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How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram

X remains more of a news destination than other sites, but the vast majority of users on all four are seeing news-related content

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About the Pew-Knight Initiative

The [Pew-Knight Initiative](#) supports new research on how Americans absorb civic information, form beliefs and identities, and engage in their communities. [Pew Research Center](#) is a nonpartisan, nonadvocacy fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping the world. [Knight Foundation](#) is a social investor committed to supporting informed and engaged communities.

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how TikTok users, X (formerly Twitter) users, Instagram users and Facebook users experience news on these platforms. For this analysis, we surveyed 10,287 adult internet users in the United States from March 18 to 24, 2024.

Everyone who took part in the survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way, nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey was weighted by combining the sample of internet users with data from ATP members who do not use the internet, and weighting the combined dataset to be representative of all U.S. adults by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. The analysis in this report is based on those who use the platforms of interest. For more about how this was done, [refer to the survey methodology](#). Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Here are the [questions used for this report](#), along with responses, and [the survey methodology](#).

This is a Pew Research Center report from the Pew-Knight Initiative, a research program funded jointly by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation. Find related reports online at <https://www.pewresearch.org/pew-knight/>.

How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram

X remains more of a news destination than other sites, but the vast majority of users on all four are seeing news-related content

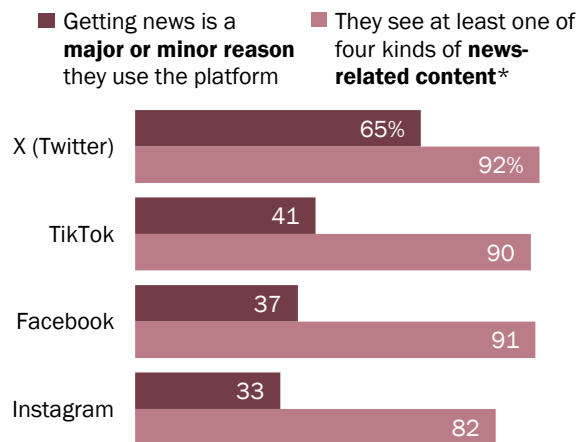
Social media platforms are an important part of the American news diet: Half of U.S. adults say they [get news at least sometimes from social media](#) in general. But specific platforms differ widely in structure, content and culture. A new Pew Research Center survey finds that the ways in which Americans encounter news on four major platforms – TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram – vary widely.

Key findings from this study include:

- **Majorities of Facebook, Instagram and TikTok users say keeping up with news is *not* a reason they use the sites.** X (formerly Twitter) is the exception to this pattern: Most X users say that keeping up with news is either a major or minor reason they use the platform, and about half say they regularly get news there.
- **Still, people are seeing news on all four platforms, especially through opinion- or humor-based content.** Majorities of users on all four sites say they see people expressing opinions about current events and funny posts that reference current events. On the whole, more people see these types of posts than news articles or breaking news, although many also see that type of content (particularly on X and Facebook).
- News on each platform comes from a variety of sources. **Those who regularly get news on Facebook and Instagram are more likely than those on TikTok and X**

Most see some kind of news on social platforms, though fewer cite news as a reason for using them

% U.S. users of each social media platform who say ...



* Users of each platform were asked if they ever see funny posts that reference current events, news articles, opinions about current events, or information about a breaking news event.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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to get news from friends, family and acquaintances. More news consumers get news from influencers or other people they don't know personally on TikTok than on other platforms. And news outlets or journalists are a more common source of news on X than on any other site.

- **Most news consumers on each of the platforms studied say they at least sometimes see news on the platform that seems inaccurate.** This includes roughly a quarter or more on each site who say they extremely or fairly often see inaccurate news.
- **In general, Democrats tend to be more skeptical than Republicans of the news they see on X, while the reverse is true on Facebook.** Among those who regularly get news on X, for example, 42% of Democrats and independents who lean toward the Democratic Party say they often see news there that seems inaccurate, compared with 31% of Republicans and GOP leaners.

These are some of the key findings from a new Pew Research Center survey of about 10,000 U.S. adults conducted in March 2024. This is one of two Pew Research Center reports on habits and attitudes on different social media platforms from the Pew-Knight Initiative, a research program funded jointly by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation.

More about this project

This project was designed to understand how people's experiences and views [differ across social media sites and apps](#).

The survey covered [four social media platforms](#): TikTok, X (formerly Twitter), Facebook and Instagram. Each platform's questions were identical.

This report focuses on news on social media. To learn about how people engage with politics on these platforms, [read the companion report](#).

The rest of this overview looks at these patterns and other comparisons of the four platforms in more detail. For a closer look at individual platforms, jump to chapters on [TikTok](#), [X \(formerly Twitter\)](#), [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#).

Aside from X, most users on each platform don't regularly get news there, but large majorities encounter news in some form

News consumption is more common on some sites than others. A [2023 Pew Research Center survey](#) found that Facebook outpaces all other social media sites as a news source for Americans, with 30% of U.S. adults saying they regularly get news there. Smaller shares regularly get news on Instagram (16%), TikTok (14%) or X (12%).

Some sites are more widely used in general than others. But there also are differences among users in the share who say they regularly get news on each site. According to a new Center survey, half of X users say they regularly get news there, compared with smaller shares on TikTok (40%), Facebook (37%) and Instagram (30%).

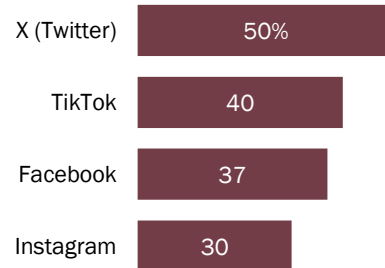
The new survey also asked users of each platform whether keeping up with the news is a major or minor reason they use the platform – or not a reason at all. X is the only platform on which a majority of users say that getting news is a reason they use it: Roughly two-thirds of X users (65%) say this is the case, including 25% who say keeping up with the news is a *major* reason they use X.

Fewer than half of TikTok, Facebook and Instagram users say that getting news is a major or minor reason they use the site. And just 15% of TikTok users, 7% of Facebook users and 8% of Instagram users say it's a major reason.

People more frequently cite other reasons for using each platform. To read more about other reasons given for using each platform, read

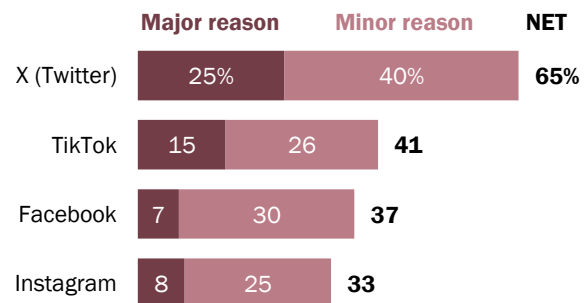
Among users of each platform, half or fewer say they regularly get news there

% of U.S. users of each social media platform who regularly get news or news headlines there



Only on X do most users say keeping up with news is a reason they use the site

% of U.S. users of each social media platform who say getting news is a ___ they use the platform



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
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“How Americans Navigate Politics on TikTok, X, Facebook & Instagram.”

While a relatively small portion of users on these platforms say that getting news is a major reason they use them, far more on all platforms say they see news-related content there.

Opinions and humorous content related to news are common on all four platforms. Two-thirds or more of users on each site say they ever see people expressing opinions about current events or funny posts that reference current events. On Facebook, Instagram and TikTok, users are less likely to say they ever see news articles (whether posted, reposted, linked or screenshotted) or information about a breaking news event as it is happening. X is the only platform studied where at least three-quarters of users see all of these types of information.

