

## **Navigating News Online: Where People Go, How They Get There and What Lures Them Away**

*By Kenny Olmstead, Amy Mitchell and Tom Rosenstiel*

Whatever the future of journalism much of it depends on understanding the ways that people navigate the digital news environment—the behavior of what might be called the new news consumer.

Despite the unprecedented level of data about what news people consume online and how they consume it, understanding these new metrics has often proven elusive. The statistics are complicated, sometimes contradictory, and often introduce new information whose meaning is not clear.

To shed more light on Web news behavior, the Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence in Journalism has conducted an in-depth study of detailed audience statistics from the Nielsen Company. The study examines the top 25 news Websites in popularity in the United States, delving deeply into four main areas of audience behavior: how users get to the top news sites; how long they stay during each visit; how deep they go into a site; and where they go when they leave.

Overall, the findings suggest that there is not one group of news consumers online but several, each of which behaves differently. These differences call for news organizations to develop separate strategies to serve and make money from each audience.

The findings also reveal that while search aggregators remain the most popular way users find news, the universe of referring sites is diverse. Social media is rapidly becoming a competing driver of traffic. And far from obsolete, home pages are usually the most popular page for most of the top news sites.

What users do with news content, the study also suggests, could significantly influence the economics of the news industry. Understanding not only what content users will want to consume but also what content they are likely to pass along may be a key to how stories are put together and even what stories get covered in the first place.

Among the findings:

- Even the top brand news sites depend greatly on “casual users,” people who visit just a few times per month and spend only a few minutes at a site over that time span. USAToday.com was typical of most of these popular news sites: 85% of its users visited USAToday.com between one and three times per month. Three quarters came only once or twice. Time spent was even more daunting: When all the visits were added together, fully a third of users, 34%, spent

between one and five minutes on the paper's Website each month.<sup>1</sup> Even if, as some suggest, online data tend to count some users multiple times, inflating the number of casual users and undercounting repeat visits, casual users still would be the largest single group.

- There is, however, a smaller core of loyal and frequent visitors to news sites, who might be called "power users." These people return more than 10 times per month to a given site and spend more than an hour there over that time. Among the top 25 sites, power users visiting at least 10 times make up an average of just 7% of total users, but that number ranged markedly, from as high as 18% (at CNN.com) to as low as 1% (at BingNews.com).
- Even among the top nationally recognized news site brands, Google remains the primary entry point. The search engine accounts on average for 30% of the traffic to these sites.
- Social media, however, and Facebook in particular, are emerging as a powerful news referring source. At five of the top sites, Facebook is the second or third most important driver of traffic. Twitter, on the other hand, barely registers as a referring source. In the same vein, when users leave a site, "share" tools that appear alongside most news stories rank among the most clicked-on links.
- When it comes to the age, news consumers to the top news websites are on par with Internet users overall. This stands apart from news consumption on traditional platforms, which tends to skew older, and may bode well for the industry.

All of this suggests that news organizations might need a layered and complex strategy for serving audiences and also for monetizing them. They may need, for instance, to develop one way to serve casual users and another way for power users. They may decide it makes sense to try to convert some of those in the middle to visit more often. Or they may try to make some of their loyal audience stay longer by creating special content. Advertising may help monetize some groups, while subscriptions will work for others. And the strategy that works best for each site may differ.

What's more, with the development of mobile, these layers will almost certainly multiply.

The study builds off of [our 2010 NetView analysis](#) of the top roughly 200 news sites in the United States, those that, by Nielsen's count, averaged at least 500,000 unique U.S. visitors per month. In the new report, PEJ narrowed the focus to the top 25 sites. Despite the rapid growth of eReader and tablet devices, most online news consumption still occurs on browser. Only between 7-10% of the population currently owns a tablet or e-reader. The study, which examined nine months of consumer data spanning the first three quarters of 2010, sheds light on the significance of search aggregators and social

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<sup>1</sup> Some experts believe that traditional online metrics undercount Website loyalty because "unique visitors" actually count computers, not people. So if the same user visits a site from a different computer, he or she would be counted more than once. Still, these numbers suggest that a good deal of online news consumption involves people arriving casually, often through referrals from search engines or social media. This is discussed more in the section on How Users interact with News.

networks, the importance of creating a family of related Websites, and hints at which kinds of sites might have more success with paywalls than others.

## **The Top 25**

Which news providers make it in among the top 25 for total U.S. traffic? While the raw figures for visitors vary from one metrics firm to the next (Nielsen's unique visitors numbers are often much smaller than those of the ratings agency comScore, for example, and both rely mainly on home-based traffic rather than work-based, which may undercount total news consumption) the list and rank of top sites remains relatively consistent across measuring companies.

In that mix, based on Nielsen's data, legacy news organizations (those attached to a news operation that is in another platform such as television or print) account for about two-thirds of the top 25 sites (17 in all). Online-only ventures, split between pure aggregators and those that produce some original content and engage also in aggregation, account for the remaining third (eight sites in all). Specifically:

- Eleven are newspaper websites: The New York Times (nyt.com), Washington Post (washingtonpost.com), USA Today (usatoday.com), Wall Street Journal (wsj.com), LA Times (latimes.com), New York Daily News (nydailynews.com), New York Post (nypost.com), Boston Globe (Boston.com), San Francisco Chronicle (sfgate.co), The Chicago Tribune (ChicagoTribune.com) and the British Daily Mail (mail.co.uk).
- Six are broadcast network television or cable news sites: MSNBC (msnbc.com), CNN (cnn.com), ABC News (abcnews.go.com), Fox News (foxnews.com), CBS News (cbsnews.com) and BBC News (bbc.co.uk).
- One is a wire service news site: Reuters (reuters.com).
- Three are hybrid online-only sites, which do a mix of aggregation and original reporting: Yahoo News (news.yahoo.com), AOL News (news.aol.com) and Huffington Post (huffingtonpost.com).
- Four are pure news aggregators: Google News (news.google.com), The Examiner (examiner.com), Topix (topix.com) and Bing News (news.bing.com).

The list from another main Web traffic firm, Hitwise, is nearly identical – it contains nearly the same mix of properties. The same is true, though it sometimes groups families of sites differently, of comScore's list.

## Most Popular News Websites as Measured by, Three Research Firms

Average Monthly Audience in 2010

Top News Sites, Nielsen			Top News Sites, comScore			Top News Sites, Hitwise		
Rank	Domain	Unique Visitors	Rank	Domain	Unique Visitors	Rank	Domain	Share of Monthly Web Traffic <sup>2</sup>
1	Yahoo! News Websites	40459	1	Yahoo! News Network	94,509	1	news.yahoo.com	8.53%
2	CNN Digital Network	35658	2	CNN Network	67,845	2	www.msnbc.msn.com	3.50
3	MSNBC Digital Network	31951	3	MSNBC Digital Network	48,721	3	www.cnn.com	2.64
4	AOL News	20821	4	AOL News	35,017	4	news.google.com	2.04
5	NYTimes.com	15948	5	The New York Times Brand	32,386	5	www.foxnews.com	1.72
6	Fox News Digital Network	15502	6	Tribune Newspapers	24,666	6	www.nytimes.com	1.41
7	ABCNEWS Digital Network	13251	7	Huffington Post	24,542	7	news.aol.com	1.29
8	TheHuffingtonPost.com	11510	8	ABC News Digital	19,343	8	www.drudgereport.com	1.19
9	Google News	11382	9	USATODAY Sites	17,336	9	www.huffingtonpost.com	0.99
10	washingtonpost.com	10095	10	Washingtonpost.com	16,353	10	www.usatoday.com	0.95
11	CBS News Network	9947	11	Advance Internet	16,000	11	local.yahoo.com	0.90
12	USATODAY.com	9147	12	CBS News	15,332	12	www.topix.com	0.74
13	LA Times	8314	13	Wall Street Journal Online	13,673	13	today.msnbc.msn.com	0.60
14	Daily News Online Edition	7247	14	Mail Online	13,596	14	www.washingtonpost.com	0.59
15	BBC	6519	15	McClatchy Corporation	13,447	15	www.associatedcontent.com	0.53
16	Examiner.com	6242	16	Hearst Newspapers	13,241	16	abcnews.go.com	0.53
17	Bing News	4855	17	Examiner.com Sites	12,693	17	www.dailyfinance.com	0.47
18	The Slate Group Websites	4526	18	MediaNews Group	12,086	18	www.bing.com/news	0.44
19	Topix	4409	19	NY Daily News.com	11,719	19	www.bbc.co.uk/news	0.44
20	Boston.com	4336	20	BBC News	10,267	20	www.wsj.com	0.41
21	New York Post Holdings	4314	21	Fox News.com	10,186	21	www.nydailynews.com	0.39
22	Telegraph	4044	22	Gaurdian.co.uk	8,526	22	www.cbsnews.com	0.39
23	Guardian.co.uk	3885	23	Topix.com	7,219	23	www.foxnews.com/politics	0.36

<sup>2</sup> See PEJ's [annual State of the News Media](#) report for an in-depth look at all three measurement companies methodologies.

