# Article information:

PRRI
<https://www.prri.org/research/the-persistence-of-qanon-in-the-post-trump-era-an-analysis-of-who-believes-the-conspiracies/>

# Article summary:

1. QAnon conspiracy beliefs have persisted in the post-Trump era, with around 16% of Americans being QAnon believers.

2. Media consumption is the strongest independent predictor of being a QAnon believer, with those who trust far-right news outlets like OANN and Newsmax being nearly five times more likely to be QAnon believers.

3. QAnon believers generally have negative views of the Democratic Party and positive views of the Republican Party, and seven in ten believe that the 2020 election was stolen from Donald Trump.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive analysis of QAnon beliefs and believers in the post-Trump era. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider.

Firstly, the article relies heavily on data from PRRI surveys, which may not be representative of the entire population. The sample size and methodology used for the surveys are not provided, making it difficult to assess their validity and reliability.

Secondly, the article focuses primarily on QAnon believers and their characteristics, without exploring counterarguments or alternative perspectives. This one-sided reporting may reinforce existing biases and stereotypes about QAnon supporters.

Thirdly, the article makes several unsupported claims about QAnon beliefs, such as the idea that a "network of Satan-worshipping pedophiles" controls the government and media. While this is a core tenet of QAnon ideology, there is no evidence to support this claim.

Fourthly, the article does not explore potential risks associated with QAnon beliefs and actions. For example, QAnon supporters played a prominent role in the January 6th insurrection at the Capitol, which resulted in violence and loss of life. The article does not address these risks or provide recommendations for addressing them.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into QAnon beliefs and believers, it is important to approach its findings with caution and consider alternative perspectives.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with QAnon beliefs and actions
* Criticisms of PRRI survey methodology
* Alternative perspectives on QAnon ideology
* Evidence supporting QAnon claims
* QAnon's role in the January 6th Capitol insurrection
* Recommendations for addressing QAnon-related risks

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/0d49e7a2b6d4225fefabd3a437b033bb>