American democracy has been repeatedly buffeted by changes in media technology. In the 19th century, cheap newsprint and improved presses allowed partisan newspapers to expand their reach dramatically. Many have argued that the effectiveness of the press as a check on power was significantly compromised as a result (for example, Kaplan 2002). In the 20th century, as radio and then television became dominant, observers worried that these new platforms would reduce substantive policy debates to sound bites, privilege charismatic or “telegenic” candidates over those who might have more ability to lead but are less polished, and concentrate power in the hands of a few large corporations (Lang and Lang 2002; Bagdikian 1983). In the early 2000s, the growth of online news prompted a new set of concerns, among them that excess diversity of viewpoints would make it easier for like-minded citizens to form “echo chambers” or “filter bubbles” where they would be insulated from contrary perspectives (Sunstein 2001a, b, 2007; Pariser 2011). Most recently, the focus of concern has shifted to social media. Social media platforms such as Facebook have a dramatically different structure than previous media technologies. Content can be relayed among users with no significant third party filtering, fact-checking, or editorial judgment. An individual user with no track record or reputation can in some cases reach as many readers as Fox News, CNN, or the New York Times.

Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election

Hunt Allcott and Matthew Gentzkow
Following the 2016 election, a specific concern has been the effect of false stories—“fake news,” as it has been dubbed—circulated on social media. Recent evidence shows that: 1) 62 percent of US adults get news on social media (Gottfried and Shearer 2016); 2) the most popular fake news stories were more widely shared on Facebook than the most popular mainstream news stories (Silverman 2016); 3) many people who see fake news stories report that they believe them (Silverman and Singer-Vine 2016); and 4) the most discussed fake news stories tended to favor Donald Trump over Hillary Clinton (Silverman 2016). Putting these facts together, a number of commentators have suggested that Donald Trump would not have been elected president were it not for the influence of fake news (for examples, see Parkinson 2016; Read 2016; Dewey 2016).

Our goal in this paper is to offer theoretical and empirical background to frame this debate. We begin by discussing the economics of fake news. We sketch a model of media markets in which firms gather and sell signals of a true state of the world to consumers who benefit from inferring that state. We conceptualize fake news as distorted signals uncorrelated with the truth. Fake news arises in equilibrium because it is cheaper to provide than precise signals, because consumers cannot costlessly infer accuracy, and because consumers may enjoy partisan news. Fake news may generate utility for some consumers, but it also imposes private and social costs by making it more difficult for consumers to infer the true state of the world—for example, by making it more difficult for voters to infer which electoral candidate they prefer.

We then present new data on the consumption of fake news prior to the election. We draw on web browsing data, a new 1,200-person post-election online survey, and a database of 156 election-related news stories that were categorized as false by leading fact-checking websites in the three months before the election.

First, we discuss the importance of social media relative to sources of political news and information. Referrals from social media accounted for a small share of traffic on mainstream news sites, but a much larger share for fake news sites. Trust in information accessed through social media is lower than trust in traditional outlets. In our survey, only 14 percent of American adults viewed social media as their “most important” source of election news.

Second, we confirm that fake news was both widely shared and heavily tilted in favor of Donald Trump. Our database contains 115 pro-Trump fake stories that were shared on Facebook a total of 30 million times, and 41 pro-Clinton fake stories shared a total of 7.6 million times.

Third, we provide several benchmarks of the rate at which voters were exposed to fake news. The upper end of previously reported statistics for the ratio of page visits to shares of stories on social media would suggest that the 38 million shares of fake news in our database translates into 760 million instances of a user clicking through and reading a fake news story, or about three stories read per American adult. A list of fake news websites, on which just over half of articles appear to be false, received 159 million visits during the month of the election, or 0.64 per US adult. In our post-election survey, about 15 percent of respondents recalled seeing each of 14
major pre-election fake news headlines, but about 14 percent also recalled seeing a set of placebo fake news headlines—untrue headlines that we invented and that never actually circulated. Using the difference between fake news headlines and placebo headlines as a measure of true recall and projecting this to the universe of fake news articles in our database, we estimate that the average adult saw and remembered 1.14 fake stories. Taken together, these estimates suggest that the average US adult might have seen perhaps one or several news stories in the months before the election.

Fourth, we study inference about true versus false news headlines in our survey data. Education, age, and total media consumption are strongly associated with more accurate beliefs about whether headlines are true or false. Democrats and Republicans are both about 15 percent more likely to believe ideologically aligned headlines, and this ideologically aligned inference is substantially stronger for people with ideologically segregated social media networks.

We conclude by discussing the possible impacts of fake news on voting patterns in the 2016 election and potential steps that could be taken to reduce any negative impacts of fake news. Although the term “fake news” has been popularized only recently, this and other related topics have been extensively covered by academic literatures in economics, psychology, political science, and computer science. See Flynn, Nyhan, and Reifler (2017) for a recent overview of political misperceptions. In addition to the articles we cite below, there are large literatures on how new information affects political beliefs (for example, Berinsky 2017; DiFonzo and Bordia 2007; Taber and Lodge 2006; Nyhan, Reifler, and Ubel 2013; Nyhan, Reifler, Richey, and Freed 2014), how rumors propagate (for example, Friggeri, Adamic, Eckles, and Cheng 2014), effects of media exposure (for example, Bartels 1993, DellaVigna and Kaplan 2007, Enikolopov, Petrova, and Zhuravskaya 2011, Gerber and Green 2000, Gerber, Gimpel, Green, and Shaw 2011, Huber and Arceneaux 2007, Martin and Yurukoglu 2014, and Spenkuch and Toniatti 2016; and for overviews, DellaVigna and Gentzkow 2010, and Napoli 2014), and ideological segregation in news consumption (for example, Bakshy, Messing, and Adamic 2015; Gentzkow and Shapiro 2011; Flaxman, Goel, and Rao 2016).

Background: The Market for Fake News

Definition and History

We define “fake news” to be news articles that are intentionally and verifiably false, and could mislead readers. We focus on fake news articles that have political implications, with special attention to the 2016 US presidential elections. Our definition includes intentionally fabricated news articles, such as a widely shared article from the now-defunct website denverguardian.com with the headline, “FBI agent suspected in Hillary email leaks found dead in apparent murder-suicide.” It also includes many articles that originate on satirical websites but could be misunderstood as factual, especially when viewed in isolation on Twitter or Facebook feeds. For example, in July 2016, the now-defunct website wtoe5news.com reported that
Pope Francis had endorsed Donald Trump’s presidential candidacy. The WTOE 5 News “About” page disclosed that it is “a fantasy news website. Most articles on wtoe-5news.com are satire or pure fantasy,” but this disclaimer was not included in the article. The story was shared more than one million times on Facebook, and some people in our survey described below reported believing the headline.

Our definition rules out several close cousins of fake news: 1) unintentional reporting mistakes, such as a recent incorrect report that Donald Trump had removed a bust of Martin Luther King Jr. from the Oval Office in the White House; 2) rumors that do not originate from a particular news article; 3) conspiracy theories (these are, by definition, difficult to verify as true or false, and they are typically originated by people who believe them to be true); 4) satire that is unlikely to be misconstrued as factual; 5) false statements by politicians; and 6) reports that are slanted or misleading but not outright false (in the language of Gentzkow, Shapiro, and Stone 2016, fake news is “distortion,” not “filtering”).

Fake news and its cousins are not new. One historical example is the “Great Moon Hoax” of 1835, in which the New York Sun published a series of articles about the discovery of life on the moon. A more recent example is the 2006 “Flemish Secession Hoax,” in which a Belgian public television station reported that the Flemish parliament had declared independence from Belgium, a report that a large number of viewers misunderstood as true. Supermarket tabloids such as the National Enquirer and the Weekly World News have long trafficked in a mix of partially true and outright false stories.

Figure 1 lists 12 conspiracy theories with political implications that have circulated over the past half-century. Using polling data compiled by the American Enterprise Institute (2013), this figure plots the share of people who believed each statement is true, from polls conducted in the listed year. For example, substantial minorities of Americans believed at various times that Franklin Roosevelt had prior knowledge of the Pearl Harbor bombing, that Lyndon Johnson was involved in the Kennedy assassination, that the US government actively participated in the 9/11 bombings, and that Barack Obama was born in another country.

The long history of fake news notwithstanding, there are several reasons to think that fake news is of growing importance. First, barriers to entry in the media industry have dropped precipitously, both because it is now easy to set up websites and because it is easy to monetize web content through advertising platforms. Because reputational concerns discourage mass media outlets from knowingly reporting false stories, higher entry barriers limit false reporting. Second, as we discuss below, social media are well-suited for fake news dissemination, and social

---

1 Sunstein (2007) defines rumors as “claims of fact—about people, groups, events, and institutions—that have not been shown to be true, but that move from one person to another, and hence have credibility not because direct evidence is available to support them, but because other people seem to believe them.”

2 Keeley (1999) defines a conspiracy theory as “a proposed explanation of some historical event (or events) in terms of the significant causal agency of a relatively small group of persons—the conspirators—acting in secret.”
media use has risen sharply: in 2016, active Facebook users per month reached 1.8 billion and Twitter’s approached 400 million. Third, as shown in Figure 2A, Gallup polls reveal a continuing decline of “trust and confidence” in the mass media “when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly.” This decline is more marked among Republicans than Democrats, and there is a particularly sharp drop among Republicans in 2016. The declining trust in mainstream media could be both a cause and a consequence of fake news gaining more traction. Fourth, Figure 2B shows one measure of the rise of political polarization: the increasingly negative feelings each side of the political spectrum holds toward the other.3

3The extent to which polarization of voters has increased, along with the extent to which it has been driven by shifts in attitudes on the right or the left or both, are widely debated topics. See Abramowitz and Saunders (2008), Fiorina and Abrams (2008), Prior (2013), and Lelkes (2016) for reviews.
Figure 2
Trends Related to Fake News

A: Trust in Mainstream Media

B: Feeling Thermometer toward Other Political Party

Note: Panel A shows the percent of Americans who say that they have “a great deal” or “a fair amount” of “trust and confidence” in the mass media “when it comes to reporting the news fully, accurately, and fairly,” using Gallup poll data reported in Swift (2016). Panel B shows the average “feeling thermometer” (with 100 meaning “very warm or favorable feeling” and 0 meaning “very cold or unfavorable feeling”) of Republicans toward the Democratic Party and of Democrats toward the Republican Party, using data from the American National Election Studies (2012).
discuss below, this could affect how likely each side is to believe negative fake news stories about the other.

Who Produces Fake News?
Fake news articles originate on several types of websites. For example, some sites are established entirely to print intentionally fabricated and misleading articles, such as the above example of denverguardian.com. The names of these sites are often chosen to resemble those of legitimate news organizations. Other satirical sites contain articles that might be interpreted as factual when seen out of context, such as the above example of wtoe5news.com. Still other sites, such as endingthefed.com, print a mix between factual articles, often with a partisan slant, along with some false articles. Websites supplying fake news tend to be short-lived, and many that were important in the run-up to the 2016 election no longer exist.

Anecdotal reports that have emerged following the 2016 election provide a partial picture of the providers behind these sites. Separate investigations by BuzzFeed and the Guardian revealed that more than 100 sites posting fake news were run by teenagers in the small town of Veles, Macedonia (Subramanian 2017). Endingthefed.com, a site that was responsible for four of the ten most popular fake news stories on Facebook, was run by a 24-year-old Romanian man (Townsend 2016). A US company called Disinfomedia owns many fake news sites, including NationalReport.net, USA Today.com.co, and WashingtonPost.com.co, and its owner claims to employ between 20 and 25 writers (Sydell 2016). Another US-based producer, Paul Horner, ran a successful fake news site called National Report for years prior to the election (Dewey 2014). Among his most-circulated stories was a 2013 report that President Obama used his own money to keep open a Muslim museum during the federal government shutdown. During the election, Horner produced a large number of mainly pro-Trump stories (Dewey 2016).

There appear to be two main motivations for providing fake news. The first is pecuniary: news articles that go viral on social media can draw significant advertising revenue when users click to the original site. This appears to have been the main motivation for most of the producers whose identities have been revealed. The teenagers in Veles, for example, produced stories favoring both Trump and Clinton that earned them tens of thousands of dollars (Subramanian 2017). Paul Horner produced pro-Trump stories for profit, despite claiming to be personally opposed to Trump (Dewey 2016). The second motivation is ideological. Some fake news providers seek to advance candidates they favor. The Romanian man who ran endingthefed.com, for example, claims that he started the site mainly to help Donald Trump’s campaign (Townsend 2016). Other providers of right-wing fake news actually say they identify as left-wing and wanted to embarrass those on the right by showing that they would credulously circulate false stories (Dewey 2016; Sydell 2016).

A Model of Fake News
How is fake news different from biased or slanted media more broadly? Is it an innocuous form of entertainment, like fictional films or novels? Or does it
have larger social costs? To answer these questions, we sketch a model of supply and demand for news loosely based on a model developed formally in Gentzkow, Shapiro, and Stone (2016).

There are two possible unobserved states of the world, which could represent whether a left- or right-leaning candidate will perform better in office. Media firms receive signals that are informative about the true state, and they may differ in the precision of these signals. We can also imagine that firms can make costly investments to increase the accuracy of these signals. Each firm has a reporting strategy that maps from the signals it receives to the news reports that it publishes. Firms can either decide to report signals truthfully, or alternatively to add bias to reports.

Consumers are endowed with heterogeneous priors about the state of the world. Liberal consumers’ priors hold that the left-leaning candidate will perform better in office, while conservative consumers’ priors hold that the right-leaning candidate will perform better. Consumers receive utility through two channels. First, they want to know the truth. In our model, consumers must choose an action, which could represent advocating or voting for a candidate, and they receive private benefits if they choose the candidate they would prefer if they were fully informed. Second, consumers may derive psychological utility from seeing reports that are consistent with their priors. Consumers choose the firms from which they will consume news in order to maximize their own expected utility. They then use the content of the news reports they have consumed to form a posterior about the state of the world. Thus, consumers face a tradeoff: they have a private incentive to consume precise and unbiased news, but they also receive psychological utility from confirmatory news.

After consumers choose their actions, they may receive additional feedback about the true state of the world—for example, as a candidate’s performance is observed while in office. Consumers then update their beliefs about the quality of media firms and choose which to consume in future periods. The profits of media firms increase in their number of consumers due to advertising revenue, and media firms have an incentive to build a reputation for delivering high levels of utility to consumers. There are also positive social externalities if consumers choose the higher-quality candidate.

In this model, two distinct incentives may lead firms to distort their reports in the direction of consumers’ priors. First, when feedback about the true state is limited, rational consumers will judge a firm to be higher quality when its reports are closer to the consumers’ priors (Gentzkow and Shapiro 2006). Second, consumers may prefer reports that confirm their priors due to psychological utility (Mullainathan and Shleifer 2005). Gentzkow, Shapiro, and Stone (2016) show how these incentives can lead to biased reporting in equilibrium, and apply variants of this model to understand outcomes in traditional “mainstream” media.

How would we understand fake news in the context of such a model? Producers of fake news are firms with two distinguishing characteristics. First, they make no investment in accurate reporting, so their underlying signals are uncorrelated with the true state. Second, they do not attempt to build a long-term reputation for
quality, but rather maximize the short-run profits from attracting clicks in an initial period. Capturing precisely how this competition plays out on social media would require extending the model to include multiple steps where consumers see “headlines” and then decide whether to “click” to learn more detail. But loosely speaking, we can imagine that such firms attract demand because consumers cannot distinguish them from higher-quality outlets, and also because their reports are tailored to deliver psychological utility to consumers on either the left or right of the political spectrum.

Adding fake news producers to a market has several potential social costs. First, consumers who mistake a fake outlet for a legitimate one have less-accurate beliefs and are worse off for that reason. Second, these less-accurate beliefs may reduce positive social externalities, undermining the ability of the democratic process to select high-quality candidates. Third, consumers may also become more skeptical of legitimate news producers, to the extent that they become hard to distinguish from fake news producers. Fourth, these effects may be reinforced in equilibrium by supply-side responses: a reduced demand for high-precision, low-bias reporting will reduce the incentives to invest in accurate reporting and truthfully report signals. These negative effects trade off against any welfare gain that arises from consumers who enjoy reading fake news reports that are consistent with their priors.

Real Data on Fake News

Fake News Database

We gathered a database of fake news articles that circulated in the three months before the 2016 election, using lists from three independent third parties. First, we scraped all stories from the Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton tags on Snopes (snopes.com), which calls itself “the definitive Internet reference source for urban legends, folklore, myths, rumors, and misinformation.” Second, we scraped all stories from the 2016 presidential election tag from PolitiFact (politifact.com), another major fact-checking site. Third, we use a list of 21 fake news articles that had received significant engagement on Facebook, as compiled by the news outlet BuzzFeed (Silverman 2016). Combining these three lists, we have a database of 156 fake news articles. We then gathered the total number of times each article was shared on Facebook as of early December 2016, using an online content database called BuzzSumo (buzzsumo.com). We code each article’s content as either pro-Clinton (including anti-Trump) or pro-Trump (including anti-Clinton).

This list is a reasonable but probably not comprehensive sample of the major fake news stories that circulated before the election. One measure of comprehensiveness is to look at the overlap between the lists of stories from Snopes, PolitiFact, and BuzzFeed. Snopes is our largest list, including 138 of our total of 156 articles. As

Of these 21 articles, 12 were fact-checked on Snopes. Nine were rated as “false,” and the other three were rated “mixture,” “unproven,” and “mostly false.”
a benchmark, 12 of the 21 articles in the BuzzFeed list appear in Snopes, and 4 of
the 13 articles in the PolitiFact appear in Snopes. The lack of perfect overlap shows
that none of these lists is complete and suggests that there may be other fake news
articles that are omitted from our database.

Post-Election Survey
During the week of November 28, 2016, we conducted an online survey of
1208 US adults aged 18 and over using the SurveyMonkey platform. The sample
was drawn from SurveyMonkey’s Audience Panel, an opt-in panel recruited from
the more than 30 million people who complete SurveyMonkey surveys every month
(as described in more detail at https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/audience/).

The survey consisted of four sections. First, we acquired consent to participate
and a commitment to provide thoughtful answers, which we hoped would improve
data quality. Those who did not agree were disqualified from the survey. Second,
we asked a series of demographic questions, including political affiliation before
the 2016 campaign, vote in the 2016 presidential election, education, and race/
ethnicity. Third, we asked about 2016 election news consumption, including time
spent on reading, watching, or listening to election news in general and on social
media in particular, and the most important source of news and information about
the 2016 election. Fourth, we showed each respondent 15 news headlines about the
2016 election. For each headline, we asked, “Do you recall seeing this reported or
discussed prior to the election?” and “At the time of the election, would your best
guess have been that this statement was true?” We also received age and income
categories, gender, and census division from profiling questions that respondents
had completed when they first started taking surveys on the Audience panel. The
survey instrument can be accessed at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RSYD75P.

Each respondent’s 15 news headlines were randomly selected from a list of
30 news headlines, six from each of five categories. Within each category, our list
contains an equal split of pro-Clinton and pro-Trump headlines, so 15 of the 30 arti-
cles favored Clinton, and the other 15 favored Trump. The first category contains
six fake news stories mentioned in three mainstream media articles (one in the New
York Times, one in the Wall Street Journal, and one in BuzzFeed) discussing fake news
during the week of November 14, 2016. The second category contains the four
most recent pre-election headlines from each of Snopes and PolitiFact deemed to
be unambiguously false. We refer to these two categories individually as “Big Fake”
and “Small Fake,” respectively, or collectively as “Fake.” The third category contains
the most recent six major election stories from the Guardian’s election timeline.
We refer to these as “Big True” stories. The fourth category contains the two most
recent pre-election headlines from each of Snopes and PolitiFact deemed to be
unambiguously true. We refer to these as “Small True” stories. Our headlines in
these four categories appeared on or before November 7.

The fifth and final category contains invented “Placebo” fake news headlines,
which parallel placebo conspiracy theories employed in surveys by Oliver and Wood
(2014) and Chapman University (2016). As we explain below, we include these
Placebo headlines to help control for false recall in survey responses. We invented three damaging fake headlines that could apply to either Clinton or Trump, then randomized whether a survey respondent saw the pro-Clinton or pro-Trump version. We experimented with several alternative placebo headlines during a pilot survey, and we chose these three because the data showed them to be approximately equally believable as the “Small Fake” stories. (We confirmed using Google searches that none of the Placebo stories had appeared in actual fake news articles.) Online Appendix Table 1, available with this article at this journal’s website (http://e-jep.org), lists the exact text of the headlines presented in the survey. The online Appendix also presents a model of survey responses that makes precise the conditions under which differencing with respect to the placebo articles leads to valid inference.

Yeager et al. (2011) and others have shown that opt-in internet panels such as ours typically do not provide nationally representative results, even after reweighting. Notwithstanding, reweighting on observable variables such as education and internet usage can help to address the sample selection biases inherent in an opt-in internet-based sampling frame. For all results reported below, we reweight the online sample to match the nationwide adult population on ten characteristics that we hypothesized might be correlated with survey responses, including income, education, gender, age, ethnicity, political party affiliation, and how often the respondent reported consuming news from the web and from social media. The online Appendix includes summary statistics for these variables; our unweighted sample is disproportionately well-educated, female, and Caucasian, and those who rely relatively heavily on the web and social media for news. The Appendix also includes additional information on data construction.