24	NPR	3835	24	Belo	6,996	24	www.buzzle.com	0.34
25	Chicago Tribune	3785	25	Boston.com	6,868	25	www.examiner.com	0.34

**Source:** Nielsen Company, comScore, Hitwise

**Note:** MSNBC.com and MSNBC are different entities. The two companies have a separate board and editorial staff. MSNBC is owned by NBC Universal (Comcast is now the majority shareholder in NBC Universal) and based in New York City, while MSNBC.com is a joint venture between Microsoft and NBC Universal and is based in Redmond, Washington. MSNBC.msn.com is the home page for MSNBC.com.

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As a group, the top 25 general interest news sites differ markedly from the way people interact with one of the biggest specialized news sites on the Web, ESPN.com. In total numbers, the audience of ESPN.com, the sports news Website, comes in just behind that of YahooNews.com and MSNBC.com and ahead of all the Websites of legacy news organizations. In audience behavior, however, the site is strikingly different. Fully 20% of ESPN.com’s audience returns more than 10 times per month. And more than a quarter of visitors (26%) spend more than an hour on the site over the course of the month. That is nearly three times higher than the average percentage of power visitors at the top 25 general interest news sites (7%).

General interest news sites are actually closer in behavior to the shopping site Amazon.com. Amazon consistently ranks among the top five Web destinations overall—49.5 million unique visitors per month according to Nielsen. The site, which sells everything from diapers to digital books to furniture, is designed for quick transactions but also wants shoppers to return often. Its audience, compared to the top news sites, tends to return a little more often but stay a shorter period of time. Only 7.5% of its users visit more than 10 times per month, nearly equal that of the average across the top 25 news sites (7%). By contrast, nearly two-thirds of its audience (65.4%) visits just once or twice a month, versus 77% on average for the top news sites. In total minutes, about a quarter (24.4%) clock one to five minutes per month while 15% spend more than an hour, double the average for top news sites.

These numbers suggest that the ESPN digital network, whether driven by the topic matter, technical design, content quality or a combination, has found a formula for attracting and retaining an audience that most general news sites have not. General news by its nature may not elicit the same kind of passion as a single topic might, particularly sports, which are built around drama and have finality each day with game results. But there may well still be insights to glean from ESPN.com’s success. For one, it suggests that specialized sections or “verticals” on specific topics could build loyalty if well enough executed. For another, it suggests that certain topics may be so deeply covered by specialists that general news sites would be best to devote their resources elsewhere.

### Who Drives Traffic to News

Where do people come from before they arrive at these top news sites?

Nielsen gathers its data for this measure through the URL addresses that link a visitor to the news site. For example, if a user searched for news about Egypt through Yahoo and then from the search results clicked on a story from the BBC.com, the referral site would be Yahoo. On the other hand, if a user has a

site like NYTimes.com as his or her main home page or types in the URL of the New York Times, no referral site exists.

To be counted as a referral site in Nielsen calculations, a site needs to meet a fairly minimal threshold.<sup>3</sup> Even then, the list of referring sites is not large—only 10-15 URLs emerge per site.<sup>4</sup> That would suggest that the list of established guides to the Web, at least for news, has already narrowed to a handful of players.

In addition, the portion of traffic most of these places send to a site is small. Just three sites ever account for more than 10% of the traffic to any one site: Google (search and news combined), the Drudge Report and Yahoo (search and news combined). The remaining referral sites tend to account for less than three percent. In all, then, the referral sites make up 35-40% of a news site's traffic.<sup>5</sup>

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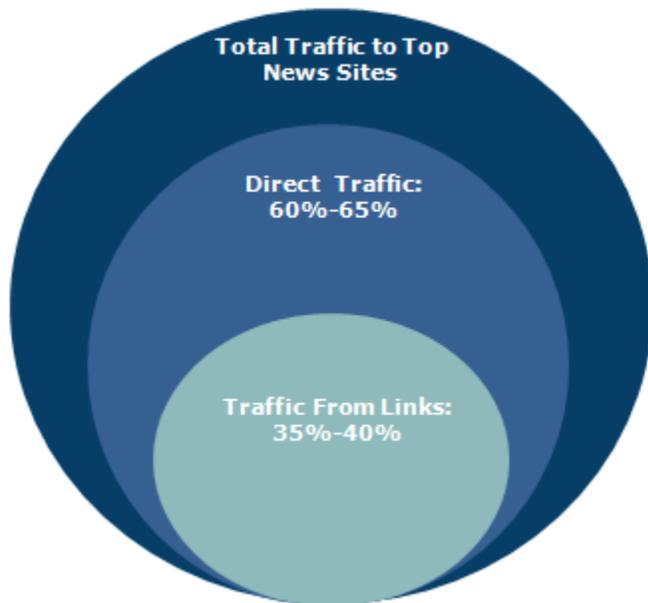
<sup>3</sup> For each month, Nielsen combines matching URLs and records those that have referred at least 5 individuals to a news site. In addition, a person is only counted once for each referring site. In other words, if one unique visitor came to CNN via Google three times in March, for example, that behavior would get counted once.

<sup>4</sup> Four of the top 25 sites did not have referral data from Nielsen because of the way the sites are structured: The Wall Street Journal, BBC News, Reuters, and Bing News.

<sup>5</sup> There are two exceptions here. Google News and Yahoo News have much higher referral percentages – namely from their sibling search components. Google Search refers about 60% of the traffic to Google News, and Yahoo search refers about 60% to Yahoo News.

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## How People Get to Top News Sites



**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

**Note:** In the concentric circles, "Traffic From Links" is the percent of visits to news sites that come from users clicking a link from another site (for example: if a user clicks on news story on CNN from a Google Search, then it is counted as being "referred" from Google to CNN.com). In order for a click to be counted, five members of Nielsen's panels must display the behavior. "Direct Traffic" is either referrals that don't meet the threshold or that do not come from a referral at all. Two sites do not fit the pattern represented: Yahoo News and Google News. For those two sites around 60% of the traffic is referred from their respective search engines (Yahoo search and Google Search).

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Where does the remaining 60% of traffic to the top news sites come from? While Nielsen does not break down this specific percentage further, it does confirm that three behaviors make up the mix. First, people go to a site directly. That a user has that page as his or her home page, or types in the URL address itself. Second, a user can be referred to one page on a news site from a different page on that same domain—the sought-after self-referral. For example, a user reading a story on Examiner.com about local college graduates' employment rates then clicks on an earlier story elsewhere on the site—thereby staying longer and diving deeper into the domain. Third, hundreds of sites, according to Nielsen's estimates, send between one and four individuals to a site over the course of a month and thus are not named specifically.

### Google Drives Most Users

In the 40% of traffic that comes to top news sites from outside referrals, one player emerges as more important than all others. Together, Google Search and, to a lesser extent, Google News remain the biggest single driver of traffic to top news sites. On average the search engine was responsible for 30% of the traffic to these top news sites. Indeed, it was the lead referring site for 17 of these major news sites and the second-ranked referring site for the other four.

Most of the referrals stem from topic or news event-related searches like “Japan Tsunami” or “NCAA champion, men’s, 2011.” Also in the mix, though, are referrals from users who type in the name of a specific site or information source. According to Matthew Hindman of George Washington University, this latter behavior generally accounts for “a large minority of search behavior.”<sup>6</sup>

Google’s influence varies by the type of site. The two most popular aggregators of local news in the United States (as well as Google’s news aggregation site, Google News) depend on Google’s search engine for the majority of their traffic.<sup>7</sup> Topix.com, the top aggregator of purely local news (and the No. 20 news site overall), acquired almost two-thirds of its traffic from Google. Examiner.com, another local aggregator that also produces some of its own content (and the No. 17 news site overall), relied on Google for 52% of its traffic.

To legacy news sites with established prominent brands in their own right, Google was a less significant but still important source of audience. At these sites (which make up 15 of the top 21 sites for which there is referring data) Google represented an average of 28.4% of the traffic per site.

