# Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2024

EDELMAN, LONDON, July 9<sup>th</sup> 2024 Rasmus Nielsen, Director of Reuters Institute Nic Newman, Lead Author



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### Representing half the world's population

Markets

# 95,000 Respondents

# **Continents**

#### REUTERS INSTITUTE

### Online poll conducted between Jan to early Feb 2024

Country	Sample Size	Population	Internet Penetration
Europe			
UK	2,017	68m	95%
Austria	2,015	9.1m	88%
Belgium	2,050	11.7m	92%
Bulgaria	2,027	6.9m	70%
Croatia	2,007	4m	93%
Czech Republic	2,009	10.7m	87%
Denmark	2,011	5.8m	98%
Finland	2,015	5.6m	94%
France	2,010	66m	92%
Germany	2,012	84m	94%
Greece	2,020	10.m	79%
Hungary	2,023	9.6m	89%
Ireland	2,034	5m	92%
Italy	2,015	60m	91%
Netherlands	2,037	17.m	95%
Norway	2,024	5.5m	98%

Country	Sample Size	Population	Internet Penetration
Poland	2,000	38m	92%
Portugal	2,012	10.m	88%
Romania	2,007	19m	78%
Slovakia	2,013	5.5m	90%
Spain	2,060	47m	93%
Sweden	2,018	10.m	97%
Switzerland	2,012	8.8m	96%
Turkey	2,082	86m	85%
Americas			
USA	2,023	331m	90%
Argentina	2,023	46m	91%
Brazil	2,022	215m	83%
Canada	2,014	38m	94%
Chile	2,026	19.m	97%
Colombia	2,025	52m	83%
Mexico	2,030	131m	67%
Peru	2,013	34m	87%

Country	Sample Size	Population	Internet Penetration
Asia Pacific			
Australia	2,003	26m	90%
Hong Kong	2,005	7.6m	92%
India	2,016	1,402m	60%
Indonesia	2,008	278m	76%
Japan	2,019	127m	93%
Malaysia	2,012	33m	94%
Philippines	2,014	112m	91%
Singapore	2,013	5.9m	92%
South Korea	2,015	51m	97%
Taiwan	2,011	24m	95%
Thailand	2,008	70m	88%
Africa			
Kenya	2,043	56m	85%
Morocco	2,022	37m	69%
Nigeria	2,035	211m	73%
South Africa	2,013	60m	58%





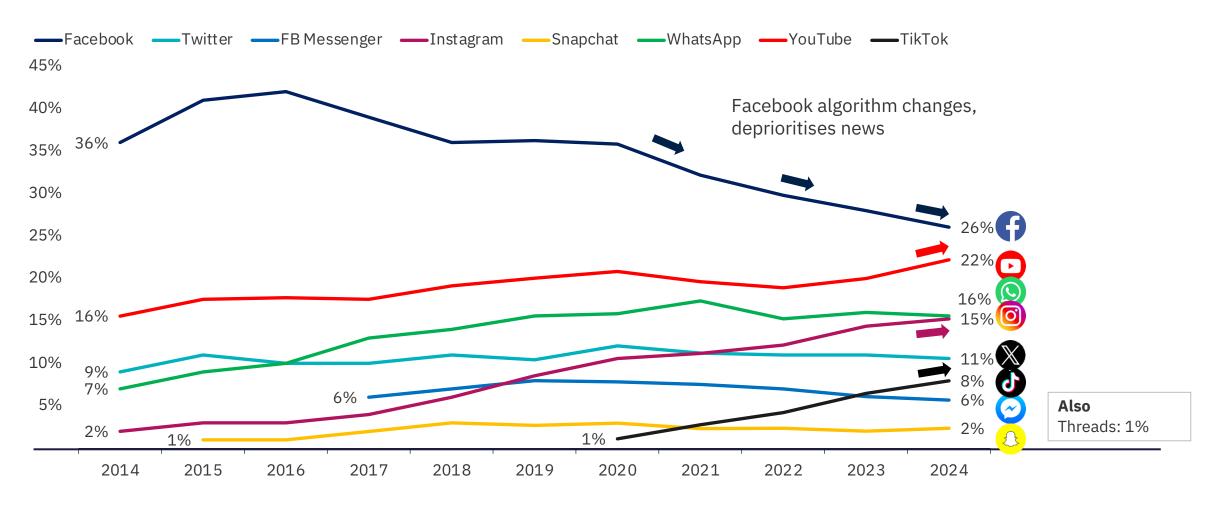
# Platform Resets





### Further decline in Facebook, rise of video networks for news

Proportion that say that access each network for news weekly – average of 12 selected countries



