



Media Analysis Report

2016 Census: 1 February – 23 August 2016

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3	LEADING TOPICS	14
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4	LEADING MESSAGES	24
MEDIA OVERVIEW	7	SOCIAL MEDIA LINKS	28
ORIGIN	8	LEADING MEDIA	29
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN	9	CONVERSATION TYPE	31
TREND	10	PLACEMENT	32
STORY FOCUS	13	METHODOLOGY	33

Introduction

This document presents the results of analysis of media coverage of the 2016 Census between 1 February and 23 August 2016.

- > A random sample of 997 press articles, 1,082 broadcast reports, and 1,942 social media posts with a Buzz Influence score of five and above (social media only from 8 July to 23 August) were analysed for this report.
- > All articles from the following internet sites were also analysed:
 - > *ABC online*
 - > *Crikey*
 - > *news.com.au*
 - > *theaustralian.com.au*
 - > *afr.com*
 - > *IT News*
 - > *cnet.com.au*
 - > *dailymail.com.au*
 - > *smh.com.au*
 - > *theguardian.com/au*

NOTE

**MEDIA ANALYSIS
REPORTS BY ISENTIA
USE THE CARMA®
METHODOLOGY – FOR
MORE INFORMATION,
SEE THE END OF THE
REPORT.**



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Executive Summary

Key Findings

In contrast to coverage of previous Censuses, the 2016 Census was notably controversial.

This was due to two main issues: the **privacy concerns** triggered by the retention of name and address details for up to four years, and the **failure of the Census website** on the night of the Census, 9 August.

Despite the widespread complaints about and criticisms of these issues, overall coverage of the Census was only slightly unfavourable on average (49.1 rating), and favourable reports were slightly more common than unfavourable in traditional media (see chart 1).

Traditional media coverage that cited an ABS spokesperson was particularly favourable (54.5 average rating; see chart 49), indicating that representatives successfully promoted the Census and responded to criticisms. More than 60% of the coverage that quoted a spokesperson also conveyed at least one favourable message (404 of 654 reports). However, criticism often focused on the perceived inadequacy of the ABS's justifications for the changes to the policy in relation to the retention of names and addresses.

Internet and social media coverage was notably unfavourable

The average favourability rating of internet coverage was 46.6 and that of social media was 47.8. Social media posts were dominated by unfavourable commentary (see chart 2); however, by its nature, social media coverage tends to be more opinionated and subjective, and is often more unfavourable than most news coverage. Similarly, opinion pieces,

editorials, letters and talkback callers were also less favourable than news reports in traditional media coverage (47.2 rating, compared to 51.2).

Regional press and broadcast coverage was clearly the most favourable on average (see page 9), partly due to widespread syndication of favourable press articles about matters such as employment opportunities, which were unrelated to the main issues of the period. Also, regional coverage was more likely to discuss the purpose of the Census than national and metropolitan outlets.

Security and Privacy

Security and privacy was easily the most common focus of all coverage (see page 13). In traditional media, it was also the least favourably discussed focus of coverage, while in social media it was the second least favourable (behind administration).

Confidentiality/privacy was also the second most frequently mentioned topic of all, with a total of 1,569 mentions. It was clearly the leading topic in social media coverage, with 841 mentions and an average rating of 44.5.

Security and privacy concerns were first raised well ahead of the Census, and continued to be raised afterwards

While the ABS announced that it would be changing its policy in relation to the retention of names in December 2015, news coverage seldom discussed the changes until March. The topic of data retention and matching began to be mentioned in this month, rose to greater prominence in July, and discussion peaked in early August. The relatively extended period

of coverage of these issues meant that the most frequently conveyed unfavourable messages up until the day of the Census were those related to security and data retention, led by *Census data is not safe* (276 mentions), *retention of data is a security concern* (138), and *storage of information is not justified* (101).

Coverage emphasised several main factors:

- > Departure from the norm, especially after 2006, when data retention was sought but declined;
- > The way consultation on the change was conducted (that is, without independent oversight);
- > The lack of explanation about why the changes were needed; and
- > Specific concerns raised by privacy experts, including former senior ABS staff.

Columns, letters and opinion pieces tended to be much more critical than news coverage of confidentiality/privacy

The average favourability rating of opinion-type coverage was 45.6, compared to 50.9 for news reports. Most commentators supported the ABS's function and stressed the importance of the Census, but questioned the benefits of retaining this data.

The increasingly contentious nature of coverage in the lead-up to the Census led to a spike in unfavourable reports on the retention of names and privacy in general in the first week of August

Despite the increase in unfavourable traditional media coverage in the first week of August, reporting remained favourable on average each day (see chart 10). This was partly due to the frequent presence of

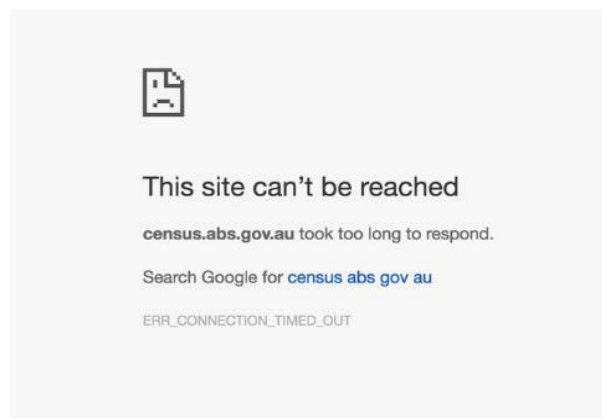
ABS representatives such as David Kalisch, Duncan Young and Chris Libreri, who often emphasised the importance of the Census and conveyed the favourable message that *the Census benefits the Australian community*, which was the fourth leading message overall (311 mentions).

Site crash

Topics related to the Census website dominated the analysed coverage

The most frequently mentioned overall were electronic/online forms (1,624 mentions), electronic submission (1,019), the Census site itself (989) and the site crashing (909). Electronic submission and online forms were mentioned slightly more often prior to the Census, while the site and the site crash were mentioned far more often afterwards. The focus on electronic submission this year also occasionally led to confusion about how to access physical forms.

The failure of the site on the night of the Census was routinely mocked on social media, with the hashtag #CensusFail becoming widely used. For example:



Kathryn Foran
@kathrynforan

Refresh. Refresh. Refresh. Refresh. #CensusFail

8:33 PM - 9 Aug 2016



The ABS's handling of communication to users about the Census site crash was one of the first issues to draw harsh criticism in both social and traditional media

After the sustained criticism targeting the ABS in the lead-up to the Census, traditional media coverage was also generally unforgiving of the crash. Unfavourable coverage after 9 August began to suggest a general mishandling of the entire Census by the ABS. Some commentators focused on what they considered to be the ABS's failure to adequately respond to privacy concerns in the lead-up to the Census.

Owing to the huge volume of discussion of the failure of the Census website, the leading message in all coverage was the unfavourable *Census technology/website is unreliable* (381 mentions), which made up 18.6% of coverage that conveyed any messages, and 11.0% of all messages conveyed.

While the second leading unfavourable message was that *Census data is not safe* (369 total mentions), the corresponding favourable message that *Census data is safe* appeared slightly more often (378 mentions). The favourable message was in fact conveyed far more often than its corresponding unfavourable message following the Census (251 mentions to 158), suggesting that the ABS managed to allay fears about the data following the site crash.

Table 1

KEY METRICS		
TOTAL VOLUME	OVERALL	4,470
	PRESS	997
	BROADCAST	1,082
	INTERNET	719
	SOCIAL MEDIA	1,942
AVERAGE FAVOURABILITY	OVERALL	49.1
	PRESS	50.8
	BROADCAST	51.4
	INTERNET	46.6
	SOCIAL MEDIA	47.8
LEADING STORY FOCUS (REPORTS)	SECURITY & PRIVACY (2,336)	
LEADING TOPICS (MENTIONS)	ELECTRONIC/ONLINE (1,624)	
LEADING MESSAGE (MENTIONS)	CENSUS TECHNOLOGY/WEBSITE IS UNRELIABLE (381)	
LEADING SPOKESPERSON (MENTIONS)	MALCOLM TURNBULL, AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER (203)	
LEADING BYLINES/COMPERES (REPORTS)	ABSCENSUS (TWITTER) (37)	
LEADING MEDIA (REPORTS)	TWITTER (1,905)	

Media Overview

Chart 1 Traditional Media

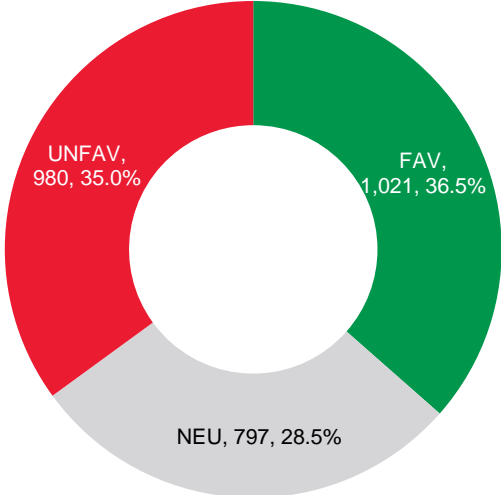
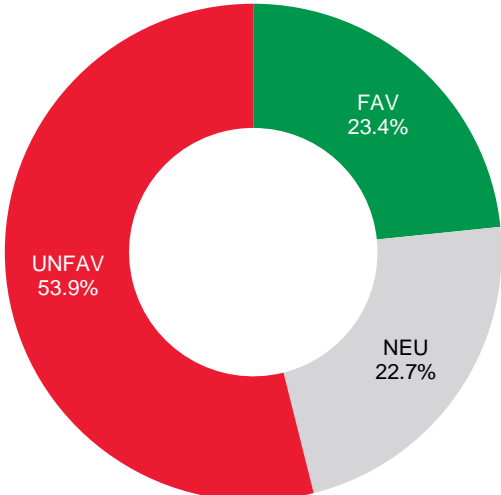
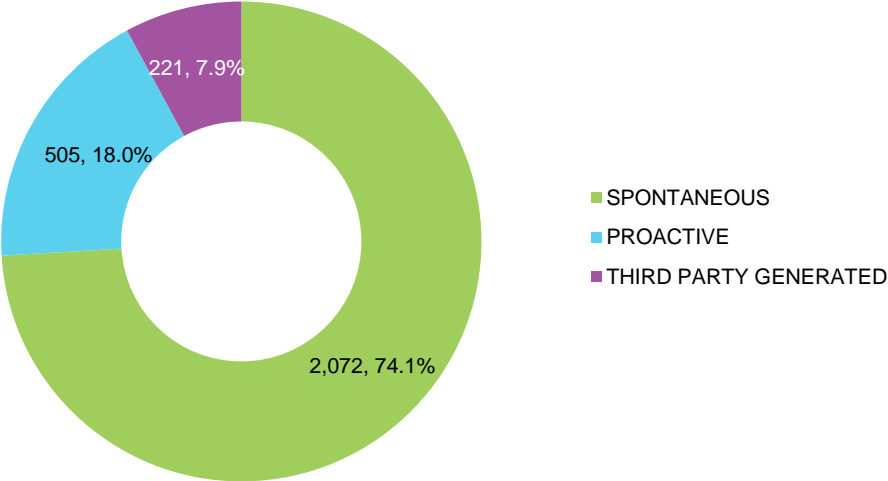


Chart 2 Social Media



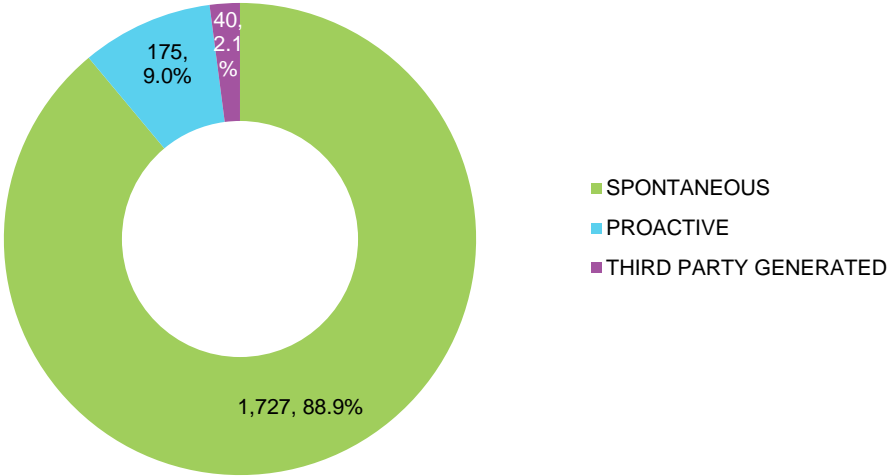
Origin

Chart 3 Traditional Media



These charts show the proportion of reports that were identified as having been generated by an ABS media release during the period, and those that were spontaneously produced by journalists or other parties.

