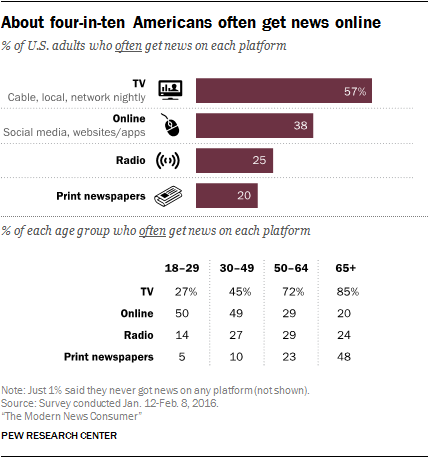
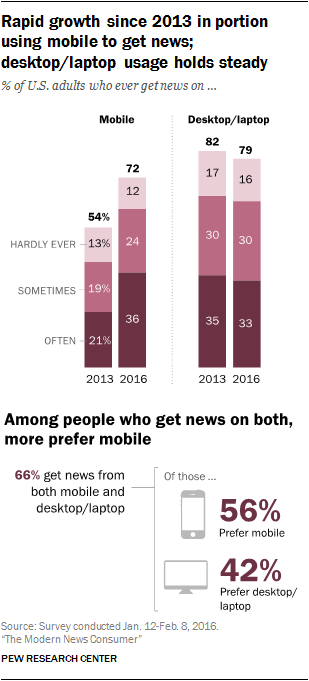
<https://www.journalism.org/2016/07/07/pathways-to-news/>

(2016)

* Overall trend is to get news online (good for us!)
* 46% of US adults prefer to **watch** news rather than read it (35%)
* Mobile news consumption on the rise → leaning towards an application





<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/09/11/key-findings-about-the-online-news-landscape-in-america/>

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21670811.2019.1655462?casa_token=HIqk4vVrppAAAAAA%3AUP7AcoMGTi3Bb42A2UzoZxXzcuSpHIVwjy1BNWofhs2PAKqY6APFGAvXlmUxhHAT1a4ldfvcDcWoKg>

**The Effects of Mobile Push Notifications on News Consumption and Learning - Stroud, Peacock, Curry (2020)**

This article explores the effects of push notifications on how people consume their news. It noted that on a scale of 1-5, people without notifications enabled were 2.32 whereas people with notifications enabled were 2.99 with regards to interaction with the actual news app (aka those that have notifications use the app more). Abstracting from this, does it mean that people often click past just the headline?

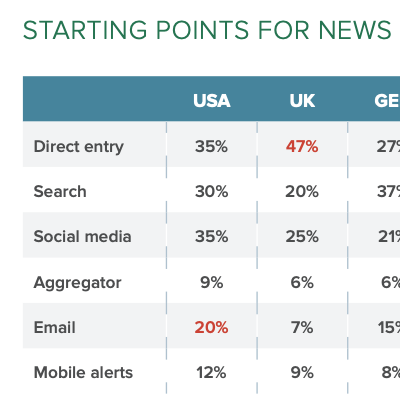
The article also explored the amount of learning with notifications enabled versus disabled. (Note that the effect sizes were small in this section). They noted that on CNN specifically, notifications enabled lead to a greater understanding of the events in the articles, whereas on BuzzFeed, there was no great difference between learning on enabled vs disabled, so it does vary by news source.

Somewhat relevant quotes:

-“online incidental news exposure is positively related to online and offline political participation.”

-“people who use the internet primarily for entertainment rather than information purposes have lower levels of participation.”

-“a Reuters Institute survey showed that 88% of U.S. residents who received news or sports push notifications on their mobile devices reported tapping on notifications “most” or “some of the time” to learn more (Newman [2016](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21670811.2019.1655462?casa_token=HIqk4vVrppAAAAAA%3AUP7AcoMGTi3Bb42A2UzoZxXzcuSpHIVwjy1BNWofhs2PAKqY6APFGAvXlmUxhHAT1a4ldfvcDcWoKg#)).”

