

CC0002 Navigating the Digital World

Module 4: The World of Digital Misinformation

Fighting Fake News

Presented by Assoc Prof Edson C. Tandoc Jr.



The Consequences of Fake News

- The notion of "harm"
- Short-term effects
- Long-term effects

THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS

NYC Poison Control Sees Uptick In Calls After Trump's Disinfectant Comments

April 25, 2020 · 7:13 PM ET

WhatsApp rumours have led to 30 deaths in India. Who's next?

PHOTO: Reuters

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST | Feb 26, 2019

Your daily good stuff -AsiaOne stories delivered straight to your inbox

Burned to death because of a rumour on WhatsApp

By Marcos Martinez
BBC Monitoring

① 12 November 2018

Fake news sparks anti-Roma violence in France

By Jack Guy, CNN

Updated 2208 GMT (0608 HKT) March 27, 2019

This Week in Asia / Health & Environment

Coronavirus: saltwater spray infects 46 church-goers in South Korea

Areas at Risk

Short term

- Political decisions
- Business
- Peace and order
- Reputation

Long term

- Devaluation of information
- Erosion of trust in institutions
- Larger social divisions
- Chilling effect



What Can We Do?

Individuals

Governments

Tech companies

Journalists and fact-checkers

How We Authenticate Information

"How do you verify whether news you see on social media, such as Facebook, is correct?"

Internal Acts

Initial encounter between user and information

External Acts

When internal check is insufficient, user moves to external checks

Internal Acts of Authentication

The self

"Usually, we can all tell if the news is overexaggerated or not. We are old enough to judge and think for ourselves."

The source

"Check if the source is reliable, e.g. an article from an established media company is generally more factually correct than one from a relatively unknown news site."

The message

"Check the tone of the news article to see if it's polemical or deliberately misleading/false to arouse emotions."

Message cues

"If there are more likes."

Survey of 2,501 Singaporeans (December 2016)

External Acts of Authentication

Incidental and interpersonal

"Through words of mouth from friends or relatives."

Incidental and institutional

"If there is doubt of the truth of an article, I would just wait to see if there is a correction or a follow-up article of clarification. Often does."

Intentional and interpersonal

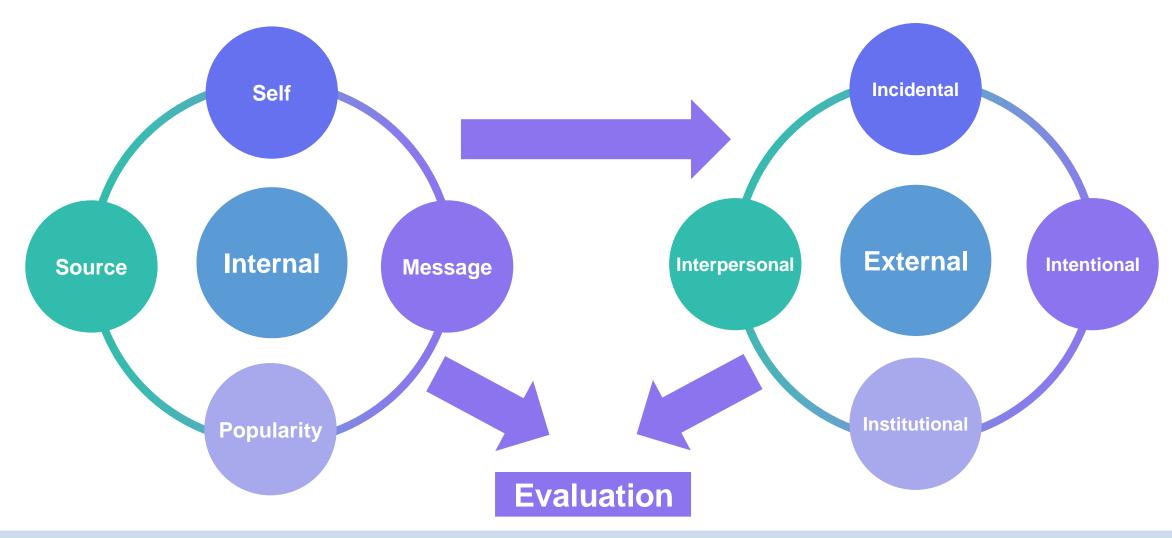
"I WhatsApp a reliable chat group to ask members to verify."

Intentional and institutional

"I Google for the title to see if there are any such reports on the mainstream news website."