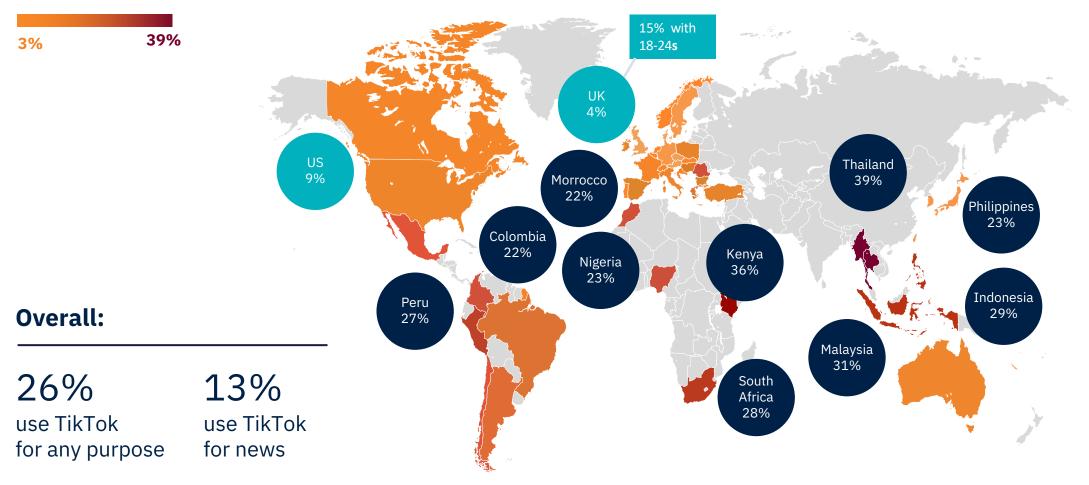
Q12b. Which, if any, of the following have you used for news in the last week? Base: Total sample in each country-year in UK, USA, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Australia (2014-24), Brazil, and Ireland (2015-24) ≈ 2000.



# TikTok used for news more in global south

Darker colours represent higher levels of audience usage of TikTok for news. Grey indicates countries not covered or TikTok not operating.





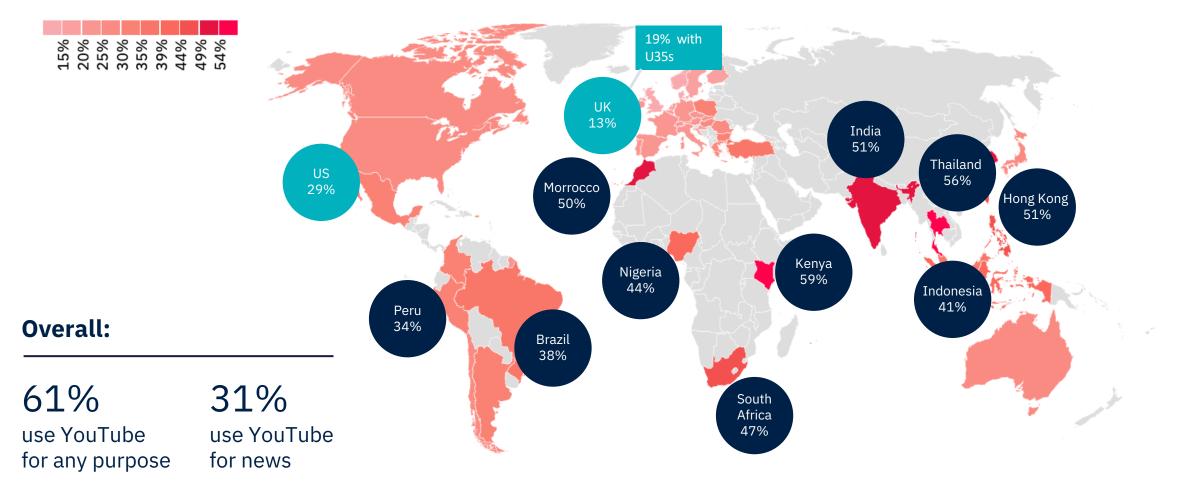
**Q12B**. Which, if any, of the following have you used for news in the last week? *Base: Total sample in each market* ≈ 2000. Note: TikTok has been banned in India and does not operate in Hong Kong.



