

Supplementary information file

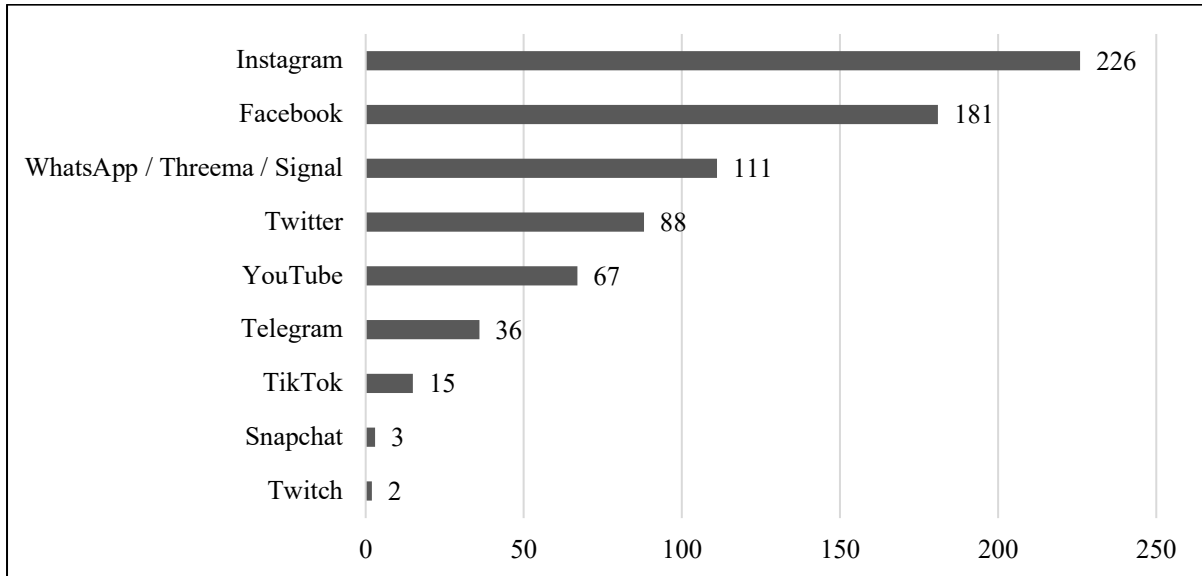
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Article	No local newspapers but WhatsApp? Political information repertoires, local media use and their effects in Switzerland
Journal	Studies in Communication Sciences (SComS)
Vol./Issue	2502
DOI	https://doi.org/10.24434/j.scoms.2025.02.6150
Note	The author of the article is responsible for the layout of the appendix.