Survey of 2.501 Singaporeans (December 2016)

Audiences Acts of Authentication



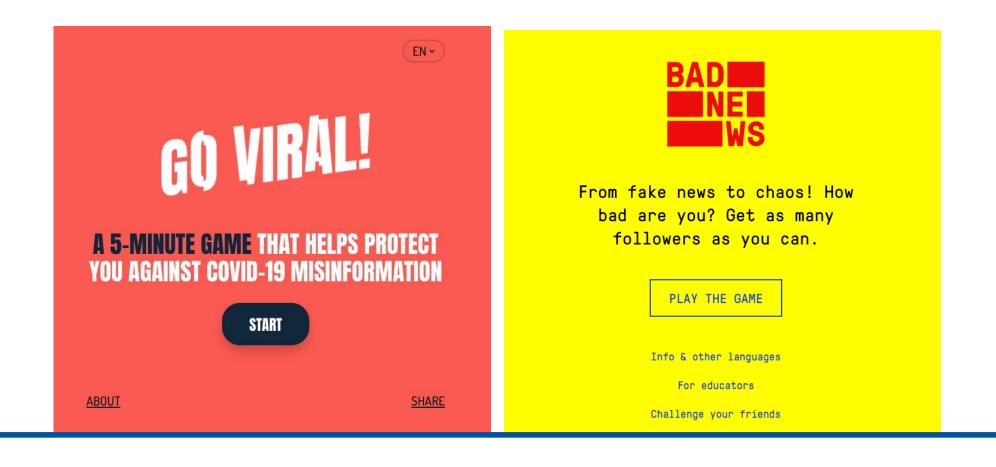
Tandoc, E. C., Ling, R., Westlund, O., Duffy, A., Goh, D. & Lim, Z. W. (2018). Audiences' acts of authentication in the age of fake news: A conceptual framework. New Media & Society, 20(8), 2745–2763. https://doi.org.remotexs.ntu.edu.sg/10.1177%2F1461444817731756

Authentication as a Social Process

- Motivations for authenticating
 - Self-image
 - Group cohesion
- Strategies of authentication
 - Group beliefs; "deep stories"
 - Source affiliation
 - Sharing as authenticating
- Consequences of authentication
 - Institutionalisation of Interdependence
 - Ritualisation of collective authentication



Gamifying Interventions



Singapore's POFMA



An Act to prevent the electronic communication in Singapore of false statement of fact, to suppress support for and counteract the effects of such communication, to safeguard against the use of online accounts for such communication and for information manipulation, to enable measures to be taken to enhance transparency of online political advertisements, and for related matters.



What is "False"?



- (2) In this Act
 - (a) a statement of fact is a statement which a reasonable person seeing, hearing or otherwise perceiving it would consider to be a representation of fact; and
 - (b) a statement is false if it is false or misleading, whether wholly or in part, and whether on its own or in the context in which it appears.



What Constitutes as Communicating?



Meaning of "communicate"

- **3.** (1) In this Act other than in Part 2, a statement or material is communicated in Singapore if it is made available to one or more end-users in Singapore on or through the internet.
- (2) In Part 2, a statement is communicated in Singapore if it is made available to one or more end-users in Singapore on or through -
 - (a) the internet; or
 - (b) MMS or SMS.
- (3) A reference in this Act to communicating a statement or material in Singapore includes causing its communication (within the meaning of subsection (1) or (2), as the case may be) in Singapore.



"Public Interest"



Meaning of "in the public interest"

- 4. For the purposes of this Act and without limiting the generality of the expression it is in the public interest to do anything if the doing of that thing is necessary or expedient —
- (a) in the interest of the security of Singapore or any part of Singapore;
- (b) to protect public health or public finances, or to secure public safety or public tranquillity;
- (c) in the interest of friendly relations of Singapore with other countries;
- (d) to prevent any influence of the outcome of an election to the office of President, a general election of Member of Parliament, a by-election of a Member of Parliament, or a referendum;
- (e) to prevent incitement of feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different groups of persons; or
- (f) to prevent a diminution of public confidence in the performance of any duty or function of, or in the exercise of any power by, the Government, an Organ of State, a statutory board, or a part of the Government, an Organ of State or a statutory board.



Tech Companies

Supporting third-party factcheckers and journalists Promoting media literacy among users

Reducing financial incentives for content producers

Implementing new features to flag content

Deleting post and removing accounts

Degree of direct intervention on content

Tech Companies

How did their interventions evolve over time? Why?

How effective are these interventions? Why?



Fact-Checking

- Verification: The process of evaluating "the veracity of a story before it becomes the news" (Mantzarlis, 2015).
- Fact-checking: "A process that occurs post publication and compares an explicit claim made publicly against trusted sources of facts" (Mantzarlis, 2015).



Fact-Checking



https://www.politifact.com/



https://www.snopes.com/



https://factcheck.afp.com/

Fact-Checking



https://blackdotresearch.sg/



https://en.cofacts.tw/



https://verafiles.org/



https://www.smhoaxslayer.com/

Types of Fact-Checkers

The International Fact-Checking Network



The International Fact-Checking Network is a unit of the Poynter Institute dedicated to bringing together fact-checkers worldwide. The IFCN was launched in September 2015 to support a booming crop of fact-checking initiatives by promoting best practices and exchanges in this field.

Are you a fact-checking organization interested in being a verified signatory to IFCN's Code of Principles?

- Affiliated with news organisation
- Government-owned
- Independent organisation
- Volunteer group
- Individual

Some Fact-Checking Tools

- 1. Monitor what's trending
- 2. Verify images
- 3. Verify sites
- 4. Check the weather!



