

DEVELOPMENT OF FAKE NEWS DETECTION DURING ADOLESCENCE

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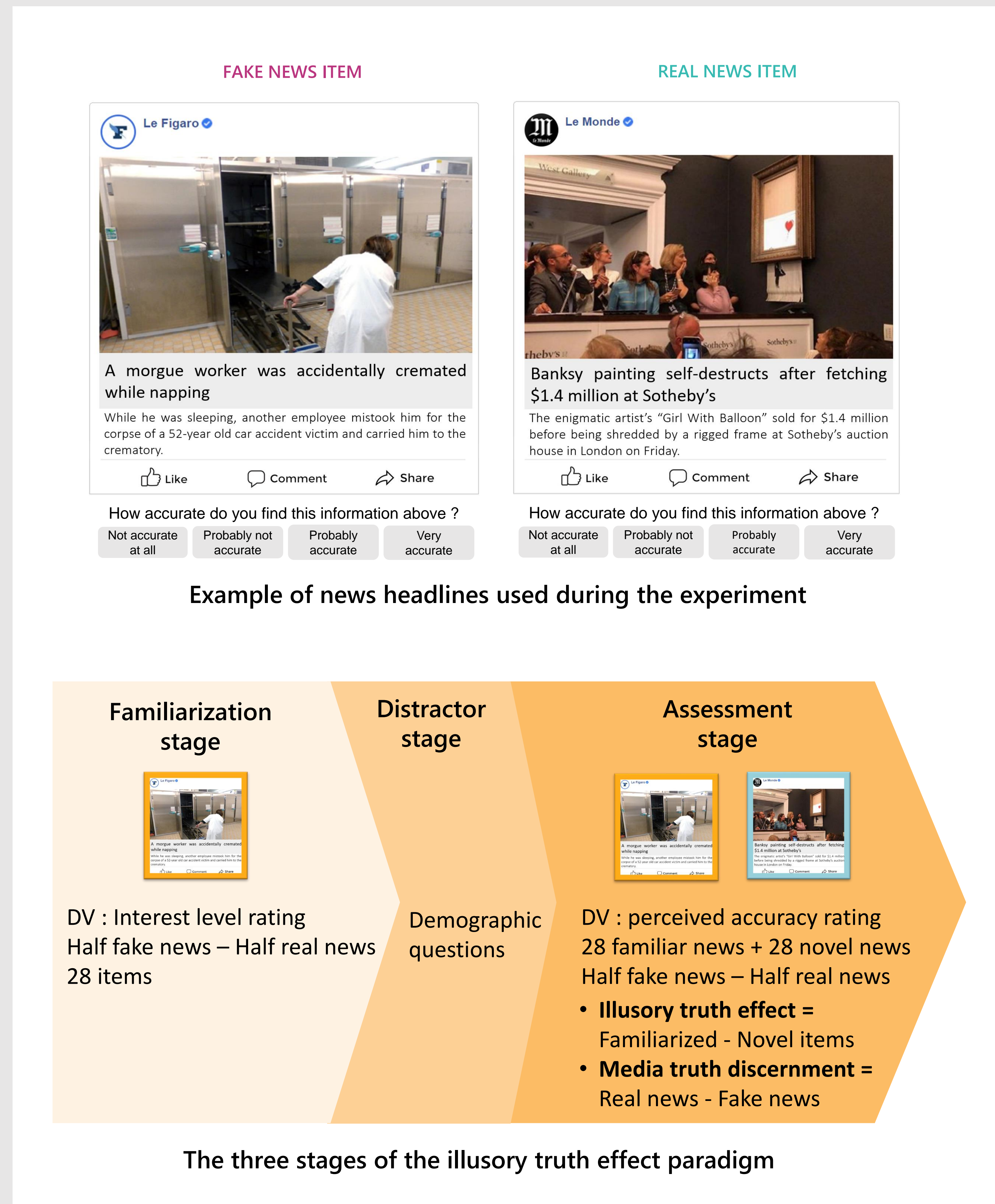
BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

