HOW QUALITY SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS ARE READ

The changing face of the quality Sunday newspaper market in Britain has been creating new problems for media researchers and media planners.

Traditionally, a significant proportion of press media planning is based on the National Readership Survey, and the measure of average issue readership is the one commonly used for comparing the quality Sunday papers, but how useful is average issue readership in the light of the significant increased in the pagination levels and number of sections of the three 'quality' Sunday newspapers: The Sunday Telegraph, The Sunday Times and The Observer?

For example, from the first quarter of 1986, to April/May 1988, the issue size of *The Sunday Telegraph* increased from an average of 40 pages per issue, to 48; *The Observer* grew from 56 to 68 pages, and *The Sunday Times*, growing dramatically by 43%, from an average issue size of 81 pages to 116.

Average issue sizes

	Jan-Mar 1986	April-May 1988	Change %
The Sunday Telegraph	40	48	+ 20
The Observer	56	68	+ 21
The Sunday Times	81	116	+ 43

The other main change has been the extent to which *The Sunday Times* has become a multisection newspaper.

In April 1988 The Sunday Telegraph and The Observer were in roughly the same format as

two years previously, whereas *The Sunday Times* was publishing three sections plus magazine in 1986, and by April 1988, it was publishing seven sections plus the magazine.

(Note: At the time of this book going to press, *The Sunday Times* has eight national sections, one regional section for Scotland, plus a magazine).

The difficulty in attempting to assess the readership of quality Sunday newspapers in Britain, has been the fact that the National Readership Survey (NRS) uses a definition of a reader that provides no information on the reading of a particular section. How does an advertiser know if the reader even opens the section containing his advertisement? It is perhaps a reasonable assumption that some sections of the bulkier papers are not read at all by some people. By contrast, it is likely that *The* Sunday Telegraph is read or paged through by most of its readers, with the consequence that the potential advertisement exposure for The Sunday Telegraph will be closer to its average issue readership, than will be the case for Sunday newspapers with a considerable number of sections.

In the Spring of 1988, there was no sign that JIC-NARS (The Joint Industry Committee for National Readership Surveys) was going to address the weakness of average issue readership as a reasonable measure of readership of the multi-section newspapers with anything like the speed required by media planners and buyers. As publisher of what was then a one section newspaper, *The Sunday Telegraph* was therefore ideally placed to investigate our hypotheses, and we commissioned Research Services Ltd to carry out the research.

THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The survey was based on a quota sample of ABC1 adults (the managerial, professional, administrative, supervisory and clerical groups) aged 20 plus, with assignments controlled regionally to yield equal numbers of men and women.

Informants were eligible if they had read or looked at *The Sunday Telegraph*, *The Observer* or *The Sunday Times*, on the Sunday immediately before the interview. Fieldwork was conducted in-home, Monday to Wednesday April 11th – 13th, and on Monday to Wednesday on the following week.

The formats of the issues covered by our research were as follows:

	Date 1988	Pages	National sections (Excluding colour magazines)
The Sunday	April 10	48	1 1
Telegraph	April 17	48	
The Observer	April 10	88	6
	April 17	76	5
The Sunday	April 10	136	7
Times	April 17	136	7

(The research did not measure colour sections of Sunday newspapers).

The questionnaire asked the standard National Readership Survey reading and frequency questions for daily and Sunday newspapers, and in addition included questions on:

 how the Sunday newspapers that they read were obtained (home delivery/bought personally at newsagent/bought by another household member at the newsagent/bought by somebody else).

- where did respondents read their Sunday newspapers (at home/at friends or relations/while travelling/at work/elsewhere).
- on what days are each of the three quality Sunday newspapers read (Sunday/Monday/ Tuesday/Wednesday).
- approximately how long in total do readers of each of the three newspapers spend reading them (5 minutes or less/15 minutes/0.5 hour/0.75 hours/1 hour/1.5 hours/2 hours/2.5 hours or more).

Having collected this information the interviewer then took the respondent through the issue seen, or the first one read or looked at if more than one Sunday had been read. The respondent was shown the paper in section and page order treating the front and back pages of each section as separate spreads. The respondent was asked if he or she had read something on the spread, glanced through the spread, or not read or looked at the spread before.

If, at the start of a new section, the respondent volunteered the information that he or she had not seen anything in the particular section, the interviewer then asked about the front and back pages only. In other words, respondents could not dismiss any section without the further prompt of the front and back pages.