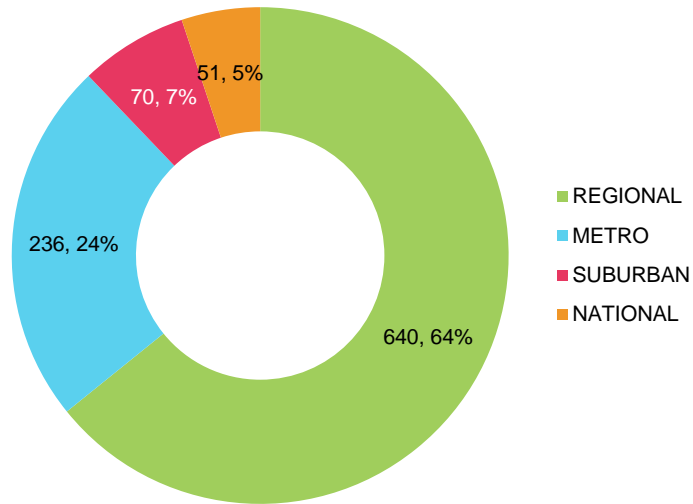
Chart 4 Social Media



Regional Breakdown

Press

Chart 5



Broadcast

Chart 7

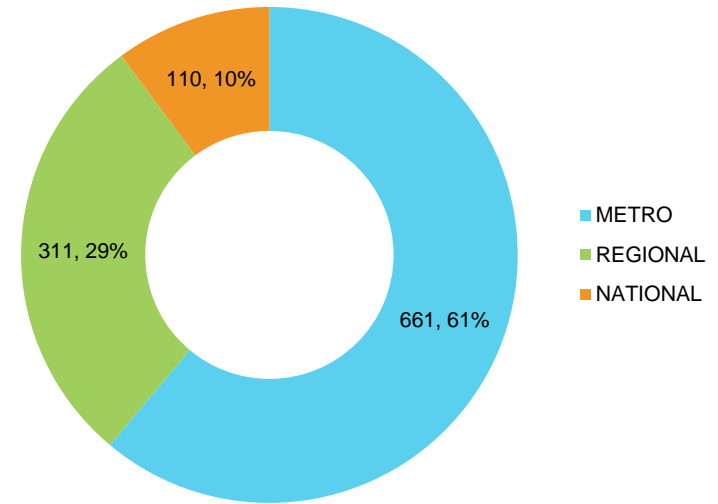


Chart 6

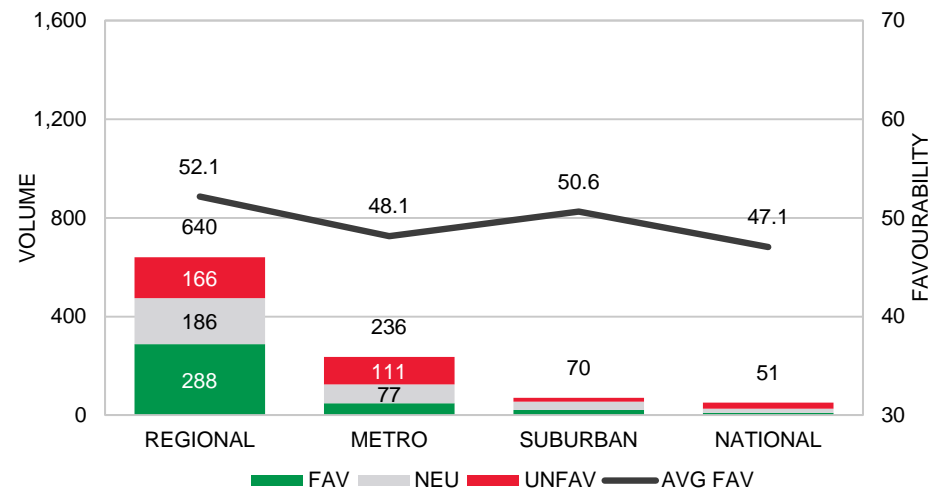
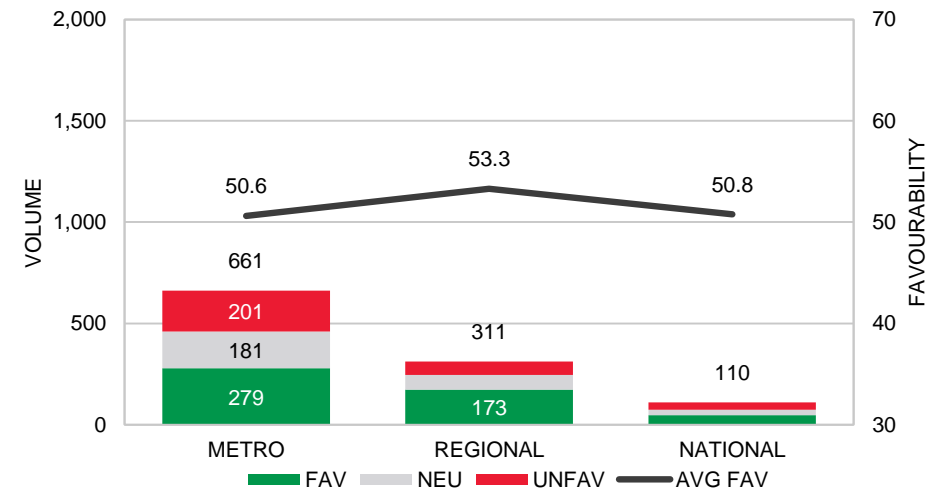


Chart 8

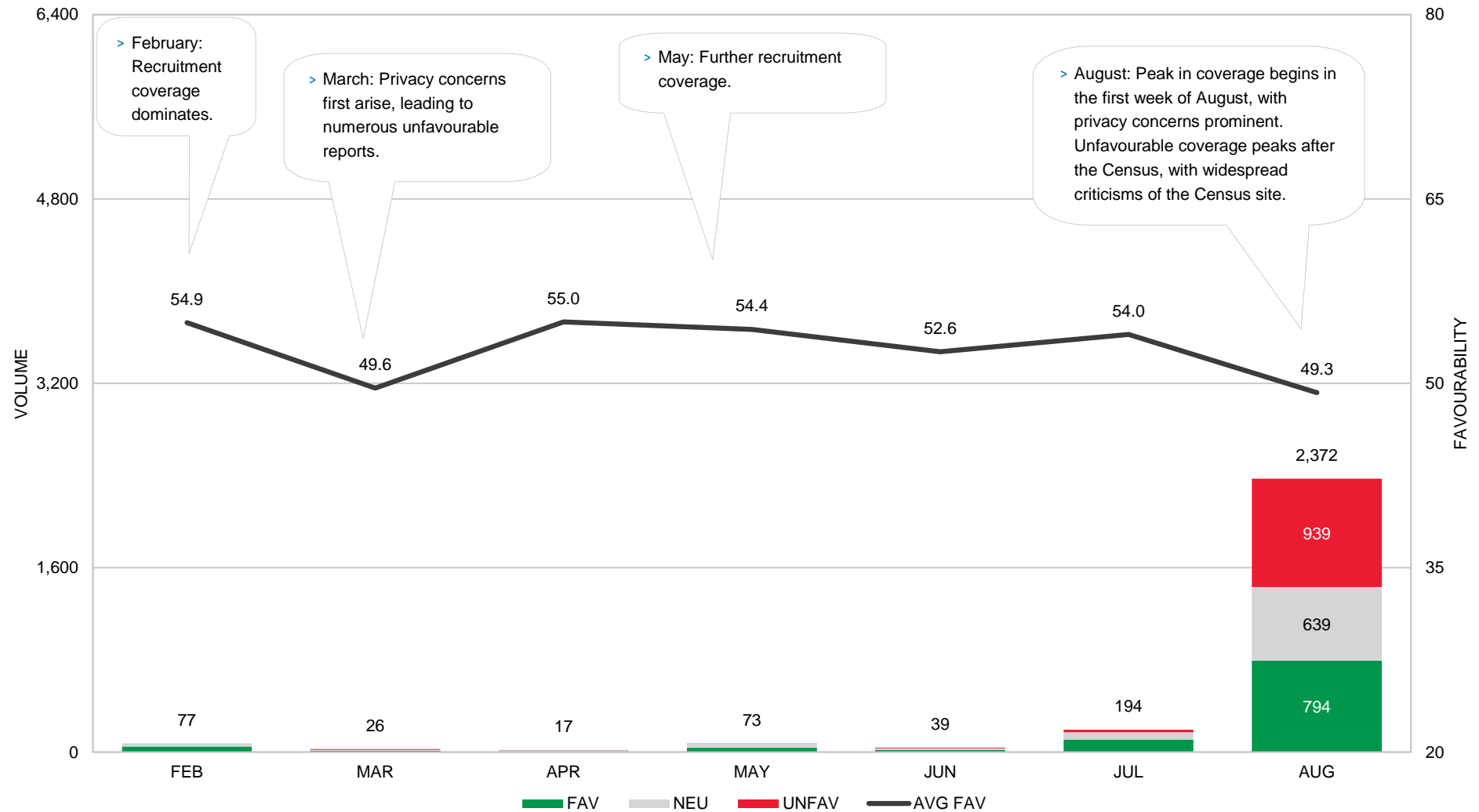


These charts show the proportions, volume and favourability of traditional media coverage in each region.

Trend

Monthly Trend (1 February – 23 August)

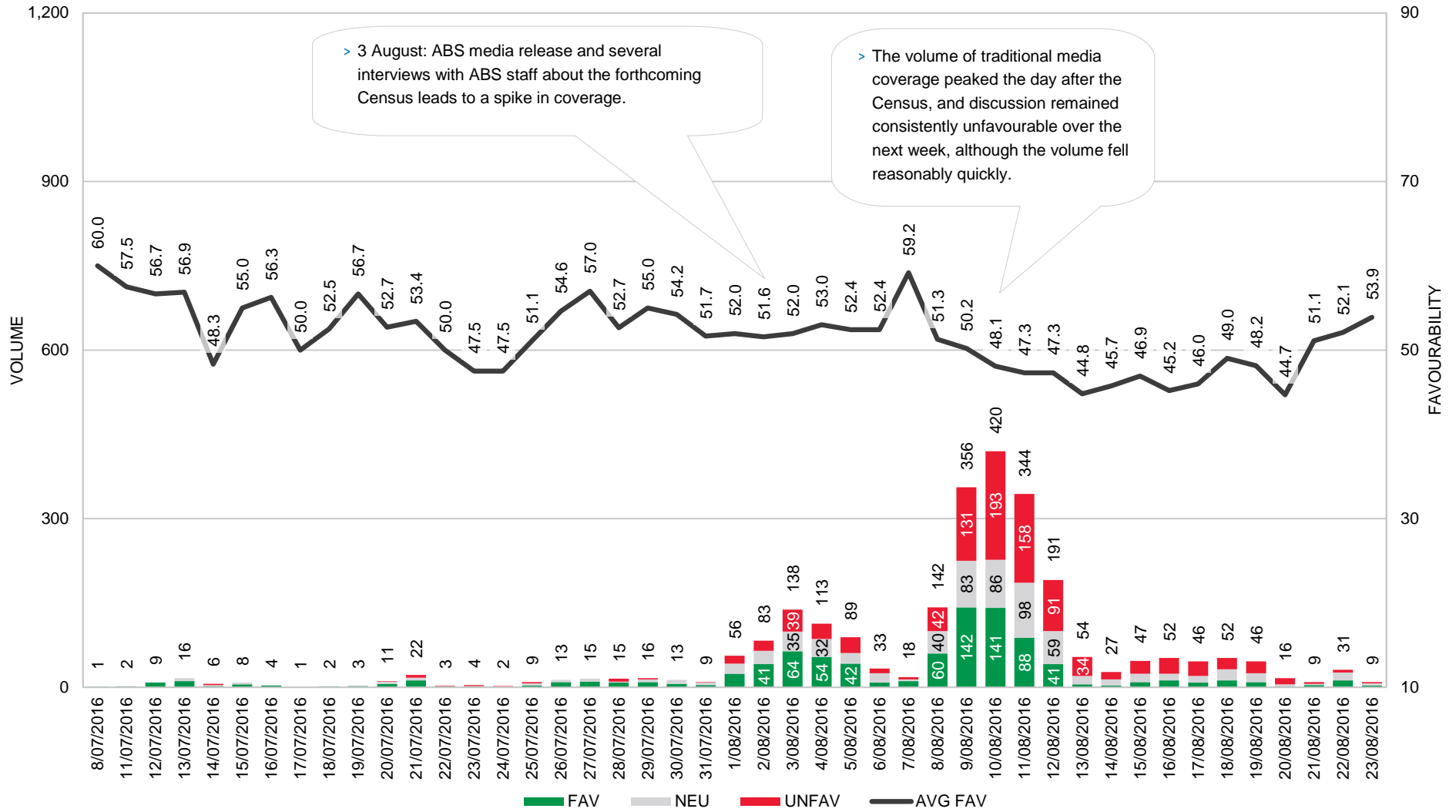
Chart 9 Traditional Media



This chart shows the volume and average favourability of traditional media coverage in each month from 1 February to 23 August 2016.

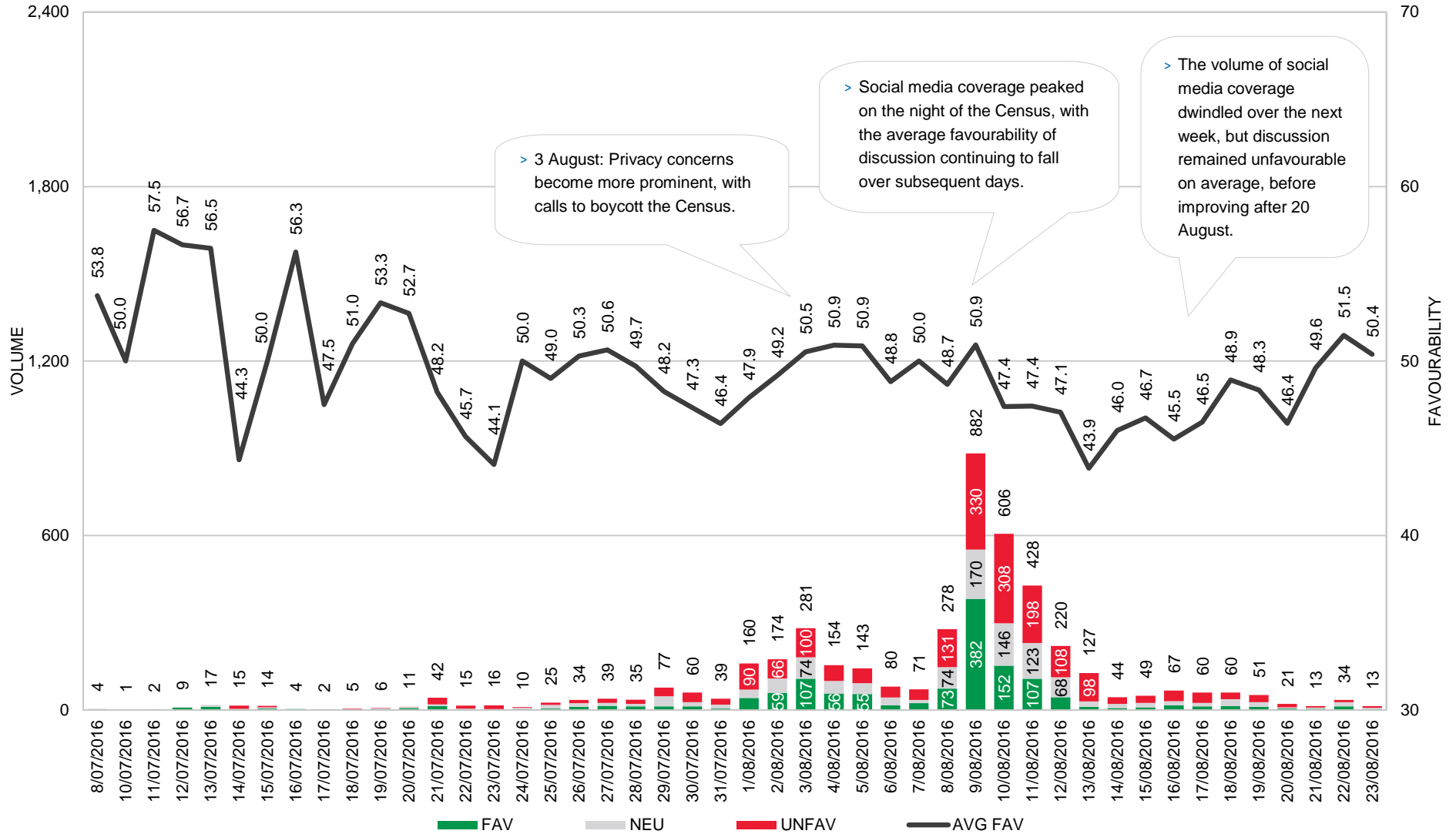
Daily Trend (8 July – 23 August)

Chart 10 Traditional Media



This chart shows the volume and average favourability of traditional media coverage each day from 8 July to 23 August 2016.

Chart 11 Social Media



This chart shows the volume and average favourability of social media coverage each day from 8 July to 23 August 2016.