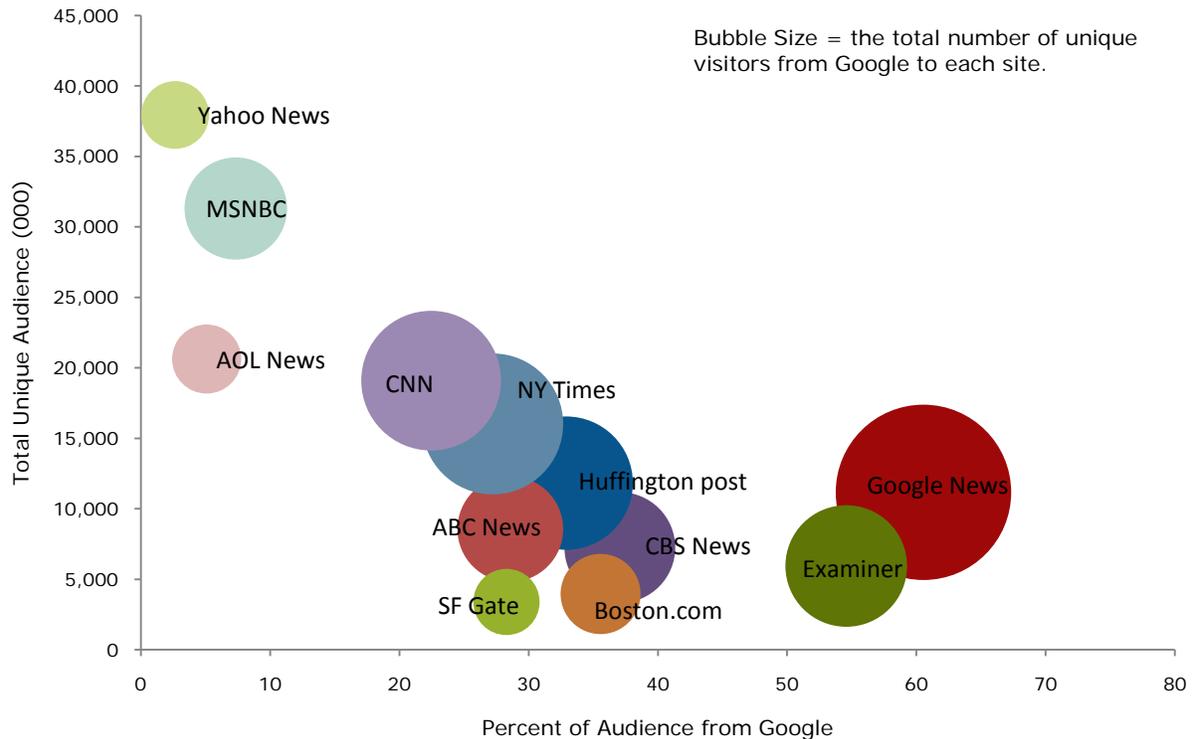
And that percentage was fairly consistent. ChicagoTribune.com came in at the low end (with 21.2%), and NYdailynews.com was at the high end (37%).

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<sup>6</sup> Email exchange between PEJ and Matthew Hindman, April 9, 2011.

<sup>7</sup> “Google” as a referring site includes three Google products that send traffic to a site: Google Search, Google News and Google Maps.

## The Influence of Google on Top News Sites



**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

**Note:** In this graph the size of the bubble represents the site's total unique visitors from any Google domain. The three that send traffic to news sites most often are Google Search, Google News, and Google Maps. The vertical axis is the sites total unique visitors. The horizontal axis represents the percentage of traffic coming to each site from Google. The rest of the top 21 sites are available in the spreadsheet; click on the link below for the full data set.

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Google's influence was smallest on those sites that are themselves aggregators or something close to it. Yahoo (search and news combined), competes most directly with Google through its own search engine; it draws just 2.7% of its traffic from its rival Google. AOL and MSNBC do not have search engines but do offer email, news and a number of other online services; their news sites AOLnews.com and MSNBC.com drew 3.9% and 10% of their traffic, respectively, from Google.<sup>8</sup> This would suggest that if a company can become the provider of one service for consumers, say email or search, it tends to be the provider of choice for all the services it offers. AOL email users also use AOL for news. And it works the same way for Google which got less than 1% of its traffic from Yahoo's search engine.

But Google is not the only way in which news content is discovered.

<sup>8</sup> MSNBC.com, partially owned by Microsoft and partially by NBC Universal (recently acquired by Comcast), associates itself with Microsoft's search engine, Bing. Bing is the default search engine on MSNBC.com

## Facebook Is Becoming Increasingly Important

Facebook, the massive social networking site, has become a critical player in news. In 2010, all but one of the top sites for which there was referral data derived at least some of their audience through Facebook. The one exception was Google News, whose content links to other sites.

With roughly 500 million users worldwide, Facebook's audience is vastly larger than any single news organization. Its role has evolved from a network for friends to share personal information to a way for people to share, recommend and link together all kinds of information, including news. If searching for news was the most important development of the last decade, sharing news may be among the most important of the next.<sup>9</sup>

For five of the news Websites studied here, Facebook ranked as the second or third most popular driver to their content. At the top was Huffingtonpost.com, which derived 8% of its traffic from links to Huffingtonpost.com content posted on Facebook. At the low end were AOLNews.com, MSNBC.com and the local aggregator Topix, which each derived 1% from Facebook. The New York Times was near the higher part of the spectrum; 6% of its traffic came from Facebook.

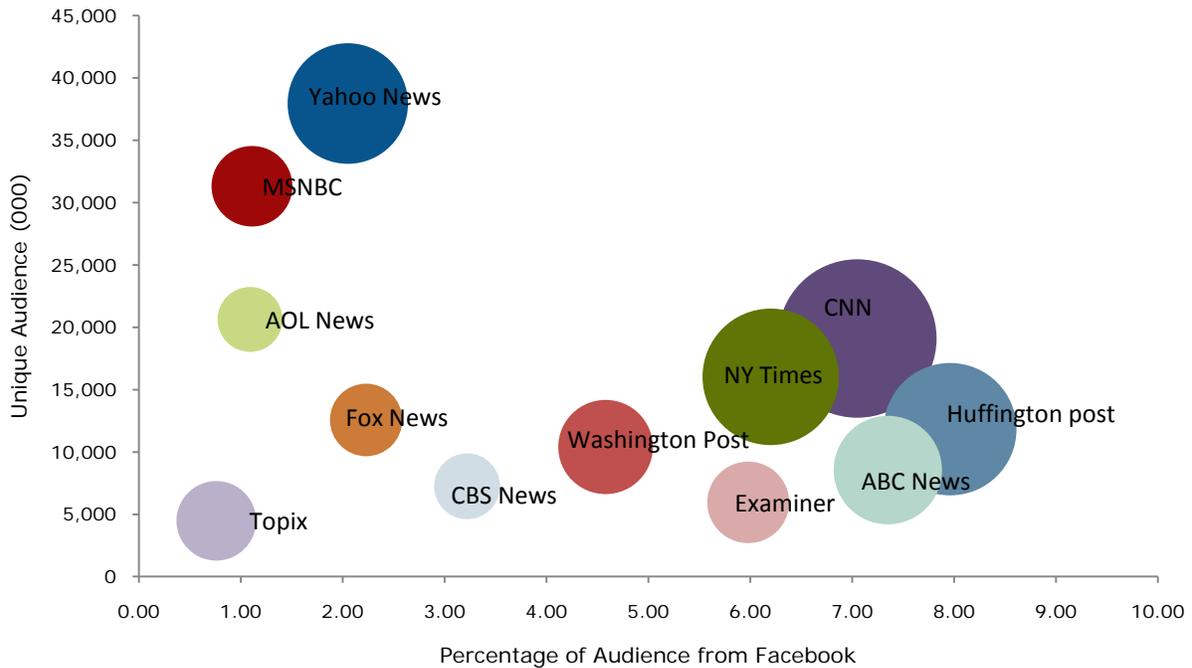
These percentages represent only a fraction of the traffic coming from Google. But they make Facebook an influential and probably growing force. As Nielsen's numbers show, few domains affect audiences this much. Now, the study suggests, Facebook is beginning to join Google as one of the most influential players in driving news audiences.

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<sup>9</sup> [For more on the social aspects of news, see "Understanding the Participatory News Consumer," a study conducted by the Project for Excellence in Journalism and the Pew Internet & American Life Project.](#)

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## The Influence of Facebook on Top News Sites



**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

**Note:** In this graph the size of the bubble represents the site's total unique visitors from Facebook. The vertical orientation is the sites total unique visitors. The horizontal axis represents the percentage of traffic coming to each site from Facebook. The rest of the top 21 news sites are available as well, click on the link below for the full data set.