# YouTube also continues to grow

Redder colours represent higher levels of audience usage of YouTube for news. Grey indicates countries not covered



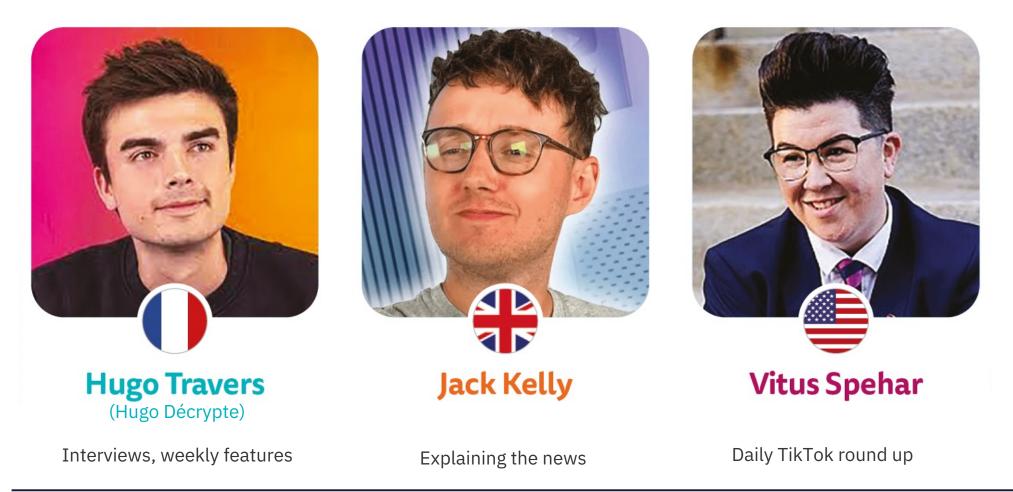


**Q12B.** Which, if any, of the following have you used for news in the last week? *Base: Total sample in each market* ≈ 2000.



# Traditional media struggling to compete with youth based influencers

Building news businesses built on explaining the news + authenticity





# Shift is also about longer formats

51% (43% USA/22% UK)

Consume longer video weekly



**Tucker Carlson's** interview with Russian president Vladmir Putin received more than 200m plays on X and 34m on his YouTube channel.

**Piers Morgan**, recently left his daily broadcast show on Talk TV to set up on this own

Alastair Campbell/Rory Stewart finding new audiences with visualised podcasts



### Reasons for consuming video



#### **Authenticity and Trust:**

"I like the videos that were taken by an innocent bystander.

These videos are unedited and there is no bias or political spin"



#### Convenience

"They are short, easy-to-watch clips that are sufficient to provide news in a nutshell. They are aligned with my personal interests (algorithmic suggestions)"

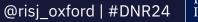


#### **Different Perspectives**

"I can find something on nearly any topic, many different worldviews and perspectives, long videos for deep dives, short form for a quick look, and everything in between"



# Worries about misinformation and unreliable content





# Misinformation concern is up in many countries with elections

Amid concern about use of fake audio and video in social media

#### **All Markets**

 $59\%_{(+3)}$ 

... are concerned about what is real and what is fake on the internet.