Considering the four different types of news-related content asked about, a large majority of users on all the platforms say they ever see at least one of them. About eight-in-ten Instagram users see at least one of these types of news-related content (82%), as do 90% of TikTok users, 91% of Facebook users and 92% of X users.

X stands out as a place to see breaking news: 75% of users say they see information about breaking news in real time there, compared with smaller shares of users on Facebook (58%), TikTok (55%) and Instagram (44%).

Across platforms, most users see opinions and funny posts on current events

% U.S. users of each social media platform who say they ever see ___ on the platform

	People expressing opinions about current events	Funny posts that reference current events	News articles, whether posted, reposted, linked or screenshotted	Information about a breaking news event as it's happening	NET Any of these
X (Twitter)	85%	79%	79%	75%	92%
Facebook	84	81	74	58	91
TikTok	80	84	57	55	90
Instagram	67	73	52	44	82

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
 “How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

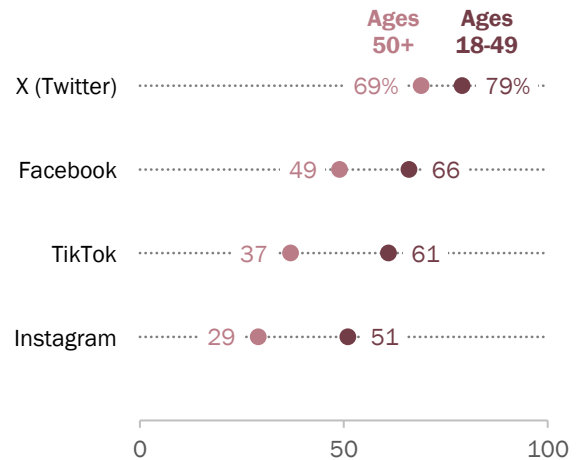
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X and Facebook users are the most likely to see news articles on each platform, with 79% of X users and 74% of Facebook users saying they do. Americans who use TikTok (57%) and Instagram (52%) are less likely to report seeing news articles.

Across sites, younger users are much more likely to see information about breaking news. On Instagram, for example, about half of users under 50 say they see breaking news about events as they're happening (51%), compared with 29% of those 50 and older. And on X, where majorities of both age groups see breaking news on the platform, younger users are still more likely to than older users to see this (79% of users under 50 vs. 69% of those 50 and older).

Across sites, younger users more likely to see information about breaking news

% U.S. users of each social media platform who say they ever see information about a breaking news event on the platform as it's happening



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
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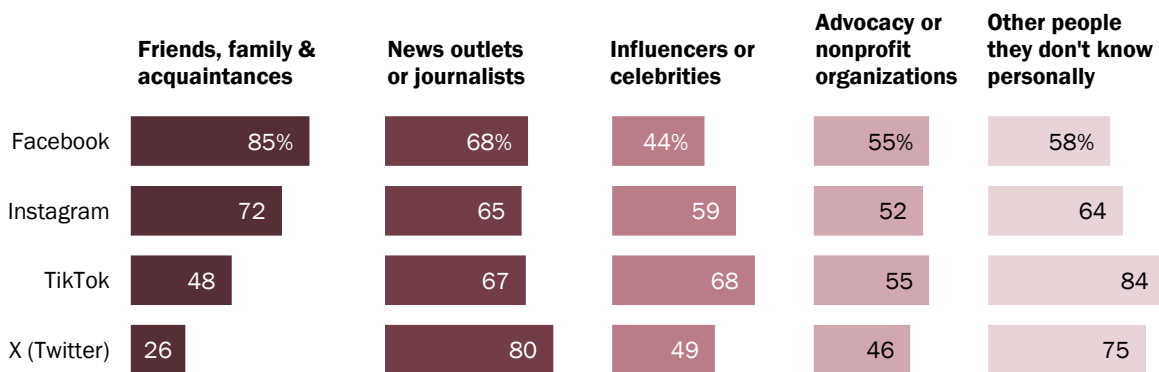
What types of sources are Americans getting news from on social media sites?

Many questions on this survey were asked only of users who say they *regularly* get news on each site. The remainder of this overview looks through this lens to compare the experiences and opinions of these news consumers on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram.

Among those who regularly get news on each platform – also described as “news consumers” – the types of sources they get that news from differ from platform to platform.

News consumers on Facebook and Instagram are more likely to get news from friends and family; X news consumers more likely to get news from journalists

% of each platform's U.S. **news consumers** who say they ever get news there from ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on each site.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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Facebook news consumers are the most likely to say they've ever gotten news there from friends, family and acquaintances (85%). Most Instagram news consumers (72%) also say they have done this; friends and family are the most common news source for news consumers on both Facebook and Instagram. Americans who say they regularly get news on TikTok (48%) and X (26%) are much less likely to say they have gotten news there from friends, family and acquaintances. This is by far the least common source of information for X news consumers among the types of sources measured in the survey.

Majorities of news consumers report getting news from news outlets or journalists on all four sites. X news consumers are the most likely to say this (80%), compared with about two-thirds of news consumers on Facebook (68%), TikTok (67%) and Instagram (65%) who say the same.

TikTok news consumers are more likely than those on other platforms to say they get news from influencers and celebrities, with about two-thirds (68%) saying they ever do this. A majority of those who regularly get news on Instagram (59%) say the same.

There are only modest differences across the platforms in the share who get news from advocacy or nonprofit organizations: Around half on each site say they do.

While over half of news consumers on all four sites say they ever get news from other people they don't know personally (beyond those previously mentioned), those on TikTok (84%) and X (75%) are especially likely to say this. For TikTok news consumers, these types of accounts are the most common news source.

Some of these sources are more likely to be used by different groups regardless of what platform they are using. For example, Democratic news consumers on most sites are more likely than their Republican counterparts to get news from advocacy or nonprofit organizations.

Republicans more skeptical of information on Facebook, Democrats more skeptical toward X

Amid [broader concerns about the accuracy of information on social media](#), most news consumers on each of the four major social media platforms studied say they at least sometimes see news on the platform that seems inaccurate. This includes roughly a quarter or more on each site who say they extremely or fairly often see inaccurate news.

News consumers on X (37%) and Facebook (33%) are the most likely to say they often see news that seems inaccurate.

Americans also largely see social media platforms as influencing which news stories they see there to at least some extent.

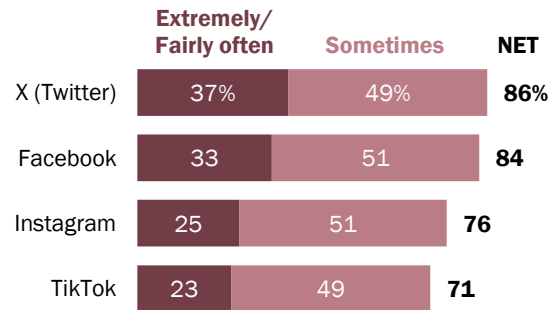
About three-quarters of news consumers on Facebook (74%) and Instagram (72%) – both owned by Meta – say the platforms influence which news stories they see there at least some, including roughly three-in-ten who say the platforms have *a lot* of influence. On these sites, news consumers with a higher level of educational attainment are more likely to say the platforms influence which news stories they see.

Roughly two-thirds of X news consumers (66%) and 61% of TikTok news consumers say the sites influence what they are seeing at least somewhat.