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### Drudge Report: Small Operation, Large Influence

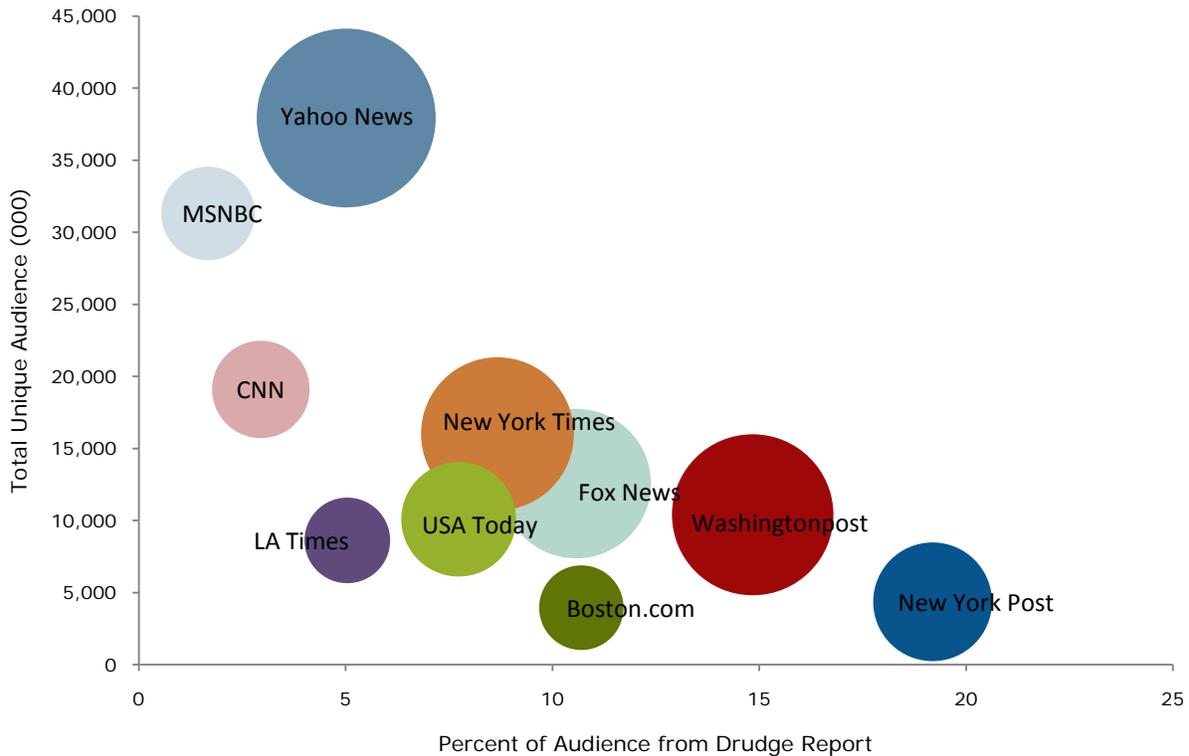
Before Google or Facebook, an early major driver of Internet traffic was the Drudge Report. The site, founded by Matt Drudge, first gained national recognition during the Clinton presidency for posting insider information about the Monica Lewinsky scandal. Two decades later, while Drudge is still a small scale operation, it remains, according to the data, an influential driver of traffic to top news sites. The Drudge Report ranked as a driver of traffic to all but six of the top sites studied. And, more striking, it ranked second or third in more than half (12), outpacing Facebook.

In some cases, Drudgereport.com is an extremely important traffic driver. While Facebook never drove more than 8% of traffic to any one site, for instance, Drudgereport.com provided more than 30% of traffic to mailonline.co.uk (the British newspaper site the Daily Mail), 19% of the traffic to the NYPost.com, 15% to Washingtonpost.com and 11% to Boston.com and FoxNews.com.

In other words, the Drudge Report's influence cuts across both traditional organizations such as ABC News to more tabloid style outlets such as the New York Post. What's more, Drudge Report drove more links than Facebook or Twitter on all the sites to which it drove traffic.

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## The Influence of the Drudge Report on Top News Sites



**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

**Note:** In this graph the size of the bubble represents the site's total unique visitors from Drudge Report. The vertical orientation is the sites total unique visitors. The horizontal axis represents the percentage of traffic coming to each site from Drudge Report. For the rest of the top 21 news sites click the link below for the full data set.

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### Twitter

Despite its growth and the amount of attention it receives, the micro-blogging service Twitter appears at this point to play a relatively small role in sharing of links to news sources. Of the top 21 sites for which there were data, Twitter showed up as referring links to just nine. And for all but one of those nine, Twitter sent only about 1% of total traffic.

Twitter says it had around 175 million accounts worldwide in 2010, which would make it a major online institution, but other data suggests its influence in the United States might be more limited.<sup>10</sup> According to a survey by PEJ and the Pew Internet & American Life Project, only 12% of U.S., adult Internet users access Twitter.<sup>11</sup> Regardless of how the numbers are interpreted, the analysis of the Nielsen data suggests Twitter's user base is far smaller than such sources as Google or Facebook.

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<sup>10</sup> [Claire Cain Miller, "Why Twitter's C.E.O. Demoted Himself," October 30, 2010](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Pew Internet & American Life, "8% of Online Americans Use Twitter," December 9, 2010](#)

Of the top news sites, one stood out for getting more traffic via Twitter than anyone else. At LATimes.com site, 3.53% of its traffic came from Twitter; that is more than it received from Facebook (2.05%) and more than triple the next site on the list of Twitter beneficiaries.

### Other Referring Sites

Only a handful of other sites made the list for referring substantial amounts of traffic. And these all tended to be aggregators, search engines or social networks where consumers shared or recommended content. Yahoo (Yahoo News and Yahoo Search combined), for instance, appears on 7 of the top 21 sites. Reddit and StumbleUpon, two aggregators of news, both show up as a referrer on 8 of the top 21 sites (ABC News.com, Boston.com, CNN.com, Examiner.com, HuffingtonPost.com, DailyMail.co.uk, NYTimes.com, USA Today.com). Finally, Ask.com (formerly askjeeves.com) one of the Web's oldest search engines, shows up as a referral page on 4 of the top sites (Examiner.com, Huffingtonost.com, Topix.com, ABCNews.com).

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### Percent of Audience from Twitter to the Top News Sites

*Percent of Total Unique Audience*

LA Times	3.53%
New York Times	1.21
New York Post	1.2
Huffington Post	1.16
Examiner	0.97
NY Daily News	0.85
Washington Post	0.82
MSNBC	0.62
Topix	0.2

**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

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### How Users Interact With News

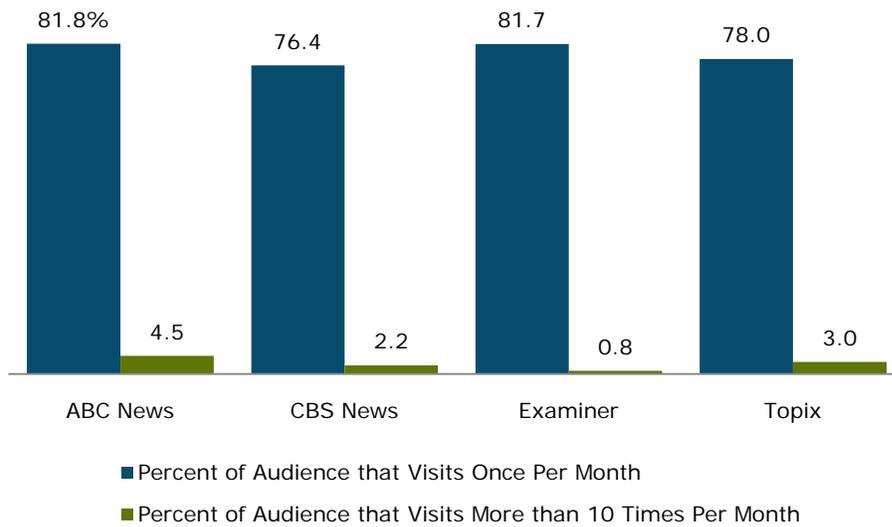
Regardless of how they arrive, how often do visitors return to news sites over the course of a month, and how much time do they tend to spend there?

Online experts note that tracking frequency of visits is a complicated issue. Some analysts, like researcher Matthew Hindman at George Washington University, argue that unique visitors over count individuals and under count their repeat visits. The figure, they contend, tracks computer "cookies," not people. So people who visit a site from different computers or different user ID's will be counted as two different people, and people who set their computers to erase cookies may be counted multiple times as well. Despite the debate over unique visitors, the comparison among sites is telling, and the numbers are so lopsided that even if the number of unique visitors is inflated by a factor of two or more, and the number of repeat visits might be increased by that amount, these figures reveal a challenge for news.

A consistent pattern emerged across the 25 sites.

The majority of visitors are extremely casual users, visiting only once or twice per month.

## Sites Users Don't Visit Often



Source: Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

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On average, 77% of the traffic to the top 25 news sites came from users who visited just one or two times. The percentage varied among sites, but for all was more than half of their unique visitors for the month. Examiner.com, a local news aggregator site with some original content, had the highest percentage of these casual visitors (93%), followed by CBSNews.com (90%) and ABCnews.com (89%). Yahoonews.com, had lowest number of people who visited only once or twice, but it was still more than half (55%).

On the other end of the scale are the most loyal visitors—power users—those who visit 10 times a month or more. These power users make up only a minority of the users to any site, just 7% on average. Only six of the top news sites can even boast power users in double digits (representing 10% or more of their audience). At none of the top news sites did the number of power users reach 20%.

