

FOR RELEASE JULY 25, 2024

How Americans Get Local Political News

Most Americans follow news about local government and politics, yet only a quarter of them are highly satisfied with the quality of coverage

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, July 2024, "How
Americans Get Local Political News"

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 better understand how U.S. adults get news about local government and politics, as well as their attitudes toward this coverage. It is the second report in a series focused on [local news](#).

The survey of 5,146 U.S. adults was conducted from Jan. 22 to 28, 2024. 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](#).

Refer to the topline for the [questions used for this survey](#) along with responses, and to [the methodology](#) for more details.

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 Local Political News

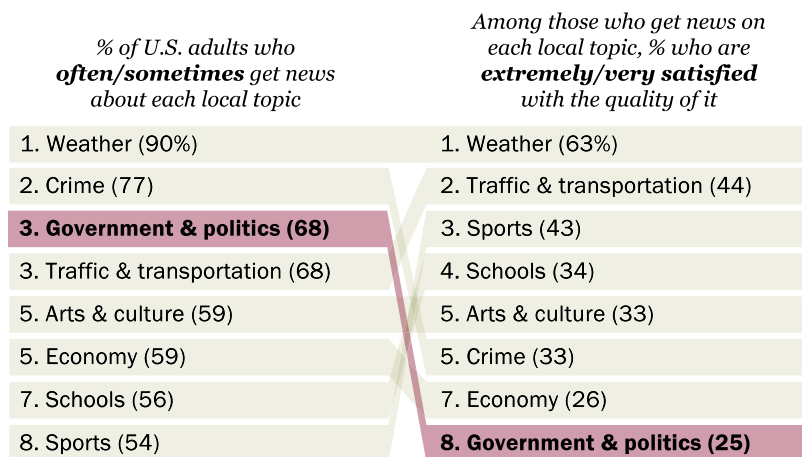
Most Americans follow news about local government and politics, yet only a quarter of them are highly satisfied with the quality of coverage

Americans want information about local government and politics. Most say they are at least somewhat interested in news about local laws and policies and local elections. And about two-thirds say they often or sometimes get local political news – higher than the shares who get news on several other local topics, including the economy and sports.

But among Americans who get news on local politics, only a quarter are highly satisfied with the quality of the news they get, according to a new

Pew Research Center survey. Those who get news about weather, traffic and several other topics are more likely to be satisfied with the news they get in those areas.

While most Americans get local political news, only a quarter of them say they are highly satisfied with it



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024. "How Americans Get Local Political News"

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Americans also do not widely see it as easy to find the news and information they need to take part in the local political process. Fewer than half of U.S. adults (45%) say it is very or somewhat easy to find the information they need to make voting decisions in *local* elections. By comparison, 59% say it is easy to find the information they need for *presidential* elections.

In both cases, much higher shares of Americans say they are at least somewhat interested in news about elections than say it is easy to find the information they need to vote.

There is virtually no difference between Democrats and Republicans (including independents who lean toward each party) in the shares who say it is easy to find the information they need to vote locally. But younger adults are less likely than those ages 50 and older to say it is easy to be an informed local voter.

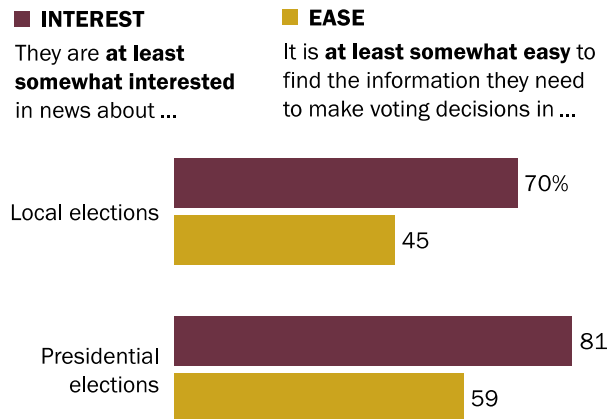
[*Jump to more information on how U.S. adults view local political news.*](#)

We asked these questions to better understand how Americans get local political news at a time when [many local news outlets are struggling](#), [local news consumption habits are becoming more digital](#), and [public attention to local news is declining](#). This report, the second in a series focused on local news, is part of the Pew-Knight Initiative, a research program funded jointly by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation.

