

Perceptions and Corrections of Misleading News Headlines: Insights from Journalists and News Consumers

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ABSTRACT

The Internet's vast information landscape allows for widespread consumption and publication of content, but not all information is of high quality. Misleading news headlines, where headlines do not accurately reflect their articles, pose significant risks by confusing audiences. Despite their impact on information ecosystems, they have received relatively little attention compared to other misinformation forms like fake news, rumors, and hoaxes. This study aims to address this gap by exploring the perceptions of journalists (news producers) and online news consumers. Our research investigates how journalists and news consumers define and react to misleading headlines and the types of corrections they provide when headlines are deemed misleading. By comparing these perspectives, we uncover common techniques and discrepancies in the identification and correction of misleading headlines. The insights gained inform the development of effective strategies to combat this type of misinformation, enhancing our understanding of the unique challenges posed by misleading news headlines and promoting a healthier information ecosystem.

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1 INTRODUCTION

We are surrounded by a vast amount of information from various online sources. People can learn about current affairs through multiple channels, blogs, and discussion forums. The advent of social media has transformed our information sharing and consumption patterns. It has changed information flow by enabling audiences to express themselves, while also allowing the circulation of false information, a practice that is broadly known as *Information Disorder* [16]. False information often appears as news, with headlines and body text. The headlines use sensational phrases to attract attention. These headlines are the main link between false content and audiences [6]. Many audiences may not click on the headlines to further read the content [8]; nevertheless, they get misleading messages through these headlines. We refer to this as MISLEADING NEWS HEADLINES. MISLEADING NEWS HEADLINES occurs when the headline of a news article does not accurately reflect the content.

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Let's look at the following example.

Headline: *Amazon Workers Left In Tears After Boss Lays Everyone Off Because He's Moving To A New State* ¹

Content: *A fleet of delivery drivers working for an Amazon Delivery Service Partner (DSP) learned they were all losing their jobs after their boss decided to relocate ... Amazon DSP's are a third party service where entrepreneur's partner and train with Amazon to start and run their own Amazon delivery service ... Amazon repeatedly declined responsibility for these accidents, because the drivers are not their employees, but rather independent contractors.*

After reading the headline, a reader might think Amazon is laying off employees. However, the content clarifies that these workers are from Amazon Delivery Service Partners (DSPs), not direct Amazon employees. Without stating this context, the headline can be misleading. Most people skim headlines rather than reading full articles, which can lead to misinformation and uninformed decision-making. Moreover, Ecker et al. [7] found that even after reading an article in full, a reader is likely to relate to his or her first impression gained by the headline. It is, therefore, important to make sure the impression received from the headline is accurate.

MISLEADING NEWS HEADLINES receive relatively little attention, even though they similarly damage information ecosystems to other information disorders (such as Fake News, Rumors, Hoaxes, etc.) While recent studies have touched on this topic, they have often treated it interchangeably with other forms of misinformation, leading to a lack of detailed understanding of the unique issues presented by misleading headlines. To address this research gap, our study aims to investigate how journalists and online news consumers perceive this type of misinformation and propose the following research questions:

RQ1 a): How do journalists, as news creators, perceive crafting potentially misleading headlines?

RQ1 b): How do news consumers (news readers online) perceive misleading news headlines?

RQ2 a): What types of corrections do news producers (journalists) provide when they deem a headline to be misleading?

RQ2 b): What types of corrections do news consumers (news readers online) provide when they deem a headline to be misleading?

By comparing the perspectives of news producers (journalists) and consumers, we aim to identify potential discrepancies in how they perceive, define, and correct misleading headlines. These insights will help us better understand the factors that contribute to the creation and dissemination of misleading headlines and how they may be addressed. Ultimately, our study aims to provide a more nuanced understanding of the unique challenges posed by misleading news headlines and inform the development of more effective strategies to combat this type of misinformation.

