

THE CURE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE?

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF INTERVENTIONS AGAINST
MISINFORMATION & HOW TO OVERCOME THEM

DR. EMMA HOES

POLITICAL SCIENTIST

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH

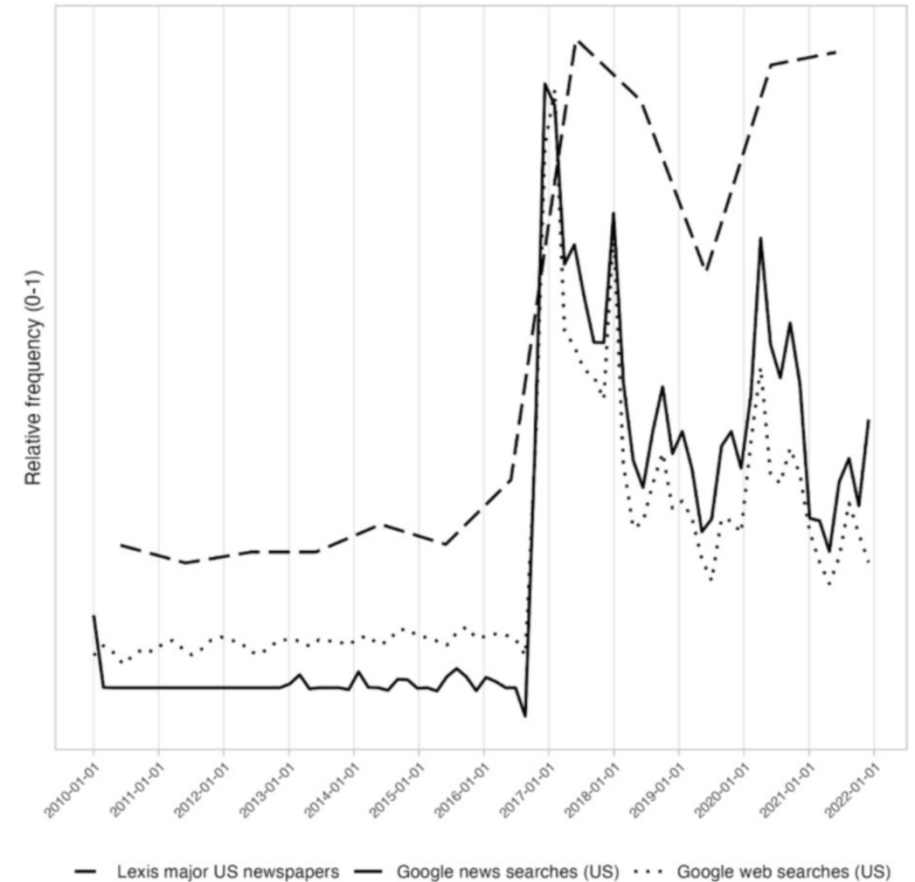
LINKEDIN: EMMA HOES (DR.)

EMAIL: HOES@IPZ.UZH.CH

WEBSTE: WWW.EMMAHOES.COM

THE NEWS MEDIA PAY A LOT OF ATTENTION TO MISINFORMATION

Fig. 1



Trends in the coverage of misinformation (2010–2021). Occurrence of terms “fake news,” “misinformation,” and “disinformation” in (1) newspaper articles archived by Lexis + (<https://advance.lexis.com>), filtered to “Major U.S. Newspapers”, aggregated at the year level; (2) Google Search queries, aggregated at the month level; (3) Google News queries, aggregated at the month level. For comparability, frequencies were scaled to between 0 and 1

[Full size image >](#)



Minimizing the 'bad'

Fact-checking: reduce misperceptions

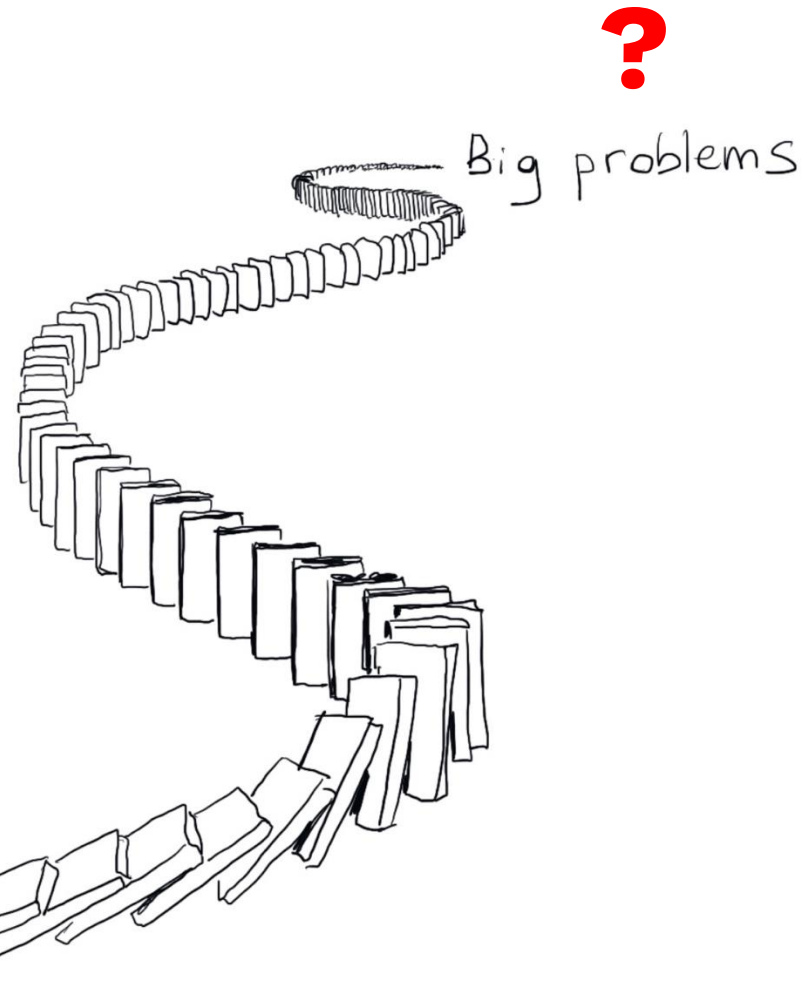
Media literacy (e.g., 'tips'): detect biased & fake news

Media coverage: raise awareness of the problem of misinformation

Pre-bunking: warn about potential harmful content

Desired effects?

This is a great idea!



WHAT CONSEQUENCES DOES MISINFORMATION VS. TALKING ABOUT IT HAVE FOR TRUST?

MISINFORMATION: CYNICAL,
TARGET LIBERAL INSTITUTIONS

COVERAGE: HIGHLIGHTS
THREATS, WARNINGS, QUALITY
OF INFORMATION ECOSYSTEM

Treatment: Actual Misinformation



There is a lot of information going around about security breaches online. Recently, it was revealed that Nevada's Department of Justice was hacked, which resulted in thousands of Nevadans legal documents being released. A growing number of people are finding out more about it.

247 108 Comments 96 Shares

Like Comment Share



There is a lot of information going around about disease outbreaks. Recently, it was revealed that local public health officials failed to report a new disease outbreak in Arizona, which may kill thousands of U.S. citizens. A growing number of people are finding out more about it.

299 90 Comments 101 Shares

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There is a lot of information going around about corruption in local governments. Recently, it was revealed that local government officials in Michigan have been caught funneling state funds to build swimming pools at their homes. A growing number of people are finding out more about it.

255 80 Comments 96 Shares

Like Comment Share

Treatment: Coverage of Misinformation



There is a lot of fake news about security breaches online. The false claim that Nevada's Department of Justice was recently hacked, which resulted in thousands of Nevadans legal documents being released, has been circulated widely. A growing number of people are trying to fight fake news by stopping the spread of such false claims.

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Mock Facebook posts shown to participants in the experiment

Hoes, Clemm, Gessler, Qian, & Wojcieszak, 2025



WHAT CONSEQUENCES DOES MISINFORMATION VS. TALKING ABOUT IT HAVE FOR TRUST?

(Media Attention to) Misinformation Can Undermine Trust in Scientists

Emma Hoes¹ · Bernhard Clemm² · Theresa Gessler³ · Sijia Qian⁴ · Magdalena Wojcieszak^{5,6}

Accepted: 2 October 2025
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NEWS COVERAGE OF MISINFORMATION LOWERS TRUST IN THE VERY ‘SOURCES’ THAT SHOULD PROVIDE EVIDENCE TO COUNTER FALSE CLAIMS/PROVIDE RELIABLE INFORMATION

Abstract

Could news coverage of misinformation be harmful? Across two studies on U.S. citizens, we examine whether news coverage of misinformation generates misperceptions and decreases levels of trust in information institutions (i.e., media, professors, and scientists) and whether its effects can be comparable to those of exposure to untrustworthy content. We rely on an online experiment using mock social media posts (Study 1, N=1,670) and also on online behavioral tracking data paired with over-time survey self-reports (Study 2, N=804). Study 1 finds that exposure to both actual misinformation *and* the coverage of misinformation affect misperceptions, but does not decrease trust. Study 2 presents evidence that behaviorally tracked visits to untrustworthy sites and exposure to news coverage of misinformation—although relatively rare—do not affect misperceptions, but both predict lower levels of trust in scientists, with less consistent effects for media and university professors. These results support concerns that not only misinformation but also its coverage contribute to epistemic uncertainty by eroding confidence in credible sources of knowledge, and warrant further inquiry into the potential harms of news media’s attention to misinformation.



WHAT CONSEQUENCES DOES MISINFORMATION VS. TALKING ABOUT IT HAVE FOR TRUST?

(Media Attention to) Misinformation Can Undermine Trust in Scientists

Emma Hoes¹ · Bernhard Clemm² · Theresa Gessler³ · Sijia Qian⁴ · Magdalena Wojcieszak^{5,6}

Accepted: 2 October 2025
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THE MORE MISINFORMATION IS DISCUSSED AND THE MORE NEWS MEDIA EMPHASIZE ITS PERILS, SPREAD, AND MAGNITUDE, THE HARDER IT MAY BECOME TO KNOW WHOM TO TRUST

Abstract

Could news coverage of misinformation be harmful? Across two studies on U.S. citizens, we examine whether news coverage of misinformation generates misperceptions and decreases levels of trust in information institutions (i.e., media, professors, and scientists) and whether its effects can be comparable to those of exposure to untrustworthy content. We rely on an online experiment using mock social media posts (Study 1, N=1,670) and also on online behavioral tracking data paired with over-time survey self-reports (Study 2, N=804). Study 1 finds that exposure to both actual misinformation *and* the coverage of misinformation affect misperceptions, but does not decrease trust. Study 2 presents evidence that behaviorally tracked visits to untrustworthy sites and exposure to news coverage of misinformation—although relatively rare—do not affect misperceptions, but both predict lower levels of trust in scientists, with less consistent effects for media and university professors. These results support concerns that **not only misinformation but also its coverage contribute to epistemic uncertainty by eroding confidence in credible sources of knowledge**, and warrant further inquiry into the potential harms of news media's attention to misinformation.