**Social Media as a Source of Political Information**

The theoretical framework we sketched above suggests several reasons why social media platforms may be especially conducive to fake news. First, on social media, the fixed costs of entering the market and producing content are vanishingly small. This increases the relative profitability of the small-scale, short-term strategies often adopted by fake news producers, and reduces the relative importance of building a long-term reputation for quality. Second, the format of social media—thin slices of information viewed on phones or news feed windows—can make it difficult to judge an article’s veracity. Third, Bakshy, Messing, and Adamic (2015) show that Facebook friend networks are ideologically segregated—among friendships between people who report ideological affiliations in their profiles, the median share of friends with the opposite ideology is only 20 percent for liberals and 18 percent for conservatives—and people are considerably more likely to read and share news articles that are aligned with their ideological positions. This suggests that people who get news from Facebook (or other social media) are less likely to receive evidence about the true state of the world that would counter an ideologically aligned but false story.
One way to gauge the importance of social media for fake news suppliers is to measure the source of their web traffic. Each time a user visits a webpage, that user has either navigated directly (for example, by typing www.wsj.com into a browser) or has been referred from some other site. Major referral sources include social media (for example, clicking on a link in the Facebook news feed) and search engines (for example, searching for “Pope endorsed Trump?” on Google and clicking on a search result). Figure 3 presents web traffic sources for the month around the 2016 US presidential election (late October through late November) from Alexa (alexa.com), which gathers data from browser extensions installed on people’s computers as well as from measurement services offered to websites. These data exclude mobile browsing and do not capture news viewed directly on social media sites, for example, when people read headlines within Facebook or Twitter news feeds.

The upper part of the graph presents referral sources for the top 690 US news sites, as ranked by Alexa. The lower part of the graph presents web traffic sources for a list of 65 major fake news sites, which we gathered from lists compiled by Zimdars (2016) and Brayton (2016). For the top news sites, social media referrals represent only about 10 percent of total traffic. By contrast, fake news websites rely on social
media for a much higher share of their traffic. This demonstrates the importance of social media for fake news providers. While there is no definitive list of fake news sites, and one might disagree with the inclusion or exclusion of particular sites in this list of 65, this core point about the importance of social media for fake news providers is likely to be robust.

A recent Pew survey (Gottfried and Shearer 2016) finds that 62 percent of US adults get news from social media. To the extent that fake news is socially costly and fake news is prevalent on social media, this statistic could appear to be cause for concern. Of this 62 percent, however, only 18 percent report that they get news from social media “often,” 26 percent do so “sometimes,” and 18 percent do so “hardly ever.” By comparison, the shares who “often” get news from local television, national broadcast television, and cable television are 46 percent, 30 percent, and 31 percent respectively. Moreover, only 34 percent of web-using adults trust the information they get from social media “some” or “a lot.” By contrast, this share is 76 percent for national news organizations and 82 percent for local news organizations.

The results of our post-election survey are broadly consistent with this picture. For the month before the 2016 election, our respondents report spending 66 minutes per day reading, watching, or listening to election news. (Again, these and all other survey results are weighted for national representativeness.) Of this, 25 minutes (38 percent) was on social media. Our survey then asked, “Which of these sources was your most important source of news and information about the 2016 election?” The word “important” was designed to elicit a combination of consumption frequency and trust in information. Figure 4 presents responses. In order, the four most common responses are cable TV, network TV, websites, and local TV. Social media is the fifth most common response, with 14 percent of US adults listing social media as their most “important” news source.

Taken together, these results suggest that social media have become an important but not dominant source of political news and information. Television remains more important by a large margin.

**Partisanship of Fake News**

In our fake news database, we record 41 pro-Clinton (or anti-Trump) and 115 pro-Trump (or anti-Clinton) articles, which were shared on Facebook a total of 7.6 million and 30.3 million times, respectively. Thus, there are about three times more fake pro-Trump articles than pro-Clinton articles, and the average pro-Trump article was shared more on Facebook than the average pro-Clinton article. To be clear, these statistics show that more of the fake news articles on these three fact-checking sites are right-leaning. This could be because more of the actual fake news is right-leaning, or because more right-leaning assertions are forwarded to and/or reported by fact-checking sites, or because the conclusions that fact-checking sites draw have a left-leaning bias, or some combination. Some anecdotal reports support the idea that the majority of election-related fake news was pro-Trump: some fake
news providers reportedly found higher demand for pro-Trump (or anti-Clinton) fake news, and responded by providing more of it (Sydell 2016).

There could be several possible explanations for a preponderance of pro-Trump fake news. The more marked decline of trust in the mainstream media among Republicans shown in Figure 2 could have increased their relative demand for news from nontraditional sources, as could a perception that the mainstream media tended to favor Clinton. Pro-Trump (and anti-Clinton) storylines may have simply been more compelling than pro-Clinton (and anti-Trump) storylines due to particulars of these candidates, perhaps related to the high levels of media attention that Trump received throughout the campaign. Or, it could theoretically be that Republicans are for some reason more likely to enjoy or believe fake news.

Some prior evidence argues against the last hypothesis. McClosky and Chong (1985) and Uscinski, Klofstad, and Atkinson (2016) find that people on the left and right are equally disposed to conspiratorial thinking. Furthermore, Bakshy, Messing, and Adamic (2015) find that conservatives are actually exposed to more cross-cutting news content than liberals, which could help conservatives to be better at detecting partisan fake news. Below, we present further evidence on this hypothesis from our survey.

---

**Figure 4**

**Most Important Source of 2016 Election News**

![Chart showing the most important sources of 2016 election news](chart.png)

*Notes: Our post-election survey asked, “Which of these sources was your most important source of news and information about the 2016 election?” This figure plots responses. Observations are weighted for national representativeness.*
Exposure to Fake News

How much fake news did the typical voter see in the run-up to the 2016 election? While there is a long literature measuring media exposure (for example, Price and Zaller 1993), fake news presents a particular challenge: much of its circulation is on Facebook (and other social media) news feeds, and these data are not public. We provide three benchmarks for election-period fake news exposure, which we report as average exposure for each of the 248 million American adults.

First, we can use prior evidence to predict the number of times the articles in our database were read based on the number of times they were shared. The corporate website of Eventbrite (2012) reports that links to its events on Facebook generate 14 page visits per share. A blog post by Jessica Novak (undated) reports that for a set of “top performing” stories on Facebook the ratio of visits to shares was also 14. Zhao, Wang, Tao, Ma, and Guan (2013) report that the ratio of views to shares for videos on the Chinese social networking site Renren ranges from 3 to 8. Based on these very rough reference points, we consider a ratio of 20 page visits per share as an upper bound on the plausible range. This implies that the 38 million shares of fake news in our database translate into 760 million page visits, or about three visits per US adult.

Second, we can use web browsing data to measure impressions on fake news websites. For the month around the 2016 election, there were 159 million impressions on the 65 websites in the bottom part of Figure 3, or 0.64 impressions per adult. This is dwarfed by the 3 billion impressions on the 665 top news websites over the same period. Furthermore, not all content on these 65 sites is false: in a random sample of articles from these sites, we categorized just under 55 percent as false, either because the claim was refuted by a mainstream news site or fact-checking organization, or because the claim was not covered on any other sites despite being important enough that it would have been covered on other sites if it were true. When comparing these first two approaches to estimating election-period fake news exposure, remember that the first approach uses cumulative Facebook shares as of early December 2016 for fake news articles that were fact-checked in the three months before the election, while the second approach uses web traffic from a one month period between late October to late November 2016.

Third, we can use our post-election survey to estimate the number of articles respondents saw and remembered. The survey gave respondents 15 news headlines—three headlines randomly selected from each of the five categories detailed earlier—and asked if they recalled seeing the headline (“Do you recall seeing this reported or discussed prior to the election?”) and if they believed it (“At the time of the election, would your best guess have been that this statement was true?”).

Figure 5 presents the share of respondents that recalled seeing (left bar) and seeing and believing (right bar) headlines, averaging responses across all the headlines within each of our main categories. Rates of both seeing and believing are much higher for true than fake stories, and they are substantially higher for the “Big True” headlines (the major headlines leading up to the election) than for the
“Small True” headlines (the minor fact-checked headlines that we gathered from Snopes and PolitiFact). The Placebo fake news articles, which never actually circulated, are approximately equally likely to be recalled and believed as the Fake news articles which did actually circulate. This implies that there is a meaningful rate of false recall of articles that people never actually saw, which could cause the survey measure to significantly overstate true exposure. On the other hand, people likely forgot some of the Fake articles that they were actually exposed to, which causes the survey responses to understate true exposure.

In summary, one can think of recalled exposure as determined both by actual exposure and by the headline’s perceived plausibility—people might think that if a headline is plausible, they probably saw it reported somewhere. Then, we show that if the Placebo headlines are equally plausible as the Fake headlines, the difference between recall of Fake and Placebo headlines represents the rate of true exposure that was remembered. The Appendix available online with this paper at http://e-jep.org presents additional theoretical and empirical discussion of false recall in our data.
After weighting for national representativeness, 15 percent of survey respondents recalled seeing the Fake stories, and 8 percent both recalled seeing the story and said they believed it. By comparison, about 14 percent of people report seeing the placebo stories, and about 8 percent report seeing and believing them. We estimate that the average Fake headline was 1.2 percentage points more likely to be seen and recalled than the average Placebo headline, and the 95 percent confidence interval allows us to exclude differences greater than 2.9 percent.

We can use these results to provide a separate estimate of fake news exposure. The average Fake article that we asked about in the post-election survey was shared 0.386 million times on Facebook. If the average article was seen and recalled by 1.2 percent of American adults, this gives \((0.012 \text{ recalled exposure})/(0.386 \text{ million shares}) \approx 0.03\) chance of a recalled exposure per million Facebook shares. Given that the Fake articles in our database had 38 million Facebook shares, this implies that the average adult saw and remembered \(0.03/\text{million} \times 38 \text{ million} \approx 1.14\) fake news articles from our fake news database.

All three approaches suggest that election-period fake news exposure was on the order of one or perhaps several articles read per adult. We emphasize several important caveats. First, each of these measures excludes some forms of exposure that could have been influential. All of them exclude stories or sites omitted from our database. Estimated page visits or impressions exclude cases in which users saw a story within their Facebook news feed but did not click through to read it. Our survey-based recall measure excludes stories that users saw but did not remember, and may be subject to other biases associated with survey-based estimates of media exposure (Bartels 1993; Prior 2009; Guess 2015).

**Who Believes Fake News?**

It is both privately and socially valuable when people can infer the true state of the world. What factors predict the ability to distinguish between real and fake news? This analysis parallels a literature in political science measuring and interpreting correlates of misinformation, including Lewandowsky, Oberauer, and Gignac (2013), Malka, Krosnick, and Langer (2009), and Oliver and Wood (2014).

We construct a variable \(C_{ia}\), that takes value 1 if survey respondent \(i\) correctly identifies whether article \(a\) is true or false, 0.5 if respondent \(i\) is “not sure,” and value 0 otherwise. For example, if headline \(a\) is true, then \(C_{ia}\) takes value 1 if person \(i\) responded “Yes” to “would your best guess have been that this statement was true?”; 0.5 if person \(i\) responded “Not sure”; and 0 if person \(i\) responded “No.” We use \(C_{ia}\)

---

5 These shares are broadly consistent with the results of a separate survey conducted by Silverman and Singer-Vine (2016): for a set of five fake news stories, they find that the share of respondents who have heard them ranges from 10 to 22 percent and the share who rate them as “very accurate” ranges from 28 to 49 percent.
as the dependent variable and a vector $\mathbf{X}_i$ of individual characteristics in a linear regression:

$$ C_{ia} = \alpha_1 \mathbf{X}_i + \alpha_0 + \epsilon_{ia}. $$

Table 1 reports results. Column 1 includes only false articles (both Fake and Placebo), and focuses only on party affiliation; the omitted category is Independents. In these data, it is indeed true that Republicans were statistically less likely than Democrats to report that they (correctly) did not believe a false article. Column 2 includes only true articles (both Big True and Small True categories). This suggests that Republicans are also more likely than Democrats to correctly believe articles that were true ($p = 0.124$). These results suggest that in our data, Republicans were not generally worse at inference: instead, they tended to be more credulous of both true and false articles. Of course, it is possible that this is simply an artifact of how different respondents interpreted the survey design. For example, it could be that Republicans tended to expect a higher share of true headlines in our survey, and thus were less discerning.

Another possible explanation is that the differences between parties hide other factors associated with party affiliation. Columns 3 and 4 test this possibility, including a vector of additional covariates. The differences between the Democrat and Republican indicator variables are relatively robust. Column 5 includes all articles, which weights true and false articles by the proportions in our survey sample. Given that our survey included a large proportion of fake articles that Republicans were less likely to recognize as false, Democrats are overall more likely to correctly identify true versus false articles. Three correlations tend to be statistically significant: people who spend more time consuming media, people with higher education, and older people have more accurate beliefs about news. As with Republicans relative to Democrats, people who report that social media were their most important sources of election news were more likely both to correctly believe true headlines and to incorrectly believe false headlines.

The association of education with correct beliefs should be highlighted. Flynn, Nyhan, and Reifler (2017) argue that education could have opposing effects on political misperceptions. On the one hand, education should increase people’s ability to discern fact from fiction. On the other hand, in the presence of motivated reasoning, education gives people better tools to counterargue against incongruent information. To the extent that the association in our data is causal, it would reinforce many previous arguments that the social return to education includes cognitive abilities that better equip citizens to make informed voting decisions. For example, Adam Smith (1776) wrote, “The more [people] are instructed, the less liable they are to the delusions of enthusiasm and superstition, which, among ignorant nations, frequently occasion the most dreadful disorders.”

A common finding in the survey literature on rumors, conspiracy theories, and factual beliefs is that partisan attachment is an important predictor of beliefs (for example, Oliver and Wood 2014; Uscinski, Klofstad, and Atkinson 2016).
For example, Republicans are more likely than Democrats to believe that President Obama was born outside the United States, and Democrats are more likely than Republicans to believe that President Bush was complicit in the 9/11 attacks (Cassino and Jenkins 2013). Such polarized beliefs are consistent with a Bayesian framework, where posteriors depend partially on priors, as well as with models of motivated reasoning (for example, Taber and Lodge 2006, or see the symposium in the Summer 2016 issue of this journal). Either way, the ability to update one’s priors in response to factual information is privately and socially valuable in our model, and polarized views on factual issues can damage society’s ability to come
to agreement on what social problems are important and how to address them (Sunstein 2001a, b, 2007).

Given this discussion, do we also see polarized beliefs with respect to fake news? And if so, what factors moderate ideologically aligned inference—that is, what factors predict a lower probability that a Republican is more likely to believe pro-Trump news than pro-Clinton news, or that a Democrat is more likely to believe pro-Clinton than pro-Trump news? To gain insight into this question, we define $B_{ia}$ as a measure of whether individual $i$ believed article $a$, taking value 1 if “Yes,” 0.5 if “Not sure,” and 0 if “No.” We also define $D_i$ and $R_i$ as Democrat and Republican indicators, and $C_a$ and $T_a$ as indicators for whether headline $a$ is pro-Clinton or pro-Trump. We then run the following regression in the sample of Democrats and Republicans, excluding Independents:

$$B_{ia} = \beta_D D_i C_a + \beta_R R_i T_a + \gamma_D D_i + \gamma_R R_i + \varepsilon_{ia}.$$ 

The first two independent variables are interaction terms; their coefficients $\beta_D$ and $\beta_R$ measure whether a Democrat is more likely to believe a pro-Clinton headline and whether a Republican is more likely to believe a pro-Trump headline. The second two independent variables control for how likely Democrats or Republicans are as a group are to believe all stories. Since headlines are randomly assigned to respondents, with equal balance of true versus false and pro-Trump versus pro-Clinton, the estimated $\beta$ parameters will measure ideologically aligned inference.

Table 2 presents the results. Column 1 presents estimates of $\beta_D$ and $\beta_R$. Democrats and Republicans, respectively, are 17.2 and 14.7 percentage points more likely to believe ideologically aligned articles than they are to believe nonaligned articles. Column 2 takes an intermediate step, constraining the $\beta$ coefficients to be the same. Column 3 then allows $\beta$ to vary by the same vector of $X_i$ variables as reported in Table 1, except excluding $D_i$ to avoid collinearity. In both columns 1 and 3, any differences between Democrats and Republicans in the magnitude of ideologically aligned inference are not statistically significant.

Three variables are strongly correlated with ideologically aligned inference. First, heavy media consumers are more likely to believe ideologically aligned articles. Second, those with segregated social networks are significantly more likely to believe ideologically aligned articles, perhaps because they are less likely to receive disconfirmatory information from their friends. The point estimate implies that a 0.1 (10 percentage point) increase in the share of social media friends that preferred the same presidential candidate is associated with a 0.0147 (1.47 percentage point) increase in belief of ideologically aligned headlines relative to ideologically crosscutting headlines. Third, “undecided” adults (those who did not make up their minds about whom to vote for until less than three months before the election) are less likely to believe ideologically aligned articles than more decisive voters. This is consistent with undecided voters having less-strong ideologies in the first place. Interestingly, social media use and education are not statistically significantly associated with more or less ideologically aligned inference.
One caveat to these results is that ideologically aligned inference may be exaggerated by respondents’ tendency to answer expressively or to want to “cheerlead” for their party (Bullock, Gerber, Hill, and Huber 2015; Gerber and Huber 2009; Prior, Sood, and Khanna 2015). Partisan gaps could be smaller in a survey with strong incentives for correct answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Ideological Alignment and Belief of News Headlines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrat × Pro-Clinton</td>
<td>0.172***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican × Pro-Trump</td>
<td>0.147***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × Republican</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.027)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × ln(Daily media time)</td>
<td>0.024***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × Social media most important</td>
<td>–0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.037)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × Use social media</td>
<td>–0.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.050)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × Social media ideological segregation</td>
<td>0.147***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.046)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × Education</td>
<td>–0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × Undecided</td>
<td>–0.099***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.030)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligned × Age</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>10,785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: This table presents estimates of a regression of a variable measuring belief of news headlines on the interaction of political party affiliation indicators and pro-Clinton or pro-Trump headline indicators. The sample includes all news headlines (both true and false) but excludes survey respondents who are Independents. “Social media most important” means social media were the respondent’s most important sources of election news. “Social media ideological segregation” is the self-reported share (from 0 to 1) of social media friends that preferred the same presidential candidate. “Undecided” is an indicator variable for whether the respondent decided which candidate to vote for less than three months before the election. Observations are weighted for national representativeness. Standard errors are robust and clustered by survey respondent. *, **, ***: statistically significantly different from zero with 90, 95, and 99 percent confidence, respectively.
Conclusion

In the aftermath of the 2016 US presidential election, it was alleged that fake news might have been pivotal in the election of President Trump. We do not provide an assessment of this claim one way or another.

That said, the new evidence we present clarifies the level of overall exposure to fake news, and it can give some sense of how persuasive fake news would need to have been to have been pivotal. We estimate that the average US adult read and remembered on the order of one or perhaps several fake news articles during the election period, with higher exposure to pro-Trump articles than pro-Clinton articles. How much this affected the election results depends on the effectiveness of fake news exposure in changing the way people vote. As one benchmark, Spenkuch and Toniatti (2016) show that exposing voters to one additional television campaign ad changes vote shares by approximately 0.02 percentage points. This suggests that if one fake news article were about as persuasive as one TV campaign ad, the fake news in our database would have changed vote shares by an amount on the order of hundredths of a percentage point. This is much smaller than Trump’s margin of victory in the pivotal states on which the outcome depended.

Of course there are many reasons why a single fake news story could have been more effective than a television commercial. If it were true that the Pope endorsed Donald Trump, this fact would be significantly more surprising—and probably move a rational voter’s beliefs by more as a result—than the information contained in a typical campaign ad. Moreover, as we emphasize above, there are many ways in which our estimates could understate true exposure. We only measure the number of stories read and remembered, and the excluded stories seen on news feeds but not read, or read but not remembered, could have had a large impact. Our fake news database is incomplete, and the effect of the stories it omits could also be significant.

We also note that there are several ways in which this back-of-the-envelope calculation is conservative, in the sense that it could overstate the importance of fake news. We consider the number of stories voters read regardless of whether they believed them. We do not account for diminishing returns, which could reduce fake news’ effect to the extent that a small number of voters see a large number of stories. Also, this rough calculation does not explicitly take into account the fact that a large share of pro-Trump fake news is seen by voters who are already predisposed to vote for Trump—the larger this selective exposure, the smaller the impact we would expect of fake news on vote shares.

To the extent that fake news imposes social costs, what can and should be done? In theory, a social planner should want to address the market failures that lead to distortions, which would take the form of increasing information about the state of the world and increasing incentives for news consumers to infer the true state of the world. In practice, social media platforms and advertising networks have faced some pressure from consumers and civil society to reduce the prevalence of fake news on their systems. For example, both Facebook and Google are removing fake news sites
from their advertising platforms on the grounds that they violate policies against misleading content (Wingfield, Isaac, and Benner 2016). Furthermore, Facebook has taken steps to identify fake news articles, flag false articles as “disputed by 3rd party fact-checkers,” show fewer potentially false articles in users’ news feeds, and help users avoid accidentally sharing false articles by notifying them that a story is “disputed by 3rd parties” before they share it (Mosseri 2016). In our theoretical framework, these actions may increase social welfare, but identifying fake news sites and articles also raises important questions about who becomes the arbiter of truth.