Indeed, casual users dominated on all sites, often by a margin of more than five to one.

Who benefits from having the largest percentage of power users? With a couple of exceptions, it's the biggest of the big: At the highest end was CNN.com, where almost one in five is a power user (18% visit more than 10 times per month), followed by FoxNews.com with 16%. All of the sites with double digit power users rank in the top eight news sites in popularity, suggesting that having a larger base of loyal visitors is one key to success. The only two of the top eight sites that did not reach double digits were NYTimes.com, which ranks fifth

### Sites With the Most Power Users

*Percent of Users Who Visit More Than 10 Times per Month*

CNN	17.8
Fox News	16.4
Yahoo	14%
AOL News	13.4
Google News	12.6
MSNBC	11.1

Source: Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

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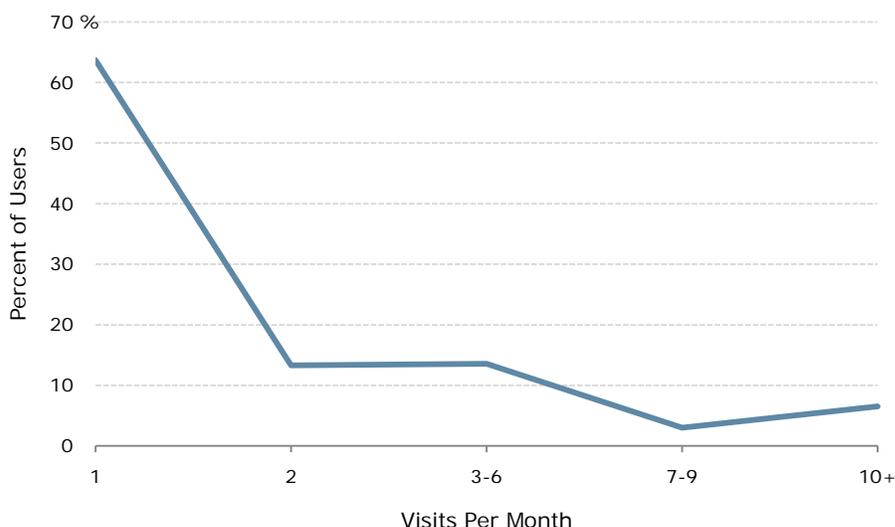
in unique visitors and seventh in power users (9% of its audience visit more than ten times per month) and Huffingtonpost.com, which ranks seventh overall but 17<sup>th</sup> out of 25 in power users. There might be two other categories—those that visit occasionally—three to six times a month. And then there are those who visit seven to nine times; call these frequent visitors.

The occasional visitors made up an average of 13% of the visitors to these sites on average; the frequent visitors just 3%.

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## How Often Users Visit the Most Popular News Sites Per Month

*Averaged Across the Top 25 News Sites*



**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research  
PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

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One site that stands out from the general pattern is MailOnline (dailymail.co.uk), the Website of the U.K.-based Daily Mail newspaper. The largest percentage of its audience visits just once a month (46.5%). But almost a third (31%) visit three to six times; and another 9% visit seven to nine times.

The bottom line is that across the top 25 websites, the majority of users are casual users. Even if the number of repeat visits is undercounted substantially, perhaps even by half, casual visitors would still make up a plurality of the traffic. Developing a strategy to appeal to or increase the loyalty of these visitors—perhaps even to users who would pay for the content—is a challenge. But there also does seem to be a potential audience of core, loyal users who value the brand and come often. For now, the largest, most nationally known sites have the advantage here.

### How Users Spend Their Time with News Online

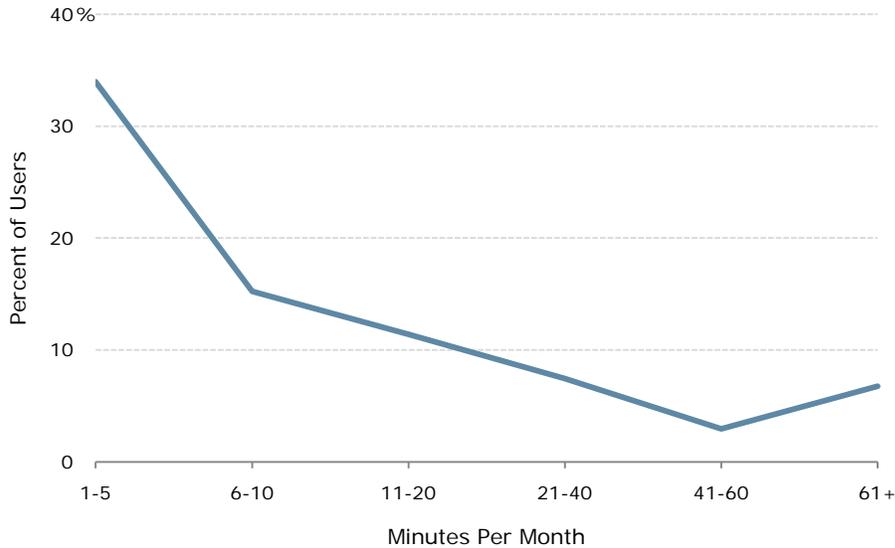
How much time do people spend with news sites? Overall, the audience pattern forms a spoon-shaped curve. The plurality, between 30% and 40% of the audience, spends fairly little time on a site—less than five minutes.

The percentage that spends between six and 10 minutes per month then drops to about half that (between 15% and 20%). And it falls even further to between one and five percent for 41 to 60 minutes.

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## Average Minutes Spent per Month on the Top 25 News Sites

*Averaged Across the Top 25 News Sites*



**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

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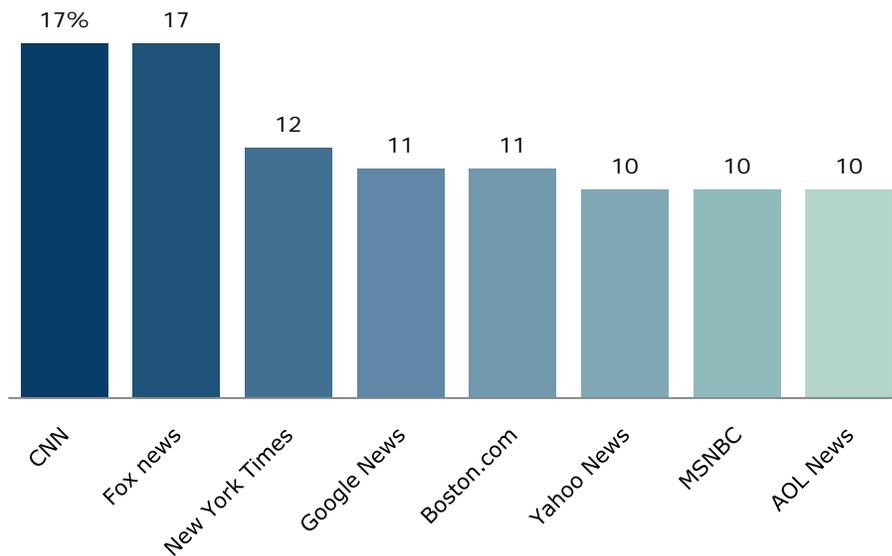
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But an uptick occurs when you move to those who spend more than one hour per month. Here, the increase is not as uniform across all 25 sites, but those with the largest unique audience still rank at the top. CNN.com and FoxNews.com enjoy the greatest percent of these heavy time users, 17% each. NYTimes.com has the third highest percent of audience using the site more than 60 minutes per month (12%). And Googlenews.com, in spite of a mission to quickly send users on to the sources that appear in search results, ranks fourth for this over an hour crowd (11%). Its users may leave to follow a link, but enough of its audience returns that their total minutes add up to more than an hour a month. Huffingtonpost.com is at the low end; just 6% of its users devote more than an hour each month to its content.

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## Many Top News Sites Attract a Small but Loyal Group of Users

*Percent Who Spend More Than an Hour per Month*



**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

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### Where Users Go When They Leave

In addition to making it easy to find, consume and interact with news content once someone is on their site, it is also important for news organizations to understand where users go after they leave. Are they heading to another company-owned property promoted on that site? Are they sharing content by heading to a social network that the site pointed them to? Are they clicking on an advertisement and moving to a retailer promoted on the page? Or have they left for other reasons?

If a large portion of users are going to Facebook after leaving a site, that may indicate the site's content is easy to share and viewed as worth distributing to friends. On the other hand, if most users are leaving for Google or some other search engine, that could indicate that users either did not find what they were looking for on the site or got what they needed but were not drawn to any other content.

