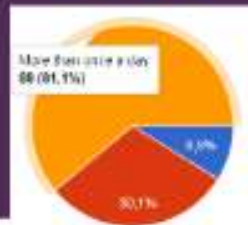
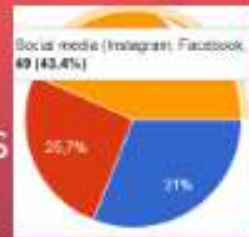


ON THE SPOT

survey results analysis

113 teenagers, older students and adults responded to the questions of our survey. The survey was created by the participants in the project ON THE SPOT from Spain, Italy and Bulgaria. Most of them are aged 16-18. 49 out of 113 consider that the aim of the web is to inform so 40% of them rely on social media to learn the news and one third also on TV and traditional media. They say they check the news on social media more than once a day.



THE SPREAD OF FAKE NEWS

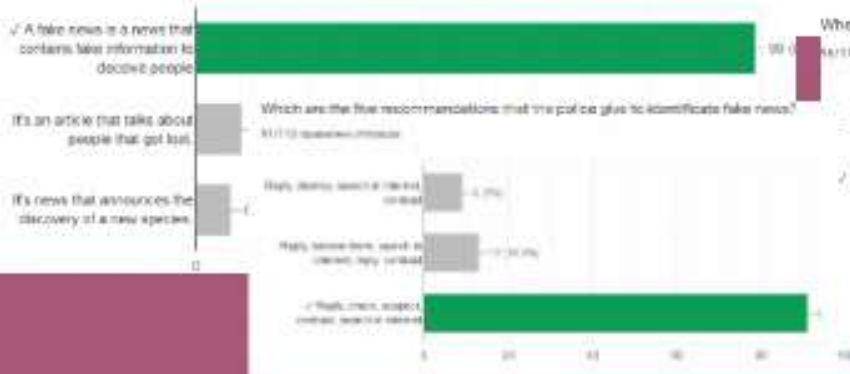
False information on social media affects all age groups nearly equally. Most of the respondents - 80 of 113 follow the five recommendations the authorities give to identify fake news: reply, check, suspect, contrast, search on the internet. Four fifths of the people answer they know they should not let the false information circulate on social media and share it onwards.

MEDIA LITERACY. FAKE NEWS.

More of the students' answers show they know what media literacy and fake news are. 99 people claim they can identify false news by the domains of the sites, by the shocking headlines and by the anonymity of their authors. The bad news is nearly every 1 in 3 teenagers has been deceived by fake news.

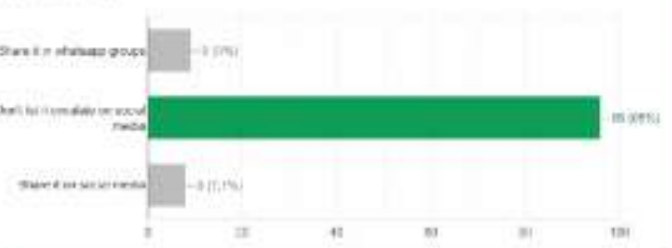
Do you know what fake news means?

99/113 responses (87.6%)



When you get in touch with a fake news online what should you do?

101/113 responses (89.4%)



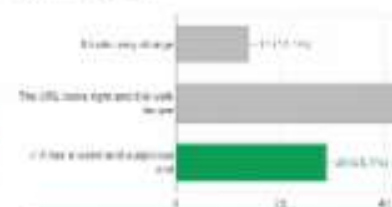
How do you understand if a photo is true or fake?

100/113 responses (88.5%)



How can you check if the webpage is reliable?

99/113 responses (87.6%)



What is a clickbait?

101/113 responses (89.4%)

