Fake News & Disinformation

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965 items
274 books (in bold)
40 on discourse


Allcott, H., & Gentzkow, M. (2017). Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 31(2), 211-235. [[political polarization] [partisan bias] [exposure] [beliefs] [online accuracy] [impact]]

Allen, D., & McAleer, M. (2018). Fake news and indifference to scientific fact: President Trump's confused tweets on global warming, climate change and weather. Scientometrics, 117(1), 625-629. [[Sentiment analysis] [Polarity] [Climate change] [Scientific verification] Weather Library Science]]


Alsyouf, M., Stokes, P., Hur, D., Amasyali, A., Ruckle, H., & Hu, B. (2019). 'Fake News' in urology: evaluating the accuracy of articles shared on social media in genitourinary malignancies. BJU International, 124(4), 701-706. [[social media] [patient education as topic] [prostate cancer] [information dissemination] [urology] [twitter] [professionalism] [association] [information] [networking] [support]]


Andersen, J., & Soe, S. (2020). Communicative actions we live by: the problem with fact-checking, tagging or flagging fake news - the case of Facebook. European Journal of Communication, 35(2), 126-139. [[Communicative action] [Facebook] [fake news] [political communication] social media]]


determining [delusions] [religious extremism] [secret services] [secret societies]


Barron, D., Morgan, K., Towell, T., Altemeyer, B., Swami, V., Morgan, K., Towell, T., Altemeyer, B., & Swami, V. (2014). Associations between schizotypy and belief in conspiracist ideation. Personality and Individual Differences, 70, 156-159. [[Conspiracy theories][Conspiracist ideation][Schizotypy][Odd Beliefs] Magical Thinking] [Paranormal beliefs] [paranormal belief] [personality questionnaire] [individual-differences] [scale] [adolescents] [thinking]]

Barsamian, D. (1995). Militias & Conspiracy Theories. Z Magazine, 8(9), 29-35. [[[conspiracy conspiracies] [power dominant groupings of a society] [ideology] [terrorism] [theory building or theoretical approach] [violence]]]

Baum, M., & Potter, P. (2019). Media, Public Opinion, and Foreign Policy in the age of Social Media. Journal of Politics, 81(2), 747-756. [[[media] [public opinion] [foreign policy] [democratic peace] [audience costs] rally effect] [diversionary war] [democratic constraint] [fake news] [democratic peace] [audience costs] [president] [news]]

Bauman, M. (2020). 'Propaganda Fights' and 'Disinformation Campaigns': the discourse on information warfare in Russia-West relations. Contemporary Politics, 26(3), 288-307. [[[Discourse analysis] [Poststructuralism] [comparative research] [Russia-West relations] [information warfare] [identity] [international-relations] [exploration] [identity] [europe] [self]]

Baumgartner, J., & Lockerbie, B. (2018). Maybe it is More Than a Joke: Satire, Mobilization, and Political Participation. Social Science Quarterly, 99(3), 1060-1074. [[[late-night comedy] [the-daily-show] [with-jon-stewart] [colbert-report] candidate evaluations] [editorial cartoons] [primary campaigns] [american youth] [fake news] [humor]]

Baxter, G., Marcella, R., & Walicka, A. (2019). Scottish citizens’ perceptions of the credibility of online political “facts” in the “fake news” era: an exploratory study. Journal of Documentation, 75(5), 1100-1123. [[[Scotland] [Credibility] [Information behaviour] [Political parties] [Fake news] [Alternative facts] [information behavior] [internet] [web] [reliance] [misinformation] heuristics] [believe] [models] [media science]]

Bechmann, A. (2020). Tackling Disinformation and Infodemics Demands Media Policy Changes. Digital Journalism, 8(6), 855-863. [[[Disinformation] [media policy] [infodemics] [social media] [COVID-19] [digital social]]


contrast; internet media; conspiracy theories; social movements; conversational inference; mutual knowledge; racial prejudice; social-context; assimilation; contrast; judgment; self; consequences; expression; psycholo