¹<https://www.comicsands.com/amazon-delivery-drivers-laid-off-2656446543.html>

2 RELATED WORK

The concept of MISLEADING NEWS HEADLINES is not new. While looking for the accuracy of the headlines, Marquez et al. [10] introduced the term “*Misleading Headline*” and defined it as “*a headline whose meaning differs from that of the content of the story*”. Recent research [4, 18] introduced a similar concept under the name “*Incongruent Headline*”. The same concept is used by Wei et al. [17] while defining an ambiguous headline. And ambiguity is one of the indications of incongruity [9]. In advertising, incongruity is defined by readers’ expectations; it occurs when the promoted information does not match a person’s preconceived notions and expectations [13]. Albeit there exist some other concepts of MISLEADING NEWS HEADLINES or “*Incongruent Headline*”. According to Piotrkowicz et al., [12] incongruity occurs when the headline presents a biased view of the main content. Brogly et al. [2] emphasized headline incongruity as a promising way to detect clickbait. Some recent work [19] framed headline incongruity as a stance detection task. But Chesney et al. [4] had already pointed out that “*Incongruent Headline*” is a different problem than click bait and stance detection that requires different approaches to address the problem.

Chesney et al. [4] also outlined some potential NLP-based solutions (e.g., claim extraction, headline generation, content summarization, argument analysis, etc.) for identifying “*Incongruent Headline*”. Although they did not list any specific solution to the problem, they listed the possible solutions and the associated challenges. Some recent works proposed neural network-based models for “*Incongruent Headline*” detection [11]. To train their proposed models, they used artificially generated large-scale data.

MISLEADING NEWS HEADLINES or “*Incongruent Headline*” distorts facts and conceals crucial information which can mislead the readers [17]. It can also have a negative impact on readers’ behavior. Ecker et al. [7] showed that even after reading the article in full, a reader is likely to be left with the initial impression gained from the headline. Despite previous research investigating how incongruity impacts information processing [3] and recall [9], little is known about how people perceive misleading or incongruent headlines. Moreover, no study has explored how both journalists and news consumers perceive and correct misleading headlines. In this study, we aim to identify and analyze misleading news headlines, exploring perceptions and corrections provided by both journalists and news consumers to categorize and understand these phenomena.

3 METHOD

We conducted semi-structured interviews with journalists and general news readers and performed a thematic analysis to answer the research questions. This approach allowed us to explore in-depth perceptions and corrections of misleading news headlines from both groups.

3.1 Preliminary Study

We performed a preliminary study to collect and analyze instances of misleading headlines to build an initial dataset. The misleading instances we identified helped to uncover certain textual, pragmatic, or linguistic factors that make a headline misleading. This analysis aimed to categorize these factors and select representative news articles from each category for the interviews. During the interviews,

participants examined two misleading and two non-misleading news headlines to identify and analyze them. Collecting misleading and non-misleading samples through this preliminary study was essential for the subsequent thematic analysis.

3.1.1 Article Selection. For the preliminary study, news articles were gathered from a total of 12 sources (Table 1 in Appendix), which included six reputed to be reliable and six considered unreliable. These articles spanned three domains: Health, Science & Tech, and Business. Each of the three authors was tasked with examining articles from four distinct sources, selecting five articles from each category in a chronological manner starting from March 31st, 2022. The evaluation process entailed reading the headline, interpreting its meaning, perusing the entire content, and then determining if the headline was indeed misleading. If deemed misleading, the reasons were duly noted. From each author’s compilation, 10 misleading and 10 non-misleading articles were identified, leading to a preliminary dataset of 30 misleading and 30 non-misleading articles. Thus, the final dataset comprised 60 news articles, split evenly between misleading and non-misleading headlines. Distributions of the explored articles by sources can be found in Table 1 under Appendix.

3.1.2 Article Annotation. In the annotation phase, each author was tasked with reviewing a set of 20 articles deemed misleading and another 20 deemed non-misleading, all previously compiled by the other two authors. These articles were provided in text format, and stripped of any source-related information to preclude potential biases towards specific sources. The approach to review mirrored the method detailed in the earlier section. During this exercise, every headline underwent three rounds of examination, which led to labeling them as either misleading or non-misleading, accompanied by varying degrees of confidence. Upon collating annotations and reviews, a consensus emerged that 18 articles were unanimously seen as misleading by all authors. Concurrently, 27 articles received agreement from at least two authors, while a minimum of one author found 37 articles to have misleading headlines. Distributions of the misleading and non-misleading headlines by sources can be found in Table 1 under Appendix. Table 2 also shows the distribution of misleading and non-misleading articles by topic.