**WHAT ABOUT MEDIA LITERACY, FACT-CHECKING
NEXT TO MEDIA COVERAGE – DO THESE
INTERVENTIONS REACH THEIR DESIRED EFFECTS?**

**SURVEY EXPERIMENT (N = 6,127) IN
US, POLAND AND HONGKONG**

INTERVENTIONS DECREASED BELIEF IN FALSE INFORMATION

INTERVENTIONS DECREASED BELIEF IN FACTUAL INFORMATION



Prominent misinformation interventions reduce misperceptions but increase scepticism

Received: 26 May 2023

Accepted: 10 April 2024

Published online: 10 June 2024

Check for updates

Emma Hoes¹✉, Brian Aitken², Jingwen Zhang³, Tomasz Gackowski⁴ & Magdalena Wojcieszak³

Current interventions to combat misinformation, including fact-checking, media literacy tips and media coverage of misinformation, may have unintended consequences for democracy. We propose that these interventions may increase scepticism towards all information, including accurate information. Across three online survey experiments in three diverse countries (the United States, Poland and Hong Kong; total $n = 6,127$), we tested the negative spillover effects of existing strategies and compared them with three alternative interventions against misinformation. We examined how exposure to fact-checking, media literacy tips and media coverage of misinformation affects individuals' perception of both factual and false information, as well as their trust in key democratic institutions. Our results show that while all interventions successfully reduce belief in false information, they also negatively impact the credibility of factual information. This highlights the need for further improved strategies that minimize the harms and maximize the benefits of interventions against misinformation.

No warning



You will be asked to evaluate the accuracy of some news headlines shared on social media.

Please read the following headlines and answer the questions that follow.

With warning



How to spot misleading articles

You will be asked to evaluate the accuracy of some news headlines shared on social media.

Although some of these stories may be true, others may be misleading. Some news stories can be politically motivated and use misleading tactics and statements to try to convince the public that they are true. It is important to remain skeptical when reading headlines and to think carefully about whether a story could be true in order to help stop the spread of misleading articles.

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Minimizing the 'bad'

Increase skepticism?

Reduce (political) trust

Fact-checking: reduce misperceptions

Media literacy (e.g., 'tips'): detect biased & fake news

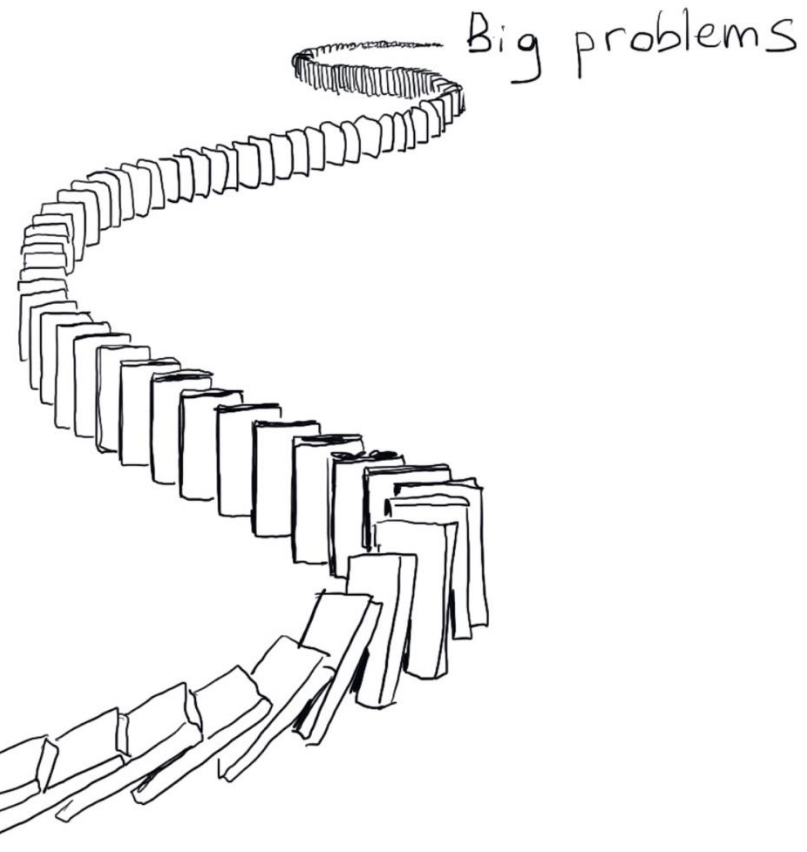
Media coverage: raise awareness of the problem of misinformation

Pre-bunking: warn about potential harmful content

Unintended Consequences?

Desired effects?

This is a great idea!



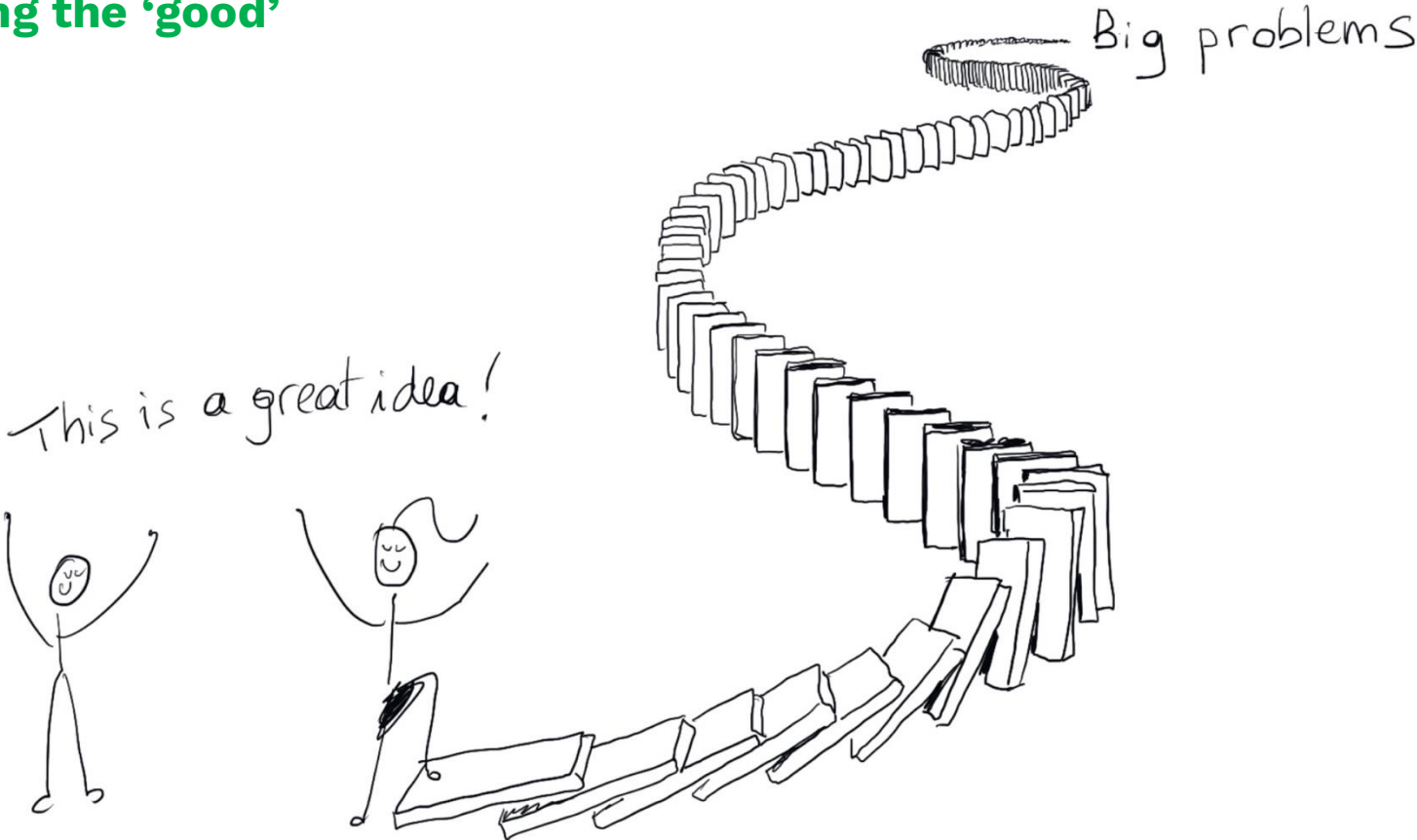
SO NOW WHAT?

Given the - to date - continued **prevalence of reliable content** over untrustworthy content in (social) media environments, **increased scepticism in factually accurate information** is worrisome



Maximizing the 'good'

- Focus on recognizing **trustworthy content** instead of harmful content?
- Direct people's attention to **quality content** instead of leading them away from harmful content?



WHAT IF WE'D FOCUS ON RECOGNIZING TRUSTWORTHY CONTENT INSTEAD OF HARMFUL CONTENT?

DO MEDIA LITERACY TIPS BOOSTING TRUST IN RELIABLE NEWS:

- HELP DISCERN BETWEEN WHAT IS TRUE AND FALSE
- WITHOUT MAKING THEM BELIEVE RELIABLE INFORMATION LESS
- WHILE MAKING THEM TRUST RELIABLE INFORMATION MORE?



Is the source dubious? Ensure that the story has not been written by a dubious source. Many unknown sources on social media cannot be trusted because they have been inaccurate in the past. If you have a doubt, check the “About” section to learn more about the source.

Scrutinize the story. When only a few sources cover what sounds like an important story, it’s likely exaggerated or false.



Be sceptical of headlines. False news stories often have surprising and emotional headlines. If shocking claims in the headline sound unbelievable, they probably are.

Some stories are intentionally false. Think critically and carefully about the stories you read, and do not share news that you think is fake or misleading.



Is the source trustworthy? Ensure that the story is written by a source that you trust with a reputation for accuracy. The most prominent news outlets can be trusted because they have been accurate in the past. If you have a doubt, check the “About” section to learn more about the source.

Do other prominent news sources report on the story? If multiple prominent news outlets cover an important story in similar ways, it’s more likely to be accurate.



Be trusting of news. Trustworthy news stories often have unsurprising and factual headlines. If the claims in the headline sound informative and balanced, the information is probably credible.