We thank David Deming, Brendan Nyhan, Craig Silverman, Aaron Smith, Joe Uscinski, David Vannette, and many other colleagues for helpful conversations and feedback. We are grateful to Chuan Yu and Nano Barahona for research assistance, and we thank Stanford University for financial support. Our survey was determined to be exempt from human subjects review by the NYU and Stanford Institutional Review Boards.

References


This article has been cited by:


2. Srikar Velichety, Utkarsh Shrivastava. 2022. Quantifying the impacts of online fake news on the equity value of social media platforms – Evidence from Twitter. *International Journal of Information Management* 64, 102474. [Crossref]

3. Christopher J. Hand, Graham G. Scott. 2022. Beautiful victims: How the halo of attractiveness impacts judgments of celebrity and lay victims of online abuse. *Computers in Human Behavior* 130, 107157. [Crossref]


5. José-Manuel Robles, Juan-Antonio Guevara, Belén Casas-Mas, Daniel Gómez. 2022. When negativity is the fuel. Bots and Political Polarization in the COVID-19 debate. *Comunicar* 30:71. [Crossref]

6. Héloïse Théro, Emmanuel M. Vincent. 2022. Investigating Facebook’s interventions against accounts that repeatedly share misinformation. *Information Processing & Management* 59:2, 102804. [Crossref]

7. Hang Dong, Jie Ren, Balaji Padmanabhan, Jeffrey V. Nickerson. 2022. How are social and mass media different in relation to the stock market? A study on topic coverage and predictive value. *Information & Management* 59:2, 103588. [Crossref]


9. João Canavilhas, Thaís de Mendonça Jorge. 2022. Fake News Explosion in Portugal and Brazil the Pandemic and Journalists’ Testimonies on Disinformation. *Journalism and Media* 3:1, 52-65. [Crossref]

10. Trevor Diehl, Sangwon Lee. 2022. Testing the cognitive involvement hypothesis on social media: 'News finds me' perceptions, partisanship, and fake news credibility. *Computers in Human Behavior* 128, 107121. [Crossref]


14. Laura Derksen, Catherine Michaud-Leclerc, Pedro C.L. Souza. 2022. Restricted access: How the internet can be used to promote reading and learning. *Journal of Development Economics* 155, 102810. [Crossref]


16. Andrea Geraci, Mattia Nardotto, Tommaso Reggiani, Fabio Sabatini. 2022. Broadband Internet and social capital. *Journal of Public Economics* 206, 104578. [Crossref]

17. Thomas Bräuninger, Nikolay Marinov. 2022. Political elites and the “War on Truth”. *Journal of Public Economics* 206, 104585. [Crossref]
18. Dorit Nevo, Benjamin D. Horne. 2022. How topic novelty impacts the effectiveness of news veracity interventions. *Communications of the ACM* 65:2, 68-75. [Crossref]

19. Chahat Raj, Priyanka Meel. 2022. ARCNN framework for multimodal infodemic detection. *Neural Networks* 146, 36-68. [Crossref]

20. Per Angelstam, Brita Asplund, Olaf Bastian, Ola Engelmark, Maria Fedoriak, Karsten Grunewald, Pierre L. Ibisch, Per Lindvall, Michael Manton, Magnus Nilsson, Sten B. Nilsson, Peter Roberntz, Anton Shkaruba, Per Skoog, Ihor Solovyi, Miroslav Svoboda, Victor Teplyakov, Anders Tivell, Erik Westholm, Alina Zhuk, Leif Öster. 2022. Tradition as asset or burden for transitions from forests as cropping systems to multifunctional forest landscapes: Sweden as a case study. *Forest Ecology and Management* 505, 119895. [Crossref]


27. Anqi Li, Davin Raiha, Kenneth W. Shotts. 2022. Propaganda, Alternative Media, and Accountability in Fragile Democracies. *The Journal of Politics* 000-000. [Crossref]

28. Michele Coscia, Luca Rossi. 2022. How minimizing conflicts could lead to polarization on social media: An agent–based model investigation. *PLOS ONE* 17:1, e0263184. [Crossref]

29. Danchen Zhang, Jiawei Xu, Vladimir Zadorozhny, John Grant. 2022. Fake news detection based on statement conflict. *Journal of Intelligent Information Systems* 31. [Crossref]


32. Shamima Yesmin, S.M. Zabed Ahmed. 2022. Infodemic surrounding COVID-19: Can LIS students recognize and categorize “problematic information” types on social media?. *Digital Library Perspectives* 38:1, 3-15. [Crossref]

34. Khudejah Ali, Cong Li, Khawaja Zain-ul-abdin, Muhammad Adeel Zaffar. 2022. Fake news on Facebook: examining the impact of heuristic cues on perceived credibility and sharing intention. *Internet Research* 32:1, 379-397. [Crossref]

35. Brinda Sampat, Sahil Raj. 2022. Fake or real news? Understanding the gratifications and personality traits of individuals sharing fake news on social media platforms. *Aslib Journal of Information Management* ahead-of-print:ahead-of-print. . [Crossref]


37. Krishnadas Nanath, Supriya Kaitheri, Sonia Malik, Shahid Mustafa. 2022. Examination of fake news from a viral perspective: an interplay of emotions, resonance, and sentiments. *Journal of Systems and Information Technology* ahead-of-print:ahead-of-print. . [Crossref]

38. Xin Pei, Zhongzhong Fu. 2022. Fakery as a process of negotiation: understanding the information assessment and sharing behaviours of the marginalized elderly on social media. *Continuum* 31, 1-13. [Crossref]


42. Zekeriya SARIHAN, Raci TAŞCIOĞLU. 2022. POST- TRUTH ÇAĞINDA SOSYAL MEDYANIN KAMUOYU OLUŞTURMA GÜÇÜ: YENİ İNFAZ DÜZENLEMESİ ÖRNEĞİ. İNİF E - Dergi . [Crossref]


46. Néstor Alcides García Lara, Yuleidy Sanjuán Guzmán, Francisco Javier Maza Ávila. 2022. Actitud frente a las fake news entre jóvenes universitarios. *Revista de Jóvenes Investigadores Ad Valorem* 4:2, 82-102. [Crossref]

47. Patricia L. Moravec, Antino Kim, Alan R. Dennis, Randall K. Minas. 2022. Do You Really Know if It’s True? How Asking Users to Rate Stories Affects Belief in Fake News on Social Media. *Information Systems Research* 39. . [Crossref]


51. Kaley J. Rittichier, Davinder Kaur, Suleyman Uslu, Arjan Durresi. A Trust-Based Tool for Detecting Potentially Damaging Users in Social Networks 94-104. [Crossref]

52. Akrati Saxena, Pratishtha Saxena, Harita Reddy. Fake News Detection Techniques for Social Media 325-354. [Crossref]

53. Naveen Arora. Misinformation, Fake News and Rumor Detection 307-324. [Crossref]

54. Costin Busioc, Vlad Dumitru, Stefăi Ruseti, Simina Terian-Dan, Mihai Dascalu, Traian Rebedea. What Are the Latest Fake News in Romanian Politics? An Automated Analysis Based on BERT Language Models 201-212. [Crossref]

55. Sagar Shrivastava, Rishika Singh, Charu Jain, Shivangi Kaushal. A Research on Fake News Detection Using Machine Learning Algorithm 273-287. [Crossref]


57. Shaily Bhatt, Naman Goenka, Sakshi Kalra, Yashvardhan Sharma. Fake News Detection: Experiments and Approaches Beyond Linguistic Features 113-128. [Crossref]

58. Maria Prosperina Vitale, Maria Carmela Catone, Ilaria Primerano, Giuseppe Giordano. Unveiling Network Data Patterns in Social Media 571-588. [Crossref]

59. Mironela Pirnau. An Analysis of the Content in Social Networks During COVID-19 Pandemic 885-897. [Crossref]


61. And Algül, Gamze Sinem Kuruoğlu. Analysis of Fact-Checking Platforms 227-248. [Crossref]

62. P.M. Naushad Ali, Daud Khan. Countering Fake News 411-421. [Crossref]

63. Ece Ünür. Health Communication Strategies 83-108. [Crossref]

64. Jwen Fai Low, Benjamin C.M. Fung, Farkhund Iqbal, Shih-Chia Huang. 2022. Distinguishing between fake news and satire with transformers. *Expert Systems with Applications* 187, 115824. [Crossref]

65. Chetna Kaushal, Md Abu Rumman Refat, Md Al Amin, Md Khairul Islam. Comparative Micro Blogging News Analysis on the COVID-19 Pandemic Scenario 377-391. [Crossref]

66. Aljaž Zrnec, Marko Poženel, Dejan Lavbič. 2022. Users’ ability to perceive misinformation: An information quality assessment approach. *Information Processing & Management* 59:1, 102739. [Crossref]

67. Sunny Harris Rome. The Context for Voter Engagement 1-30. [Crossref]


69. Mustafa A. Al-Asadi, Sakir Tasdemir. Using Artificial Intelligence Against the Phenomenon of Fake News: A Systematic Literature Review 39-54. [Crossref]


71. Ivana Cvitanović, Marina Bagić Babac. Deep Learning with Self-Attention Mechanism for Fake News Detection 205-229. [Crossref]
72. Yogita Dubey, Pushkar Wankhede, Amey Borkar, Tanvi Borkar, Prachi Palsodkar. Framework for Fake News Classification Using Vectorization and Machine Learning 327-343. [Crossref]

73. Wael M. S. Yafooz, Abdel-Hamid Mohamed Emara, Mohamed Lahby. Detecting Fake News on COVID-19 Vaccine from YouTube Videos Using Advanced Machine Learning Approaches 421-435. [Crossref]

74. Bahra Mohamed, Hmami Haytam, Fennan Abdelhadi. Applying Fuzzy Logic and Neural Network in Sentiment Analysis for Fake News Detection: Case of Covid-19 387-400. [Crossref]


77. Cheng-Lin Wu, Hsun-Ping Hsieh, Jiawei Jiang, Yi-Chieh Yang, Chris Shei, Yu-Wen Chen. 2022. MUFFLE: Multi-Modal Fake News Influence Estimator on Twitter. Applied Sciences 12:1, 453. [Crossref]


79. Andreas Grunewald, Matthias Kräkel. 2022. Information manipulation and competition. Games and Economic Behavior 131, 245-263. [Crossref]

80. Yonathan Dri Handarkho, Dyah Ayu Retno Widyastuti, Yulius Harjoseputro. 2022. The effect of the social aspect, media dependency, and uncertainty against the formation of Trust toward information in social network sites: A case study of COVID-19 information in Indonesia. THE ELECTRONIC JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 88:1. . [Crossref]

81. James R. Ashford, Liam D. Turner, Roger M. Whitaker, Alun Preece, Diane Felmlee. 2022. Understanding the characteristics of COVID-19 misinformation communities through graphlet analysis. Online Social Networks and Media 27, 100178. [Crossref]

82. Alberto Acerbi, Sacha Altay, Hugo Mercier. 2022. Research note: Fighting misinformation or fighting for information?. Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review . [Crossref]

83. Ramón Salaverría, Bienvenido León. Misinformation Beyond the Media: ‘Fake News’ in the Big Data Ecosystem 109-121. [Crossref]

84. Daria Gritsenko, Matthew Wood. 2022. Algorithmic governance: A modes of governance approach. Regulation & Governance 16:1, 45-62. [Crossref]

85. Sophie Van Der Zee, Ronald Poppe, Alice Havrileck, Aurélien Baillon. 2022. A Personal Model of Trumpery: Linguistic Deception Detection in a Real-World High-Stakes Setting. Psychological Science 33:1, 3-17. [Crossref]

86. Jiawei Xu, Vladimir Zadorozhny, Danchen Zhang, John Grant. 2022. FaNDS: Fake News Detection System using energy flow. Data & Knowledge Engineering 48, 101985. [Crossref]

87. Nili Steinfeld. What is Fake News? Perceptions, Definitions and Concerns by Gender and Political Orientation Among Israelis 3-18. [Crossref]


89. Shaina Raza, Chen Ding. 2022. News recommender system: a review of recent progress, challenges, and opportunities. Artificial Intelligence Review 55:1, 749-800. [Crossref]

91. Ruben Tolosana, Ruben Vera-Rodriguez, Julian Fierrez, Aythami Morales, Javier Ortega-Garcia. An Introduction to Digital Face Manipulation 3-26. [Crossref]

92. Pavel Korshunov, Sébastien Marcel. The Threat of Deepfakes to Computer and Human Visions 97-115. [Crossref]


104. Introduction 1-4. [Crossref]

105. Dolors Palau-Sampio, Adolfo Carratalá. Checking Verifications 105-118. [Crossref]


107. Thales Lelo, Roseli Figaro. A Materialist Approach to Fake News 23-34. [Crossref]

108. Nereida Cea, Bella Palomo. Disinformation Matters 5-22. [Crossref]
109. Ahmadreza Mosallanezhad, Kai Shu, Huan Liu. Generating Topic-Preserving Synthetic News. 490-499. [Crossref]


112. Bogoan Kim, Aiping Xiong, Dongwon Lee, Kyungsik Han. 2021. A systematic review on fake news research through the lens of news creation and consumption: Research efforts, challenges, and future directions. PLOS ONE. 16:12, e0260080. [Crossref]

113. 2021. Misinformation and instant access: inconsistent reporting during extreme climatic events, reflecting on Tropical Cyclone Idai. Weather, Climate, and Society. 31. . [Crossref]

114. Andrea Hrckova, Robert Moro, Ivan Srba, Maria Bielikova. 2021. Quantitative and qualitative analysis of linking patterns of mainstream and partisan online news media in Central Europe. Online Information Review. ahead-of-print:ahead-of-print. . [Crossref]

115. Ed Matthew Aguilar, Luis Sebastian De La Vega. Missed Information: A Video Game Designed to Teach Methods of Spotting Fake News in Social Media. 428-435. [Crossref]

116. . Circles of Suspicion 24-44. [Crossref]
117. . Risk and Suspicion 45-65. [Crossref]
118. . (Hyper)Sexuality, Respectability, and the Language of Suspicions 66-93. [Crossref]
119. . Care, Embodiment, and Sensed Protection 94-114. [Crossref]
120. . Suspicion and Certainty 115-147. [Crossref]
121. . Toward Radical Care 148-154. [Crossref]
122. . Notes 155-174. [Crossref]
123. . Bibliography 175-190. [Crossref]

125. Eliara Santana Ferreira. 2021. Desinformação, desinfodemia e letramento midiático e informacional – um estudo do processo estruturado no Brasil sob o governo Jair Bolsonaro e as formas de enfrentamento. Scripta. 25:54, 96-128. [Crossref]


127. Massimiliano Agovino, Maria Rosaria Carillo, Nicola Spagnolo. 2021. Effect of Media News on Radicalization of Attitudes to Immigration. Journal of Economics, Race, and Policy. 46. . [Crossref]


129. Yogev Matalon, Ofir Magdaci, Adam Almozlin, Dan Yamin. 2021. Using sentiment analysis to predict opinion inversion in Tweets of political communication. Scientific Reports. 11:1. . [Crossref]

130. Didem Pehlivanoglu, Tian Lin, Farha Deceus, Amber Heemskerk, Natalie C. Ebner, Brian S. Cahill. 2021. The role of analytical reasoning and source credibility on the evaluation of real and fake full-length news articles. Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications. 6:1. . [Crossref]

131. Priscila Biancovilli, Lilla Makszin, Alexandra Csongor. 2021. Breast cancer on social media: a qualitative-quantitative study on the credibility and content type of the most shared news stories. BMC Women’s Health. 21:1. . [Crossref]


139. Kai Riemer, Sandra Peter. 2021. Algorithmic audiencing: Why we need to rethink free speech on social media. *Journal of Information Technology* 36:4, 409-426. [Crossref]


142. Björn Bebensee, Nagmat Nazarov, Byoung-Tak Zhang. 2021. Leveraging node neighborhoods and egograph topology for better bot detection in social graphs. *Social Network Analysis and Mining* 11:1. [Crossref]


153. Ahmed Al-Rawi. 2021. How did Russian and Iranian trolls’ disinformation toward Canadian issues diverge and converge?. *Digital War* **2**:1-3, 21-34. [Crossref]


159. Rachel E. Moran. 2021. Subscribing to Transparency: Trust-Building Within Virtual Newsrooms on Slack. *Journalism Practice* **15**:10, 1580-1596. [Crossref]


163. Hamid Keshavarz. 2021. Evaluating credibility of social media information: current challenges, research directions and practical criteria. *Information Discovery and Delivery* **49**:4, 269-279. [Crossref]


179. Jane Stephens (Fynes-Clinton), Rosanna Natoli, Michele Gilchrist. 2021. Too close for comfort: journalists’ ethical challenges in regional Australia. *Media International Australia* 181:1, 72–86. [Crossref]


182. Chenguang Song, Kai Shu, Bin Wu. 2021. Temporally evolving graph neural network for fake news detection. *Information Processing & Management* 58:6, 102712. [Crossref]


189. Marat Zagidullin, Nergis Aziz, Sanat Kozhakhmet. 2021. Government policies and attitudes to social media use among users in Turkey: The role of awareness of policies, political involvement, online trust, and party identification. *Technology in Society* 67, 101708. [Crossref]


192. Maria-Magdalena Rosu, Ana Cosmoiu, Rodica Ianole-Călin, Ioana R. Podina. 2021. When is reliable data effective? The role of media engagement in reducing the impact of fake news on worry regarding terrorism. *Current Psychology* 76. [Crossref]

193. Joni Salminen, Milica Milenkovic, Sercan Sengün, Soon-gyo Jung, Bernard. J. Jansen. Weaponizing Words: Analyzing Fake News Accusations Against Two Online News Channels 1-7. [Crossref]


199. Jana Syrovatkova, Antonín Pavlicek. Comparison of student news sharing in the Czech Republic and South Africa 1–4. [Crossref]


201. Toshi Ikeya, Masaki Aida. 2021. Derivation and characteristics of closed-form solutions of the fundamental equations for online user dynamics. *Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience* 66. [Crossref]


209. Gregory D. Saxton, Dean Neu. 2021. Twitter-Based Social Accountability Processes: The Roles for Financial Inscriptions-Based and Values-Based Messaging. *Journal of Business Ethics* 30. [Crossref]


222. Marco Visentin, Annamaria Tuan, Giandomenico Di Domenico. 2021. Words matter: How privacy concerns and conspiracy theories spread on twitter. *Psychology & Marketing* 38:10, 1828-1846. [Crossref]
223. Giandomenico Di Domenico, Daniel Nunan, Jason Sit, Valentina Pitardi. 2021. Free but fake speech: When giving primacy to the source decreases misinformation sharing on social media. Psychology & Marketing 38:10, 1700-1711. [Crossref]


226. Chiara Ravazzi, Fabrizio Dabbene, Constantino Lagoa, Anton V. Proskurnikov. 2021. Learning Hidden Influences in Large-Scale Dynamical Social Networks: A Data-Driven Sparsity-Based Approach, in Memory of Roberto Tempo. IEEE Control Systems 41:5, 61-103. [Crossref]


229. S Mo Jones-Jang, Dam Hee Kim, Kate Kenski. 2021. Perceptions of mis- or disinformation exposure predict political cynicism: Evidence from a two-wave survey during the 2018 US midterm elections. New Media & Society 23:10, 3105-3125. [Crossref]


231. Cheuk Hang Au, Kevin K.W. Ho, Dickson K.W. Chiu. 2021. Does political extremity harm the ability to identify online information validity? Testing the impact of polarisation through online experiments. Government Information Quarterly 38:4, 101602. [Crossref]


234. Xiangyu Wang, Min Zhang, Weiguo Fan, Kang Zhao. 2021. Understanding the spread of COVID-19 misinformation on social media: The effects of topics and a political leader's nudge. Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology 49. [Crossref]


240. Shnadi Fadhila, Yunita Faela Nisa, Zahrotun Nihayah, Bahrul Hayat, Putra Adi Syani, Rosa Adelina. Perceived Accuracy of Fake News on Social Media 1-7. [Crossref]

241. Yevhenii Shtefaniuk, Ivan Opirs'kyy. Comparative Analysis of the Efficiency of Modern Fake Detection Algorithms in Scope of Information Warfare 207-211. [Crossref]


243. Djamila Mohdeb, Meriem Laifa, Miloud Naidja. An Arabic Corpus for Covid-19 related Fake News 1-5. [Crossref]

244. Scott Wright. 2021. Discourses of fake news. *Journal of Language and Politics* **20**:5, 641-652. [Crossref]

245. Scott Wright. 2021. Beyond ‘fake news’?. *Journal of Language and Politics* **20**:5, 719-740. [Crossref]


248. Edson C. Tandoc Jr., Andrew Duffy, S Mo Jones-Jang, Winnie Goh Wen Pin. 2021. Poisoning the information well?. *Journal of Language and Politics* **20**:5, 783-802. [Crossref]

