



DIGITAL NEWS PROJECT

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What do News Readers Really Want to Read about?

How Relevance Works for News Audiences

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About the Author

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Executive Summary

This report investigates how members of the public make decisions about what news to engage with as they navigate a high-choice media environment across multiple devices and platforms. While digital media provide a wealth of data about revealed news preferences – what stories are most widely clicked on, shared, liked, and so forth – they tell us very little about why people make the choices they do, or about how news fits into their lives.

To understand how audiences themselves make sense of the news, this study uses an innovative, qualitative approach that can reveal latent patterns in the news repertoires people cultivate as well as the factors that drive those preferences. This method sets aside the conventional categories often relied on by the news industry as well as academic researchers – such as politics, entertainment, sports, etc – in order to group news stories in terms drawn from the people reading them.

We find that members of the public can very effectively articulate the role that news plays in their lives, and that relevance is the key concept for explaining the decisions they make in a high-choice media environment. As one study participant told us, ‘Something that affects you and your life. ... That’s what you read, isn’t it?’ Specifically, we find that:

- Relevance is the paramount driver of news consumption. People find those stories most relevant that affect their personal lives, as they impinge on members of their family, the place where they work, their leisure activities, and their local community.
- Relevance is tied to sociability. It often originates in the belief that family and friends might take an interest in the story. This is often coupled with shareability – a wish to share and tag a friend on social media.
- People frequently click on stories that are amusing, trivial, or weird, with no obvious civic focus. But they maintain a clear sense of what is trivial and what matters. On the whole people want to stay informed about what goes on around them, at the local, national, and international levels.
- News audiences make their own meanings, in ways that spring naturally from people’s life experience. The same news story can be read by different people as an ‘international’ story, a ‘technology’ story, or a ‘financial’ story; sometimes a trivial or titillating story is appreciated for its civic implications.
- News is a cross-media phenomenon characterised by high redundancy. Living in a news-saturated culture, people often feel sufficiently informed about major ongoing news stories; just reading the headline can be enough to bring people up to date about the latest events.
- News avoidance, especially avoidance of political news, often originates in a cynical attitude towards politicians (‘They break rules all the time and get away with it!’), coupled with a modest civic literacy and lack of knowledge about politics.

In addition, we identified four specific types of news interest – four groups of people with common repertoires of news stories they take an interest in. Each of these four repertoires consists of a diverse diet of news stories that belong to many different topic areas, cutting across standard categories such as ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ news, or politics and entertainment. Their interest profiles

reflect people's tastes for news and information that is relevant as a resource in their everyday lives, and many of their top-ranked stories are indicative of a sustained civic, or political interest. We define these four profiles as follows:

- Repertoire 1: People with political and civic interest in news
- Repertoire 2: People with a social-humanitarian interest in news
- Repertoire 3: People with a cultural interest in news
- Repertoire 4: People who seek (political) depth stories

The main insight provided by this study, for researchers and practitioners alike, is that we have to complexify our understanding of news audience tastes and preferences. There are no simple recipes for meeting the relevance thresholds of news audiences. To the extent that journalists prioritise news stories with civic value, they should trust their instincts rather than relying on the unreliable seismograph offered by 'Most Read' lists.

Introduction

Despite well-publicised threats to the news industry, members of the public have never had more news to choose from than they do today. With the rise of digital and social media as major news platforms, and the potential for content to cross regional or national borders, media users navigate a high-choice media environment where they must decide every day which of many potentially informative or entertaining stories are worth their time.

Some members of the public respond by avoiding news altogether (Schrøder and Blach-Ørsten 2016; Toff and Nielsen 2018). But most people engage actively in building personal media repertoires across the offline/online divide. As one influential study in this area observes, 'A cacophony of narratives increasingly competes with mainstream journalism to define the day's stories. News audiences pick and choose stories they want to attend to and believe, and select from a seemingly endless supply of information to assemble their own versions' (Bird 2011: 504).

How do people make these choices? It is a truism in the media business that 'content is king'. However, despite decades of studies analysing how journalists prioritise stories, research has only recently begun to take seriously the question of what drives audience choices when it comes to news, how news preferences fit into people's everyday lives, and the implications of these choices for democratic citizenship.

This study contributes to this emerging area of research with a qualitative analysis of the personal news repertoires of 24 participants drawn from around Oxford, UK, during the spring and summer of 2018. We use factor analysis coupled with in-depth interviews to understand people's news choices in the terms they themselves use, exploring their sense of news relevance and the level of civic interest it reflects. Our method allows hidden patterns in people's news story preferences to emerge, without imposing the categories that researchers and journalists often take for granted.

As discussed below, this project offers a useful complement to studies that rely on surveys or tracking data to measure audience preferences. It also offers a counterpoint to both popular and academic concerns around news decisions guided by social media metrics, such as lists of the most liked, shared, or commented articles. Such data often highlight audience interest in sensational or entertaining news over serious news about public affairs (e.g. Harcup and O'Neill 2017, Boczkowski and Mitchelstein 2013).

Analyses of most-liked stories are illuminating but, we argue, tend to over-emphasise news blockbusters at the expense of smaller stories that still attract substantial numbers of users. And they don't enlighten us about the 'why' and 'how' of the ways news inserts itself into the lives of audiences.

In contrast, this study explores how 'content is king' *for audiences* – the ways in which people are drawn to news that helps them make sense of themselves, shaping their identities, rationally and emotionally, in relationships with significant people in their lives. Our approach points to relevance as the key concept in understanding real-world news preferences, and highlights what relevance means for news audiences.

1. Recent Research on News Preferences

This study uses an innovative qualitative methodology, described in the next section, to uncover news preferences and understand how audiences themselves make sense of their choices in a crowded media environment. Our approach is designed to complement tools like audience surveys and online tracking, building on the insights these methods reveal while addressing their limitations.

One source of knowledge about people's news preferences comes from survey studies, used in academic research and by the industry itself. A good example is the Reuters Institute Digital News Survey, which in 2017 used panel surveys in multiple markets to ask people how interested they are in a set of 12 general news categories (Newman et al. 2017). The chart below shows results for the UK; as in many other countries, local and regional news was most popular, with nearly two-thirds of respondents 'extremely' or 'very' interested. Around half of those surveyed expressed high interest in hard news topics like international news and politics. Less than a quarter favoured categories like 'weird news', lifestyle, or entertainment/celebrity – the kind of news that often tops lists of 'Most Read' or 'Most Shared' stories.

Figure 1 Interest in news content categories

News content category	%
Region, town	63
International	51
Crime, security	48
Political	47
Health & education	44
Science & technology	36
Business, economy	32
Sports	31
Weird	22
Lifestyle	22
Entertainment & celebrity	18
Arts & culture	17

Source: Reuters Digital News Survey 2017, 'How interested are you in the following types of news?' Percentage of people responding 'Extremely' and 'Very interested'.

Audience surveys offer a useful 'high-altitude' view of news interest but are limited by relying on categories that are very broad and somewhat ambiguous. For a UK respondent, for instance, 'international' news covers everything from US election news to child rape in India and obstacles for digital startups in France; 'crime/security' includes stories about corporate fraud, stalkers harassing women, and intelligence operations against terrorists. It is hard to know what respondents had in mind when ticking a box, or to gain a picture of how news preferences are anchored in people's everyday life contexts.