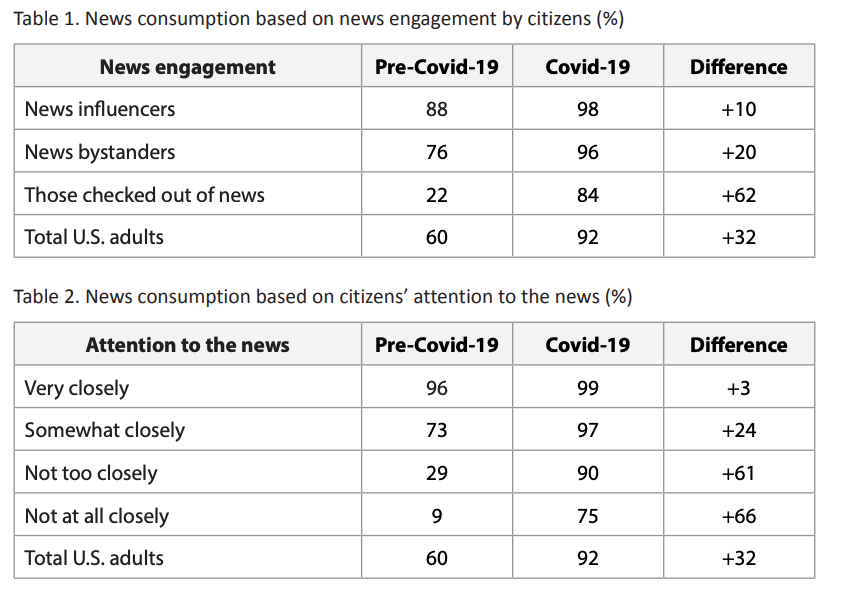
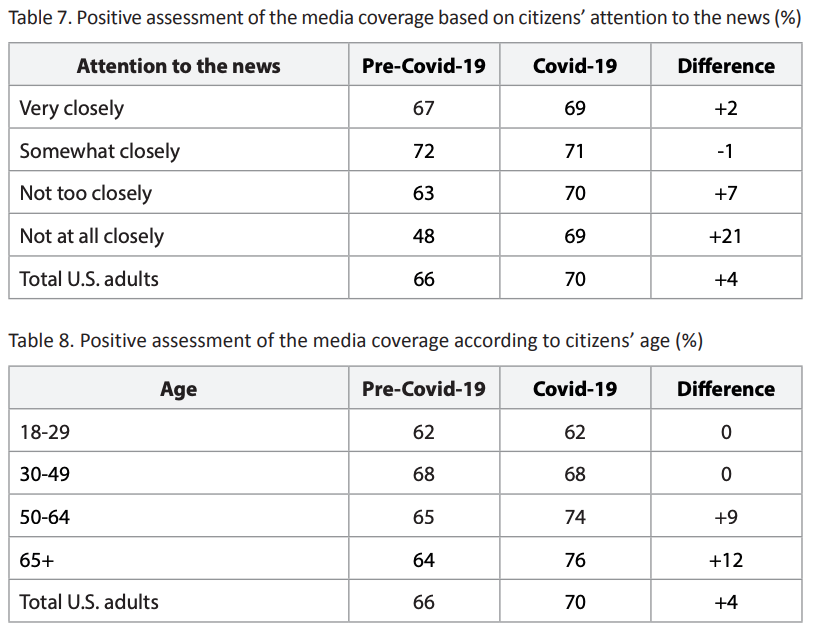
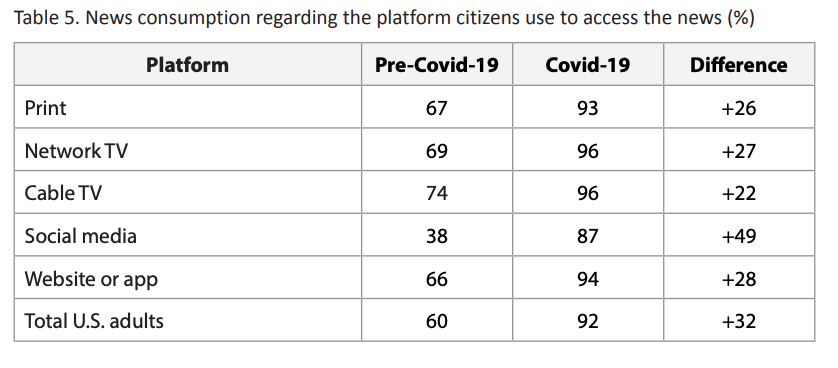


