (3)					
I recognise and trust the news provider (4)					
I recognise and trust the journalist (5)					
It is at the top of the search results (6)					
It has a lot of likes or shares (7)					
It was shared or posted by a friend (8)					

(0)	ļ	l			l	
Q9 - Q9						
[Rotated answerlist]						
Which of the following would yo	ou say is you	ır main source	e of news:			
O Television Either live broadcast or catch-u O Radio Either live broadcast or catch-u O Print Newspapers e.g. The Age, The Australian, newspaper, ect. (3) O News websites e.g. ABC News online, news.co (4) O Other online sources e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Google	ip (e.g. 2GB, The Courier om.au, theag	Triple J, Nov Mail, The Dai e.com.au, Th	a, FoxFM) (2) ly Telegraph, e Conversation	your local con	·	-

Q10 - Q10

[Rotated answerlist]

Why ^text_from_Q9()^ your main source of news?

It provides stories of interest to me (1)	
It is convenient to use (2)	
It is how I've always accessed news (3)	
It is free (4)	
It is trustworthy (5)	
It is of high quality (6)	
Other (please specify) (7)	[Keep position • Other]
	It is convenient to use (2) It is how I've always accessed news (3) It is free (4) It is trustworthy (5) It is of high quality (6)

Q12 - Q12

Coming to the focus of news content, please indicate how relevant or irrelevant you feel each of these news types are to you.

	Highly relevant I often seek out this type of news (1)	Somewhat relevant I will consume this type of news when convenient (2)	Irrelevant I have no interest in this type of news (3)	Unsure
Local News (events and issues in my city, town, or local area) (1)				
National News (events and issues across Australia) (2)				
International news (including issues, events, and politics) (3)				

Q13 - Q13

Coming to specific news topics, please indicate how relevant or irrelevant you feel each of these topics are to you.

	Highly			
	relevant			
		Somewhat	Irrelevant	
	I often	relevant		Unsure
	seek		I have no	
	out this	I will consume	interest in	
	type	this type of news	this	
	of news	when convenient	type of news	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
News of the day (significant issues and				

	Highly relevant			
		Somewhat	Irrelevant	
	I often	relevant		Unsure
	seek		I have no	
	out this	I will consume	interest in	
	type	this type of news	this	
	of news	when convenient	type of news	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
events) (1)				
Australian politics (2)				
Business, economics, or finance (3)				
Crime, justice, and security (4)				
Science and technology (5)				
Lifestyle news (food, fashion, travel) (6)				
Art and culture (7)				
Environment (8)				
Health (9)				
Sport (10)				
Entertainment/Celebrity (11)				
News about a particular industry (12)				

Q11A - Q11A

How do you usually access the following types of news?

	Television Either live broadcast or catch-up	Radio Either live broadcast or catch- up	Print Newspaper Sydney Morning Herald, The Australian, ect	News Websites e.g. smh.com.au, Conversation, Crikey, the Guardian, New York Times, or Daily Mail	Other Online Source Facebook, Google News, Apple News etc.	Do not access this type of news
Locality						
Local News (events and issues in my city, town, or local area)						
National News (events and issues across Australia)						

International			
news			
(including			
issues,			
events, and			
politics)			

Q11B - Q11B
How do you usually access the following types of news?

	Televisio n Either live broadcast or catch- up	Radio Either live broadcas t or catch-up	Print Newspape r Sydney Morning Herald, The Australian, ect	News Websites e.g. smh.com.au, Conversation , Crikey, the Guardian, New York Times, or Daily Mail	Other Online Source Facebook , Google News, Apple News etc.	Do not acces s this type of news
Topic						
News of the day (significant issues and events)						
Australian politics						
Business, economics, or finance						
Crime, justice, and security						
Science and technology						
Lifestyle news (food, fashion, travel)						
Art and culture						
Environment Health						
Sport						
Entertainment/Celebrit y						
News about a particular industry						

Q15 - Q15

[Ranking]

In terms	of the	news	sources	you	choose	to	consume,	rank	the	following	factors	in o	rder (Эf
importand	ce:													

It provides me with news relevant to my interests / news requirements (1)
It is entertaining to read / watch / listen (2)
It contains opinions and commentary that I tend to agree with (3)
It provides the most accurate and reliable factual information (4)
It provides a range of viewpoints and opinions (5)
It makes sense of serious and complex issues (6)

Q17 - Q17

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)	Unsure (6)
I think I can trust most of the news I consume most of the time (1)						
I think most people can trust the news they consume most of the time (2)						

Q18 - Q18

[Rotated answerlist]

When deciding which news providers to trust, how important are the following characteristics?