Data about content preferences also come from online audience tracking by individual news organisations, measurement firms, social media networks, and others. Lists of 'Most Read' or 'Most Shared' stories, for instance, are based on revealed news preferences as measured by

click-through rates, time spent, or other forms of audience engagement with individual stories. Researchers have raised concerns about the picture revealed by such statistics (e.g. Boczkowski and Mitchelstein 2013). Topics like entertainment, celebrity, scandal, and 'weird news' dominate 'Most Read' lists, suggesting readers de-prioritise the public affairs stories valued by journalists in favour of trivial stories with less democratic value.¹

While these concerns should not be overlooked, the picture painted by such data is incomplete in important ways that our approach is designed to address. As Peters (2015: 301) also notes, there is good reason to 'wonder if "clicking" should really be made as synonymous with "preference" or "interest"'. The data used to build 'Most Read' lists don't show the full composition of people's news diets because they don't take into account that news consumption is cross-media.

This is important because in a high-choice media environment, people have an abundance of ways to stay informed about stories that interest them. As a result, one reason people sometimes don't click on a given 'hard news' headline is that they already know the story. Major public affairs stories are often serial, meaning they were in the news yesterday and will show up again tomorrow, and are usually covered across mainstream media – radio, TV, print and online newspapers, and social media. In contrast, non-public affairs stories, such as celebrity or 'weird news', are often one-off reports unique to a given outlet. For the reader, they will often be new to them.

Another reason 'Most Read' rankings may diverge from people's wider news interests can be found in the push factors related to algorithmic selection, which cause more people to be exposed to stories that are already trending upwards in terms of likes or shares. Once the ranking of a news story rises, it enters a 'spiral of increased visibility' as platforms like Facebook or Twitter further prioritise it in users' news feeds (Fletcher and Nielsen 2018: 3).

Finally, it is important not to assume that all stories in the celebrity and 'weird' categories are democratically useless. On the contrary, recent research suggests that seemingly trivial news stories are sometimes read in ways that cross over into democratic concerns (Eide and Knight 1999) and may become a catalyst for civic engagement (Papacharissi 2010). As we shall see, a 'celebrity' story about Cliff Richard allegedly having committed sexual assault was read by participants in this study as a potential indictment of the justice system in Britain.

We agree with Cherubini and Nielsen that 'all forms of analytics have to confront ... the limitations involved in using quantitative indicators to understand the messy and diverse realities of how people engage with journalism, why, and what it means' (2016: 34). As the next section lays out, this study is designed to find alternative methods for understanding people's interest in public affairs news. To do this we begin with the assumption that people's interest starts with particular stories and topics, rather than with abstract categories like 'politics' or 'international news'. We also make room for people to offer their own accounts of the value – including potential civic or democratic value – of the stories they choose to read.

¹ In journalism research oriented towards the improvement of the business models of online news media, it is debated whether audience analytics are a helpful tool for understanding audience behaviour. In contrast to Zamith (2018), Lee and Tandoc (2017) find that 'Most Read' metrics do influence journalistic topic agendas in favour of clickbait and non-civic stories. Rosenstiel argues that web analytics 'offer too little information that is useful to journalists or to publishers on the business side. They mostly measure the wrong things. They also to a large extent measure things that are false or illusory' (Rosenstiel 2016: 1).

2. A Bottom-Up Approach

The qualitative method used in this study, a combination of factor analysis and in-depth interviews, offers unique advantages over conventional approaches to measuring news preferences. It allows us to discover latent patterns in people's preferences, and offers insight into how they are formed, without forcing responses into the standard categories favoured by journalists and researchers.

Fieldwork for this study was carried out in the Oxford region in the UK in May–June 2018 by research firm Kantar Public in collaboration with the author. In addition to its learned reputation, the city of Oxford has a broad economic base including motor manufacturing, publishing, and information technology and science-based businesses. The study interviewed 24 participants divided equally between three life stages (18–29; 30–54; 55+), educational level, social stratification, occupation, and gender (see Appendix B). Interviews took place in people's homes or at a location chosen by them (eg a canteen or an office). All participants received a £30 incentive for talking to us. The study was approved by Oxford University's Ethics Committee.

A distinctive feature of our method is the use of card sorting exercises (described below) in conjunction with detailed interviews, which permits us to relate people's media and news preferences using factor analysis. The encounter with each research subject consisted of three stages: (1) a day-in-the-life narrative interview about their news routines and habits; (2) an interview about the media devices they use, based on a card sorting exercise to discover people's media repertoires in a broad sense; (3) an interview about news story preferences across 28 categories of news topics, based on a card sorting exercise involving 36 real-world stories representing both 'hard' and 'soft' news.²

The 36 news stories were drawn from the cross-media, cross-platform news universe in Oxford, spanning national as well as local outlets. All were published in April and May 2018; sources included print and online editions of the *Sunday Telegraph*, *The Times*, BuzzFeed, Huffington Post, *Cosmopolitan*, *Woman's Own*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Oxford Mail*, *Guardian*, *Daily Star*, *Sun*, *Observer*, and *Mail on Sunday*. The stories were selected to carry appeal in terms of diverse interests, tastes, and styles across the social and cultural spectrum. Stories were also selected for potential long-term interest; breaking news could not be included, since the study was carried out over several weeks.

BOX 1: EXAMPLES OF NEWS STORY CARDS

Dog lick cost me my legs and face. Saliva got in tiny scratch. A dog lover lost his legs, five fingers and part of his face when he got sepsis after his pet licked him.

Hunt admits breaking rules over luxury flats. Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt breached anti-money laundering legislation brought in by his own government when he set up a company to buy seven luxury flats.

² We followed Fletcher and Nielsen's categorisation of 'hard' and 'soft' news (2018: 11) but did not use these terms during interviews. We deliberately included examples of service and lifestyle news, which provides 'help, advice, guidance, and information about the management of self and everyday life' (Hanitzsch and Vos 2018: 147).

This report draws mainly on results of the card sorting in stage 3. For this exercise, each story was represented on a simple card showing a headline and a brief subheading, printed in a neutral font (see Box 1 and Appendix A). In order to focus on content preferences, the cards did not include brand characteristics or visual elements like photographs. Participants were handed the 36 news story cards and asked to sort them into three piles: stories they would probably want to read if they came across them online, in print, or on social media; stories they probably would not want to read; and in between a pile with stories they might want to read, time and place permitting.

The initial sorting completed, participants were asked to refine their verdict by placing each story card on a pyramid-shaped grid with nine columns, forming a continuum from 'Likely to read' to 'Not likely to read' (Figure 2). They were also told they could change the position of any card until the total configuration expressed their news story preferences. When finished, the grid thus reflected participants' ranking of each story relative to the other 35 news stories.

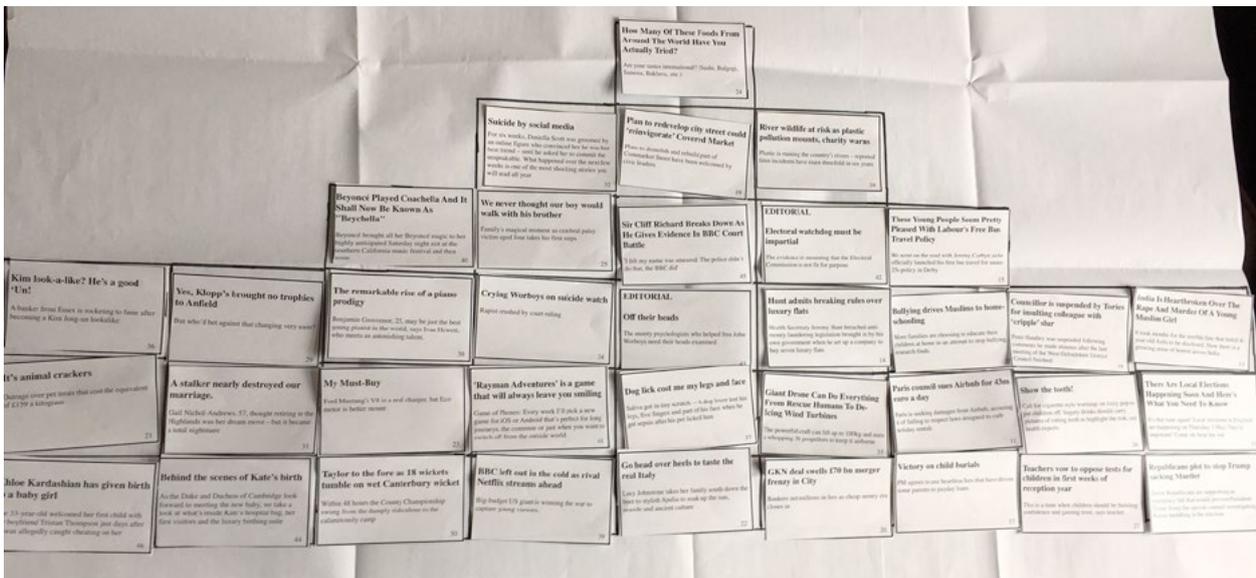


Figure 2 One participant's ranking of the 36 news story cards between 'Likely to read' and 'Not likely to read'