# United States South Africa India United Kingdom 72% (+8) 1% 81% (+6) 58% (+5) 1% 70% (+1)



# AI generated fakes might make a difference

Fake images from Israel/Gaza conflict

#### AI GENERATED FAKE IMAGE



and they can sometimes be very good.

Thankfully, they are still pretty easy to detect but within five years they will be *indistinguishable.* \*\*

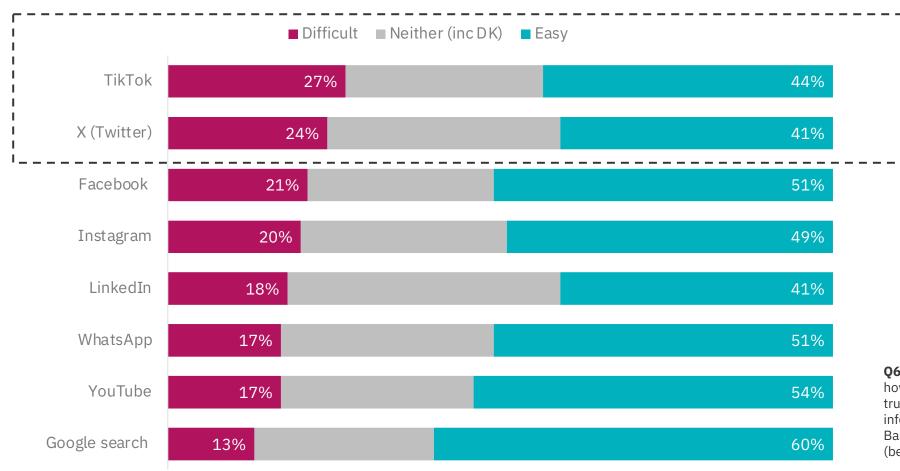
#### Male, 20, UK



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# Some platforms are seen as a bigger problem than others



Proportion of users of each platform that say it is difficult/easy to identify trustworthy news on each platform

**Q6\_platform\_trust**. Still thinking about trust, how easy or difficult is it for YOU to tell apart trustworthy versus untrustworthy news and information on each of the following platforms? Base: All those that used each platform (between 1000 and 1800 on average)



# AI and the News

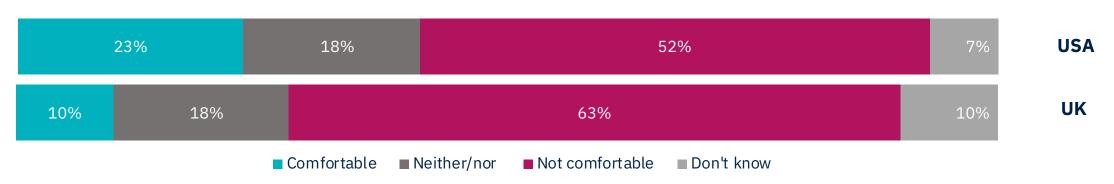




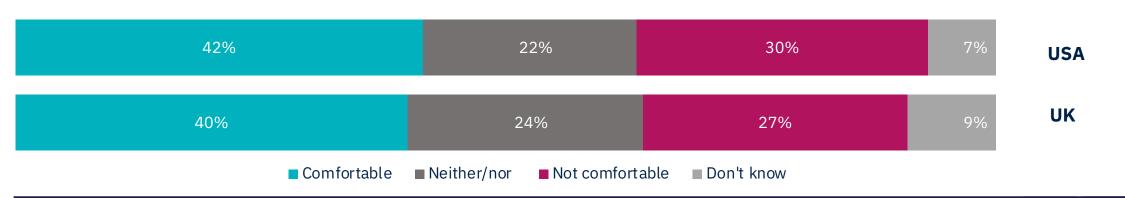
# Comfort with news organisations using AI in different scenarios

Much more comfort about using AI to help journalists as long as they stay in control. People in the US are more comfortable about mainly AI generated journalism than those in Europe

#### Mainly AI with some human oversight



#### Mainly human with some help from AI



**Q2\_AIComfortlevel\_2024\_1**. In general, how comfortable or uncomfortable are you with using news produced in each of the following ways? Base: Total sample in UK = 2017, USA = 2023. Note: Question not asked in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Turkey.

