

What does the French public think about the fight against disinformation?

Guillaume Caline

Director

guillaume.caline@veriangroup.com

Laurence Vardaxoglou

Research Director

laurence.vardaxoglou@veriangroup.com

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The fight against misinformation according to the French public

Method

Sample

National sample of 994 respondents representative of the entire population aged 18 and over

Fieldwork

Interviews carried out online between 26th and 28th May 2024

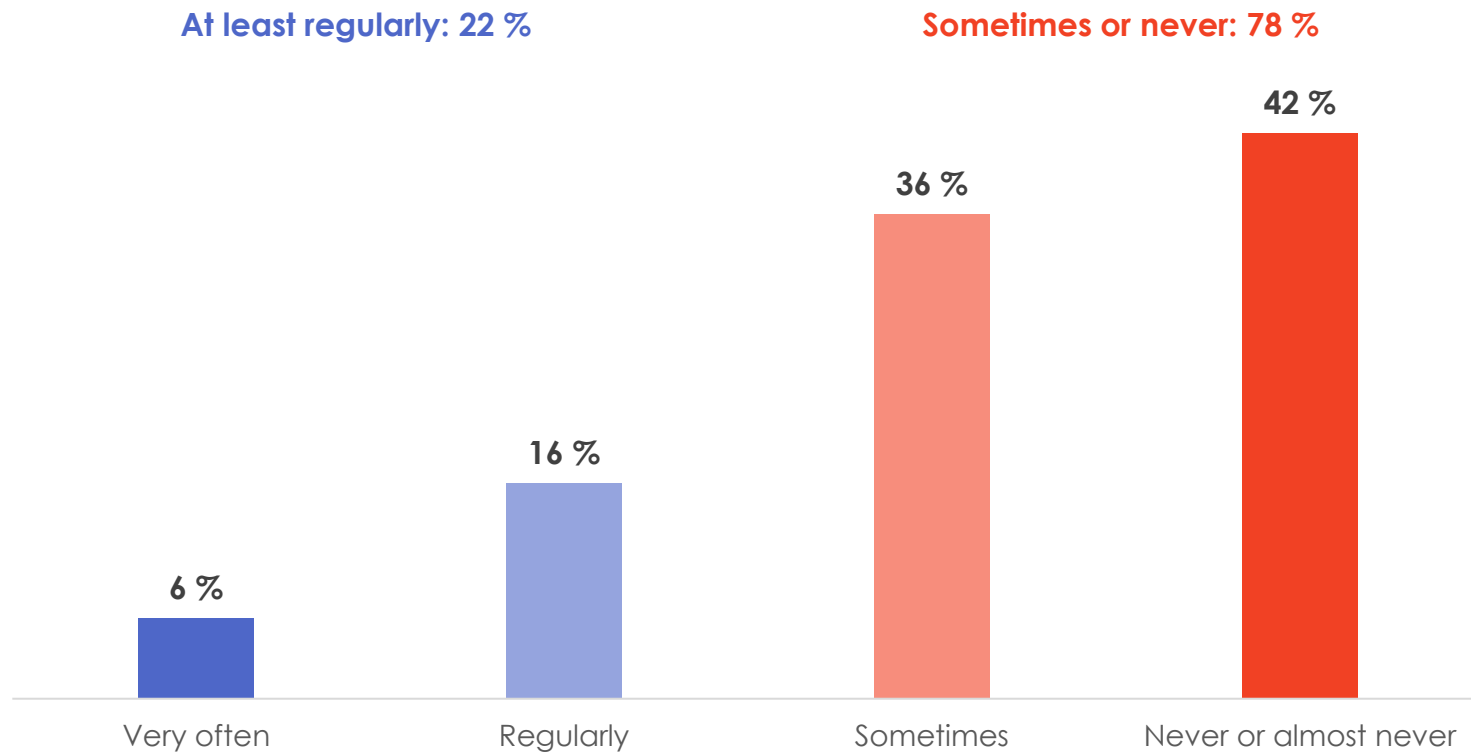
Quotas

Gender, age, occupation of reference person, and region



The French public rarely use the word “disinformation” when discussing current events in their daily lives

Disinformation is a set of practices and techniques that aim to influence the opinion of individuals by deliberately spreading false, distorted or biased information (sometimes called “fake news”). When you talk to your friends and family about current events, do you ever use the term “disinformation”?