By mathematically relating the story rankings of the 24 participants using factor analysis, we are able to identify four distinct clusters of study participants whose news preferences were most similar.³ Each cluster can be seen as representing a shared news repertoire, which we then explored and defined by considering what participants said during the sorting and in other stages of the interviews, as well as the stories themselves. This analysis generated the model of news relevance we discuss next, as well as four specific news content repertoires we develop in the following section:

- (1) People with political and civic interest in news;
- (2) People with a social-humanitarian interest in news;
- (3) People with a cultural interest in news; and
- (4) People who seek (political) depth stories.

³ In the Q-method factor analysis of the 24 participants' sorting of the 36 news story cards, we opted for the four-factor solution, because it was statistically superior (59% coverage of the variance; included 21 participants) and produced configurations that were socio-culturally more meaningful.

3. Results: How Relevance Works for News Audiences

From Browsing to Engagement: Towards an Anatomy of News Interest

Our in-depth interviews with study participants, including discussions that took place as they sorted a range of news stories according to interest, confirmed that relevance is the key concept in understanding how people make decisions about what news to attend to. As earlier research has stressed, 'If the discovered news post is not generally perceived as "interesting" or "relevant", it is rather unlikely that individuals read the linked article' (Kümbel 2018: 14). Conversely, people are likely to engage with news they find relevant as long as circumstances permit.

For many people 'news' is an elastic category. As one participant told us, referring to a BBC station that features music and some discussion, 'I do like Radio 2 and actually there are quite a lot of newsy things, although it's not the news' (Hannah P21).⁴ For many, 'news' appears to include both hard news ('the news') and softer varieties ('newsy things'). The ultimate arbiter of whether they end up engaging with stories is perceived relevance, irrespective of where the story falls on that continuum.

People sometimes find it hard to come up with explicit reasons why they would, or would not, read a story: what makes it relevant or not is decided on an intuitive basis. Commenting on a serious editorial about election oversight in the UK (Story 32), Elizabeth P15 does not spontaneously deliver a speech about citizenship: 'Why would I stop and read it? Because it just interests me, really.'⁵ But when prodded, she explains in a common-sense manner how relevance guides her news consumption:

Something that affects you and your life. ... That's what you read, isn't it? That's why you inform yourself – because you want to know what's going on and how it's going to impact on you and your life and your job. That's what's important. Because you are bombarded with information everywhere but you only absorb the stuff that's really – that you – that is relevant to you, unless you're sitting there all day watching TV. But you don't – you don't have to take in everything that's there; you just pick out the bits that affect you, I think. (Elizabeth P15)

On the whole however, participants explain their relevance priorities quite lucidly as they sort the 36 news story cards, and show a keen awareness of the commercial incentives that result in the diverse news fare they come across daily. As one explains,

So the more likely, for me, would be either things that are going to impact on me personally, or things that I have an active interest in. The less likely are the reality news sort of stuff, the celebrity news sort of stuff, the stuff which I don't think it makes a great deal of difference on. I don't care if David Beckham's bought a new pair of pants [laughs]. It has no impact on my life at all and, yes, it's just there trying to sell papers or magazines or get viewers or likes or shares. It's not – for me, that's not news. (Andrew P26)

People also describe how they may end up reading human interest or entertainment or 'weird news' as an innocent pastime, but most maintain a clear sense of what is trivial and what matters. As he takes a final evaluative glance over the stories he has sorted on the grid in front of him,

⁴ Study participants are listed by first name and participant number (more details in Appendix B). See Appendix A for a full list of stories.

⁵ This intuitive perception of why a news story is valuable has a newsroom parallel in the way many journalists simply respond 'Because it just is!' (Harcup and O'Neill 2017: 1470).

Michael reflects on his priorities:

I have moved the pollution to over here, moved the drone over. I am interested in technology, but I think I am more worried about the planet and what's left for my children. ... You can sort of see school and the environment and local elections at the top end. And then a bit of technology and a bit of world news and TV and gaming. Racism, sport and then your sort of celebrities and music and American news I suppose down at the bottom end. (Michael P4)

However, perceived topic relevance is not always sufficient ground for reading a story. Whether people interrupt their browsing in order to read a relevant story also depends on whether they feel sufficiently informed by other news media. Here Jessica reflects about an election story: "There are local elections happening soon and here's what you need to know." When it comes to elections, it is everywhere. ... So you don't necessarily have to really click into things to know what's going on. If it's all over telly, it's all over radio, it's – I don't know, you can't get away' (Jessica P23).

Often, just reading a headline is enough to remind people about what they already know and bring them up to date. As one participant noted, 'I feel as though I get the gist of this entire article just from the headline. ... I almost don't need to know any more about it. I already know Netflix is very popular, becoming more popular, and the BBC is probably losing license payers.' (Paul P25, Story 30).

Probing more deeply into these discussions, we identified five grounding principles for understanding news relevance among everyday citizens. We conclude by distilling these into a basic model of the factors that drive relevance.

PERSONAL RELEVANCE REFLECTS BASIC LIFE PRIORITIES

Personal relevance is an indispensable gate-keeper of engagement with a news story. This includes above all potential impact on one's own life and family. For instance, Maureen P10 finds the story 'Teachers oppose tests' (Story 17) very important because she associates it with her 3½ year old grandchild; she would read an article about Airbnb (Story 1) because 'I have never used Airbnb, but my son does'; and a story about engineering firm GKN (Story 10) 'if it would affect my mortgage'.

Victoria P22 reflects very precisely on her news preferences after having sorted the story cards into the three piles: 'I think a lot of these I've chosen is because of personal relevance, something that's happened in my life or to my family, and that's why it's obviously more important to you, so you seek the information'.

Personal relevance often originates in the fact someone we care about might take an interest. Hannah notes about an automotive story that might appeal to her young son, 'That's about the Ford Mustang, so we'd have something to bond over' (Hannah P21, Story 13). This sociability dimension of news may extend into shareability on social media: "These young people seem pretty pleased with Labour's free bus travel policy." ... If it was relevant to anybody I knew I'd send it on. I'd tag people in the post or share it via Messenger' (Simon P14, Story 5).

Work-related matters are a frequent source of relevance. Paul, who works in the NHS, says he would read about a scandal concerning politician Jeremy Hunt (Story 4) because of Hunt's involvement in NHS cuts. For similar reasons, Victoria would engage with a story about rape in India (Story 3) and one about psychologists recommending probation for the rapist John Worboys (Story 33):

I like this especially because I worked in Sri Lanka recently. ... [As a psychology student,] I would read that because it talks about psychology and people's everyday views about psychologists. (Victoria P22)

There may also be a strong emotional dimension to the stories someone considers important: As Hannah notes, 'Anything to do with racism, sexism, anything like that, it boils my blood. Sometimes I can read about ... I just have a rant and rave in my kitchen' (Hannah P21, Story 24).