Story Focus

Chart 12 Traditional Media

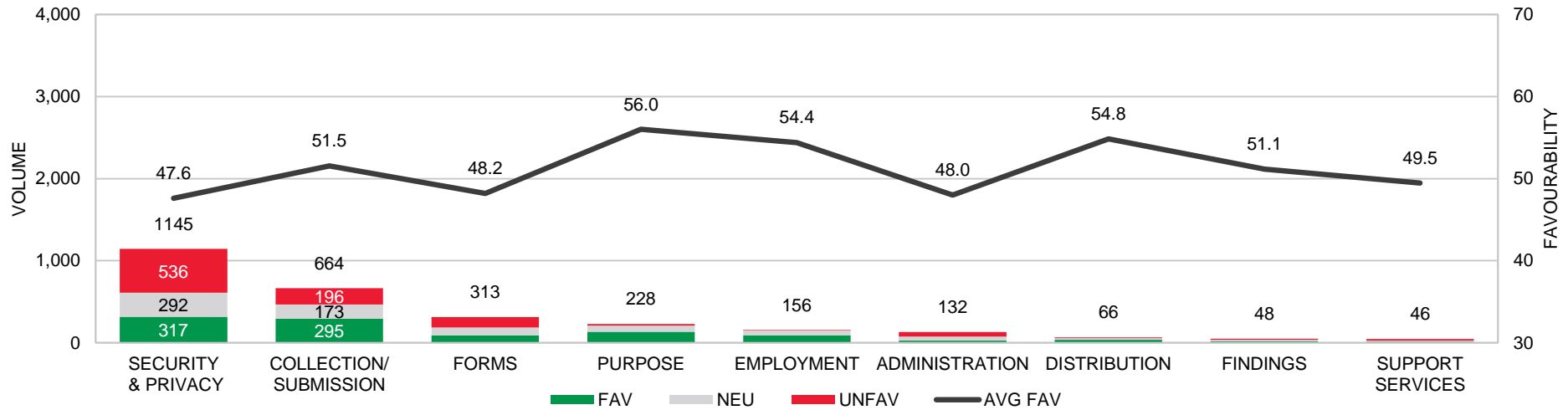
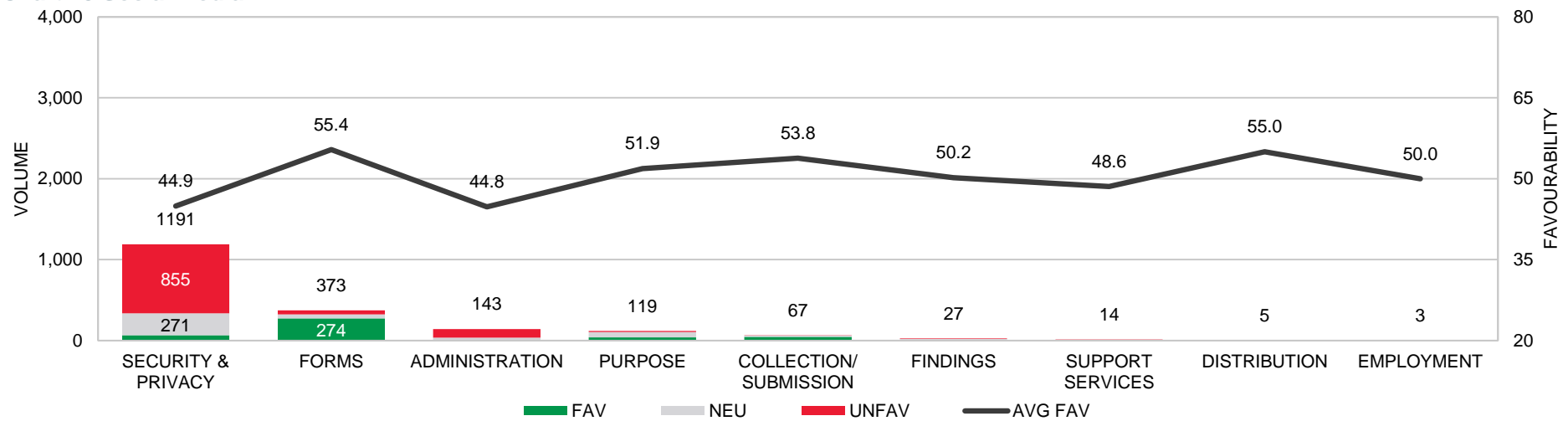


Chart 13 Social Media



These charts show the main focus of the analysed coverage of the Census. Each report has only one story focus, which reflects its main theme.

Leading Topics

Overall

Chart 14 Traditional Media

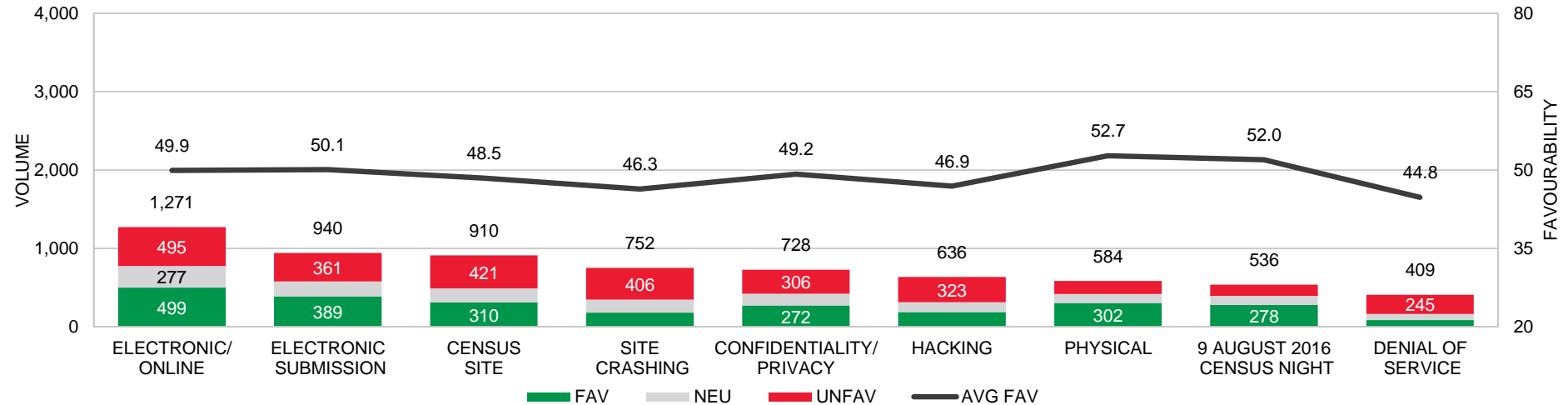
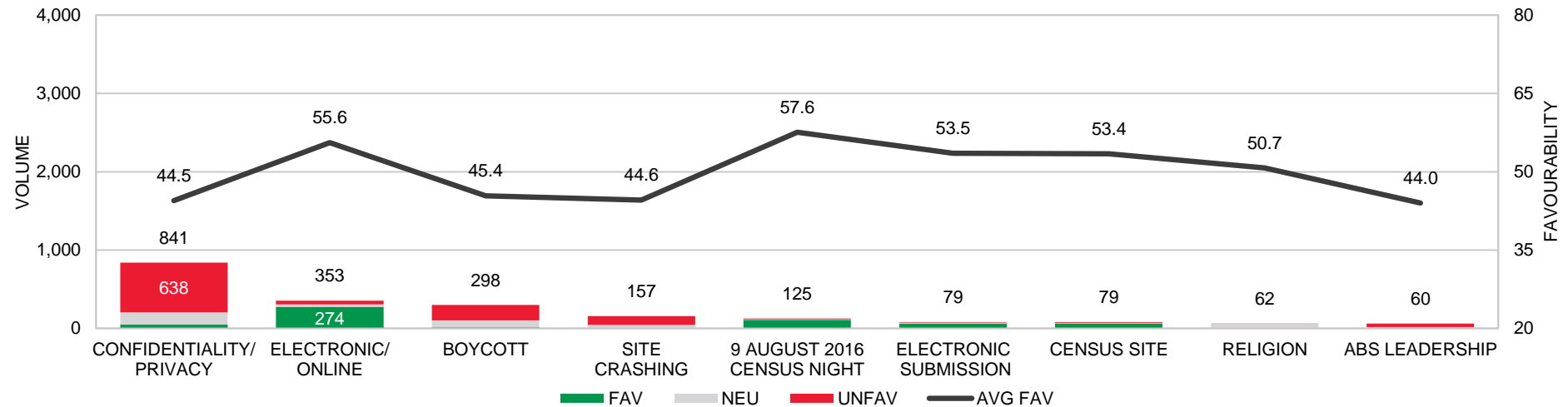


Chart 15 Social Media



These charts show the most frequently mentioned topics in coverage of the Census, and the favourability of reports in which they were mentioned. Unlike story focus, one report can mention more than one topic.

Forms

Chart 16 Traditional Media

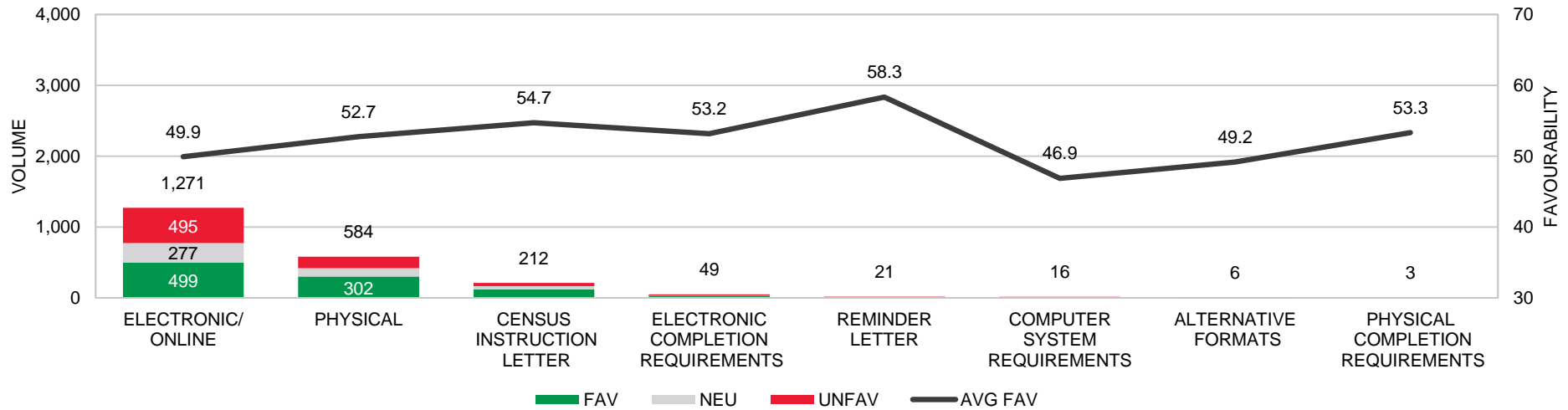
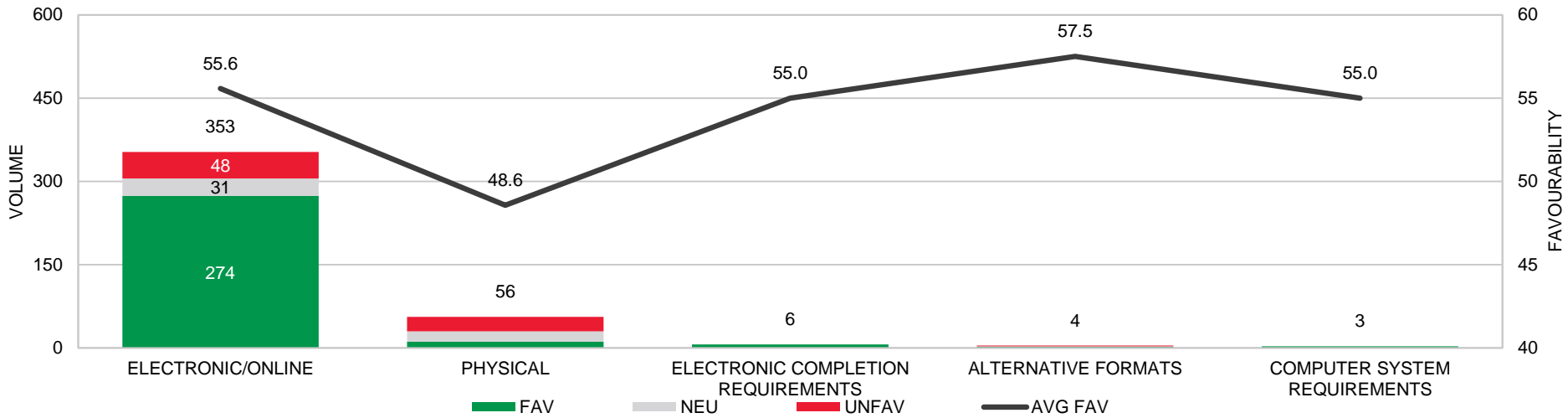


Chart 17 Social Media



Collection

Chart 18 Traditional Media

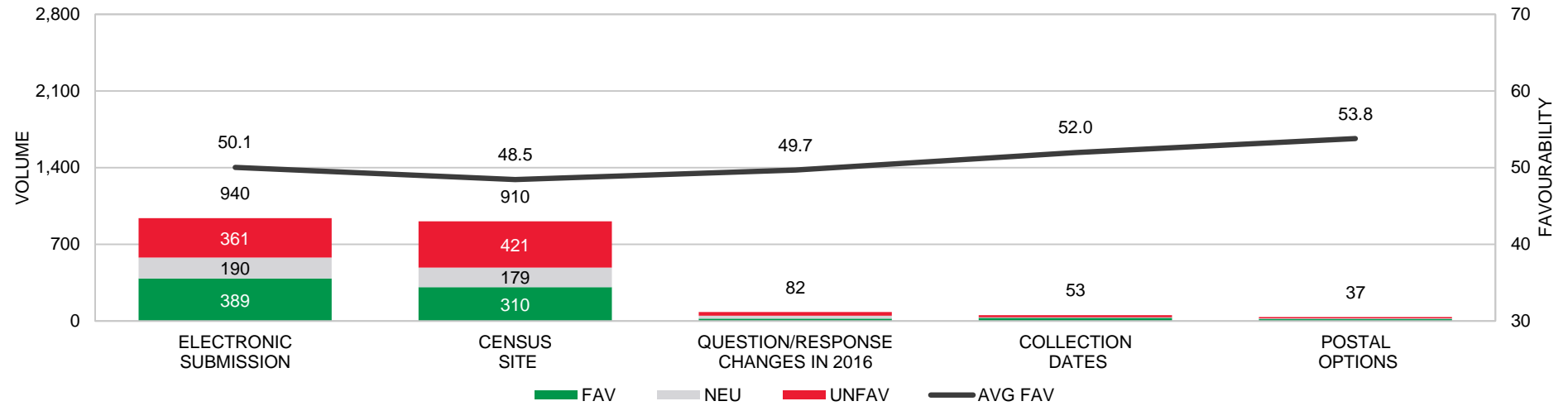
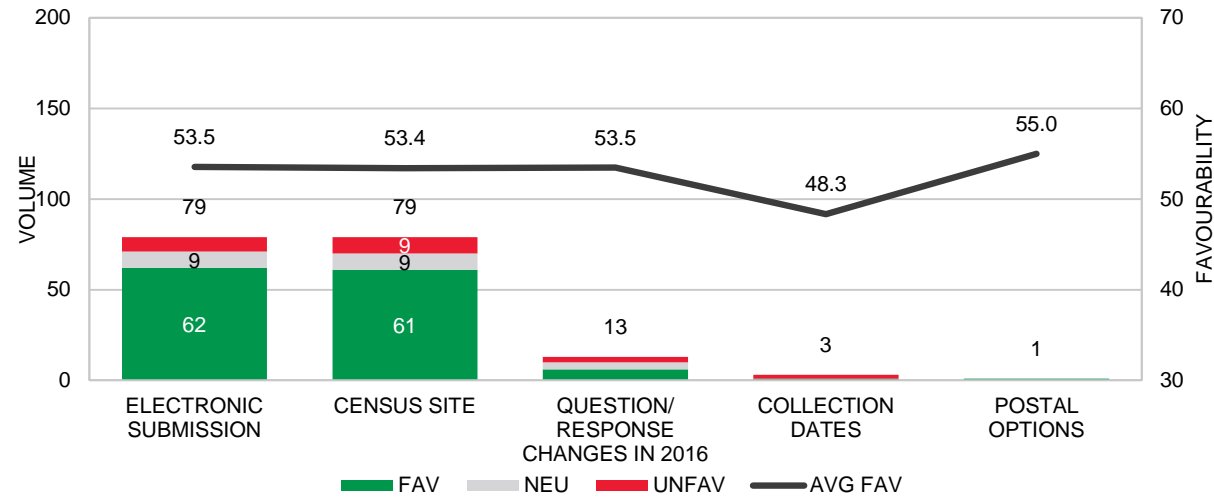