Other key findings about Americans' experiences with local political news include:

Majority of Americans are interested in election news, but not as many have an easy time finding voting information

% of U.S. adults who say ...



Note: Respondents who say they are not eligible to vote in the U.S. and who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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Americans most often get local political news from friends and family, local news outlets, and social media

U.S. adults get news about local government and politics from a variety of different sources. The most common are friends, family and neighbors (70%) and local news outlets (66%).

Just over half (54%) also say they often or sometimes get news about local politics from social media.

Smaller shares say they at least sometimes get local political news from local government websites (32%), local nonprofits or advocacy groups (31%), or local politicians (30%).

There are gaps between younger and older adults in some of the sources they turn to for local political news:

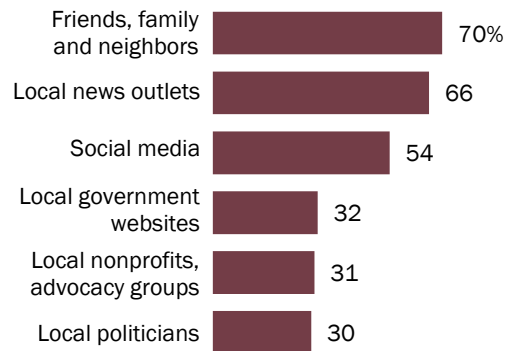
- 71% of U.S. adults ages 18 to 29 get news about local government and politics from social media often or sometimes, compared with 36% of those 65 and older.
- Conversely, Americans 65 and older are more inclined than adults under 30 to get local political news from local news outlets (75% vs. 53%) and from local politicians (39% vs. 20%).

Similar shares of older and younger adults get news about local politics from friends, family and neighbors.

[Jump to more details about Americans' sources for local political news.](#)

Friends and family, local news outlets, and social media are Americans' top sources for news about local politics

% of U.S. adults who *often/sometimes* get local political news from ...



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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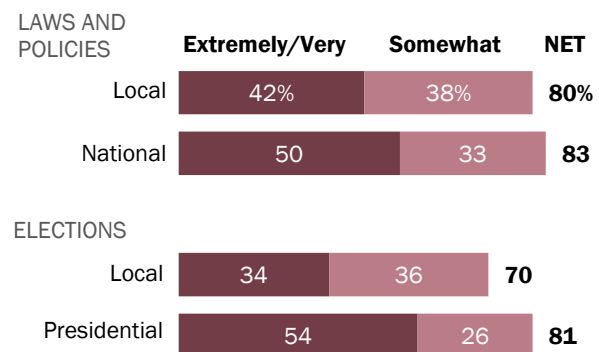
Americans are more interested in news about national politics than local politics

In general, nearly identical shares of Americans say they follow [local news and national news](#) very or somewhat closely. But when it comes to politics in particular, there is more interest in news about national politics than local politics.

- Americans are more likely to say they are at least somewhat interested in presidential elections (81%) than local elections (70%). The gap is even larger when looking at the share who are *extremely* or *very* interested in presidential (54%) and local (34%) elections.
- U.S. adults also are more likely to say they are extremely or very interested in national laws and policies (50%) than local laws and policies (42%).
- There is no significant difference between Republicans and Democrats in the shares who are at least somewhat interested in news about their local elections (73% and 71%, respectively) or local laws and policies (83% and 82%).

Americans are more interested in national than local political news

% of U.S. adults who are ___ interested in news about ...



Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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Americans who are more attached to their local community are more interested in and satisfied with local political news

There are clear links between Americans' sense of community attachment and their experiences with news on local government and politics. Those who feel more attached to their community have more interest in news about local laws and local elections, higher satisfaction with the quality of their local political news, and an easier time finding the information they need to vote.