The interviewer then went on to ask about readership of specific editorial subject matter, and showed this list of editorial subjects that appear in Sunday newspapers:

UK news
Sport
Motoring
Food & drink
Arts
Business and the city
TV & radio programmes
Appointments/job vacancies

Foreign news
Gardening
Fashion
Books
Personal finance
Travel
Property

Each reader of *The Sunday Telegraph, The Sunday Times* and *The Observer*, was taken through this list, and asked how thoroughly they had read each subject in the previous Sunday's issue of the newspaper that they had read; had they:

- read thoroughly
- read some items
- glanced through it
- did not look at it.

Additionally for each subject readers were asked if they were:

- very interested
- quite interested
- not interested.

In an attempt to gauge readers' attitudes to single section and multi-section Sunday newspapers, they were asked if they agreed/disagreed with a range of attitudinal statements.

- 'I found that a single section Sunday newspaper makes my reading very convenient'.
- 'I find a single section Sunday newspaper inconvenient because I want to share my reading with another person'.
- 'I find that a multi-section newspaper is a very good way of organising one's reading'.
- 'I find that a multi-section Sunday newspaper can be too cumbersome for my liking'.
- 'It doesn't make any difference to me whether it is a single or multi-section Sunday newspaper.'

The research also includes a range of demographic questions on age, sex, occupation, car ownership, holidays, investments, household composition, and income.

THE RESEARCH RESULTS

Research Services Ltd achieved interviews with 787 people, and the research generated 217 Sunday Telegraph readers, 211 Observer readers and 439 for The Sunday Times, with 80 people questioned about two papers.

The research provided us with some useful information about source of copy, reading days and time spent reading.

For example, as the table below shows only a small percentage spend 15 minutes or less reading their Sunday paper, with most spending between 30 minutes and 1 1/2 hours.

	The Sunday Telegraph	The Observer	The Sunday Times
Time spent reading	%	%	%
5 mins or less	2	5	4
15 mins	7	7	7
30 mins	22	18	15
45 mins	16	10	10
1 hour	18	18	21
1.5 hours	14	16	15
2 hours	11	9	11
2.5 hours	7	13	12

On average, readers do spend slightly longer reading their three section *Observer* and their seven section *Sunday Times*, than the one section *Sunday Telegraph*, but, relative to the total issue size, the page exposure for *The Sunday* Telegraph is likely to be higher than for The Sunday Times or The Observer.

	The Sunday Telegraph	The Observer	The Sunday Times
Mean	minutes	minutes	minutes
reading time	64	70	71
Pagination April 10	48	88	136
Pagination April 17	48	76	136

Obviously, readers are selective in their reading, and in any paper will skip topics, or pages, which means that the calculation of average reading time per page could be a misleading one.

In terms of what is read in the quality Sunday papers, and looking first of all at *The Sunday Telegraph*, the table below demonstrates the extent to which readership holds up throughout the single section 48 page book. From a News 'high' of 94-98%, interest is maintained at a high level through Features, City, Travel, Property and so on.

The Sunday Telegraph

	Read at least something %
Front page	98
News	94
General features	93
Arts/books	82
'Women'	74
Editorial/leaders	82
City	74
Travel	71
Property	72
Motoring	62
Sport	69
Back page (sport/radio)	82

Now going through each section of *The Observer* in section order:

In the first section, readership starts at 91% on the front page, falling to 51% for sport on the back page; while the readership of the World News section falls from 78% on the front page, to 56% on the back page. The front page of the Review section attracts 76% of The Observer's readers, and while some of the middle pages have lower scores, the back page with its TV and Radio programme listings is a popular one. The Business section is read by less than half the readers; but those that do read it tend to read something on most pages. The Observer's three special sections that appeared during our fieldwork period were of less general appeal, with the one on Investment in New Technology, for example attracting only 16% of those who read the April 10th issue.

The Observer

	Read at least something
News & sport section	
Front page	91
News	84
Features/editorial	81
Sport	58
Back page/sport	51
Front/back page only	6
Anything in section	92
World news section	
Front page	78
World news	69
Special report/feature	57
Back page (information)	56
Front/back page only	12
Anything in section	82
Review section	
Front page	76
Letters/weekend	73
Arts/books	69
Travel	51

The Observer (Cont.)