Chart 19 Social Media



Security/Privacy/Administration

Chart 20 Traditional Media

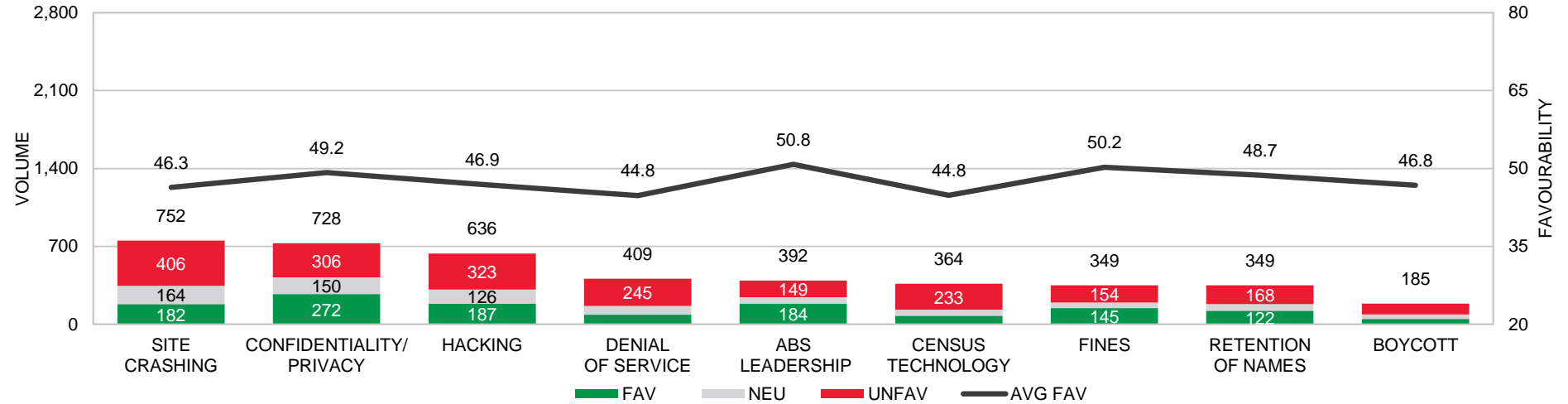
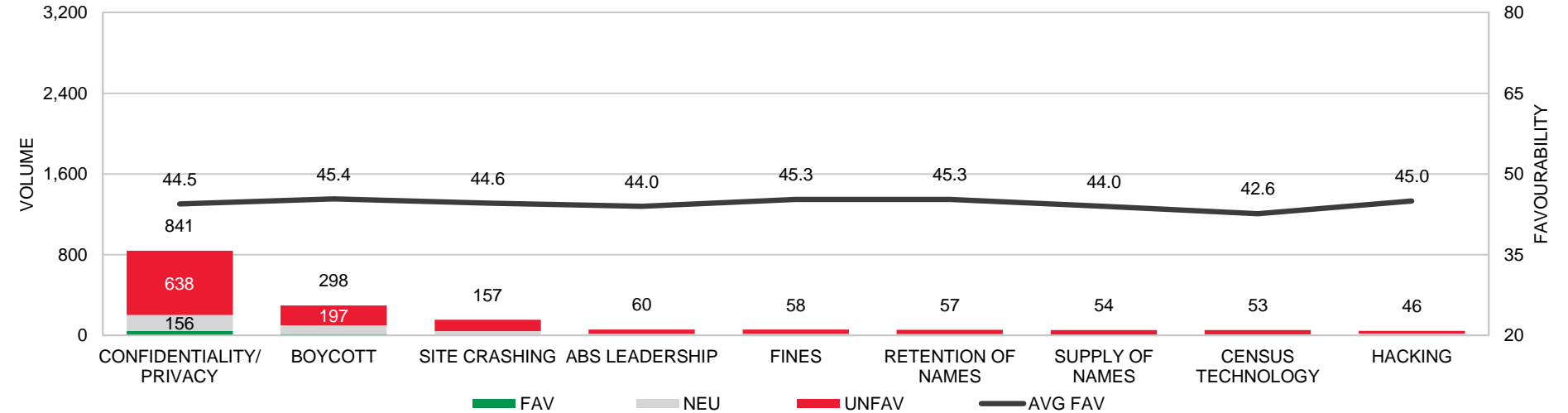


Chart 21 Social Media



Purpose

Chart 22 Traditional Media

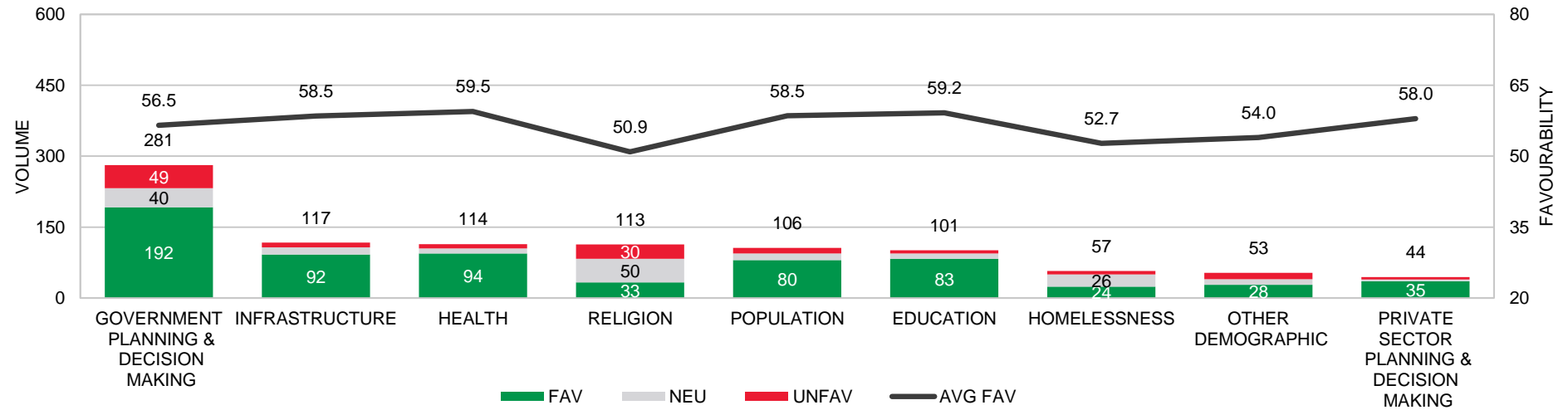
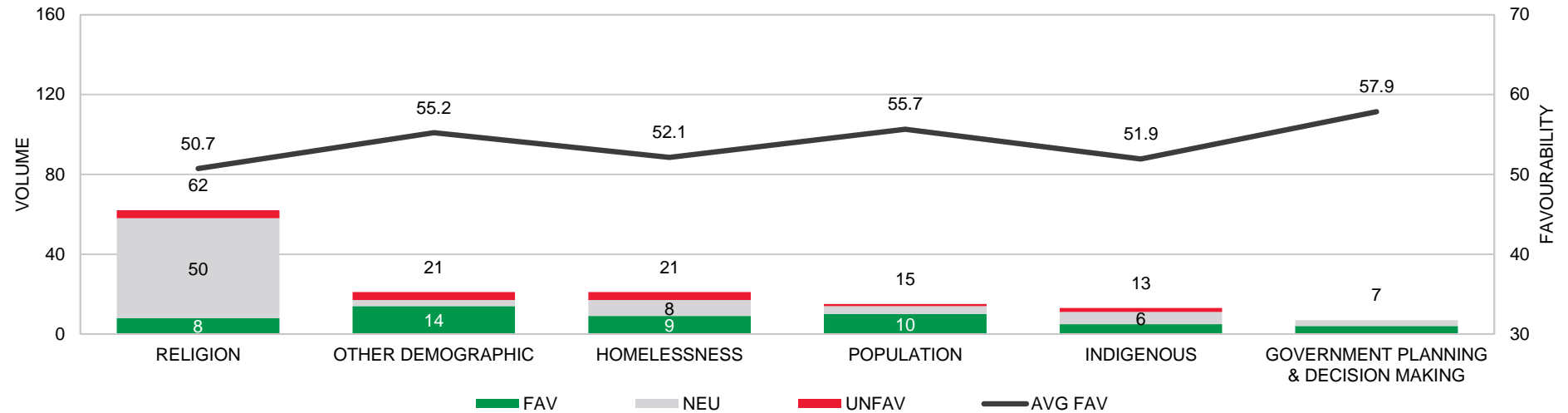


Chart 23 Social Media



Employment

Chart 24 Traditional Media

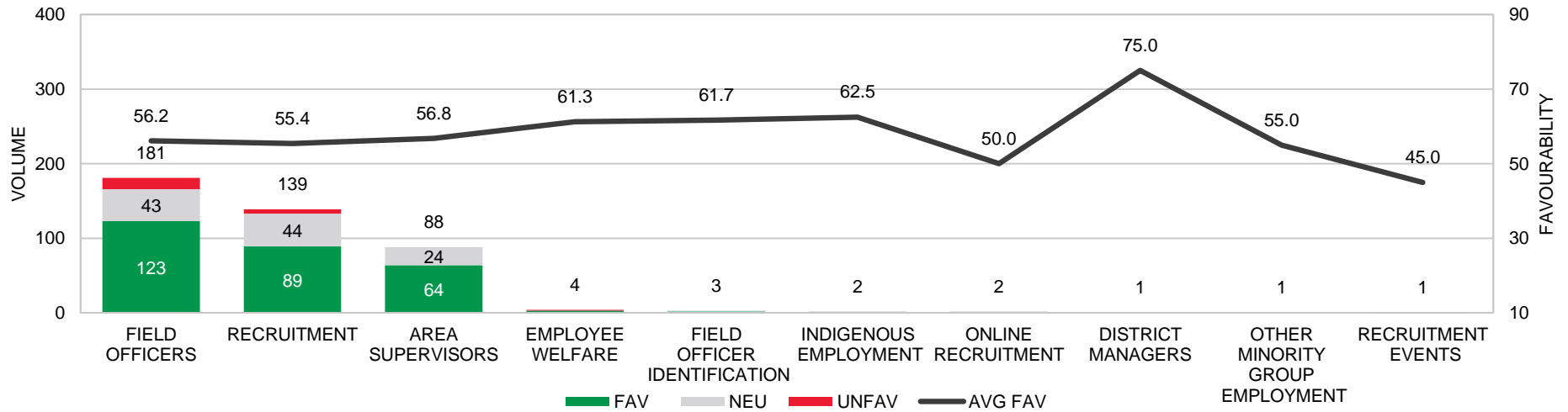
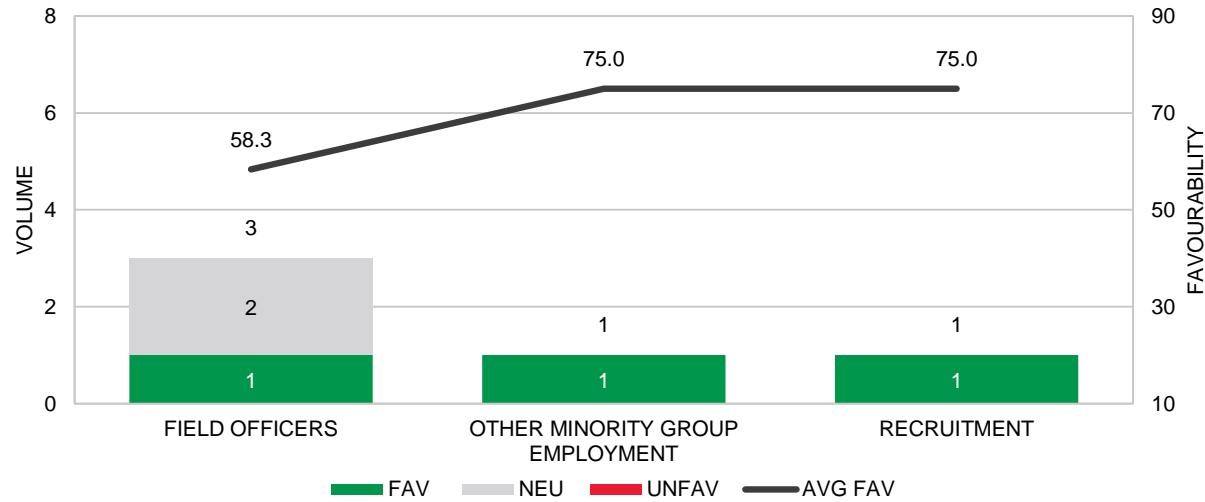


Chart 25 Social Media



Support Services

Chart 26 Traditional Media

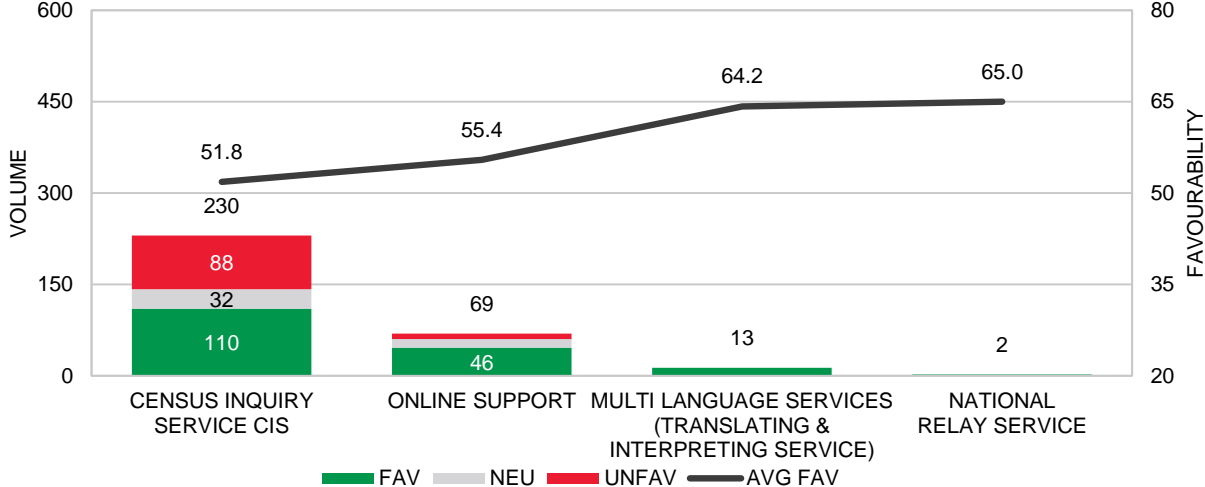
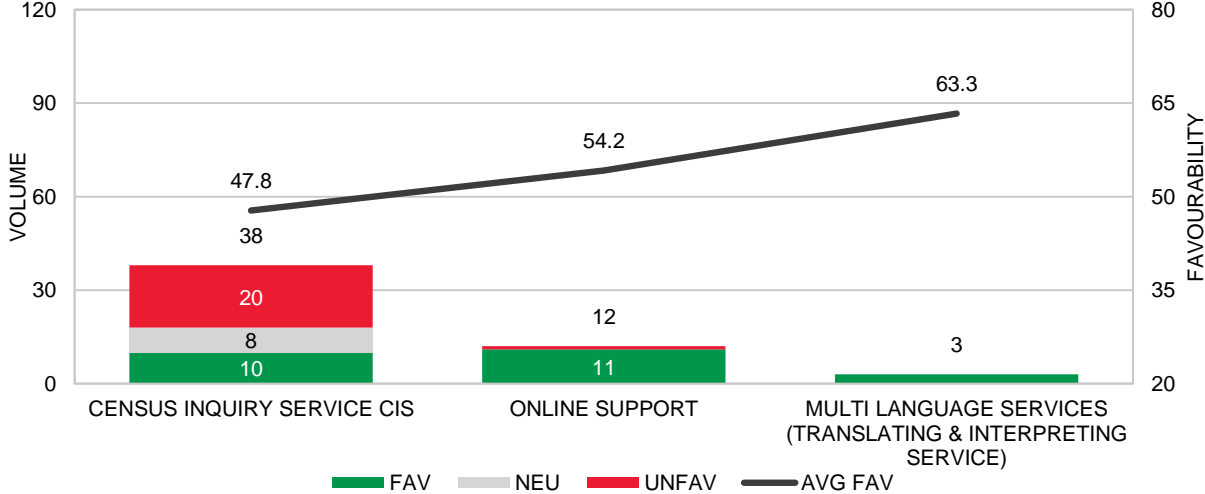