Nielsen collects data about departure sites in a way similar to how it counts sites that direct people to a news Web page. The data represent the percent of all users to the Website. A "departure" occurs when someone clicks on a link that takes them away from the main website—a visitor to news.google.com who follows a link to NYtimes.com, for example, again with a minimum threshold. Clicks within a website—say from CNN.com to CNN.com/politics, for example—are not considered departures. But if

the site one moves to has a different Web domain, even if it is related—a move say from CNN.com to money.cnn.com—Nielsen considers that a departure.<sup>12</sup>

What does the data tell us about consumer behavior? Four main findings stand out:

- There are three types actions that tend to pull people away from a main news site. The first is a subdomain within the family of properties owned by the Website’s parent company. A move from AOL News for example to Aol.com. The second most prevalent place to go is a sharing site such as Facebook or Addthis (a tool or “widget” that many sites use through which users can share content to several different sharing sites). Third, is Google—though not the search engine or news aggregator that sent people to the site in the first place. The Google component accessed in these instances is Google the service provider. Users in these cases are accessing tools powered by Google such as a map attached to a piece of content or screener questions often attached to email sign-up pages.<sup>13</sup> Still, on 12 of the sites studied here, including the Nytimes.com and Washingtonpost.com, Google is the first or second departure destination, accounting for up to 7% of the departure links. This suggests, then that Google’s influence on digital news goes far beyond search and aggregation.
- The data also offers some suggestions about the impact of advertising. Not a single consumer product site appears in the mix of destination pages for these news sites. That means that in no case did five people click on the same ad on a news site in the months studied. This comports with industry measurements of click-through-rate for ads (CTR) as well as with PEJ survey data from 2010 that found consumers quite adept at ignoring peripheral ads. In that survey, 79% said they never clicked on an ad on a news Website.
- The addition of social networking “share” tools to the margins of nearly every news story seems to have paid off. Facebook shows up among the top destinations for every site studied. So do sharing tool widgets like Addthis.com, which allow users to share a story across a wide range of social network pages. And the share tools rank higher among the content producers on the list than aggregators, suggesting that people share actual news stories more than search results. While these are technically clicks away from the site, they are positive clicks away, likely multiplying additional traffic to that story. The extent of their use may even be under counted here as this figure measures when people click on a link or tool to share the story. It does not record instances when users copy and paste URL’s onto a share page.

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<sup>12</sup> These 21 news sites are organized in very different ways. Nielsen reports where users go when they leave at the subdomain level, like cnn.com/politics rather than the main domain, such as cnn.com. Some sites like AOL have a wide range of subdomains with all different kinds of sites that are organized differently. The result is that a more complex site like AOL.com, which actually encompasses dozens of different products from AOL News to AOL Weather, is slightly different than a site like The New York Times which only includes articles and other content from the New York Times. And, though a user can link to more than one outside Website over the course of a month, these percentages are much smaller than those of referring sites.

<sup>13</sup> Google provides many different services that news sites could utilize such as powering the search function on the site itself. For example Google provides the CAPTCHA services for the Nytimes.com email sign up.

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## How Visitors Share News

Website	% of Visitors Clicking on Share Site	Where Sharing Sites Rank as Destination Site
MSNBC	2.28% to Facebook	9 <sup>th</sup>
CNN	5.84% to Facebook	9 <sup>th</sup>
	2.1% to Twitter	20 <sup>th</sup>
The New York Times	3.31% to Facebook	5 <sup>th</sup>
	1.51% to Twitter	13 <sup>th</sup>
Fox News	3.81% to Facebook	8 <sup>th</sup>
	2.66% to Gigya (sharing tool)	9 <sup>th</sup>
Washington Post	3.27% to Facebook	4 <sup>th</sup>
USA Today	1.21% to Facebook	8 <sup>th</sup>
LATimes	2.19% to ShareThis (sharing tool)	6 <sup>th</sup>
	1.38% to Facebook	15 <sup>th</sup>
ABC News	3.91% to Facebook	3 <sup>rd</sup>
	2.26% to Addthis (share tool)	6 <sup>th</sup>
New York Daily News	1.38% to Facebook	6 <sup>th</sup>
	1.25% to rtgurl (share tool)	8 <sup>th</sup>
CBS News	2.15% to Facebook	6 <sup>th</sup>
	1.8% to StumbleUpon	8 <sup>th</sup>

**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

**Note:** A destination site is counted only when a user clicks on a link to get to the news site. The percentages above are the percent of visitors who clicked on a link (or tool or “widget”) to get to the respective site. For example, 2.28% of users clicked on a link anywhere on MSNBC.com (or in any story) to share that story on Facebook, this does not count copy and pasted URL’s.

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- The largest sites that operate many subdomain properties also tend to succeed at keeping much of the “departing” traffic within the family. On ChicagoTribune.com, for instance, the top seven destination sites are pages within Chicago Tribune itself, such as the ChicagoTribune.com sports page or breaking news section. On CNN.com, 13 of top fifteen destination sites are within the CNN family, including CNN subdomains like news.blogs.cnn.com and money.conn.com as well as other Time Warner properties promoted on the site like sportsillustrated.com. Google and Facebook are the only external sites to make it in that mix.

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## Top Destination Pages for an Aggregator: Topix

*Percent of Visitors Leaving for Each Site*

www.google.com*	6.1%
Maps.google.com	5.71
www.facebook.com	3.15
Ds.addthis.com	2.8
www.youtube.com	2.6
www.bing.com	1.26
Api.seatgeek.com	1.13
www.simplyhired.com	0.95
Topix.cachefly.net	0.86
www.krillion.com	0.64

**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

\* As a destination site ww.google.com does not necessarily denote the main search engine. Google offers many services such as Google Maps or custom search that many websites utilize. When a user uses of these services it is counted as a departure for www.google.com because that is the domain where many of these services are hosted.

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## Top Destination Pages for a Content Producer With Many Internal Subdomains: NYTimes.com

*Percent of Visitors Leaving for Each Site*

Timespeople.nytimes.com	7.32%
www.google.com*	6.15
Movies.nytimes.com	4.39
Query.nytimes.com	3.98
www.facebook.com	3.31
Topics.nytimes.com	3.3
Well.blogs.nytimes.com	2.92
Thecaucus.blogs.nytimes.com	2.5
Video.nytimes.com	1.91
Markets.on.nytimes.com	1.84

**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

\*As a destination site [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) does not necessarily denote the main search engine. Google offers many services such as Google Maps or custom search that many websites utilize. When a user uses of these services it is counted as a departure for [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) because that is the domain where many of these services are hosted.

**Note:** The way Nielsen measures destination traffic is by clicks from one subdomain to another. Some sites use subdomains more than others to designate different parts of their site. For example, [topics.nytimes.com](http://topics.nytimes.com) is a different subdomain than the main site, which is [nytimes.com](http://nytimes.com). Therefore, a user clicking on [topics.nytimes.com](http://topics.nytimes.com) from [nytimes.com](http://nytimes.com) would be counted as 'leaving' [nytimes.com](http://nytimes.com) for [topics.nytimes.com](http://topics.nytimes.com), even though they are both part of the same overall site.

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## Top Destination Pages for a Content Producer With Few Internal Subdomains: NYPost.com

*Percent of Visitors Leaving for Each Site*

www.google.com*	3.94%
www.facebook.com	2.63
www.drudgereport.com	1.43
Buzzbox.buzzfeed.com	1.01
www.addthis.com	0.86
Cdn.rtgurl.com	0.84
www.nationalreview.com	0.81
Ds.addthis.com	0.79
Cdn.cinesport.com	0.73

**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

\* As a destination site ww.google.com does not necessarily denote the main search engine. Google offers many services such as Google Maps or custom search that many websites utilize. When a user uses of these services it is counted as a departure for www.google.com because that is the domain where many of these services are hosted.

**Note:** The way Nielsen measures destination traffic is by clicks from one subdomain to another. Some sites use subdomains more than others to designate different parts of their site. For example topics.nytimes.com is a different subdomain than the main site, which is nytimes.com. Therefore, a user clicking on topics.nytimes.com from nytimes.com would be counted as 'leaving' nytimes.com for topics.nytimes.com, even though they are both part of the same overall site.

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### Google: Parasite or Provider?

One of the long-lingering questions in online news is whether Google is more a help or a hindrance to news producers? Does Google drive more traffic *to* a news site or pull more potential traffic *away* by offering users the headline and first paragraph on their Google News site and selling advertising against that content? According to the links users follow, Google News sends most users on to a news destination, but the range of those destinations is rather limited.

Most of visitors to Google News (not the larger search aggregator Google.com) do click to a news story. According to the data, less than a third of news.google.com visitors headed to Google.com or another Google service. The remainder followed a link to a news site.

But the benefactors are limited. Fully 69% of visitors to news.google.com ended up 3 places: nytimes.com (14.6%), cnn.com (14.4%) and abcnews.go.com (14.0%). Six additional sites were each the destination for 7-10% of visitors during the time period studied.

