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News Consumption Across Social Media in 2021

More than half of Twitter users get news on the site regularly

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How we did this

To better examine the ways Americans get news in a digital age, Pew Research Center surveyed 11,178 U.S. adults from July 26 to Aug. 8, 2021. Everyone who completed 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 is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

In the past, Pew Research Center has conducted similar research about Americans' use of social media for news. This survey continues to explore similar topics but in different ways from research done prior to 2020 ([see more details here](#)); as a result, some of these measures cannot be directly compared with findings prior to 2020. These changes in question wording reflect the Center's efforts [to improve the way we measure news consumption](#).

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

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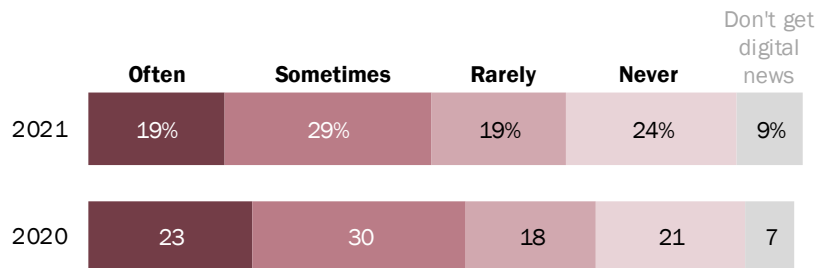
News Consumption Across Social Media in 2021

More than half of Twitter users get news on the site regularly

As social media and technology companies face criticism for [not doing enough to stem the flow of misleading information on their platforms](#), a sizable portion of Americans continue to turn to these sites for news. A little under half (48%) of U.S. adults say they get news from social media “often” or “sometimes,” a 5 percentage point decline compared with 2020, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted July 26-Aug. 8, 2021.¹

About half of Americans get news on social media at least sometimes, down slightly from 2020

% of U.S. adults who get news from social media ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 26-Aug. 8, 2021.
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¹ In 2020, Pew Research Center made changes to how it asks about news consumption on social media for its annual study of how Americans use social media sites for news. More on these methodological changes [can be found here](#).

When it comes to where Americans regularly get news on social media, Facebook outpaces all other social media sites.

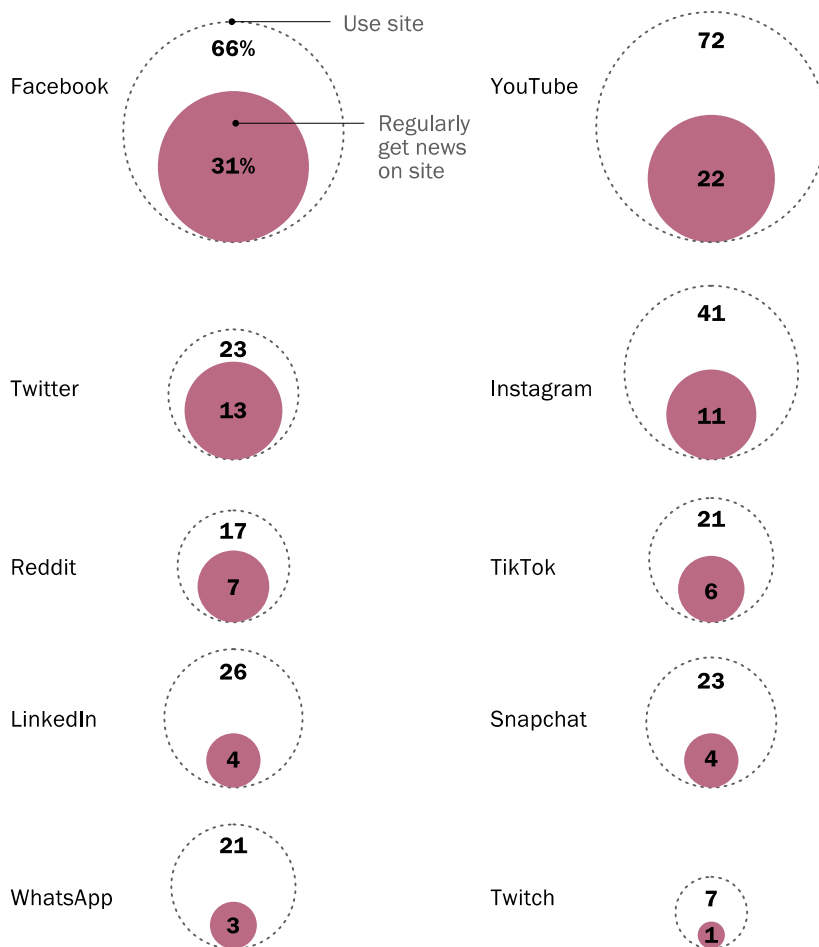
In a separate question asking users of 10 social media sites whether they regularly get news there, about a third of U.S. adults (31%) say they get news regularly on Facebook, while about one-in-five Americans (22%) say they regularly get news on YouTube. Twitter and Instagram are regular news sources for 13% and 11% of Americans, respectively.