	Very Important	Important	Somewhat important	Not at all important
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Reporting is accurate (1)				
Reporting is neutral and unbiased (2)				
I am familiar with the news provider (3)				
I am familiar with the journalists employed by that provider (4)				
The news provider is a public broadcaster (5)				
The news provider is commercially funded / independent from government funding (8)				
The news provider is independent from				

	Very		Somewhat	Not at all
	Important	Important	important	important
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
political and/or government interests (6)				
I tend to agree with the opinions of the journalists/presenters (7)				

Q20A - Q20A

[Rotated answerlist • Group display order=Rotate]

Which of the following television news brands would you consider being trustworthy, and which ones would you consider untrustworthy?

	Trustworthy (1)	Neither trustworthy nor untrustworthy (2)	Untrustworthy (3)	Unaware of this brand (4)
ABC News (1)				
Channel 7 News (2)				
Channel 9 News (3)				
Channel TEN News (4)				
WIN Television (5)				
Southern Cross Television (6)				
Prime7 (7)				
Al Jazeera (8)				
CNN (9)				
Sky News (10)				
Fox News (11)				
SBS News (12)				
BBC News (13)				

Q20B - Q20B

[Rotated answerlist • Group display order=Rotate]

Which of the following radio news brands would you consider being trustworthy, and which ones would you consider untrustworthy?

	Trustworthy (1)	Neither trustworthy nor untrustworthy (2)	Untrustworthy (3)	Unaware of this brand (4)
Triple M (15)				
KIIS (Mix FM) (16)				
ABC Radio (17)				
Southern Cross Radio (18)				
Triple J /Double J/ Unearthed				

	Trustworthy (1)	Neither trustworthy nor untrustworthy (2)	Untrustworthy (3)	Unaware of this brand (4)
(19)				
Nova (20)				
Fox FM (21)				
SBS (22)				

Q20C - Q20C

[Rotated answerlist • Group display order=Rotate]

Which of the following print newspaper brands would you consider being trustworthy, and which ones would you consider untrustworthy?

	Trustworthy (1)	Neither trustworthy nor untrustworthy (2)	Untrustworthy (3)	Unaware of this brand (4)
The local or community newspaper in your region (24)				
Herald Sun (25)				
Daily Telegraph (26)				
Sydney Morning Herald / The Age (27)				
The Australian (28)				
Australian Financial Review (29)				
The Advertiser (30)				
Courier Mail (31)				
The West Australian (32)				

Q20D - Q20D

[Rotated answerlist • Group display order=Rotate]

Which of the following online news brands would you consider being trustworthy, and which ones would you consider untrustworthy?

	Trustworthy (1)	Neither trustworthy nor untrustworthy (2)	Untrustworthy (3)	Unaware of this brand (4)
ABC News Online (34)				
News.com.au (35)				
Nine.com.au (36)				
Yahoo!7 (37)				

		Neither trustworthy nor		Unaware of
	Trustworthy	untrustworthy	Untrustworthy	this brand
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sydney Morning Herald Online / The Age online (38)				
Daily Telegraph online (39)				
Guardian online (40)				
Buzzfeed News (41)				
Skynews.com.au (42)				
Channel TEN news online (43)				
Mail Online (44)				
The Conversation (45)				
Vice News (46)				
Crikey (47)				
Junkee (48)				
Huffington Post/Politico (49)				
Couriermail.com.au (50)				
Thewest.com.au (51)				
Goldcoastbulletin.com.au (52)				
Theaustralian.com.au (53)				
Q21 - Q21				
Q21 - Q21 In the last week, have you found yours Yes (1) No (2) If selected Option 1 in Q21, ask Q22	_	iding news conter	nt?	
In the last week, have you found yours O Yes (1) O No (2) If selected Option 1 in Q21, ask Q22 Q22 - Q22	_	iding news conter	nt?	
In the last week, have you found yours O Yes (1) O No (2) If selected Option 1 in Q21, ask Q22 Q22 - Q22 [Rotated answerlist]	· L		nt?	
In the last week, have you found yours O Yes (1) O No (2) If selected Option 1 in Q21, ask Q22 Q22 - Q22	· L		nt?	