- 91% of Americans who feel very attached to their community are at least somewhat interested in news about local laws and policies, compared with 68% of those who are not very or not at all attached. A similar pattern holds for interest in news about local elections.
- A majority of Americans with a strong sense of community connection (61%) say it is at least somewhat easy to find the information they need to make voting decisions in local elections. Among those with little or no sense of community attachment, just 34% feel this way.
- Among U.S. adults who follow news about local government and politics, four-in-ten of those with strong community attachment are extremely or very satisfied with the local political news they get – more than double the share among those who feel little or no attachment to their community (16%).

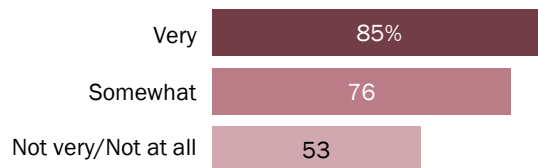
Community attachment remains an important factor in these opinions independent of whether people are registered to vote or how closely they follow local political news.

[Jump to more details about the link between community attachment and local political news consumption.](#)

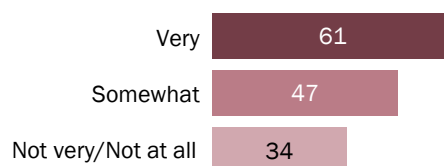
Americans with a strong sense of community connection are more interested in local political news

Among U.S. adults who are ___ attached to their local community, % who say ...

They are **at least somewhat interested** in local elections



It is **at least somewhat easy** to find the information they need to make voting decisions in local elections



Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown. For the question about how easy it is to find information needed to make voting decisions, respondents who say they are not eligible to vote in the U.S. are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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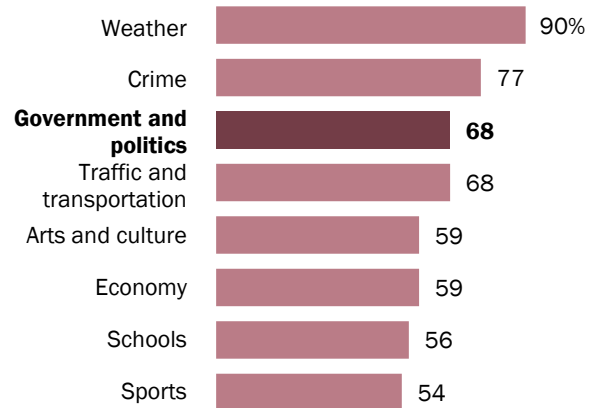
1. Consumption and sources of local political news

Despite an [overall decline in attention to local news](#), a majority of Americans (68%) say they at least sometimes get news and information about local government and politics, on par with the share who get news about local traffic.

Americans are more likely to say they at least sometimes get news about local weather (90%) and crime (77%) than about local government (68%). But smaller majorities say they get local news about arts and culture, the economy, schools, and sports.

About two-thirds of Americans at least sometimes get local political news

% of U.S. adults who often/sometimes get news about each local topic



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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Older adults are much more likely than younger people to follow news about local government, mirroring a pattern seen with [local news consumption](#) as a whole.

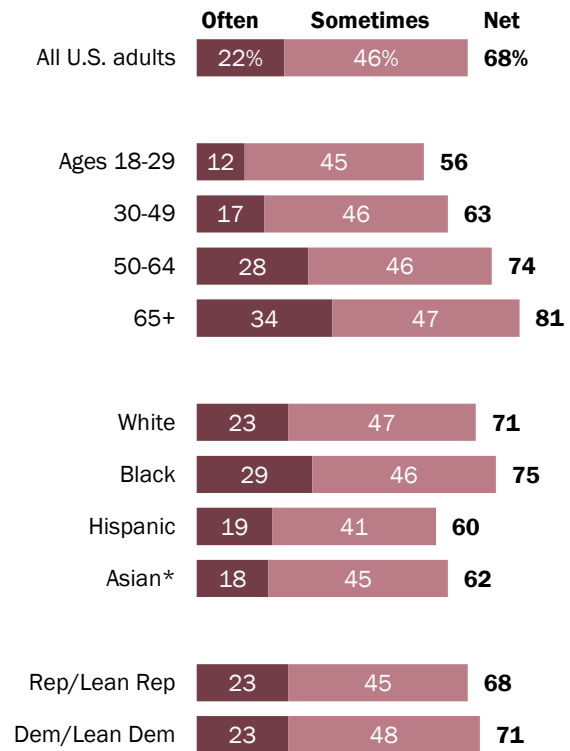
Roughly eight-in-ten Americans ages 65 and older (81%) say they at least sometimes get local political news, including 34% who do this often. By comparison, 56% of Americans 18 to 29 at least sometimes get news about local politics (12% often).