Other social media sites are less likely to be regular news sources. Fewer than one-in-ten Americans say they regularly get news from Reddit (7%), TikTok (6%), LinkedIn (4%), Snapchat (4%), WhatsApp (3%) and Twitch (1%).

The percentage of Americans who get news regularly from these sites has remained largely unchanged since 2020, though the share who regularly get news on Facebook has declined slightly (36% in 2020 vs. 31% in 2021).

Nearly a third of Americans regularly get news on Facebook

% of U.S. adults who ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 26-Aug. 8, 2021.
"News Consumption Across Social Media in 2021"

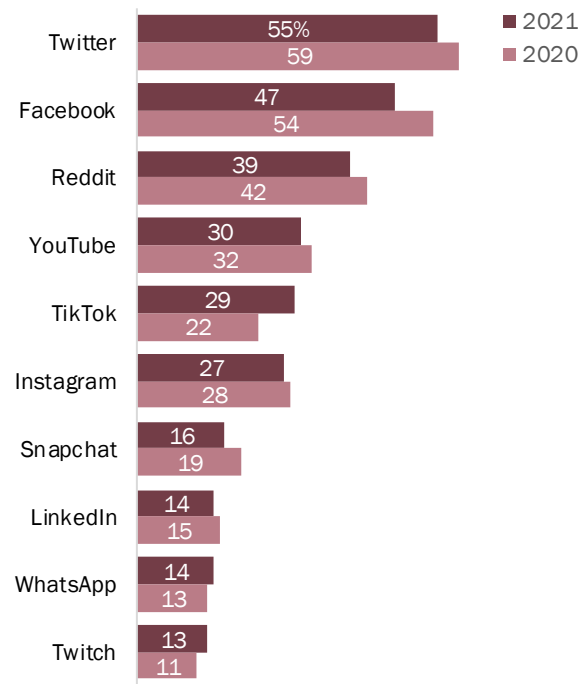
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When looking at the proportion of each social media site’s users who regularly get news there, some sites stand out as being more “newsy” even if their total audience is relatively small. Twitter, for example, is used by 23% of U.S. adults, but more than half of those users (55%) get news on the site regularly. On the other hand, YouTube, though widely used, sees a smaller portion of its users turning to the site for news regularly (30%).

Overall, the percentage of users of each site who regularly get news there has remained relatively stable since 2020, a year that included both [a presidential election](#) and the [outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic](#). However, both Facebook and TikTok buck this trend. The share of Facebook users who say they regularly get news on the site has declined 7 points since 2020, from 54% to 47% in 2021. TikTok, on the other hand, has seen a slight uptick in the portion of users who say they regularly get news on the site, rising from 22% to 29% in this period.

Large portion of Twitter users regularly get news there

*% of each social media site’s users who **regularly** get news there*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 26-Aug. 8, 2021. “News Consumption Across Social Media in 2021”