249. Jeremy Kepner, Tim Davis, Chansup Byun, William Arcand, David Bestor, William Bergeron, Vijay Gadeally, Michael Houle, Matthew Hubbell, Michael Jones, Anna Klein, Lauren Milechin, Julie Mullen, Andrew Prout, Albert Reuther, Antonio Rosa, Siddharth Samsi, Charles Yee, Peter Michaleas. Vertical, Temporal, and Horizontal Scaling of Hierarchical Hypersparse GraphBLAS Matrices 1-6. [Crossref]


251. Mihaly Gencsi, Zalan Bodo, Annamaria Szenkovits. Compilation and Validation of a Large Fake News Dataset in Hungarian 125-130. [Crossref]

252. Tom Buchanan. 2021. Trust, personality, and belief as determinants of the organic reach of political disinformation on social media. *The Social Science Journal* 5, 1-12. [Crossref]


255. Sulaiman A. Osho. Fake News as Aberration in Journalism Practice: Examining Truth and Facts as Basis of Fourth Estate of the Realm . [Crossref]

256. Dumebi Orulugbu. Alternative News and Misinterpretations: Fake News and Its Spread in Nigeria . [Crossref]


259. Junxiao Xue, Yabo Wang, Yichen Tian, Yafei Li, Lei Shi, Lin Wei. 2021. Detecting fake news by exploring the consistency of multimodal data. *Information Processing & Management* 58:5, 102610. [Crossref]


262. Xueqin Chen, Fan Zhou, Fengli Zhang, Marcello Bonsangue. 2021. Catch me if you can: A participant-level rumor detection framework via fine-grained user representation learning. *Information Processing & Management* 58:5, 102678. [Crossref]

263. Jie Ren, Hang Dong, Balaji Padmanabhan, Jeffrey V. Nickerson. 2021. How does social media sentiment impact mass media sentiment? A study of news in the financial markets. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 72:9, 1183-1197. [Crossref]

264. Spencer McKay, Chris Tenove. 2021. Disinformation as a Threat to Deliberative Democracy. *Political Research Quarterly* 74:3, 703-717. [Crossref]


266. Tanveer Khan, Antonis Michalas, Adnan Akhunzada. 2021. Fake news outbreak 2021: Can we stop the viral spread?. *Journal of Network and Computer Applications* 190, 103112. [Crossref]


268. Joshua Uyheng, Lynnette Hui Xian Ng, Kathleen M. Carley. 2021. Active, aggressive, but to little avail: characterizing bot activity during the 2020 Singaporean elections. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory* 27:3, 324-342. [Crossref]


272. Marta Pérez-Escolar, Eva Ordóñez-Olmedo, Purificación Alcaide-Pulido. 2021. Fact-Checking Skills And Project-Based Learning About Infodemic And Disinformation. *Thinking Skills and Creativity* 41, 100887. [Crossref]


285. Yi Ding, Yajun Wang, Yaqin Wang. It’s Time to Confront Fake News and Rumors on Social Media: A Bibliometric Study Based on VOSviewer 226-232. [Crossref]


292. Kevin Chow Kye Ven, Adeline Ng Khai Ying, Ngoo Qi Jie, Shoo Yen Lun, Scott Lee Chuen Yuen, Dini Handayani, Norhidayah Hamzah, Muharman Lubis, Teddy Mantoro. Depression Identification Through Social Media Posts: Data Preprocessing for Data Visualization of Tweets 1-6. [Crossref]


298. Camilla Salvatore, Silvia Biffignandi, Annamaria Bianchi. 2021. Social Media and Twitter Data Quality for New Social Indicators. *Social Indicators Research* 156:2-3, 601-630. [Crossref]


300. Aleksandra Urman, Mykola Makhortyk. 2021. There can be only one truth: Ideological segregation and online news communities in Ukraine. *Global Media and Communication* 17:2, 38-43. [Crossref]

301. Kevin O’Leary, Rob Gleasure, Philip O’Reilly, Joseph Feller. 2021. Introducing the concept of creative ancestry as a means of increasing perceived fairness and satisfaction in online collaboration: An experimental study. *Technovation* 86, 102369. [Crossref]


303. Terumi Miyazoe, Shinichi Sato. A Case Study of Information Accuracy and Dissemination via Digital Media: Has the Number of Doctoral Students Truly Decreased by Half? 38-43. [Crossref]


315. Quanliang Jing, Di Yao, Xinxin Fan, Baoli Wang, Haining Tan, Xiangpeng Bu, Jingping Bi. TRANSFAKE: Multi-task Transformer for Multimodal Enhanced Fake News Detection 1-8. [Crossref]

316. YuXiang Ren, Jiawei Zhang. Fake News Detection on News-Oriented Heterogeneous Information Networks through Hierarchical Graph Attention 1-8. [Crossref]


319. Mary C Lacity. 2021. Fake news, technology and ethics: Can AI and blockchains restore integrity?. *Journal of Information Technology Teaching Cases* **18**, 204388692199906. [Crossref]


323. Pranav Surendran, B Navyasree, Harshitha Kambham, M Anand Kumar. Covid-19 Fake News Detector using Hybrid Convolutional and Bi-LSTM Model 01-06. [Crossref]

324. Jiaxin Chen, Zekai Wu, Zhenguo Yang, Haoan Xie, Fu Lee Wang, Wenyin Liu. Multimodal Fusion Network with Latent Topic Memory for Rumor Detection 1-6. [Crossref]


330. Chelsea L. Horne. 2021. Internet governance in the “post-truth era”: Analyzing key topics in “fake news” discussions at IGF. *Telecommunications Policy* **45**:6, 102150. [Crossref]


338. Dam Hee Kim, Brian E. Weeks, Daniel S. Lane, Lauren B. Hahn, Nojin Kwak. 2021. Sharing and Commenting Facilitate Political Learning on Facebook: Evidence From a Two-Wave Panel Study. *Social Media + Society* **7**:3, 205630512110478. [Crossref]


342. Ziyi Kou, Lanyu Shang, Yang Zhang, Christina Youn, Dong Wang. FakeSens: A Social Sensing Approach to COVID-19 Misinformation Detection on Social Media 140-147. [Crossref]


347. Halil SAÇ, Aslıhan ARDIÇ ÇOBANER. 2021. İnfodemide Sorumlu Habercilik: Covid-19 Salgının Haberleştirilmesine Yönelik Yayımlanan İlke ve Rehberler Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme. *Aksaray İletişim Dergisi* . [Crossref]

348. Tsvetelina Mladenova, Irena Valova. Analysis of the KNN Classifier Distance Metrics for Bulgarian Fake News Detection 1-4. [Crossref]


357. Bin Guo, Yasan Ding, Yueheng Sun, Shuai Ma, Ke Li, Zhiwen Yu. 2021. The mass, fake news, and cognition security. *Frontiers of Computer Science* **15**:3. . [Crossref]


366. Christopher Till. 2021. Propaganda through ‘reflexive control’ and the mediated construction of reality. *New Media & Society* **23**:6, 1362-1378. [Crossref]

368. Sumeet Kumar, Binxuan Huang, Ramon Alfonso Villa Cox, Kathleen M. Carley. 2021. An anatomical comparison of fake-news and trusted-news sharing pattern on Twitter. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory* 27:2, 109-133. [Crossref]


371. Pat Devlin, Jeremy Kepner, Ashley Luo, Erin Meger. Hybrid Power-Law Models of Network Traffic 280-287. [Crossref]

372. Nereida Cea Esteruelas, Aida María de Vicente Domínguez. 2021. La información de actualidad en las redes sociales: análisis de uso y percepción de credibilidad. *Monograma Revista Iberoamericana de Cultura y Pensamiento* 8, 103-129. [Crossref]

373. Yuliia Turchenko, Kira Horiacheva, Oleksandr Dzhus, Oleh Kolisnyk. 2021. Disinformation as a Threat to the Quality of Contemporary Information. *International conference KNOWLEDGE-BASED ORGANIZATION* 27:2, 225-228. [Crossref]


379. Alexander C. Walker, Martin Harry Turpin, Ethan A. Meyers, Jennifer A. Stolz, Jonathan A. Fugelsang, Derek J. Koehler. 2021. Controlling the narrative: Euphemistic language affects judgments of actions while avoiding perceptions of dishonesty. *Cognition* 211, 104633. [Crossref]


384. Carmel Fiscko, Soummya Kar, Bruno Sinopoli. Efficient Solutions for Targeted Control of Multi-Agent MDPs 690-696. [Crossref]

385. Suyog Kapsikar, Indrajit Saha, Khushboo Agarwal, Veeraruna Kavitha, Quanyan Zhu. Controlling Fake News by Collective Tagging: A Branching Process Analysis 1332-1337. [Crossref]


389. Romain Badouard. 2021. Fausses informations, vraies indignations ?. RESET :10. . [Crossref]


391. Oliver Kovacs. 2021. The Hungarian eurology – the road to perdition?. Post-Communist Economies 33:4, 435-457. [Crossref]


393. Mahyuddin Daud, Ida Madieha Abd Ghani Azmi. 2021. Digital Disinformation and the Need for Internet Co-regulation in Malaysia. Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities 29:S2. . [Crossref]


397. Yasmin Ibrahim, Fadi Safieddine, Pardis Pourghomi. 2021. Attitudes to fake news verification: Youth orientations to ‘right click’ authenticate. Journal of Applied Journalism & Media Studies 00:00, 1-21. [Crossref]


400. Carlos Rodríguez-Pérez. 2021. Desinformación online y fact-checking en entornos de polarización social. Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico 27:2, 623-637. [Crossref]

401. Deena A. Isom, Toniqua C. Mikell, Hunter M. Boehme. 2021. White America, threat to the status quo, and affiliation with the alt-right: a qualitative approach. Sociological Spectrum 41:3, 213-228. [Crossref]


410. Md. Sayeed Al-Zaman. 2021. Social media and COVID-19 misinformation: how ignorant Facebook users are?. *Heliyon* **7**(5), e07144. [Crossref]


416. . References 69-88. [Crossref]


420. Ömer Faruk ÖZBEY, Rabia SARIKAYA. 2021. Dördüncü Sınıf Öğrencilerinin Eleştirel Düşünme Becerilerinin Gerçek Yaşam Durumları Üzerinden İncelenmesi. *Uluslararası Eğitim Araştırmacıları Dergisi*. [Crossref]

443. Arjun Rajkhowa. 2021. The concept of authorial legacy in polarised debate on the ethics of social media-driven activism. Media, Culture & Society 43:3, 561-569. [Crossref]
445. Ángel Gómez-de-Ágreda, Claudio Feijóo, Idoia-Ana Salazar-García. 2021. Una nueva taxonomía del uso de la imagen en la conformación interesada del relato digital. Deep fakes e inteligencia artificial. El profesional de la información . [Crossref]
446. Brian H. Spitzberg, Ming-Hsiang Tsou, Mark Gawron. Social Media Surveillance and (Dis)Misinformation in the COVID-19 Pandemic 262-301. [Crossref]
447. Bobi Ivanov, Kimberly A. Parker. Science Communication and Inoculation 302-319. [Crossref]
448. Brian H. Spitzberg. Comprehending Codiocy Communication 15-53. [Crossref]
449. Jessica Wendorf Muhamad, Patrick Merle. Identity and Information Overload 110-127. [Crossref]
450. Kevin B. Wright. Social Media, Risk Perceptions Related to COVID-19, and Health Outcomes 128-149. [Crossref]
451. Óscar Espiritusanto, Inès Dinant. Innovative Tools for Citizen Empowerment in the Fight Against Misinformation 202-221. [Crossref]
454. Martin Innes, Diyana Dobreva, Helen Innes. 2021. Disinformation and digital influencing after terrorism: spoofing, truthing and social proofing. Contemporary Social Science 16:2, 241-255. [Crossref]
455. James A. Piazza. 2021. Fake news: the effects of social media disinformation on domestic terrorism. Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict 8, 1-23. [Crossref]
456. John Martino. Conclusion 159-167. [Crossref]
459. Ester Almenar, Sue Aran-Ramspott, Jaume Suau, Pere Masip. 2021. Gender Differences in Tackling Fake News: Different Degrees of Concern, but Same Problems. Media and Communication 9:1, 229-238. [Crossref]


474. Katherine Haenschen. Conservatives and News Feeds 177-192. [Crossref]

475. Kanwal Ameen, Salman Bin Naeem. 2021. Demographic differences in the perceived news literacy skills and sharing behavior of information professionals. *Information Discovery and Delivery* **49**:1, 16-28. [Crossref]


477. Akintola Olaniyan, Ufuoma Akpojivi. 2021. Transforming communication, social media, counter-hegemony and the struggle for the soul of Nigeria. *Information, Communication & Society* **24**:3, 422-437. [Crossref]
biased social media news feeds leads to increased perception of public support for own opinions. *Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace* 15:1. [Crossref]

479. Lateef Adeshina Ayinde, Ejiro Daniel Keriafe, Fatima Jibril Abduldayan. 2021. Information needs and
sources of electorates in Nigeria. *Library Management* 42:1/2, 22-45. [Crossref]

480. Frans Folkvord, Freek Snelting, Doeschka Anschutz, Tilo Hartmann, Alexandra Theben, Iver
on the critical evaluation of news messages on Facebook: An experimental study in the Netherlands.
(Preprint). *Journal of Medical Internet Research*. [Crossref]

481. Mike Cowburn, Michael T. Oswald. 2021. Legislator Adoption of the Fake News Label: Ideological
Differences in Republican Representative Use on Twitter. *The Forum* 18:3, 389-413. [Crossref]

482. Lucas Graves. Lessons from an extraordinary year 188-197. [Crossref]

483. Jeremy Levy, Robin Bayes, Toby Bolsen, James N. Druckman. Science and the politics of
misinformation 231-241. [Crossref]

484. Sophie Lecheler, Jana Laura Egelhofer. Consumption of misinformation and disinformation 323-331.
[Crossref]

485. Daniel Funke. Global responses to misinformation and populism 449-458. [Crossref]

486. Emmanuel M. Pothos, Stephan Lewandowsky, Irina Basieva, Albert Barque-Duran, Katy Tapper,
Society B: Biological Sciences* 288:1944, 20202957. [Crossref]

undecided voters’ media (dis)engagement during Israel’s April 2019 elections. *Information,
Communication & Society* 25, 1-17. [Crossref]

Values (and More) in Fake Stories. *Media and Communication* 9:1, 110-119. [Crossref]

[Crossref]

490. Cameron Martel, Mohsen Mosleh, David G. Rand. 2021. You’re Definitely Wrong, Maybe:
Correction Style Has Minimal Effect on Corrections of Misinformation Online. *Media and
Communication* 9:1, 120-133. [Crossref]

stakeholder analysis of Australia’s Digital Platforms Inquiry and online news policy. *The Information
Society* 11, 1-25. [Crossref]

Twitter trends: A ranking algorithm analysis on real time data. *Expert Systems with Applications* 164,
113990. [Crossref]

Fake News? Information Literacy Helps, but Other Literacies Don’t. *American Behavioral Scientist*
65:2, 371-388. [Crossref]

494. Louisa Ha, Loarre Andreu Perez, Rik Ray. 2021. Mapping Recent Development in Scholarship
*American Behavioral Scientist* 65:2, 290-315. [Crossref]

Information: A Concept Explication and Taxonomy of Online Content. *American Behavioral Scientist*
65:2, 180-212. [Crossref]

Deependra Bhushan, Chetan Agrawal, Himanshu Yadav. Fake News Detection: Tools, Techniques, and Methodologies 347-357. [Crossref]

Pawan Kumar Verma, Prateek Agrawal. Study and Detection of Fake News: P2C2-Based Machine Learning Approach 261-278. [Crossref]

Mohammad Ahsan, T. P. Sharma. Influence of Internal and External Sources on Information Diffusion at Twitter 430-436. [Crossref]

Hyung Min Kim, Soheil Sabri, Anthony Kent. Smart cities as a platform for technological and social innovation in productivity, sustainability, and livability: A conceptual framework 9-28. [Crossref]

Fernando Filgueiras, Virgilio Almeida. Digital Technologies for Governance 43-73. [Crossref]

Edson C. Tandoc. Tools of Disinformation: How Fake News Gets to Deceive 35-46. [Crossref]

Robert Paluch, Łukasz Gajewski, Krzysztof Suchecki, Bolesław Szymański, Janusz A. Hołyst. Enhancing Maximum Likelihood Estimation of Infection Source Localization 21-41. [Crossref]

Stephen Jeffares. The Management of Social Media in Frontline Public Service 151-182. [Crossref]

Anjum Nazir, Rizwan Ahmed Khan. Network Intrusion Detection: Taxonomy and Machine Learning Applications 3-28. [Crossref]

Vivek K. Singh, Isha Ghosh, Darshan Sonagara. 2021. Detecting fake news stories via multimodal analysis. Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology 72:1, 3-17. [Crossref]

Cecilia Toccaceli, Letizia Milli, Giulio Rossetti. Opinion Dynamic Modeling of Fake News Perception 370-381. [Crossref]

Adrian Maulana, Hokky Situngkir. Media Partisanship During Election: Indonesian Cases 651-659. [Crossref]


Giandomenico Di Domenico, Jason Sit, Alessio Ishizaka, Daniel Nunan. 2021. Fake news, social media and marketing: A systematic review. Journal of Business Research 124, 329-341. [Crossref]

Paul Butcher. 2021. COVID-19 as a turning point in the fight against disinformation. Nature Electronics 4:1, 7-9. [Crossref]

Germán Bula. A Philosophy of Sidewalks: Reclaiming Promiscuous Public Spaces 347-364. [Crossref]

Birgit Stark, Melanie Magin, Stefan Geiß. Meinungsbildung in und mit sozialen Medien 1-19. [Crossref]


539. Sandeep Kumar Gupta, Bahaeddin Alareeni, Marta I. Karpa, Lokendra Singh Umrao, Milind Gupta. Detection of Fake News Problems and Their Evaluation Through Artificial Intelligence 94-101. [Crossref]

540. David L. Dickinson, Naomi Kakoschke. 2021. Seeking confirmation? Biased information search and deliberation in the food domain. *Food Quality and Preference* 114, 104189. [Crossref]

541. Андрей Костырев. 2021. Постполитика в сетях постправды. *Полис. Политические исследования* 64-75. [Crossref]


544. Lisa Schwaiger. Die Lüge im digitalen Zeitalter – Simmel und die „geheime Gesellschaft“ 323-337. [Crossref]

545. Alexander Haas, Hans-Bernd Brosius. Wie kann die Kommunikations- und Medienwissenschaft auf den Medienwandel reagieren? 493-506. [Crossref]


548. Alessio Sardo. Freedom of Expression, Sliding-Scales, and Fake News 265-288. [Crossref]

549. Yuhan Wen. 2021. How to use new media technology to avoid media ethics anomie. *Procedia Computer Science* 183, 833-836. [Crossref]

550. Shekh Moinuddin. Mapping Digital Political Economy in India 1-34. [Crossref]

551. Shekh Moinuddin. Political Economy of Spatial Turn in Digital Landscapes 165-171. [Crossref]

552. Miloš Gregor, Petra Mlejnková. Explaining the Challenge: From Persuasion to Relativisation 3-41. [Crossref]

553. Roberto Di Pietro, Simone Raponi, Maurantonio Caprolu, Stefano Cresci. Information Disorder 7-64. [Crossref]

554. Kristina Machova, Ivan Srba, Martin Sarnovský, Ján Paralič, Viera Maslej Kresnakova, Andrea Hrcova, Michal Kompan, Marian Simko, Radoslav Blaho, Daniela Chuda, Maria Bielikova, Pavol Navrat. Addressing False Information and Abusive Language in Digital Space Using Intelligent Approaches 3-32. [Crossref]

555. Kuan-Wei Chen. Dealing with Disinformation from the Perspective of Militant Democracy: A Case Study of ‘Taiwan’s Struggle to Regulate Disinformation 125-147. [Crossref]

