Misinformation in the Digital Age: Comparative Contexts and Policy Lessons



Misinformation: the long view

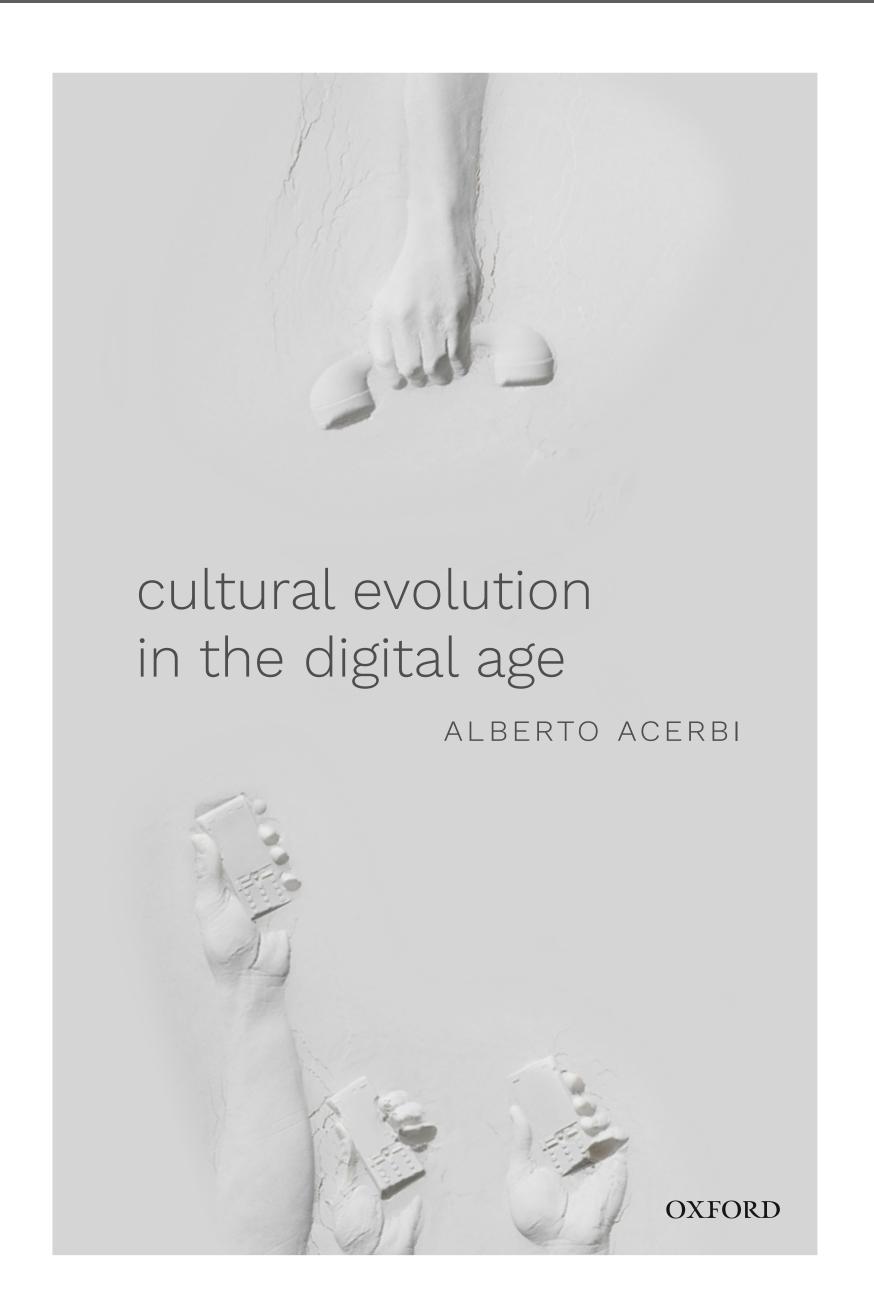
Alberto Acerbi

Centre for Culture and Evolution Division of Psychology



A bit about myself...

