Gerüchte im Netz: Wie bewerten Jugendliche Informationen aus dem Internet

Engl. transl.: Rumours on the net: How do young people evaluate information from the internet

# Keywords

* adolescents
* media
* information
* online

# Details

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German

## Authors

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Report and working paper

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## Topics

* Internet usage, practices and engagement
* Content-related issues
* Wellbeing
* Risks and harms
* Online safety and policy regulation
* Digital and socio-cultural environment

## Implications For Parents About

Parental practices / parental mediation

## Implications For Educators About

Digital citizenship

## Implications For Policy Makers About

Stepping up awareness and empowerment

## Implications For Stakeholders About

Industry

# Abstract

"Social networks are among the main sources of information, although young people consider them to be less trustworthy. 86 percent of the respondents say they are not always sure whether the information they are confronted with on the net is true. They expect help from parents and teachers in acquiring information literacy.
By far the most important sources of information for young people in Austria on current topics (politics, sports, celebrities, etc.) are by now social networks, along with television. 59 percent each name these as one of their three most important sources of information. They are followed by radio (33 %), YouTube (27 %) and daily newspapers (25 %) as well as websites of daily newspapers (20 %). 17 percent say they get daily information mainly from YouTubers and 12 % from free newspapers. So young people get their daily information from a mix of traditional and online media." (saferinternet.at, 2017, online; translated by the coder)

# Outcome

"Social networks are among the main sources of information, although young people consider them to be less trustworthy. 86 percent of the respondents say they are not always sure whether the information they are confronted with on the net is true. They expect help from parents and teachers in acquiring information literacy.
By far the most important sources of information for young people in Austria on current topics (politics, sports, celebrities, etc.) are by now social networks, along with television. 59 percent each name these as one of their three most important sources of information. They are followed by radio (33 %), YouTube (27 %) and daily newspapers (25 %) as well as websites of daily newspapers (20 %). 17 percent say they get daily information mainly from YouTubers and 12 % from free newspapers. So young people get their daily information from a mix of traditional and online media. Remarkable differences emerge when the frequency of media use is compared with the rating of credibility. Young people rate traditional media such as radio (32 %), television (29 %) and websites of traditional media (23 %) as "very credible". In contrast, only ten percent of young people rate social networks, which are the most frequent source of information, as very credible. A similar picture emerges with the popular video portal YouTube: Only nine percent of the young people rate it as very credible. This also fits in with the fact that 60 percent of young people state that in their opinion a large part of the news on current topics in social networks is untrue. When rating credibility, differences according to formal education are particularly striking. Young people with a higher education tend to trust traditional media, whereas young people with a lower formal education rate online services such as Wikipedia (15 % higher formal education / 29 % lower formal education), certain YouTubers (3 % / 23 %) or social networks (3 % / 19 %) as more credible." (saferinternet.at, 2017, online; translated by the coder)