Bonazzi, F., & Farinelli, F. (2019). Ustica, i fatti e le accidenti. [Fake news] [information] [rumours] [natural language processing] [data mining] [text mining] [classification] [machine learning]


Boriss-Tiago, T., Tiago, F., Silva, O., Mart?nez, J., & Botella-Carrubi, D. (2020). Online users’ attitudes toward fake news: Implications for brand management. Psychology & Marketing, 37(9), 1171-1184. [brand management] [consumer attitude] [fake news] [vaccines] [climate change] [evolution]

Borges, P., & Gambarato, R. (2019). The Role of Beliefs and Behavior on Facebook: a Semiotic Approach to Algorithms, Fake News, and Transmedia Journalism. International Journal of Communication, 13, 603-618. [algorithms] [Facebook] [fake news] [fixation of beliefs] [postmodern semiotics] [transmedia journalism]


Boriss-Tiago, T., Tiago, F., Silva, O., Mart?nez, J., & Botella-Carrubi, D. (2020). Online users’ attitudes toward fake news: Implications for brand management. Psychology & Marketing, 37(9), 1171-1184. [brand management] [consumer attitude] [fake news] [vaccines] [climate change] [evolution]

Borges, P., & Gambarato, R. (2019). The Role of Beliefs and Behavior on Facebook: a Semiotic Approach to Algorithms, Fake News, and Transmedia Journalism. International Journal of Communication, 13, 603-618. [algorithms] [Facebook] [fake news] [fixation of beliefs] [postmodern semiotics] [transmedia journalism]

Boschier, R. (2018). Learning cities: fake news or the real deal? International Journal of Lifelong Education, 37(4), 419-434. [Learning City] [UNESCO] [international conferences] [politics] [Faure Delors] [China]

Bote-Vericad, J. (2020). Fake News and Information Professionals’ Codes of Ethics. Telos-Revista Interdisciplinaria en Ciencias Sociales, 22(3), 567-578. [Fake News] [information professionals] [disinformation] [ethical codes] [codes of conduct] [misinformation]

mechanisms; immunizing strategies; self-validating belief systems; conspiracy theories; model; perseverance; explanation; persistence; information; psychology; select


Brotherton, R., & Eser, S. (2015). Bored to fears: Boredom proneness, paranoia, and conspiracy theories. Personality and Individual Differences, 80, 1-5. [(Conspiracy theories) [Paranoia] [Boredom proneness] [Personality] [Beliefs] [self-consciousness] [individual-differences] [african-americans] [beliefs] scale] [hiv] [endorsement] [population] [intentions] [cognition]]

Brotherton, R., Eser, S., & Eser, S. (2015). Bored to fears: Boredom proneness, paranoia, and conspiracy theories. Personality and Individual Differences, 80, 1-5. [(Conspiracy theories) [Paranoia] [Boredom proneness] [Personality] [Beliefs] [self-consciousness] [individual-differences] [african-americans] [beliefs] scale] [hiv] [endorsement] [population] [intentions] [cognition]]


Brown, E. (2018). Propaganda, Misinformation, and the Epistemic Value of Democracy. Critical Review, 30(3-4), 194-218. [(epistemic democracy) [fake news] [Helene Landemore] [disinformation] political epistemology] [propaganda] [fake news] [impact] [media] [consequences] [isot]

Browning, N., Sweetser, K., & Sweetser, K. (2014). The let Down Effect: Satisfaction, Motivation, and Credibility Assessments of Political Infotainment. American Behavioral Scientist, 58(6), 810-826. [(first-time voters) [fake news] [gratifications] [late-night comedy] [college-students] [news consumption] [daily-show] gratifications] [media] [television] [exposure] [internet] [viewers]]

Brummette, J., DiStaso, M., Vafeiadis, M., & Messner, M. (2018). Read all About it: the Politicization of "Fake News" on Twitter. Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly, 95(2), 497-517. [(political science; disinformation) [fake news] [homophily] [political communication] [social media] [daily-show]]