578. Alexander Porshnev, Alex Miltsov, Tetyana Lokot, Olessia Koltsova. Effects of Conspiracy Thinking Style, Framing and Political Interest on Accuracy of Fake News Recognition by Social Media Users: Evidence from Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine 341-357. [Crossref]
579. Zaid Amin, Nazlena Mohamad Ali, Alan F. Smeaton. Attention-Based Design and Selective Exposure Amid COVID-19 Misinformation Sharing 501-510. [Crossref]
582. Markku Mattila, Ari Haasio. Fake News, Fake Media and Hate Speech in Finnish MV-Magazine—How Can Libraries Fight Against the Lies? 75-87. [Crossref]
584. Shane Jacobeen. The Potential Impact of Video Manipulation and Fraudulent Simulation Technology on Political Stability 3-16. [Crossref]
585. Markus Brede. Information Seeking as an Evolutionary Game 108-119. [Crossref]
586. Emanuel Adler, Alena Drieschova. 2021. The Epistemological Challenge of Truth Subversion to the Liberal International Order. International Organization 75:2, 359-386. [Crossref]
587. James Charles Rockey, Nadia Zakir. 2021. Power and the Money, Money and the Power: A Network Analysis of Donations from American Corporate to Political Leaders. SSRN Electronic Journal 70. [Crossref]
588. Tanveer Khan, Antonis Michalas. 2021. Seeing and Believing: Evaluating the Trustworthiness of Twitter Users. IEEE Access 9, 110505-110516. [Crossref]
589. Matheus Marinho, Carmelo J. A. Bastos-Filho, Anthony Lins. An Exploratory Analysis on a Disinformation Dataset 144-155. [Crossref]
590. Kobby Mensah, Gideon Awini, Gilbert Kofi Mensah. Fake News and SDG16: The Situation in Ghana 325-344. [Crossref]
591. Sophie Hatte, Etienne Madinier, Ekaterina Zhuravskaya. 2021. Reading Twitter in the Newsroom: How Social Media Affects Traditional-Media Reporting of Conflicts. SSRN Electronic Journal 130. [Crossref]
592. Chiara Longoni, Andrey Fradkin, Luca Cian, Gordon Pennycook. 2021. News from Artificial Intelligence is Believed Less. SSRN Electronic Journal 3. [Crossref]
593. Christian Scheibenzuber, Marvin Fendt, Nicolae Nistor. Harnessing Student Creativity to Design Fake News Literacy Training: An Overview of Twelve Graduate Student Projects 235-244. [Crossref]
594. Alexandre Maros, Jussara M. Almeida, Marisa Vasconcelos. A Study of Misinformation in Audio Messages Shared in WhatsApp Groups 85-100. [Crossref]
595. Chelsea N. Kaufman. Should Research Methods Teach Information Literacy or Statistics? Why not Both? 43-53. [Crossref]
596. Lourdes S. Martinez. Research on Misinformation and Social Networking Sites 31-46. [Crossref]
598. Shaun Ruysenaar. Thinking Critically About the Fourth Industrial Revolution as a Wicked Problem 1-26. [Crossref]
599. Esra Bozkanat. Detecting Fake News on Social Media 49-67. [Crossref]
600. Bianca Fox, Valentina Marinescu. Social Media and Electoral Processes 1-17. [Crossref]
601. Heather C. Webb, Manal Emam. Social Media and Fake News Impact on Social Movements 40-56. [Crossref]
602. Uma Maheswari Sadasivam, Nitin Ganesan. Detecting Fake News Using Deep Learning and NLP 117-133. [Crossref]
603. Ramanpreet Kaur, Tomáž Klobučar, Dušan Gabrijelčič. Privacy in Online Social Networks 567-598. [Crossref]
604. Joshua Ojo Nehinbe. Statistical Methods for Conducting the Ontology and Classifications of Fake News on Social Media 632-651. [Crossref]
605. Adebowale Jeremy Adetayo. Fake News and Social Media Censorship 69-92. [Crossref]
606. Md. Sayeed Al-Zaman, Prithula Prosun Puja. Storytelling and the Rhetoric of Rumor in Social Media 40-62. [Crossref]
607. Mark Chong, Murphy Choy. An Empirically Supported Taxonomy of Misinformation 1-24. [Crossref]
608. Thomas Dale. The Fundamental Roles of Technology in the Spread of Fake News 67-82. [Crossref]
609. Rosanna E. Guadagno, Karen Guttieri. Fake News and Information Warfare 218-242. [Crossref]
610. Norbert Merkovity. Political Campaign Communication in the Information Age 331-345. [Crossref]
611. Umaru A. Pate, Adamkolo Mohammed Ibrahim. Fake News, Hate Speech and Nigeria's Struggle for Democratic Consolidation 387-410. [Crossref]
612. Antonio Badia. An Overview (and Criticism) of Methods to Detect Fake Content Online 412-421. [Crossref]
613. Mehmet Fatih Çömlekçi. Combating Fake News Online 466-482. [Crossref]
614. Stephanie Jean Tsang. News Credibility and Media Literacy in the Digital Age 544-564. [Crossref]
615. Isha Y. Agarwal, Dipri P. Rana. Fake News and Imbalanced Data Perspective 195-210. [Crossref]
616. Dixie D. Massey. Texts and Tasks 1643-1664. [Crossref]
617. Paul Ernest. The Ethics of Mathematical Practice 1-38. [Crossref]
619. Katrin Hartwig, Christian Reuter. Fake News technisch begegnen – Detektions- und Behandlungsansätze zur Unterstützung von NutzerInnen 133-149. [Crossref]
621. Hailay Kidu, Haile Misgna, Tong Li, Zhen Yang. User Response-Based Fake News Detection on Social Media 173-187. [Crossref]
622. Alicia Fjällhed. Managing Disinformation Through Public Diplomacy 227-253. [Crossref]
623. Vian Sabeeh, Mohammed Zohdy, Rasha Al Bashaireh. Fake News Detection Through Topic Modeling and Optimized Deep Learning with Multi-Domain Knowledge Sources 895-907. [Crossref]
625. Katherine Ognyanova. Network Approaches to Misinformation Evaluation and Correction 351-373. [Crossref]


627. el-Sayed el-Aswad. Media Drivers of Islamophobia 109-126. [Crossref]

628. Wolf J. Schünemann. Das Desinformationsdilemma – Demokratische Herausforderungen durch Falschnachrichten und ihre Bekämpfung 193-210. [Crossref]

629. Paul Wood. Socio-technical Security: User Behaviour, Profiling and Modelling and Privacy by Design 75-91. [Crossref]

630. David Langley, Caioimhe Reidy, Mark Towey, Manisha, Denis Dennehy. Developing Machine Learning Model for Predicting Social Media Induced Fake News 656-669. [Crossref]


632. Zekai Wu, Jiaxin Chen, Zhenguo Yang, Haoran Xie, Fu Lee Wang, Wenyin Liu. Cross-modal Attention Network with Orthogonal Latent Memory for Rumor Detection 527-541. [Crossref]


635. Andela Dukanović. 2021. Limitations on freedom of expression in practice of the European Court of Human Rights and the notion of disinformation. *Nauka bezbednost policija* **26**:2, 31-42. [Crossref]


639. Mauro Ferrante, Anna Maria Parroco. Media and fake news: An analysis of citizens’ attitudes toward misinformation in European countries 185-190. [Crossref]

640. HENRIK SKAUG SÆTRA. The algorithmic tyranny of perceived opinion 79-98. [Crossref]


642. Kai Ye, Yangheran Piao, Kun Zhao, Xiaohui Cui. Graph Enhanced BERT for Stance-Aware Rumor Verification on Social Media 422-435. [Crossref]

643. Marc-André Kaufhold, Markus Bayer, Daniel Hartung, Christian Reuter. Design and Evaluation of Deep Learning Models for Real-Time Credibility Assessment in Twitter 396-408. [Crossref]


646. Srishiti Sharma, Mala Saraswat, Anil Kumar Dubey. Fake News Detection Using Deep Learning 249-259. [Crossref]


654. Okuhle Ngada, Bertram Haskins. Fake News Detection Using Content-Based Features and Machine Learning 1-6. [Crossref]


657. Chin-Chia Hsu, Amir Ajorlou, Muhamet Yildiz, Ali Jadbabaie. Information Disclosure and Network Formation in News Subscription Services 5586-5591. [Crossref]


659. Anis Najar, Emmanuelle Bonnet, Bahador Bahrami, Stefano Palminteri. 2020. The actions of others act as a pseudo-reward to drive imitation in the context of social reinforcement learning. *PLOS Biology* **18**:12, e3001028. [Crossref]

660. Kento Yoshikawa, Takumi Awa, Risa Kusano, Hiroyuki Sato, Masatsugu Ichino, Hiroshi Yoshiura. A Fake News Dissemination Model Based on Updating Reliability and Doubt among Individuals 1-8. [Crossref]

661. Razieh Nokhbeh Zaeem, Chengjing Li, K. Suzanne Barber. On Sentiment of Online Fake News 760-767. [Crossref]

662. Fernando C. Erd, Andre L. Vignatti, Murilo V. G. da Silva. Blocking the Spread of Misinformation in a Network under Distinct Cost Models 232-236. [Crossref]

663. Srihaasa Pidikiti, Jason Shuo Zhang, Richard Han, Tamara Lehman, Qin Lv, Shivakant Mishra. Understanding How Readers Determine the Legitimacy of Online News Articles in the Era of Fake News 768-775. [Crossref]
681. Caitlin Elsaesser, Desmond Upton Patton, Emily Weinstein, Jacqueline Santiago, Ayesha Clarke, Rob Eschmann. 2020. Small becomes big, fast: Adolescent perceptions of how social media features escalate online conflict to offline violence. *Children and Youth Services Review* 105898. [Crossref]

682. Manon Berriche, Sacha Altay. 2020. Internet users engage more with phatic posts than with health misinformation on Facebook. *Palgrave Communications* 6:1. [Crossref]

683. Mitchell Church, Ravi Thambusamy, Hamid Nemati. 2020. User misrepresentation in online social networks: how competition and altruism impact online disclosure behaviours. *Behaviour & Information Technology* 39:12, 1320-1340. [Crossref]


685. Matthew Spradling, Jeremy Straub. Evaluation of Elements of a Prospective System to Alert Users to Intentionally Deceptive Content 224-229. [Crossref]

686. Thoudam Doren Singh, Divyansha Divyansha, Apoorva Vikram Singh, Anubhav Sachan, Abdullah Faiz Ur Rahman Khilji. Debunking Fake News by Leveraging Speaker Credibility and BERT Based Model 960-968. [Crossref]

687. Maik Paixao, Rinaldo Lima, Bernard Espinasse. Fake News Classification and Topic Modeling in Brazilian Portuguese 427-432. [Crossref]


693. Roger D. Magarey, Christina M. Trexler. 2020. Information: a missing component in understanding and mitigating social epidemics. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* 7:1. [Crossref]

694. Tanveer Khan, Antonis Michalas. Trust and Believe – Should We? Evaluating the Trustworthiness of Twitter Users 1791-1800. [Crossref]

695. Beth St. Jean, Paul T. Jaeger, Gagan Jindal, Yuting Liao. Introduction: Libraries and Librarians as Agents of Health Information Justice 3-18. [Crossref]


698. Mayank Kumar Jain, Dinesh Gopalani, Yogesh Kumar Meena, Rajesh Kumar. Machine Learning based Fake News Detection using linguistic features and word vector features 1-6. [Crossref]

700. Dino Villegas. Political Netnography 100-115. [Crossref]

701. Julien Figeac, Nikos Smyrnaios, Tristan Salord, Guillaume Cabanac, Ophélie Fraisier, Pierre Ratinaud, Fanny Seffusatti. 2020. Information-sharing practices on Facebook during the 2017 French presidential campaign: An “unreliable information bubble” within the extreme right. Communications 45:s1, 648-670. [Crossref]

702. Nicoleta Corbu, Alina Bârgăoanu, Raluca Buturoiu, Oana Ștefăniță. 2020. Does fake news lead to more engaging effects on social media? Evidence from Romania. Communications 45:s1, 694-717. [Crossref]

703. Luigi Curini, Eugenio Pizzimenti. Searching for a Unicorn 77-91. [Crossref]

704. Flavio Carvalho, Helder Yukio Okuno, Lais Baroni, Gustavo Guedes. A Brazilian Portuguese Moral Foundations Dictionary for Fake News classification 1-5. [Crossref]

705. Sofia Rüdiger, Daria Dayter. Introduction. The expanding landscape of corpus-based studies of social media language 1-12. [Crossref]

706. Bartosz Wilczek. 2020. Misinformation and herd behavior in media markets: A cross-national investigation of how tabloids’ attention to misinformation drives broadsheets’ attention to misinformation in political and business journalism. PLOS ONE 15:11, e0241389. [Crossref]


710. Pakindessama M. Konkobo, Rui Zhang, Siyuan Huang, Toussida T. Minoungou, Jose A. Ouedraogo, Lin Li. A Deep Learning Model for Early Detection of Fake News on Social Media * 1-6. [Crossref]

711. Ussama Yaqub, Mujtaba Ali Malik, Salma Zaman. Sentiment Analysis of Russian IRA Troll Messages on Twitter during US Presidential Elections of 2016 1-6. [Crossref]

712. Debra S. Dwyer, Rachel Kreier, Maria X. Sanmartin. 2020. Technology Use: Too Much of a Good Thing?. Atlantic Economic Journal 110. . [Crossref]


714. Ebuka Elias Igwebuieke, Lily Chimuanya. 2020. Legitimating falsehood in social media: A discourse analysis of political fake news. Discourse & Communication 10, 175048132096165. [Crossref]


716. Pedro Henrique Arruda Faustini, Thiago Ferreira Covões. 2020. Fake news detection in multiple platforms and languages. Expert Systems with Applications 158, 113503. [Crossref]

717. David Camacho, Ángel Panizo-LLedot, Gema Bello-Orgaz, Antonio Gonzalez-Pardo, Erik Cambria. 2020. The four dimensions of social network analysis: An overview of research methods, applications, and software tools. Information Fusion 63, 88-120. [Crossref]


724. Anirudh Sridhar, H. Vincent Poor. Sequential Estimation of Network Cascades 1507-1511. [Crossref]

725. Yuxiang Ren, Bo Wang, Jiawei Zhang, Yi Chang. Adversarial Active Learning Based Heterogeneous Graph Neural Network for Fake News Detection 452-461. [Crossref]

726. Richard Rogers, Sal Hagen. Epilogue . [Crossref]

727. Chen Luo, Jia Shang, Yuchun Zhu. 2020. Internet as a context: Exploring its impacts on scientific optimism in China. *Information Development* 79, 02666692096563. [Crossref]

728. Lesley S. J. Farmer. Introduction 1-7. [Crossref]

729. Sylvia Chan-Olmsted, Yufan Sunny Qin. 2020. The effect of news consumption on fake news efficacy. *Journal of Applied Journalism & Media Studies* 00:00, 1-19. [Crossref]

730. Xavier Ramon, Marcel Mauri-Ríos, Jesús Diaz-Campo, Juan Carlos Suárez-Villegas. 2020. A disconnect in media accountability: Spanish journalists’ and citizens’ perceptions of established and innovative instruments at the organizational level. *Journal of Applied Journalism & Media Studies* 00:00, 1-22. [Crossref]

731. Simge Andı, S. Erdem Aytaç, Ali Çarkoğlu. 2020. Internet and social media use and political knowledge: Evidence from Turkey. *Mediterranean Politics* 25:5, 579-599. [Crossref]


738. Lennon Y. C. Chang, Souvik Mukherjee, Nicholas Coppel. 2020. We Are All Victims: Questionable Content and Collective Victimisation in the Digital Age. *Asian Journal of Criminology* 31. [Crossref]

739. Mary M. Medlin, Donald F. Sacco, Mitch Brown. 2020. Political Orientation and Belief in Science in a U.S. College Sample. *Psychological Reports* 123:5, 1688-1702. [Crossref]


748. Daryna Dementieva, Alexander Panchenko. Fake News Detection using Multilingual Evidence 775-776. [Crossref]

749. Jon Roozenbeek, Claudia R. Schneider, Sarah Dryhurst, John Kerr, Alexandra L. J. Freeman, Gabriel Recchia, Anne Marthe van der Bles, Sander van der Linden. 2020. Susceptibility to misinformation about COVID-19 around the world. *Royal Society Open Science* 7:10, 201199. [Crossref]


753. Àlvar Peris-Blanes. 2020. Infoprogramación y espectáculo televisivo en la comunicación política valenciana: las elecciones autonómicas de 2019 en la televisión pública À Punt. *Congreso Internacional de la Asociación Española de Investigación de la Comunicación* 167-181. [Crossref]


758. Alberto Ardèvol-Abreu, Patricia Delponti, Carmen Rodríguez-Wangüemert. 2020. Intentional or inadvertent fake news sharing? Fact-checking warnings and users’ interaction with social media content. *El profesional de la información*. [Crossref]

759. Edson C. Tandoc, Matthew Chew, Darren Lim. Fake News 1–6. [Crossref]


762. Federico Vegetti, Moreno Mancosu. 2020. The Impact of Political Sophistication and Motivated Reasoning on Misinformation. *Political Communication* 37:5, 678-695. [Crossref]

763. Teresa Borges-‘Tiago, Flavo ‘Tiago, Osvaldo Silva, José Manuel Guita Martínez, Dolores Botella-Carrubí. 2020. Online users’ attitudes toward fake news: Implications for brand management. *Psychology & Marketing* 37:9, 1171-1184. [Crossref]

764. Laura Studen, Victor Tiberius. 2020. Social Media, Quo Vadis? Prospective Development and Implications. *Future Internet* 12:9, 146. [Crossref]


770. Shashank Madhusudhan, Siddhant Mahurkar, Suresh Kumar Nagarajan. Attributional analysis of Multi-Modal Fake News Detection Models (Grand Challenge) 451-455. [Crossref]

771. Alina Vereshchaka, Seth Cosimini, Wen Dong. 2020. Analyzing and distinguishing fake and real news to mitigate the problem of disinformation. *Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory* 26:3, 350-364. [Crossref]


773. Kathie M. d'I. Treen, Hywel T. P. Williams, Saffron J. O'Neill. 2020. Online misinformation about climate change. *WIREs Climate Change* 11:5. [Crossref]


778. . Social Media and Democracy 31, . [Crossref]

779. Andrew M. Guess, Benjamin A. Lyons. Misinformation, Disinformation, and Online Propaganda 10–33. [Crossref]

780. Chloe Wittenberg, Adam J. Berinsky. Misinformation and Its Correction 163-198. [Crossref]

781. Tim Hwang. Dealing with Disinformation: Evaluating the Case for Amendment of Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act 252–285. [Crossref]


784. Ursula Smartt. Social media and fake news 191-206. [Crossref]


786. Josué Pereira da Silva Santos. 2020. Os(as) bibliotecários(as) na pós-pandemia: Desafios e perspectivas na era das fake News. *Revista Científica Multidisciplinar Núcleo do Conhecimento* 05-20. [Crossref]


791. Jordan R. Axt, Mark J. Landau, Aaron C. Kay. Fake News Attributions as a Source of Nonspecific Structure 220–234. [Crossref]

792. Reza Mansouri, Mahmood Naderan–Tahan, Mohammad Javad Rashti. A Semi-supervised Learning Method for Fake News Detection in Social Media 1-5. [Crossref]


794. Rong Tang, Kyong Eun Oh. 2020. University students’ mobile news consumption activities and evaluative/affective reactions to political news during election campaigns: A diary study. *Journal of Information Science* 46:4, 476-495. [Crossref]

795. Zhongyuan Ruan, Bin Yu, Xincheng Shu, Qingpeng Zhang, Qi Xuan. 2020. The impact of malicious nodes on the spreading of false information. *Chaos: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Nonlinear Science* 30:8, 083101. [Crossref]

796. Ric Neo. 2020. The securitisation of fake news in Singapore. *International Politics* 57:4, 724–740. [Crossref]
Trevor Treharne, Andrew Papanikitas. 2020. Defining and detecting fake news in health and medicine reporting. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 113:8, 302-305. [Crossref]

Theófilo Rodrigues, Daniel Ferreira. 2020. ESTRATÉGIAS DIGITAIS DOS POPULISMOS DE ESQUERDA E DE DIREITA: BRASIL E ESPANHA EM PERSPECTIVA COMPARADA. *Trabalhos em Linguística Aplicada* 59:2, 1070-1086. [Crossref]


Benjamin D. Horne, Dorit Nevo, Sibel Adali, Lydia Manikonda, Clare Arrington. 2020. Tailoring heuristics and timing AI interventions for supporting news veracity assessments. *Computers in Human Behavior Reports* 2, 100043. [Crossref]

Caitlin Drummond, Michael Siegrist, Joseph Árvai. 2020. Limited effects of exposure to fake news about climate change. *Environmental Research Communications* 2:8, 081003. [Crossref]

Thomas Colley, Francesca Granelli, Jente Althuis. 2020. DISINFORMATION’S SOCIETAL IMPACT: BRITAIN, COVID, AND BEYOND. *Defence Strategic Communications* 8, 89-140. [Crossref]


V. P. Miletsky, O. A. Nikiforova. 2020. Evolution of Political Simulacra in Digital Society (on the Examples of “fake news” and “post-truth”). *Discourse* 6:3, 64-77. [Crossref]


Isabele Mitozo, Michele Goulart Massuchin, Francisco Paulo Jamil Marques. Social Media: Complexities and Contradictions 1-7. [Crossref]

Andrew M. Guess, Michael Lerner, Benjamin Lyons, Jacob M. Montgomery, Brendan Nyhan, Jason Reifler, Neelanjan Sircar. 2020. A digital media literacy intervention increases discernment between mainstream and false news in the United States and India. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 117:27, 15536-15545. [Crossref]


Vered Elishar-Malka, Yaron Ariel, Gabriel Weimann. 2020. Rethinking political communication in the digital sphere. *The Journal of International Communication* 26:2, 190-210. [Crossref]


817. Florian Saurwein, Charlotte Spencer-Smith. 2020. Combating Disinformation on Social Media: Multilevel Governance and Distributed Accountability in Europe. Digital Journalism 8:6, 820-841. [Crossref]


819. Gabriela Elisa Sued, Martín Rodriguez Kedikian. 2020. NOTICIAS FALSAS EN FACEBOOK: NARRATIVAS, CIRCULACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN. Los casos de Argentina y México. Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico 26:3, 1229-1242. [Crossref]