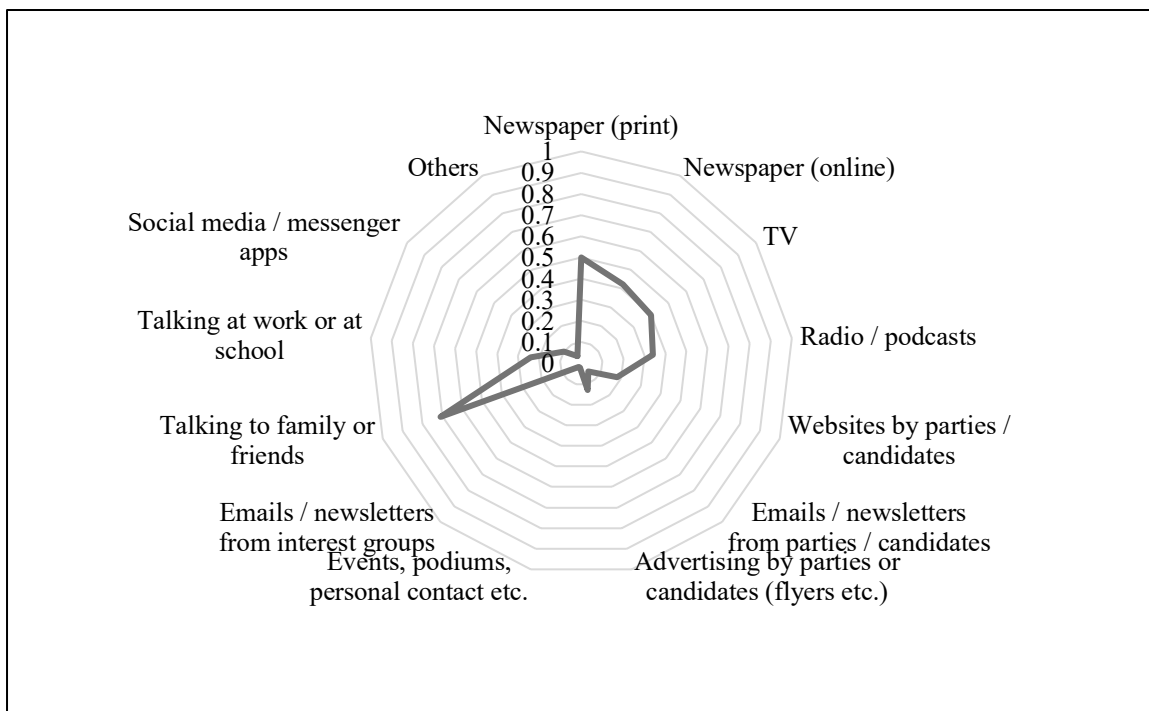
Anhang

Figure 1: Social media used for information on the election for Bernese elections and politics in general in the last 2 months before the election



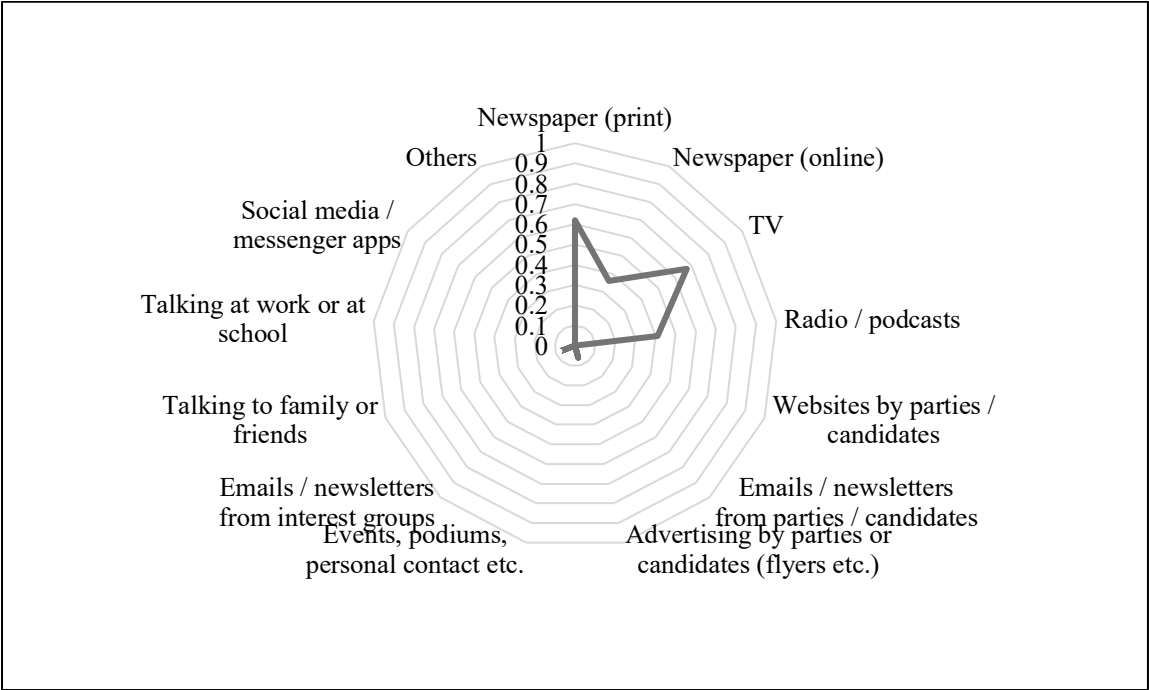
Note: Multiple mentions possible (N=394).