There also is some variation in levels of local political news consumption across racial and ethnic groups. About three-in-ten Black Americans (29%) say they often keep up with news about local government, higher than other groups. [Black Americans](#) also are especially likely to follow local news in general.

Republicans and Democrats, including independents who lean toward each party, report getting news on local government and politics at similar rates.

Older Americans more likely to get news about local government and politics

% of U.S. adults who get local political news ...



* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanic adults are of any race. Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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Americans' sources for local political news

The most common sources Americans turn to for local political news include friends and family, local news outlets, and social media platforms.

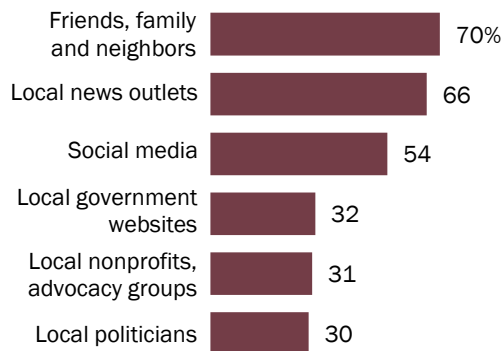
Seven-in-ten U.S. adults often or sometimes get local political news from their friends, family and neighbors. About two-thirds (66%) at least sometimes get information about local politics from local news outlets. And 54% of U.S. adults get local political news on social media.

About three-in-ten Americans at least sometimes get local political news from local government websites (32%), local nonprofits or advocacy groups (31%), and local politicians (30%).

There are no major differences between Democrats and Republicans in how often they get local political news from most kinds of sources. However, Democrats are modestly more likely to get local political news from government websites and nonprofits or advocacy groups.

Friends and family, local news outlets, and social media are Americans' top sources for news about local politics

% of U.S. adults who often/sometimes get local political news from ...



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.
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Americans of different age groups tend to use different sources for local political news

Although younger Americans generally follow news about local government and politics less closely than their older counterparts, they are more likely to see such news on social media. About seven-in-ten U.S. adults ages 18 to 29 (71%) often or sometimes get local political news on social media, compared with 36% of those 65 and older.

This mirrors patterns in news consumption more broadly: Young adults are more likely to turn to [digital pathways for news](#).

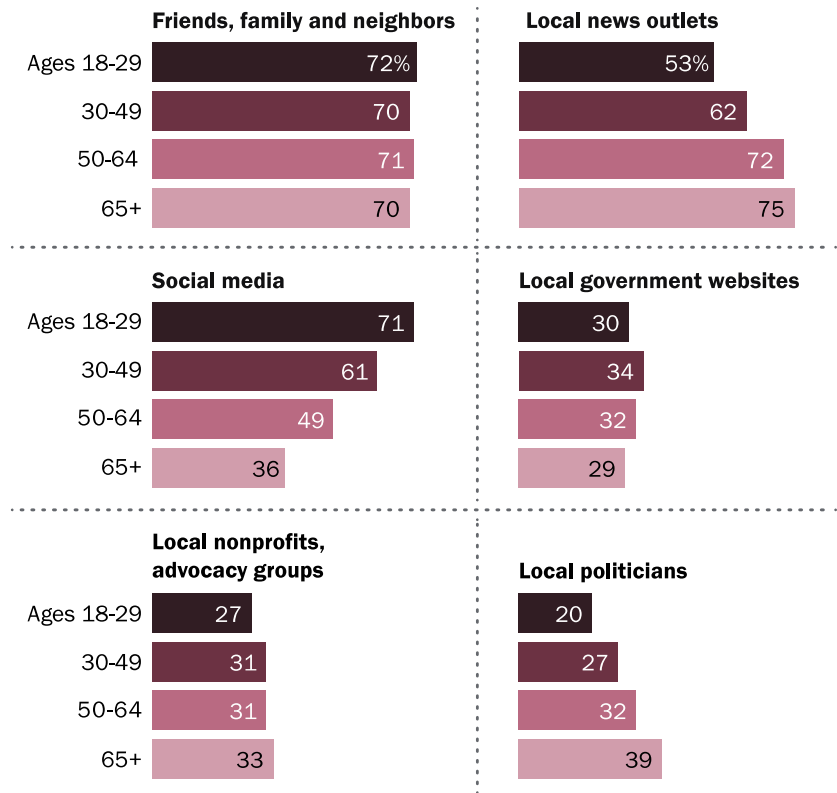
In contrast, older people are more inclined to use news outlets for local political news. Three-quarters of Americans ages 65 and older say they at least sometimes get news on local politics from local news outlets, while 53% of adults under 30 do this.