825. Simon Loertscher, Leslie M. Marx. 2020. Digital monopolies: Privacy protection or price regulation?. International Journal of Industrial Organization 71, 102623. [Crossref]


827. Philip E. Pare, Damir Vrabac, Henrik Sandberg, Karl H. Johansson. Analysis, Online Estimation, and Validation of a Competing Virus Model 2556-2561. [Crossref]

828. Shan Qu, Ziqi Zhao, Luoyi Fu, Xinbing Wang, Jun Xu. Joint Inference on Truth/Rumor and Their Sources in Social Networks 924-933. [Crossref]


830. Gabriella Pasi, Marco De Grandis, Marco Viviani. Decision Making over Multiple Criteria to Assess News Credibility in Microblogging Sites 1-8. [Crossref]


842. Priyanshi Shah, Ziad Kobti. Multimodal fake news detection using a Cultural Algorithm with situational and normative knowledge 1-7. [Crossref]


845. Ali Fikret AYDIN. 2020. POST-TRUTH DÖNEMDE SOSYAL MEDYADA DEZENFORMASYON: COVID-19 (YENİ KORONAVİRÜS) PANDEMİ SÜRECİ. ASYA STUDIES 76–90. [Crossref]

846. Shirley S Ho, Tong Jee Goh, Yan Wah Leung. 2020. Let’s nab fake science news: Predicting scientists’ support for interventions using the influence of presumed media influence model. *Journalism* **2**, 146488492093748. [Crossref]


848. Hassan Zamir. Cybersecurity and Social Media 153–171. [Crossref]

849. Dumisani Moyo, Admire Mare, Trust Matsilele. Analytics-Driven Journalism: Editorial metrics and the reconfiguration of online news production practices in African newsrooms 104–120. [Crossref]

850. Matteo Cinelli, Stefano Cresci, Alessandro Galeazzi, Walter Quattrociocchi, Maurizio Tesconi. 2020. The limited reach of fake news on Twitter during 2019 European elections. *PLOS ONE* **15**:6, e0234689. [Crossref]
851. Patrick Taillon. From veracity to traceability 257-280. [Crossref]
852. Berna Leticia Valle Canales, Julio César Chavarría Hernandez. Semiotic Architecture of Viral Data . [Crossref]
853. Andreas Jungherr, Gonzalo Rivero, Daniel Gayo-Avello. Retooling Politics 3, . [Crossref]
855. Katherine Ognyanova, David Lazer, Ronald E. Robertson, Christo Wilson. 2020. Misinformation in action: Fake news exposure is linked to lower trust in media, higher trust in government when your side is in power. Harvard Kennedy School Misinformation Review . [Crossref]
856. Pier Luigi Parcu. 2020. New digital threats to media pluralism in the information age. Competition and Regulation in Network Industries 21:2, 91-109. [Crossref]
857. Patrick Ferrucci, Toby Hopp, Chris J Vargo. 2020. Civic engagement, social capital, and ideological extremity: Exploring online political engagement and political expression on Facebook. New Media & Society 22:6, 1095-1115. [Crossref]
858. Stephanie Jean Tsang. 2020. Issue stance and perceived journalistic motives explain divergent audience perceptions of fake news. Journalism 10, 146488492092600. [Crossref]
861. Diyana Dobreva, Daniel Grinnell, Martin Innes. 2020. Prophets and Loss: How “Soft Facts” on Social Media Influenced the Brexit Campaign and Social Reactions to the Murder of Jo Cox MP. Policy & Internet 12:2, 144-164. [Crossref]
864. Radislav Vaisman. 2020. Subset selection via continuous optimization with applications to network design. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment 192:6. . [Crossref]
865. Matthew Spradling, Jeremy Straub, Jay Strong. Introducing & Evaluating ‘Nutrition Facts’ for Online Content 1-8. [Crossref]
869. Virginia Small, James Warn. 2020. Impacts on food policy from traditional and social media framing of moral outrage and cultural stereotypes. Agriculture and Human Values 37:2, 295–309. [Crossref]
870. Roberto Mosquera, Mosioliwasademi Odunowo, Trent McNamara, Xiongfei Guo, Ragan Petrie. 2020. The economic effects of Facebook. Experimental Economics 23:2, 575-602. [Crossref]
871. Marcela Borge, Yann Shiou Ong, Sean Goggins. 2020. A sociocultural approach to using social networking sites as learning tools. *Educational Technology Research and Development* 68:3, 1089-1120. [Crossref]

872. Michele Coscia, Luca Rossi. 2020. Distortions of political bias in crowdsourced misinformation flagging. *Journal of The Royal Society Interface* 17:167, 20200020. [Crossref]


876. Sarah A. Gilbert. 2020. "I run the world’s largest historical outreach project and it’s on a cesspool of a website." Moderating a Public Scholarship Site on Reddit: A Case Study of r/AskHistorians. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction* 4:CSCW1, 1-27. [Crossref]


878. Xiongfei Cao, Mingchuan Gong, Lingling Yu, Bao Dai. 2020. Exploring the mechanism of social media addiction: an empirical study from WeChat users. *Internet Research* 30:4, 1305-1328. [Crossref]


883. Kevin Munger. 2020. All the News That’s Fit to Click: The Economics of Clickbait Media. *Political Communication* 37:3, 376-397. [Crossref]

884. Ewa Szumowska, Gabriela Czarnek, Piotr Dragon, Jonas De Keersmaecker. 2020. Correction after misinformation: Does engagement in media multitasking affect attitude adjustment?. *Comprehensive Results in Social Psychology* 4:2, 199-226. [Crossref]


888. Paulo Garcia, Francine Darroch, Leah West, Lauren BrooksCleator. 2020. Ethical Applications of Big Data-Driven AI on Social Systems: Literature Analysis and Example Deployment Use Case. *Information* **11**:5, 235. [Crossref]


893. Elizabeth Riddle, Jill R. D. MacKay. 2020. Social Media Contexts Moderate Perceptions of Animals. *Animals* **10**:5, 845. [Crossref]

894. Jeremy Kepner, Tim Davis, Chansup Byun, William Arcand, David Bestor, William Bergeron, Vijay Gadepally, Matthew Hubbell, Michael Houle, Michael Jones, Anna Klein, Peter Michaleas, Lauren Milechin, Julie Mulllen, Andrew Prout, Antonio Rosa, Siddharth Samsi, Charles Yee, Albert Reuther. 75,000,000,000 Streaming Inserts/Second Using Hierarchical Hypersparse GraphBLAS Matrices 207-210. [Crossref]


900. Nicholas W. Jankowski. Researching Fake News: A Selective Examination of Empirical Studies 248-255. [Crossref]

901. Maria José ARROJO. 2020. Las Ciencias de la Comunicación desde el realismo científico: El problema de la complejidad y las noticias falsas (fake news). *ArtefaCToS. Revista de estudios sobre la ciencia y la tecnología* **9**:1, 131. [Crossref]

902. Marcus W. Mayorga, Erin B. Hester, Emily Helsel, Bobi Ivanov, Timothy L. Sellnow, Paul Slovic, William J. Burns, Dale Frakes. Enhancing Public Resistance to “Fake News” 197-212. [Crossref]


905. Ellen Haggar. 2020. Fighting fake news: exploring George Orwell’s relationship to information literacy. *Journal of Documentation* 76:5, 961-979. [Crossref]


909. Simone Chambers. 2020. Truth, Deliberative Democracy, and the Virtues of Accuracy: Is Fake News Destroying the Public Sphere?. *Political Studies* 003232171989081. [Crossref]


911. Nicole Ruggiano, Taylor Ellis, Kimberly Gibson, Shayla Smith, Carrie Turner, Allison Curington, Carroll Phelps, Alexis Ferruccio, Keslie Fendley. 2020. The Unity Wall project: a student-led community organizing effort to advance public discourse on social justice. *Journal of Community Practice* 28:2, 132-143. [Crossref]


915. Nigel Hardiman, Shelley Burgin, Jia Shao. 2020. How Sharks and Shark–Human Interactions are Reported in Major Australian Newspapers. *Sustainability* 12:7, 2683. [Crossref]


918. Jiawei Zhang, Bowen Dong, Philip S. Yu. FakeDetector: Effective Fake News Detection with Deep Diffusive Neural Network 1826-1829. [Crossref]

919. Kevin Koidl, Kristina G. Kapanova. 2020. Introduction to the Special Issue: Re-Imagining a More Trustworthy Social Media Future. *Social Media + Society* 6:2, 205630512092300. [Crossref]

920. Vanessa Ceia. 2020. Digital Ecosystems of Ideology: Linked Media as Rhetoric in Spanish Political Tweets. *Social Media + Society* 6:2, 205630512092663. [Crossref]

921. Sander van der Linden, Costas Panagopoulos, Jon Roozenbeek. 2020. You are fake news: political bias in perceptions of fake news. *Media, Culture & Society* 42:3, 460-470. [Crossref]

922. Peter J. Jost, Johanna Pünder, Isabell Schulze-Lohoff. 2020. Fake news - Does perception matter more than the truth?. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics* 85, 101513. [Crossref]

924. Johannes Buchheim. 2020. Rechtlicher Richtigkeitsschutz. *Der Staat* 59:2, 159-194. [Crossref]


930. Oberiri Destiny Apuke, Bahiyah Omar. 2020. FAKE NEWS PROLIFERATION IN NIGERIA: CONSEQUENCES, MOTIVATIONS, AND PREVENTION THROUGH AWARENESS STRATEGIES. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews* 8:2, 318-327. [Crossref]

931. Panayiota Kendeou, Rina Harsch, Reese Butterfuss, Joseph Aubele, Jasmine Kim. The Challenge of Fake News 477-494. [Crossref]

932. Michael Schudson, Gal Beckerman. “Old” Media, “New” Media, Hybrid Media, and the Changing Character of Political Participation 269-289. [Crossref]

933. Alessandro Nai. 2020. The Trump Paradox: How Cues from a Disliked Source Foster Resistance to Persuasion. *Politics and Governance* 8:1, 122. [Crossref]


968. Juan Francisco Sánchez Barrilao. 2020. El Internet en la era Trump: aproximación constitucional a una nueva realidad. Estudios en Derecho a la Información 1:9, 49. [Crossref]


970. Francesco Pierri, Alessandro Artoni, Stefano Ceri. 2020. Investigating Italian disinformation spreading on Twitter in the context of 2019 European elections. PLOS ONE 15:1, e0227821. [Crossref]

971. Louis-Philippe Rondeau. Virtual Reality and Alternative Facts: The Subjective Realities of Digital Communities 41-49. [Crossref]


974. Jianing Li. 2020. Toward a Research Agenda on Political Misinformation and Corrective Information. Political Communication 37:1, 125-135. [Crossref]

975. Giselle Rampersad, Turki Althiyabi. 2020. Fake news: Acceptance by demographics and culture on social media. Social Media + Society 17:1, 1-11. [Crossref]

976. Douglas Brommesson, Ann-Marie Ekengren. EU Foreign and Security Policy in a Mediatized Age 193-215. [Crossref]

977. Valesca Lima. Sustainable Citizenship and the Prospect of Participation and Governance in the Digital Era 99-115. [Crossref]

978. Luis Terán. Discussion and Conclusions 133-143. [Crossref]

979. Georg Aichholzer, Gloria Rose. Experience with Digital Tools in Different Types of e-Participation 93-140. [Crossref]

980. Bernhard Lutz, Marc T. P. Adam, Stefan Feuerriegel, Nicolas Prölochs, Dirk Neumann. Affective Information Processing of Fake News: Evidence from NeuroIS 121-128. [Crossref]

981. Leona Hutchinson, Markus Appel. Die Psychologie des Gerüchts 157-166. [Crossref]
1005. Yongtian Yu, Guang Yu, Tong Li, Qingli Man, Qiuping Chen. 2020. Quantitative Characterization and Identification of the Company-Related Disinformation Channel Among Media. IEEE Access 8, 29196-29204. [Crossref]


1007. SeongKu Kang, Junyoung Hwang, Hwanjo Yu. Multi-Modal Component Embedding for Fake News Detection 1-6. [Crossref]

1008. Emerson Yoshiaki Okano, Zebin Liu, Donghong Ji, Evandro Eduardo Seron Ruiz. Fake News Detection on Fake.Br Using Hierarchical Attention Networks 143-152. [Crossref]

1009. Gabriela Wick-Pedro, Roney L. S. Santos, Oto A. Vale, Thiago A. S. Pardo, Kalina Bontcheva, Carolina Scarton. Linguistic Analysis Model for Monitoring User Reaction on Satirical News for Brazilian Portuguese 313-320. [Crossref]


1012. S. Jalil Kazemitabar, Arash A. Amini. Approximate Identification of the Optimal Epidemic Source in Complex Networks 107-125. [Crossref]

1013. Carola Binder. 2020. Coronavirus Fears and Macroeconomic Expectations. SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]

1014. Stanislaw P. Stawicki, Michael S. Firstenberg, Thomas J. Papadimos. The Growing Role of Social Media in International Health Security: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly 341-357. [Crossref]

1015. Freek van Gils, Wieland Müller, Jens Prüfer. 2020. Big Data and Democracy. SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]


1017. Anmol Uppal, Vipul Sachdeva, Seema Sharma. Fake news detection using discourse segment structure analysis 751-756. [Crossref]

1018. Fedyukovsky Alexander. 2020. False messages in scientific publics using the example of Russian social network Vkontakte. E3S Web of Conferences 164, 12005. [Crossref]


1022. Oliver James, Asmus Leth Olsen, Donald Moynihan, Gregg G. Van Ryzin. . [Crossref]

1023. Enrique Muriel-Torrado, Danielle Borges Pereira. Relations Between the Concepts of Disinformation and the Fogg Behavior Model 147-163. [Crossref]
1024. Andrea Hrckova, Robert Moro, Ivan Srba, Maria Bielikova. Examining the Linking Patterns and Link Building Strategies of Mainstream and Partisan Online News Media in Central Europe 133-146. [Crossref]

1025. Julian Bühler, Matthias Murawski, Mahdieh Darvish, Markus Bick. Developing a Model to Measure Fake News Detection Literacy of Social Media Users 213-227. [Crossref]

1026. Juan Cao, Peng Qi, Qiang Sheng, Tianyun Yang, Junbo Guo, Jintao Li. Exploring the Role of Visual Content in Fake News Detection 141-161. [Crossref]

1027. Kunwoo Park, Taegyun Kim, Seunghyun Yoon, Meeyoung Cha, Kyomin Jung. BaitWatcher: A Lightweight Web Interface for the Detection of Incongruent News Headlines 229-252. [Crossref]

1028. Thami Ghorfi, Imad-eddine Hatimi. Impact of Social Media Usage on MENA Countries Economy 77-99. [Crossref]

1029. Paul R. Carr, Michelli Aparecida Daros, Sandra Liliana Cuervo, Gina Thésée. Social Media and the Quest for Democracy 441-464. [Crossref]

1030. Peter Arthur. Disruptive Technologies, Democracy, Governance and National Elections in Africa: Back to the Future? 17-38. [Crossref]

1031. Fadi Safieddine, Rawad Hammad. Fake News 103-121. [Crossref]

1032. Abbas Moallem. Trust in News and Information in Social Media 129-134. [Crossref]

1033. Liza Potts, Stephanie Mahnke. Subverting the Platform Flexibility of Twitter to Spread Misinformation 157-172. [Crossref]


1035. Eliana Providel, Marcelo Mendoza. Using Deep Learning to Detect Rumors in Twitter 321-334. [Crossref]

1036. Paul R. Carr, Sandra Liliana Cuervo Sanchez, Michelli Aparecida Daros. 2020. Citizen Engagement in the Contemporary Era of Fake News: Hegemonic Distraction or Control of the Social Media Context?. Postdigital Science and Education 2:1, 39-60. [Crossref]


1038. Giancarlo Fedeli. 2020. ‘Fake news’ meets tourism: a proposed research agenda. Annals of Tourism Research 80, 102684. [Crossref]


1044. Thomas Koch, Nora Denner. Fake News als Gefahr für die öffentliche Meinung? 73-90. [Crossref]

1045. Łukasz Kwaśniewicz, Grzegorz M. Wójcik, Andrzej Kawiak, Piotr Schneider, Adam Wierzbicki. How You Say or What You Say? Neural Activity in Message Credibility Evaluation 312-326. [Crossref]
1046. Andrzej Kawiak, Grzegorz M. Wójcik, Łukasz Kwasniewicz, Piotr Schneider, Adam Wierzbicki. Look Who’s Talking: Modeling Decision Making Based on Source Credibility 327-341. [Crossref]

1047. Sandra González-Bailón, Michael Xenos. 2020. Surveys Underestimate Online News Exposure: A Comparison of Self-Reported and Observational Data in Nine Countries. SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]


1049. Christopher Whyte. 2020. Cyber conflict or democracy “hacked”? How cyber operations enhance information warfare. Journal of Cybersecurity 6:1. [Crossref]

1050. Lixuan Ding, Lanting Ding, Richard O. Sinnott. Fake News Classification of Social Media Through Sentiment Analysis 52-67. [Crossref]


1052. Jacqui Taylor-Jackson, Sophie Matthews. The Influence of Traits Associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) on the Detection of Fake News 464-472. [Crossref]

1053. Francesca Spezzano, Indhumathi Gurunathan. Protecting the Web from Misinformation 1-27. [Crossref]

1054. Martin Oliver. 2020. Infrastructure and the Post–Truth Era: is Trump Twitter’s Fault?. Postdigital Science and Education 2:1, 17-38. [Crossref]

1055. Curd Knüpfen. Medien 317-332. [Crossref]

1056. Thanh Cong Truong, Quoc Bao Diep, Ivan Zelinka, Roman Senkerik. Supervised Classification Methods for Fake News Identification 445-454. [Crossref]


1058. Bernhard Lutz, Marc T. P. Adam, Stefan Feuerriegel, Nicolas Pröllochs, Dirk Neumann. Identifying Linguistic Cues of Fake News Associated with Cognitive and Affective Processing: Evidence from NeuroIS 16-23. [Crossref]

1059. Leonardo Bursztyn, Ingar Haaland, Aakaash Rao, Christopher Roth. 2020. I Have Nothing Against Them, But.... SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]

1060. Eduardo C. Garrido-Merchán, Cristina Puente, Rafael Palacios. Fake News Detection by Means of Uncertainty Weighted Causal Graphs 13-24. [Crossref]

1061. Sergei Guriev, Elias Papaioannou. 2020. The Political Economy of Populism. SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]

1062. Valentin Matei, Alexandru Pavel, Ana Giurgiuca, Alina Roșca, Arina Sofía, Irina Duțu, Cătălina Tudose. 2020. Knowledge of Prevention Measures and Information About Coronavirus in Romanian Male Patients with Severe Mental Illness and Severe Alcohol Use Disorder. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment Volume 16, 2857-2864. [Crossref]

1063. Christophe Maze, Arthur Haye, Joshua Sarre, Michel Galaupe, Pierre Lagarrigue, Catherine Pons Lelardeux. A Board Game to Fight Against Misinformation and Fake News 326-334. [Crossref]


1065. Yida Mu, Nikolaos Aletras. 2020. Identifying Twitter users who repost unreliable news sources with linguistic information. PeerJ Computer Science 6, e325. [Crossref]
1086. Junxiao Xue, Yabo Wang, Shuning Xu, Lei Shi, Lin Wei, Huawei Song. MVFNN: Multi-Vision Fusion Neural Network for Fake News Picture Detection 112-119. [Crossref]

1087. Leonie Schaewitz, Nicole C. Krämer. Combating Disinformation: Effects of Timing and Correction Format on Factual Knowledge and Personal Beliefs 233-245. [Crossref]


1089. Dongfang Gaozhao. 2020. Flagging Fake News on Social Media: An Experimental Study of Media Consumers’ Identification of Fake News. SSRN Electronic Journal 31. . [Crossref]

1090. Sumit S. Deole, Yue Huang. 2020. Suffering and Prejudice: Do Negative Emotions Predict Immigration Concerns?. SSRN Electronic Journal 56. . [Crossref]

1091. Adam D. Moore. 2020. FREE SPEECH, PRIVACY, AND AUTONOMY. Social Philosophy and Policy 37:2, 31-51. [Crossref]


1093. Ramona Dagostino, Janet Gao, Pengfei Ma. 2020. Partisanship in Loan Pricing. SSRN Electronic Journal 28. . [Crossref]

1094. Xintong Han, Mandy Hu. 2020. Intensified Ideological Online Clashes with Group Political Bias. SSRN Electronic Journal 31. . [Crossref]

1095. Andrey Simonov, Szymon Sacher, Jean-Pierre H. Dube, Shirsho Biswas. 2020. The Persuasive Effect of Fox News: Non-Compliance with Social Distancing During the Covid-19 Pandemic. SSRN Electronic Journal 70. . [Crossref]


1097. Umaru A. Pate, Adamkolo Mohammed Ibrahim. Fake News, Hate Speech and Nigeria’s Struggle for Democratic Consolidation 89-112. [Crossref]

