

Exposure to 'fake news' during the 2016 US election has been overstated: study

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Since the 2016 U.S. presidential election, debates have raged about the reach of so-called "fake news" websites and the role they played during the campaign. A study published in *Nature Human Behaviour* finds that

the reach of these untrustworthy websites has been overstated.

To assess the audience for "[fake news](#)," researchers at Dartmouth, Princeton and the University of Exeter measured [visits](#) to these dubious and unreliable websites during the period before and immediately after the election using an [online survey](#) of 2,525 Americans and web traffic data collected by YouGov Pulse (Oct. 7—Nov. 16, 2016) from respondents' laptops or desktop computers. This method avoids the problems with asking people to recall which websites they visited, an approach that is plagued with measurement error.

According to the findings, less than half of all Americans visited an untrustworthy website. Moreover, untrustworthy websites accounted for only six percent of all Americans' news diets on average.

Visits to dubious news sites differed sharply along ideological and partisan lines. Content from untrustworthy conservative sites accounted for nearly 5 percent of people's news diets compared to less than 1 percent for untrustworthy liberal sites. Respondents who identified themselves as Trump supporters were also more likely to visit an untrustworthy site (57 percent) than those who indicated that they were Clinton supporters (28 percent).

The data also revealed that Facebook was the most prominent gateway to untrustworthy websites; respondents were more likely to have visited Facebook than Google, Twitter or a webmail platform such as Gmail in the period immediately before visiting an untrustworthy website.

Finally, the study demonstrates that fact-checking websites appeared to be relatively ineffective in reaching the audiences of untrustworthy websites. Only 44 percent of respondents who visited such a [website](#) also visited a fact-checking site during the study, and almost none of them had read a fact-check debunking specific claims made in a potentially

questionable article.

"These findings show why we need to measure exposure to 'fake news' rather than just assuming it is ubiquitous online," said Brendan Nyhan, a professor of government at Dartmouth. "Online misinformation is a serious problem, but one that we can only address appropriately if we know the magnitude of the problem."

More information: Andrew M. Guess et al. Exposure to untrustworthy websites in the 2016 US election, *Nature Human Behaviour* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41562-020-0833-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0833-x)

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