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# Trust in the news remains stable

**40%** trust most news most of the time (average of 47 markets)

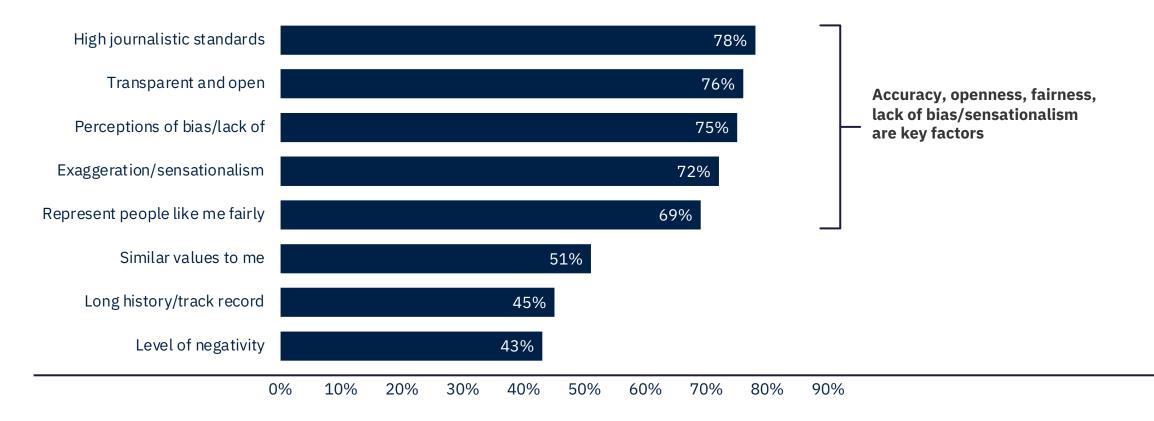


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# Most important factors in defining whether a media outlet is trustworthy or not – UNITED KINGDOM



High standards, transparent approach, lack of bias, lack of sensationalism and fairness are 5 primary factors driving trust. Issues of track record and over negative approach are seen as secondary factors.

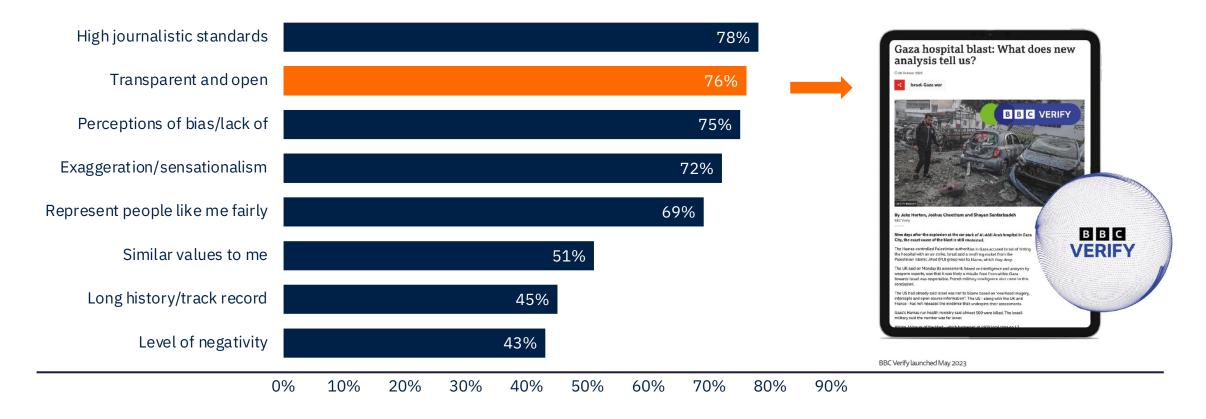




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[Q1\_TRUST\_REASON\_2024] Still thinking about trust in news...how important or unimportant are the following to you when it comes to deciding which news outlets to trust? Net: Very/somewhat important Base: USA: 2023; UK 2017



