

Propositions to accompany the PhD thesis

Social Media Use, Media Credibility and Online Engagement among Young Adults in China

By Qiong Gong

1. Young Chinese adults' trust in media or non-media sources moderates the relationship between traditional media usage and political trust, but does not moderate the relationship between social media usage and political trust. (This PhD thesis)
2. The younger and poorly educated Chinese adults tend to be less inclined to include traditional media in their media repertoires. (This PhD thesis)
3. Having a specific pattern of cultural consumptions seems to determine young Chinese adults' online engagement with art and culture no matter how often they use the media or how much trust they place in the information the media deliver. (This PhD thesis)
4. Social media usage, in particular the use of social media outlets with social support affordances like Sina Weibo, WeChat, and Qzone, prompts online engagement with health. (This PhD thesis)
5. Young Chinese adults' who have more trust in information provided in the media, social media in particular, tend to engage more frequently in further online activities. (This PhD thesis)
6. The biggest challenge for studying media usage in the Chinese context is making sure that also people who live in rural areas are included.
7. Social media have become an important part of young people's daily life, but still some young people sometimes try to stay away from social media and the reasons behind deserve further investigation.
8. Research on the use of social media should pay more attention to the differences between social media platforms.
9. The role of highbrow culture in rural areas of China remains unexplored.
10. The timelines on young adulthood are defined differently in various academic fields which makes comparative studies more difficult.
11. The going is toughest towards the end of a journey. (Chinese proverb)