Most stories are reliable. Most news rely on professional principles to ensure that information is accurate and fair. Only share news that you think is credible



Investigate the source. Is the story from a trustworthy source or a dubious one? Some sources can be trusted because they have been accurate in the past, while others have a history of making exaggerated claims. If you have a doubt, check the “About” section to learn more about the source.

Look for more information. If only a few news outlets cover an important story, it’s likely misleading. If many prominent news outlets cover an important story, it’s likely accurate.



Pay attention to headlines. False news stories often have surprising and emotional headlines. If the claims in the headline sound informative and balanced, the information is probably credible.

Only few stories are intentionally false. Think about the stories you read, and only share news that you think is credible.

WHAT IF WE'D FOCUS ON RECOGNIZING TRUSTWORTHY CONTENT INSTEAD OF HARMFUL CONTENT?

FOCUSING ON RELIABLE INFORMATION HELPS!

communications psychology

Article



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s44271-024-00121-5>

Media literacy tips promoting reliable news improve discernment and enhance trust in traditional media

Check for updates

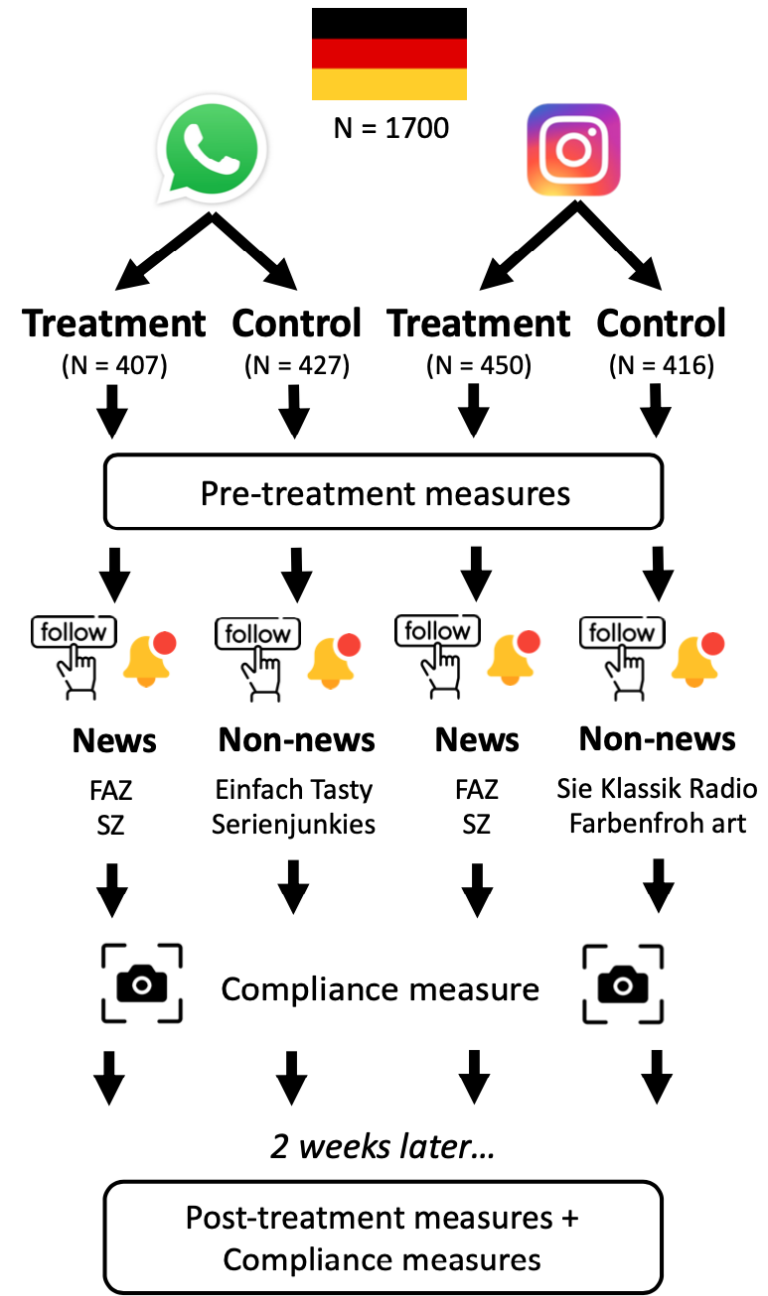
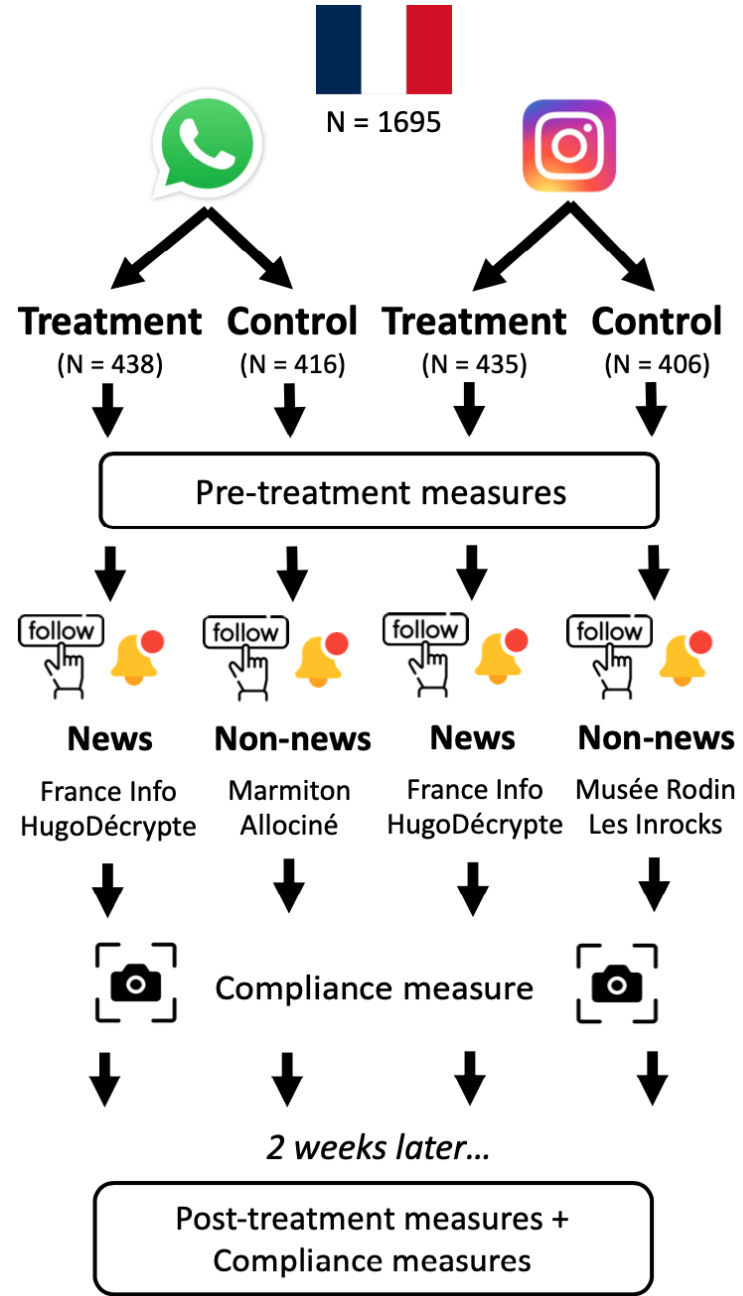
Sacha Altay ^{1,2} , Andrea De Angelis ^{1,2} & Emma Hoes ^{1,2}

Media literacy tips typically encourage people to be skeptical of the news despite the small prevalence of false news in Western democracies. Would such tips be effective if they promoted trust in true news instead? A pre-registered experiment (N = 3919, US) showed that Skepticism-enhancing tips, Trust-inducing tips, and a mix of both tips, increased participants' sharing and accuracy discernment. The Trust-inducing tips boosted true news sharing and acceptance, the Skepticism-enhancing tips hindered false news sharing and acceptance, while the Mixed tips did both. Yet, the effects of the tips were more alike than different, with very similar effect sizes across conditions for true and false news. We experimentally manipulated the proportion of true and false news participants were exposed to. The Trust and Skepticism tips were most effective when participants were exposed to equal proportions of true and false news, while the Mixed tips were most effective when exposed to 75% of true news - the most realistic proportion. Moreover, the Trust-inducing tips increased trust in traditional media. Overall, we show that to be most effective, media literacy tips should aim both to foster skepticism towards false news and to promote trust in true news.

**WHAT IF WE'D DIRECT PEOPLE'S ATTENTION TO
QUALITY CONTENT INSTEAD OF LEADING THEM
AWAY FROM HARMFUL CONTENT?**

DOES FOLLOWING THE TRADITIONAL NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA AFFECT PEOPLE'S:

- KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CURRENT EVENTS?
- ABILITY TO DISCERN BETWEEN TRUE AND FALSE NEWS?
- TRUST IN THE NEWS?



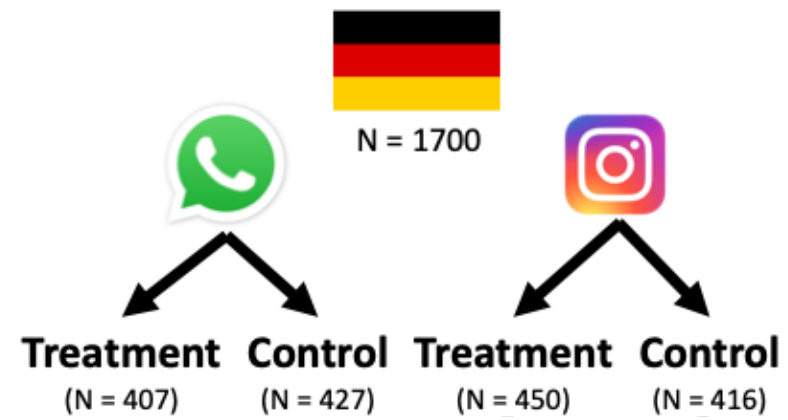
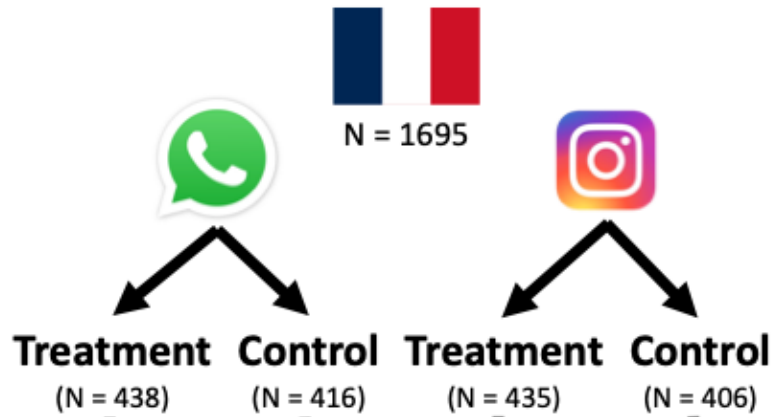