3.1.3 Content Analysis. For the headlines identified as misleading by at least one author post-annotation, a thematic analysis was undertaken. The rationale offered by the authors during their reviews served as a foundation for this content analysis. We adhered to the six-step thematic analysis approach outlined by Braun and Clarke [1]. As a starting point, the authors collectively analyzed twelve articles, leading to the preliminary identification of seven codes. Subsequently, each author took on the individual task of examining the remaining twenty-five articles, performing open coding to pinpoint new codes. After a thorough discussion and reconciliation of discrepancies, a consolidated list of eight distinct codes emerged (shown in Table 3 under Appendix section), delineating the various categories of misleading headlines evident in our dataset.

3.2 Semi-Structured Interviews

To investigate the research questions presented, we carried out semi-structured interviews with both journalists and everyday online news readers. This approach allowed us to gather insights into

their perceptions, responses, and experiences when encountering misleading headlines.

3.2.1 Participants. We recruited 24 participants for this study, including 12 journalists and 12 general news readers. The study required participants with professional experience in news reporting. Due to the challenge of recruiting participants with the desired experience, we included some Journalism graduate students to utilize their academic experience in journalism. Researchers recruited professional participants through their personal and professional connections by sending invitations over email and posting on social media. For general news readers, researchers recruited adults who habitually read news articles online, posting recruitment notices on social media and in public places like libraries and canteens.

Eligibility criteria required participants to be over the age of 18 and reside in the United States. Journalists needed some professional experience in writing news articles or to be graduate students in the Journalism discipline. General participants needed to regularly read English news articles. Each participant took part in a one-hour interview.

Among the 12 journalists (E1-E12), there were 3 males and 9 females, ranging in age from 18 to 75 years (Mean = 34.67, SD = 15.71). They had diverse backgrounds in journalism, with experience ranging from 1 to 45 years, including both professionals and graduate students. The 12 general news readers (P1-P12) included 4 females and 8 males, ranging in age from 18 to 65 years (Mean = 27.5, SD = 11.45). They varied in educational background and professions, but all reported a consistent habit of reading news articles online.

3.2.2 Procedure. There were two groups of interviewees in this study: experts (journalists) and general users (news readers). After obtaining participation consent, all interviewees were sent two misleading and two non-misleading news articles from our collection set, without being informed which articles were misleading. Prior to the interview, participants were asked to read the articles and take notes on a shared Excel sheet. They were instructed to jot down their expectations of the content after reading the headline, whether their expectations were met and how they differed while reading the content, whether they considered the article to be misleading, their reaction if the headline was misleading, and how they would correct the misleading headline.

During the expert interviews, the interviewer began by asking basic questions about the participants' professional experience, their news topic preferences, and their ideas on misleading news headlines. Participants were asked how they identify misleading headlines, how often they encounter them, and their reactions to them. In the later part of the interview, participants were asked specific questions about the articles they explored before the interview and to explain these misleading scenarios from a journalistic point of view.

The interviews with general users followed the same procedure. However, in the last part, participants were asked to explain their experiences with the articles they explored before the interview and to describe the misleading scenarios from a reader's perspective.

Upon obtaining consent, the interviews were audio recorded. Expert participants received a \$30 Amazon gift card after completing the interview, while general participants received a \$20 Amazon gift card.

4 FINDINGS

In this section, we describe participants' perceptions of misleading news headlines, focusing on how they define and react to such headlines. We explore the context in which participants identified discrepancies, exaggerated severity, and ambiguity in headlines, as well as the corrections they suggested, such as adjusting language and tone, aligning headlines with content, and providing additional context.

4.1 Perception of Misleading News Headlines (RQ1)

4.1.1 Defining Misleading Headlines. Both journalists and news consumers provided their definitions of misleading headlines, focusing on the disconnection between the headline and the content, the use of sensationalism and clickbait tactics, and the presence of bias and incomplete representation.

Mismatch Between Headline and Content Both journalists and news consumers frequently define misleading headlines as those that do not accurately represent the content of the article. This discrepancy can lead readers to form incorrect expectations about the information they are about to consume. As one journalist noted, *"You find an article, you read the headline, but whenever you read the content, it is different"* (E11). Another journalist (E12) echoed this sentiment, explaining that misleading headlines often surprise readers with content that diverges significantly from what the headline suggests: *"... if you end up being surprised by the content of the story and you think it's not what you expected from the headline, um, that would be misleading"*.

News consumers have a similar view of misleading headlines, defining them as headlines that do not match the article content. One participant stated, *"I would say if the topic or content of the article is different from what the headline has stated, that could be misleading"* (P8). This mismatch creates confusion and frustration for readers who expect coherence between the headline and the article.