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## Top Sites Visitors Go To From Google News

*Percent of Visitors Leaving Google News for Each Site*

www.google.com*	30.53
www.nytimes.com	14.6
www.cnn.com	14.38
abcnews.go.com	14.03
online.wsj.com	9.39
www.foxnews.com	9.21
www.reuters.com	8.92
www.washingtonpost.com	8.68
www.nydailynews.com	7.93
content.usatoday.com	7.53

**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

\* As a destination site [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) does not necessarily denote the main search engine. Google offers many services such as Google maps or custom search that many Websites utilize. When a user uses of these services it is counted as a departure for [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) because that is the domain where many of these services are hosted.

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One site notably missing from this list is Facebook. Google News does not link people to content on Facebook. That makes a certain amount sense as Facebook is not a news site and thus would be very unlikely to a part of the search algorithm for news. But the relationship or lack thereof, works both ways. Few if any users come to Google News via Facebook. In other words, Facebook users are not posting Google News search results on their news feeds (Google does host some wire service content directly on their site so it is conceivable that Facebook users could link to these stories. But, according to this data, such instances are rare, if they even occur at all.)<sup>14</sup> This suggests that in the behavior on these sites, and perhaps the way the sites are built, Google and Facebook are increasingly set up as competitors sorting through the material on the Web. Google does so through the power of its search algorithms. Facebook does so through the power of affinity groups and peer sharing. They are two fundamentally different way to navigate the Web, and they are not, at least as of 2010, comingling with each other as much as other content sites mingle with both of them.

For many news creators, by contrast, there is a back and forth relationship with the social networking site. Again, these numbers are much smaller than the back and forth with Google. And users leaving sites for Facebook does not necessarily indicate that every visitor is leaving to share news. But it is likely that as least some of their audience is heading to Facebook to share the news content they have just seen.

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<sup>14</sup> As noted earlier, at least 5 panelists need to exhibit a behavior over the course of a month for that behavior to register in their dataset.

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## Traffic To and From Facebook Among Top News Sites

Site	Percent of Visitors Leaving to Facebook	Percent of Visitors Coming From Facebook
Yahoo News	6.64%	2.05%
CNN	5.84	7.05
Huffington Post	4.48	7.96
Examiner	4.44	5.98
Chicago Tribune	4.12	2.17
Boston	4.02	3.75
ABC News	3.91	7.35
SFGate.com	3.82	5.74
Fox News	3.81	2.23
The New York Times	3.31	6.2
Washington Post	3.27	4.58
Topix	3.15	0.76
AOL News	2.73	1.09
New York Post	2.63	1.93
MailOnline	2.41	5.56
MSNBC.com	2.28	1.11
CBS News	2.15	3.22
LATimes	1.38	2.05
New York Daily News	1.38	3.61
USA Today	1.21	1.68
Google News	*	*

**Source:** Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

\*Not registered in Nielsen's figures because fewer than 5 individuals came through or departed to Facebook from Google News.

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### The Importance of the Home Page

One question in the online world is how important a home page is, particularly if so much traffic is coming from search. The data here suggest the front page of a Website is vital.

For 21 of the 25 sites studied, the home page is the most viewed part of the site. This suggests a couple of likely behaviors. One is that some of the traffic coming from search is people typing in the name of the Website, not searching for specific topics. Second, it suggests that, for certain sites especially, going online to check the latest headlines is still an important dimension of news consumption.

The dominance of the home page, however, can vary sharply even among those sites for which it is the No. 1 page people visit. At the top of the list is Reuters.com, where the home page commands fully 79% of the traffic. That is followed by news.google.com at 62% and cnn.com at 60%. At the low end, even

though the home page was still the No. 1 page, was Aolnews.com, with just 6% of all traffic going to there. Topix.com was second to last at 7%.

The four sites where the home page was not No. 1, where presumably traffic relied more heavily on search, were: NYPost.com, Examiner.com, the DailyMail.co.uk and CBSNews.com. And for all but CBSNews.com, a specific article contained in the site garnered the most attention during the time studied. The top page within CBSNews.com is the video site.

Another finding was that the data suggest that news online remains a heavily text-oriented environment. Online video did not rank high on any of the sites as a place that people clicked to— even on the sites whose legacy product is affiliated with television, except CBSNews.com

Of the top 25 sites, five come from outlets associated with video (television): FoxNews.com, CNN.com, MSNBC.com, ABCNews.com, and CBSNews.com. But online video was only one of the top 20 pages viewed on two of those, CNN.com where it ranked second and CBSNews.com where it ranked first. In short, despite strong growth in online video, video remains a small, and in comparison with text, a distant part of the appeal of the Web, even on outlets whose legacy format is visual. ([For more on online advertising see PEJ's State of the News Media Report](#)).

## Demographics

The NetView data does not breakdown the behavior patterns like time spent or return visits for the various demographic groups. It would be interesting to know, for example, if women tended to return more times over the course of a month or if younger cohorts stayed a shorter amount of time than their older counter-parts. Nevertheless, at the more summary level, some interesting differences emerge among the top 25 sites when compared with Internet users overall.<sup>15</sup>

The most striking differences occur in gender. While usage of the Internet overall is roughly equal among men and women,<sup>16</sup> this is not the case for the top news sites. Some of the top news sites clearly appeal more to men while others attract more women. On eight of the top 25, sites women outweigh men by more than five percentage points. On the 17 other sites, the reverse is true.

One split occurs in the Websites that offer their users a host of services. AOLNews.com, YahooNews.com and BingNews.com draw a heavier female audience while more men turn more to Google News. On Google News, men outweigh women by 10 percentage points, 55% to 45%. But at Aolnews.com the reverse is true, 54% women to 45% men. YahooNews.com, another multi-service provider, is more evenly split but attracts more women (51%) than men (48%) as does Microsoft's search engine BingNews.com.

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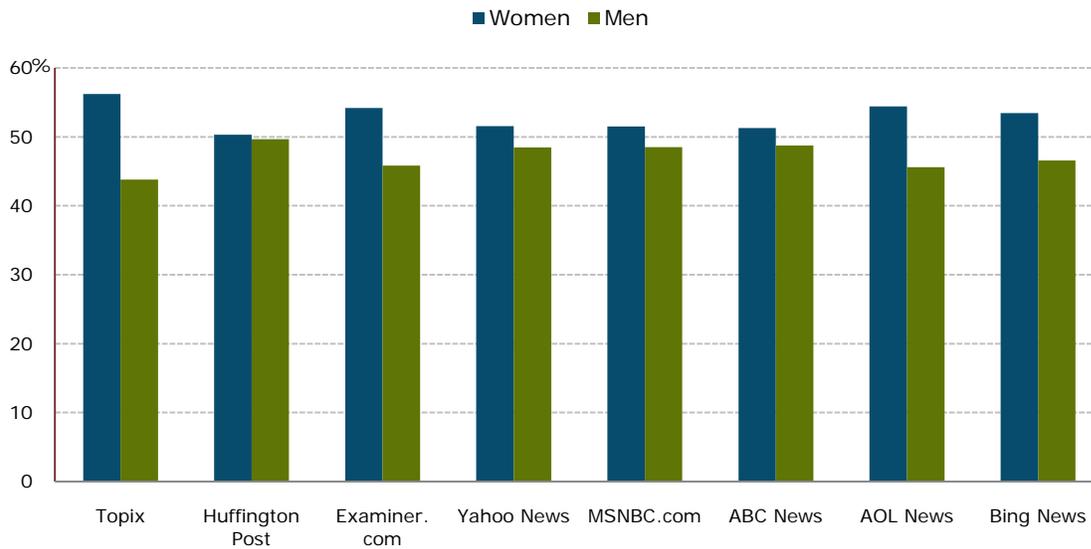
<sup>15</sup> The demographic data analyzed here are from Nielsen's NetView database from September 2010 and are derived from the same panels that are used to gather audience data.

<sup>16</sup> Pew Internet & American Life Project, "[Demographics of Internet users](#)," May, 2010.