Although users maintain some level of control by deciding whom they follow on each site, [computer algorithms](#) also impact users’ feeds on many social media platforms, and technology

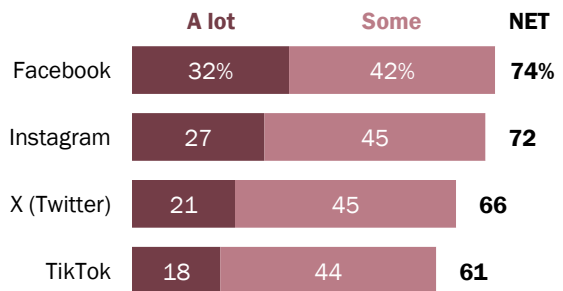
Most news consumers on each site say they at least sometimes see inaccurate news there

% of each platform’s U.S. news consumers who say they ___ see news there that seems inaccurate



About three-quarters of Facebook and Instagram news consumers say the platforms influence the news they see

% each platform’s U.S. news consumers who say they think the platform influences which news stories they see there ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on each site.
 Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
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companies have a variety of policies on how they [moderate content](#) such as [false information](#) and [violent imagery](#). Some sites allow users to [modify their settings](#), though previous Center research has found that very few Americans feel like they have a lot of [control over what they see online](#).

There are notable party divides in views toward the information on some platforms. Democrats who get news on X (including those who lean Democratic) are more likely than their Republican and GOP-leaning counterparts to say they extremely or fairly often see inaccurate news there (42% vs. 31%).

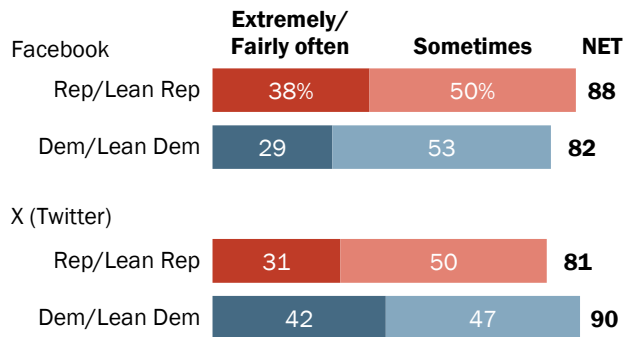
Democratic news consumers on X also are far more likely than their Republican counterparts to say X influences which news stories they see at least some (80% vs. 55%).

On Facebook, the reverse is true, with 38% of Republican Facebook news consumers saying they often see inaccurate news, compared with 29% of Democratic Facebook news consumers. Republican news consumers on Facebook also are more likely than Democratic news consumers on the site to say they think Facebook influences which news stories they see there at least some (80% vs. 68%).

There is little to no partisan difference in views toward Instagram and TikTok by these two measures.

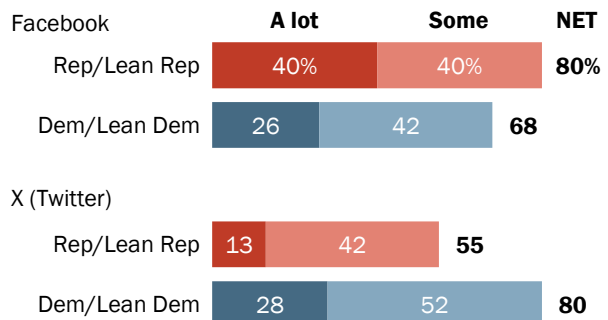
Democratic news consumers on X are more likely than Republicans to say they often encounter inaccurate news ...

% of each platform's U.S. news consumers who say they ___ see news there that seems inaccurate, by party



... and Republican news consumers on Facebook are more likely to say the platform influences news they see

% of each platform's U.S. news consumers who say they think the platform influences which news stories they see there ___, by party



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on each site.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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How unique is the news seen on social media sites?

The survey asked Americans who say they regularly get news on each site whether they think the news they get there is mostly news they would have gotten elsewhere, or whether it's news they only would have found on that site.

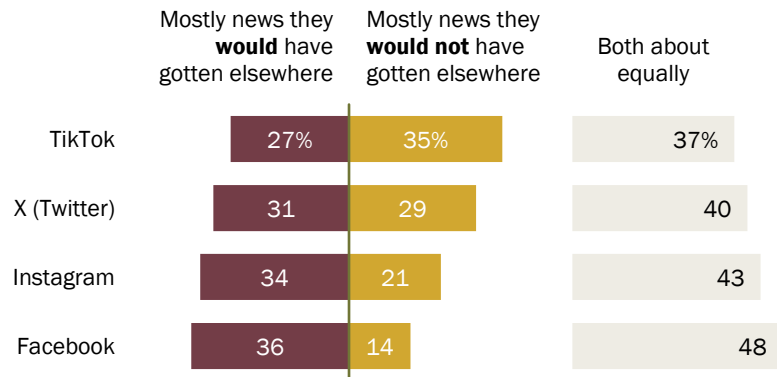
News consumers on TikTok (35%) and X (29%) are the most likely to say that the news they get on those sites is unique – i.e., news they would *not* have seen elsewhere.

Smaller shares of news consumers on Instagram (21%) and Facebook (14%) hold this view. It's more common for Instagram and Facebook news consumers to say that the news they see is mostly news they would have gotten elsewhere (34% and 36%, respectively).

On each of the four sites, about four-in-ten or more news consumers say that the news they see is an even mix of news they would have gotten elsewhere and news they would not have gotten elsewhere.

TikTok and X news consumers most likely to view the news they get there as unique

% of each platform's U.S. news consumers who say the news they get there is ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on each site.

Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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Most news consumers on Facebook, X and Instagram at least sometimes feel worn out by the news they see

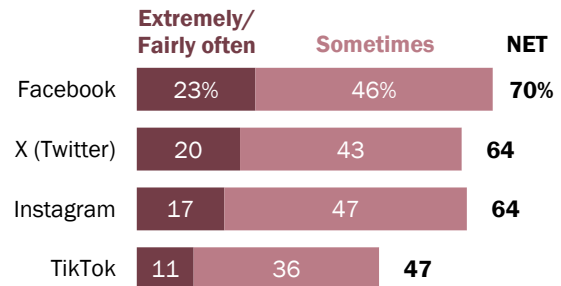
More than half of news consumers on three of the four sites studied at least sometimes feel worn out by the amount of news they see on these sites. This includes roughly one-in-five news consumers on Facebook (23%), X (20%) and Instagram (17%) who say they extremely or fairly often feel this way.

TikTok news consumers are somewhat less likely to often (11%) or sometimes (36%) feel worn out by the news they see on TikTok.

Democrats who regularly get news on X report often feeling worn out by the news there at a much higher rate than Republican news consumers on the platform (31% vs. 11%).

TikTok news consumers less likely than those on other sites to say they feel worn out by the news they see there

% of each platform's U.S. news consumers who say they ___ feel worn out by the news they see there



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on each site. Percentages may not add to nets due to rounding. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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1. TikTok users' experiences with news

TikTok is an increasingly popular source of news for Americans – particularly young adults. A 2023 Pew Research Center study found that 14% of all U.S. adults say they [regularly get news on the video-based platform](#). Among TikTok users, the share regularly getting news there is growing. And the vast majority of adult [TikTok news consumers](#) are under age 50, including 44% who are 18 to 29.

But TikTok's future in the United States is uncertain. ByteDance, the platform's China-based owner, is facing an [order from the U.S. government](#) to either divest from TikTok or be banned in the country.