- Although previous studies in adults converged to show that the ability to differentiate between fake and real news involved to overcome reasoning biases (Pennycook & Rand, 2019), no study has investigated how media truth discernment develops during adolescence.
- The familiarity of news stories – such as their repetition on social media – increases their perceived accuracy. This effect, known as the **Illusory truth effect**, has been observed in children (Fazio et al., 2015) and adults (Pennycook et al., 2018), but should be explored during adolescence.
- In this study, we investigated :
 - the development of media truth discernment from adolescence to adulthood
 - the role of the resistance to cognitive biases in fake news detection
 - the effect of familiarity (illusory truth effect) of the news on the perceived accuracy

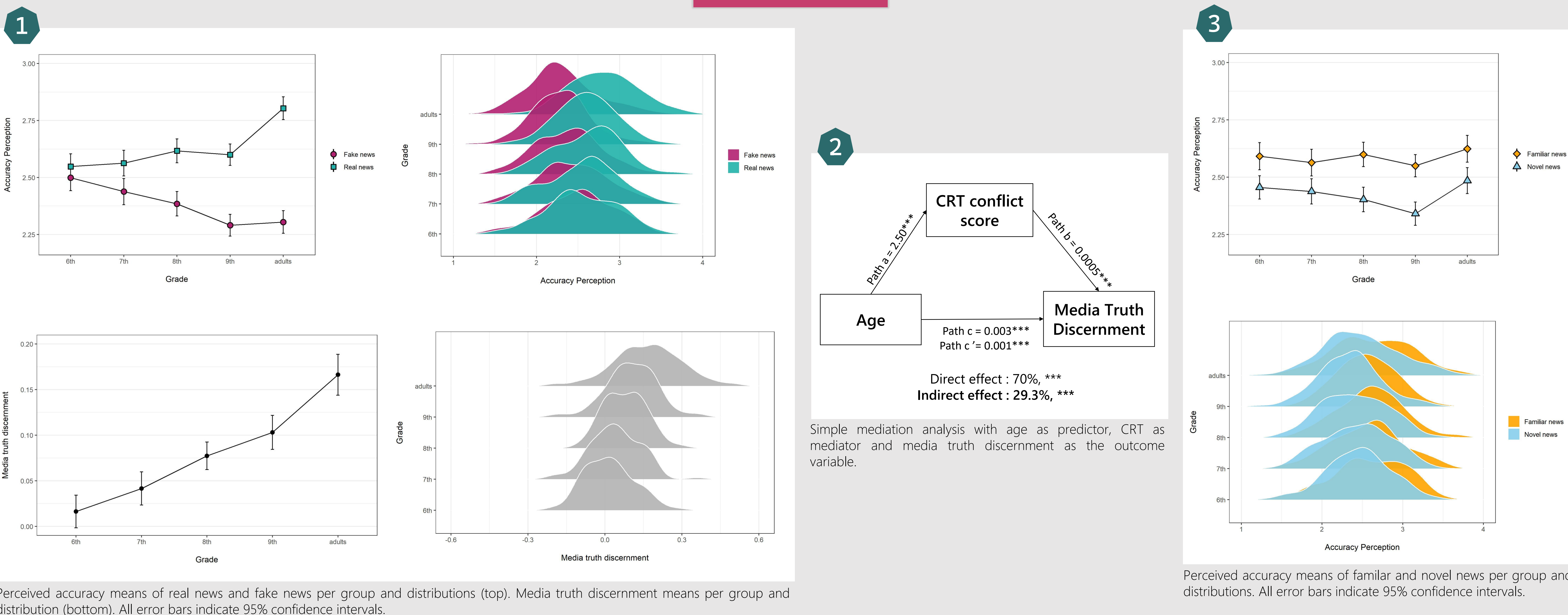
METHOD

- 564 participants :

110	108	109	105	132
6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	Adults
- Online Tasks : Illusory truth effect paradigm (Pennycook et al., 2018), cognitive reflection test (CRT, Frederick, 2005), syllogisms (Evans et al., 1983)



RESULTS



CONCLUSION

- Media truth discernment develops linearly with age during adolescence
 - The relation between age and media truth discernment is partially mediated by the ability to overcome biased responses
 - The illusory truth effect exists at all age given that familiar news were perceived as more accurate than novel news
- Taken together, these results could provide new cues to help the development of media truth discernment in adolescence through specific pedagogical interventions.