LOCAL IS RELEVANT

Geographical proximity plays a major role in shaping news relevance. Many participants express a natural interest in local news, irrespective of topic:

I kind of feel that news that is relevant to me I definitely want to watch, so at half past six I quite like watching the local news like the Oxfordshire News because it is stuff that's going on around us, that's going to affect me now or my town, then I actually have more of an interest. (Alice P2)

Discussions provided many specific examples of this. For instance, Sue P5 would definitely read a story about Oxford's historical Covered Market (Story 9): 'the thing is about the Covered Market because it's local to where I live, isn't it, and when you go there, I mean the Covered Market's part of the Oxford history'.

The strength of the local dimension also becomes evident in the way participants reject a story about Jeremy Corbyn presenting Labour's new national free bus policy for under-25s (Story 5); some mistakenly perceive this as a local story about Derby, where the launch took place. Alice tells us, 'Well, it's Derby, I don't care' (Alice P2). Upon realising this is a national policy, some participants immediately find it relevant: 'Is that just a local scheme to Derby, or are they, is that going to be national, is it? ... Oh okay, so yes, I will be interested to find out what that is' (Michael P4).

THE TRIVIAL (AND SEEMINGLY IRRELEVANT) CAN BE CIVICALLY RELEVANT

Participants will sometimes engage with a seemingly trivial story that speaks to a more general, perhaps civic, interest. Thomas, for instance, explains very articulately that he is interested in the societal aspects of a story about the birth of Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge's baby (Story 34):

'Kate's baby', I'm interested in the social aspect of it, but personally I have no particular interest in the birth of somebody's child. ... People seem to be very interested in the royal family and I think it's one of the things that really holds us together as a nation, because of that I'm interested in how our country copes holding us all together and makes us British compared to another country which perhaps doesn't have a royal family and how they cope. (Thomas P19)

Similarly, Martin is interested in a story about Sir Cliff Richard breaking down as he gives evidence in his court battle with the BBC (Story 35). He sees this as a story about how the legal system works, and how it sometimes fails to protect people from unjust accusations (Martin P8).

Meanwhile Thomas is not interested in games – 'I don't play any games like that at all, I've got a life I'm afraid – no disrespect!' – but he appreciates a story about a new game called Rayman Adventures (Story 31) as being about a technical advance (Thomas P19). In a similar fashion many participants saw a 'weird' story, 'Dog lick cost me my legs and face' (Story 27), as not trivial but about a serious sanitary matter.

TOPIC AND SITUATION SHAPE HOW NEWS BRANDS MATTER

In this study we neutralised the effects of news brand bias by anonymising the presentation of stories. However, participants sometimes recognised (or thought they recognised) the news brand behind a story, and reflected aloud about how brand may affect their decision to engage with a piece of news.

In some cases, in line with previous research, we found that topic relevance may overrule distaste for a particular news brand (cf. Kümbel 2018). For instance, reflecting on an editorial about psychologists who freed a convicted rapist, Elizabeth provided a glimpse of the complicated process of deciding whether to read a story or not (Story 33):

Interviewer: Would it matter which newspaper it was in – whether you'd read it or not? So if it was in the Sun versus the Guardian?

Elizabeth: Well, I wouldn't read the Sun because they're just so – (laughs). Well, I probably – that probably has come 'Off their heads' with a title like that. ... If someone said to me there was an article in the Sun I'd go, oh, god, I'm not reading that. ... But if it was on the table, with that header, I probably would go, oh, okay, and pick it up and read it, actually. (Elizabeth P15)

Another important factor that decides if people read a news story or not is the time available in the situation where people encounter the story, whether on social media, a news media site, or the printed page. Ideas about the best use of time also inform how people evaluate news brands. As Lucinda told us:

I think one of the problems with me having social media as my primary sort of source or, like, my phone, is what comes first in terms of all these stories laid out in front of me like I've got now. ... In the moments where I have, like, an hour, I will go on The Economist, go on the FT, BBC News and those – it will be more this style of stuff. ... But if it's shorter kind of like I've only got 20 minutes, I will be on Facebook. (Lucinda P16)

NEWS STORY TOPIC IS THE PARAMOUNT DETERMINANT OF NEWS ENGAGEMENT

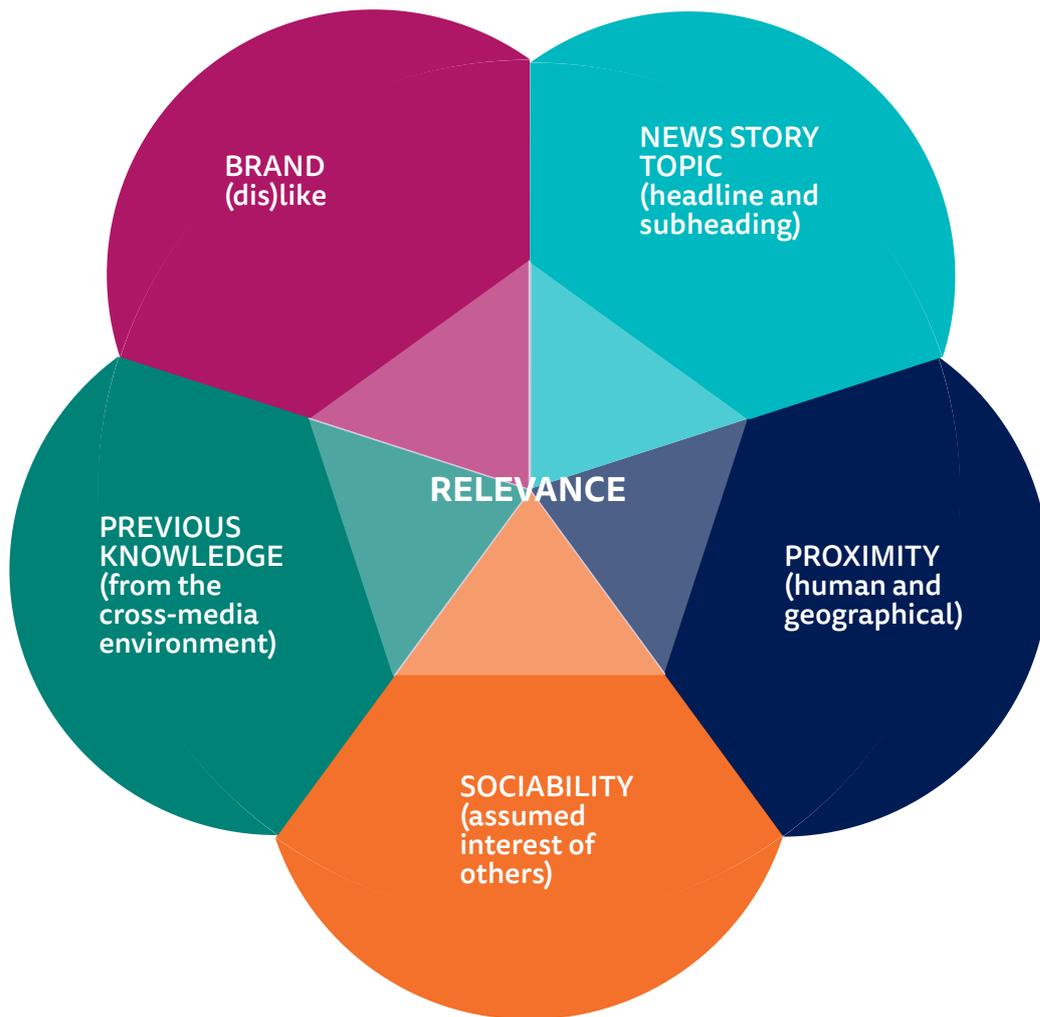
In the natural process of news selection, people are motivated in part by their familiarity with different news brands. Some would never dream of using news from the *Daily Mail* or the *Sun*, due to their tabloid image or political leaning; conversely, others would steer clear of the *Guardian* and *The Times*.