Our survey looks at U.S. TikTok users' experiences with getting news. Among the key findings:

- **Regardless of whether they turn to TikTok for news, most users see news-related content.** TikTok users report seeing funny posts (84%) and people's opinions (80%) related to current events at higher rates than news articles (57%) or breaking news information (55%).
- **TikTok news consumers are equally likely to get news from influencers or celebrities as they are from news outlets or journalists.** About two-thirds of those who regularly get news on TikTok (68%) say they ever get news from influencers or celebrities, and 67% get news from news outlets or journalists. An even higher share (84%) say they get news from other people they don't know personally (beyond influencers, journalists, advocacy groups, and friends, family and acquaintances).
- **TikTok news consumers are more likely than Americans who get news on Facebook and Instagram to [view the news they get there as unique](#).** Among those who regularly get news on TikTok, 35% say the news they get there is mostly news they would not have gotten elsewhere. By comparison, 14% of Facebook news consumers say the same about news they see on Facebook.

How people get news on TikTok

Four-in-ten TikTok users say they regularly get news on the site. And when it comes to the reasons Americans use TikTok, relatively few cite news.

[Read more: Reasons for using TikTok](#)

Among TikTok users, 15% say getting news is a *major* reason they use the platform, with an additional 26% citing it as a *minor* reason. The majority of users, however, say getting news is *not* a reason they use TikTok (58%).

Regardless of whether they turn to TikTok for news, a majority of TikTok users report seeing news-related content on the platform.

Most users say they ever see funny posts that reference current events (84%) or people expressing opinions about current events (80%) on TikTok. Smaller majorities say they ever see news articles (57%) – whether from posts, reposts, links or screenshots – or information about a breaking news event as it’s happening (55%) on the platform.

About 4 in 10 TikTok users cite news as a reason they use the platform

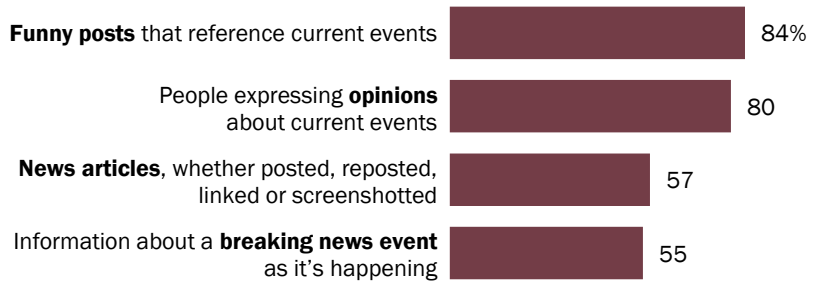
% of U.S. TikTok users who say getting news is (a) ___ they use TikTok



Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
 Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
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Most TikTok users see humor and opinions about news

% of U.S. TikTok users who say they ever see ___ on TikTok



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
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What sources people get news from on TikTok

TikTok news consumers are equally likely to get news from influencers or celebrities as they are from news outlets or journalists.

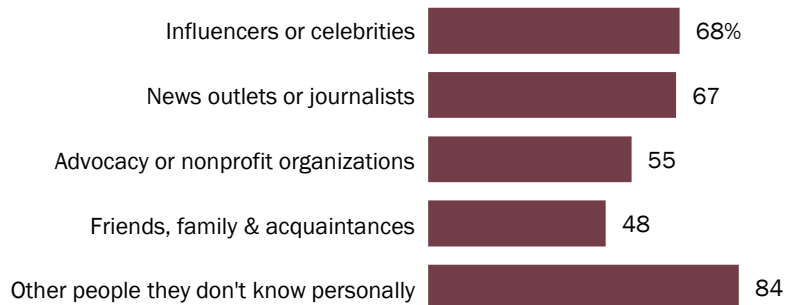
Among U.S. adults who say they regularly get news on TikTok, around two-thirds say they ever get news on the platform from influencers or celebrities (68%) or from news outlets or journalists (67%). Other sources of information, such as advocacy or nonprofit organizations (55%) and friends, family and acquaintances (48%), are less common.

Beyond these four types of sources, the vast majority of TikTok news consumers (84%)

say [they get news from other people they don't know personally](#). In fact, accounts in this category are the most commonly cited source of news for TikTok news consumers, who are more likely than news consumers on other major social media sites to get news from other people they don't know personally.

Influencers or celebrities and the news media are equally common news sources on TikTok

% of U.S. TikTok news consumers who say they ever get news from ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on TikTok.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
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Views about news on TikTok

Inaccurate information

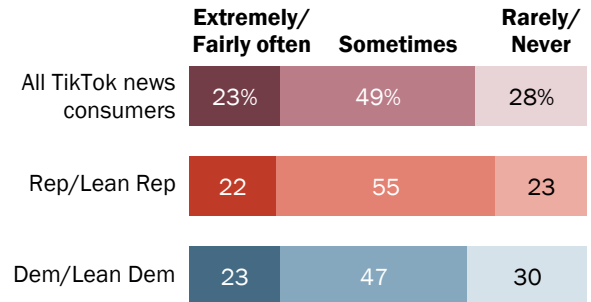
About a quarter of U.S. adults who regularly get news on TikTok (23%) say they extremely or fairly often see news on the platform that seems inaccurate. Roughly half (49%) say they sometimes see information that seems inaccurate, while 28% say they rarely or never see inaccurate news.

Views by party

Among TikTok news consumers, similar shares of Republicans and independents who lean toward the Republican Party (22%) and Democrats and Democratic leaners (23%) say they often see news that seems inaccurate on the platform.

23% of TikTok news consumers say they often see news that seems inaccurate

% of U.S. **TikTok news consumers** who say they see news there that seems inaccurate ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on TikTok. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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TikTok’s influence on the news users see

As [lawmakers express concerns](#) about the potential for the Chinese government to influence content on TikTok, most U.S. TikTok news consumers say they think the platform influences which news stories they see there at least to some extent. This includes roughly one-in-five (18%) who say TikTok influences the news content they see there a lot and an additional 44% who say TikTok does this some.

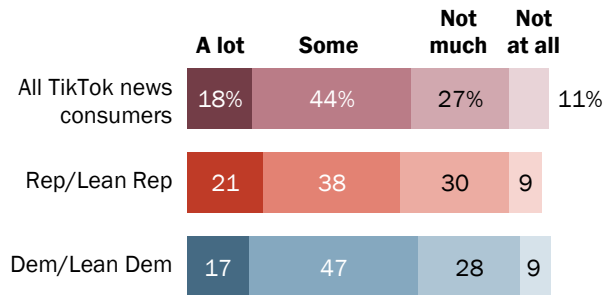
About a quarter of TikTok news consumers (27%) say the site does not influence which news stories they see there much, while 11% say TikTok exerts no influence at all.

Views by party

Similar shares of Republicans (59%) and Democrats (63%) say they think TikTok influences which news stories they see on the platform at least somewhat.

Most TikTok news consumers think TikTok influences the news they see

% of U.S. TikTok news consumers who say they think TikTok influences which news stories they see ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on TikTok. Respondents who did not answer are not shown. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024. “How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

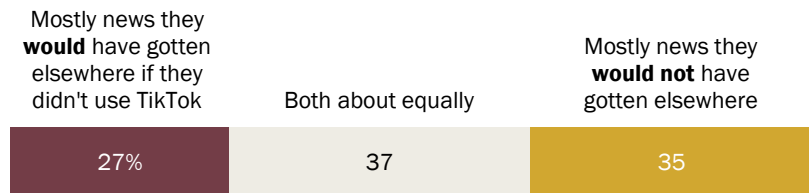
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TikTok as a source of unique news

There is no consensus among U.S. adults who regularly get news on TikTok whether the news they get there is mostly unique or not. About a third (35%) say it's mostly news they would *not* have gotten elsewhere, while 27% say it is mostly news they would have gotten elsewhere if they did not use TikTok. And 37% say the news they get on TikTok consists of both kinds of information about equally.