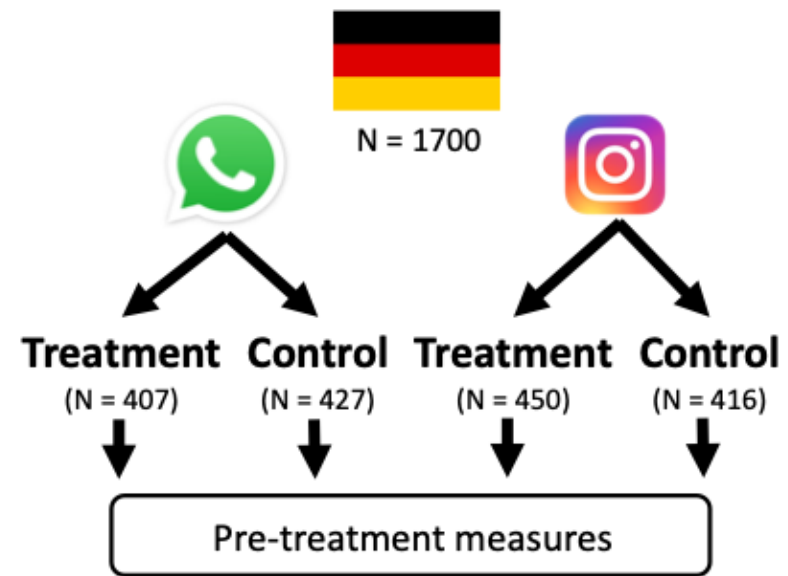
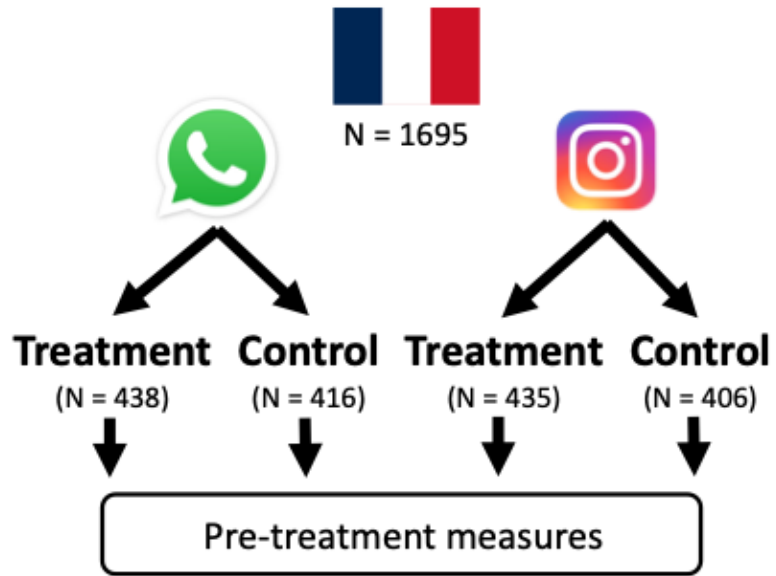
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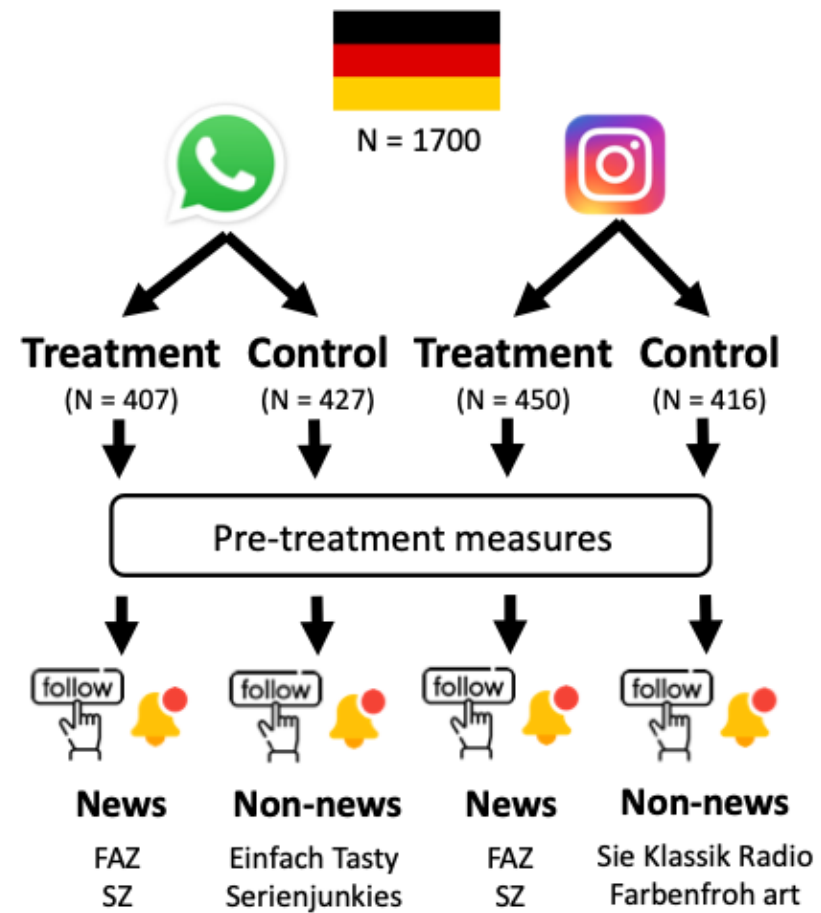
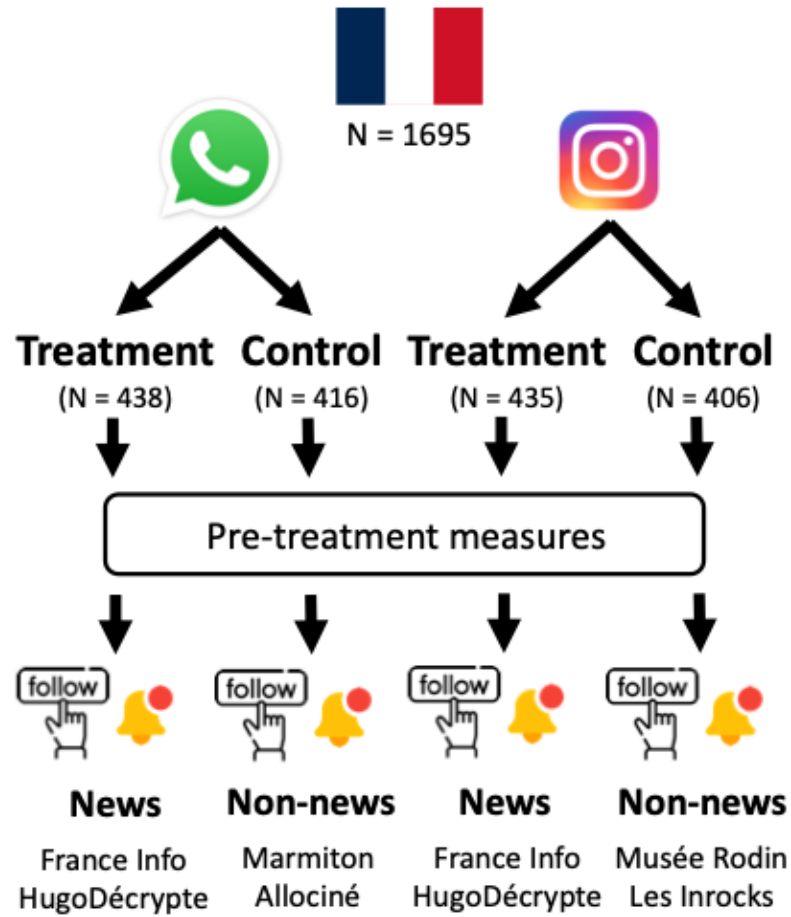