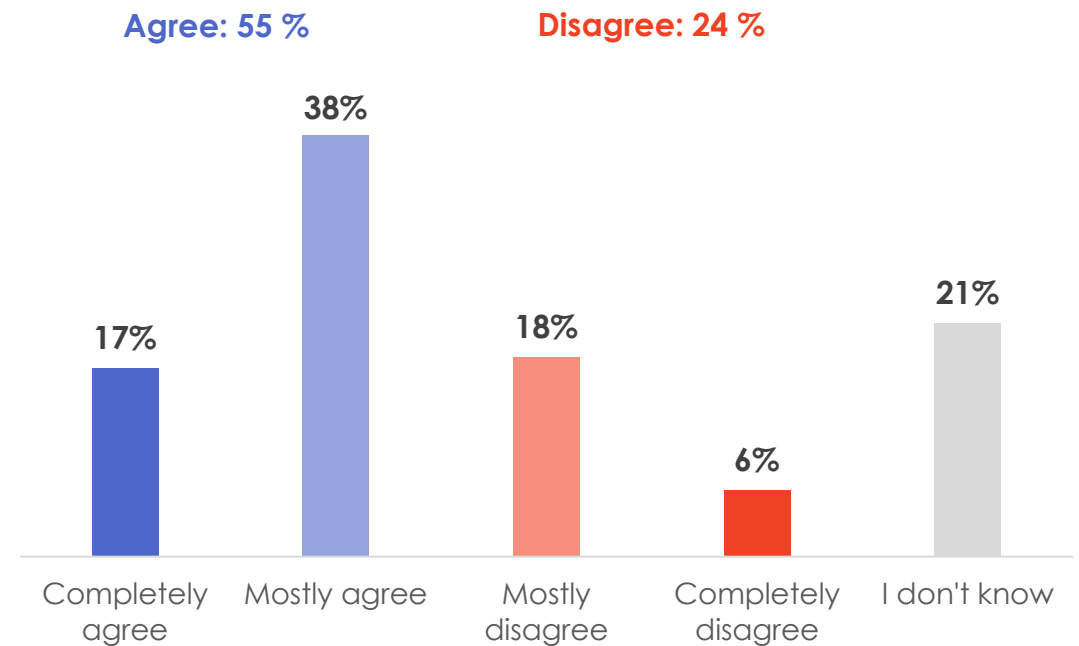
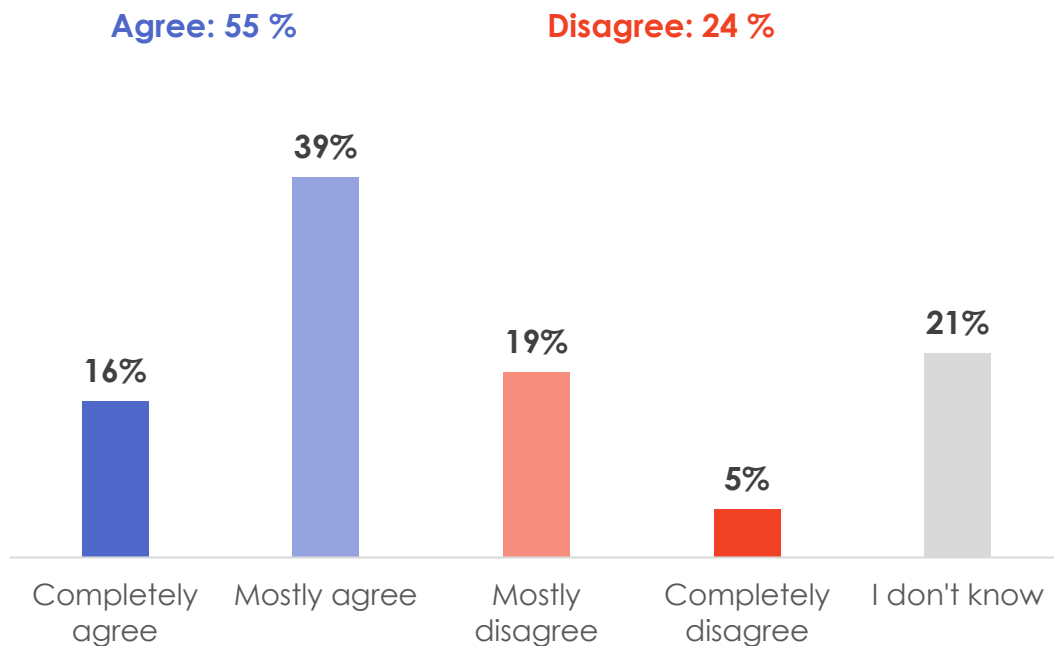


Labelling something as “disinformation” in the media is seen as an attempt to shut down debate

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

Mainstream media outlets often tend to label views or information that differs from their own as “disinformation.”