Fact-Check This:



This was written by a DOCTOR (and no - The name will be not be provided)

"A direct injection of ANY AMOUNT of Potassium Chloride (KCI) into the blood will in fact cause heart irregularities (palpitations and tachycardia) in even the most healthy of people (because it causes disruptions in the sodium-potassium pump mechanism essential for healthy heart function) - but in the elderly - even miniscule amounts directly injected into the blood will often cause death. Any amount of KCI directly injected into the blood of a pregnant woman will also likely cause a miscarriage. (See PubMed link below.)

KCI is found in the Pfizer and Moderna covid jabs in significantly substantial amounts. WHY? There is no reason for this to be added as far as I can tell - i.e. it's not a preservative, nor is it an adjuvant. Take it from me, an EXPERT in mineral health science - potassium chloride should NEVER, EVER be injected directly into the blood UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES no matter what the amount. (That is, unless one wants to commit suicide and one can't find a gun!)

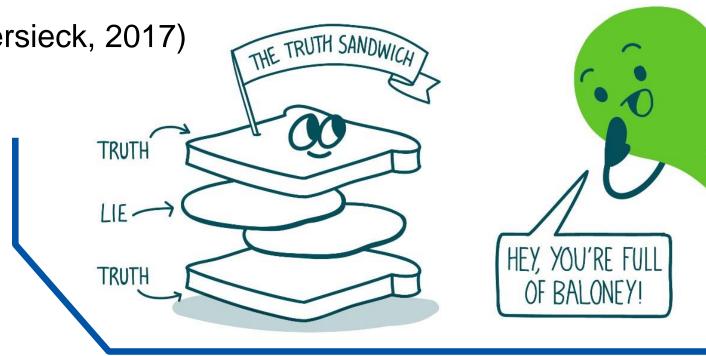
This is absolutely insane! No wonder elderly people are "dying like flies" after getting this jab! Shades of Nazi T4 euthanasia. I kid you not, according to Encyclopedia Brittanica - the elderly were euthanized in Nazi Germany by POTASSIUM CHLORIDE INJECTIONS. The sad fact is, this was done for FINANCIAL reasons - Hitler did not want funds diverted to take care of the sick and elderly - he wanted every MARK to go for the war effort! "

Fact-Check Message

- 1. Videos (Young et al., 2018)
- 2. Rating scales (Amazeen et al., 2018)

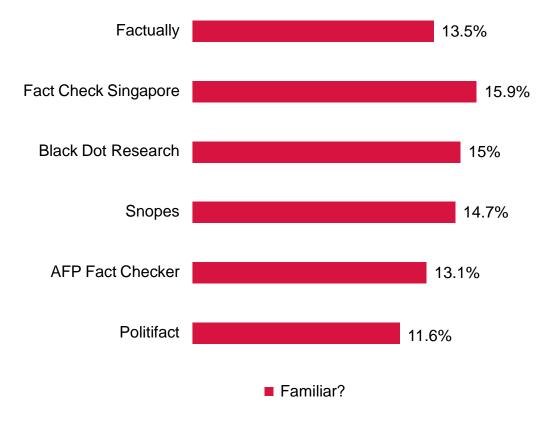
3. Mixed accuracy statements (Wintersieck, 2017)

4. Truth sandwich



Fact-Checking in Singapore

21% said they use fact-checking sites often or very often

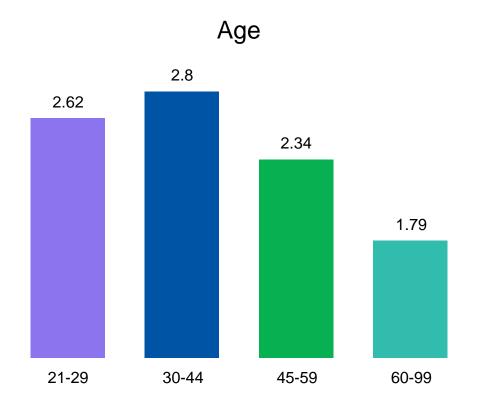


Survey of 1,000 Singaporeans (December 2019)

The survey is part of a research project funded by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) examining the problem of deliberate online falsehoods in Singapore.

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Fact-Checking Fact-Checkers?

POLITICS

Political Fact-Checking Under Fire

January 10, 2012 - 1:00 PM ET Heard on Talk of the Nation



Sites like PolitiFact and Factcheck.org are designed to verify political claims and hold politicians accountable. But critics say fact-checking entities are themselves biased. The Weekly Standard's Mark Hemingway and Glenn Kessler of the Washington Post discuss fact-checking in American politics.

Read Mark Hemingway's article in *The Weekly Standard* and Glenn Kessler's response in *The Washington Post*.

What can we do?

- 1. Reflect on our own information behaviour.
- 2. Engage, rather than ignore.
- 3. Strive to understand others.
- 4. Use and support reliable and legitimate information sources.
- 5. Maximise available resources.
- 6. Equip ourselves.