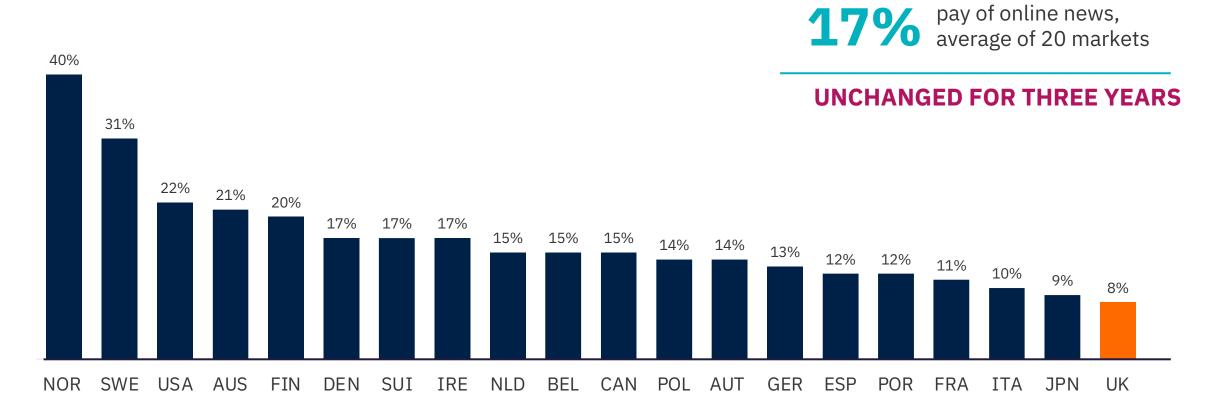
# Paying for online news





# Nordic countries lead in subscription, others some way behind

Still only a minority are prepared to pay for online news overall



**Q7a.** Have you paid for ONLINE news content, or accessed a paid for ONLINE news service in the last year ? (This could be digital subscription, combined digital/print subscription or one off payment for an article or app or e-edition) Base = 2000 in each market

### Winner takes most story persists (mostly)

Big quality news brands are taking most of the subscribers with New York Times extending its lead over the Washington Post in the US



Also see success for niche subscriptions (politics, technology, business) and aggregators too ...



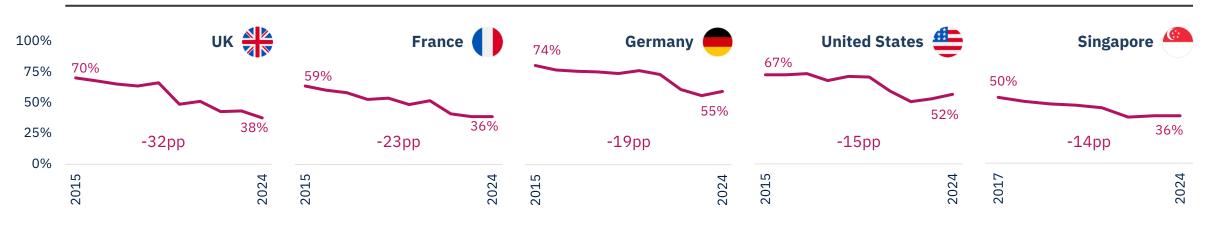
# Attention Loss/ Disconnection



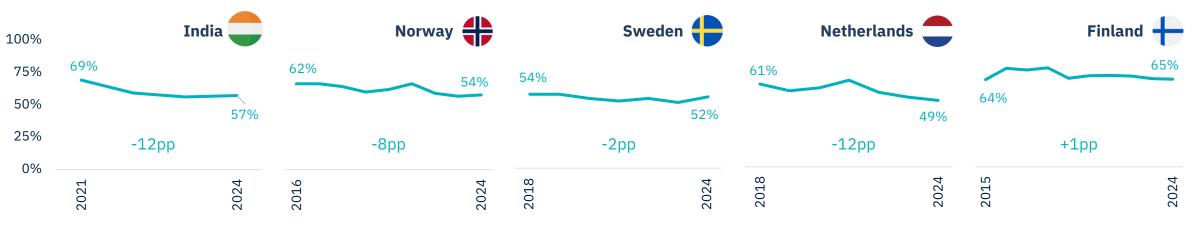


### Decline in interest in the news in some countries

#### Selected countries with largest falls



#### Selected countries with more stable levels



Q1c. How interested, if at all, would you say you are in news? Net: Extremely/Very Base: Total sample in each country 2015-24 ≈ 2000