Figure 2: Mean values of the political information repertoire of the **informed socializers**



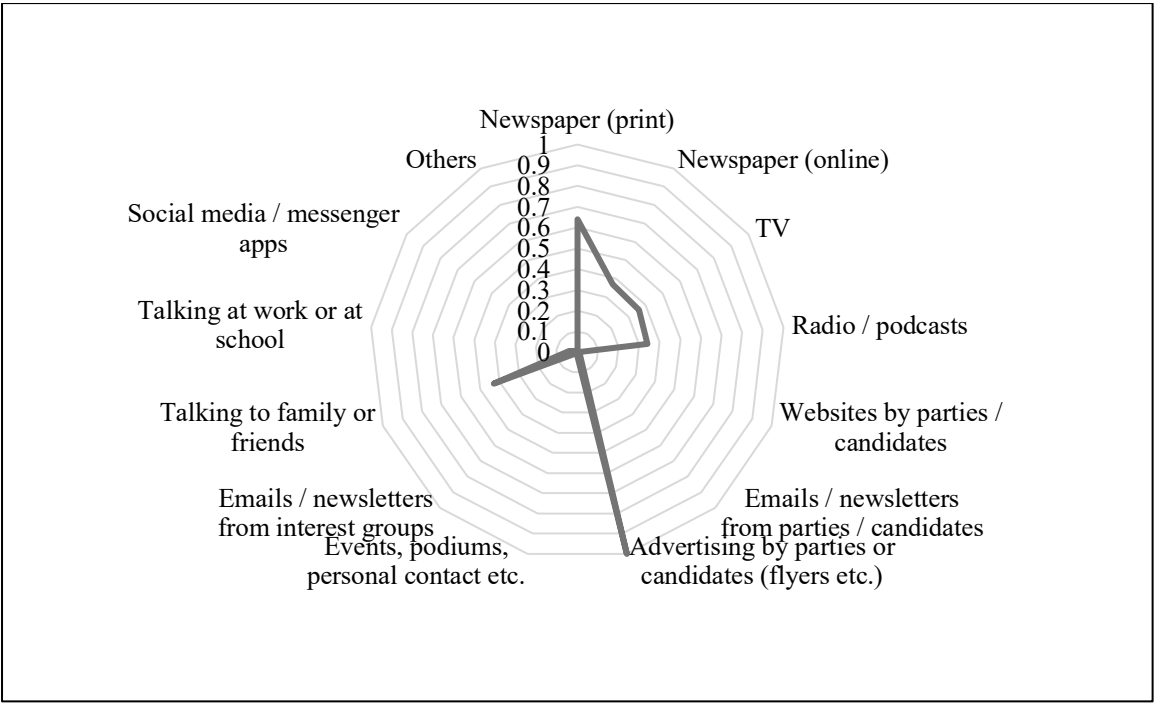
Note: N=2,930

Figure 3: Mean values of the political information repertoire of **the traditionalists**