Consumer Use of News Consumer Use of News [Keep position • Other] Cash - Qash [Rotated answerlist] In the last 3 months, which (if any) of the following have you come across in the news? Select all apply Stories that are made up for the purpose of satire (1) Articles that look like news but are actually ads (2) Stories that are made up for political or commercial reasons (3) Dumbed down stories (4) None of the above (5) [Keep position • Exclusive] Cash - Qash [Rotated answerlist] In the last 3 months, which (if any) of the following have you come across recently in the news? Select all apply

If select options 5 in Q23b, skip to Q24d

O None of the above (5) [Keep position • Exclusive]

☐ Misleading news commentary (4)

Q24A - Q24A

☐ Factual mistakes (1)
☐ Misleading headlines (2)
☐ Doctored photographs (3)

You mentioned in the last question that you have seen <IF Q23b=1 AND 2 AND 3 AND 4, THEN factual mistakes, misleading headlines, doctored photographs, and misleading news commentary? IF Q23b=1 AND 2 AND 3, THEN factual mistakes, misleading headlines, and doctored photographs? IF Q23b=1 AND 2, THEN factual mistakes and misleading headlines? IF Q23b=1 AND 3, THEN factual mistakes and doctored photographs? IF Q23b=1 AND 4, THEN factual mistakes and misleading news commentary? IF Q23b=1, THEN factual mistakes? IF Q23b=2, THEN finisleading headlines? IF Q23b=2 AND 3, THEN finisleading headlines and doctored photographs? IF Q23b=2 AND 4, THEN finisleading headlines and misleading news commentary? IF Q23b= 2 AND 3 AND 4 THEN finisleading headlines, doctored photographs, and misleading news commentary? IF Q23b=3, THEN foctored photographs? IF Q23b=3 AND 4, THEN foctored photographs and misleading news commentary? IF Q23b=4, THEN finisleading news commentary? in news sources within the past 3 months. What news sources did you see IF one option selected THEN fithis? IF more than one option selected THEN fithese.

Select all apply

News website (e.g. ABC News online, news.com.au, The Conversation etc.) (1)
Social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, etc.) (2)
Search engine (e.g. Google, Bing, DuckDuckGo, etc.) (3)
News aggregator (e.g. Google News, Apple News, Flipboard etc.) (4)
Television (5)
Radio (6)
Print newspapers (7)
Other (please specify) (8) [Keep position • Other]

Q24B - Q24B

Did you make a complaint about the <IF Q23b=1 AND 2 AND 3 AND 4, THEN 'factual mistakes, misleading headlines, doctored photographs, and misleading news commentary'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 2 AND 3, THEN 'factual mistakes, misleading headlines, and doctored photographs'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 2, THEN 'factual mistakes and misleading headlines'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 3, THEN 'factual mistakes and doctored photographs'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 4, THEN 'factual mistakes and misleading news commentary'/ IF Q23b=1, THEN 'factual mistakes'/ IF Q23b=2, THEN 'misleading headlines'/ IF Q23b=2 AND 3, THEN 'misleading headlines and doctored photographs' / IF Q23b=2 AND 4, THEN 'misleading headlines and misleading news commentary'/ IF Q23b= 2 AND 3 AND 4 THEN 'misleading headlines, doctored photographs, and misleading news commentary' / IF Q23b=3, THEN 'doctored photographs'/ IF Q23b=3 AND 4, THEN 'doctored photographs and misleading news commentary' you encountered in the news?

Yes (1)No (2)

If selected Option 2 in Q24b, ask Q24c:

Q24C - Q24C

[Rotated answerlist]

Why did you not make a complaint about the <IF Q23b=1 AND 2 AND 3 AND 4, THEN 'factual mistakes, misleading headlines, doctored photographs, and misleading news commentary'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 2 AND 3, THEN 'factual mistakes, misleading headlines, and doctored photographs'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 2, THEN 'factual mistakes and misleading headlines'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 3, THEN 'factual mistakes and doctored photographs'/ IF Q23b=1 AND 4, THEN 'factual mistakes and misleading news commentary'/ IF Q23b=1, THEN 'factual mistakes'/ IF Q23b=2, THEN 'misleading headlines'/ IF Q23b=2 AND 3, THEN 'misleading headlines and doctored photographs' / IF Q23b=2 AND 4, THEN 'misleading headlines and misleading news commentary' / IF Q23b=3, THEN 'misleading headlines, doctored photographs, and misleading news commentary' / IF Q23b=3, THEN 'doctored photographs' / IF Q23b=3 AND 4, THEN 'doctored photographs and misleading news commentary' / IF Q23b=4, THEN 'misleading news commentary' / you encountered in the news?