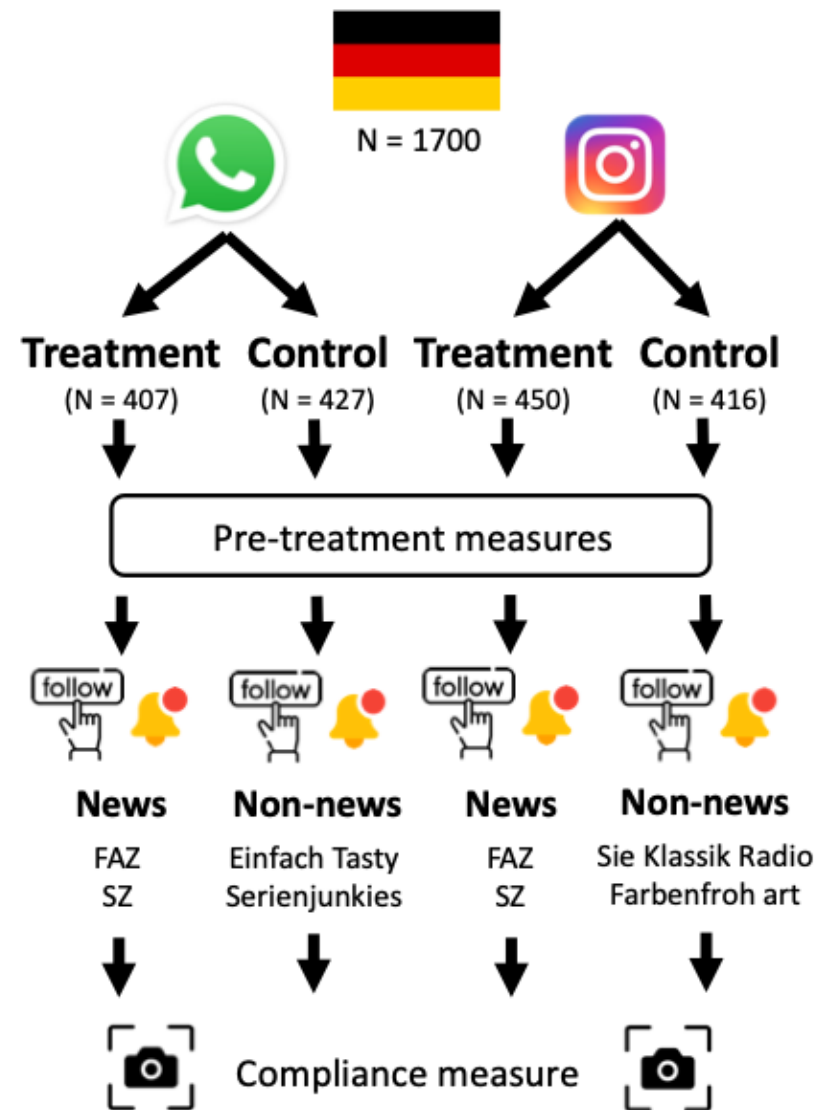
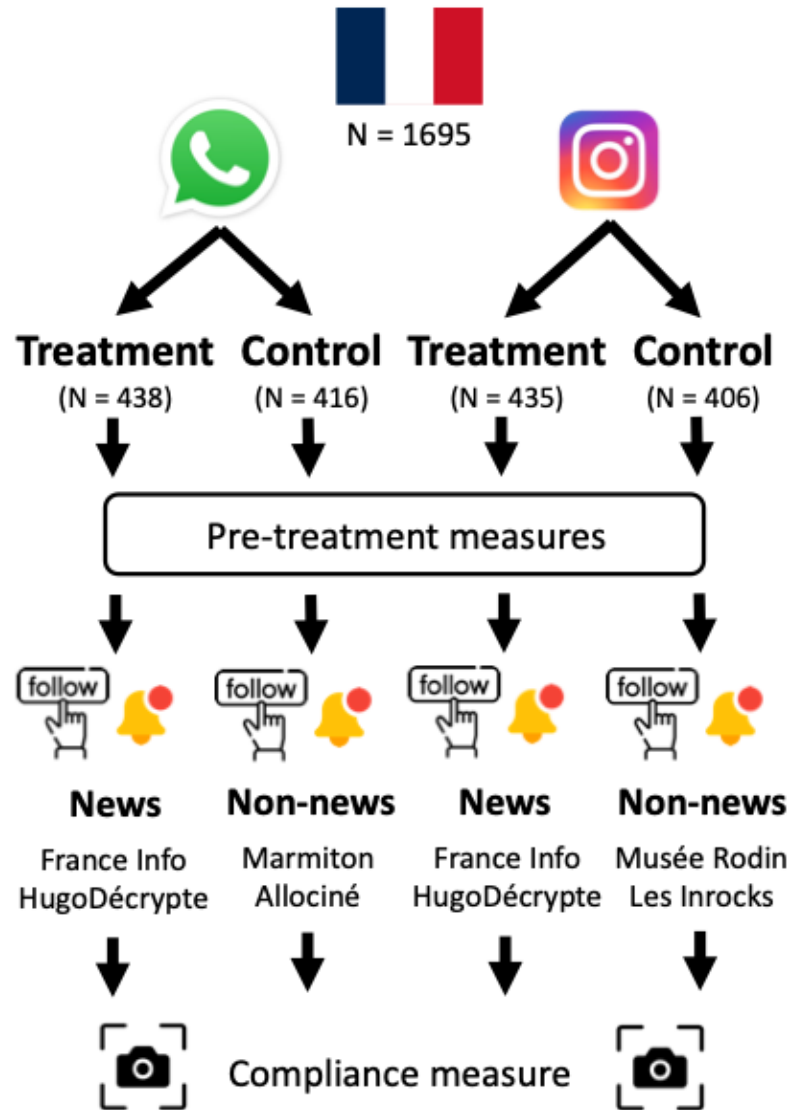
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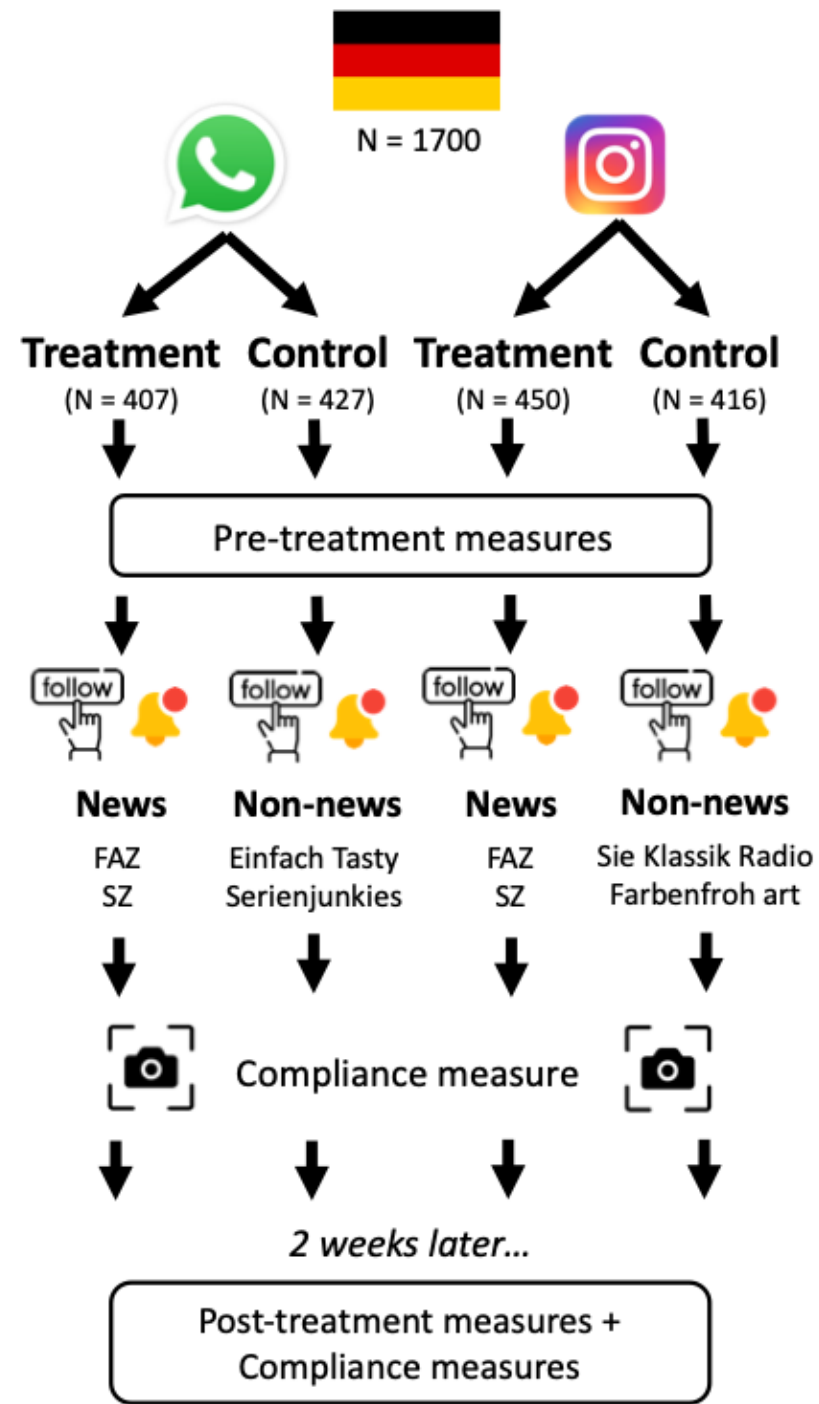
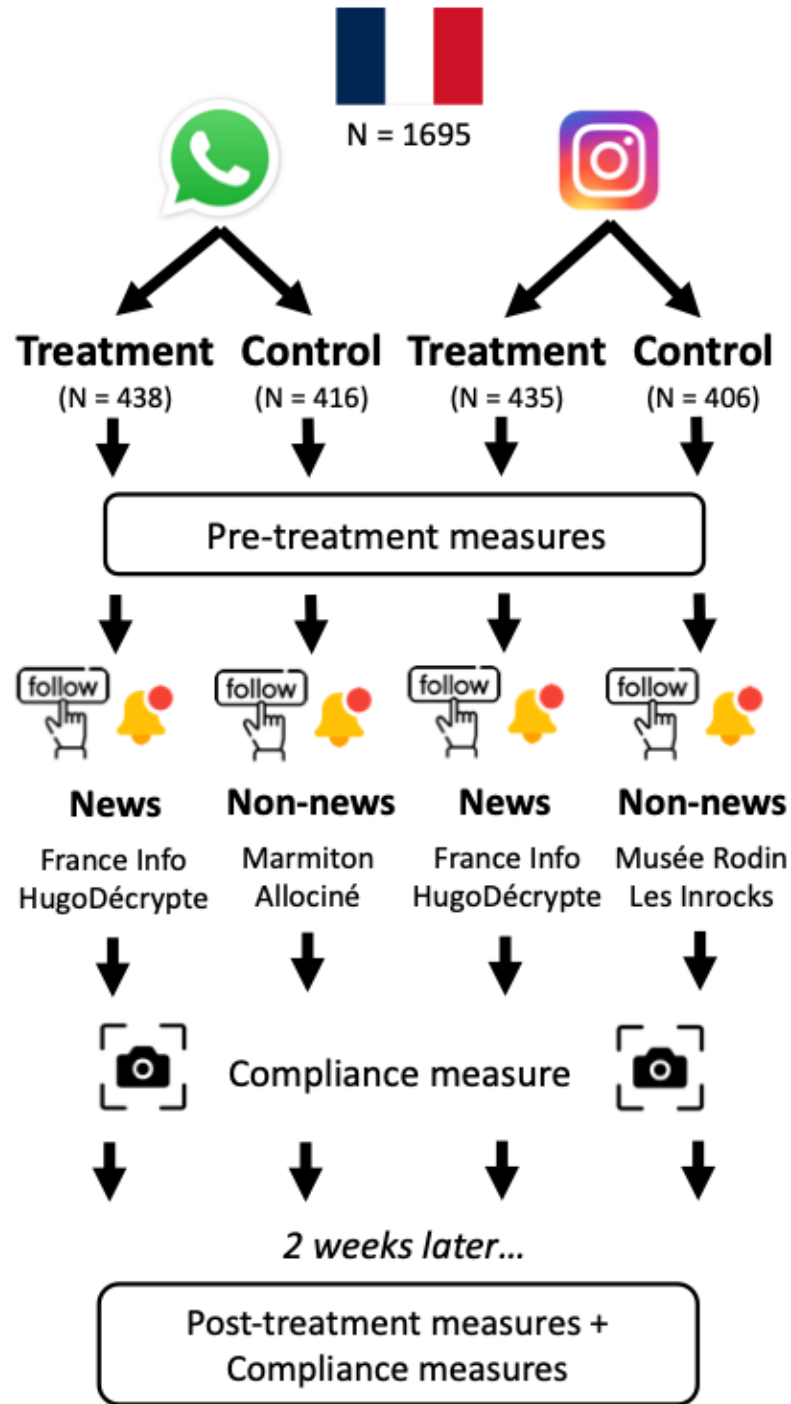












WHAT IF WE'D DIRECT PEOPLE'S ATTENTION TO QUALITY CONTENT INSTEAD OF LEADING THEM AWAY FROM HARMFUL CONTENT?

nature human behaviour



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-025-02205-6>




Following news on social media boosts knowledge, belief accuracy and trust

Received: 30 July 2024

Accepted: 3 April 2025

Published online: 27 June 2025

 Check for updates

Sacha Altay ¹✉, Emma Hoes ¹ & Magdalena Wojcieszak ^{2,3}✉

Many worry that news on social media leaves people uninformed or even misinformed. Here we conducted a preregistered two-wave online field experiment in France and Germany ($N = 3,395$) to estimate the effect of following the news on Instagram and WhatsApp. Participants were asked to follow two accounts for 2 weeks and activate the notifications. In the treatment condition, the accounts were those of news organizations, while in the control condition they covered cooking, cinema or art. The treatment enhanced current affairs knowledge, participants' ability to discern true from false news stories and awareness of true news stories, as well as trust in the news. The treatment had no significant effects on feelings of being informed, political efficacy, affective polarization and interest in news or politics. These results suggest that, while some forms of social media use are harmful, others are beneficial and can be leveraged to foster a well-informed society.