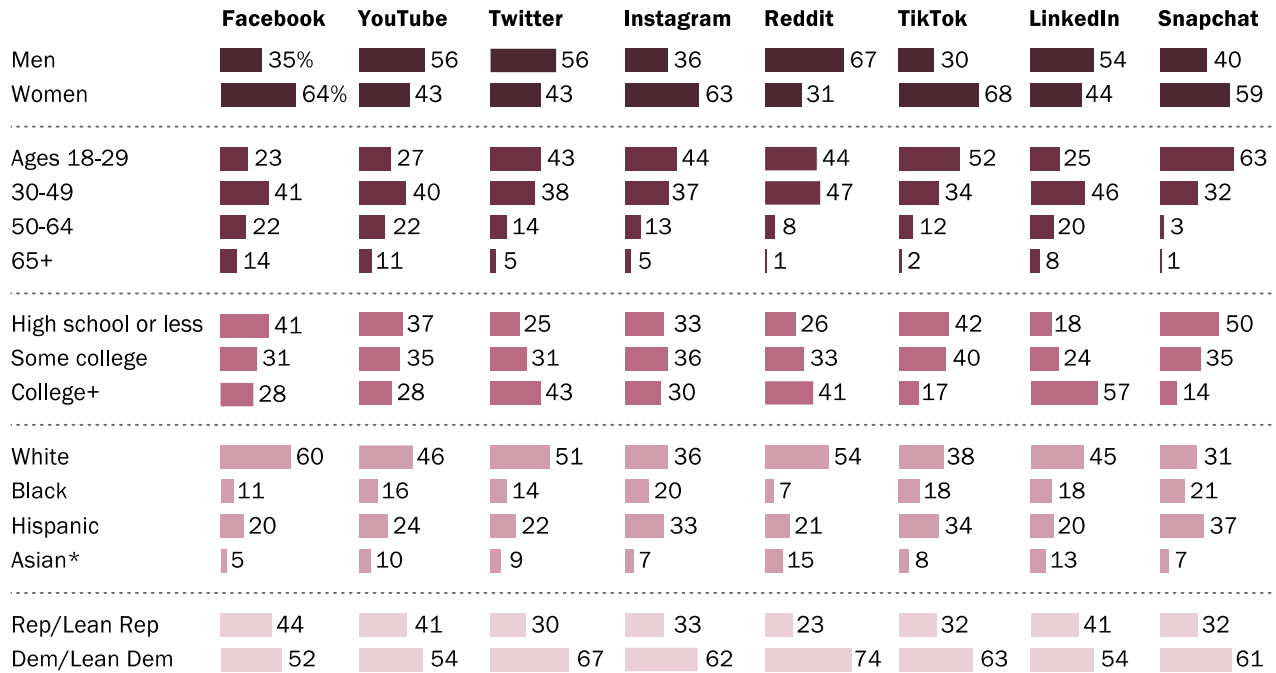
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In some cases, there are drastic demographic differences between the people who turn to each social media site for news. For example, White adults make up a majority of the regular news consumers of Facebook and Reddit (60% and 54%, respectively), yet just under four-in-ten Instagram news consumers (36%) are White. Both Black and Hispanic adults each make up a sizable portion of Instagram's regular news consumers (20% and 33%, respectively). People who regularly get news on Facebook are more likely to be women than men (64% vs. 35%), while two-thirds of Reddit's regular news consumers are men. A majority of regular news consumers on LinkedIn (57%) have a four-year college degree or higher. Younger adults, those ages 18 to 29, are far more likely to regularly get news on both Snapchat and TikTok than other age groups.

The majority of regular news consumers of many sites are Democrats or lean Democratic. This may be related to [the relatively young age profile](#) of the news consumer base of these social media sites. No social media site included here has regular news consumers who are more likely to be Republican or lean Republican.

Demographic profiles and party identification of regular social media news consumers in the U.S.

% of each social media site's **regular** news consumers who are ...



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Twitch and WhatsApp not shown due to small sample size. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 26-Aug. 8, 2021.

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Acknowledgments

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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 the ATP Wave 93, conducted July 26 to Aug. 8, 2021. A total of 11,178 panelists responded out of 12,632 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. 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 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 11,178 respondents is plus or minus 1.4 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

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	1,691
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	988
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	500
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,687
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,752
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	2,067
May 29 to July 7, 2021	ABS	1,085	947	947
	Total	39,296	27,199	12,632

Note: 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. The 2021 recruitment survey was ongoing at the time W93 was conducted. The counts reflect completed recruitment interviews up through July 7, 2021.

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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 recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Three additional recruitments were conducted using the same general method in 2019, 2020 and 2021. Across these four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,578 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,257 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,199 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,632 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence 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.² 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 non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

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 which 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.

² AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

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 July 26 to Aug. 8, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on July 26, 2021.

Invitations were sent out in three separate launches: two Soft Launches and a Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the first soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on July 26, 2021. An initial invitation to the second soft launch was sent to an additional 58 panelists on July 27. The ATP panelists chosen for the soft launches had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on July 28.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to four email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to four SMS reminders. Interactive voice recording (IVR) reminder calls were made on Aug. 6, 2021, to 43 tablet households that previously provided consent to receive these reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch 1	Soft Launch 2	Full Launch
Initial invitation	July 26, 2021	July 27, 2021	July 28, 2021
First reminder	July 30, 2021	July 30, 2021	July 30, 2021
Second reminder	August 2, 2021	August 2, 2021	August 2, 2021
Third reminder	August 4, 2021	August 4, 2021	August 4, 2021
IVR reminder	August 6, 2021	August 6, 2021	August 6, 2021
Final reminder	August 6, 2021	August 6, 2021	August 6, 2021

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 very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, two ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data was 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. Among respondents to Wave 93, the base weights for panelists recruited in different years were scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all respondents in their cohort. These base weights were then calibrated to align with the population

benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for new panelists were measured when they were recruited in 2021. Likewise, the profile variables for preexisting panelists were updated with current measurements on either this survey (Wave 93) or in July 2021 on Wave 91.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism and party identification in particular may have changed over the intervening period in ways that make their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism and party identification are weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized 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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For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism and party values from preexisting panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the preexisting panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

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.

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	11,178	1.4 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for 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	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	11,178
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	79
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	83
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	1,285
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	5
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		2
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		12,632
Completed interviews	I	11,178
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,449
Non-contact	NC	5
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		12,632
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 93	46%
Response rate to Wave 93 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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