Select all apply

☐ I haven't seen a problem serious enough to lodge a complaint (1) ☐ I was too busy (2) ☐ I didn't realise it was an option (3) ☐ I was not sure what the rules apply to journalism (4) ☐ I didn't think a complaint would accomplish much (5) ☐ I wouldn't want to attach my name to a complaint (6) ☐ None of the above (7) [Keep position • Exclusive]
Q24D - Q24D
[Rotated answerlist]
Which of the following complaints bodies are you familiar with?
Select all apply
□ APC (Australian Press Council) (1) □ ACMA (Australian Communication and Media Authority) (2) □ MEAA (Media Entertainment & Arts Alliance) (3) □ IMA (Independent Media Council) (4) □ FreeTV Australia (5) □ None of the above (6) [Keep position • Exclusive]
Q25 - Q25
[Rotated answerlist]
Which of the following issues are you most concerned about?
 Stories that are made up for the purpose of satire (1) Articles that look like news but are actually ads (2) Stories that are made up for political or commercial reasons (3) Factual mistakes (4) Dumbed down stories (5) Misleading headlines (6) Doctored photographs (7) Misleading news commentary (8) I am not concerned about any of the above (9) [Keep position]
Q26 - Q26
In the last year, which of the following ways have you paid for access to news media?
□ Purchased an individual issue or article of news (e.g. one issue of a print newspaper) (1) □ Held a regular subscription to news platform (e.g. subscription to digital or print newspaper) (2) □ Made a contribution to a news outlet/publisher (3) □ Other (please specify) (4) [Keep position • Other] □ I have not paid for news in any form over the past year (5) [Keep position • Exclusive]

Ask only if selected any of 1-4 in Q26

Q27A - Q27A [Force Number of Items: Min 1 • Force Number of Items: Max 3] What are your most important reasons for paying for news? Please select up to three reasons.
 □ Better access to news content (1) □ Good value for money (2) □ My preferred news outlet is not available free (3) □ I trust the news outlet (4) □ It allowed me to have a physical copy if I chose (5) □ The news outlet provided quality news coverage (6) □ It is the only way I could access specialised information (7) □ It allows me convenient access to news (8) □ I want to support this news provider (9) □ Other (please specify) (10) [Keep position • Other]
Ask only if selected 5 in Q26 Q28A - Q28A [Force Number of Items: Min 1 • Force Number of Items: Max 3] What are your most important reasons for not paying for news? Please select up to three reasons.
☐ I can access the same content for free (1) ☐ My preferred news outlets don't charge for access (2) ☐ I don't trust news enough (3) ☐ News isn't worth paying for (4) ☐ I can't afford it (5) ☐ I don't pay for virtual content (6) ☐ I'm not interest in news enough (7) ☐ I don't mind seeing ads rather than paying for content (8) ☐ The most important news stories will be available for free (9) ☐ Other (please specify) (10) [Keep position • Other]
Ask only if selected 5 in Q26 Q28B - Q28B

How likely is it that you will start to pay for news in the next 12 months?

	Very likely (1)	Likely (2)	Unlikely (3)	Very unlikely (4)	Don't know (5)
(1)					

Q30 - Q30

How important are news services in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society?

	Very	Important	Neither important nor	Unimportant (4)	Very	Unsure
	important (1)	(2)	unimportant (3)	(4)	unimportant (5)	(6)
(1)						

Q31 - Q31

[Randomized answerlist]

What genres of news content are important in allowing people to participate and engage in Australian society?

	Local News (events and issues in my city, town, or local area) (1) National News (events and issues across Australia) (2)
_	International news (including issues, events, and politics) (3)
Ц	News of the day (significant issues and events) (4)
	Australian politics (5)
	Business, economics, or finance (6)
	Crime, justice, and security (7)
	Science and technology (8)
	Lifestyle news (food, fashion, travel) (9)
	Art and culture (10)
	Environment (11)
	Health (12)
	Sport (13)
	Entertainment/Celebrity (14)
	News about a particular industry (15)
	Other (please specify) (16) [Keep position • Other]
\mathbf{O}	None (17) [Keep position ◆ Exclusive]

Q32 - Q32

How well do you believe the following genres are represented in the news?