Bryant, A., Narasimhan, S., Bryant-Comstock, K., & Levi, E. (2014). Crisis pregnancy center websites: Information, misinformation and disinformation. Contraception, 90(6), 601-605. [(Crisis pregnancy center) [Abortion] [Misinformation] [Abortion restrictions] [mental-health] [induced-abortion] [association] [reanalysis] [stigma] [birth]]


Bugingo, F. (1997). Africa mea: Le Rwanda et le drame africain. Montréal: Liber. [[b] [Africans; Political science; Disinformation]]


Byford, J., Billig, M., & Billig, M. (2001). The emergence of antisemitic conspiracy theories in Yugoslavia during the war with Nato. Patterns of Prejudice, 35(4), 50-63. [antisemitism] [Bilderberg Group] [conspiracy theory] [Nikolaj Velimirovic] Ratibor Durdevic [Serbian Orthodox Church] [Smilja Avramov] [Yugoslavia]

Byford, J., Billig, M., & Billig, M. (2001). The emergence of antisemitic conspiracy theories in Yugoslavia during the war with Nato. Patterns of Prejudice, 35(4), 50-63. [antisemitism] [Bilderberg Group] [conspiracy theory] [Nikolaj Velimirovic] Ratibor Durdevic [Serbian Orthodox Church] [Smilja Avramov] [Yugoslavia]

Cabanes, J. (2020). Digital Disinformation and the Imaginative Dimension of Communication. Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly, 97(2), 435-452. [digital disinformation] [fake news] [political trolling] [social narratives] [audiences] [audiences] [privacy]


Calvillo, D., Ross, B., Garcia, R., Smelter, T., & Rutchick, A. (2020). Political Ideology Predicts Perceptions of the Threat of Covid-19 (and Susceptibility to Fake News About It). Social Psychological and Personality Science, 11(8), 1119-1128. [political ideology] [threat perception] [COVID] [fake news] [climate-change] [media] [attitudes] [opinions] [divide]


Carlson, M. (2020). Fake news as an informational moral panic: the symbolic deviancy of social media during the 2016 US presidential election. Information Communication & Society, 23(3), 374-388. [fake news] [journalism] [informational moral panic] [social media] [platforms] [political communication] [journalism] [discourse] [crisis]

Carrieri, V., Madio, L., & Principe, F. (2019). Vaccine hesitancy and (fake) news: Quasi-experimental evidence from Italy. Health Economics, 28(11), 1377-1382. [child immunization rates] [fake news] [Internet] [social media] [vaccine hesitancy] [controversy]


Casara, B., Suitner, C., & Bettinsoli, M. (2019). Viral Suspicions: Vaccine Hesitancy in the web 2.0. Journal of Experimental Psychology-Applied, 25(3), 354-371. [false balance] [conspiracy beliefs] [health communication] [filter bubbles] [online comments] [social media] [health information] [selective exposure] [minority influence] [autism] [online] [science] [internet] [perceptions] [balance]

Caselli, I. (2019). Culture can "challenge" disinformation: Migrants trying to cross the Mediterranean to Europe are often seen as statistics, but artists are trying to tell stories to change that. Index on Censorship, 48(3), 11-13.

Cassam, Q. (2016). Vice Epistemology. Monist, 99(2), 159-180. [responsibilist virtue epistemology] [situationist challenge] [conspiracy theories] [belief]

Cavojova, V., Srol, J., & Jurkovic, M. (2020). Why should we try to think like scientists? Scientific reasoning and susceptibility to epistemically suspect beliefs and cognitive biases. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 34(1), 85-95. [cognitive biases] [epistemically suspect beliefs] [intelligence] [scientific reasoning] [paranormal beliefs] [individual-differences] [conspiracy theories] [science] [literacy] [ability] [styles] [pseudoscience] [skepticism] [acceptance]


Chen, Z., & Cheng, Y. (2020). Consumer response to fake news about brands on social media: the effects of self-efficacy, media trust, and persuasion knowledge on brand trust. Journal of Product and Brand Management, 29(2), 188-198. [[Brand trust] [Social media] [Self-efficacy] [Persuasion knowledge] [Fake news] [word-of-mouth] [information] [love] [accessibility] [credibility] [alignment] [loyalty] [privacy]]