35% of TikTok news consumers say news on TikTok is mostly news they wouldn't have seen elsewhere

% of U.S. **TikTok news consumers** who say the news they get there is ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on TikTok. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

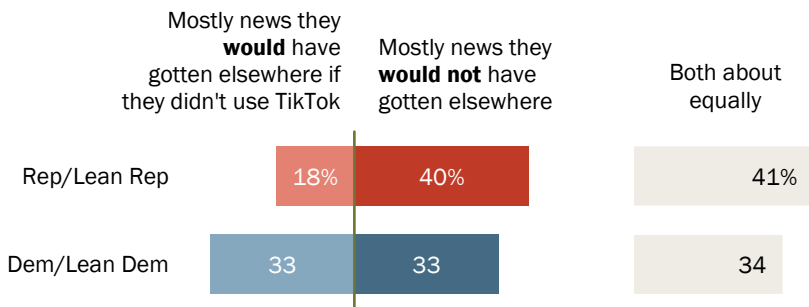
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Views by party

Democrats (33%) are more likely than Republicans (18%) to say the news they get on TikTok is mostly news they would have gotten elsewhere if they didn't use the platform.

Democrats more likely to say the news they get on TikTok is news they would have gotten elsewhere

% of U.S. **TikTok news consumers** who say the news they get there is ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on TikTok. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Feeling worn out by news on TikTok

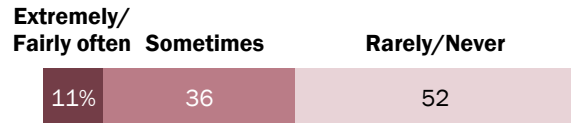
Americans who regularly get news on TikTok are [less likely to say they feel worn out by the news they see there](#) compared with news consumers on the other sites studied.

About one-in-ten TikTok news consumers (11%) say they extremely or fairly often feel worn out by the news they see on the platform, while 36% say they sometimes do.

News consumers [who see at least some political content](#) (i.e., posts about politics or political issues) on TikTok are more likely than those who see less politics-related content to feel worn out by the news they see on the platform at least sometimes (56% vs. 33%).

About half of TikTok news consumers are rarely or never worn out by news content on the platform

% of U.S. TikTok news consumers who say they ___ feel worn out by the news they see there



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on TikTok. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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2. X users' experiences with news

In some ways, X (formerly named Twitter) is more of a news destination than the other three social media sites studied. For example, in the United States, most X users say getting news is [at least a minor reason why they use the site](#), which is not the case for Facebook, Instagram or TikTok.

At the same time, there have been changes to [how people use the site](#) since it was purchased by Elon Musk in 2022 and [later rebranded](#). A [2023 survey](#) found that X news consumers have become more evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans after they leaned heavily Democratic in [previous years](#).

Our survey looks at U.S. X users' experiences with getting news. Among the key findings:

- **Large majorities of X users say they see several types of news content on the platform.** Three-quarters or more of X users say they see opinions about current events (85%), funny posts that reference current events (79%), news articles posted or reposted (79%), and information about a breaking news event as it is happening (75%).
- **Americans who regularly get news on X are much more likely to get it from news outlets or journalists than from influencers, advocacy groups, or friends and family.** Three-quarters of X news consumers also say they get news from other people they don't know personally, beyond these other types of sources.
- **Democrats who get news on X are much more likely than Republican news consumers on the platform to say X influences which news stories users see there.** Democrats also are more likely to report that they often see inaccurate news on X.

How people get news on X

Half of X users say they regularly get news on the site, and an even larger share (65%) say getting news is a reason they use X. This includes a quarter of users who say news is a *major* reason for using the site.

[Read more: Reasons for using X](#)

Regardless of whether they come to the site for news, three-quarters or more of X users say they come across each of four types of news-related content on the platform:

- People expressing opinions about current events (85%)
- Funny posts that reference current events (79%)
- News articles, whether posted, reposted, linked or screenshotted (79%)
- Information about a breaking news event as it's happening (75%)

About nine-in-ten X users (92%) say they ever see at least one of these types of news content on the site.

X users are more likely than those on Facebook, Instagram or TikTok to [see breaking news unfold on the site](#).

A quarter of X users say getting news is a major reason they use the site

% of U.S. X users who say getting news is (a) ___ for using X (formerly Twitter)

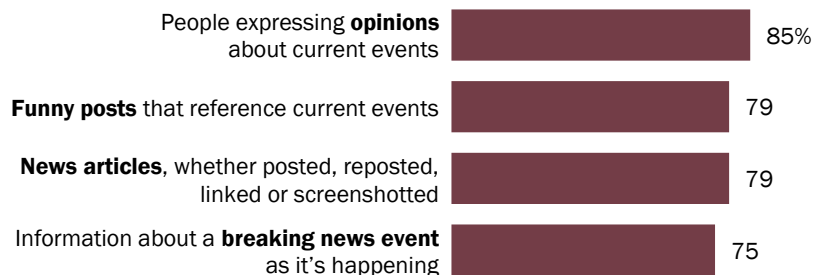


Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Three-quarters or more of X users say they see four different types of news content on the platform

% of U.S. X users who say they ever see ___ on X (formerly Twitter)



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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What sources people get news from on X

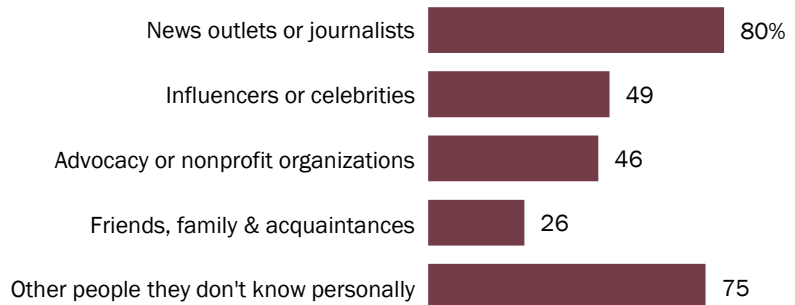
Among U.S. adults who regularly get news on X, eight-in-ten say they get news from news outlets or journalists on the platform.

Far fewer say they get news from influencers or celebrities (49%) or advocacy or nonprofit organizations (46%). And only about a quarter of X news consumers (26%) get news from friends, family and acquaintances on X – well below the share of news consumers on the other social media sites studied [who get news from friends, family and acquaintances](#).

Three-quarters of X news consumers say they get news from other people they don't know personally, beyond those mentioned above.

Most X news consumers get news there from news outlets or journalists

% of U.S. X (formerly Twitter) news consumers who say they ever get news from ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on X.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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Views about news on X

Inaccurate information

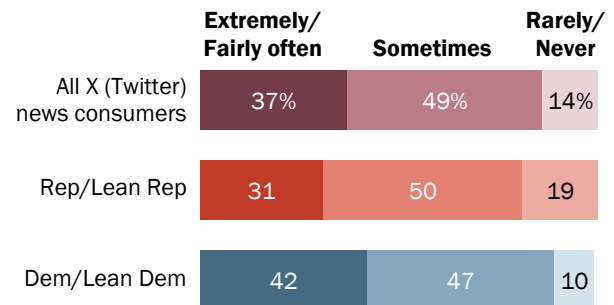
An overwhelming majority of U.S. adults who regularly get news on X (86%) say they at least sometimes see news on the platform that seems inaccurate, including 37% who report seeing inaccurate news extremely or fairly often.