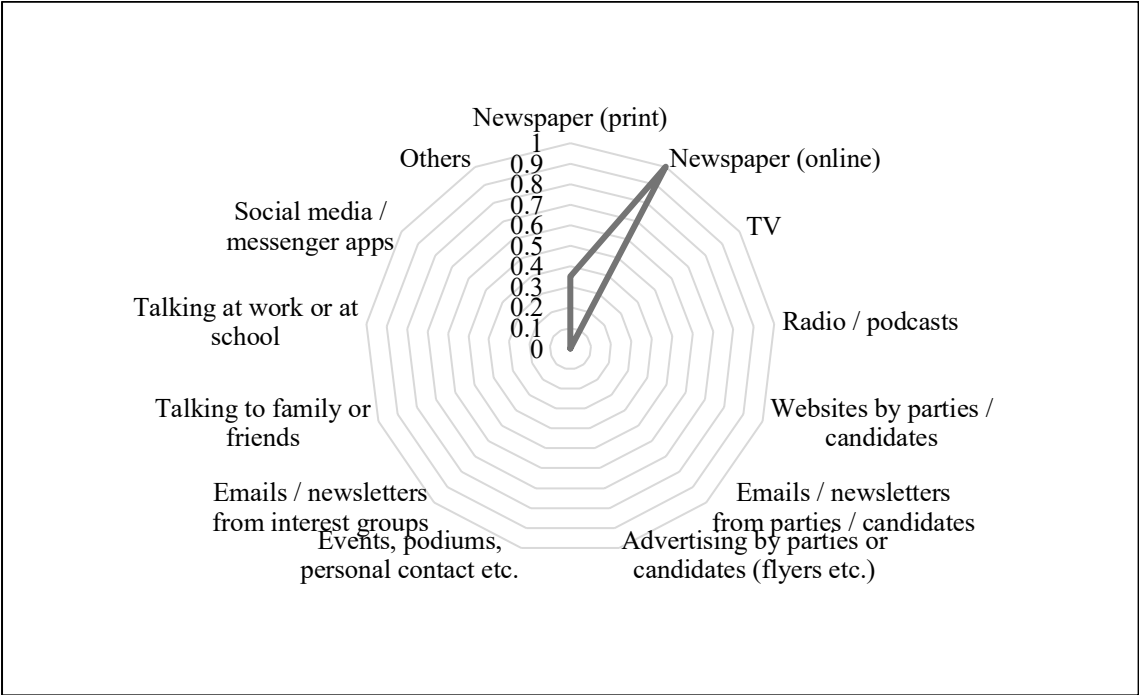
Note: N=1,463

Figure 4: Mean values of the political information repertoire of **the wooped ones**



Note: N=888

Figure 5: Mean values of the political information repertoire of **the online readers**



Note: N=335

Figure 6: Dendrogram from the hierarchical cluster analysis

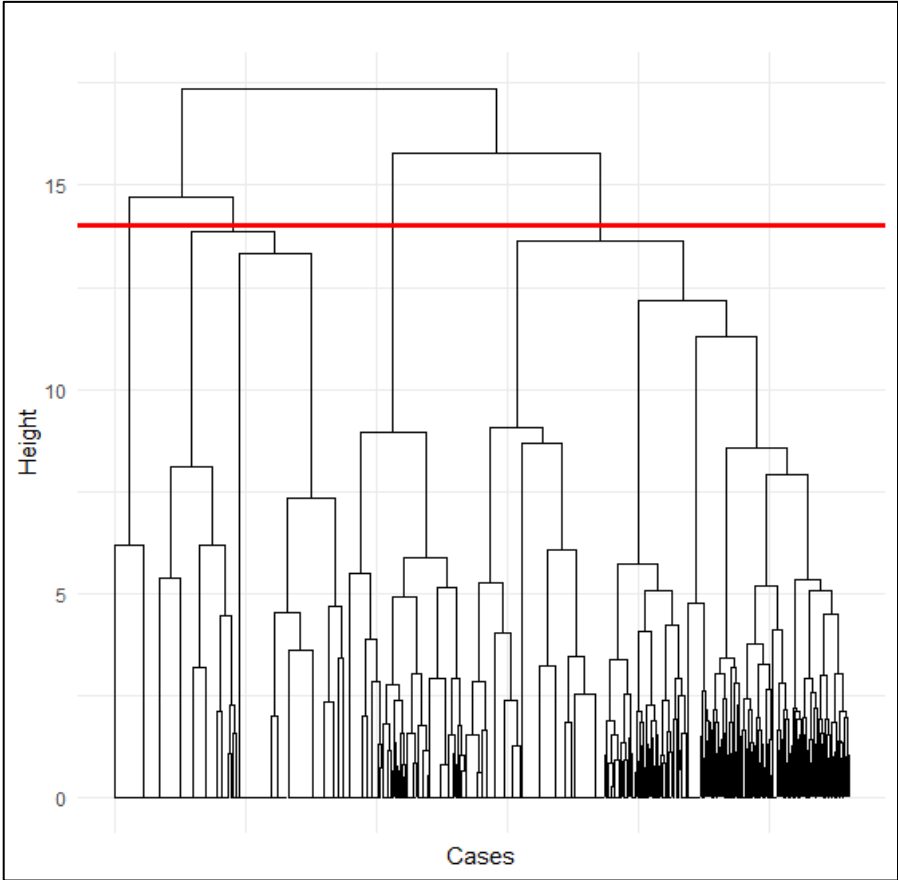


Table 1: GLM regression model with “participation at cantonal election” as dependent variable