Cheng, Y., & Chen, Z. (2020). The Influence of Presumed Fake News Influence: Examining Public Support for Corporate Corrective Response, Media Literacy Interventions, and Governmental Regulation. Mass Communication and Society, 23(5), 705-729. [self-efficacy] [internet pornography] [perceived impact] [involvement] [censorship] [attention] [attitudes] [patterns] [facebook]


Chiluwa, I., & Samoilenko, S. A. (Eds.). (2019). Handbook of research on deception, fake news, and misinformation online. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference. [[b][Lg: eng][Fake news][Deception][Misinformation][Social media]]

Chiluwa, I., & Samoilenko, S. A. (Eds.). (2019). Handbook of research on deception, fake news, and misinformation online. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference. [[b][Lg: eng][Social media][Political oratory][Communication in politics][Hacktivism]]
Choi, S., & Lim, J. (2019). Determinant and Consequence of Online News Authorship Verification: Blind News Consumption Creates Press Credibility. International Journal of Communication, 13, 1120-1142. [[authorship verification] [authorship checking] [information verification] news aggregator] [credibility] [digital journalism] [fake news] [perceived credibility] [media credibility] [soft news] [information] [internet] [web] [perceptions] [message] [gra


Cicchitto, F., Da Rold, G., & Gironda, F. (2002). La disinformazione in commissione stragi. Il grande inganno. Milano: Bietti. [[[b][Lg: ita][Terrorism][Criminal investigation][Governmental investigations][Disinformation]]]

Cichocka, A., Marchlew ska, M., & De Zavala, A. (2016). Does Self-Love or Self-Hate Predict Conspiracy Beliefs? Narcissism, Self-Esteem, and the Endorsement of Conspiracy Theories. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 7(2), 157-166. [[conspiracy theories] [self-esteem] [narcissism] [collective narcissism] [paranoia] [collective narcissism] [in-group] [system] [identification] [consequences] [ideation]]


Clements, M. (2014). Shock and awe: the effects of disinformation in military confrontation. Policy Studies, 35(3), 211-220. [[asymmetric information] [belief] [updating] [disinformation] [warfare]]


Coast, D. (2012). Misinformation and Disinformation in Late Jacobean Court Politics. Journal of Early Modern History, 16(4-5), 335-354. [[James I] [court] [politics] [rumor] [news] [England]]


Codo, E. (2011). Regimenting discourse, controlling bodies: Disinformation, evaluation and moral categorization in a state bureaucratic agency. Discourse & Society, 22(6), 723-742. [[[bureaucratic talk; catalonia; control; critical sociolinguistics; disciplinary regime; domination; ethnography; institutions; interaction order; migrations; moral hierarchization; nation-state; power; regulation; service interactions; spain; language]]


Colliander, J. (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. [[Fake news] [Online disinformation] [Conformity] [Self-concept] [Disclaimers] [online] [memory] [norms]]


Cook, A. (2003). Lone assassins (Following forty years of conspiracy theories, a return to the idea that unaided assassins were responsible for the murders of several prominent twentieth-century figures). History Today, 53(11), 25-31.


Cooke, N. A. (2018). Fake news and alternative facts. Information literacy in a post-truth era. Chicago: ALA Editions. [literacy] [Information literacy] [Information behavior] [Media literacy] [Fake news]


Corbu, N., Oprea, D., Negrea-Busuioc, E., & Radu, L. (2020). ‘They can’t fool me, but they can fool the others!’ Third person effect and fake news detection. European Journal of Communication, 35(2), 165-180. [Distant and close others] [fake news] [predictors] [third person effect] [presumed media influence] [social distance] [perception] [support] [censorship] [optimism] [facebook] [pornography] [impact]

Cormac, R. (2018). Disrupt and deny. Spies, special forces, and the secret pursuit of British foreign policy. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press. [Intelligence service] [Spies] [Disinformation] [Secret service] [Disinformation] [Intelligence service] [Secret service] [Spy]