Views by party

X news consumers who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party are more likely than their Republican or GOP-leaning counterparts to say they often see inaccurate news on the platform (42% vs. 31%).

Democrats who get news on X more likely than Republicans to report seeing inaccurate news

% of U.S. X (formerly Twitter) news consumers who say they see news there that seems inaccurate ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on X. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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X's influence on the news users see

Roughly two-thirds of X news consumers (66%) say they think the platform influences which news stories they see to at least some extent. This includes 21% who say X impacts which news stories they see there *a lot*.

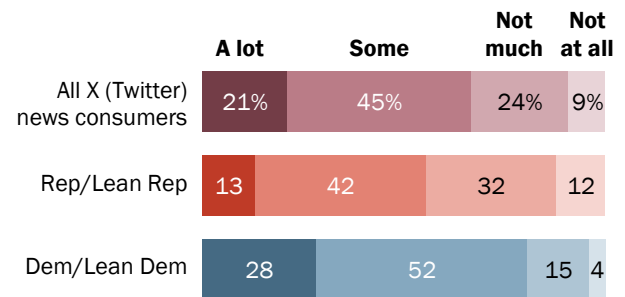
Views by party

Again, Democratic news consumers on X express more skeptical views toward the platform.

Eight-in-ten Democrats who regularly get news on X say that the platform exerts at least some influence in what news stories they see there, compared with 55% of Republican X news consumers who say the same. About twice as many Democrats as Republicans say this happens a lot (28% vs. 13%).

Among X news consumers, Democrats more likely than Republicans to say the platform influences what news they see

% of U.S. X (formerly Twitter) news consumers who say they think X influences which news stories they see ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on X. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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X as a source of unique news

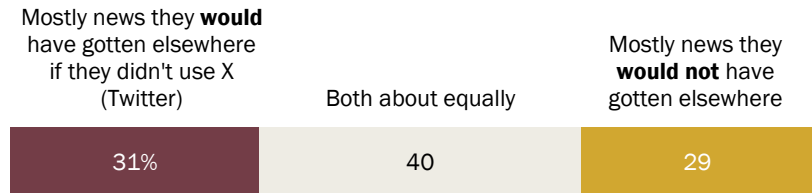
Similar shares of X news consumers say the news they get on the platform is mostly news they would have gotten elsewhere if they didn't use X (31%) and news they would *not* have gotten elsewhere (29%). Four-in-ten say it is an even mix of both.

Views by party

Republican X news consumers are slightly more likely than Democrats who regularly get news on the site to say the news they get there is mostly news they would not have gotten elsewhere (33% vs. 24%).

X news consumers are split on how unique the news they get on the site is

% of U.S. X (formerly Twitter) news consumers who say the news they get there is ...



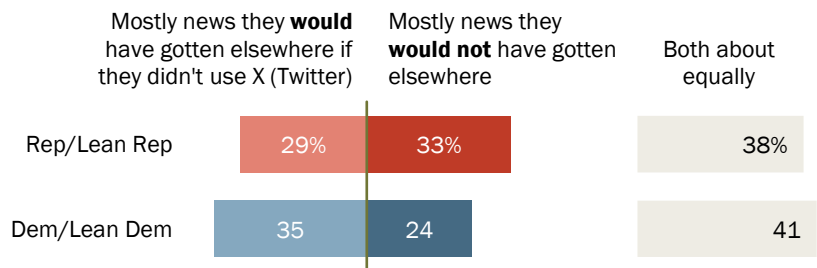
Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on X. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024. "How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Republican X news consumers slightly more likely to say the news they get on X is mostly unique to the site

% of U.S. X (formerly Twitter) news consumers who say the news they get there is ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on X. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024. "How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Feeling worn out by news on X

One-in-five X news consumers say they often feel worn out by the news they see on the platform, and an additional 43% say they sometimes feel this way.

Among those who regularly get news on X, Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to say they often feel worn out by the news they see there (31% vs. 11%).

About two-thirds of X news consumers say they at least sometimes feel worn out by the news they see on the site

% of U.S. X (formerly Twitter) news consumers who say they ___ feel worn out by the news they see there

Extremely/ Fairly often	Sometimes	Rarely/ Never
20%	43	36

Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on X. Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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3. Facebook users' experiences with news

Facebook, an early major player in the social media space, is now [relatively unpopular with American teenagers](#) and has declined as a news destination in recent years as its parent company [moves to deemphasize news on the platform](#). Still, as of 2023, a larger share of Americans say they [regularly get news there](#) (30%) than on any other social media site.

Our survey looks at U.S. Facebook users' experiences with getting news. Among the key findings:

- **Although fewer than half of Facebook users say news is a reason they use the site, most see some kind of news content on the platform.** This content is more commonly opinions or funny posts related to current events rather than news articles linked or shared, similar to patterns seen on Instagram and TikTok.
- **Friends, family and acquaintances are major sources of news on Facebook.** A large majority of regular Facebook news consumers say they get news from friends and family (85%). This is higher than the share who say they get news from news outlets or journalists on the platform (68%).
- **Republican news consumers on Facebook are more skeptical toward news on the platform than Democrats.** Among regular news consumers on Facebook, 38% of Republicans say they often see inaccurate news there, compared with 29% of Democrats. Republican Facebook news consumers also are more likely than Democrats to say they think Facebook influences the news stories they see a lot (40% vs. 26%).

How people get news on Facebook

Fewer than half of Facebook users (37%) say they regularly get news on the site.

A similar share say that news is either a major (7%) or minor (30%) reason they use Facebook. A majority (63%) say news is not a reason they are on the platform.

[Read more: Reasons for using Facebook](#)

Regardless of whether they regularly get news from Facebook – or whether news is a reason they visit the site – a large majority of Facebook users see news-related content on the platform.

The most common types of content related to news that U.S. Facebook users see are opinions about current events (84% of users say they see this type of content) and funny posts that reference current events (81%). About three-quarters of users (74%) say they see news articles, whether from posts, reposts, links or screenshots, and 58% say they ever see breaking news about an event as it is happening on Facebook.

Roughly nine-in-ten Facebook users (91%) ever see at least one of these types of content on the platform.

