# AEJMC Poll on Public Attitudes Toward the Press <br> Data Sheet 

Poll released Tuesday,
September 23
Public's Engagement with News
\% of Public Getting News 7 Days Per Week ..... 57\%
\% of Public Purposely Seeking News 7 Days Per Week ..... 44\%
Platform Public Usually Uses to Access News

TV
41\%

Laptop
23\%

Smartphone 13\%

Print Paper
8\%

Tablet 7\%

Other

5\%

Radio
3\%
The Public Grades the Press

| Grade | News Coverage | Coverage of Most Important Problem |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| B | $36 \%$ | $28 \%$ |
| C | $33 \%$ | $32 \%$ |
| D | $12 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| F | $6 \%$ | $13 \%$ |

Public's Trust of Different Sources for News
\% Saying "A Lot"
Local TV News ..... 42\%
Local Newspaper ..... 34\%
Network TV News ..... 30\%
Family \& Friends ..... 28\%
Cable News ..... 27\%
National Newspaper ..... 26\%
Google ..... 22\%
Journalists ..... 17\%
Facebook ..... 14\%
Government Websites ..... 13\%
Twitter ..... 9\%
Bloggers ..... 9\%

## Public's Attitudes about Journalism and News in their Lives

 \% Strongly AgreeingNews on Internet should be free ..... 45\%
Duty to keep informed ..... 37\%
Enjoy keeping up with news ..... 36\%
Raised to believe being informed is important ..... 35\%
Important for news media to be watchdog ..... 30\%
News organizations more concerned about being first than right ..... 28\%
Mobile devices make it easy to keep up with news ..... 27\%
Most news is biased ..... 24\%
News organizations should be helpful and caring like good neighbors ..... 22\%
People important to you value keeping up with news ..... 20\%
News media care little about people like you ..... 19\%
Being informed makes you feel empowered ..... 19\%
Depend on news to help with daily life ..... 16\%
News is often inaccurate ..... 16\%
Poor job providing context ..... 14\%
News media protect democracy more than hurt it ..... 14\%
Press has too much freedom ..... 13\%
Depend on social media to help with daily life ..... 12\%
News projects accurate representation of constituent ..... 10\%
News organizations willing to admit mistakes ..... 10\%
Keeping up with news is a waste of time ..... 7\%

## Types of News the Public Pays Attention to Often

Local News ..... 69\%
Weather ..... 66\%
Breaking News ..... 58\%
National News ..... 57\%
International News ..... 42\%
Natural Disasters ..... 38\%
Crime News ..... 34\%
Government ..... 32\%
Politics ..... 31\%
Sports ..... 30\%
Election News ..... 27\%
Accidents ..... 27\%
Technology ..... 23\%
Health News ..... 22\%
Celebrity and Entertainment News ..... 21\%
Environment ..... 20\%
Consumer and Personal Finance ..... 19\%
Business News ..... 19\%
Opinion about the News ..... 15\%
Art and Culture ..... 13\%

## About the AEJMC Poll

The poll was conducted July, 2014 under the direction of Dr. Paula Poindexter, 20132014 AEJMC president. Poindexter, a journalism professor at the University of Texas at Austin, commissioned the Office of Survey Research (OSR) at the University of Texas at Austin to handle the fieldwork. The sample of online respondents, 18 years and older, was acquired through Survey Sampling International, an internationally respected survey sampling firm. The source of the online sample was an actively managed panel. Since the panel sample was non-probability rather than random, it was requested that the sample match U.S. demographic statistics.

Of the 1,505 respondents who completed the questionnaire, $52 \%$ were female. An analysis of the sample's race and ethnicity found $61 \%$ were white, $18 \%$ were Latino/Hispanic, $13 \%$ were African American, 5\% were Asian American, and $1 \%$ were Native American.
$29 \%$ of survey participants were between the ages 18 to 31 . This age group is also known as the Millennial generation. $31 \%$ of respondents were ages 32 to 49. This age group is also known as Generation X. 34\% were between the ages of 50 and 68 which is the age group for Baby Boomers. $6 \%$ of respondents were 69 years or older which would make them pre-Baby Boomers.

An analysis of education found $21 \%$ had a high school degree or less; $31 \%$ had some college or technical school degree; $30 \%$ had a college degree and the remaining had some graduate education or more. Approximately half of the survey sample had a household income of $\$ 40,000$ or more. $48 \%$ had a landline and a cellphone or smartphone and $44 \%$ had a cell or smartphone only.

Note:

1) For information on online panels and evaluating non-probability Internet panels, please see Callegaro \& Disogra (2008) and AAPOR's Standard Definitions (2011, p. 38).