DIRECTING PEOPLE'S ATTENTION TO QUALITY CONTENT HELPS!

MINIMIZING THE BAD

***THE CHALLENGE IS NOT ONLY TO FIGHT
FALSEHOODS, BUT TO STRENGTHEN TRUST IN
RELIABLE INFORMATION AND BUILD A HEALTHIER
INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT***

MAXIMIZING THE GOOD

MINIMIZING THE BAD

***THE CHALLENGE IS NOT ONLY TO FIGHT
FALSEHOODS, BUT TO STRENGTHEN TRUST IN
RELIABLE INFORMATION AND BUILD A HEALTHIER
INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT***

THANK YOU!

LINKEDIN: EMMA HOES (DR.)

EMAIL: HOES@IPZ.UZH.CH

WEBSTE: WWW.EMMAHOES.COM

MAXIMIZING THE GOOD

BACKUP SLIDES

Evaluating the fake news problem at the scale of the information ecosystem

Jennifer Allen^{1*}, Baird Howland^{2*}, Markus Mobius³, David Rothschild⁴, Duncan J. Watts^{5†}

“Fake news,” broadly defined as false or misleading information masquerading as legitimate news, is frequently asserted to be pervasive online with serious consequences for democracy. Using a unique multimode dataset that comprises a nationally representative sample of mobile, desktop, and television consumption, we refute this conventional wisdom on three levels. First, news consumption of any sort is heavily outweighed by other forms of media consumption, comprising at most 14.2% of Americans’ daily media diets. Second, to the extent that Americans do consume news, it is overwhelmingly from television, which accounts for roughly five times as much as news consumption as online. Third, fake news comprises only 0.15% of Americans’ daily media diet. Our results suggest that the origins of public misinformedness and polarization are more likely to lie in the content of ordinary news or the avoidance of news altogether as they are in overt fakery.

Less than you think: Prevalence and predictors of fake news dissemination on Facebook

Andrew Guess^{1*}, Jonathan Nagler², Joshua Tucker²

So-called “fake news” has renewed concerns about the prevalence and effects of misinformation in political campaigns. Given the potential for widespread dissemination of this material, we examine the individual-level characteristics associated with sharing false articles during the 2016 U.S. presidential campaign. To do so, we uniquely link an original survey with respondents’ sharing activity as recorded in Facebook profile data. First and foremost, we find that sharing this content was a relatively rare activity. Conservatives were more likely to share articles from fake news domains, which in 2016 were largely pro-Trump in orientation, than liberals or moderates. We also find a strong age effect, which persists after controlling for partisanship and ideology: On average, users over 65 shared nearly seven times as many articles from fake news domains as the youngest age group.

Fake news on Twitter during the 2016 U.S. presidential election

Nir Grinberg^{1,2*}, Kenneth Joseph^{3*}, Lisa Friedland^{1*}, Briony Swire-Thompson^{1,2}, David Lazer^{1,2†}

The spread of fake news on social media became a public concern in the United States after the 2016 presidential election. We examined exposure to and sharing of fake news by registered voters on Twitter and found that engagement with fake news sources was extremely concentrated. Only 1% of individuals accounted for 80% of fake news source exposures, and 0.1% accounted for nearly 80% of fake news sources shared. Individuals most likely to engage with fake news sources were conservative leaning, older, and highly engaged with political news. A cluster of fake news sources shared overlapping audiences on the extreme right, but for people across the political spectrum, most political news exposure still came from mainstream media outlets.

Exposure to untrustworthy websites in the 2016 US election

Andrew M. Guess ¹, Brendan Nyhan ²  and Jason Reifler ³

Although commentators frequently warn about echo chambers, little is known about the volume or slant of political misinformation that people consume online, the effects of social media and fact checking on exposure, or the effects of political misinformation on behaviour. Here, we evaluate these questions for websites that publish factually dubious content, which is often described as fake news. Survey and web-traffic data from the 2016 US presidential campaign show that supporters of Donald Trump were most likely to visit these websites, which often spread through Facebook. However, these websites made up a small share of people's information diets on average and were largely consumed by a subset of Americans with strong preferences for pro-attitudinal information. These results suggest that the widespread speculation about the prevalence of exposure to untrustworthy websites has been overstated.

Exposure to untrustworthy websites in the 2020 US election

Received: 9 February 2022

Accepted: 20 February 2023

Published online: 13 April 2023

 Check for updates

Ryan C. Moore ^{1,2} , Ross Dahlke^{1,2} & Jeffrey T. Hancock¹

Research using large-scale data on individuals' internet use has provided vital information about the scope and nature of exposure to misinformation online. However, most prior work relies on data collected during the 2016 US election. Here we examine exposure to untrustworthy websites during the 2020 US election, using over 7.5 million website visits from 1,151 American adults. We find that 26.2% (95% confidence interval 22.5% to 29.8%) of Americans were exposed to untrustworthy websites in 2020, down from 44.3% (95% confidence interval 40.8% to 47.7%) in 2016. Older adults and conservatives continued to be the most exposed in 2020 as in 2016, albeit at lower rates. The role of online platforms in exposing people to untrustworthy websites changed, with Facebook playing a smaller role in 2020 than in 2016. Our findings do not minimize misinformation as a key social problem, but instead highlight important changes in its consumption, suggesting directions for future research and practice.

Exposure to the Russian Internet Research Agency foreign influence campaign on Twitter in the 2016 US election and its relationship to attitudes and voting behavior

Received: 11 March 2021

Accepted: 12 December 2022

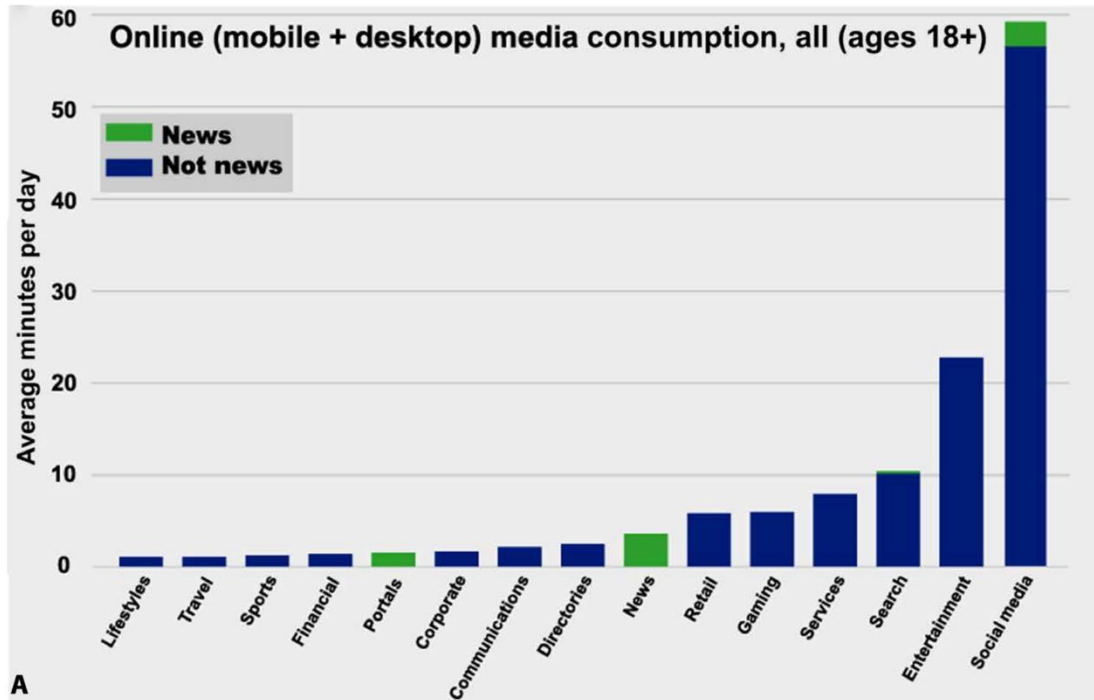
Published online: 09 January 2023

 Check for updates

Gregory Eady ¹✉, Tom Paskhalis ²✉, Jan Zilinsky ³, Richard Bonneau ⁴,
Jonathan Nagler ⁵ & Joshua A. Tucker ⁵

There is widespread concern that foreign actors are using social media to interfere in elections worldwide. Yet data have been unavailable to investigate links between exposure to foreign influence campaigns and political behavior. Using longitudinal survey data from US respondents linked to their Twitter feeds, we quantify the relationship between exposure to the Russian foreign influence campaign and attitudes and voting behavior in the 2016 US election. We demonstrate, first, that exposure to Russian disinformation accounts was heavily concentrated: only 1% of users accounted for 70% of exposures. Second, exposure was concentrated among users who strongly identified as Republicans. Third, exposure to the Russian influence campaign was eclipsed by content from domestic news media and politicians. Finally, we find no evidence of a meaningful relationship between exposure to the Russian foreign influence campaign and changes in attitudes, polarization, or voting behavior. The results have implications for understanding the limits of election interference campaigns on social media.

News consumption represents only a fraction of people's news diets



Distribution of connected time
(during the study's 30-day period)

Information

3%

Pornography

4%

Other social networks

5%

Online gaming

7%

Facebook, Twitter and YouTube (excluding information sources)

11%

Other (real estate, travel, food, online dating...)

