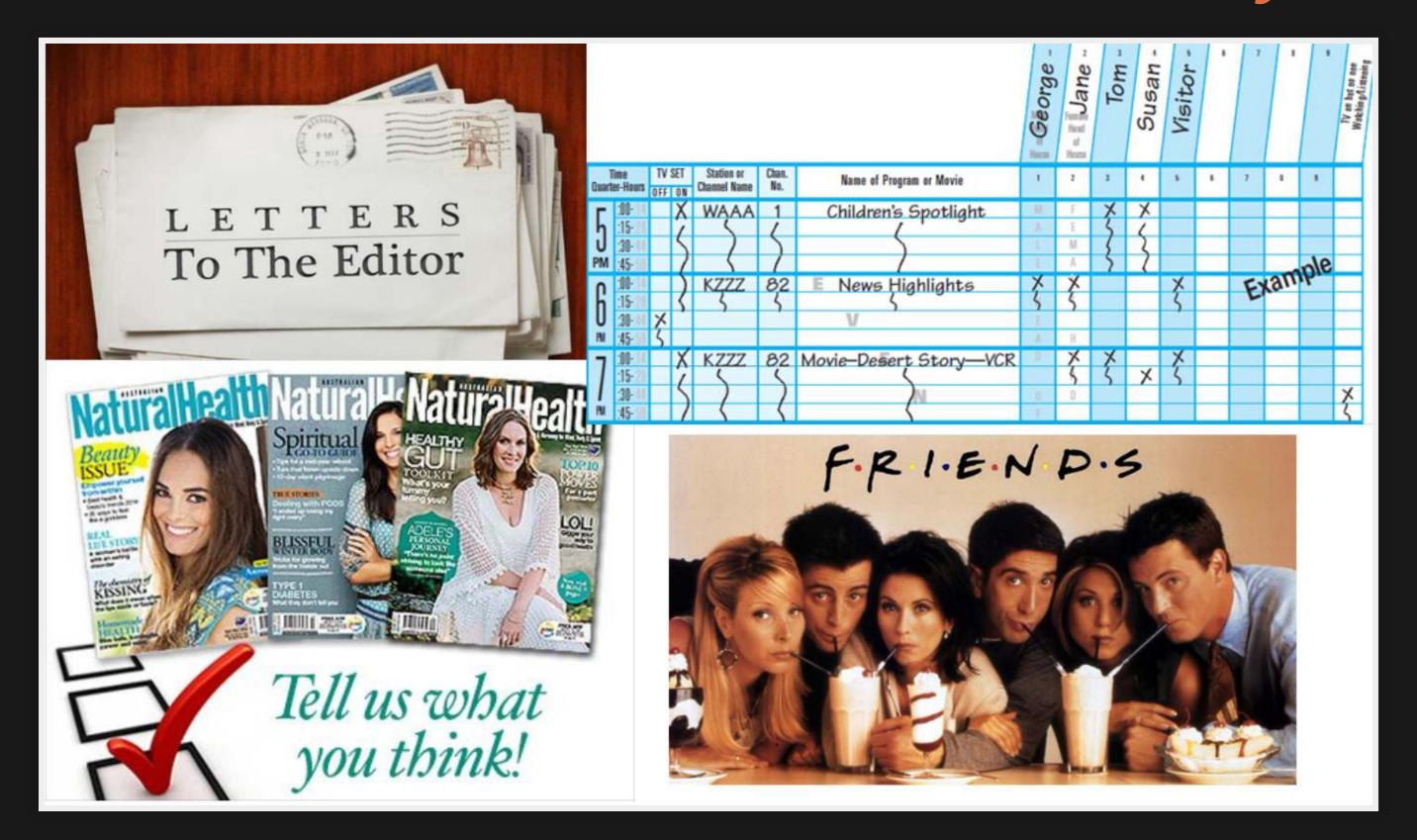
# Audience Measurement and Bundling

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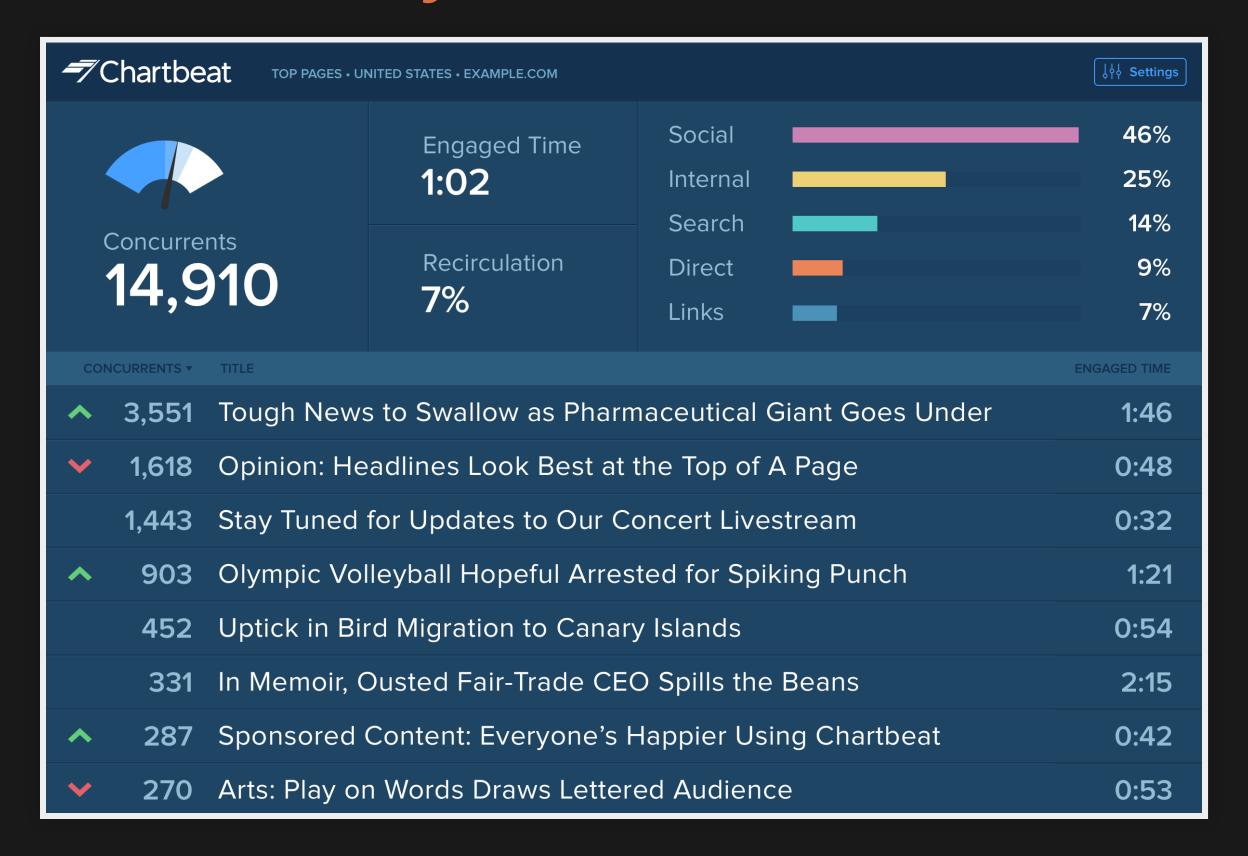
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Audience measurement refers to the goal-oriented process of collecting, analyzing, reporting, and interpreting data about the size, composition, behavior, characteristics, and preferences of individuals interacting with particular media brands or products.

### Audience Measurement Over History



## Audience Analytics and Metrics



# Incentives for Using Analytics + Metrics

- Journalists and newsrooms have historically marginalized audience measurement data
  - They perceived it as an intrusion on their autonomy and independence
  - The historical profitability of journalism made it easier for journalists to resist managerial initiatives to use those data to serve audience interests (or wants) more efficiently
- Analytics and metrics do not exist to solely further economic benefits, though
  - Journalists can use them to make civically important content more appealing to audiences

## News as a Bundled Product



#### News as a Bundled Product

- With a bundle, content that is cheaper to produce can help subsidize more expensive content
  - Investigative journalism is rarely profitable, for example
- Today, audiences are less likely to look for a bundle of news; instead, they seek the best pieces from different organizations
  - By doing so, they have effectively unbundled journalistic products
- Journalistic organizations have lost their monopolies on dual-channel revenue sources like classifieds

# Key Takeaways

- Audience analytics and metrics enable more detailed measurements of individual audience members and of the audience as a whole
- There is now great economic pressure to make use of audience metrics in guiding editorial decisions (though journalists still do not blindly follow them)
- Journalistic products are no longer bundled in the ways they were before, and no longer receive those economic benefits