In contrast, this study is designed to zoom in on content preferences. We used a non-naturalistic design that forced participants to focus on stories themselves, without regard to news brand or visual elements. Our approach finds support in recent research that systematically compares the different motivational factors underlying news engagement and finds that topic – what a story is about – is the key variable.

For instance, research by Anna Sophie Kümbel has used both qualitative and quantitative approaches to weigh the various contextual and content factors that potentially determine people's engagement decisions on social media: the news provider (brand), the topic/content of the story, and the persons acting as intermediaries through sharing or tagging behaviour. She found that positive perceptions of the news brand were rarely decisive, while 'the perceived relevance of the article's issues and topics ... seems to guide news engagement decisions on Facebook the most' (Kümbel 2018: 12). These findings were borne out in a subsequent quantitative experiment finding a strong link between engagement in a story and previously expressed interest in the topic (Kümbel 2019).

Building on such findings, and based on discussions by participants in this study, we have developed a simple model of the factors that help to drive and define news relevance as understood by actual members of the public. This model, depicted in Fig. 3 (below), recognises the importance of brand but not at the expense of key factors like proximity, sociability, previous knowledge and above all the topic of a story.

Figure 3 The factors that drive and define news relevance



4. Results: Four News Content Repertoires

In addition to supporting a general model of news relevance, this study yielded distinctive profiles of news interest that distinguished participants from one another. We call these *news content repertoires*. Our analysis identified four specific repertoires, reviewed below:

- (1) People with political and civic interest in news;
- (2) People with a social-humanitarian interest in news;
- (3) People with a cultural interest in news;
- (4) People who seek (political) depth stories.

These repertoires are derived from the sorting exercise described earlier. The people who belong to a content repertoire, or type, are people whose card configurations were sufficiently similar to statistically group them as having a shared horizon of news story relevance, distinct from other participants in terms of both liked topics and rejected topics. These news story repertoires were on the whole found to defy neat demographic connections and thus force us to complexify our understanding of news engagement. Also, as we anticipated, participants often perceived stories as belonging to different topic categories than we intended; audiences make their own meanings, sometimes unpredictably, in ways that spring naturally from people's communicative resources and life experiences.

Repertoire 1: People with Political and Civic Interest in News

Repertoire 1: Preferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Domestic politics	6	Local elections
Health	16	Show the tooth
Domestic politics	7	Child burials
Oxford local	9	Covered Market
Education	17	Teachers oppose tests
Science/technology	23	Giant drone
Weird	27	Dog lick
Environment	18	River plastic pollution
Politics	5	Labour free buses
Politics, editorial	32	Electoral watchdog

Repertoire 1: Dispreferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Popular culture: music	29	Beyoncé
Lifestyle, cars	13	My must-buy
Royalty	34	Kate's baby
Sport, cricket	20	Taylor
Personal economy	11	Animal crackers
Celebrity	36	Khloe Kardashian

The seven people in Repertoire 1 are characterised by a distinctive political and civic interest, as shown in their ten highest-ranked news stories. As one participant told us, he likes '... to keep abreast of sort of current affairs', and is drawn to a range of topics such as technology, the environment, education and local politics.

Stories about local elections (Story 6) and the Prime Minister's intervention on behalf of parents who have lost a child (Story 7) are top of their list. They also like stories about local leaders supporting the reinvigoration of Oxford's historical Covered Market (Story 9), and a report on Jeremy Corbyn launching a new transport policy initiative (Story 5).

I think local elections are very important because local councils are very accessible to the populace and really they've got to listen to us so therefore, if they come up with decent plans I'll listen to them and I'll make my mind upon that. (Chris P3)

Stories about health, education, and the environment, which all have a hook to the political system, were given a high ranking. Some readily admit to being easily tempted by 'weird' stories, such as the human interest story about a dog lick (Story 27), but others found serious, real-world concerns in such coverage: 'I think a lot of these I've chosen is because [of] personal relevance, something that's happened in my life or to my family ... My mum has been bitten by my cat many times ... I don't know why we still have a cat' (Victoria P21).

Stories that members of Repertoire 1 declare themselves most unlikely to want to read under most circumstances belong to the topic categories of popular culture (Beyoncé, Story 29), celebrities (the Kardashians, Story 36), and royalty (Kate's baby, Story 34). Some tolerate soft news mainly for the sake of sociability, for instance relating to in-laws:

I have more recently been going on to the Daily Mail female page where you get junk about all the celebrities. Because I am massively not in the know about any celebrities anymore. ... But then I get to, you know I go and see family, and Ben's family specifically are really into their celebrity stuff, know about everything, and if I don't read it I feel like I am getting behind, yes ... keeping up with the conversation is basically why I have the Daily Mail female app. (Alice P22)

Repertoire 2: People with a Social-Humanitarian Interest in News

Repertoire 2: Preferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Education	17	Teachers oppose tests
Human interest	15	Boy walks
Multicultural	25	Muslims home-schooling
Domestic politics	7	Child burials
Environment	18	River plastic pollution
Health	16	Show the tooth
Royalty	34	Kate's baby
Oxford local	9	Covered Market
Weird	27	Dog lick
Human interest	22	Social media suicide

Repertoire 2: Dispreferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Weird	26	Kim lookalike
Sport, football	19	Klopp Liverpool
Popular culture: music	29	Beyoncé
Business	10	GKN merger frenzy
International/USA	2	Trump and Republicans
Politics, editorial	32	Electoral watchdog

People in Repertoire 2 express a high interest in stories with a social-humanitarian perspective on the world. For instance, they want to read about how teachers oppose tests for their very young pupils (Story 17); a story about the joy of a family when their boy was cured from cerebral palsy (Story 15); and a story about Muslim parents opting for home-schooling because their children are bullied (Story 25):

And 'We never thought our boy would walk with his brother.' I'm into special needs and we're going to foster a few special needs children in the next few years. So anything to do with special needs with children, I'd read straightaway, and I would probably pass it on to friends who are in a similar situation. (Jamie P13)

They are interested in political affairs but not in politics per se. They also like stories that might be considered 'soft politics', including coverage of the royal family but also reporting on issues like the environment:

Pollution is a big thing with me at the moment, because I see so much of it now, and there's just not enough done about it. And people getting away with polluting the rivers and stuff like that. And the environmental agencies are the worst for doing it because they're not doing enough. (Joe P9)

The repertoire's social-humanitarian concern is also evident in story preferences for the redevelopment of a local historical market (Story 9) and the shocking story of a teenage girl who

nearly committed suicide because an unknown ‘friend’ on Facebook lured her to do so (Story 22). Meanwhile, dispreferred stories included an editorial about electoral politics (Story 32), a story about Donald Trump (Story 2), and business mergers in the City of London (Story 10), followed by stories from popular culture (Beyoncé, Story 29) and a ‘weird’ story (a Kim Jong-Un lookalike, Story 26).