Voting (binary variable)			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Intercept	0.07 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)
Local newspaper use (summed up)	0.01 (0.01)		
Local newspaper use(summed binary)		0.06 *** (0.01)	0.07 *** (0.01)
Age	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)
Gender: female compared to male	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Income	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	
Rather not interested in politics compared to not interested at all	0.31*** (0.04)	0.31*** (0.04)	0.31*** (0.04)
Rather interested in politics compared to not interested at all	0.59*** (0.04)	0.58*** (0.04)	0.57*** (0.04)
Very interested in politics compared to not interested at all	0.70*** (0.04)	0.70*** (0.04)	0.86*** (0.04)
Area of influence by urban centers compared to urban core area	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01.00 (0.01)	-0.01.00 (0.01)
Areas outside the influence of urban centers compared to urban core area	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	
Repertoire: the informed socializers compared to the traditionalist	-0.05*** (0.01)		-0.06*** (0.01)
Repertoire: the wooded ones compared to the traditionalist	-0.00 (0.01)		-0.00 (0.01)
Repertoire: the online readers compared to the traditionalist	-0.10*** (0.02)		-0.11*** (0.02)
AIC	4342.15	4353.63	4359.79
BIC	4434.84	4426.46	4432.69
Log Likelihood	-2157.07	-2165.81	-2168.89
Deviance	706.92	709.15	710.95
Num. obs.	5548	5548	5584

Note: When the variable “party preference” was included, all the values from all the models but the intercept stopped being significant. ***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05

Table 2: Variables used in the models and their corresponding questions from the survey by Giger, Walder and their team¹

Variable(s)	Survey question/instruction, translated to English for this paper	Scale level of the variable's values
Information sources - Newspaper, printed - Newspaper, online - TV - Radio/podcasts - Websites by parties/candidates - Emails and newsletters by parties/candidates - Advertising by parties/candidates - Party events/podiums or stand campaigns - Emails and newsletters by interest groups - Talking to the families/friends - Talking to work colleagues - Social media	Which of the following options have you used in the last two months to find out about the Bernese elections or politics in general?	Nominal (binary)
Local newspapers used, summed up	You have indicated that you have used newspapers (online or printed format) to find out about the Bernese elections and politics in general. Which of the following media did you use?	Metric <i>Note: All newspaper outlets mentioned were divided into local/non-local and then summed up</i>
Local newspapers used, dummy variable	You have indicated that you have used newspapers (online or printed format) to find out about the Bernese elections and politics in general. Which of the following media did you use?	Nominal (binary) <i>Note: All newspaper outlets mentioned were divided into local/non-local. If there was at least one local newspaper outlet mentioned, this variable does have the value 1, otherwise 0.</i>
Voting	Did you take part in the Bernese elections for the cantonal parliament and cantonal government on March 27, 2022?	Nominal (binary) <i>Note: Recoding was carried out here because the dummy variable "voted" should apply to those who voted for either the Grand Council or the Government Council or both</i>
Split-ticket voting, <i>panschieren</i>	Did you submit an unchanged party list for the elections to the Grand Council or did you adjust your ballot paper?	Nominal (binary)
Age	Could you please provide your date of birth? ²	Metric <i>Note: The age was calculated from the date of birth and made available in the dataset</i>
Gender	Please indicate your gender. ³	Nominal (binary) <i>Note: Just female and male are included here.</i>
Interest in politics	Generally speaking, how interested are you in politics?	Ordinal <i>Note: Initially, this variable's values were ranging from 1 (very) to 4 (not at all); I reverse recoded them for the sake of easier readability in models</i>
Party preference	Which party did you vote for in the elections to the Grand Council, or from which party did you vote for the most candidates?	Initially nominal, here ordinal <i>Note: Please refer to Chapter 4 for a more comprehensive explanation.</i>

¹ <https://data.snf.ch/grants/grant/197439>

² This question is not included in the codebook; it appears to have been built directly into the online survey template. Based on the answers in the data set, the question was re-constructed.

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Table 3: Variables used from other data sets

Variable	Source	Scale level of the variable's values
Income	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland, 2009–2024b	Metric
Urbanity of the place of residence	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland, 2009–2024a	Ordinal <i>Note: This variable has three values: urban core area, area of influence by urban centers, and area without influence by urban centers</i>