	Read at least something %
Review section (Cont.)	
Homes & gardens/property/sec	
Back page (tv and radio)	77
Front/back page only	7
Anything in section	83
Business section	
Front page	44
Business	42
Personal finance	42
Motoring	36
Back page (business)	3 9
Front/back page only	3
Anything in section	49

Special sections:

	Read at least something %
Business of sport (April 10)	
Front page Back page Front/back page only Anything in section	35 19 10 36
Investment in new technology (April 10)
Front page Back page Front/back page only Anything in section	15 10 1 16
Financial Services Act (April 17 Front page Back page Front/back page only Anything in section	21 14 3 22

As far as *The Sunday Times* was concerned readership scores for news in the News and Sport section was high, ranging from 92% to 71%, with some drop-off for sport. Readership of the second section, Week in Review, falls from 69% on the front page to 47% on the back.

The Arts and Leisure section maintains a relatively high level of readership throughout – the back page no doubt being helped by the fact that it includes the TV and Radio programme listings; just under half of the readers of The Sunday Times looked at the front page of the Business section. 29% of readers read at least something in the Appointments Section of The Sunday Times, with interest rising again for the Travel section. The tabloid Books section of The Sunday Times performs well, with at least something in the section being read by just under half of the readers with practically no fall in readership from the front page to the inside editorial pages. (The back page, incidentally, was an advertisement in both weeks).

The Sunday Times

	Read at least something
	%
Section A: News and Sport	
Front page	92
News	86
Spotlight/profile/news in focus	78
World news	71
Sport	61
Back page (sport)	58
Front/back page only	6
Any section 'A'	93
Section B: Week in Review	
Front page	69
Opinion, the world	66
Letters/education forum	56
Motoring/property	42
Back page	47
Front/back page only	7
Any section 'B'	74
Section C: Arts & Leisure	
Front page	71
'Look'	67
Screen & print	55
Arts	57
Property/motoring	55
Back page	64
Front/back page only	10
Any Section 'C'	80
-	

The Sunday Times (Cont.)

	Read at least something %
Section D: Business	
Front page	48
Business/city	44
Personal finance	37
Back page (innovation)	37
Front/back page only	8
Any section 'D'	52
Section E: Appointments	
Front page	28
Inside pages	18
Back page	18
Front/back page only	11
Any section 'E'	29
Section F: Travel	
Front page	59
Inside pages	56
Back page	47
Front/back page only	8
Any section 'F'	64
Section G: Books (Tabloid Sec	etion)
Front page	43
Inside pages	41
Back page	29
Front/back page only	5
Any section 'G'	46

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

These research findings do support our initial hypothesis that the higher the number of separate sections that a newspaper has, together with the pagination levels, the greater is the extent to which average issue readership is an overestimate of potential spread traffic or advertisement exposure. But, obviously, at the same time, what we should not ignore is the fact that media planning will take into account the fact that editorial features are targeted at specific sub-groups, as is advertising.

So, how should these results be used?

Well, one use is in more selective media planning. If an advertiser is considering placing an advertisement on one of the Travel pages in the quality Sunday newspaper market, should he weight the National Readership Survey average issue readership figure to reflect fall-off by section and/or subject? Our research showed, for example that only 56% of Sunday Times readers read the inside pages of the Travel section: you can see the extent to which these weights would alter the relative positions of the three quality Sundays.

	NRS Average Issue Readership %	Average Readership of Travel Pages %	Adjusted/ Weighted NRS %
The Sunday Telegraph	5.0	71	3.6
The Observer	5.0	51	2.6
The Sunday Times	8.4	56	4.7

One of the most interesting questions that this research throws up is the role of the National Readership Survey in responding to, and measuring, significant product changes, and more specifically, the value of average issue readership as the basis for making comparative assessments of the three quality Sunday newspapers. JICNARS has set up a committee to discuss the issue of multi-section newspapers and continues to debate the research problems, but as at February 1989, no decision had been reached. By contrast, The Sunday Telegraph identified the need for information, was well aware of agency pressure for such information; briefed Research Services Ltd at the end of February 1988, fieldwork was in April, and the

results were presented in June. As a media owner, perhaps we are better placed to respond quickly to market changes; by their very nature committees cannot react as fast.

The Sunday Telegraph's research was a first look at the rapidly changing quality Sundaymarket. Is it the task of media owners, or

industry bodies such as JICNARS to develop our understanding of the quality Sunday newspaper market, or of other areas of change, such as the Saturday newspaper market? I suggest that media owners, and advertising agencies, could quicken the industry pace by independent, non-industry ventures such as ours.