

The Impact of News Information Acquisition and Congnition

Chuanyi You 22-735-765

Chuyi Zheng 22-736-425

Cunyu Zhang 23-718-877

Zixuan Yang 22-737-795

Digital Tools for Finance, December 2023

Table of Contents

- 1 Background
- 2 Data
- 3 Hypothesis
- 4 Results
- 5 Robustness
- 6 Conclusion

Table of Contents

1 Background

2 Data

3 Hypothesis

4 Results

5 Robustness

6 Conclusion

Information Channels significantly increased recently and have impact on social attitudes and cognitive behaviors at the individual level.

The "2019 College Students' Social Mentality Survey," is designed to explore how Chinese college students access news and the subsequent effect on their perception of societal, political, and economic issues.

Table of Contents

- 1 Background
- 2 Data**
- 3 Hypothesis
- 4 Results
- 5 Robustness
- 6 Conclusion

The data set from the "2019 College Student Information Perception Survey" contains 1,254 entries.

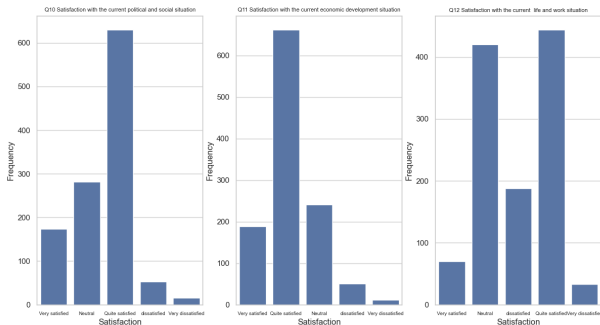


Figure: Descriptive Data of dependent variables

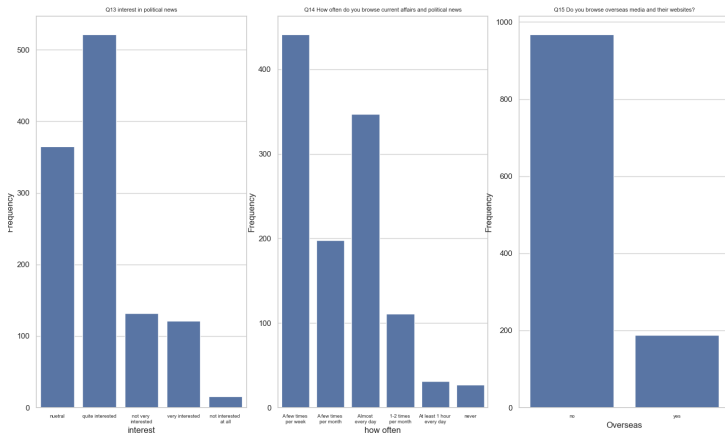


Figure: Descriptive Data of key independent variables

Table of Contents

- 1 Background
- 2 Data
- 3 Hypothesis**
- 4 Results
- 5 Robustness
- 6 Conclusion

- **Hypothesis 1:** College students' **political and social satisfaction** is significantly influenced by their interest in news, time spent reading news, and obtaining news internationally.

$$\text{pol_sat} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{interest} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{time} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{overseas} + \gamma \cdot \text{controls} + \varepsilon_1 \quad (1)$$

pol_sat: Political and social satisfaction

interest: Level of interest in political news

time: Frequency of browsing news

overseas: Whether obtaining news from media outside of China

controls : Vector of control variables

- **Hypothesis 2:** College students' **economics satisfaction** is significantly influenced by their interest in news, time spent reading news, and obtaining news internationally.

$$\text{eco_sati} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{interest} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{time} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{overseas} + \gamma \cdot \text{controls} + \varepsilon_1 \quad (2)$$

eco_sati: Economic satisfaction

interest: Level of interest in political news

time: Frequency of browsing news

overseas: Whether obtaining news from media outside of China

controls : Vector of control variables

- **Hypothesis 3:** College students' **satisfaction on their life and work situation** is significantly influenced by their interest in news, time spent reading news, and obtaining news internationally.

$$\text{lif_work_sati} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \text{interest} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{time} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{overseas} + \gamma \cdot \text{controls} + \varepsilon_1 \quad (3)$$

lif_work_sati: Satisfaction of current life and work situation

interest: Level of interest in political news

time: Frequency of browsing news

overseas: Whether obtaining news from media outside of China

controls : Vector of control variables

Table of Contents

- 1 Background
- 2 Data
- 3 Hypothesis
- 4 Results**
- 5 Robustness
- 6 Conclusion