Cornaton, M. (1998). Les camps de regroupement de la guerre d’Algérie. Paris: Harmattan. [Intelligence service] [Spy] [Disinformation] [Secret service] [Intelligence service] [Secret service] [Spy]


Corvino, G. (2019). Noi abbiamo la mente di Cristo. Sapienza umana e sapienza divina in Paolo. Assisi: Cittadella editrice. [Fake news] [Disinformation] [Journalism] [Press and politics]


Creech, B. (2020). Fake news and the discursive construction of technology companies’ social power. Media Culture & Society, 42(6), 952-968. [critical discourse analysis] [fake news] [Silicon Valley] [technology industries] [politics] [economy]

Creech, B., & Roessner, A. (2019). Declaring the Value of Truth Progressive-era lessons for combating fake news. Journalism Practice, 13(3), 263-279. [Fake news] [journalism professionalization] [journalistic truth] [progressive-era journalism] [propaganda and misinformation] [yellow journalism] [objectivity] [journalism]

Cunliffe-Jones, P. (2020). From Church and Mosque to Whatsapp-Africa Check’s Holistic Approach to Countering ‘Fake News’. Political Quarterly, 91(3), 596-599. [[fact checking] [misinformation] [Africa] [fake news] [journalism]]


Dagnall, N., Denovan, A., Drinkwater, K., Parker, A., & Clough, P. (2017). Statistical Bias and Endorsement of Conspiracy Theories. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 31(4), 368-378. [[covariance structure analysis] [paranormal belief] [conjunction fallacy] [probability] [ideation] [chance] [susceptibility] [associations] [schizotypy] [scale]]


Damico, A. M. (2019). Media, journalism, and "fake news". A reference handbook. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, an imprint of ABC-CLIO, LLC. [[Political parties] [Populism] [Left-wing extremists] [Right and left] [Radicalism] [Social movements]]


Darwin, H., Neave, N., & Holmes, J. (2011). Belief in conspiracy theories. The role of paranoid belief, paranoid ideation and schizotypy. Personality and Individual Differences, 50(8), 1289-1293. [[conspiracy belief] [paranormal belief] [paranoid ideation] [schizotypy] [personality] [population] [instrument] [thinking] [psychology]]


Davies, C. S. L. (2012). Information, disinformation and political knowledge under Henry VII and early Henry VIII. Historical Research, 85(228), 228-253. [[gaguin embassy] [history]]


Davies, C. S. L. (2012). Information, disinformation and political knowledge under Henry VII and early Henry VIII. Historical Research, 85(228), 228-253. [[gaguin embassy] [history]]


Dawson, A., & Innes, M. (2019). How Russia’s Internet Research Agency Built its Disinformation Campaign. Political Quarterly, 90(2), 245-256. [[disinformation] [Russia] [Kremlin influence] [Internet Research Agency]]

De Keersmaecker, J., & Roets, A. (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. [[Cognitive ability] [Intelligence] [Attitude change] [Human judgment] [Fake news] [Cognitive bias] [beliefs] [closure] [need]]

De Regt, A., Montecchi, M., & Ferguson, S. (2020). A false image of health: how fake news and pseudo-facts spread in the health and beauty industry. Journal of Product and Brand Management, 29(2), 168-179. [Brand image] [Fake news] [Denialism] [Brand protection] [Brand safety] [False advertising] [Health and beauty advertising] [Information transparency] [indoor tanning facilities] [tobacco-smoke] [skin-cancer] [heart-disease] [consumer] [exposure] [science]


Deligiaouri, A. (2018). Discursive construction of truth, ideology and the emergence of post-truth narratives in contemporary political communication. International Journal of Media & Cultural Politics, 14(3), 301-315. [post-truth] [truth] [ideology] [political discourse] [fake news] [political communication] [populism] [Laclau and Mouffe discourse theory] [hybrid media]


Demestichas, K., Remoundou, K., & Adamopoulos, E. (2020). Food for Thought: Fighting Fake News and Online Disinformation. It Professional, 22(2), 28-34. [Social networking (online)] [Media] [Machine learning] [Plastics] [Analytical models] [Linguistics] [Information integrity Engineering] [Telecommunications]