For some, the relative lack of interest in expressly political matters originates in a somewhat cynical attitude towards politicians – ‘They break rules all the time and they get away with it, so it doesn’t really matter’, one notes (Maria P7). It may also reflect modest civic literacy and lack of political knowledge:

I’m not really into politics. Don’t really get it. Don’t understand it all so that’s sort of – I switch it off as soon as they start talking about things like that. ... It’s more things that will influence my family. (Jamie P13)

Repertoire 3: People with a Cultural Interest in News

Repertoire 3: Preferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Culture/arts/music	28	Piano prodigy
International/EU	1	Paris against Airbnb
Health	16	Show the tooth
Lifestyle, food	14	Foods around the world
Weird	27	Dog lick
Culture: film/TV	30	BBC against Netflix
Environment	18	River plastic pollution
Politics, editorial	32	Electoral watchdog
Celebrity	35	Sir Cliff court case
Education	17	Teachers oppose tests

Repertoire 3: Dispreferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Celebrity	36	Khloe Kardashian
Domestic politics	7	Child burials
International/USA	2	Trump and Republicans
Human interest	22	Social media suicide
Human interest	21	Stalker destroyed marriage
Weird	26	Kim lookalike

The culturally oriented preference horizon of the four people in Repertoire 3 is characterised by their top ranking of a story about ‘the best young pianist in the world’, a ‘piano prodigy’ (Story 28). However, the reasons why the four members of Repertoire 3 like such stories differ. Sue P5 and Mark P17 have a traditional interest in classical music. In contrast Lucinda P16 and Philip P20 are not interested in classical music, but like the story because it has a ‘cool’ ring to it.

Repertoire 3 shows how a story preference profile can be shared by people with very different backgrounds and circumstances. Sue P5 is a 70-year-old retired personal assistant with little formal education, married, and owns a flat in the south of Spain. Mark P17 is 68 years old, married to an artist, and is a retired metallurgy engineer. Meanwhile Lucinda P16 and Philip P20 are both in their twenties. Lucinda works as an events manager at a local hotel, but will return to university next year to study politics and economics; she is a rowing coach and draws political cartoons for a college newspaper. Philip P20 works long hours as a kitchen assistant, and spends the rest of his time recovering and relaxing, for instance playing Japanese manga games.

Repertoire 3 members also value highly some of the stories that members of other repertoires liked, notably stories about children and health/educational issues and environmental protection. Their most dispreferred stories, often dismissed by the members as clickbait stories designed to lure readers into reading, fall in the categories celebrity and human interest:

Just celebrities. I don't know anything about, I'm not really a fan of... I mean, why are you sharing it? I mean, they're celebrities. That's the reason why they are celebrities – because they share everything.
(Philip P20)

Repertoire 4: People Who Seek (Political) Depth Stories

Repertoire 4: Preferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Multicultural	25	Muslims home-schooling
Human interest	15	Boy walks
Politics, editorial	32	Electoral watchdog
Politics	4	Hunt breach of legislation
International 3rd world	3	India: girl raped
Education	17	Teachers oppose tests
Science	23	Giant drone
Human interest	22	Social media suicide
Oxford local	9	Covered Market
International, EU	1	Paris against Airbnb

Repertoire 4: Dispreferred Content

Story category	Story number	Story content
Weird	26	Kim lookalike
Celebrity	36	Khloe Kardashian
Lifestyle/travel	12	Taste Italy
Popular culture: music	29	Beyoncé
Popular culture: digital	31	Rayman Adventures game
Royalty	34	Kate's baby

What stands out in Repertoire 4's news portfolio compared with the other three repertoires is the high ranking of 'hard' political stories, such as the story about the political hypocrisy of health secretary Jeremy Hunt (Story 4), ranked around 25th by the other repertoires, and the editorial article 'Electoral watchdog must be impartial'.

This interest in democratically important topics, from a politically neutral (Martin P8) or partisan (Diane P11) stance, goes together with a broad interest in general news. Other prominent news stories in this repertoire include human interest stories, based on a civic or compassionate interest:

This 'Bullying drives Muslims to home-schooling'. A lot of the volunteering I do is quite young people-focused, and I know bullying is a massive issue and something that affects what I do on a day-to-day basis. (Andrew P26, Story 25)

It's just like India is, like a whole nation, is heartbroken over like a very bad thing so I think this is quite interesting. (Martin P8, Story 3)

Considerable interest is expressed for stories about science and technology, a suicide triggered by social media exposure, local news, and international news.

'Giant drone can do everything from rescue humans to de-icing wind turbines.' Technology story. Sounds quite interesting. And yes, I think it sounds like it could be a life-saving invention so it's quite interesting. (Paul P25, Story 23)

'Paris council sues Airbnb for £43m.' Technology story. Airbnb. So I suppose I look at this as being a technology story and about the clash of new technology websites doing new things and governments trying to catch up. ... Lawmakers haven't caught up yet. (Paul P25, Story 1)

The four members of Repertoire 4 get their news from a mixture of general and more specialised news sources. They are voracious but discriminating readers, keenly aware of different news genres and widespread sensationalism. Andrew P26 is interested in the story about plastic pollution of rivers (Story 18), but objects to the exaggerations he often finds in stories about the environment:

It's something that interests me but I struggle to find reliable sources of information around that. Because again it becomes quite sensationalised that everybody's going to die and we're all going to die next year because we're going to ruin the world. (Andrew P26)

Their choice of least preferred stories is not very different from the other repertoires, and includes celebrity, royalty, and 'weird' stories. However, Andrew sees the Sir Cliff story (Story 35) as not just a trivial celebrity story: 'Not so much because of the publicity side of it or the celebrity side of it but more the impact that the media has on court cases and trials and things like that, is quite an important one' (Andrew P26).

5. Results: Shared News Interests across Repertoires

The analysis above has established four types of news interests – groups of people who share common news story repertoires, each consisting of a diverse diet of news stories. We saw how many of the top-ranked stories are indicative of a pronounced civic or political interest.

However, these 24 participants also tell us they will frequently click on stories that have no or little civic interest which they come across online, whether on social media or a news app or site. After all, humans often indulge in activities just to pass idle time. This does not mean that they don't care about matters of public interest.

At the same time, civic interest among ordinary people, whether modest or keen, does not mean that they are politically active in a traditional sense – most of our participants are not. They may be fed up with traditional politics, distrusting national and local politicians. But on the whole they want to stay informed about what goes on around them, at the local, national, and international levels. They are drawn to news that has personal relevance for them or their loved ones, but also want to talk knowledgably to others about both serious and entertaining issues.

News Stories People Really Want to Read

Another analytical glance at our 24 interviews, which takes us beyond the news diets of the four story repertoires, enables us to see how news interests play out across all participants.

Box 2 lists the 14 stories (out of 36) that were given top-ten priority by one-third of the 24 participants or more. Seven of these stories were preferred by at least half of the participants. The highest traditionally political stories ended up in 4th place: a story about the Prime Minister intervening to support families who have lost a child – a story that combines action on the political scene with a strong emotional, human interest angle – and one about local elections that provides

BOX 2: NEWS STORIES PEOPLE REALLY WANT TO READ

1. Teachers vow to oppose tests for children (Education, 18 participants)
2. River wildlife at risk as plastic pollution mounts (Environment, 17 participants)
3. Plan to redevelop city street could 'reinvigorate' Covered Market (Local, 16 participants)
- =4. Bullying drives Muslims to home-schooling (Multicultural society, 12 participants)
 Show the tooth! Call for cigarette-style warnings on fizzy pop (Health, 12 participants)
 Victory on child burials (Domestic politics, 12 participants)
 There are local elections happening soon (Domestic politics, 12 participants)
- =8. India heartbroken over the rape and murder ... Muslim girl (International, 11 participants)
 Suicide by social media (Human interest, 11 participants)
 We never thought our boy would walk with his brother (Human interest, 11 participants)
11. Dog lick cost me my legs and face (Weird, 10 participants)
12. Giant drone can do everything (Science/technology, 8 participants)
 EDITORIAL: Electoral watchdog must be impartial (Domestic politics, 8 participants)
 BBC left out in the cold as rival Netflix streams ahead (Culture: film/TV, 8 participants)

factual information about the essentials of local democracy mechanisms. Another high-ranked story is about plans to reinvigorate Oxford's historical Covered Market; while on the surface it is not a 'political' story, it clearly connects with local politics as it reports on what 'civic leaders' think about the plans.