Sensationalism and Clickbait Journalists pointed out that sensationalism and the use of clickbait tactics are common characteristics of misleading headlines. These headlines are crafted to attract attention and drive traffic, even if they distort the truth or exaggerate the significance of the story. One journalist stated, *"A misleading headline can be clickbait-y. I think a clickbait-y headline can also be misleading. You can't say that all misleading headlines are clickbait, or all clickbait headlines are misleading"* (E4). Another journalist emphasized that misleading headlines often inform readers to something that isn't true or fully accurate: *"If it inform the reader to something that maybe isn't true, or isn't fully accurate? Or paints a happy picture? I'd say those are the three things that I would define as misleading"* (E5).

News consumers also associate misleading headlines with sensationalism and clickbait. These headlines are crafted to attract clicks by being overly dramatic or enticing, but they often fail to deliver on their promises. One participant (P5) expressed frustration with the difference between clickbait and misleading headlines, explaining, *"Misleading articles would be the category and clickbait would be a subcategory because it's like at the end of the day, like the viewer or the reader is still being led to believe something else."* This highlights how consumers see clickbait as a tactic within the broader category

of misleading headlines, primarily used for gaining viewership. For example, P5 added, *“I think clickbait is mainly for viewership and a lot of news in general kind of thrives off of like discussion and debate and like strong opinions. I do think like for the most part they are intentionally doing these ... They’re very crafty with their words ... I [am] already in an anxious state and I read like an anxiety-inducing headline, even if it’s not their intention, I will feel like, I was misled ... I think it also like depends on the state that the person who’s reading is also in.”* This explanation shows the nuanced understanding that consumers have regarding the intentionality behind clickbait and its impact based on the reader’s state of mind.

Bias and Incomplete Context Another aspect of misleading headlines, as identified by journalists, is the omission of important context or the failure to fully represent the story. These headlines might promise revelations that are not delivered in the article or present a point of view that is not fully explored. As one journalist (E5) explained, *“And that [misleading people] can be, you know, maybe the article maybe, or the headline maybe promises to reveal something in the story that it doesn’t reveal or it comes across with a point of view that maybe isn’t represented fully throughout the piece”*. Another journalist (E2) added, *“there will be headlines that are, like, accurate to the content, but don’t really give the whole picture ... they [headlines] don’t match the truth of what happens or kind of leave important context out.”*

News consumers similarly identify bias and the lack of context as characteristics of misleading headlines. These headlines might present facts that are not true or skew the story to fit a particular agenda. As one participant (P7) stated, *“Something that sometimes feels to do to be true or sometimes something that goes through something that comes you of immediately see the headline of the news on article. So misleading something that’s actually not true”*. P1 pointed out that bias in headlines can mislead readers by presenting a one-sided view of the story: *“I can also see a headline might be misleading if it’s biased. If it’s biased like the headline is written in a way where it fits one side, one issue over another.”*

4.1.2 Reaction to Misleading Headlines. Both journalists and news consumers exhibit strong negative reactions to misleading headlines, ranging from disappointment to anger. These reactions not only affect their emotional state but also influence their trust and future engagement with the news sources responsible for such headlines.

Emotional Reactions Both journalists and news consumers experience strong negative emotions when encountering misleading headlines. These emotions range from disappointment to anger and frustration. One journalist (E12) expressed feeling *“disappointed and angry”* when a headline did not accurately reflect the article’s content: *“I would think this is not a very well written trustworthy article. I would say, like, like, emotionally, I guess I would feel disappointed and angry that I wasted my time reading it”* (E12).

Similarly, news consumers reported feelings of upset and annoyance. One participant (P11) noted, *“I feel upset that it was misleading but then indifferent because now I know what happened.”* Another participant described the emotional impact of encountering sensational and misleading headlines: *“I would have just gotten really annoyed after like not being able to find the content that I was looking for in the beginning”* (P2).

Trust and Credibility Issues Misleading headlines significantly impact the trust and credibility of news sources for both journalists and consumers. Journalist E10 mentioned that misleading headlines could deter them from returning to the source: *“there are times where if I feel I’m being led in and the content doesn’t deliver, there are times where I won’t return to that site or I won’t return to that site that frequently”*.

News consumers shared similar sentiments, expressing how misleading headlines could lead them to distrust the source and avoid it in the future. As one participant (P3) noted, *“[After finding the headline misleading] I’ll feel like I just wasted five minutes of my life and then the next time I’ll probably not click on something that has a similar wording in the headlines”*. This indicates a practical approach to avoiding further disappointment by steering clear of sources or headlines that previously misled them.