Chart 27 Social Media



Findings

Chart 28 Traditional Media

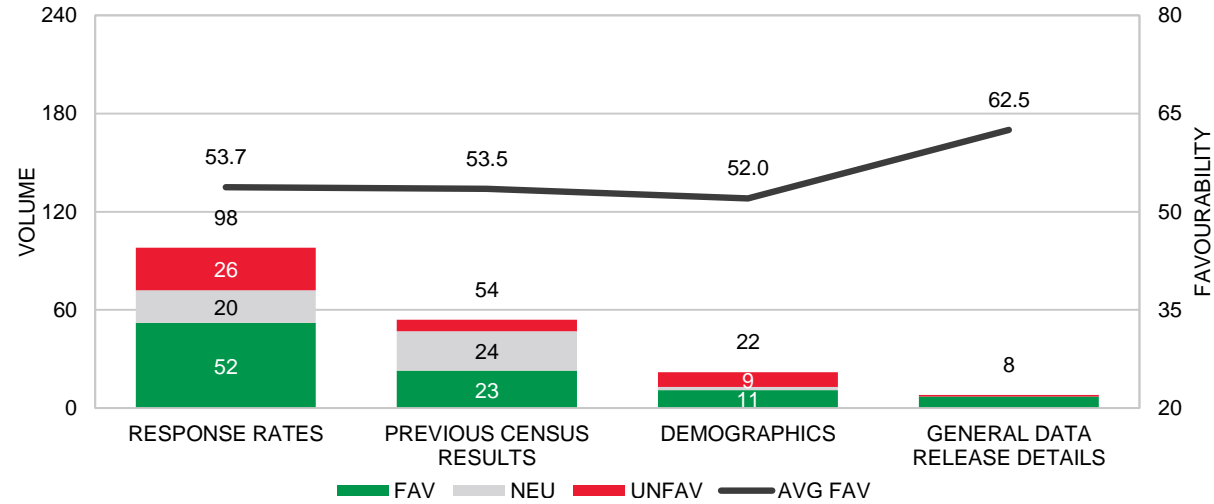
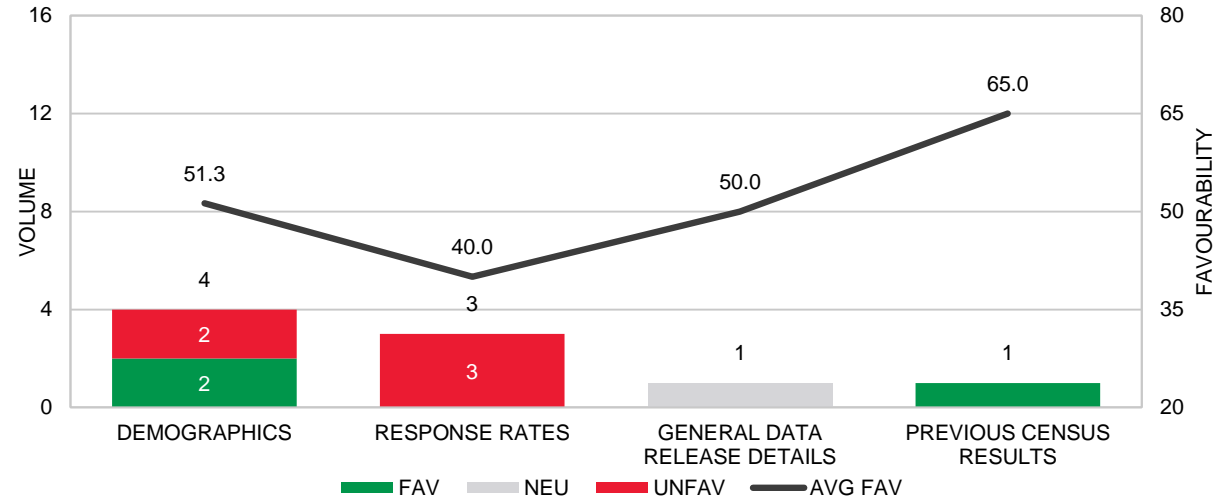


Chart 29 Social Media



Distribution

Chart 30 Traditional Media

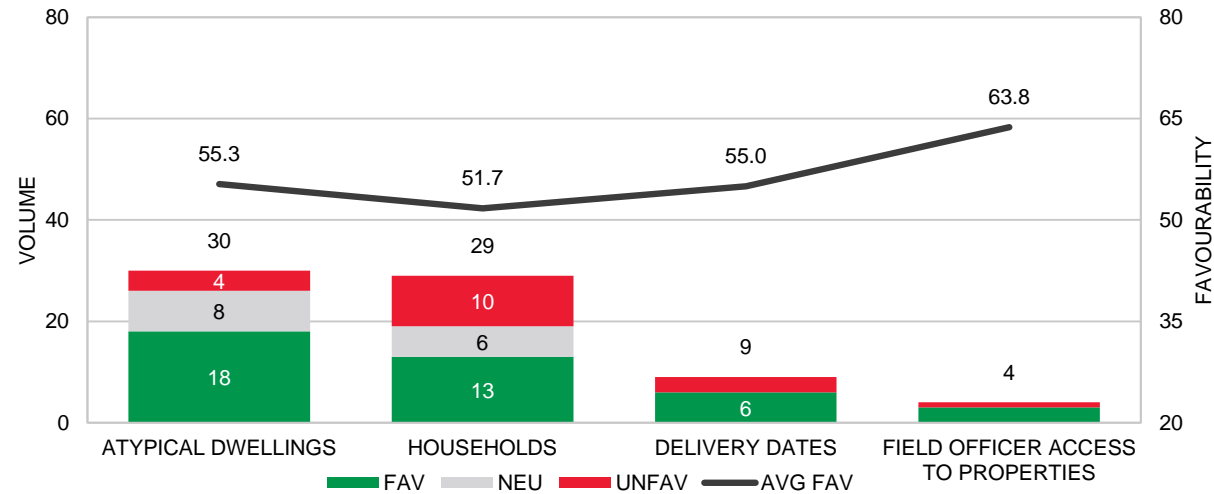
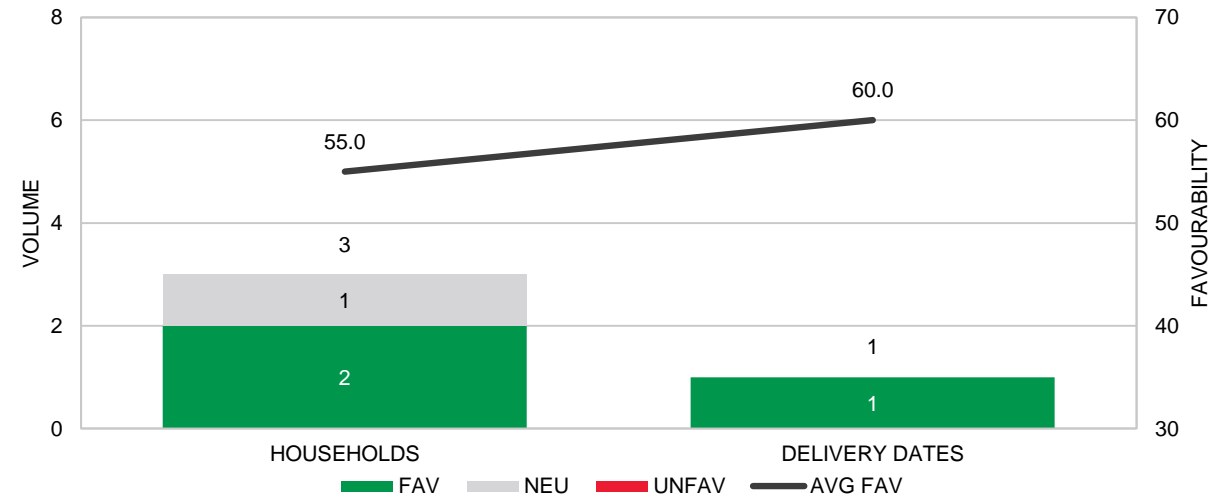


Chart 31 Social Media



Key Census Dates

Chart 32 Traditional Media

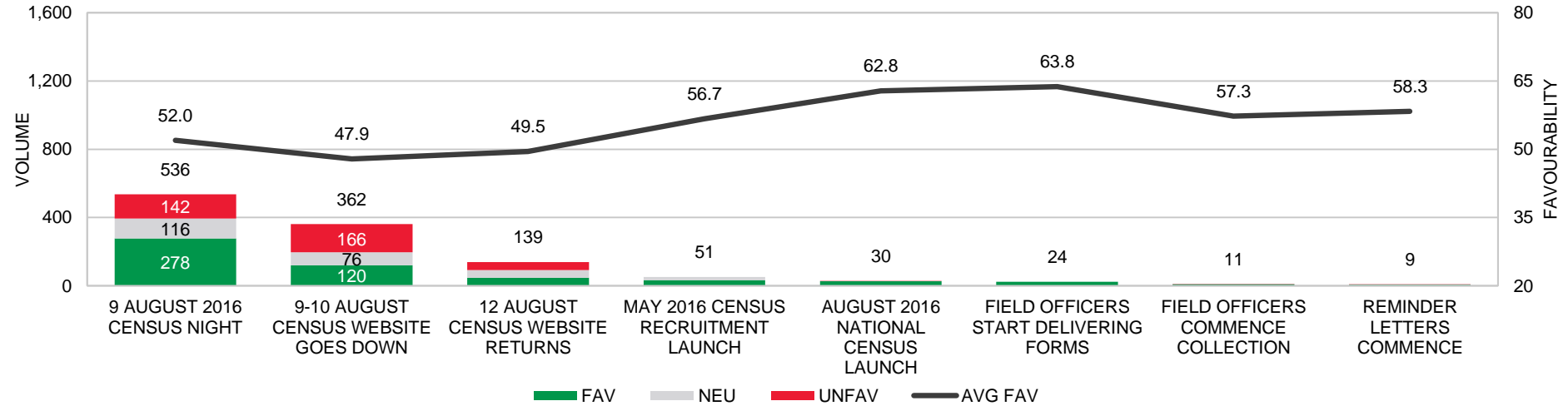
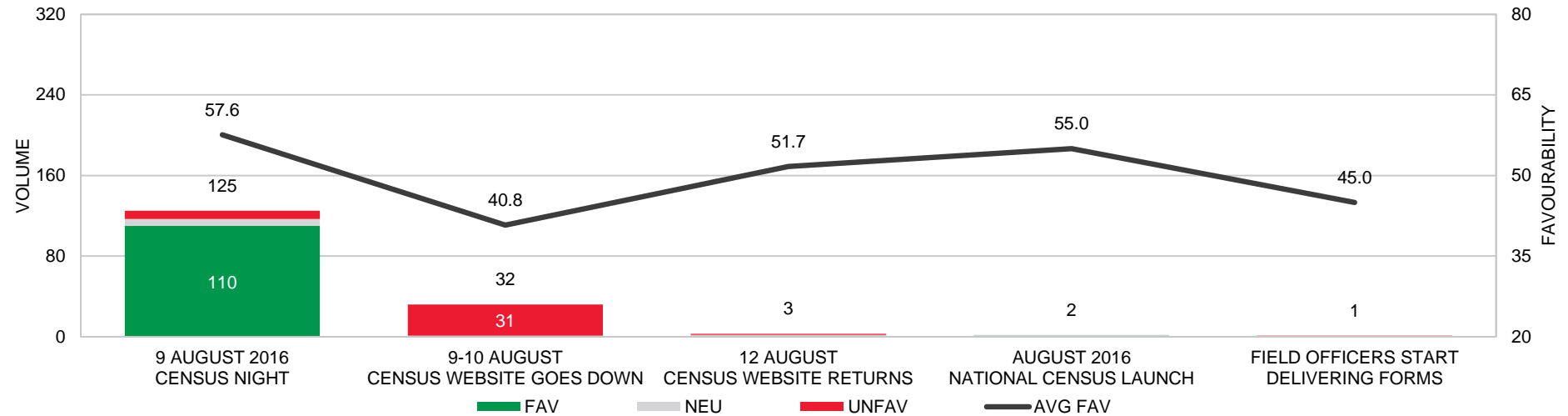