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## Top News Sites That Attract More Women Than Men

September 2010



Source: Nielsen Company and PEJ Research

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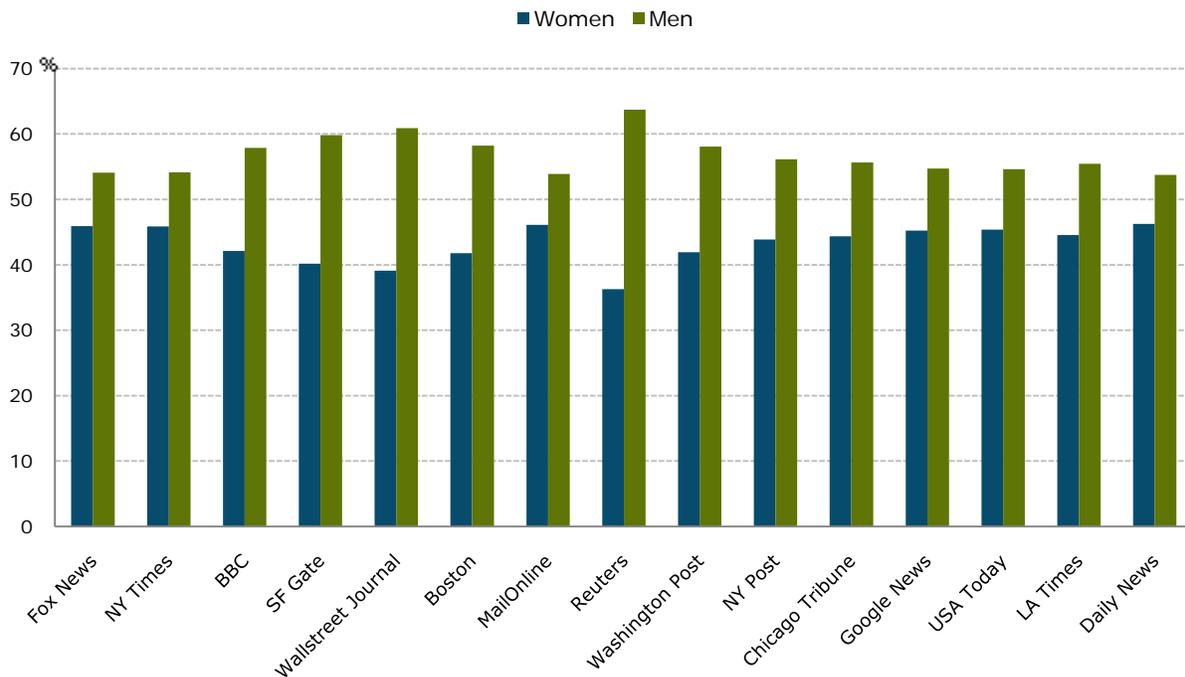
Women also flock in greater percentages to the two largest local news aggregators, the Examiner.com and Topix.

Men, on the other hand, tend to dominate the business-oriented news sites on the list. The starkest difference is on Reuters.com, which has nearly twice the percent of men as women, 64% versus just 36% for women. Similarly, on the Wall Street Journal (WSJ.com) and SFGate.com men outnumber women, 60 to 40%.

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## Top News Sites That Attract More Men Than Women

September 2010



Source: Nielsen Company and PEJ Research  
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### What about age?

Huffingtonpost.com had the greatest proportion of younger adults (18- to 34-year-olds. Fully a third (32%) of its users fell in that group. Google News brought in the greatest portion of the very young, 2- to-11 year-olds. The site with the oldest cohort was FoxNews.com, with 15% of its audience over the age of 65.

Overall, the audiences to these top news sites break down fairly similarly to Internet users overall.

That stands in contrast to news consumption patterns in older legacy media platforms like network tv, where news consumption tends to skew heavily toward older Americans. This might bode well for the future of news.

Online news consumers also tend to make a good deal more money and be slightly more educated than online consumers overall. Roughly 40% of online users in general make more than \$50,000 per year. For news sites, the range is much higher with between 60% and 80% of the audience making more than \$50,000 per year.

Education fits a similar pattern with online news users tending to be more educated than Internet users overall. On the top news sites, those with a bachelor's degree make up between 25% and 29% of the audience, compared with roughly 21% of general Internet users.

### **Income**

- The largest percentage of the audience across all the sites makes between \$50,000 and \$75,000 per year.
- The largest variance occurred in the highest income bracket - those that make more than \$150,000 per year. At the high end was the Wall Street Journal (WSJ.com) (13% in this income bracket) and at the low end was Topix.com (6%).
- On 21 of the top 25 sites, the lowest income bracket, those who make up to \$25,000 per year, made up between four and eight percent of the audience. The Wall Street Journal and Reuters.com had the lowest portion of their audience in this income bracket, 4.7% and 5.3% respectively. Topix.com and YahooNews.com had the highest portion; 11% of Topix audience was in this bracket and 10% of Yahoo's.

### **Education**

- The largest portion of visitors to the top 25 sites had bachelor's degree, ranging between 25% and 29% of the audience. The next largest portion of audience is those with some college, ranging between 24% and 27%.
- The largest variance occurs with users that have post-graduate degrees. At the high end was The Wall Street Journal (WSJ.com) at 27%. NYTimes.com, BBC.co.uk, Boston.com and SFGate.com were very similar with 26% each. Topix.com had that least amount of users with post-graduate degrees, 11%.

## **About the Study**

A number of members of the PEJ staff assisted in the production of this report, “How People Interact with News Online.”

The team leaders on the project were research analyst Kenny Olmstead and Deputy Director Amy Mitchell. Dana Page and Tricia Sartor aided in the visual displays.

How People Interact with News Online is based on an in-depth analysis by PEJ staff of data purchased from the Nielsen Netview database. We began with Nielsen’s full list of more than 5000 “News and Information” websites. We culled the list to remove sites that would not be considered news related such as databases, consulting firms and sources like the National Weather Service. We also drove more deeply to identify individual news sites rather than families of sites. For instance, when Nielsen publishes its list of the top news sites, it uses CNN Digital Network, which is actually several different sites. In our analysis we use CNN.com, its primary news site. Next, we identified the top 25 sites on the list, according to each site’s unique visitors averaged across 9 months, the first three quarters of 2010. The main research was then conducted in four parts using data from this list of 25 sites. The first part is usage data averaged from the first three quarters of 2010. The second is referral site data from September 2010. The third is destination page data from September 2010. The final data set is demographic data on the users who go to the top 25 news sites.

### **Site Usage Data-**

This data included all of the top 25 news sites according to Nielsen. PEJ first looked at the list of Nielsen’s top “News and Information” category for September. Then sites that were not strictly news were pulled out. For example many of the top sites only provide weather information, for the purposes of this study PEJ pulled these sites out of the list. The resulting list is a list of the top 25 news properties in the U.S.

The usage data included 2 main measurements, visits per month and time spent per month. A visit, or “session”, is defined as “a continuous series of URL requests.” By Nielsen’s definition a session is ended after 30 minutes of inactivity, and that session is then logged as being however long the average session is for the site. For example if a user is reading a NYT.com story and leaves the tab open for more than 30 minutes, that session is ended and the time spent for that session is logged as whatever the average session on NYT.com is. These visits were then broken out by what percentage of the audience visited once per month, twice, etc. up to 10 or more times per month.

Time spent per month is the total number of minutes spent on a website over a month. Similar to visits this is broken down into several increments of the percentage of visitors to each site that spent from 1-5 seconds to over an hour.

### **Referral Sites**

This data set included 21 of the top 25 sites. The Wall Street Journal, BBC.com, Bing News, and Reuters are structured in a way that prevents Nielsen from capturing this data.

A “referral” is when a user clicks on a link to get to one of the top 21 sites. For example if a user clicks on a link to a story on CNN.com that was embedded in a story on the New York Times, then that counts as one “referral” to CNN.com from NYT.com. The resulting percentage is a percentage of the traffic to each site that comes from other sites. Because of the way some sites are structured it is possible to be “referred” from within the same site. For example money.cnn.com and cnn.com are different subdomains, if a user clicks from money.cnn.com to cnn.com is counted as a referral from money.cnn.com.

### **Destination Pages**

This list of sites as well is the top 21 of 25 sites, for the same reasons cited under referral sites. A destination page refers to a where users go when they leave a site. This is measured by users clicking on links within one site that takes them to another site. Under Nielsen’s panel based system 5 users must exhibit a specific destination pattern for it to be counted at all. For example if a user clicks on a link to Facebook from a story in NYT.com it counts Facebook as a “destination” page for NYT.com, but 5 users on Nielsen’s panel must exhibit this behavior for it to be counted at all.

PEJ grouped destination pages with common purposes into larger categories. The three main categories are: subdomains within the main site, sharing tools, and search. Subdomains within the same page are defined at users clicking on a link that takes them to a different place in the same site (the same situation as a user being “referred” from money.cnn.com to cnn.com a user can leave from cnn.com to money.cnn.com). The second category is sharing sites or tools. This includes Facebook, but also share tools or widgets used by many sites that allow users to share the story it many different sharing sites. The third is search; for the most part this is Google.

### **Demographics**

For the demographics PEJ analyzed Nielsen Netview data from September 2010. The data is broken down by gender, age, income, education, and geographic region. For this study PEJ only looked at certain key demographics, but the Nielsen data offers more detailed breakdowns for each site.

### **Nielsen’s Methodology**

Here is a PDF of Nielsen’s “Glossary of Terms” which gives some insight to Nielsen’s various methodologies. [Here is](#) Nielsen’s publicly available synopsis of its methodology, for a more detailed version contact the Nielsen Company directly.