1098. Norbert Merkovity. Political Campaign Communication in the Information Age 166-180. [Crossref]

1099. Shawyn C. Lee. Mother America 26-52. [Crossref]

1100. Mark Chong, Murphy Choy. An Empirically Supported Taxonomy of Misinformation 117-138. [Crossref]

1101. Mehmet Fatih Çömlekçi. Combating Fake News Online 273-289. [Crossref]

1102. Heini I. Skorini. Science as a Political Battlefield 29-53. [Crossref]

1103. Braulio Andres Soncco Pimentel, Roxana L. Q. Portugal. Fake News in Spanish: Towards the Building of a Corpus Based on Twitter 333-339. [Crossref]


1107. Francesco Pierri, Stefano Ceri. 2019. False News On Social Media. ACM SIGMOD Record 48:2, 18-27. [Crossref]

1109. Jonas C. L. Valente. 2019. Regulando desinfirmação e fake news: um panorama internacional das respostas ao problema. *Comunicação pública* ;Vol.14 nº 27. . [Crossref]


1111. M. Laeeq Khan, Ika Karlina Idris. 2019. Recognise misinformation and verify before sharing: a reasoned action and information literacy perspective. *Behaviour & Information Technology* 38:12, 1194-1212. [Crossref]


1113. Ofir Turel, Oren Gil-Or. 2019. To share or not to share? The roles of false Facebook self, sex, and narcissism in re-posting self-image enhancing products. *Personality and Individual Differences* 151, 109506. [Crossref]

1114. Jennifer K. Boland, Jaime L. Anderson. 2019. The role of personality psychopathology in social network site behaviors. *Personality and Individual Differences* 151, 109517. [Crossref]


1116. Simon Lindgren. 2019. Movement Mobilization in the Age of Hashtag Activism: Examining the Challenge of Noise, Hate, and Disengagement in the #MeToo Campaign. *Policy & Internet* 11:4, 418-438. [Crossref]


1123. Alberto Acerbi. 2019. Cognitive attraction and online misinformation. *Palgrave Communications* 5:1. . [Crossref]


1125. Prush Sa-nga-ngam, Theeraya Mayakul, Wasin Srisawat, Supaporn Kiattisin. Fake news and online disinformation. a perspectives of Thai government officials 1-4. [Crossref]

1126. Ammara Habib, Muhammad Zubair Asghar, Adil Khan, Anam Habib, Aurangzeb Khan. 2019. False information detection in online content and its role in decision making: a systematic literature review. *Social Network Analysis and Mining* 9:1. . [Crossref]
1128. Abhishek Samantray, Paolo Pin. 2019. Credibility of climate change denial in social media. Palgrave Communications 5:1. [Crossref]
1132. Jun Lin, Glenna Tremblay-Taylor, Guanyi Mou, Di You, Kyumin Lee. Detecting Fake News Articles 3021-3025. [Crossref]
1133. Haohui Liu. A Location Independent Machine Learning Approach for Early Fake News Detection 4740-4746. [Crossref]
1134. Jiawei Zhang, Bowen Dong, Philip S. Yu. Deep Diffusive Neural Network based Fake News Detection from Heterogeneous Social Networks 1259-1266. [Crossref]
1135. Ekatherina Zhukova. 2019. Image substitutes and visual fake history: historical images of atrocity of the Ukrainian famine 1932–1933 on social media. Visual Communication 13, 147035721988867. [Crossref]
1136. Teng-Chieh Huang, Razieh Nokhbeh Zaeem, K. Suzanne Barber. 2019. It Is an Equal Failing to Trust Everybody and to Trust Nobody. ACM Transactions on Internet Technology 19:4, 1-20. [Crossref]
1137. Joshua Habgood-Coote. 2019. Stop talking about fake news!. Inquiry 62:9-10, 1033-1065. [Crossref]
1142. Abhijnan Chakraborty, Niloy Ganguly. 2019. Online Social Networks to Foster Long-Term Welfare. GetMobile: Mobile Computing and Communications 23:2, 5-8. [Crossref]
1144. Glenda N. Cooper. Looking Back to Go Forward: The Ethics of Journalism in a Social Media Age 411–425. [Crossref]
1167. Pedro Faustini, Thiago Ferreira Covoes. Fake News Detection Using One-Class Classification, 592-597. [Crossref]

1168. Camila Leite da Silva, Lucas May Petry, Vinicius Marino Calvo Torres de Freitas, Carina Friedrich Dorneles. Mining Journals to the Ground: An Exploratory Analysis of Newspaper Articles, 78-83. [Crossref]

1169. Ralph Schroeder. 2019. Digital Media and the Entrenchment of Right-Wing Populist Agendas. Social Media + Society 5:4, 205630511988532. [Crossref]


1172. Anav Bedi, Nitin Pandey, Sunil Kumar Khatri. A Framework to Identify and secure the Issues of Fake News and Rumours in Social Networking, 70-73. [Crossref]

1173. Dwi Fitri Brianna, Edi Surya Negara, Yesi Novaria Kunang. Network Centralization Analysis Approach in the Spread of Hoax News on Social Media, 303-308. [Crossref]


1176. Paniagua, Rivelles, Sapena. 2019. Social Determinants of Success: Social Media, Corporate Governance and Revenue. Sustainability 11:19, 5164. [Crossref]

1177. Chen, Li, Yang, Cong, Li. 2019. Modeling of the Public Opinion Polarization Process with the Considerations of Individual Heterogeneity and Dynamic Conformity. Mathematics 7:10, 917. [Crossref]

1178. Ethan Porter, Thomas J. Wood. False Alarm, 81, . [Crossref]


1181. Kristen Lane, Sidney J. Levy. Marketing in the Digital Age: A Moveable Feast of Information, 13-33. [Crossref]


1186. Siti Suriani Othman, Liana Mat Nayan, Lee Kuok Tiung, Fauziah Hassan. 2019. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF FUTURE NEWSPAPERS. Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews 7:5, 364-373. [Crossref]


1188. Nora Kreyßig, Agnieszka Ewa Krautz. 2019. Lying and perception of lies by bilingual speakers. Applied Psycholinguistics 40:05, 1313-1329. [Crossref]

1189. Alan F. Smeaton. Challenges Associated with Generative Forms of Multimedia Content (Keynote Talk) 1-3. [Crossref]

1190. Indra Gamayanto, De Rosal Igantius Moses Setiadi, Muljono Muljono, Sasono Wibowo, Rizka Nurgaha Pratikna, Arta Moro Sundjaja, Clara Hetty, Devi Purnamasari. The Concept of “Anti-Hoax Intelligence (CI1)” Inside Social Media using Ken Watanabe & Johari Window Methods 528-535. [Crossref]

1191. Adi Prasetyo, Bayu Dwi Septianto, Guruh Fajar Shidik, Ahmad Zainul Fanani. Evaluation of Feature Extraction TF-IDF in Indonesian Hoax News Classification 1-6. [Crossref]

1192. Ngo Van Long, Martin Richardson, Frank Stähler. 2019. Media, fake news, and debunking. Economic Record 95:310, 312-324. [Crossref]


1196. Jeremy Kepner, Kenjiro Cho, KC Claffy, Vijay Gadepally, Peter Michaleas, Lauren Milechin. Hypersparse Neural Network Analysis of Large-Scale Internet Traffic 1-11. [Crossref]

1197. Daniel Vial, Vijay Subramanian. Local Non-Bayesian Social Learning with Stubborn Agents * 902-903. [Crossref]


1199. Joseph Downing, Wasim Ahmed. 2019. #MacronLeaks as a “warning shot” for European democracies: challenges to election blackouts presented by social media and election meddling during the 2017 French presidential election. French Politics 17:3, 257-278. [Crossref]


1202. Lauren Lutzke, Caitlin Drummond, Paul Slovic, Joseph Árvai. 2019. Priming critical thinking: Simple interventions limit the influence of fake news about climate change on Facebook. Global Environmental Change 58, 101964. [Crossref]

1203. Paul Kim, Diane Myung-kyung Woodbridge, Ziyu Fan, Lance Fernando, Jacques Sham, Crystal Sun, Yixin Sun, Brian Wright, Xi Yang, Nicholas Ross. Controversy Score Calculation for News Articles 56-63. [Crossref]

1204. Sinan Aral, Dean Eckles. 2019. Protecting elections from social media manipulation. Science 365:6456, 858-861. [Crossref]
1205. Johan Farkas, Jannick Schou. Political Theory in Post-factual Times 14-41. [Crossref]
1206. Johan Farkas, Jannick Schou. Prophecies of Post-truth 45-67. [Crossref]
1208. Timothy Macafee. 2019. Biased into posting: interactions with social media network political posts during the 2016 U.S. presidential election. Communication Research Reports 36:4, 326-337. [Crossref]
1211. Jonas Colliander. 2019. “This is fake news”: Investigating the role of conformity to other users’ views when commenting on and spreading disinformation in social media. Computers in Human Behavior 97, 202-215. [Crossref]
1212. Maria Teresa Borges-Tiago, Flavio Tiago, Carla Cosme. 2019. Exploring users’ motivations to participate in viral communication on social media. Journal of Business Research 101, 574-582. [Crossref]
1213. Songqian Li, Kun Ma, Xuewei Niu, Yufeng Wang, Ke Ji, Ziqiang Yu, Zhenxiang Chen. Stacking-Based Ensemble Learning on Low Dimensional Features for Fake News Detection 2730-2735. [Crossref]
1215. Ana S Cardenal, Carlos Aguilar-Paredes, Camilo Cristancho, Silvia Majó-Vázquez. 2019. Echo-chambers in online news consumption: Evidence from survey and navigation data in Spain. European Journal of Communication 34:4, 360-376. [Crossref]
1216. Arian Balouchestani, Mojtaba Mahdavi, Yeganeh Hallaj, Delaram Javdani. SANUB: A new method for Sharing and Analyzing News Using Blockchain 139-143. [Crossref]
1217. Mohamed K. Elhadad, Kin Fun Li, Fayeze Gebali. Fake News Detection on Social Media: A Systematic Survey 1-8. [Crossref]
1220. Emily K. Vraga, Melissa Tully. 2019. News literacy, social media behaviors, and skepticism toward information on social media. Information, Communication & Society 1, 1-17. [Crossref]
1221. Marloes de Valk. 2019. What remains, un proyecto artístico que trata sobre las campañas de desinformación (re)utilizando estrategias para retrasar la regulación industrial. Artnodes :24, 34. [Crossref]


1226. Patricia G. Elmore, Julianne M. Coleman. 2019. Middle School Students’ Analysis of Political Memes to Support Critical Media Literacy. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy* 63:1, 29-40. [Crossref]


1229. Lorenzo Bizzi, Alice Labban. 2019. The double-edged impact of social media on online trading: Opportunities, threats, and recommendations for organizations. *Business Horizons* 62:4, 509-519. [Crossref]

1230. Luis Terán, José Mancera. 2019. Dynamic profiles using sentiment analysis and twitter data for voting advice applications. *Government Information Quarterly* 36:3, 520-535. [Crossref]

1231. Michail Batikas, Jörg Claussen, Christian Peukert. 2019. Follow the money: Online piracy and self-regulation in the advertising industry. *International Journal of Industrial Organization* 65, 121-151. [Crossref]

1232. Chris Leeder. 2019. How college students evaluate and share “fake news” stories. *Library & Information Science Research* 41:3, 100967. [Crossref]

1233. Zhan Liu, Shaban Shabani, Nicole Glassie Balet, Maria Sokhn. Detection of Satiric News on Social Media: Analysis of the Phenomenon with a French Dataset 1-6. [Crossref]

1234. Chi-Ying Chen, Zon-Ying Shae, Chien-Jen Chang, Kuan-Yuh Lin, Shu-Mei Tan, Shao-Liang Chang. A Trusting News Ecosystem Against Fake News from Humanity and Technology Perspectives 132-137. [Crossref]

1235. Zonyin Shae, Jeffrey Tsai. AI Blockchain Platform for Trusting News 1610-1619. [Crossref]

1236. Rafael Angarita, Nikolaos Georgantas, Valerie Issarny. Social Middleware for Civic Engagement 1777-1786. [Crossref]

1237. Fabio Martinelli, Francesco Mecaldo, Antonella Santone. Social Network Polluting Contents Detection through Deep Learning Techniques 1-10. [Crossref]

1238. Kyeong-Hwan Kim, Chang-Sung Jeong. Fake News Detection System using Article Abstraction 209-212. [Crossref]

1239. Patrick Halbach, Laura Burbach, Johannes Nakayama, Nils Plettenberg, Martina Ziefle, Andre Calero Valdez. Would I Lie to You? How Users Evaluate Faked Online Content Depending on Its Publication Type 56-64. [Crossref]

1240. Fabio Giglietto, Laura Iannelli, Augusto Valeriani, Luca Rossi. 2019. ‘Fake news’ is the invention of a liar: How false information circulates within the hybrid news system. *Current Sociology* 67:4, 625-642. [Crossref]

1241. Jesper Tække. 2019. Acquisition of new communication media and social (dis)connectivity. *Current Sociology* 67:4, 579-593. [Crossref]


1246. Tal Samuel-Azran, Tsahi Hayat. 2019. Online news recommendations credibility: The tie is mightier than the source. Comunicar 27:60, 71-80. [Crossref]


1249. Andrea Carson. The Rise of Collaborative Investigative Journalism 1144-170. [Crossref]


1254. Andrea Fernandes Silva. 2019. Porque é que as fake news se transformaram em protagonistas do jornalismo contemporâneo?. Comunicação pública :Vol.14 nº 26.. [Crossref]

1255. Linda W. Lee, David Hannah, Ian P. McCarthy. 2019. Do your employees think your slogan is “fake news?” A framework for understanding the impact of fake company slogans on employees. Journal of Product & Brand Management 29:2, 199-208. [Crossref]

1256. Nicholas Snell, Jeremy Straub, Brandon Stoick, Terry Traylor, William Fleck. Assessing online media reliability: trust, metrics and assessment 8. [Crossref]

1257. Herman Wasserman. Tabloidization of the News 277-289. [Crossref]

1258. Alex Alexandrou. Cybercrime 61-66. [Crossref]

1259. Joseph Firth, John Torous, Brendon Stubbs, Josh A. Firth, Genevieve Z. Steiner, Lee Smith, Mario Alvarez-Jimenez, John Gleeson, Davy Vancampfort, Christopher J. Armitage, Jerome Sarris. 2019. The “online brain”: how the Internet may be changing our cognition. World Psychiatry 18:2, 119-129. [Crossref]

1260. Zia Mehrabi, Simon Donner, Patricia Rios, Debarati Guha-Sapir, Pedram Rowhani, Milind Kandlikar, Navin Ramankutty. 2019. Can we sustain success in reducing deaths to extreme weather in a hotter world?. World Development Perspectives 14, 100107. [Crossref]


1262. Xinzhe Wang, Xu Wu, Xiaqing Xie, Jin Xu. Hybrid Text Topic Discovery Method for Multi-source Information 445-452. [Crossref]

1264. Pavel Korshunov, Sebastien Marcel. Vulnerability assessment and detection of Deepfake videos 1-6. [Crossref]

1265. Ascensión Andina-Díaz, José A. García-Martínez, Antonio Parravano. 2019. The market for scoops: a dynamic approach. *SERIEs* 10:2, 175-206. [Crossref]


1270. Moncef Belhadjali, Gary Whaley, Sami Abbasi. 2019. Assigning Responsibility for Preventing the Spread of Misinformation Online: Some Findings on Gender Differences. *International Journal of Innovation Education and Research* 7:5, 195-201. [Crossref]

1271. Karishma Sharma, Feng Qian, He Jiang, Natali Ruchansky, Ming Zhang, Yan Liu. 2019. Combating Fake News. *ACM Transactions on Intelligent Systems and Technology* 10:3, 1-42. [Crossref]


1273. Vinaya Manchaiah, Berth Danemark, Per Germundsson, Pierre Ratinaud. Advantages of the Social Representations Theory and further directions 159-171. [Crossref]


1275. Cleber Pinelli Teixeira, Jônatas Castro dos Santos, Reisla D’Almeida Rodrigues, Sean Wolfgang Matsui Siqueira, Renata Araujo. Chapter 14 Social Media and the Brazilian Politics: A Close Look at the Different Perspectives and “The Brazil I Want” Initiative 203-219. [Crossref]


1277. Caitlin Candice Ferreira, Jeandri Robertson, Marnell Kirsten. 2019. The truth (as I see it): philosophical considerations influencing a typology of fake news. *Journal of Product & Brand Management* 29:2, 150-158. [Crossref]


1280. GREGORY J. MARTIN, JOSHUA McCRAIN. 2019. Local News and National Politics. *American Political Science Review* 113:2, 372-384. [Crossref]


1283. Yariv Tsfati, Nathan Walter. Credibility 1-5. [Crossref]


1287. Erik Brynjolfsson, Avinash Collis, Felix Eggers. 2019. Using massive online choice experiments to measure changes in well-being. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 116:15, 7250-7255. [Crossref]


1291. Frederik Hjorth, Rebecca Adler-Nissen. 2019. Ideological Asymmetry in the Reach of Pro-Russian Digital Disinformation to United States Audiences. *Journal of Communication* 69:2, 168-192. [Crossref]


1293. Muhammad Tafriet, Putu W. Handayani, Ave Adriana Pinem. User Motivation Analysis in Sharing Hoaxes In Indonesia 1-6. [Crossref]


1295. Alireza Mansouri, Fattaneh Taghiyarch, Javad Hatami. Improving Opinion Formation Models on Social Media Through Emotions 6-11. [Crossref]


1299. Monica Senapati, Laurent Njilla, Praveen Rao. A Method for Scalable First-Order Rule Learning on Twitter Data 274-277. [Crossref]

1300. R. Kelly Garrett. 2019. Social media’s contribution to political misperceptions in U.S. Presidential elections. *PLOS ONE* 14:3, e0213500. [Crossref]
1301. Lloyd S. Etheredge. Wisdom in History and Politics 721-753. [Crossref]
1303. Avi Goldfarb, Catherine Tucker. 2019. Digital Economics. Journal of Economic Literature 57:1, 3-43. [Abstract] [View PDF article] [PDF with links]
1307. Anjan Pal, Alton Y. K. Chua. Propagation Pattern as a Telltale Sign of Fake News on Social Media 269-273. [Crossref]
1310. Timothy Sellnow, Adam Parrish, Lauren Semenas. 2019. From Hoax as Crisis to Crisis as Hoax: Fake News and Information Disorder as Disruptions to the Discourse of Renewal. Journal of International Crisis and Risk Communication Research 2:1, 121-142. [Crossref]
1317. Pippa Norris, Ronald Inglehart. Cultural Backlash 17, . [Crossref]
1319. Fabio Sabatini, Francesco Sarracino. 2019. Online Social Networks and Trust. Social Indicators Research 142:1, 229-260. [Crossref]
1320. Megan A. Vendemia, Robert M. Bond, David C. DeAndrea. 2019. The strategic presentation of user comments affects how political messages are evaluated on social media sites: Evidence for robust effects across party lines. *Computers in Human Behavior* 91, 279–289. [Crossref]

1321. Oliver Kovacs. 2019. Big IFs in Productivity-Enhancing Industry 4.0. *Social Sciences* 8:2, 37. [Crossref]

1322. Philip Mirowski. 2019. Hell Is Truth Seen Too Late. *boundary 2* 46:1, 1–53. [Crossref]


1326. Edward Hurcombe, Jean Burgess, Stephen Harrington. 2019. What’s newsworthy about ‘social news’? Characteristics and potential of an emerging genre. *Journalism* 31, 146488491879393. [Crossref]

1327. References 179–204. [Crossref]

1328. Nurhan KAVAKLI. 2019. Yalan Haberle Mücadele ve İnternet Teyit/Doğrulama Platformları. *Erciyes İletişim Dergisi* 6:1, 663–682. [Crossref]


1330. Nurhan KAVAKLI. 2019.ÜNIVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİ ARASINDA İNTERNET TEYİT/DOĞRULAMA PLATFORMLARININ KULLANIMI. *Elektronik Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi* 18:69, 398–411. [Crossref]


1334. Óscar G. Luengo, Jaime Peláez-Berbell. 2019. Exploring the accuracy of electoral polls during campaigns in 2016: only bad press?. *Contemporary Social Science* 14:1, 43–53. [Crossref]


1336. Terry Flew. 2019. Digital communication, the crisis of trust, and the post-global. *Communication Research and Practice* 5:1, 4–22. [Crossref]


1338. Wonchan Choi, Maria Haigh. 2019. Analyzing divergent methodologies for political fact checking: United States and South Korea. *Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology* 56:1, 627–628. [Crossref]

1339. Melissa M. Cyrill, Aftab Kamal Pasha. Diplomacy in the Internet Age—Challenges and Opportunities for the UAE 85–93. [Crossref]