Older adults also are more likely to get local political news directly from local politicians.

There are only small or no differences among age groups in the shares who get local political news from other sources. About seven-in-ten Americans of all age groups at least sometimes hear news about local government and politics from their friends, family and neighbors.

Higher shares of young adults than older Americans get local political news from social media

% of U.S. adults who often/sometimes get local political news from ...



Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024. "How Americans Get Local Political News"

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2. Attitudes toward local political news: Interest, satisfaction and ease of access

A large majority of Americans say they are at least somewhat interested in news about local laws and policies and local elections. But there is not quite as much interest in local politics as there is in national politics.

For example, 81% of U.S. adults say they are at least somewhat interested in news about **presidential elections**, including 54% who say they are extremely or very interested. A slightly smaller majority of Americans (70%) express interest in news about **local elections**, with 34% expressing a high interest level.

At the local level, Americans are slightly more likely to say they are interested in news about **local laws and policies** (42% extremely or very interested) than about **local elections** (34%).

There is no difference between the two major political parties in how interested people are in news about their local elections. However, a slight partisan difference exists in the interest in presidential elections. Republicans and independents who lean Republican (86%) are modestly more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners (81%) to say they are at least somewhat interested in news about presidential elections.

Those who feel more attached to their community are more likely to be interested in local political news (details are in [Chapter 3](#)).

Americans are more interested in national than local political news

% of U.S. adults who are ___ interested in news about ...

LAWS AND POLICIES	Extremely/Very interested	Somewhat	Not too/Not at all
Local	42%	38%	19%
National	50	33	17
ELECTIONS			
Local	34	36	29
National	54	26	19

Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.
“How Americans Get Local Political News”

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Americans' satisfaction with their local political news

Our survey asked respondents who get news about several local topics how satisfied they are with the quality of the news they get in each area.

Among Americans who get news about local government and politics, a quarter report being *extremely* or *very* satisfied with the quality of news they get on that topic. This is a lower level of satisfaction than for just about any other [topic included in the survey](#).

When it comes to consumers of local political news, 52% indicate they are *somewhat* satisfied with its quality, while 23% say they are *not too* or *not at all* satisfied.

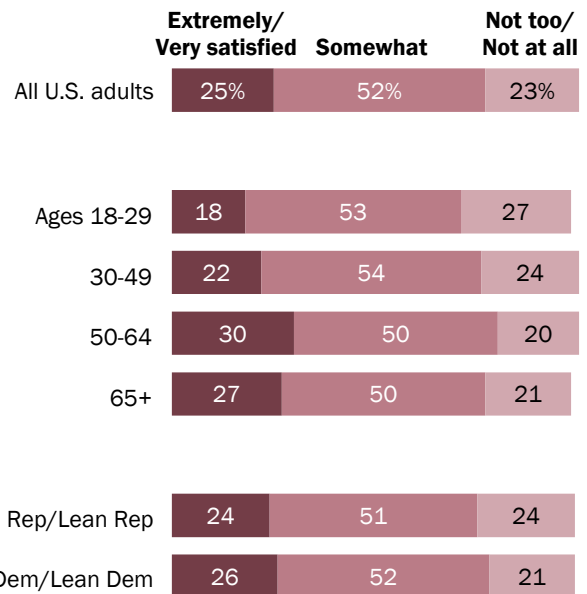
By contrast, 63% of those who get news about local weather say they are extremely or very satisfied with it.