	Over-		Under-	
	represented	Well-	represented	
		represented		
	I see these		I would like to	
	types	I see enough	see	
	of stories in	of	more of this	Unsure
	the	this type of	type of	
	news too	story	story in the	
	much (1)	(2)	news (3)	(4)
Locality (a)				
Local News (events and issues in my				
city, town, or local area) (1)				
National News (events and issues				

	Over- represented I see these	Well- represented	Under- represented I would like to	
	types	I see enough	see	
	of stories in	of	more of this	Unsure
	the	this type of	type of	
	news too	story	story in the	
	much (1)	(2)	news (3)	(4)
across Australia) (2)				
International news (including issues,	П			П
events, and politics) (3)				
Topic (b)				
News of the day (significant issues and events) (4)				
Australian politics (5)				
Business, economics, or finance (6)				
Crime, justice, and security (7)				
Science and technology (8)				
Lifestyle news (food, fashion, travel) (9)				
Art and culture (10)				
Environment (11)				
Health (12)				
Sport (13)				
Entertainment/Celebrity (14)				
News about a particular industry (15)				

Q33 - Q33

Thinking about the news content available to you, to what extent do you agree with the following statements:

	Strongly Agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly Disagree (5)	Unsure (6)
I have access to a sufficient range of news content that meets my particular interests (1)						
I have access to a sufficient range of diverse voices and opinions in the news (2)						

SDEDU - SDEDU

What is the highest level of education you've reached?

O Finished Primary School (2)
O Some Secondary School (3)
O Some Technical Or Commercial/ TAFE (4)
O Passed School Certificate / Passed 4th Form / Passed Intermediate / Year 10 / Junior or
Achievement certificate (5)
O Passed 5th Form / Year 11 / Passed Leaving or Sub-senior certificate (6)
O Finished Technical School / Commercial College / TAFE (including trade certificate) / other
certificate or apprenticeship (7)
O Finished or now studying for Matriculation, Higher School Certificate (H.S.C.), V.C.E., Year 12, or
Senior Certificate (8)
O Some University or some college of Advanced Education training (9)
O Diploma from College of Advanced Education or TAFE (Not Degree), Tertiary or Management
Training (including Diploma other than University Degree) (10)
O Now at University or College of Advanced Education (11)
O Degree from University or College of Advanced Education (12)
O Higher Degree or Higher Diploma (e.g. Ph.D, Masters) (13)
O Prefer not to say (99)

SDINR - STANDARD DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTION

Please indicate your current approximate annual income from all sources before tax. If you are not certain, please give your best estimate.

0	Less than \$6000 (1)
0	\$6,000 - \$\$9,999 (2)
0	\$10,000 - \$14,999 (3)
0	\$15,000 - \$19,999 (4)
O	\$20,000 - \$24,999 (5)
O	\$25,000 - \$29,999 (6)
0	\$30,000 - \$34,999 (7)
O	\$35,000 - \$39,999 (8)
O	\$40,000 - \$44,999 (9)
O	\$45,000 - \$49,999 (10)
O	\$50,000 - \$59,999 (11)
0	\$60,000 - \$69,999 (12)
O	\$70,000 - \$79,999 (13)
O	\$80,000 - \$89,999 (14)
O	\$90,000 - \$99,999 (15)
	\$100,000 - \$109,999 (16)
0	\$110,000 - \$119,999 (17)
O	\$120,000 - \$129,999 (18)
O	\$130,000 - \$149,999 (19)
O	\$150,000 - \$199,999 (20)
	\$200,000 - \$249,999 (21)
0	\$250,000 - \$299,999 (22)
0	\$300,000 Or More (23)

O Can't Say (98)

Consumer Use of News
O Prefer not to answer (99)
SDINRR - STANDARD DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTION
Could you please tell me whether your income would be over \$50,000 or under \$50,000 per annum?
 Under \$50,000 (1) ◆ \$50,000 Or More (2) ◆ Can't Say (98) ◆ Prefer not to answer (99)
QLang - QLang
Do you, yourself, speak a language other than English at home?
O Yes (1) O No (2)
QDesc - QDesc
Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent?
 Yes, Aboriginal (1) Yes, Torres Strait Islander (2) Yes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (3) Neither (4)

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