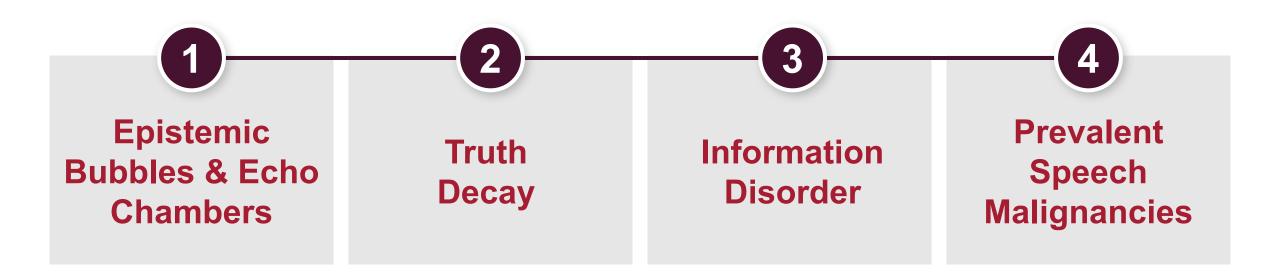




What is the craziest piece of misinformation that is circulating in your city about COVID-19?

Four Pillars of the Post-Truth Era



Epistemic Bubbles and Echo Chambers

An epistemic bubble

is an informational network from which relevant voices have been excluded by omission.

An echo chamber

is a social structure from which other relevant voices have been actively discredited.

- C Thi Nguyen, "Escape the Echo Chamber"



Four Conditions of Truth Decay

- 1 Increasing disagreement about facts and data
- 2 Increased blurring of the line between fact and opinion
- 3 Increasing volume of opinion compared to fact
- 4 Declining trust in key institutions that provide information

- Jennifer Kavanagh & Michael D. Rich, Truth Decay



The Erosion of Trust in Experts

Democratization of Knowledge

the internet allows everyone to feel that they can "figure things out for themselves"

Decision-Making Disenfranchisement

populist resistance to a small group of experts making decisions based on inaccessible knowledge that directly impacts—often negatively—the public at large

- Lavazza and Farina, "The Role of Experts in the Covid-19 Pandemic and the Limits of Their Epistemic Authority in Democracy."

Information Disorder

- **Misinformation** is when false information is shared, but no harm is meant.
- **Disinformation** is when false information is knowingly shared to cause harm.
- Malinformation is when genuine information is shared to cause harm, often by moving information designed to stay private into the public sphere.

Types of Information Disorder

Falseness Intent to Harm

Misinformation

Unintentional mistakes such as inaccurate photo captions, dates, statistics, translations, or when satire is taken seriously.

Disinformation

Fabricated or deliberately manipulated audio/visual content.
Intentionally created conspiracy theories or rumors.

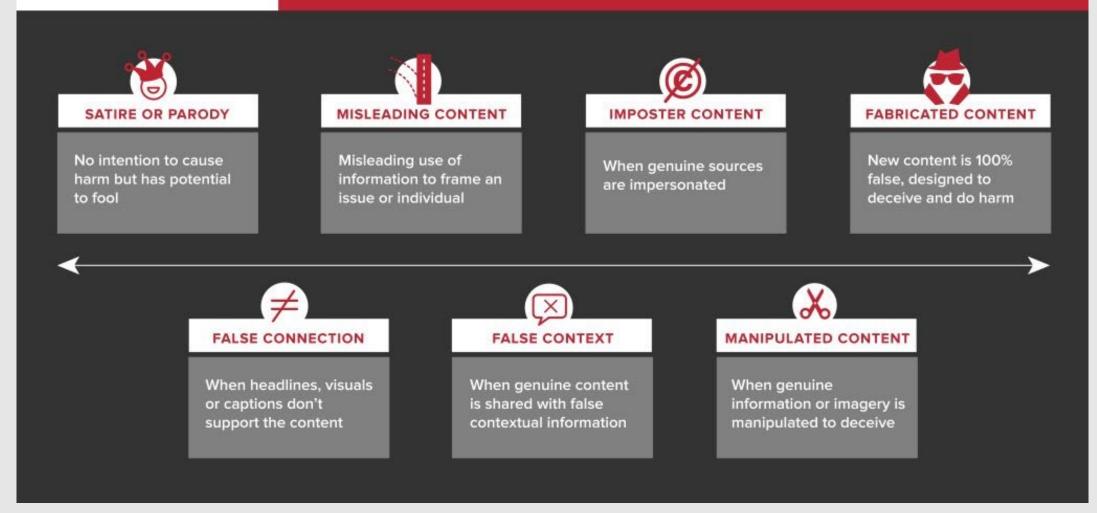
Malinformation

Deliberate publication of private information for personal or corporate rather than public interest, such as revenge porn. Deliberate change of context, date or time of genuine content.

Claire Wardle & Hossein Derakshan, 2017

FIRSTDRAFT

7 TYPES OF MIS- AND DISINFORMATION



Claire Wardle: https://firstdraftnews.org/latest/fake-news-complicated/

Prevalent Speech Malignancies I

Lying

saying something false with the intention to deceive

Truthful Misleading

saying something true with the intention to deceive

Bullshit

saying something with a complete disregard to its truth or falsehood

Prevalent Speech Malignancies II

Silencing

saying something to prohibit others from exercising their speech

Propaganda

superficially innocuous speech that in fact reinforces malignant ideologies

(Some) Techniques of Epistemic Pathology

Ping ponging

The coordinated use of complementary websites to springboard a story into mainstream circulation.

Conspiracy theories

Employing rumors, myths or claims of conspiracy to distract or dismay an audience.

Exploiting balance

This happens when otherwise mainstream media outlets try to "balance" their reporting by featuring professional propagandists or faux journalists alongside experts. This technique is common in televised formats, which feature point-counterpoint debates.

Source: https://www.cepa.org/disinfo-techniques

What to do?

- Change the messenger
- Poke some fun
- Appeal to patriotism

Source: Anne Applebaum, "The Facts Just Aren't Getting Through," Atlantic, August 2020.