### Selective news avoidance continues to grow ...



say they often or or sometimes **avoid the news these days...** 

Up from **29%** in 2017

AVERAGE OF ALL MARKETS

"How are we supposed to function as a society, when **all we see are the bad things** in life?" Female, 28





Selective news avoidance continues to grow ...



say they often or or sometimes **avoid the news these days...** 

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AVERAGE OF ALL MARKETS

"The sheer volume of information is overwhelming"

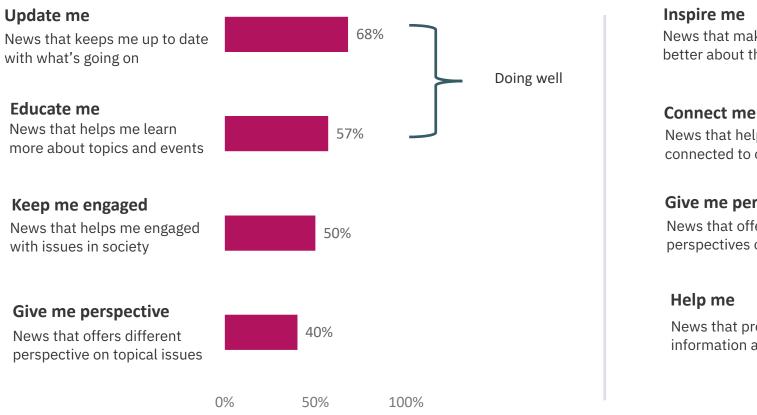
Male, 71, UK



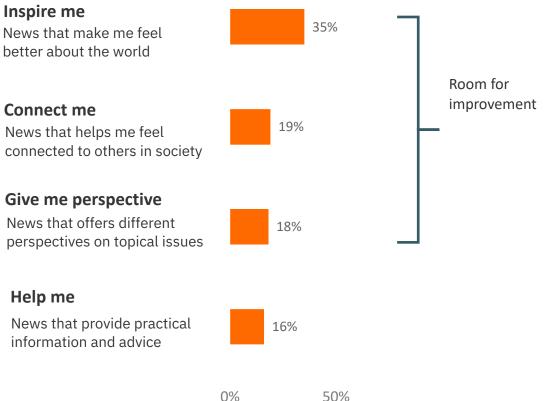
# How well is the media addressing specific user needs?

Media does a good job in updating people with information but less good in other areas

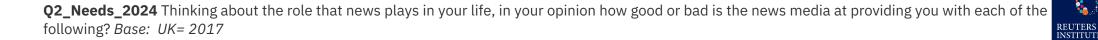
#### GOOD JOB



#### LESS GOOD JOB



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### Key findings summary...



### Online platform reset:

Some platforms are withdrawing from news, others trying to keep traffic within their platforms.

Traffic to publishers likely to be more unpredictable with worries about impact of AI on search.



# Video formats on the rise:

Both short and long form video is gaining popularity for news, especially with young and in global south.

People love the conciseness the immediacy and the connection with people who look like them.



AI & the news:

People already worried about misinfo, and while many are confident, some unsure about identifying trustworthy sources esp. in TikTok and X

AI provokes general scepticism - strong sense that humans must stay in control.



# Subscription growth has stalled.

The majority are still not paying, mostly people just subscribe to one news provider.

Over half are not paying full price, suggesting heavy discounting and a problem of perceived value.

# Opportunities for more engaging products?

Media is considered to be doing a good job in updating people on latest news.

But less good at providing different perspectives inspiration or understanding, suggesting future opportunities.



# Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2024

More at our website digitalnewsreport.org