Similar shares of Republicans and Democrats (including those who lean toward each party) are extremely or very satisfied with the quality of local political news they get – 24% and 26%, respectively.

Americans who get local political news more often are more likely to be satisfied with it. Similarly, those who feel more attached to their community are more inclined to be satisfied with the quality of local political news. [Read Chapter 3 for details](#).

No partisan difference in Americans' satisfaction level with the quality of local political news

Among those who get local political news, % who say they are ___ satisfied with the quality of it



Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.
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Is it easy enough to find information needed to make voting decisions?

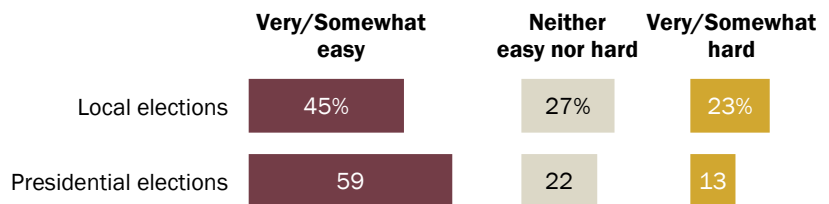
One possible explanation that we explored for the relatively low level of satisfaction with local political news is that many Americans say it is not easy to find the information they need to make voting decisions in their local elections.

Fewer than half of U.S. adults say it is very easy (17%) or somewhat easy (28%) to find the information they need to make voting decisions in local elections. About one-in-four say it is either very (5%) or somewhat (18%) hard to find this information, while an additional 27% say it is neither easy nor hard.

There is a large gap between the share of Americans who are at least somewhat *interested* in news about local elections (70%) and the share who say it is at least somewhat *easy to find* the information they need to make voting decisions in local elections (45%). The pattern is similar for presidential elections (81% vs. 59%).

Fewer say it is easy to find info to make voting decisions in local elections than in presidential races

% of U.S. adults who say it is ___ to find the information they need to make voting decisions in ...



Note: Respondents who say they are not eligible to vote in the U.S. and who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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3. Community attachment and local political news

While most Americans are interested in news about both local laws and local elections, those who feel more attached to their community are especially likely to be interested in news about both topics.

Roughly two-thirds of U.S. adults (65%) say they are at least somewhat attached to their local community, including 17% who feel very attached. An additional 34% say they are not very or not at all attached to their community.

About nine-in-ten Americans who feel very attached to their community (91%) are at least somewhat interested in news about local laws and policies. Slightly fewer of those who are *somewhat* attached to their community (86%) say the same.

A smaller share of those who are *not very or not at all* attached to their community (68%) say they are interested in local laws and policies.

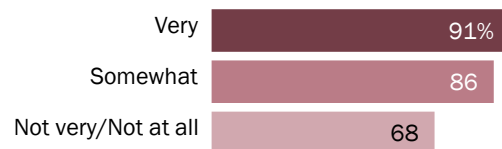
There is a similar pattern for interest in news about local political elections.

Advanced statistical analysis shows that the link between community attachment and interest in local political news holds true independent of voter registration status and frequency of local political news consumption.

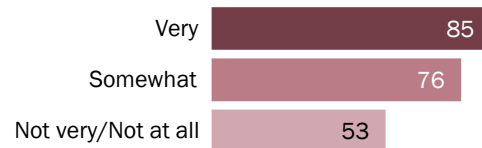
Americans who feel more attached to their community are more interested in local policy and election news

Among U.S. adults who feel ___ attached to their local community, % who are at least somewhat interested in news about ...

Local laws and policies



Local political elections



Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.

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Americans who feel more attached to their local community also tend to be more satisfied with the quality of their local political news.