13%

Messages and online conversations

3%

Entertainment, audio, video, streaming

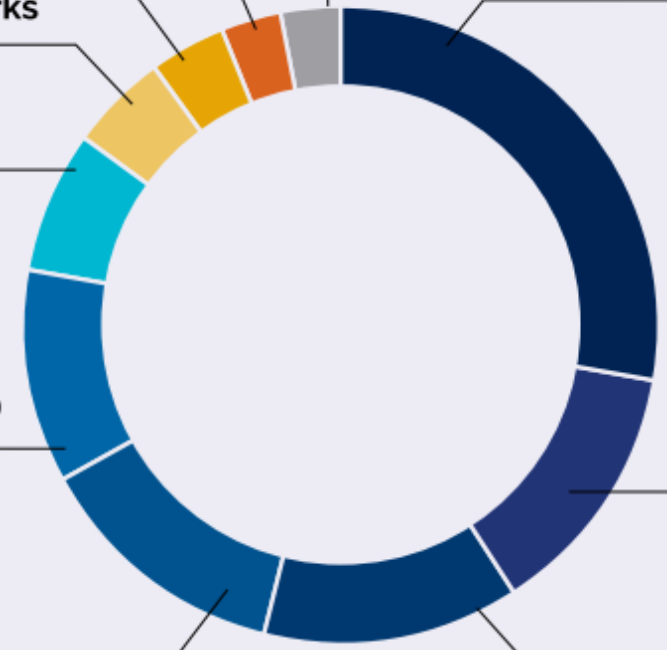
28%

Online shopping

13%

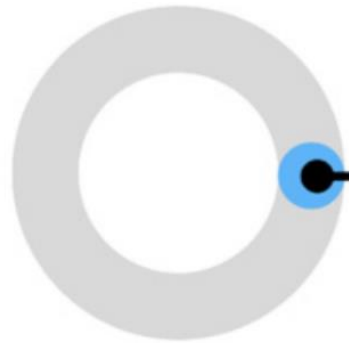
Web portals and search engines

13%



Political News consumption makes up an even smaller fraction

A. NEWS VS. OTHER DOMAINS



1.69%

A. VISITS TO NEWS DOMAINS
1.69% of the 36,853,080 recorded visits in our trace data comprised visits to news domains.

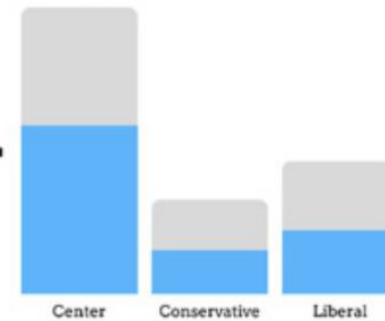
B. PARTISAN VS. NON-PARTISAN DOMAINS



0.75%

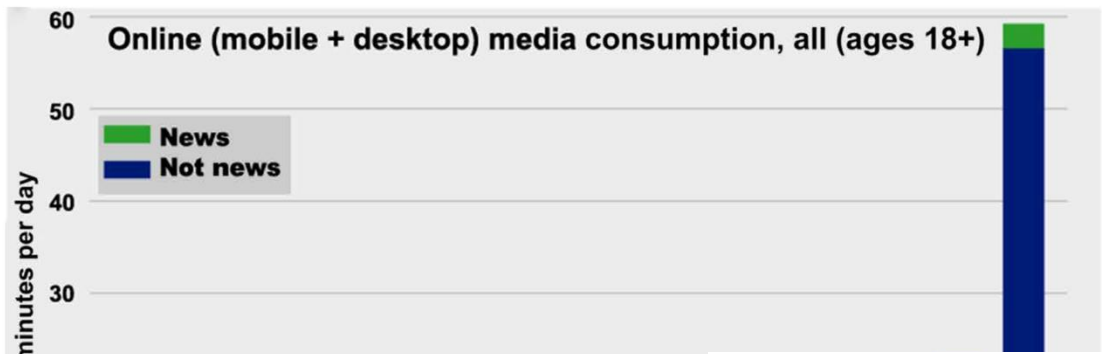
B. PARTISAN NEWS DOMAINS
0.75% of all recorded visits (44% of the visits to news domains) comprised visits to partisan news domains. 0.44% of all recorded visits (26% of the visits to news domains) comprised liberal domains; 0.36% (18% of the visits to news domains) comprised conservative domains; and the remaining 0.94% (or 56% of the visits to news domains) to centrist news domains.

C. POLITICAL VS. NON-POLITICAL PARTISAN NEWS

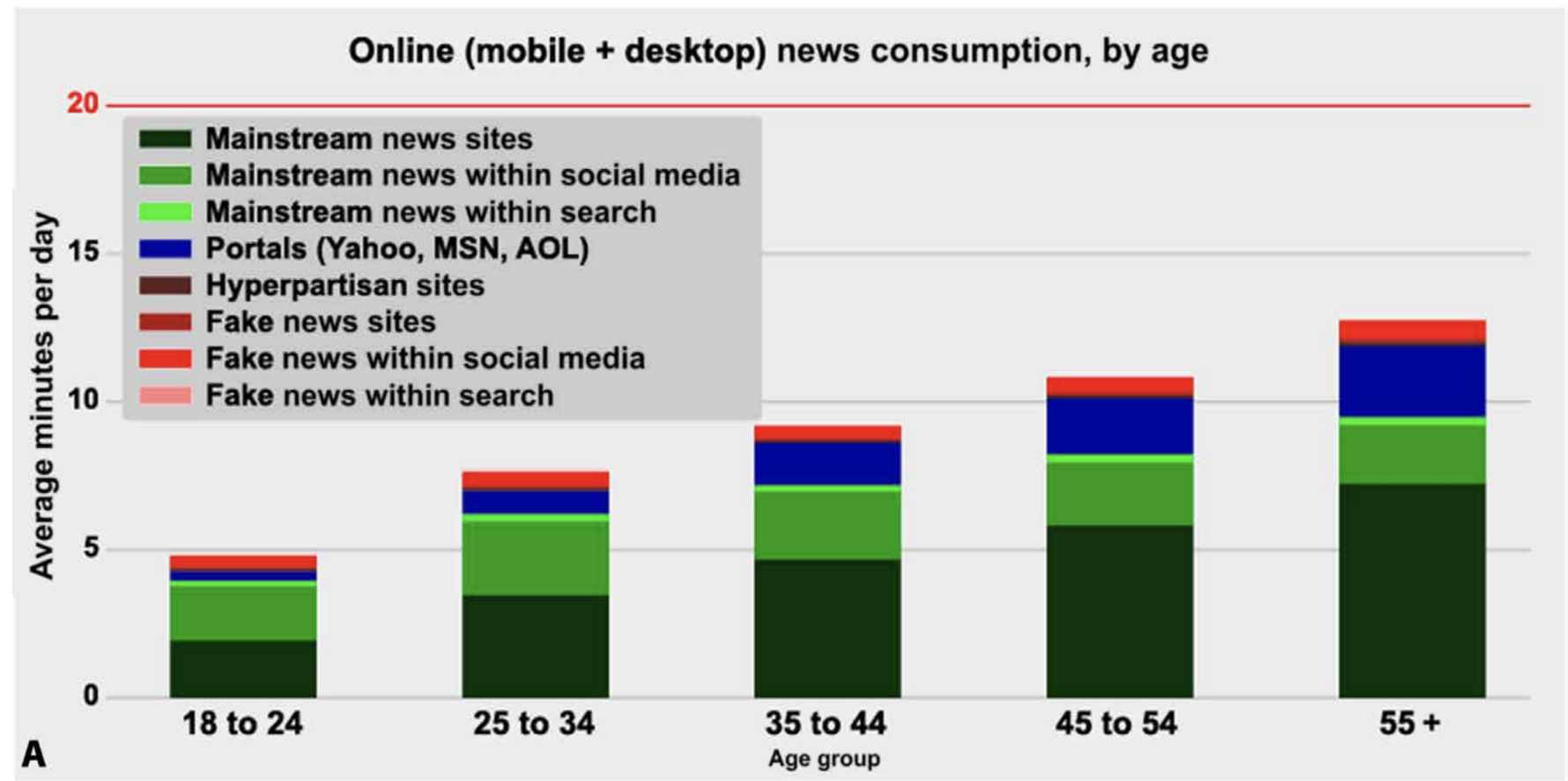
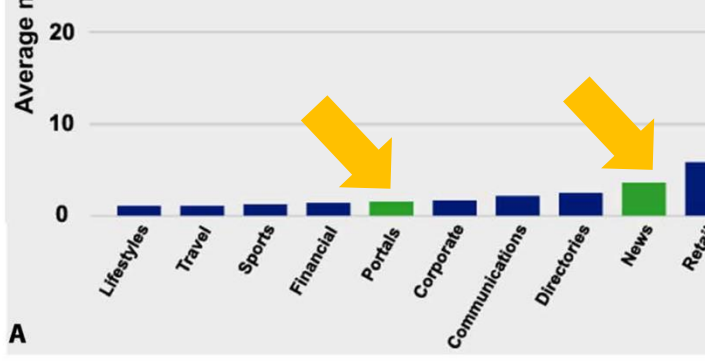


0.36%

C. PARTISAN POLITICAL NEWS
Only 0.36% of all recorded visits contained political news on partisan news domains. This equates to approximately 48% of the visits to partisan news domains.



A tiny portion (0.15%) of online news consumption fraction is misinformation



In western democracies, unreliable news represents ~ **5%** of people's news diet, and ~ **0.15%** of people's media diet.

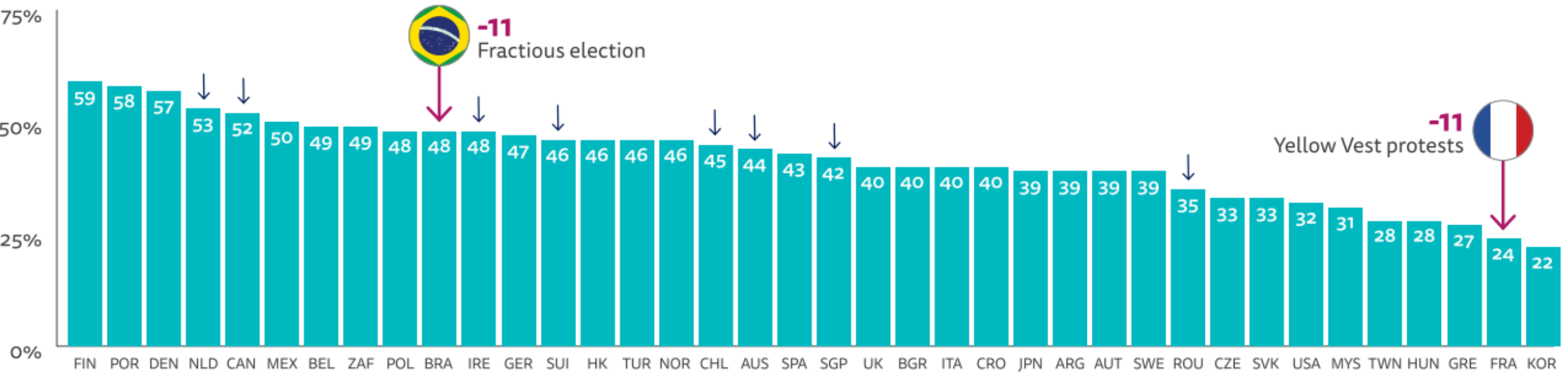
Table 1. Non-exhaustive overview of studies estimating the prevalence of online misinformation.