The term “disinformation” is often used to censor ideas or arguments that challenge the mainstream line of thought.

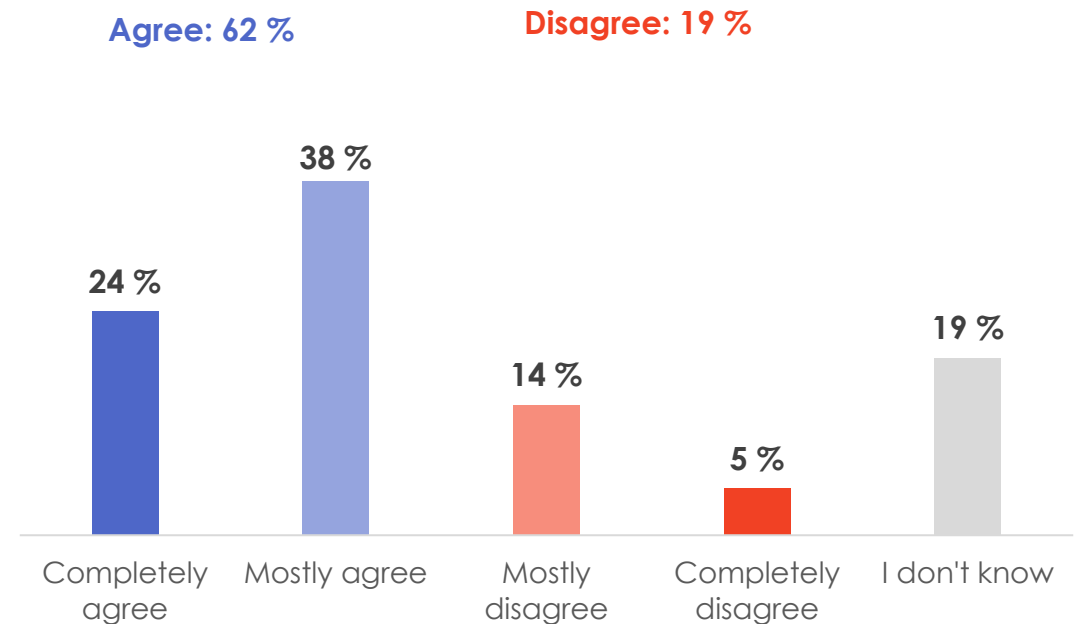
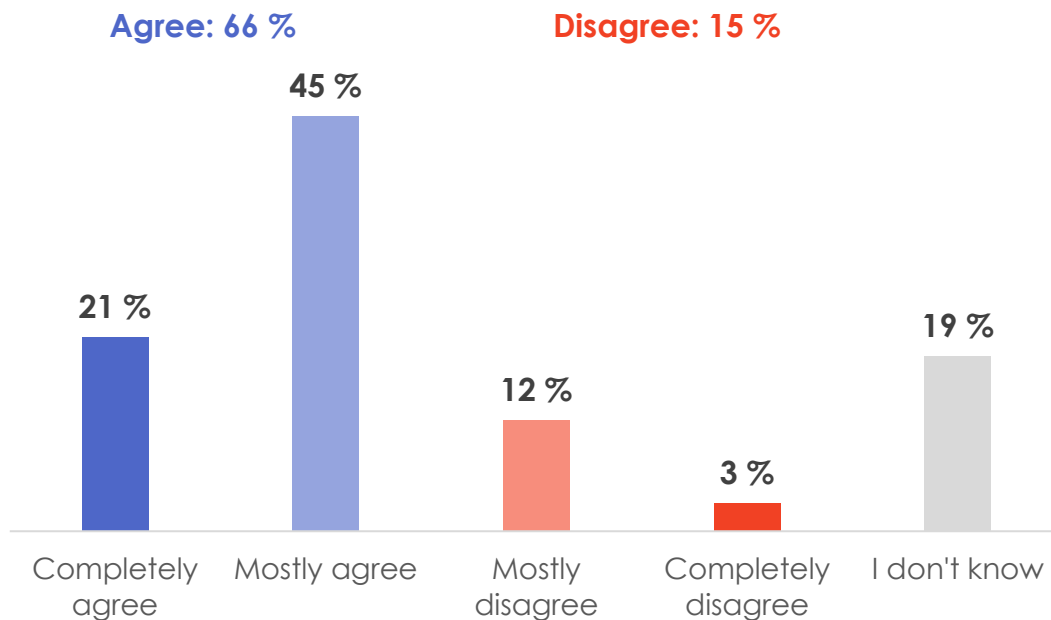