Practical Reactions Both journalists and consumers take practical steps to avoid further engagement with misleading content. A journalist explained their approach to dealing with misleading headlines by making quick browsing decisions to avoid wasting time: *“When I find such an experience, I usually make a quick browsing because I don’t want to waste my time finding the information that I will not find”* (E11).

News consumers also described how they quickly disengage from misleading articles. P2 said, *“I just feel disappointed and I want to leave. I just leave the page”*. This reaction underscores a broader trend of diminishing trust and engagement with sources that consistently use misleading headlines.

4.1.3 Perception of Crafting Misleading Headlines from a Journalist’s Perspective. Journalists share their views on the complexities and challenges involved in crafting headlines and the potential for misleading their audience.

Balancing Accuracy and Engagement There is a recognized tension between creating engaging headlines and maintaining accuracy. E5 highlighted this balance, noting: *“you’re only going to get people to do that if your stories are compelling and interesting. And there are a lot of amazing journalists out there who write really good stuff but sometimes it’s just going to go over people’s heads because the headline isn’t the thing that people are looking for.”* This demonstrates the difficulty in crafting headlines that are both accurate and compelling. E2 discussed the unintentional creation of a misleading headline while aiming for better engagement: *“There’s sometimes an impulse when newsrooms rely on, like, advertising and clicks...to exaggerate existing facts”*.

The Influence of SEO SEO practices and the need for clicks significantly influence headline crafting. E11 mentioned the inclusion of SEO team in the news production, especially in the headline crafting to land an attractive and accurate headline: *“choose the choice of words is definitely something that we consider because we want to satisfy and the immediate needs of the people. We also want to have that attention, so allow ones to be very accurate.”* However, E6 emphasized: *“SEOs sometimes become a little bit misleading...the things that do well are overemphasized and explained the potential risk of using it: “So you can get these headlines that they do well on Google but they’re only tangentially attached to the content itself.”*

Guidelines to avoid Misleading Headline The importance of adhering to guidelines and standards was underscored by E10, who

said: “Any place that I have worked...there were always guidelines and protocols that guided us in terms of writing”. Similarly, E11 mentioned their station’s practices: “We usually have rules on how we should present the title, making it accurate and specific”. Additionally, E12 suggested including diverse perspectives in headline crafting to ensure clarity: “I think it would be great if you could get people with different backgrounds...to see if all those people are correctly understanding what it means”. At the same time, E12 doubted the news organization’s capabilities to go that far: “I don’t think any news organization is likely to go through that many steps to approve each headline.”

4.2 Corrections to Misleading Headlines (RQ2)

To answer RQ2, this section explores the types of corrections provided by both news producers (journalists) and news consumers (news readers online) when they deem a headline to be misleading. The responses are divided into themes focusing on adjusting language and tone, aligning with content, and providing additional context.

4.2.1 Adjusting Language and Tone. Participants highlighted the need to choose words that accurately reflect the content without exaggeration or editorial bias. For instance, E12 pointed out the issue with certain word choices, suggesting that some words can inherently mislead: “I’m not sure if I agree with using the word ‘secret’ in the headline”. This indicates a need for precision and clarity in language to avoid giving the wrong impression.

Similarly, P3 proposed a more ‘neutral wording’ for a political headline to provide clear, factual information without unnecessary bias. E1 suggested a more cautious and accurate headline regarding a study on COVID-19 that mitigates the ‘sensational impact’ of the original headline and aligns more closely with the study’s findings.

4.2.2 Aligning with Content. Ensuring that the headline accurately reflects the article content is crucial. Both groups emphasized the need for alignment to avoid misleading readers.

Participants stressed the importance of headlines accurately representing the article’s main points. E4 emphasized the need for consistency: “Editing needs to take place to align the headline with the story or vice versa”. P10 highlighted the need for headlines to give ‘a true hint’ of the content. This correction seeks to provide the necessary context that aligns with the article’s content.

E6 suggested a ‘more precise’ headline for a legal story involving Amazon. This correction directly links the headline to the specific incident discussed in the article, eliminating any ambiguity.

4.2.3 Providing Additional Context. Adding more context to the headline can prevent it from being misleading. Both groups recognize the value of providing additional information to give a clearer picture.