Chart 33 Social Media



Leading Messages

Traditional Media

Chart 34 Favourable Messages

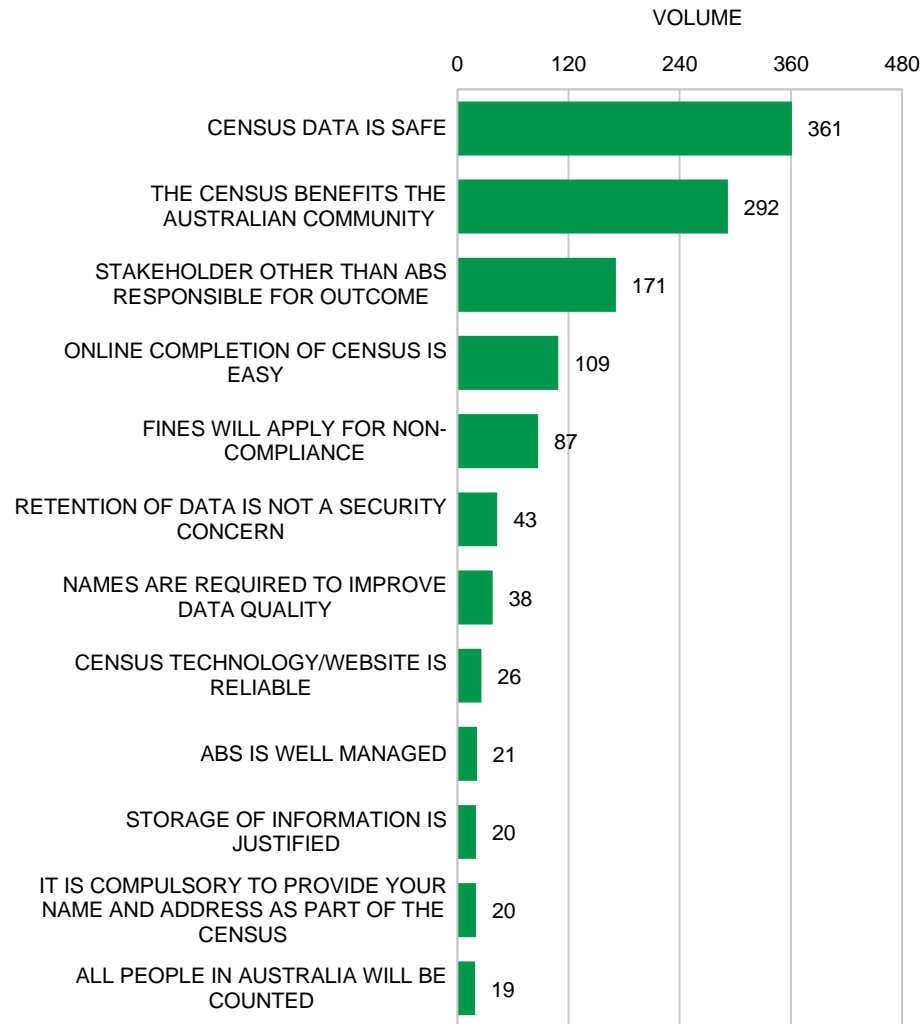
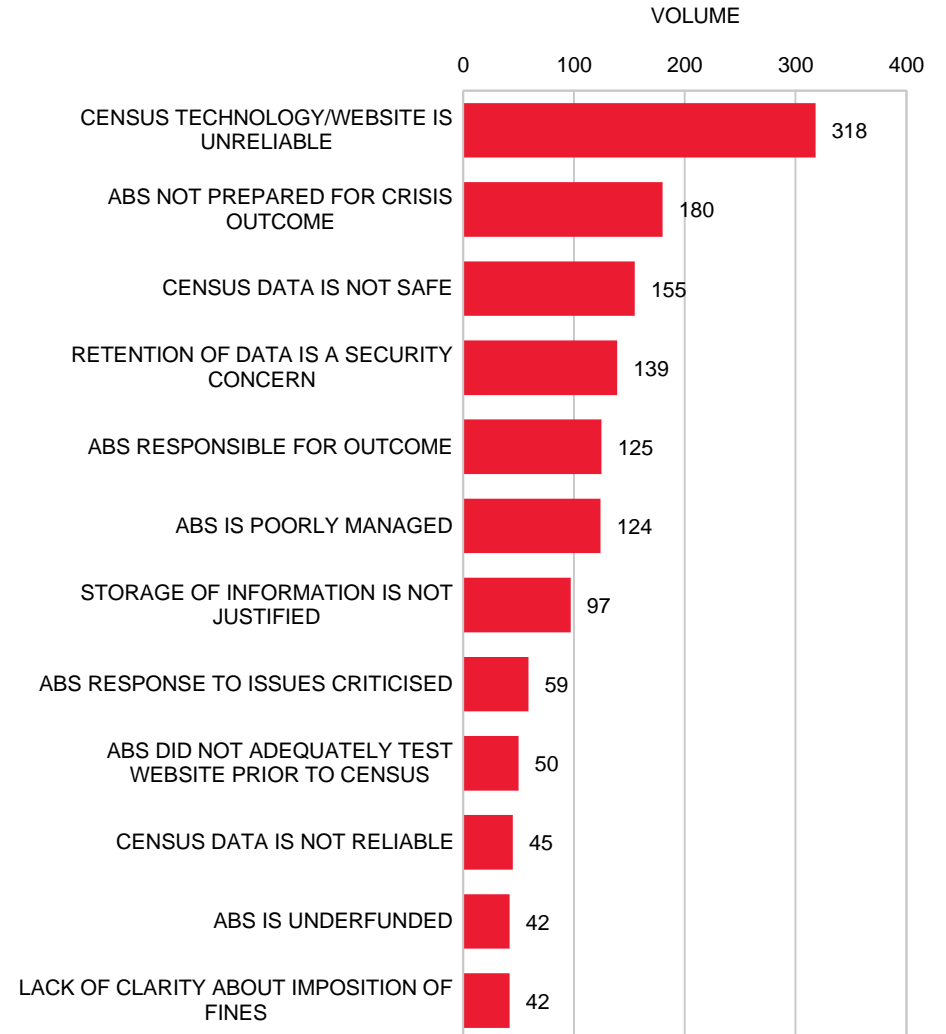


Chart 35 Unfavourable Messages



These charts show the volume of mentions of favourable and unfavourable messages in the analysed coverage. Each report can convey more than one message.

Social Media

Chart 36 Favourable Messages

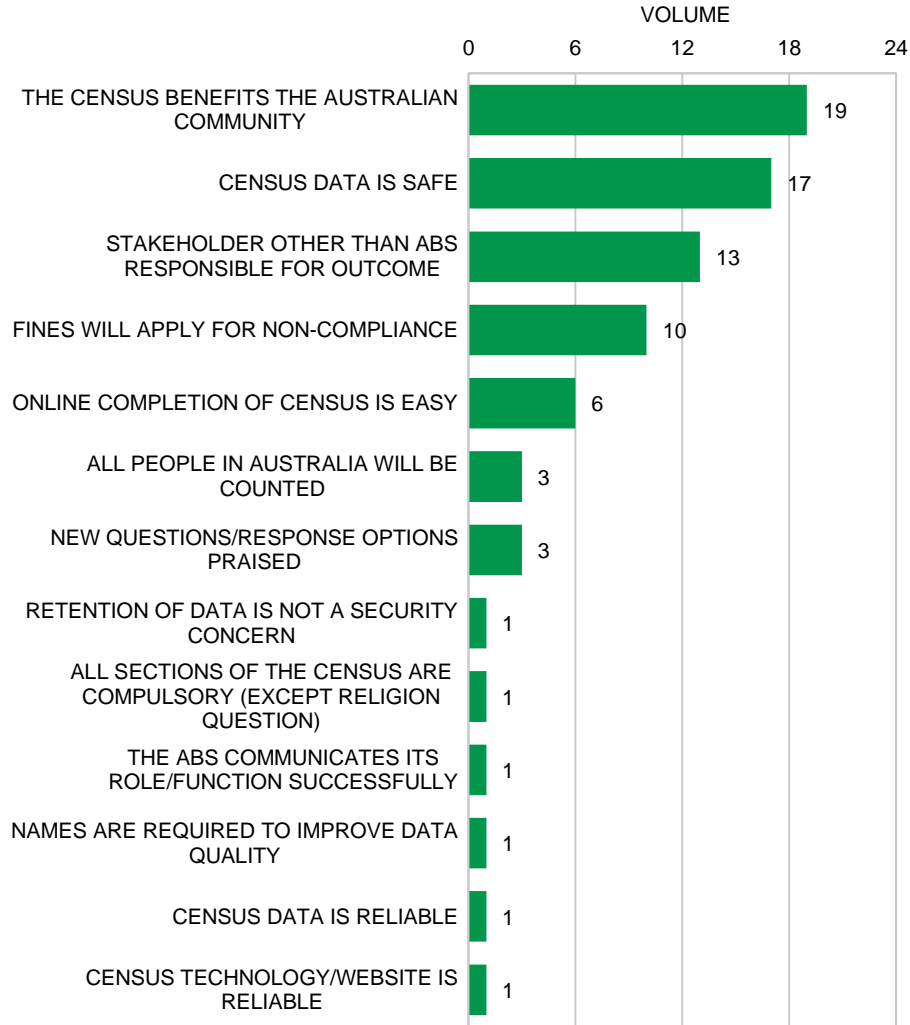
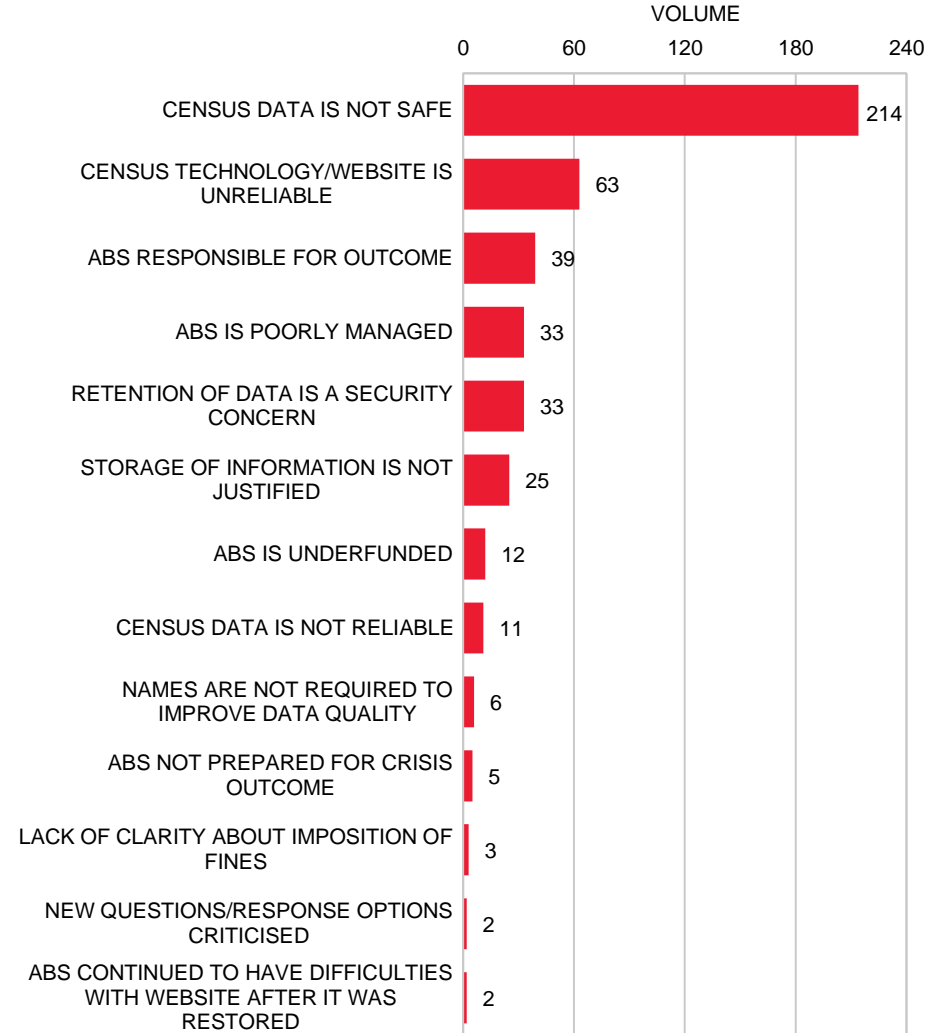


Chart 37 Unfavourable Messages



Message Trend

Traditional Media

Chart 38 Favourable Messages

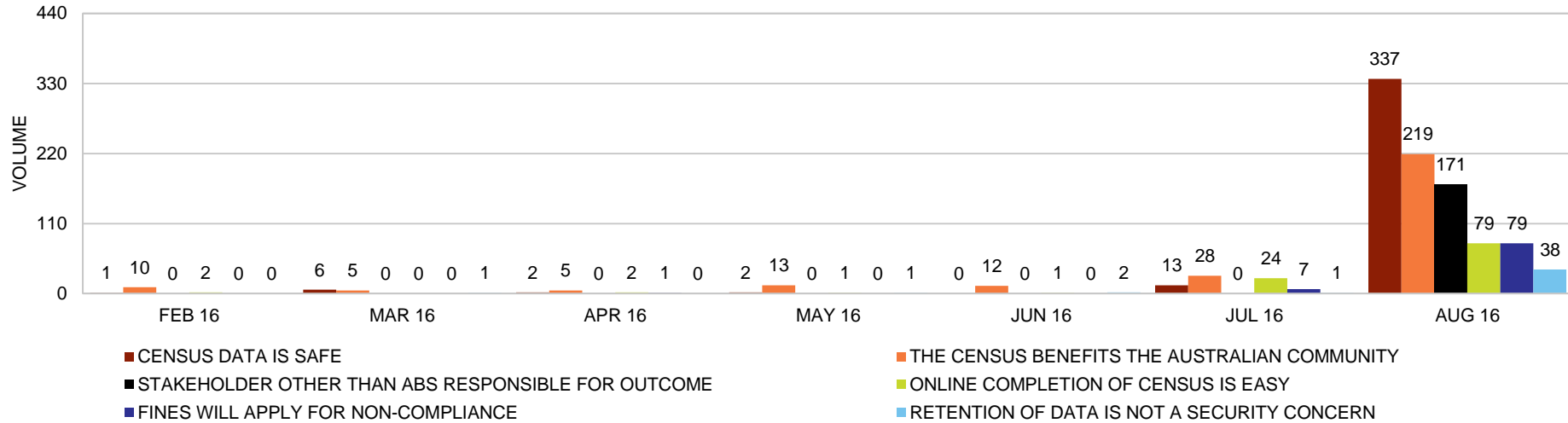
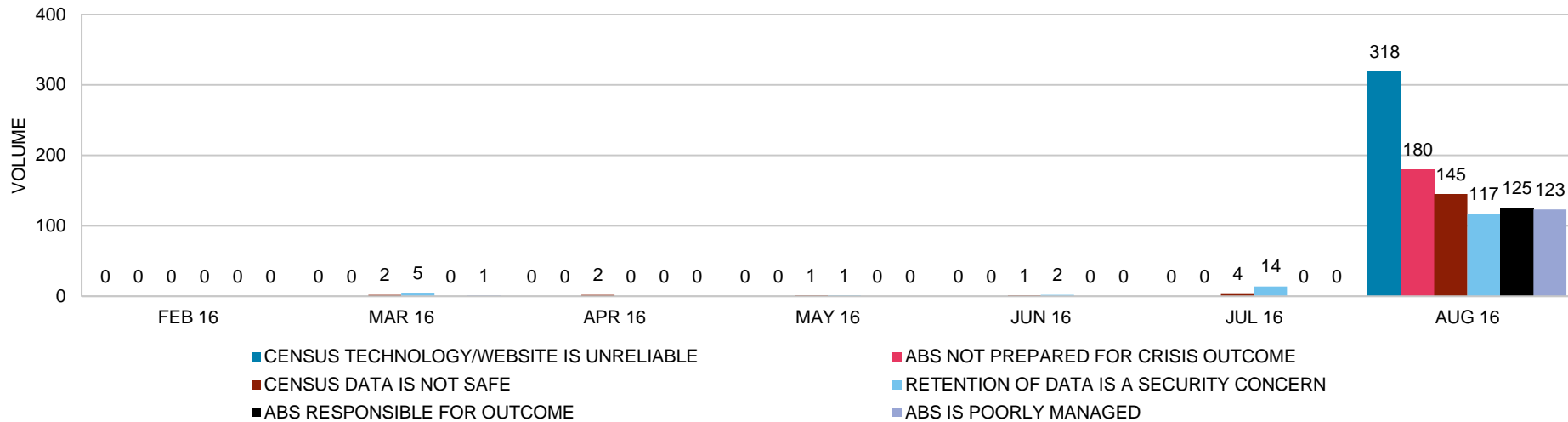


Chart 39 Unfavourable Messages



These charts show the volume of mentions of the leading six messages in each month of the analysis period.