The majority of respondents believe that it is inappropriate for politicians to use the term “disinformation”

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

The term “disinformation” is often used by politicians to challenge facts they don’t like.

Politicians in power should never use the word “disinformation” to challenge the arguments or ideas of their opponents.

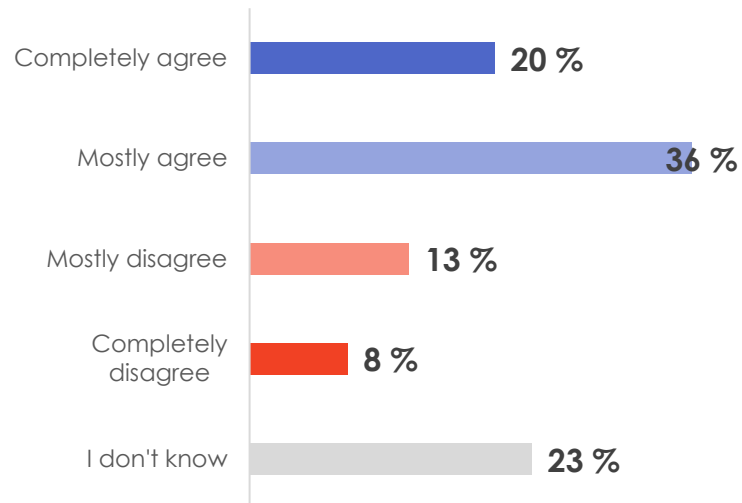


Fact checkers are seen as useful, but some worry about their adverse effects

In recent years, faced with the spread of false news or fake news, particularly on social networks, several media outlets have created fact-checking units or “fact checkers”. Their mission is to verify certain information disseminated on social networks or by certain media outlets and provide elements to judge their veracity. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

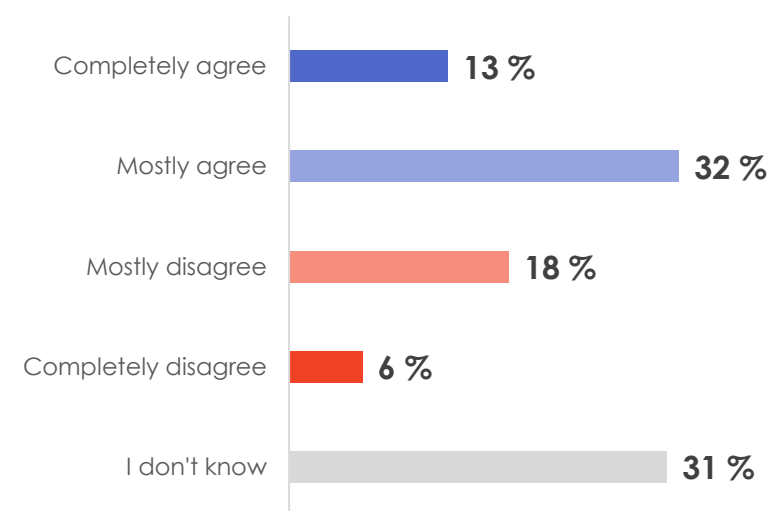
Fact checkers are useful because they help citizens avoid believing false information.

Agree: 56 %



Fact-checkers are biased because they often focus on certain types of information and ignore others.

Agree: 45 %



Fact checkers create divisions in society by suggesting that there is “one” truth on certain issues when there is not.

Agree: 43 %