The news stories that get most traction with our news consumers report on education, the environment, multicultural society, and health. Most participants care deeply about the conditions and challenges facing children in schools, as well as about the ways schools are coping with bullying. Similarly the growing problem of child obesity makes many participants curious to learn more about health warnings on fizzy pop.

Stories given a high priority by between one third and a half of our participants included human interest stories about life-threatening deceit on social media and child rape in India. Other high-ranked stories comprised a pure human interest story (a boy's miraculous recovery from cerebral palsy); a 'weird' story about the disastrous consequences of a dog lick that caused sepsis; a technology report about a giant drone with humanitarian capabilities; an editorial article about possible systemic errors in political election monitoring; and a story from the cultural realm about the fierce competitive struggle of the BBC against streaming giants like Netflix.

News Stories People Don't Really Want to Read

Meanwhile, the lowest-rated stories (Box 3) are ones that we would typically encounter on the 'Most Read' lists of online news media: a celebrity story about the American reality TV and fashion personality Khloe Kardashian and a 'weird news' story about a banker from Essex, who is a Kim-Jong-un lookalike. At least half of our participants singled these out as stories they would not want to read.

For the rest of the 24 people we interviewed, such celebrity and 'weird news' belongs to a kind of middle ground on the sorting grid, where they might sometimes read them – when the occasion allows. Also a story about pop singer Beyoncé is rated low by many as a trivial celebrity story. A story about widespread outrage over rip-off pet food prices ('It's animal crackers') also puts many off. Here people's comments show that their interest was highly dependent on their attitude to pets.

In some cases the reason why people turn their backs on a story reflected topic fatigue. This is the case with the Trump story: many participants declare a great interest in US affairs and in the Trump phenomenon, but they sometimes feel they need to take a break from the constant stream of reporting about him.

BOX 3: NEWS STORIES PEOPLE DON'T REALLY WANT TO READ

1. Khloe Kardashian has given birth to a baby girl (Celebrity, 15 participants)
2. Kim look-a-like? He's a good 'Un! (Weird, 13 participants)
3. It's animal crackers (Personal economy, 11 participants)
4. Beyoncé played Coachella and it shall now be known as 'Beychella' (Popular culture, 10 participants)
- =5. A stalker nearly destroyed our marriage (Human interest, 9 participants)
Republicans plot to stop Trump sacking Mueller (International affairs, 9 participants)
7. Yes, Klopp's brought no trophies to Anfield (Sport, 8 participants)

Our news material included two sport stories, which were both rated low overall. This is not indicative of a low interest in following sport among our participants, but is probably a finding created by the fieldwork requirements: because the interviews were spread over three weeks, it would make little sense to show people football stories about specific match results and analysis, because these would become obsolete after just a few days. The more general sport feature articles we used did not speak to most participants' interest in football or cricket (Story 19 and 20).

Of the 36 news stories some ended up neither among the would-like-to-read nor among the would-not-like-to-read stories. These stories occupy a middle ground where quite a few news consumers sometimes *would* take an interest in reading more than the headline. This applies, for instance, to stories about Europe (Paris council suing Airbnb, Story 1), about national or local politics (Labour's new travel policy, Story 5; Tories suspending a councillor from Oxford District Council, Story 8), about business mergers in the City (Story 10), about a computer games rating service (Story 31), and about the royal family (Behind the scenes of Kate's baby, Story 34).

However, quite a few such middle-ground stories were given top ranking by one or more of the four content repertoires (see above). The lesson to be learnt from this finding is that overall story popularity should not make news producers ignore that such stories meet the interests of substantial segments of their audience.

6. Conclusion

This report sheds new and more complex light on the ways in which people use news to keep track of what goes on in the world around them and to build public connections in a democratic as well as personal sense.

We have argued that research about audience news tastes based on surveys and 'Most Read' metrics are insufficient for understanding what people – as both citizens and consumers – really want to inform themselves about. Our approach enabled us to detect how relevance works for news audiences – what news stories people really want to read – in a manner that complexifies our understanding of people's patterned engagement with news content. The key finding is that audience news preferences are (also) driven by civic interests. People can themselves articulate the role that news plays in their lives.

Our findings about news relevance and the four news content repertoires were discovered in a qualitative study of 24 news users in and around Oxford. They can therefore not be generalised to the UK population. However, there is reason to believe that, due to the principle of maximum variation of our sample, they are fairly typical of what we would find in other localities, with respect to diversity and distribution of news topics.

It would be interesting to repeat the research design with a sample approximating national representativeness, in order to discover content repertoires that could serve more forcefully as a guideline in the newsrooms of national news media.

In-depth qualitative studies of news preferences can complement surveys and online tracking to help news organisations address the complex balance of personal and civic concerns that their readers care about. As one observer has recently commented, 'much of the news currently published online is simply not worth paying for. Some of it is hardly worth our fleeting attention, let alone hard-earned cash. The shift thus has to be about better and more distinct journalism in an incredibly competitive battle for attention, about a greater focus on what readers actually value' (Nielsen 2019).

This report about how relevance works for news audiences and about the composition of audience content repertoires can be seen as a modest contribution to the rethinking that needs to be done in order to accomplish these goals.

APPENDIX A

News Story Cards and their Sources

Topic Category	Headline and Subheading	News Outlet Date (all 2018)
1. International: EU	Paris council sues Airbnb for 43m euro a day Paris is seeking damages from Airbnb, accusing it of failing to respect laws designed to curb holiday rentals	<i>The Times</i> 13 April
2. International: USA	Republicans plot to stop Trump sacking Mueller Senior Republicans are supporting an emergency bill that would prevent President Trump firing the special counsel investigating Russia meddling in the election	<i>The Times</i> 13 April
3. International: 3rd world	India is heartbroken over the rape and murder of a young Muslim girl It took months for the terrible fate that befell 8-year-old Asifa to be disclosed. Now there is a growing sense of horror across India	BuzzFeed 15 April
4. Domestic politics	Hunt admits breaking rules over luxury flats Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt breached anti-money laundering legislation brought in by his own government when he set up a company to buy seven luxury flats	<i>Sunday Telegraph</i> 13 April
5. Domestic politics	These young people seem pretty pleased with Labour's free bus travel policy We went on the road with Jeremy Corbyn as he officially launched his free bus travel for under-25s policy in Derby	BuzzFeed 15 April
6. Domestic politics	There are local elections happening soon and here's what you need to know They're important! Come on, hear me out.	BuzzFeed 15 April
7. Domestic politics	Victory on child burials PM agrees to axe heartless fees	<i>Sunday Mirror</i> 1 April
8. Region: county	Councillor is suspended by Tories for insulting colleague with 'cripple' slur Peter Handley was suspended following comments he made minutes after the last meeting of the West Oxfordshire District Council finished	<i>Oxford Times</i> 12 April
9. City: local	Plan to redevelop city street could 'reinvigorate' Covered Market Plans to demolish and rebuild part of Cornmarket Street have been welcomed by civic leaders	<i>Oxford Mail</i> 3 April
10. Business and economy	GKN deal swells £70 bn merger frenzy in City Bankers net millions in fees as cheap money era closes in	<i>Mail on Sunday</i> 1 April
11. Personal finance, the daily budget	It's animal crackers Outrage over pet treats that cost the equivalent of £159 a kilogram	<i>Daily Mirror</i> 12 April
12. Lifestyle: travel	Go head over heels to taste the real Italy Lucy Johnstone takes her family south down the boot to stylish Apulia to soak up the sun, seaside and ancient culture	<i>Sunday Express</i> 1 April
13. Lifestyle: cars	My must-buy Ford Mustang's V8 is a real charger but Eco motor is better mount	<i>Daily Star</i> 1 April