Minority of Facebook users say news is a reason they use the platform

% of U.S. Facebook users who say getting news is (a) ___ they use Facebook

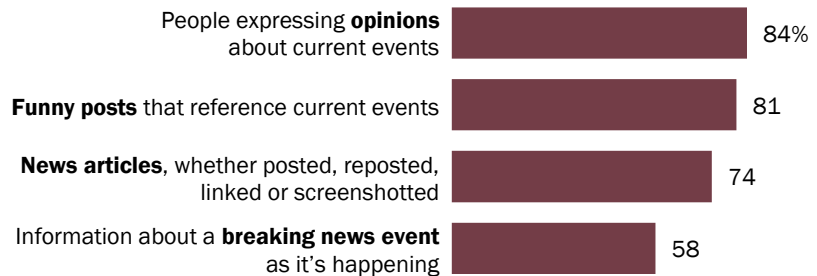


Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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Vast majority of Facebook users see content there about current events focused on opinion and humor

% of U.S. Facebook users who say they ever see ___ on Facebook



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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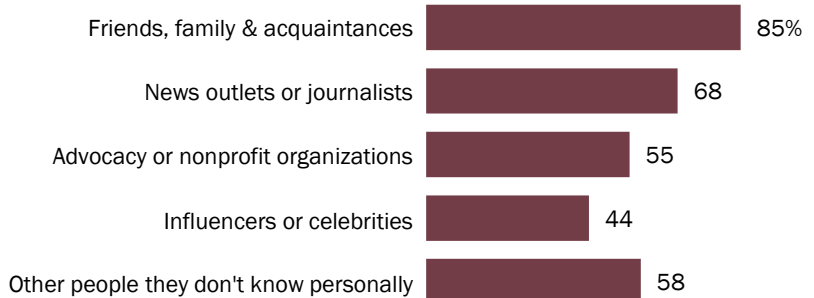
What sources people get news from on Facebook

True to Facebook’s social origins, friends, family and acquaintances are the most common source of news on the site. Among Americans who say they regularly get news on the site, 85% say they ever get news from friends, family or acquaintances.

That’s higher than the percentage of regular news consumers on Facebook who get news from news outlets or journalists (68%), advocacy groups or nonprofits (55%), influencers or celebrities (44%), or any other people they don’t know personally (58%).

On Facebook, news commonly comes from friends, family and acquaintances

% of U.S. Facebook news consumers who say they ever get news from ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Facebook.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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Facebook news consumers are also more likely than news consumers on other major social media sites to [get news from friends and family](#).

Views about news on Facebook

Inaccurate information

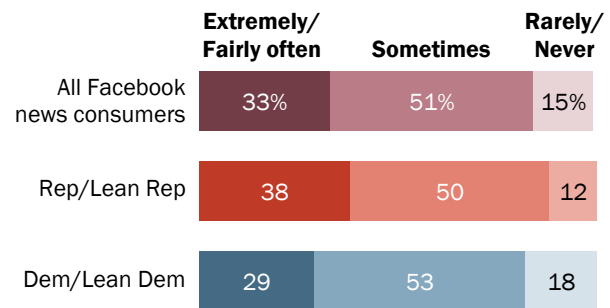
A third of U.S. adults who regularly get news on Facebook say they extremely or fairly often see news on the platform that seems inaccurate, while about half (51%) say they see this sometimes.

Views by party

Republican news consumers (including independents who lean Republican) on Facebook are slightly more likely than their Democratic counterparts (including Democratic leaners) to say they often see news on Facebook that seems inaccurate (38% vs. 29%).

One-third of Facebook news consumers say they often see news there that seems inaccurate

% of U.S. Facebook news consumers who say they see news there that seems inaccurate ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Facebook. Respondents who did not answer are not shown. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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Facebook's influence on news

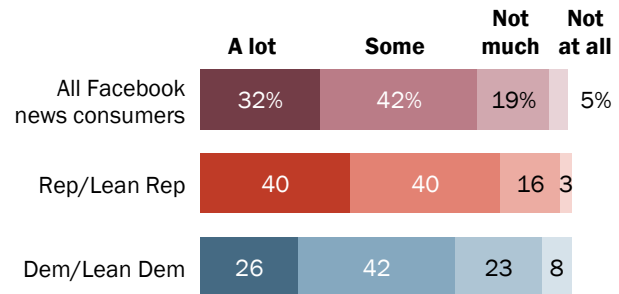
Most Americans who regularly get news from Facebook (74%) say they think the platform influences which news stories they see at least some, including 32% who say Facebook influences which news stories they see *a lot*.

Views by party

Republican news consumers on Facebook are more likely than their Democratic counterparts to say that Facebook influences which news stories they see. Eight-in-ten Republican Facebook news consumers think Facebook influences which stories they see at least some, compared with about two-thirds of Democrats who get news on the site (68%). This includes 40% of Republicans (vs. 26% of Democrats) who think Facebook influences which news stories they see *a lot*.

More Republican Facebook news consumers see the platform as influencing the news stories they see

% of U.S. Facebook news consumers who say they think Facebook influences which news stories they see ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Facebook. Respondents who did not answer are not shown. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

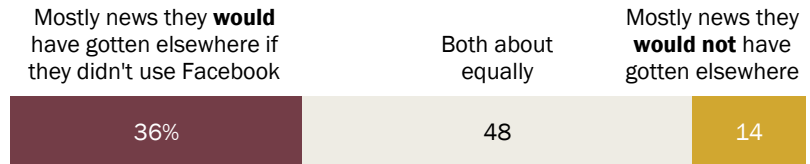
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Facebook as a source of unique news

Relatively few Facebook news consumers see the news they get on the platform as *mostly* unique to Facebook. Just 14% say the news they see on Facebook is mostly news they would not have gotten elsewhere, while far more (36%) say it is mostly news they would have seen somewhere else if they didn't use Facebook. The largest portion (48%) say the news they see is about an even mix of both.

Few Facebook news consumers say the site mostly provides news they wouldn't have seen elsewhere

% of U.S. Facebook news consumers who say the news they get there is ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Facebook.

Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Feeling worn out by news on Facebook

Among Americans who regularly get news on Facebook, 23% say they extremely or fairly often feel worn out by the news there, while an additional 46% say they sometimes feel this way.

News consumers who see at least some political content on Facebook are more likely than those who see less politics-related content to feel worn out by the news on the platform at least sometimes (79% vs. 55%).

Most Facebook news consumers at least sometimes feel worn out by the news they see on the site

% of U.S. Facebook news consumers who say they ___ feel worn out by the news they see there



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Facebook. Respondents who did not answer are not shown. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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4. Instagram users' experiences with news

About half of Americans [use Instagram](#), and the site is especially popular among [younger adults](#) and [teens](#). In addition to [being a space for social connection](#) and other functions, Instagram serves as a source of news and information for some: 16% of U.S. adults said last year that they [regularly get news](#) there.

Our survey looks at U.S. Instagram users' experiences with getting news. Among the key findings:

- **Three-in-ten Instagram users say they regularly get news on the platform, and one-third say getting news is a reason they use it.** But most Instagram users encounter news on the platform in some form – often as opinions or funny posts that reference current events.
- **Friends, family and acquaintances are the most common news source on Instagram.** Among Americans who regularly get news on Instagram, 72% say they ever get news from friends, family and acquaintances there. About two-thirds of Instagram news consumers get news from news outlets or journalists (65%).
- **There is little difference in views of news on Instagram between the two major political parties** ([in contrast with Facebook](#), which is also owned by Meta). About a quarter of news consumers of both parties (28% of Republicans and 24% of Democrats) say they often see news on Instagram that seems inaccurate, and similar portions of both parties think the platform influences which news stories they see a lot.

How people get news on Instagram

Three-in-ten U.S. Instagram users say they regularly get news on the platform, [lower than the share of users on X \(formerly Twitter\), TikTok and Facebook](#) who are regular news consumers on each site.

And two-thirds of Instagram users say getting news is *not* a reason they use Instagram, while a third say getting news is either a major (8%) or minor (25%) reason.

[Read more: Reasons for using Instagram](#)

But most Instagram users report seeing news-related content, regardless of whether they specifically turn to the platform for news.

For instance, 73% of Instagram users say they ever see funny posts that reference current events on the site, and two-thirds report seeing people expressing opinions about current events. About half (52%) say they ever see news articles – whether from posts, reposts, links or screenshots – and just under half (44%) see information about a breaking news event as it’s happening on Instagram.