Dentith, M. (2016). When Inferring to a Conspiracy might be the Best Explanation. Social Epistemology, 30(5-6), 572-591. [Conspiracy Theories] [Inference to the Best Explanation] [Epistemology] [belief]

Dentith, M. (2018). Expertise and Conspiracy Theories. Social Epistemology, 32(3), 196-208. [Conspiracy] [conspiracy theory] [expert] [expertise] [improvised knowledge] [community of inquiry] [belief] [reduce interdisciplinary]

Dentith, M. (2019). Conspiracy theories on the basis of the evidence. Synthese, 196(6), 2243-2261. [Conspiracy] [Conspiracy theory] [Evidence] [Disinformation] [Errant data] [Prior probabilities]


Di Domenico, G., & Visentin, M. (2020). Fake news or true lies? Reflections about problematic contents in marketing. International Journal of Market Research, 62(4), 409-417. [fake news] [hoaxes] [literature review] [marketing] [problematic information] [social media] [dark side] [false information] [social media] [consumers] [brands] [impact]

Dickson, T., Darcy, S., & Gadd, C. (2020). Ensuring volunteer impacts, legacy and leveraging is not "fake news" Lessons from the 2015 Fifa Women’s World cup. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, 32(2), 683-705. [Women] [Motivation] [Volunteer] [Sport events] [Legacy] [Social and human capital] [sport] [events]

Dieguez, S., Wagner-Egger, P., & Gauvrit, N. (2015). Nothing Happens by Accident, or Does it? a low Prior for Randomness Does not Explain Belief in Conspiracy Theories. Psychological Science, 26(11), 1762-1770. [conspiracist ideation] [subjective randomness] [algorithmic complexity] [conspiracy theories] [beliefs] [perception] [complexity] [thinking] [science] [impact]


Doeden, M. (2019). What are satire and parody? Minneapolis: Lerner Publications. [[b][Lg: eng][Satire][Parody][Fake news]]

Doeden, M. (2020). What are hoaxes and lies? Minneapolis: Lerner Publications. [[b][Lg: eng][Hoaxes][Truthfulness and falsehood][Fake news][Hoaxes in mass media][Information literacy][Impostors and imposture][Truthfulness and falsehood]]

Doeden, M. (2020). What is propaganda? Minneapolis: Lerner Publications. [[b][Lg: eng][Propaganda][Fake news][Propaganda]]


Douglas, K., & Leite, A. (2017). Suspicion in the workplace: Organizational conspiracy theories and work-related outcomes. British Journal of Psychology, 108(3), 486-506. [conspiracy theories] [conspiracy belief] [organizational psychology] [turnover intentions] [organizational commitment] [organizational identification] [job satisfaction] [job-satisfaction] [employee turnover] [normative commitment] [voluntary turnover]

Douglas, K., & Sutton, R. (2008). The Hidden Impact of Conspiracy Theories: Perceived and Actual Influence of Theories Surrounding the Death of Princess Diana. Journal of Social Psychology, 148(2), 210-221. [attitude change or persuasion] [conspiracy theories] [self-other bias] [third-person effect] [self-other differences] [african-americans] [mass-medial] [3rd-person] belief [identifiability] [communication] [assassination] [persuasion] [hindsight]

Douglas, K., & Sutton, R. (2011). Does it take one to know one? Endorsement of conspiracy theories is influenced by personal willingness to conspire. British Journal of Social Psychology, 50(3), 544-552. [assassination] [perception] [belief]

Douglas, K., & Sutton, R. (2015). Climate change: why the conspiracy theories are dangerous. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 71(2), 98-106. [climate change] [conspiracy theories] [motivated reasoning] [scientific consensus] [source credibility] [impact] [future] [belief] [policy]

Douglas, K., & Sutton, R. (2018). Why conspiracy theories matter: a social psychological analysis. European Review of Social Psychology, 29(1), 256-298. [conspiracy theories] [social psychology] [social cognition] [motivation] [consequences] [individual-differences] [system-justification] [attachment style] [agancy detection] [belief] [personality] [ideation] [misinformation] [assassination] associations