Social Media

Chart 40 Favourable Messages

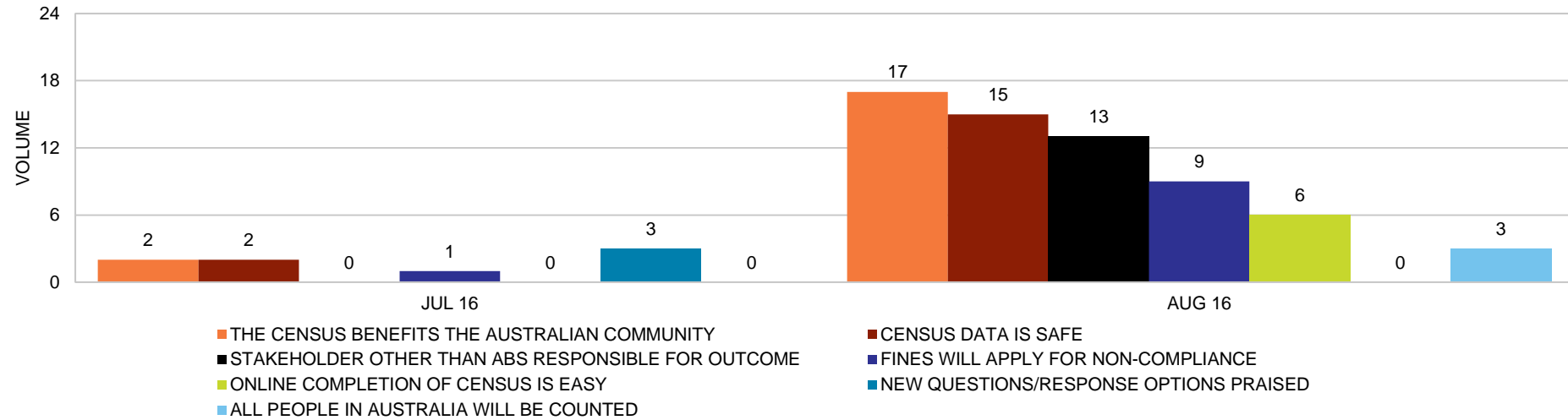
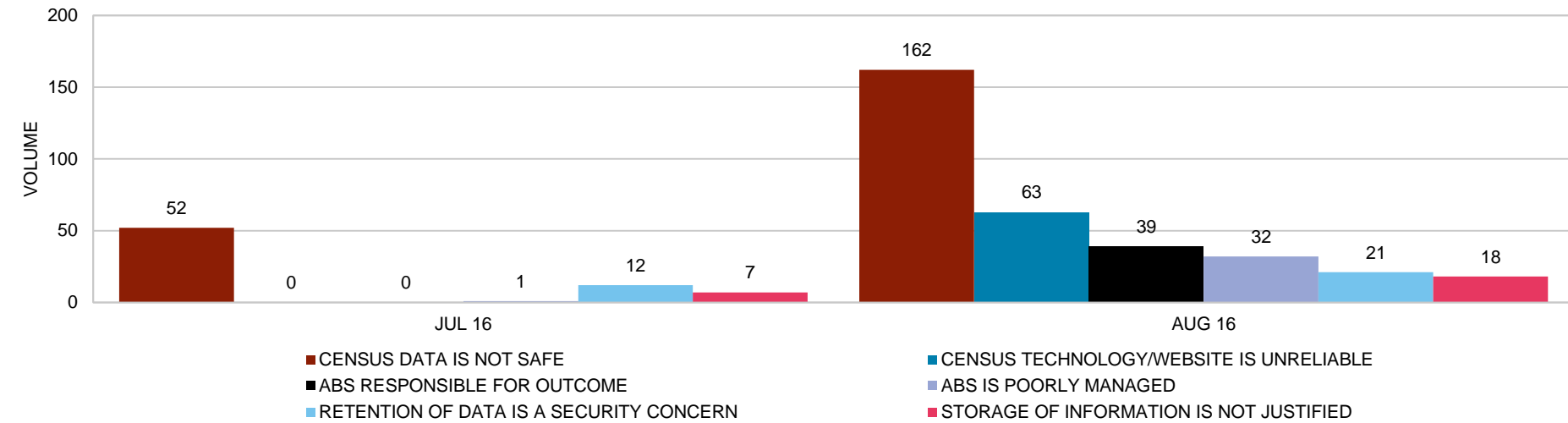


Chart 41 Unfavourable Messages



Social Media Links

Chart 42 Favourable Links

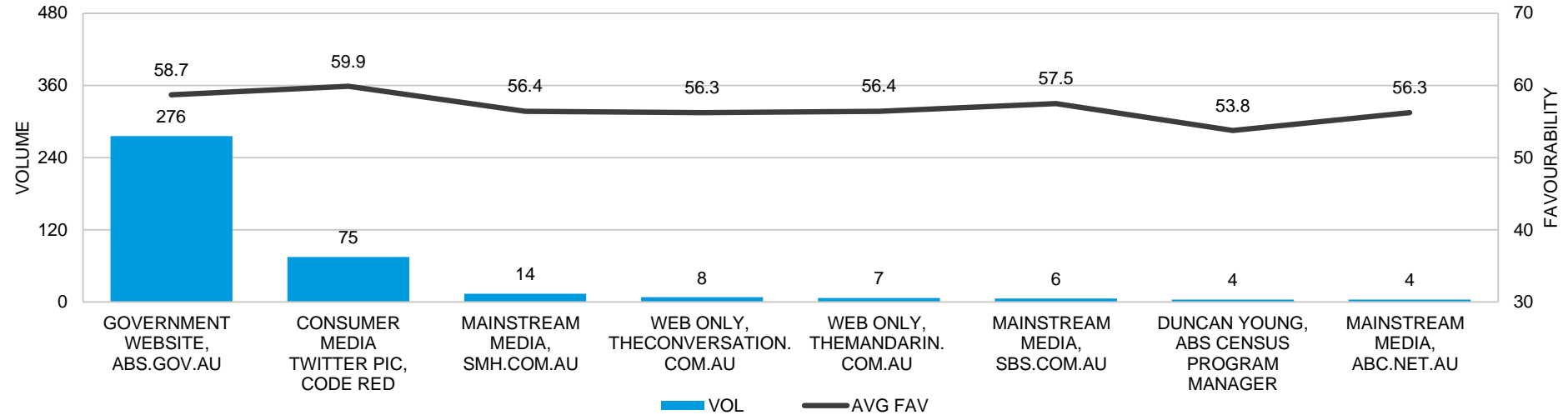
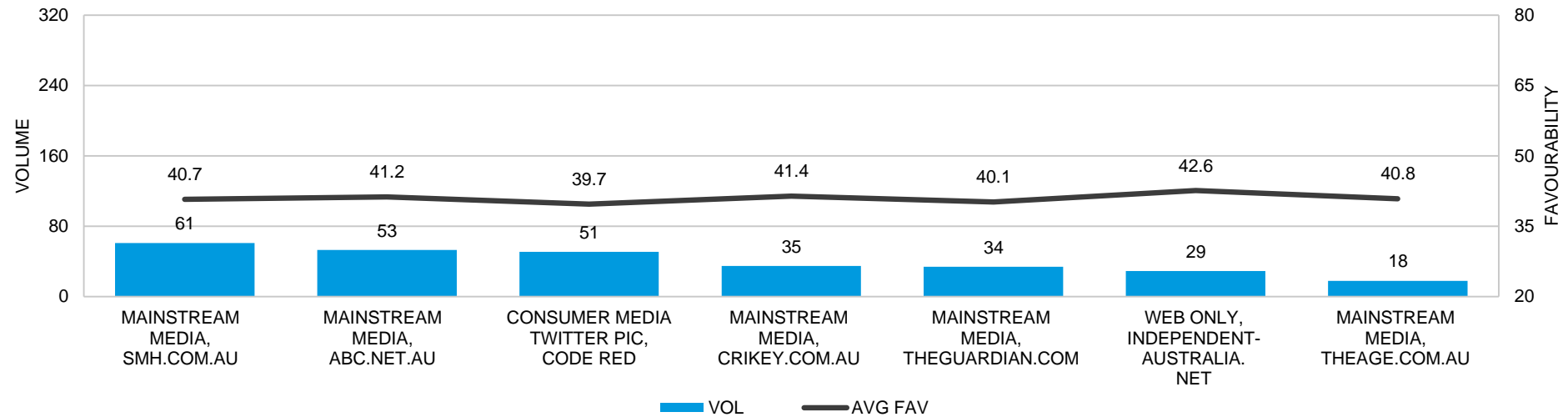


Chart 43 Unfavourable Links



These charts show the most frequent favourable and unfavourable links in social media in social media coverage.

Leading Media

Chart 44 Press

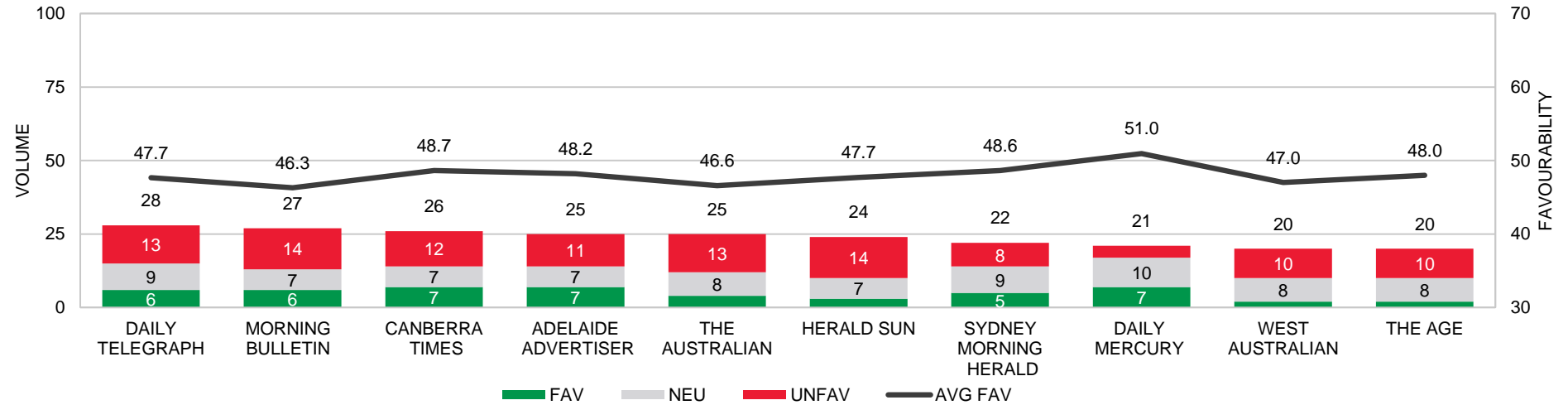
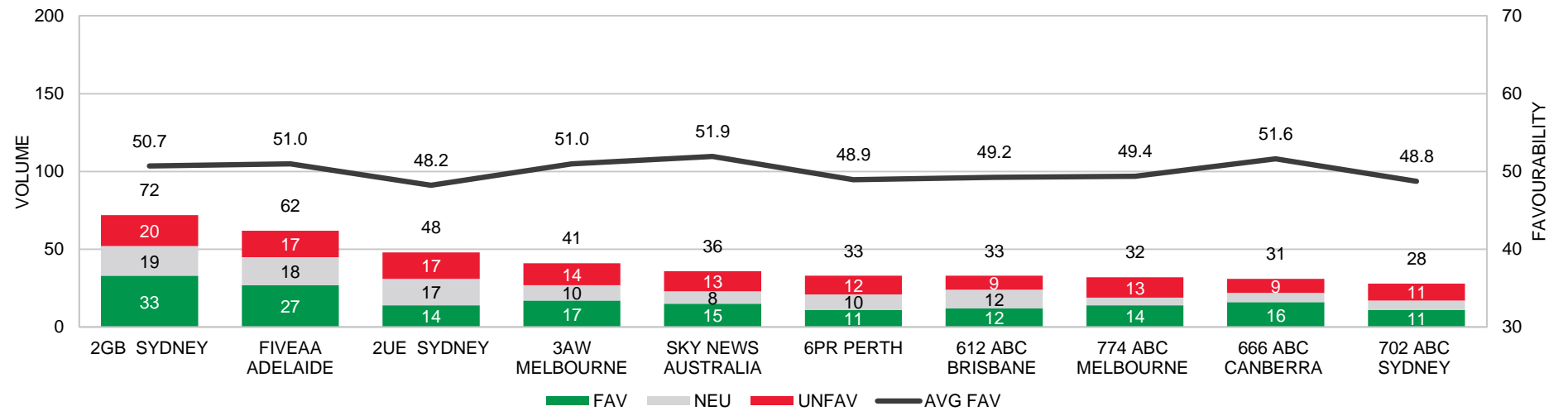


Chart 45 Broadcast



These charts show the media outlets that reported most frequently on the Census in the analysed coverage in each media type.