OLS Results for political and social situation

Greater interest in political news is associated with **higher satisfaction with political and social conditions**. Obtaining news through **channels outside China** leads to a **decrease in satisfaction**. The frequency of browsing news has no impact on satisfaction.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-value	P-value	[0.025	0.975]
const	4.7176	0.296	15.914	0.000	4.136	5.299
Q3	-0.0273	0.051	-0.537	0.592	-0.127	0.072
Q4	0.0696	0.024	2.889	0.004	0.022	0.117
Q6	0.0122	0.027	0.448	0.654	-0.041	0.066
Q7	0.1430	0.038	3.748	0.000	0.068	0.218
Q8	-0.0140	0.016	-0.869	0.385	-0.046	0.018
Q9	-0.0273	0.019	-1.410	0.159	-0.065	0.011
Q13	0.1652	0.034	4.883	0.000	0.099	0.232
Q14	-0.0216	0.028	-0.785	0.432	-0.076	0.032
Q15_A8	-0.3604	0.065	-5.555	0.000	-0.488	-0.233

OLS Results for economic situation

Greater interest in political news is associated with **higher satisfaction with economic conditions**. Obtaining news through **channels outside China** leads to a **decrease in satisfaction**. The frequency of browsing news has no impact on satisfaction.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-value	P-value	[0.025	0.975]
const	5.2327	0.292	17.939	0.000	4.660	5.805
Q3	-0.0072	0.050	-0.145	0.885	-0.105	0.091
Q4	0.0486	0.024	2.051	0.041	0.002	0.095
Q6	-0.0161	0.027	-0.601	0.548	-0.069	0.036
Q7	0.1046	0.038	2.785	0.005	0.031	0.178
Q8	-0.0250	0.016	-1.574	0.116	-0.056	0.006
Q9	-0.0507	0.019	-2.658	0.008	-0.088	-0.013
Q13	0.1451	0.033	4.360	0.000	0.080	0.210
Q14	-0.0237	0.027	-0.877	0.381	-0.077	0.029
Q15_A8	-0.1993	0.064	-3.122	0.002	-0.325	-0.074

OLS Results for life and work situation

Greater interest in political news is associated with **higher satisfaction with their current life and work conditions**. Obtaining news through **channels outside China** leads to a **decrease in satisfaction**. The frequency of browsing news has no impact on satisfaction.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-value	P-value	[0.025	0.975]
const	4.5699	0.335	13.644	0.000	3.913	5.227
Q3	-0.0330	0.057	-0.575	0.566	-0.146	0.080
Q4	-0.0325	0.027	-1.194	0.233	-0.086	0.021
Q6	-0.0150	0.031	-0.488	0.625	-0.075	0.045
Q7	0.0773	0.043	1.793	0.073	-0.007	0.162
Q8	0.0450	0.018	2.468	0.014	0.009	0.081
Q9	-0.0670	0.022	-3.061	0.002	-0.110	-0.024
Q13	0.1974	0.038	5.164	0.000	0.122	0.272
Q14	-0.0371	0.031	-1.194	0.233	-0.098	0.024
Q15_A8	-0.1233	0.073	-1.682	0.093	-0.267	0.020

Table of Contents

- 1 Background
- 2 Data
- 3 Hypothesis
- 4 Results
- 5 Robustness**
- 6 Conclusion

Ordered logistic regression model is used to check the consistency of the estimated coefficients under different specifications and thus assess the robustness of the results.

$$\text{Logit}(P(\text{pol sati} \leq j)) = \alpha_j + \beta_1 \cdot \text{interest} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{time} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{overseas} + \gamma \cdot \text{controls} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Logit}(P(\text{eco sati} \leq j)) = \alpha_j + \beta_1 \cdot \text{interest} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{time} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{overseas} + \gamma \cdot \text{controls} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Logit}(P(\text{lif work sati} \leq j)) = \alpha_j + \beta_1 \cdot \text{interest} + \beta_2 \cdot \text{time} + \beta_3 \cdot \text{overseas} + \gamma \cdot \text{controls} \quad (6)$$

Where:

Logit(P(pol sati ≤ j)) : Ordered log-odds for political satisfaction

Logit(P(eco sati ≤ j)) : Ordered log-odds for economic satisfaction

Logit(P(lif work sati ≤ j)) : Ordered log-odds for life and work satisfaction

Table of Contents

- 1 Background
- 2 Data
- 3 Hypothesis
- 4 Results
- 5 Robustness
- 6 Conclusion**

- **Political Satisfaction:** Higher interest in political news significantly boosts satisfaction, while increased news frequency slightly decreases it. Exposure to overseas news lowers satisfaction.

- **Political Satisfaction:** Higher interest in political news significantly boosts satisfaction, while increased news frequency slightly decreases it. Exposure to overseas news lowers satisfaction.
- **Economic Satisfaction:** Interest in political news positively relates to economic satisfaction. Time spent on news lacks significant impact. Exposure to overseas news significantly decreases economic satisfaction.

- **Political Satisfaction:** Higher interest in political news significantly boosts satisfaction, while increased news frequency slightly decreases it. Exposure to overseas news lowers satisfaction.
- **Economic Satisfaction:** Interest in political news positively relates to economic satisfaction. Time spent on news lacks significant impact. Exposure to overseas news significantly decreases economic satisfaction.
- **Life and Work Satisfaction:** Interest in political news positively affects life and work satisfaction. Time allocated to news shows no significant relationship. Exposure to overseas news negatively impacts satisfaction, leading to a decrease with marginal significance.