Study	Estimate	Platform	Country	Time period	Level of analysis	Definition
Allen et al. 2020	1% of news diet	TV, desktop & mobile media consumption	US	January 2016 to December 2018	Domain	Fake, deceptive, low-quality, or hyperpartisan news.
Cordonier et al. 2021	5% of news diet	Desktop & mobile media consumption	France	September 2020 to October 2020	Domain	Conspiracy theories, false content, click-bait, pseudoscience, satire
Guess et al. 2020	6% of news diet	Desktop media consumption	US	October 2016	Domain	Negligent, deceptive, little regard for the truth or fake news.
Guess et al. 2018	0.7% of news diet	Desktop media consumption	US	Fall 2018	Domain	Negligent, deceptive, little regard for the truth or fake news.
Altay et al. (working paper)	3% of news diet	Desktop & mobile media consumption	US	July 2017 to July 2021	Domain	Fails to meet basic standards of credibility and transparency (e.g. publishing false content, not presenting information responsibly, not correcting errors, etc.)
Altay et al. (working paper)	0.1% of news diet	Desktop & mobile media consumption	UK	July 2017 to July 2021	Domain	Fails to meet basic standards of credibility and transparency (e.g. publishing false content, not presenting information responsibly, not correcting errors, etc.)
Altay et al. (working paper)	4% of news diet	Desktop & mobile media consumption	France	July 2017 to July 2021	Domain	Fails to meet basic standards of credibility and transparency (e.g. publishing false content, not presenting information responsibly, not correcting errors, etc.)
Altay et al. (working paper)	1% of news diet	Desktop & mobile media consumption	Germany	July 2017 to July 2021	Domain	Fails to meet basic standards of credibility and transparency (e.g. publishing false content, not presenting information responsibly, not correcting errors, etc.)
Grinberg et al. 2019	5% of news diet	Twitter	US	August 2016 to September 2016	Domain	Negligent, deceptive, little regard for the truth or fake news.
Osmundsen et al. 2021	4% of news diet	Twitter	US	December 2018 to January 2019	Domain	Negligent, deceptive, little regard for the truth or fake news.
Boberg et al. 2020	1.1% of Facebook posts	Facebook	Germany	January 2020 to March 2020	Post	Fake news and conspiracy theories

Acerbi et al. 2022 (HKS)

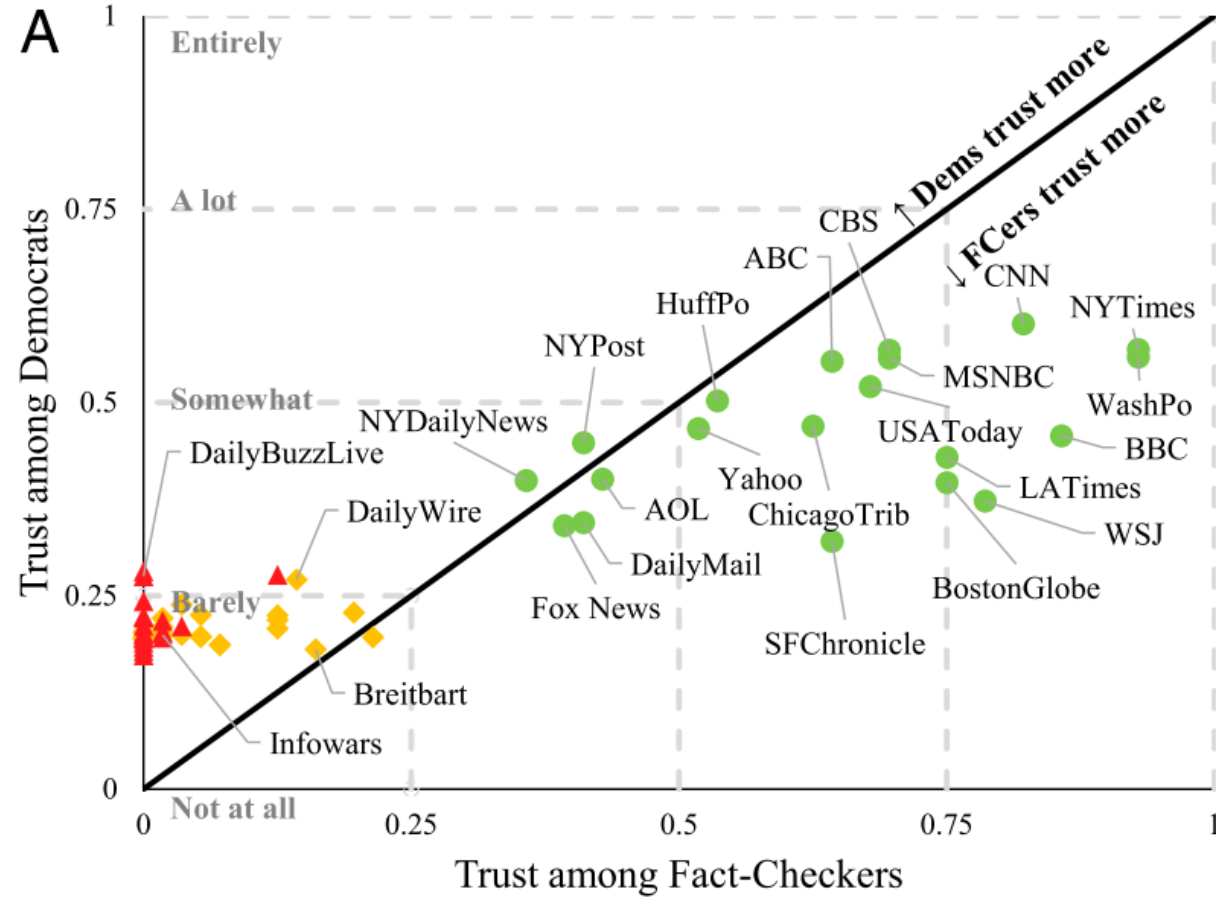
People don't trust the news

PROPORTION THAT TRUST MOST NEWS MOST OF THE TIME - ALL MARKETS

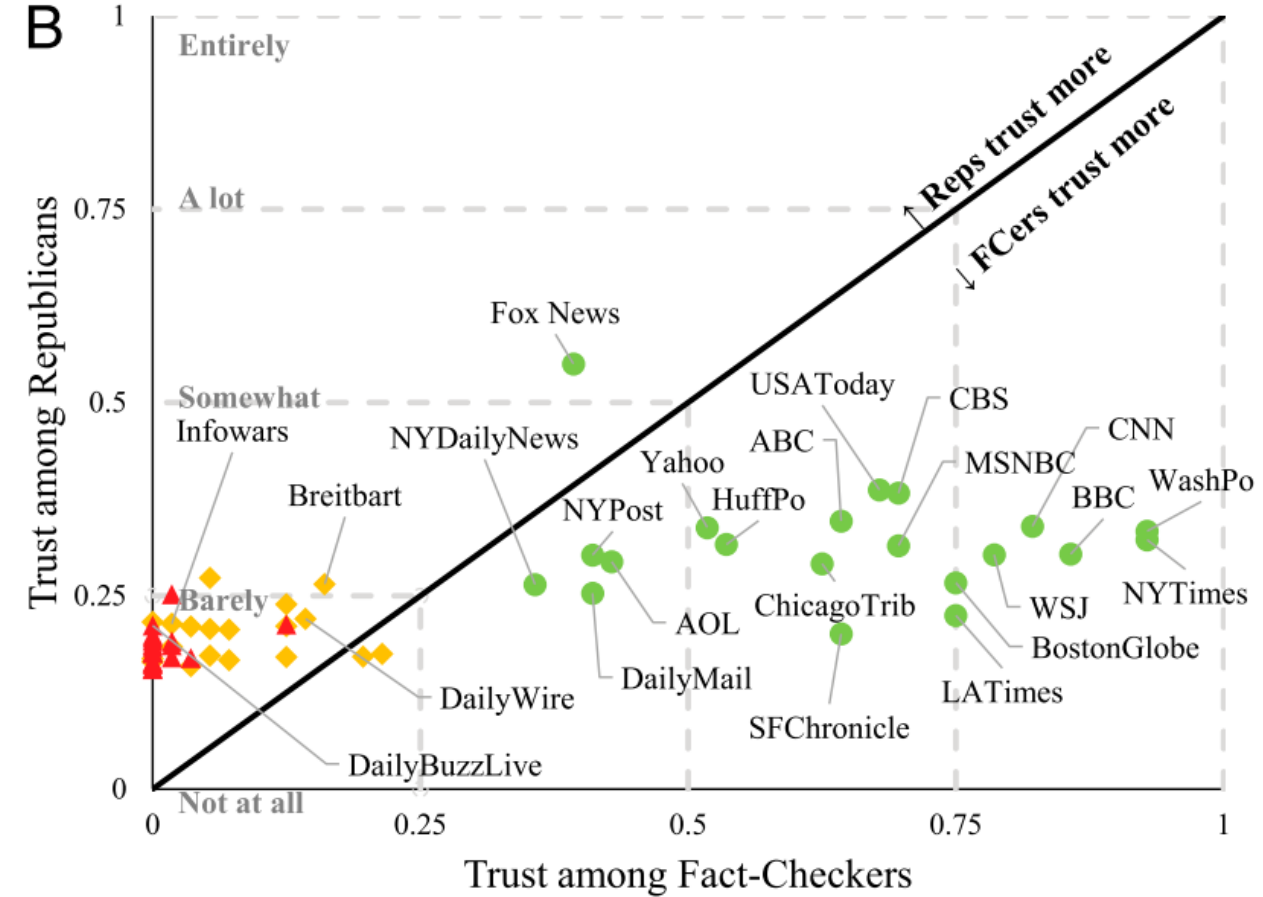


Newman et al. 2019; See the Digital News Reports by the Reuters Institute

People don't trust reliable news outlets enough



● Mainstream ◆ Hyper-partisan ▲ Fake News



● Mainstream ◆ Hyper-partisan ▲ Fake News

People trust news on social media even less

Articles

Generalised scepticism: how people navigate news on social media

Richard Fletcher  & Rasmus Kleis Nielsen

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