1386. Kurt Wirth, Ericka Menchen-Trevino, Ryan T. Moore. Bots By Topic 77-82. [Crossref]
1387. Michael A. Stefanone, Matthew Vollmer, Jessica M. Covert. In News We Trust? 136-147. [Crossref]
1388. Janaina Ignácio de Morais, Hugo Queiroz Abonizio, Gabriel Marques Tavares, André Azevedo da Fonseca, Sylvio Barbon. Deciding among Fake, Satirical, Objective and Legitimate news 1-8. [Crossref]
1389. Christian Siregar, Murty Magda Pane, Rusliansyah Anwar. Pancasila, Ethos Respect, and Anti-hoaxes on Internet-based Social Media 3-7. [Crossref]
1390. David Blanco-Herrero, Carlos Arcila Calderón. Spread and reception of fake news promoting hate speech against migrants and refugees in social media 949-955. [Crossref]
1391. Íñaki Celaya, Maria Soledad Ramírez-Montoya, Concepción Naval, Elena Arbués. The educational potential of the podcast 1040-1045. [Crossref]
1394. Felix Chopra, Ingar Haaland, Christopher Roth. 2019. Do People Value More Informative News?. SSRN Electronic Journal. [Crossref]
1395. Matthias Georg Will, Ingo Pies. 2019. Developing Advocacy Strategies for Avoiding Discourse Failure through Moralizing and Emotionalizing Campaigns. SSRN Electronic Journal. [Crossref]
1396. Pier Luigi Parcu. 2019. New Digital Threats to Media Pluralism in the Information Age. SSRN Electronic Journal. [Crossref]
1401. Byeowool Kim, Yongik Yoon. 2019. Journalism Model Based on Blockchain with Sharing Space. Symmetry 11:1, 19. [Crossref]
1403. Craig R. McClain. 2019. Likes, comments, and shares of marine organism imagery on Facebook. PeerJ 7, e6795. [Crossref]
1406. Sergei Guriev, Nikita Melnikov, Ekaterina Zhuravskaya. 2019. 3G Internet and Confidence in Government. SSRN Electronic Journal. [Crossref]
1407. Polly Wainwright, Houssain Kettani. An Analysis of Botnet Models 116-121. [Crossref]
1408. Curd Knüpfer. Die Medien in den USA 1-16. [Crossref]
1409. Ilan Manor. The Specter of Echo Chambers—Public Diplomacy in the Age of Disinformation 135-176. [Crossref]
1411. Sopan Khosla, Niyati Chhaya, Shivam Jindal, Oindrila Saha, Milind Srivastava. Do Events Change Opinions on Social Media? Studying the 2016 US Presidential Debates 287-297. [Crossref]
1412. Delia Neuman, Mary Jean Tecce DeCarlo, Vera J. Lee, Stacey Greenwell, Allen Grant. Expanding Information Literacy: The Roles of Digital and Critical Literacies in Learning with Information 93-117. [Crossref]
1413. Laura Burbach, Patrick Halbach, Martina Ziefle, André Calero Valdez. Bubble Trouble: Strategies Against Filter Bubbles in Online Social Networks 441-456. [Crossref]
1416. Anna Cristina Brisola, Andréa Doyle. 2019. Critical Information Literacy as a Path to Resist “Fake News”: Understanding Disinformation as the Root Problem. Open Information Science 3:1, 274-286. [Crossref]
1417. ALEXANDRE FERREIRA, TIAGO CARVALHO, FERNANDA ANDALÓ, ANDERSON ROCHA. 2019. Counteracting the contemporaneous proliferation of digital forgeries and fake news. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências 91:suppl 1. [Crossref]
1418. Ekaterina Zhuravskaya, Maria Petrova, Ruben Enikolopov. 2019. Political Effects of the Internet and Social Media. SSRN Electronic Journal. [Crossref]
1420. Susannah B. F. Paletz, Brooke E. Auxier, Ewa M. Golonka. Introduction 1-7. [Crossref]
1421. Susannah B. F. Paletz, Brooke E. Auxier, Ewa M. Golonka. Motivation to Share 37-45. [Crossref]
1422. Susannah B. F. Paletz, Brooke E. Auxier, Ewa M. Golonka. Reactions to the Message and Messenger 15-36. [Crossref]
1423. Gad Allon, Kimon Drakopoulos, Vahideh Manshadi. 2019. Information Inundation on Platforms and Implications. SSRN Electronic Journal. [Crossref]
1424. Dixie D. Massey. Texts and Tasks 78-99. [Crossref]
1425. Anjan Pal, Snehasish Banerjee. Understanding Online Falsehood From the Perspective of Social Problem 1-17. [Crossref]
1426. Thomas Dale. The Fundamental Roles of Technology in the Spread of Fake News 122-137. [Crossref]
1427. Rosanna E. Guadagno, Karen Guttieri. Fake News and Information Warfare 167-191. [Crossref]
1428. Benson Rajan. New Mythologies of Fake News 192-208. [Crossref]
1429. Stephanie Jean Tsang. News Credibility and Media Literacy in the Digital Age 135-155. [Crossref]
1431. Ashley Stewart, Joshua Schuschke, Brendesha Tynes. Online Racism: Adjustment and Protective Factors Among Adolescents of Color 501-513. [Crossref]


1435. Anjie Fang, Philip Habel, Iadh Ounis, Craig MacDonald. 2019. Votes on Twitter: Assessing Candidate Preferences and Topics of Discussion During the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election. *SAGE Open* 9:1, 215824401879165. [Crossref]


1438. Yangqian Wang, Hao Han, Ye Ding, Xuan Wang, Qing Liao. Learning Contextual Features with Multi-head Self-attention for Fake News Detection 132-142. [Crossref]

1439. Stephanie M. Grant, Frank Douglas Hodge, Samantha C Seto. 2019. Can a Deliberative Mindset Prompt Reduce Investors’ Reliance on Fake News?. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. [Crossref]


1442. Matthias Murawski, Julian Bühler, Martin Böckle, Jan Pawlowski, Markus Bick. Social Media Information Literacy – What Does It Mean and How Can We Measure It? 367-379. [Crossref]

1443. Carlos Rodríguez Pérez. 2019. No diga fake news, di desinformación: una revisión sobre el fenómeno de las noticias falsas y sus implicaciones. *Comunicación* 20:40, 65-74. [Crossref]


1447. Terry Traylor, Jeremy Straub, Gurmeet, Nicholas Snell. Classifying Fake News Articles Using Natural Language Processing to Identify In-Article Attribution as a Supervised Learning Estimator 445-449. [Crossref]


1452. Dipti P. Rana, Ms. Isha Agarwal, Ms. Anjali More. A Review of Techniques to Combat The Peril of Fake News 1-7. [Crossref]

1453. Pragya Rawat, C. P. Gupta. User Response Based Information Quality Assessment of Social Media News Posts 1-6. [Crossref]

1454. Michael Nekrasov, Danny Ilard, Miriam Metzger, Lisa Parks, Elizabeth Belding. 2018. A user-driven free speech application for anonymous and verified online, public group discourse. Journal of Internet Services and Applications 9:1. [Crossref]

1455. Chang Woo-Young. 2018. Information/Media Selection and Bias Mobilization: the Case of Taegeukgi rally. Korean Political Science Review 52:5, 87-113. [Crossref]

1456. Chengcheng Shao, Giovanni Luca Ciampaglia, Onur Varol, Kai-Cheng Yang, Alessandro Flammini, Filippo Menczer. 2018. The spread of low-credibility content by social bots. Nature Communications 9:1. [Crossref]

1457. Saed Rezayi, Vimala Balakrishnan, Samira Arabnia, Hamid R Arabnia. Fake News and Cyberbullying in the Modern Era 7-12. [Crossref]

1458. Muhammed O. Sayin, Tamer Basar. Dynamic Information Disclosure for Deception * 1110-1117. [Crossref]


1463. Sherry Girgis, Eslam Amer, Mahmoud Gadallah. Deep Learning Algorithms for Detecting Fake News in Online Text 93-97. [Crossref]

1464. Daniel Yue Zhang, Lanyu Shang, Biao Geng, Shuyue Lai, Ke Li, Hongmin Zhu, Md Tanvir Amin, Dong Wang. FauxBuster: A Content-free Fauxtography Detector Using Social Media Comments 891-900. [Crossref]

1465. Yoshifumi Seki, Mitsuo Yoshida. Analysis of User Dwell Time by Category in News Application 732-735. [Crossref]

1466. Hailu Xu, Boyuan Guan, Pinchao Liu, William Escudero, Liting Hu. Harnessing the Nature of Spam in Scalable Online Social Spam Detection 3733-3736. [Crossref]


1468. Heidi Zimmerman, Aaron Eddens. 2018. Governing the liberal self in a ‘post-truth’ era: science, class and the debate over GMOs. Cultural Studies 32:6, 953-974. [Crossref]

1470. Jonathan Supovitz, Alan J. Daly, Miguel Del Fresno. 2018. The Common Core debate on Twitter and the rise of the activist public. *Journal of Educational Change* 19:4, 419–440. [Crossref]


1472. Crystal Legacy, Dallas Rogers, Nicole Cook, Kristian Ruming. 2018. Beyond the post-political: is public participation in Australian cities at a turning point?. *Geographical Research* 56:4, 353–357. [Crossref]


1476. Martin Hirst. *The Political Economy of Fake News* 78–100. [Crossref]

1477. Kayla Keener. Affect, Aesthetics, and Attention 205–214. [Crossref]

1478. Eugène Loos, Loredana Ivan, Donald Leu. 2018. “Save the Pacific Northwest tree octopus”: a hoax revisited. Or. *Information and Learning Science* 119:9/10, 514–528. [Crossref]


1481. David Hunt, Derek Robertson, Allison Pow. 2018. The Counselor’s Role in the Age of Social Media and Fake News. *Journal of Creativity in Mental Health* 13:4, 405–417. [Crossref]


1485. Zaitul Iradah Mahid, Selvakumar Manickam, Shankar Karuppayah. Fake News on Social Media: Brief Review on Detection Techniques 1–5. [Crossref]

1486. Alton Y.K. Chua, Snehasish Banerjee. 2018. Intentions to trust and share online health rumors: An experiment with medical professionals. *Computers in Human Behavior* 87, 1–9. [Crossref]


1488. J. Jumanto. How to control hate speech and hoaxes: Character language for character citizens 13–20. [Crossref]


1491. Ágnes Veszelszki. 2018. Like economy: What is the economic value of likes?. *Society and Economy* 40:3, 417-429. [Crossref]


1495. Priati Assiroj, Meylana, Achmad N. Hidayanto, Harjanto Prabowo, Harco Leslie Hendric Spits Warnars. Hoax News Detection on Social Media: A Survey. [Crossref]


1497. Rens Vliegenthart, Mark Boukes. 2018. On the Street and/or on Twitter?. *Digital Journalism* 6:7, 829-846. [Crossref]

1498. Timothy M. Hale, Wen-Ying Sylvia Chou, Shelia R. Cotten, Aneka Khilnani. Introduction: Promises and Perils of eHealth 1-10. [Crossref]

1499. Wonseok (Eric) Jang, Erik P. Bucy, Janice Cho. 2018. Self-esteem moderates the influence of self-presentation style on Facebook users' sense of subjective well-being. *Computers in Human Behavior* 85, 190-199. [Crossref]


1504. Adam Badawy, Emilio Ferrara, Kristina Lerman. Analyzing the Digital Traces of Political Manipulation: The 2016 Russian Interference Twitter Campaign 258-265. [Crossref]


1508. Monika Kirner-Ludwig. Great pretenders 15-56. [Crossref]

1509. Silvia Sommariva, Cheryl Vamos, Alexios Mantzarlis, Lillie Uyen-Loan Đào, Dinorah Martinez Tyson. 2018. Spreading the (Fake) News: Exploring Health Messages on Social Media and the Implications for Health Professionals Using a Case Study. *American Journal of Health Education* 49:4, 246-255. [Crossref]

1510. Melissa Leigh Gibson. 2018. Scaffolding Critical Questions: Learning to Read the World in a Middle School Civics Class in Mexico. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy* 62:1, 25-34. [Crossref]
1511. Ahmet Aker, Norbert Fuhr. 2018. The Information Retrieval Group at the University of Duisburg-Essen. *Datenbank-Spektrum* 18:2, 113-119. [Crossref]

1512. S. Mo Jang, Tieming Geng, Jo-Yun Queenie Li, Ruofan Xia, Chin-Tser Huang, Hwalbin Kim, Jijun Tang. 2018. A computational approach for examining the roots and spreading patterns of fake news: Evolution tree analysis. *Computers in Human Behavior* 84, 103-113. [Crossref]


1514. Helena Webb, Menisha Patel. Can Video-based Qualitative Analysis Help Us Understand User-algorithm Interaction? . [Crossref]


1517. Nik Rushdi Hassan, John Mingers, Bernd Stahl. 2018. Philosophy and information systems: where are we and where should we go?. *European Journal of Information Systems* 27:3, 263-277. [Crossref]

1518. Santosh Vijaykumar, Glen Nowak, Itai Himelboim, Yan Jin. 2018. Virtual Zika transmission after the first U.S. case: who said what and how it spread on Twitter. *American Journal of Infection Control* 46:5, 549-557. [Crossref]


1520. Marco L. Della Vedova, Eugenio Tacchini, Stefano Moret, Gabriele Ballarin, Massimo DiPierro, Luca de Alfaro. Automatic Online Fake News Detection Combining Content and Social Signals 272-279. [Crossref]


1525. Dominic D. Wells. 2018. You All Made Dank Memes: Using Internet Memes to Promote Critical Thinking. *Journal of Political Science Education* 14:2, 240-248. [Crossref]

1526. Marina Bagić Babac, Vedran Podobnik. 2018. What social media activities reveal about election results? The use of Facebook during the 2015 general election campaign in Croatia. *Information Technology & People* 31:2, 327-347. [Crossref]


1528. Mike Hynes. 2018. Shining a brighter light into the digital 'black box': A call for stronger sociological (re)engagement with digital technology design, development and adoption debates. *Irish Journal of Sociology* 26:1, 94-126. [Crossref]

1529. David M. J. Lazer, Matthew A. Baum, Yochai Benkler, Adam J. Berinsky, Kelly M. Greenhill, Filippo Menczer, Miriam J. Metzger, Brendan Nyhan, Gordon Pennycook, David Rothschild, Michael
1550. Wenli Yang, Saurabh Garg, Ali Raza, David Herbert, Byeong Kang. Blockchain: Trends and Future 201-210. [Crossref]

1551. Marius Rohde Johannessen. Genres of Participation in Social Networking Systems: A Study of the 2017 Norwegian Parliamentary Election 64-75. [Crossref]

1552. Silvio Barta, Uwe Stoklosa. Without Design, It’s just a Lump of Gold — Future Developments in Design as Luxury 317-346. [Crossref]

1553. Bernd Zywietz. F wie Fake News – Phatische Falschmeldungen zwischen Propaganda und Parodie 97-131. [Crossref]

1554. Chitat Chan. 2018. Analysing social networks for social work practice: A case study of the Facebook fan page of an online youth outreach project. Children and Youth Services Review 85, 143-150. [Crossref]


1556. Costel-Sergiu Atodiresei, Alexandru Tănăselea, Adrian Iftene. 2018. Identifying Fake News and Fake Users on Twitter. Procedia Computer Science 126, 451-461. [Crossref]


1558. Thomas Ferguson, Paul Jorgensen, Jie Chen. Industrial Structure and Political Outcomes: The Case of the 2016 US Presidential Election 333-440. [Crossref]

1559. Chengcheng Shao, Pik-Mai Hui, Pengshuai Cui, Xinwen Jiang, Yuxing Peng. 2018. Tracking and Characterizing the Competition of Fact Checking and Misinformation: Case Studies. IEEE Access 6, 75327-75341. [Crossref]

1560. Michael P. Kenning, Ryan Kelly, Simon L. Jones. Supporting Credibility Assessment of News in Social Media using Star Ratings and Alternate Sources 1-6. [Crossref]

1561. Ronald E. Robertson, David Lazer, Christo Wilson. Auditing the Personalization and Composition of Politically-Related Search Engine Results Pages 955-965. [Crossref]

1562. Mainul Quraishi, Pavlos Fafalios, Eelco Herder. Viewpoint Discovery and Understanding in Social Networks 47-56. [Crossref]

1563. Xi Niu, Wlodek Zadrozny, Kazjon Grace, Weimao Ke. Computational Surprise in Information Retrieval 1427-1429. [Crossref]

1564. Kevin Koidl, Owen Conlan, Wessel Reijers, Mark Farrell, Melissa Hoover. The BigFoot Initiative 120-127. [Crossref]

1565. Yaqing Wang, Fenglong Ma, Zhiwei Jin, Ye Yuan, Guangxu Xun, Kishlay Jha, Lu Su, Jing Gao. EANN 849-857. [Crossref]

1566. Mary Jane C. Samonte. Polarity Analysis of Editorial Articles towards Fake News Detection 108-112. [Crossref]

1567. Md Momen Bhuiyan, Kexin Zhang, Kelsey Vick, Michael A. Horning, Tanushree Mitra. FeedReflect 205-208. [Crossref]

1568. Xunru Che, Danaë Metaxa-Kakavouli, Jeffrey T. Hancock. Fake News in the News 289-292. [Crossref]

1569. Giulio Angiani, Gaudioso Junior Balba, Paolo Fornacciari, Gianfranco Lombardo, Monica Mordonini, Michele Tomaiuolo. Image-Based Hoax Detection 159-164. [Crossref]

1570. Carlo Gabriel Porto Bellini, Vishal Shah. 2018. Organizations in an (Anti-)Information Age. BAR - Brazilian Administration Review 15:3. . [Crossref]
1571. Vivien Mantei, Joachim Griesbaum, Thomas Mandl. 2018. Fostering Information Literacy on the Web: Results of a Game-Based Learning Scenario. *International Journal of Information and Education Technology* 8:12, 861-867. [Crossref]


1573. Anil R Doshi, Sharat Raghavan, Rebecca Weiss, Eric Pettit. 2018. The Impact of the Supply of Fake News on Consumer Behavior During the 2016 US Election. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [Crossref]


1580. Shuting Wang, Min-Seok Pang, Paul A. Pavlou. 2018. 'Cure or Poison?' Identity Verification and the Spread of Fake News on Social Media. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [Crossref]

1581. Yong Suk Lee. 2018. Social Media and Rigid Beliefs: Evidence from Impeachment of the President. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [Crossref]


1583. Patricia Moravec, Antino Kim, Alan R. Dennis, Randall Minas. 2018. Do You Really Know If It’s True? How Asking Users to Rate Stories Affects Belief in Fake News on Social Media. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [Crossref]


1586. Bernhard Clemm von Hohenberg. 2018. The Ocean of Possible Truth. Drivers and Consequences of News Accuracy Judgements Online. *SSRN Electronic Journal* . [Crossref]


1593. Mira Vidaković. 2018. Web 2.0, social media and the new paradigm of information media. *Kultura*:160, 305-327. [Crossref]


1595. Hedi Pudjo Santosa, Nurul Hasfi, Triyono Lukmantoro. 2018. Digital Media Unequality During the 2014th Indonesian Presidential Election. *E3S Web of Conferences 73*, 14006. [Crossref]


1603. Mathieu-Robert Sauvé. 2018. Être (bien) informé, c’est être libre !. *Documentation et bibliothèques 64*:4, 12-18. [Crossref]

1604. Mondher Bouazizi, Tomoaki Ohtsuki. 2018. Multi-Class Sentiment Analysis in Twitter: What if Classification is Not the Answer. *IEEE Access 6*, 64486-64502. [Crossref]

1605. Dustin Tingley, Gernot Wagner. 2017. Solar geoengineering and the chemtrails conspiracy on social media. *Palgrave Communications 3*:1. [Crossref]

1606. Philogene Kyle Dimpas, Royce Vincent Po, Mary Jane Sabellano. Filipino and english clickbait detection using a long short term memory recurrent neural network 276-280. [Crossref]


1608. Rosie Graham. 2017. Google and advertising: digital capitalism in the context of Post-Fordism, the reification of language, and the rise of fake news. *Palgrave Communications 3*:1. [Crossref]


1611. Irvan Santoso, Immanuel Yohansen, Nealon, Harco Leslie Hendric Spits Warnars, Kiyota Hashimoto. Early investigation of proposed hoax detection for decreasing hoax in social media 175-179. [Crossref]

1612. Ali Ibrahim, Ermatita, Saparudin, Zefia Adetya. Analysis of weakness of data validation from social CRM 1-5. [Crossref]

1613. Nir Kshetri, Jeffrey Voas. 2017. The Economics of “Fake News”. *IT Professional* **19**:6, 8-12. [Crossref]

1614. Jonas De keersmaecker, Arne Roets. 2017. ‘Fake news’: Incorrect, but hard to correct. The role of cognitive ability on the impact of false information on social impressions. *Intelligence* **65**, 107-110. [Crossref]


1618. 2017. Promoting health in a post-truth world. *Health Promotion International* **32**:4, 599-602. [Crossref]


1629. Evan D. Sadler. 2017. False Information and Disagreement in Social Networks. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. [Crossref]

1631. Luis R. Martinez. 2017. How Much Should We Trust the Dictator's GDP Estimates?. SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]

1632. Nitin Verma, Kenneth R. Fleischmann, Kolina S. Koltai. 2017. Human values and trust in scientific journals, the mainstream media and fake news. Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology 54:1, 426–435. [Crossref]

1633. Miruna Craciunescu. 2017. Chassé croisé Lavocat/Ginzburg. Sens public . [Crossref]


1636. Evan D. Sadler. 2015. Diffusion Games. SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]

1637. Markus Baldauf, Joshua Mollner. 2015. Fast Traders Make a Quick Buck: The Role of Speed in Liquidity Provision. SSRN Electronic Journal . [Crossref]


1639. Christine Yunn-Yu Sun, Steve Goschnick. Formation and Control of Identity 286–323. [Crossref]