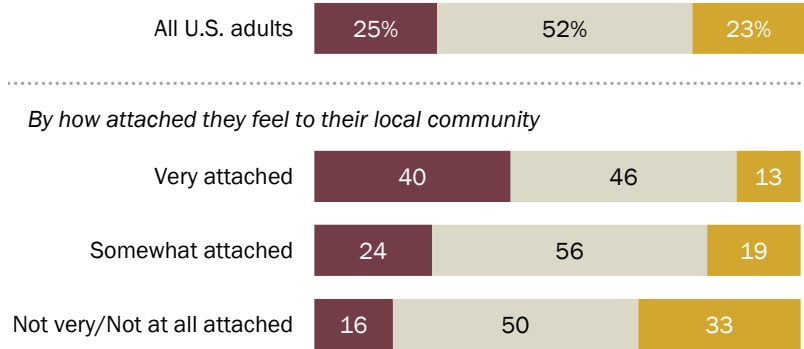
Among U.S. adults who get news about local government and politics, four-in-ten of those who are highly attached to their community say they are extremely or very satisfied with the local political news they get, while 13% are not too or not at all satisfied.

Conversely, among those with little or no sense of community attachment, only 16% are highly satisfied with their local political news, while 33% express dissatisfaction.

Consumers of local political news who are more attached to their community are more satisfied with the news they get

Among U.S. adults who get local political news, % who say they are ___ with the quality of this news

■ Extremely/Very satisfied ■ Somewhat satisfied ■ Not too/Not at all satisfied



Note: Respondents who did not answer are not shown.
 Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024.
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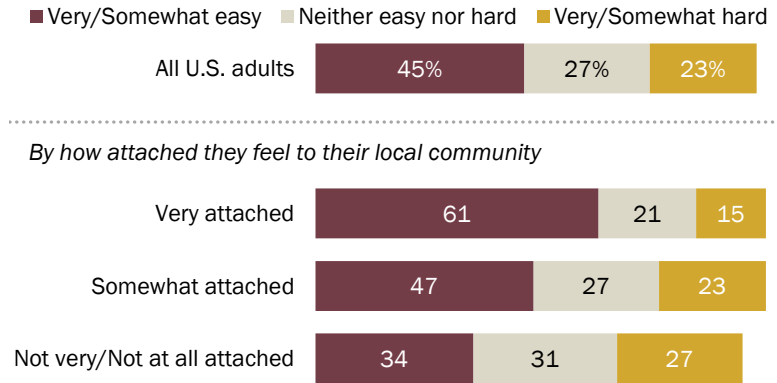
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Similarly, those who are more attached to their community are more likely to say it is easy to find the information they need to make voting decisions in local elections.

Roughly six-in-ten Americans who are very attached to their community (61%) say it is at least somewhat easy to find this information, compared with 34% of those who are not too or not at all attached to their community.

Americans who are attached to their local community have an easier time finding local election information

% of U.S. adults who say it is ___ to find the information they need to make voting decisions in local elections



Note: Respondents who say they are not eligible to vote in the U.S. and who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-28, 2024. "How Americans Get Local Political News"

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In addition, the project benefited greatly from the guidance of the Pew Research Center methodology team: Courtney Kennedy, Andrew Mercer, Ashley Amaya, Dorene Asare-Marfo, Dana Popky, Anna Brown and Arnold Lau.

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 141, conducted from Jan. 22 to 28, 2024, and 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 5,146 panelists responded out of 5,604 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 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,146 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 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 adults, Black adults 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 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,927 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.

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	1,392
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	3,849
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,388
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,440
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	1,457
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	435
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,927

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.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons 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.

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 Jan. 22 to Jan. 28, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists with a known residential address on Jan. 22.³

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 Jan. 22. 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-

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.

speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 23.

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 141

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	January 22, 2024	January 23, 2024
First reminder	January 25, 2024	January 25, 2024
Final reminder	January 27, 2024	January 27, 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, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

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 who completed the survey, 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. 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	
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 141

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,146	1.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,221	2.5 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,701	2.5 percentage points

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 141

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,146
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	63
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	14
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	374
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	4
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,604
Completed interviews	I	5,146
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	451
Non-contact	NC	4
Other	O	3
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,604
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		92%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 141

	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 141	46%
Response rate to Wave 141 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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