Douglas, K., Sutton, R., Callan, M., Dawtry, R., & Harvey, A. (2016). Someone is pulling the strings: hypersensitive agency detection and belief in conspiracy theories. Thinking & Reasoning, 22(1), 57-77. [Conspiracy theories] [hypersensitive agency detection] [intentionality bias] [paranormal beliefs] [education] [analytic thinking] [african-americans] [ideation] [assassination] [associations] [intentions] [judgments] [hiv/aids] [origins] [purpose]

Douglas, K., Sutton, R., & Cichocka, A. (2017). The Psychology of Conspiracy Theories. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 26(6), 538-542. [conspiracy theories] [conspiracy belief] [motives] [needs] [belief] [consequences] [poland]

Douglas, K., Uscinski, J., Sutton, R., Cichocka, A., Nefes, T., Ang, C., & Deravi, F. (2019). Understanding Conspiracy Theories. Political Psychology, 40, 3-35. [communication] [conspiracy belief] [conspiracy theories] [politics] [psychology] [african-americans] [collective narcissism] [paranormal beliefs] [agency detection] [climate-change] [partisan bias] [media] [hiv] [impact] [vaccination]

bias; third-person effect; self-other differences; african-americans; mass-media; 3rd-person; psychology, social]]


Effron, D., & Raj, M. (2020). Misinformation and Morality: Encountering Fake-News Headlines Makes Them Seem Less Unethical to Publish and Share. Psychological Science, 31(1), 75-87.[[misinformation] [fake news] [fluency] [familiarity] [repetition] [moral judgment] [intuition] [deliberative thinking] [ethics] [lie] [illusory-truth effect] [mere exposure] [open materials] [preregistration] [familiarity] [fluency] [judgment] [reason]

Egelhofer, J., Aaldering, L., Eberl, J., Galyga, S., & Lecheler, S. (2020). From Novelty to Normalization? how Journalists use the Term "Fake News" in their Reporting. Journalism Studies, 21(10), 1323-1343. [[Fake news] [disinformation] [delegitimization] [news] [journalism] [content analysis] [media] [communication] [discourse] [populism] [politics] [truth]]

Eger, L., Egerova, D., Micik, M., Varga, E., Czegledi, C., Tomczyk, L., & Sladkayova, M. (2020). Trust Building and Fake News on Social Media From the Perspective of University Students From Four Visegrad Countries. Communication Today, 11(1), 70-88. [[focus groups] [social media] [trust building] [university students] Visegrad countries] [facebook] [gratifications] [behavior]]

Einstein, K., & Glick, D. (2015). Do I Think bls Data are bs? the Consequences of Conspiracy Theories. Political Behavior, 37(3), 679-701. [[Conspiracy theories] [Trust in government] [Experiments] [Misinformation] [statistical-analysis] [racial-attitudes] [public-opinion] [beliefs] misinformation] [bias]]

El Rayess, M., Chebl, C., Mhanna, J., & Hage, R. (2018). Fake news judgement: the case of undergraduate students at Notre Dame University-Louaize, Lebanon. Reference Services Review, 46(1), 146-159. [[Information literacy] [Misinformation] [Disinformation] [Lebanon] [Media literacy] [Fake news] [social media] [online] [misinformation] [information] [disinformation]]

Eldridge, S. (2019). "Thank god for Deadspin": Interlopers, metajournalistic commentary, and fake news through the lens of "journalistic realization". New Media & Society, 21(4), 856-878. [[Boundary work] [Deadspin] [fake news] [journalistic field] [journalistic realization] [metajournalistic commentary] [Sinclair] [boundary work] [media] [participation] [discourse]]


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[[Fake news] [misinformation] [partisanship] [sensationalism] [social media] [social media] [politics] [click] [power] [bias]]

[[Fake news] [misinformation] [political] [conspiracy] [paranormal belief] [probability] [delusions] [ideation] [stress] [false memory] [bias] [open data] [open materials] [misinformation] [childhood] [ability] [true]]

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