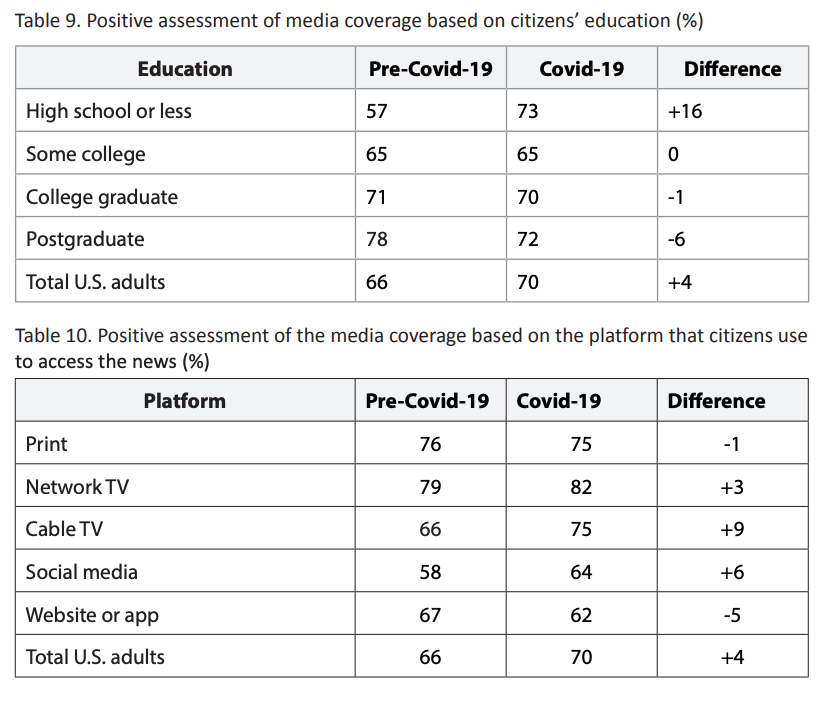
^ This image from [here](https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/our-research/digital-news-report-2016)

**Impact of Covid-19 on the media system. Communicative and democratic consequences of news consumption during the outbreak - Casero-Ripollés (2020)**

“The findings suggest the emergence of important developments such as the resurgence of the role of legacy media, especially television, and the fact that citizens who usually remain far from the information have reconnected with the news.”

“ Here, again, those citizens usually disconnected from the news (not very close and not at all closely) were the ones who experienced a major increase in news consumption due to the Coronavirus outbreak.” (Table 2) -- *Shows a great need for our project since more people are consuming news media.*

Older people and those who didn’t follow news closely are trusting media sources a lot more now. (Table 7 and 8)



More educated people view news in a less favorable sense nowadays. (Table 9)

Only print and Websites/apps have seen a decrease in favorability, confirming we should target websites/apps mostly? (Table 10)

“Citizens’ ability to detect news that seemed completely made-up grew during the Coronavirus outbreak. In particular, it increased by 12 percentage points.”

-- More people are able to detect fake news, or there is more fake news to be detected.

-- 3,800 hoaxes related to COVID worldwide, 500 in the US.