

# d-CH Trends

Speakers: Nadine Klopfenstein / Valery Wyss

Zurich University  
of Applied Sciences





## **1. Restrictions on news consumption by parents & school**

**“Sometimes I am allowed to use the 20min app on my father's mobile phone – it's good for livestreams” (male, age 13)**

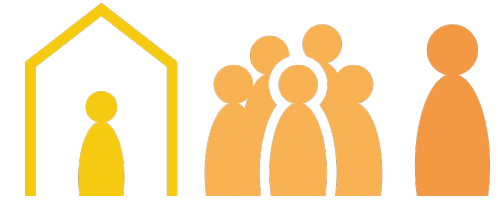


# 1. Restrictions on news consumption by parents & school

News consumption in the youngest group (12-14) is influenced by family/school:

- Regulation of equipment usage (mobile phones, laptop, pc)
- Access to the Internet (data packages, WIFI)
- News content (ban on certain providers, channels and content, recommendations)
- Time quotas

## 2. Emotion self-regulation and news consumption



**“I have the impression that there is often bad news. And then I don't want to look at it at all, because I don't want to hear any more bad news [they make me feel sad.]”**

**(female, age 13)**

**“If I see a very funny post on Insta, or one that reminds me of someone, I might send it [the news].” (female, age 16)**



## 2. Emotion self-regulation and news consumption

News consumption is used by young people to evoke feelings.

- Youngest (12-14) avoid negative news specifically in order not to get scared and/or feel bad about it.
- Middle (15-17) become aware of which news consumption triggers positive and which negative feelings & share funny content with peers.
- Oldest (18-20) consume news to regulate their mood.



### 3. Access and availability as key factors

**Access & availability are crucial to news consumption.**

- **Youngest (12-14) have most restricted access and use what the household offers.**
- **Middle (15-17) consume news that is most easily available on mobile phones (social media channels).**
- **Oldest (18-20) personal interests become more dominant regarding news selection.**

# Questions & Answers

Moderator: Guido Keel

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