Chart 46 Internet

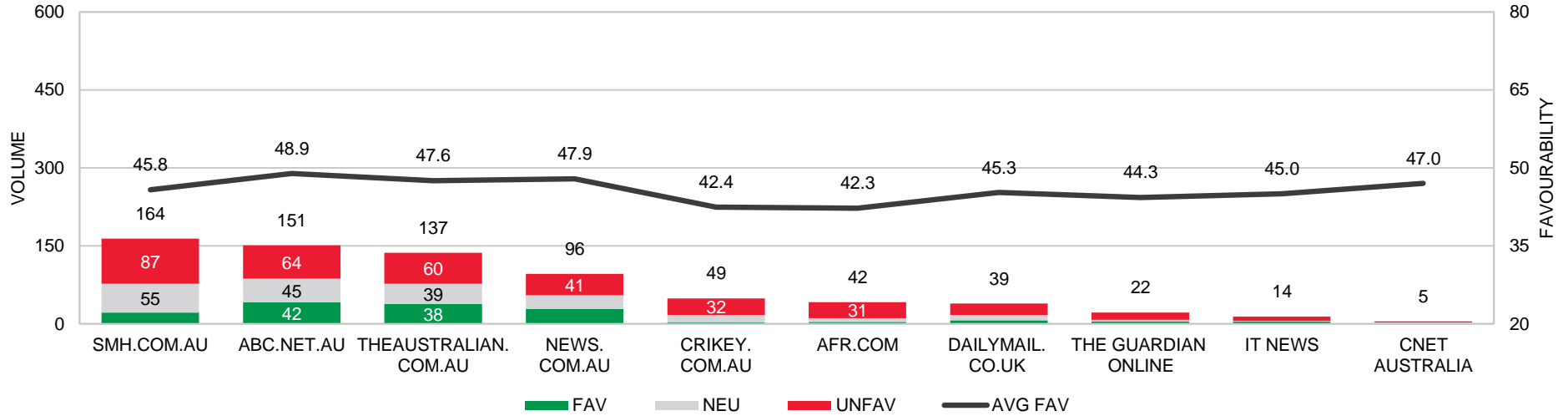
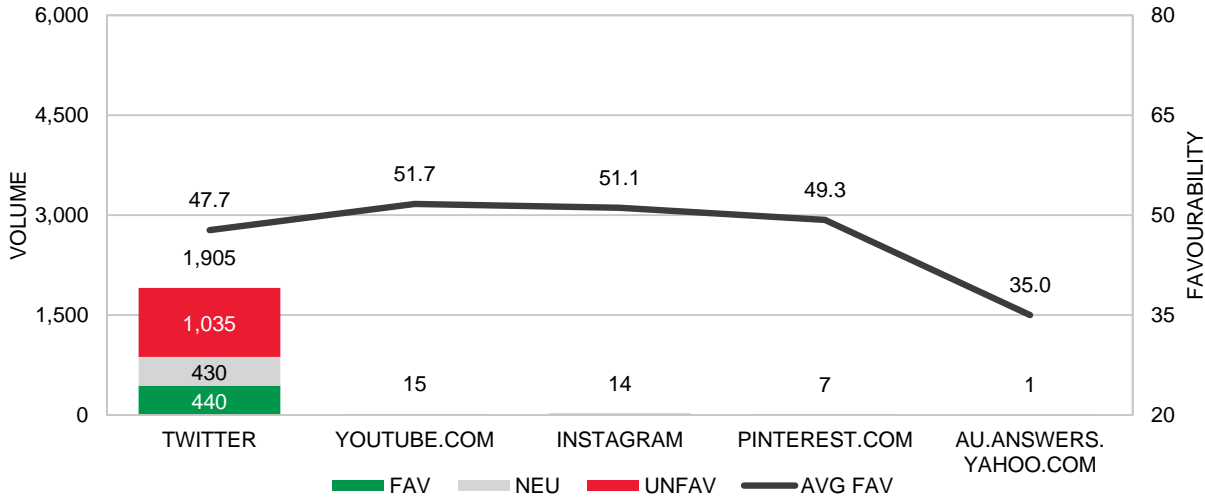
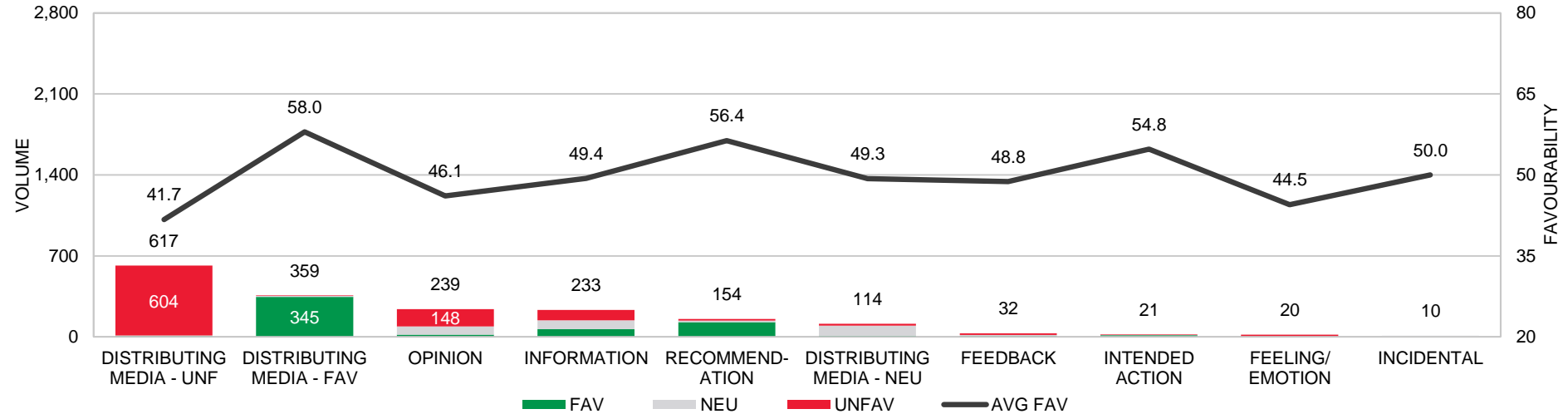


Chart 47 Social Media



Conversation Type

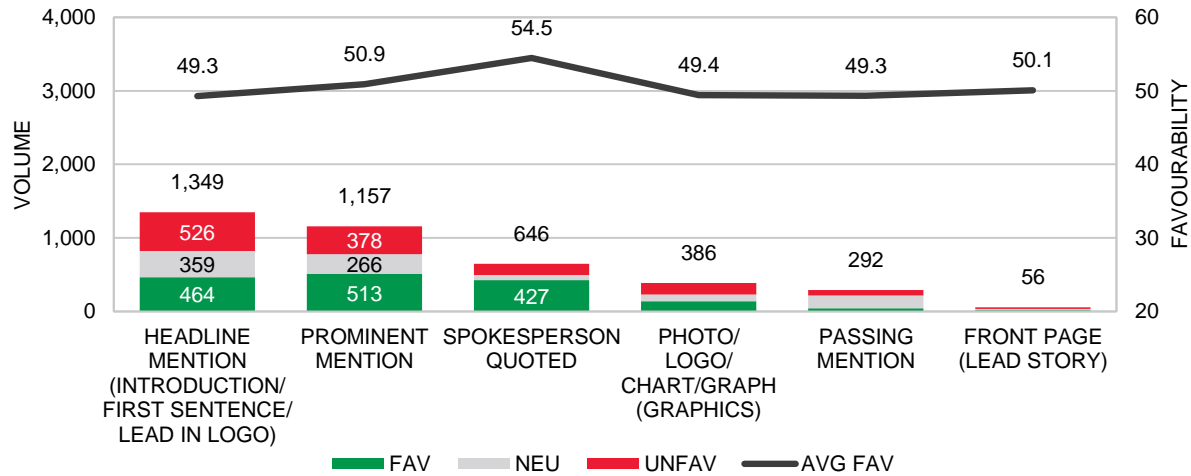
Chart 48 Social Media



CONVERSATION TYPE	DEFINITION
NO CONVERSATION	For example, a straight retweet with no commentary or discussion; that is not directed to a particular individual or organisation; or that is not part of a conversation.
OPINION	An evaluation of a brand, product or topic that is not necessarily addressed to an organisation or person.
FEEDBACK	Includes complaints and positive feedback addressed to a particular organisation or individual.
CUSTOMER SERVICE	Includes response to criticism or customer question, etc by an organisation.
RECOMMENDATION	For example, “try it”, “avoid it”, or “you should stop doing that”.
DISTRIBUTING MEDIA – FAVOURABLE, NEUTRAL OR UNFAVOURABLE	The item includes links to other online media (including news articles, blog posts, videos, etc) and the tone of the content linked to is favourable, neutral or unfavourable.
FEELING/EMOTION	For example “this product makes me happy” or “this really upsets me”.
INTENDED ACTION	Contains statements of intention, such as “I am going to buy it”.
INCIDENTAL	When an organisation is not central to or the focus of the item.
INFORMATION	Includes product/service information, special offers, etc.

Placement

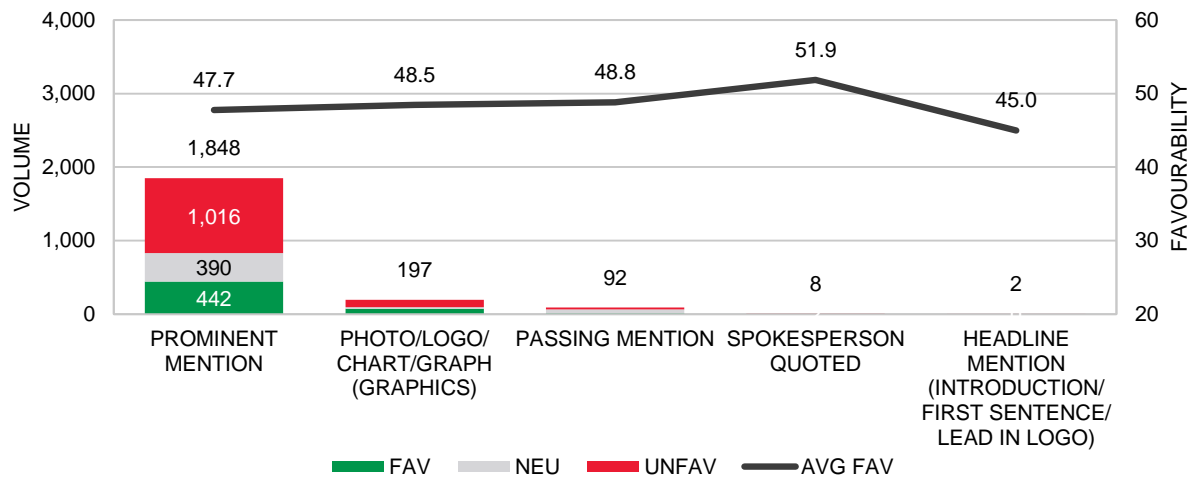
Chart 49 Traditional Media



This chart shows the placement of mentions of the census in analysed coverage.

- > “Prominent mention” means that the Census was mentioned in the first two paragraphs, or three or more times in a report.
- > “Passing mention” means that the Census was mentioned two times or less in the report.

Chart 50 Social Media



Methodology

Best Practice Media Analysis

The media analysis methodology used by Isentia has a systematic approach to turn media content into meaningful data. This approach analyses media content both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Isentia uses the CARMA® media content analysis methodology, which is internationally recognised as one of the leading commercial systems available. CARMA® (Computer Aided Research and Media Analysis) uses advanced technology to quantify media content, and human intelligence to provide qualitative insight and analysis.

Isentia uses the CARMA® methodology to qualitatively analyse media coverage by taking into account multiple variables. These include the:

- > Placement of media reports (front page or lead item in broadcast media and websites);
- > Positioning of organisation discussion (headline, prominent mentions, passing mentions);
- > Image (photos, illustrations, charts, cartoons, or the image content of video);
- > Topics discussed in the media and their relative importance to the client organisation;
- > Messages, both favourable and unfavourable, communicated in media reports;
- > Sources quoted (both organisation representatives and other individuals who make relevant comments in the media); and
- > Tone of content (extreme language, adjectives and adverbs, metaphors or similes and other figures of speech).

An aggregate score is calculated based on these multiple variables and presented on a 0–100 scale where 50 is neutral. This is an overall rating of the favourability of each media report towards the client organisation (and, if relevant, other organisations or competitors). This aggregate score is called the CARMA® Favourability Rating.

The average favourability is the aggregated rating of the media coverage analysed. This can identify the potential impact of media reporting, and can be used to identify trends and establish benchmarks for future data.

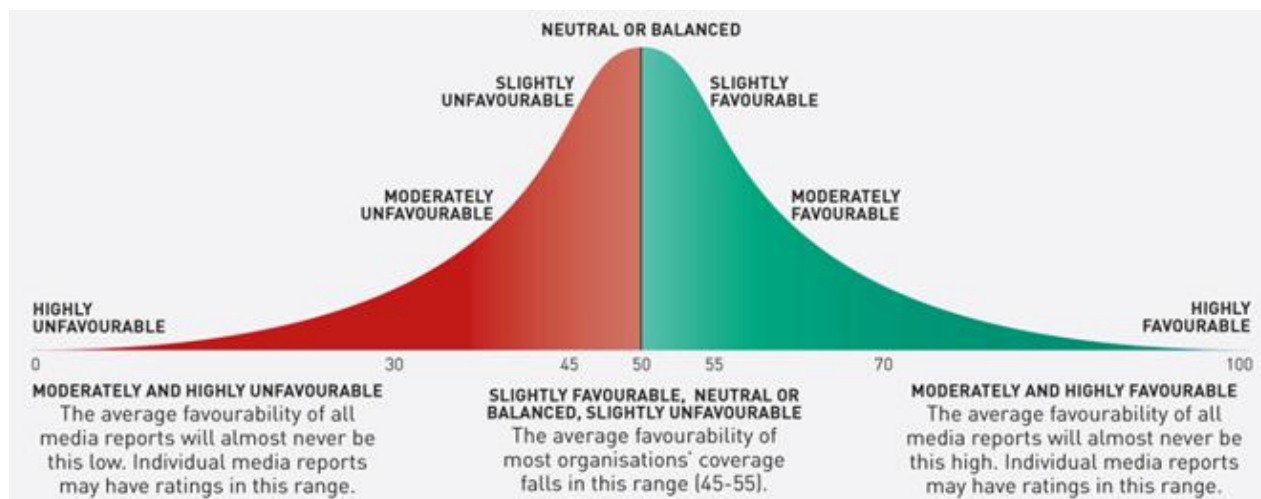
The criteria for analysis (such as topics and specific key messages) are set up uniquely for each individual client by a team of media analysis experts. These experts bring their industry knowledge to identify

key issues and attitudes that appear in the media, answer clients' key questions, and, where relevant, provide recommendations for further action.

The consistency of analysis is ensured in three key ways:

- > Most of the variables analysed are objective criteria (such as media name, positioning, sources' names);
- > The somewhat more subjective topics and messages are identified by either exact phrasing or acceptable alternatives, provided to researchers before analysis begins; and
- > Isentia uses multiple researchers on projects to minimise individual subjectivity.

Average Favourability Explained



amec

AWARDS | 2016

International Communication Effectiveness


WINNER

ISENTIA is a member of the International Association for Measurement and Evaluation of Communication (AMEC), the leading organisation for media analysis and measurement and communications research globally, with more than 140 members in 41 countries worldwide and international membership chapters in North America, Asia Pacific and Europe.

AMEC's purpose is to define and develop the industry on an international scale with better professional standards for both companies and individuals. Having this membership means that ISENTIA complies with AMEC's strict standards, giving you confidence that you have received the best reports and insights (see www.amecorg.com).

In 2016, ISENTIA celebrated our most successful year yet at the AMEC Awards.

2016

 **Gold for Best Measurement of a Consumer Campaign** for Mars Petcare – Accentuating the Positives of Pet Ownership in Australia

 **Gold for Best use of Social Media Measurement** for Harbour City Estates – Where's Wally? The Happiness Hunt Project


 **Gold for Simplicity in Campaign Effectiveness Measurement and Reporting** for Y&R New Zealand – Big Change Starts Small


Also awarded:

 **Communications Research & Measurement Company of the Year**

 **AMEC College Student of the Year** – Alex Gyde


 **Lifetime Fellowship Award** – John Croll

 **Silver for Most Impactful Client Recommendations Arising from a Measurement Study** for Y&R New Zealand – Big Change Starts Small

 **Silver for Best Measurement of a Public Sector Campaign** for Y&R New Zealand – Big Change Starts Small

 **Bronze for Best Measurement of a Not-for-profit Campaign** for Mission Australia – #NoticeUS – Family Homelessness Awareness Campaign

2015


 **Gold for Best measurement of a public sector campaign** for NZ Electoral Commission – Your Vote is a Powerful Thing

Also awarded:


 **Communications Research & Measurement Company of the Year**


 **Young Professional of the Year** – Ngo Thi Khang

 **Silver for Best Measurement of a Consumer Campaign** for MERALCO – Generation Charge


 **Silver for Most Innovative use of Measurement in a Digital Campaign** for Harbour City Estates Limited – Snoopy Art & Life Exhibition


 **Silver for Best use of Measurement for a Single Event** for NZ Electoral Commission – Your Vote is a Powerful Thing


 **Bronze for Integrated Communication Measurement/ Research** for Maybelline New York – Fashion Brow Duo Shaper

 **Bronze for Most Innovative use of Measurement in a Digital Campaign** for Maybelline New York – Fashion Brow Duo Shaper

2014

 **Gold for Best Use of Communication Management: Public Sector** for Urbis – Research into Age Discrimination, Age Stereotyping and Ageism

 **Gold for Most Innovative Use of Measurement in a Digital Campaign** for Maybelline New York – Hyper Sharp Liner

 **Gold for Most Innovative Use of Measurement in a Digital Campaign** for Harbour City Estates Limited, Hong Kong – Rubber Duck @Harbour City

Also Awarded:

 **Young Professional of the Year** – Ngaire Crawford

 **Silver for Integrated Communication Measurement/ Research** for Urbis – Research into Age Discrimination, Age Stereotyping and Ageism



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