

# NEWS CONSUMPTION AND RISK PERCEPTION OF COVID-19 IN SPAIN

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## INTRODUCTION



**Risk communication,**  
reduce the lack of knowledge about certain relevant issues associated with the risk trigger, as well as reduce and minimize false and distorted information about reality.



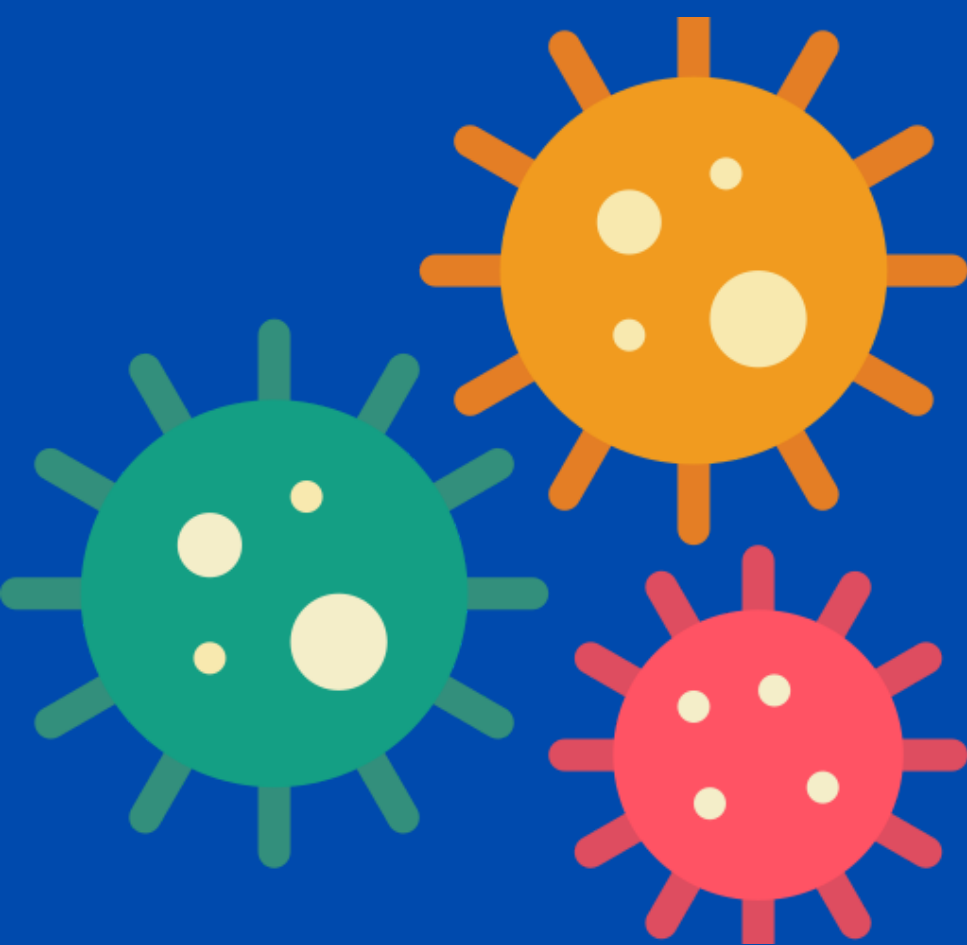
**Covid-19,**  
debate on the influence of information consumption on risk perception, in this case linked to the crisis situation caused by the disease.



**Misinformation**  
and so-called fake news, can mediate the process of risk perception, especially in those sectors most exposed to information about the crisis.

## METHODOLOGY

- Q1: Which factors influence risk perception for the Coronavirus?-
- Q2: Which factors encourage trust in the measures proposed by the Government to resolve the problem of the Coronavirus?
- Q3: How is exposure to and monitoring of information about Coronavirus related to fake news?



Questionnaire:

2,034 people

Variables:

- 1) Personal risk perception
- 2) Exposure to news content
- 3) Exposure to actors providing information
- 4) Assessment of actors
- 5) Trust in the measures implemented by the Spanish government to deal with the Coronavirus
- 6) Fake news
- 7) Ideology

## CONCLUSIONS



The results confirm the existence of a positive relationship between exposure to information content and risk perception.



It demonstrates the influence of the media on public opinion in times of crisis, such as the one discussed in this Coronavirus research.



Evidence of the importance that technical actors acquire in crisis communication management as a strategy to generate confidence and credibility.

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