Participants suggested including labels (e.g., Opinionated) and more detailed information to enhance clarity. E4 recommended labeling opinion pieces clearly: “It would be important to include the word opinion somewhere in this headline”). This helps readers understand the nature of the content they are about to read.

Similarly, E1 suggested emphasizing the limited scope of scientific studies to avoid misleading conclusions. E2 stressed the need for detailed information: “I would just want to have more information about what actually is happening. Because there’s just there could be...a more nuanced story here” (E2). This correction aims to provide a more comprehensive view of the issue discussed.

5 DISCUSSION

The findings from this study reveal important insights into how both news producers and consumers perceive and react to misleading headlines, and the strategies they propose for correcting them. The analysis uncovered key themes related to both the perception and correction of misleading headlines.

In terms of perception, both journalists and news consumers identified discrepancies between headlines and content, exaggerated severity, and ambiguity as major indicators of misleading headlines. This aligns with previous research indicating that misleading headlines can significantly distort reader understanding and erode trust in media sources [7]. Participants expressed frustration and disappointment when headlines did not match the article’s content, highlighting the importance of accuracy in maintaining credibility [15].

The reactions to misleading headlines from both groups revealed a common desire for transparency and factual representation. Journalists reported feeling disappointed and sometimes angry when encountering misleading headlines, which they felt undermined the integrity of their profession. Similarly, news consumers expressed frustration and a sense of wasted time, often leading them to avoid sources that consistently used misleading tactics.

When it comes to correcting misleading headlines, the analysis identified three primary strategies: adjusting language and tone, aligning headlines with content, and providing additional context. Both journalists and consumers emphasized the importance of precise and neutral language to avoid sensationalism [14]. For instance, E12 suggested avoiding words like “secret” that can mislead readers, while P3 recommended more factual wording to enhance clarity.

Ensuring alignment between the headline and article content was another crucial strategy. Participants stressed that headlines should accurately reflect the main points of the article to prevent reader disappointment and mistrust. E4 highlighted the necessity of editing headlines to align with the story, and P10 noted the need for headlines to provide a true hint of the article’s content.

Adding context to headlines was also deemed important for preventing misinterpretation. Both journalists and consumers recognized that providing additional information can help readers better understand the nuances of the story. E4 suggested clearly labeling opinion pieces to set proper expectations, and E1 recommended emphasizing the scope of studies to avoid overgeneralization.

The findings emphasize that journalists and news consumers agree on the ethical responsibilities of creating headlines. Both groups support transparency, accuracy, and context, which align with wider trends in media ethics and the public’s demand for reliable journalism [5].

6 CONCLUSION

This study offers insights into how news producers and consumers perceive and correct misleading headlines. It highlights the need for precise language, alignment with content, and context to improve news accuracy and credibility. These findings contribute to media ethics and trust in journalism. Future research could examine how these strategies affect reader engagement and trust and develop ethical headline writing guidelines. Continued exploration is vital for maintaining journalism’s integrity and reliability in the digital age.

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A APPENDIX

Table 1: Distribution of collected articles by sources

Source	Source Type	# of articles explored	# of Articles with Potential Misleading Headlines
ABC News	Reliable	11	3
Washington Post	Reliable	15	0
USA Today	Reliable	4	0
NPR	Reliable	7	0
New York Times	Reliable	14	4
Wall Street Journal	Reliable	15	0
Veterans Today	Unreliable	2	2
Infowars	Unreliable	15	3
Lifetzette	Unreliable	15	7
Health.News	Unreliable	6	6
Before It's News	Unreliable	10	4
Alternet	Unreliable	1	1

Table 2: Distribution of news articles by topics

Topic	Potentially misleading	Potentially non-misleading
Health	19	15
Technology	7	11
Business	4	4

Table 3: Categories for misleading headlines developed through thematic analysis from articles collected between the authors

Category Name	Examples	Number of Articles
Cherry-Picking	Study reveals insufficient sleep linked to increase in unhealthy abdominal fat	3
Exaggeration	COVID-19 infections linked to brain damage, studies find	8
Omitting Critical Context	Israeli Study: 2nd Vaccine Booster Significantly Lowers COVID Death Rate	14
False Claim	Biden reverses Mask Policies Due To Politics	3
Impersonation	Wall Street analyst says covid “vaccines” are the “greatest fraud in history”	1
Lack of Supporting Evidence	Doctors warn many patients in hospitals have COVID jab-induced AIDS	26
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