Topic Category	Headline and Subheading	News Outlet Date (all 2018)
14. Lifestyle: food	How many of these foods from around the world have you actually tried? Are your tastes international? (sushi, bulgogi, samosa, baklava, etc.)	BuzzFeed 15 April
15. Human interest	We never thought our boy would walk with his brother Family's magical moment as cerebral palsy victim aged four takes his first steps	<i>Sunday Express</i> 1 April
16. Healthcare	Show the tooth! Call for cigarette-style warnings on fizzy pop to put children off. Sugary drinks should carry pictures of rotting teeth to highlight the risk, says health experts	<i>Sunday Mirror</i> 1 April
17. Education	Teachers vow to oppose tests for children in first weeks of reception year This is a time when children should be building confidence and gaining trust, says teacher	<i>Guardian</i> 3 April
18. Nature/ environment	River wildlife at risk as plastic pollution mounts, charity warns Plastic is ruining the country's rivers – reported litter incidents have risen threefold in six years	<i>Sunday Telegraph</i> 1 April
19. Sport: football	Yes, Klopp's brought no trophies to Anfield But who'd bet against that changing very soon?	<i>Daily Mirror</i> 12 April
20. Sport: cricket	Taylor to the fore as 18 wickets tumble on wet Canterbury wicket Within 48 hours the County Championship swung from the damply ridiculous to the calamitously camp	<i>Observer</i> 15 April
21. Human interest	A stalker nearly destroyed our marriage Gail Nichol-Andrews, 57, thought retiring to the Highlands was her dream move – but it became a total nightmare	<i>Woman's Own</i> 23 April
22. Human interest	Suicide by social media For six weeks, Daniella Scott was groomed by an online figure who convinced her he was her best friend – until he asked her to commit the unspeakable. What happened over the next few weeks is one of the most shocking stories you will read all year	<i>Cosmopolitan</i> May
23. Science and technology	Giant drone can do everything from rescue humans to de-icing wind turbines The powerful craft can lift up to 100kg and uses a whopping 36 propellers to keep it airborne	Huffington Post 15 April
24. Crime, justice, security	Crying Worboys on suicide watch Rapist crushed by court ruling	<i>Daily Star</i> 1 April
25. Multicultural society	Bullying drives Muslims to home-schooling More families are choosing to educate their children at home in an attempt to stop bullying, research finds	<i>Daily Telegraph</i> 3 April
26. Weird (funny, bizarre, quirky)	Kim look-a-like? He's a good 'Un! A banker from Essex is rocketing to fame after becoming a Kim Jong-un lookalike	<i>Daily Star</i> 1 April
27. Weird (funny, bizarre, quirky)	Dog lick cost me my legs and face Saliva got in tiny scratch. – A dog lover lost his legs, five fingers and part of his face when he got sepsis after his pet licked him	<i>Sun</i> 13 April

Topic Category	Headline and Subheading	News Outlet Date (all 2018)
28. Culture/arts: music	The remarkable rise of a piano prodigy Benjamin Grosvenor, 25, may be just the best young pianist in the world, says Ivan Hewett, who meets an astonishing talent	<i>Daily Telegraph</i> 3 April
29. Culture/arts: music	Beyoncé played Coachella and it shall now be known as 'Beychella' Beyoncé brought all her Beyoncé magic to her highly anticipated Saturday night slot at the southern California music festival and then some	BuzzFeed 15 April
30. Culture/arts: film/TV	BBC left out in the cold as rival Netflix streams ahead Big-budget US giant is winning the war to capture young viewers	<i>Sunday Telegraph</i> 1 April
31. Culture/arts: digital	'Rayman Adventures' is a game that will always leave you smiling Game of phones: every week I'll pick a new game for iOS or Android that's perfect for long journeys, the commute or just when you want to switch off from the outside world	Huffington Post 15 April
32. Editorial: serious	EDITORIAL Electoral watchdog must be impartial The evidence is mounting that the Electoral Commission is not fit for purpose	<i>Sunday Telegraph</i> 1 April
33. Editorial: emotional	EDITORIAL Off their heads The snooty psychologists who helped free John Worboys need their heads examined	<i>Sun</i> 24 April
34. Celebrity: royal	Behind the scenes of Kate's birth As the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge look forward to meeting the new baby, we take a look at what's inside Kate's hospital bag, her first visitors and the luxury birthing suite	<i>OK!</i> 24 April
35. Celebrity: non-royal	Sir Cliff Richard breaks down as he gives evidence in BBC court battle I felt my name was smeared. The police didn't do that, the BBC did	Huffington Post 15 April
36. Celebrity: non-royal	Khloe Kardashian has given birth to a baby girl The 33-year-old welcomed her first child with her boyfriend Tristan Thompson just days after he was allegedly caught cheating on her	Huffington Post 15 April

APPENDIX B

Fieldwork Participants

Participant #	Pseudonym	Gender	Age	Social Grade	Occupation	Children at home (ages)	Qualifications	Lifestage
P1	James	Male	75	C1	Retired Engineer	No	Degree	Single
P2	Alice	Female	33	D	Self-Employed Cake Maker	2 (4 & 7)	None	Married
P3	Chris	Male	65	B	Retired Teacher	2 (27 & 29)	Professional	Married
P4	Michael	Male	46	B	Project Manager	2 (7 & 10)	Degree	Married
P5	Sue	Female	70	C1	Retired PA	No	None	Married
P7	Maria	Female	38	D	College House Keeper	3 (6, 9, 15)	None	Married
P8	Martin	Male	18	C1	Student	No	GCSE/O Levels/CSE	Single
P9	Joe	Male	56	C2	Self-Employed Mobile Caravan Servicer	No	GCSE/O Levels/CSE	Divorced
P10	Maureen	Female	55	C1	Office Administrator	1 (27)	GCSE/O Levels/CSE	Divorced
P11	Diane	Female	55	C1	Mature Student	No	A/AS Levels	Divorced
P13	Jamie	Female	40	B	Teacher	3 (3, 11, 12)	Degree	Co-habiting
P14	Simon	Male	29	B	Accounts Manager, IT	No	Degree	Co-habiting
P15	Elizabeth	Female	36	B	Social Worker	3 (6, 10, 12)	Degree	Single
P16	Lucinda	Female	20	C1	Student	No	A/AS Levels	Single
P17	Mark	Male	68	B	Retired Engineer	No	Degree	Married
P18	Millie	Female	20	C1	Student	No	A/ AS Levels	Single
P19	Thomas	Male	57	B	Retired Engineer	1 (32, special needs)	Degree	Married
P20	Philip	Male	24	D	Kitchen Assistant	No	A/AS Levels	Single
P21	Hannah	Female	42	C2	Care Worker	Yes	Professional	Single
P22	Victoria	Female	21	C1	Student	No	A/AS Levels	Single
P23	Jessica	Female	24	C1	Police Officer	No	Degree	Married
P24	Chris	Male	42	B	NHS Housing Manager	Yes	Degree	Divorced
P25	Paul	Male	37	B	NHS Business Development	Yes	A/AS Levels	Married
P26	Andrew	Male	29	C1	Police Officer	No	Degree	Co-habiting

Note: the numbers are not sequential as two participants dropped out.

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