Few Instagram users cite news as a major reason they use the platform

% of U.S. *Instagram* users who say getting news is (a) ___ they use Instagram



Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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On Instagram, most users see news-related humor and opinions

% of U.S. *Instagram* users who say they ever see ___ on Instagram



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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What sources people get news from on Instagram

Americans who say they regularly get news on Instagram are seeing news from a variety of different sources on the platform.

Among these Instagram news consumers, 72% say they ever get news from friends, family and acquaintances, 65% get news from news outlets or journalists, and 59% get news from influencers or celebrities.

About half of Instagram news consumers report getting news from advocacy groups or nonprofits (52%). Aside from these sources, 64% say they ever get news from other people they don't know personally.

Friends, family and acquaintances are most common news sources on Instagram

% of U.S. Instagram news consumers who say they ever get news from ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Instagram.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.
"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Views about news on Instagram

Inaccurate information

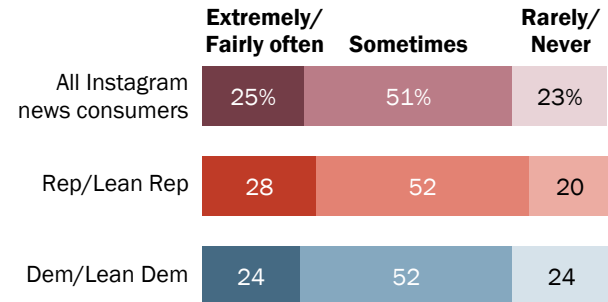
A majority of Instagram news consumers say they see information that seems inaccurate on the site at least sometimes (76%), including a quarter who report seeing inaccurate information extremely or fairly often.

Views by party

Perceptions about inaccurate information on Instagram do not differ significantly by party affiliation. Roughly a quarter of Republicans and independents who lean toward the GOP (28%) as well as Democrats and Democratic leaners (24%) say they often see news that seems inaccurate on Instagram.

1 in 4 Instagram news consumers say they often see inaccurate news there

% of U.S. *Instagram news consumers* who say they see news there that seems inaccurate ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Instagram. Respondents who did not answer are not shown. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Instagram's influence on the news users see

About seven-in-ten Americans who regularly get news on Instagram (72%) say they think the platform influences which news stories they see there at least somewhat. This includes 27% who say Instagram influences the news they see *a lot* and 45% who say Instagram exerts *some* influence.

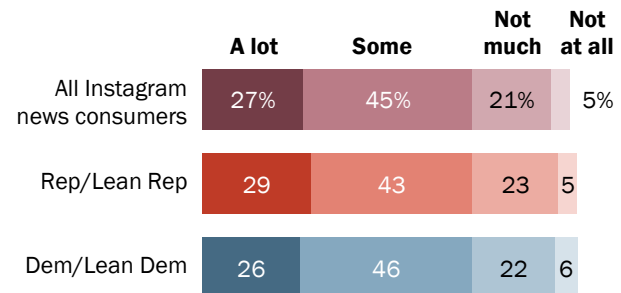
Roughly a quarter of Instagram news consumers (27%) say the site doesn't influence the news content they see much or at all.

Views by party

Again, there are virtually no partisan differences in perceptions of Instagram's influence on news stories. Similar shares of Republican (29%) and Democratic (26%) news consumers say they think Instagram influences the news stories they see a lot.

About 1 in 4 Instagram news consumers say they think Instagram influences the news stories they see a lot

% of U.S. Instagram news consumers who say they think Instagram influences which news stories they see ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Instagram. Respondents who did not answer are not shown. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

"How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram"

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Instagram as a source of unique news

When asked whether the news on Instagram is unique or available elsewhere, 21% of Instagram news consumers say the news they get on the site is mostly news they would *not* have gotten elsewhere.

On the other hand, 34% say the news they get on Instagram is mostly news they would have seen somewhere else if they didn't use Instagram. About four-in-ten news consumers (43%) say the news is an even mix of these two things.

21% of Instagram news consumers say most news on the site is content they wouldn't have seen elsewhere

% of U.S. Instagram news consumers who say the news they get there is ...



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Instagram.

Respondents who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

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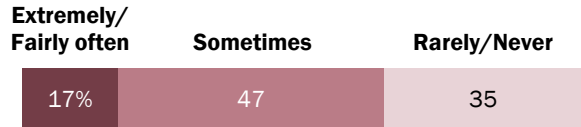
Feeling worn out by news on Instagram

Among Americans who regularly get news on Instagram, nearly two-thirds (64%) say they at least sometimes feel worn out by the news they see on the platform, including 17% who feel this way extremely or fairly often.

Instagram news consumers [who see at least some political content](#) (i.e., posts about politics or political issues) on Instagram are much more likely than others to feel worn out at least sometimes by the news they see on the site (73% vs. 53%).

64% of Instagram news consumers say they are worn out by news on the platform at least sometimes

% of U.S. Instagram news consumers who say they ___ feel worn out by the news they see there



Note: News consumers are those who say they regularly get news on Instagram. Respondents who did not answer are not shown. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted March 18-24, 2024.

“How Americans Get News on TikTok, X, Facebook and Instagram”

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 144, conducted from March 18 to 24, 2024, among a sample of U.S. adults who previously reported using the internet. It includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men, and Hispanic men in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 10,287 panelists responded out of 11,152 who were sampled, for a response rate of 92%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%.

In addition to the 10,287 internet users who completed the survey, the demographic and profile variables for all 167 active ATP members who do not use the internet were also included in the final dataset used in the analysis. This was done so that the dataset and survey weights would represent the population of all U.S. adults, and brings the size of the full analytic sample to 10,454.

The margin of sampling error for the full analytic sample of 10,454 cases is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

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Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS)

recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.²

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an "oversample") to boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic, Black and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,390
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	404
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,845
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,386
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,438
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,449
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	433
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,907

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,907 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized internet users ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Although non-internet users were not invited to participate in the survey, the demographic and profile variables for all active non-internet panelists were appended to those for the survey respondents. This was done so that the final analytic dataset would be representative of all noninstitutionalized U.S. adults, including those who do not use the internet.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 18 to 24, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 18.³

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 18. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 19.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 144

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 18, 2024	March 19, 2024
First reminder	March 21, 2024	March 21, 2024
Final reminder	March 23, 2024	March 23, 2024

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Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, no ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

³ Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment

surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists in the final analytic dataset (comprised of internet users who completed the survey and non-internet users who were not sampled), this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and all other respondents.

In this wave, panelists who reported using all four social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and X/Twitter) were randomly assigned to be asked about either Facebook or Instagram but not both. For the analysis of these questions, the weights for these respondents were further adjusted to account for their probability of having been assigned to the platform that they were asked about.

Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 144

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
All adults*	10,454	1.5 percentage points
Internet users	10,287	1.5 percentage points
Facebook users	7,157	1.8 percentage points
Facebook news consumers	2,322	3.3 percentage points
Instagram users	4,515	2.4 percentage points
Instagram news consumers	1,119	4.9 percentage points
X users	2,565	3.0 percentage points
X news consumers	1,143	4.6 percentage points
TikTok users	2,562	3.0 percentage points
TikTok news consumers	882	5.0 percentage points

* This dataset is comprised of internet users who completed the survey and non-internet users who were not sampled.

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 144

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	10,287
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	49
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	40
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	775
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		0
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		11,152
Completed interviews	I	10,287
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	864
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		11,152
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		92%
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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 144

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 144	45%
Response rate to Wave 144 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	3%
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