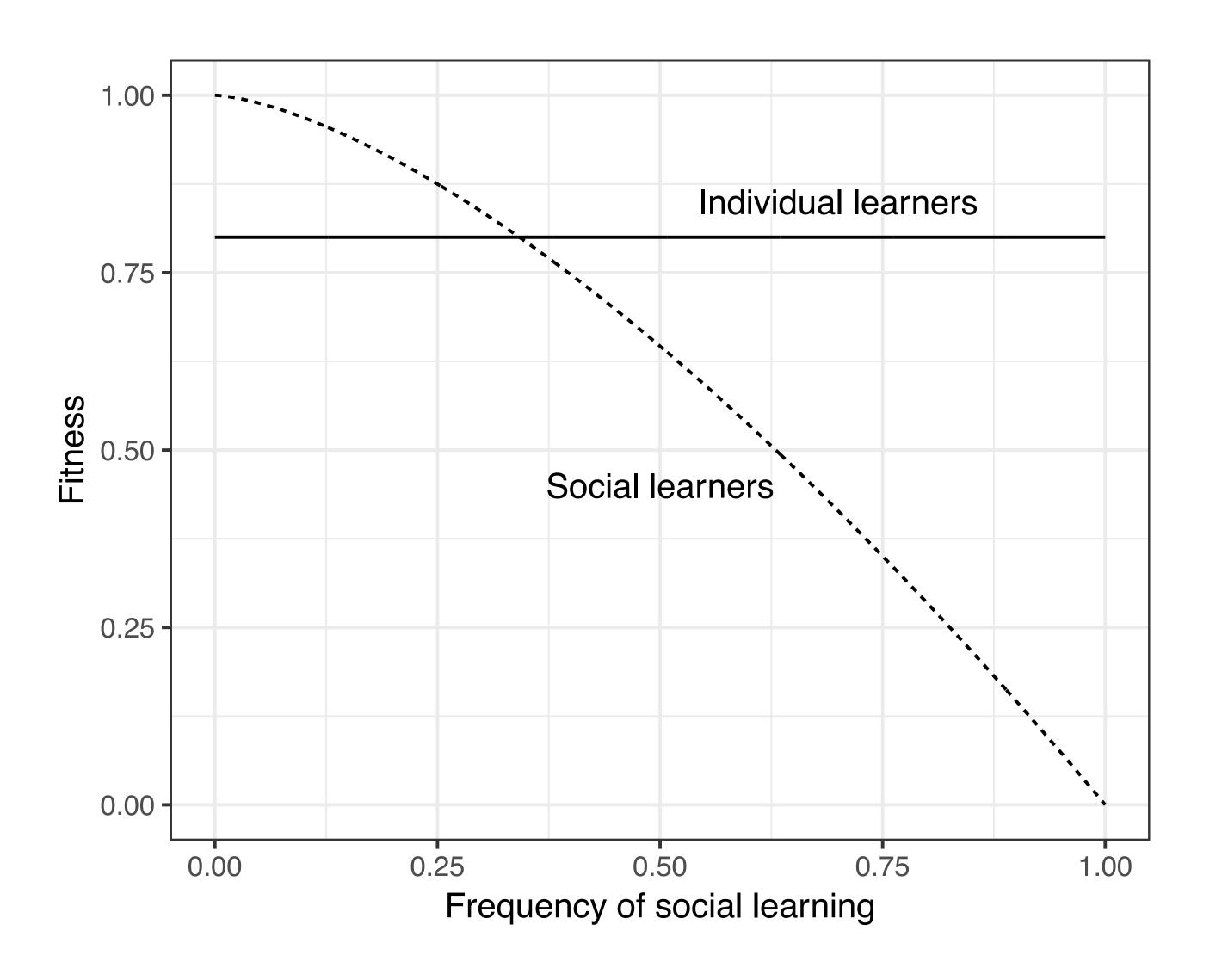
- Research in the field of cultural evolution
- ~2015: application of cultural evolutionary theory to digital media
- "Big data needs big theory"



Plan of the talk

- Humans are wary learners
- Misinformation as cognitively attractive content
- A low amount of misinformation is expected (and consistent with empirical data on social media)
- Focus on the overall condition of the online information ecosystem





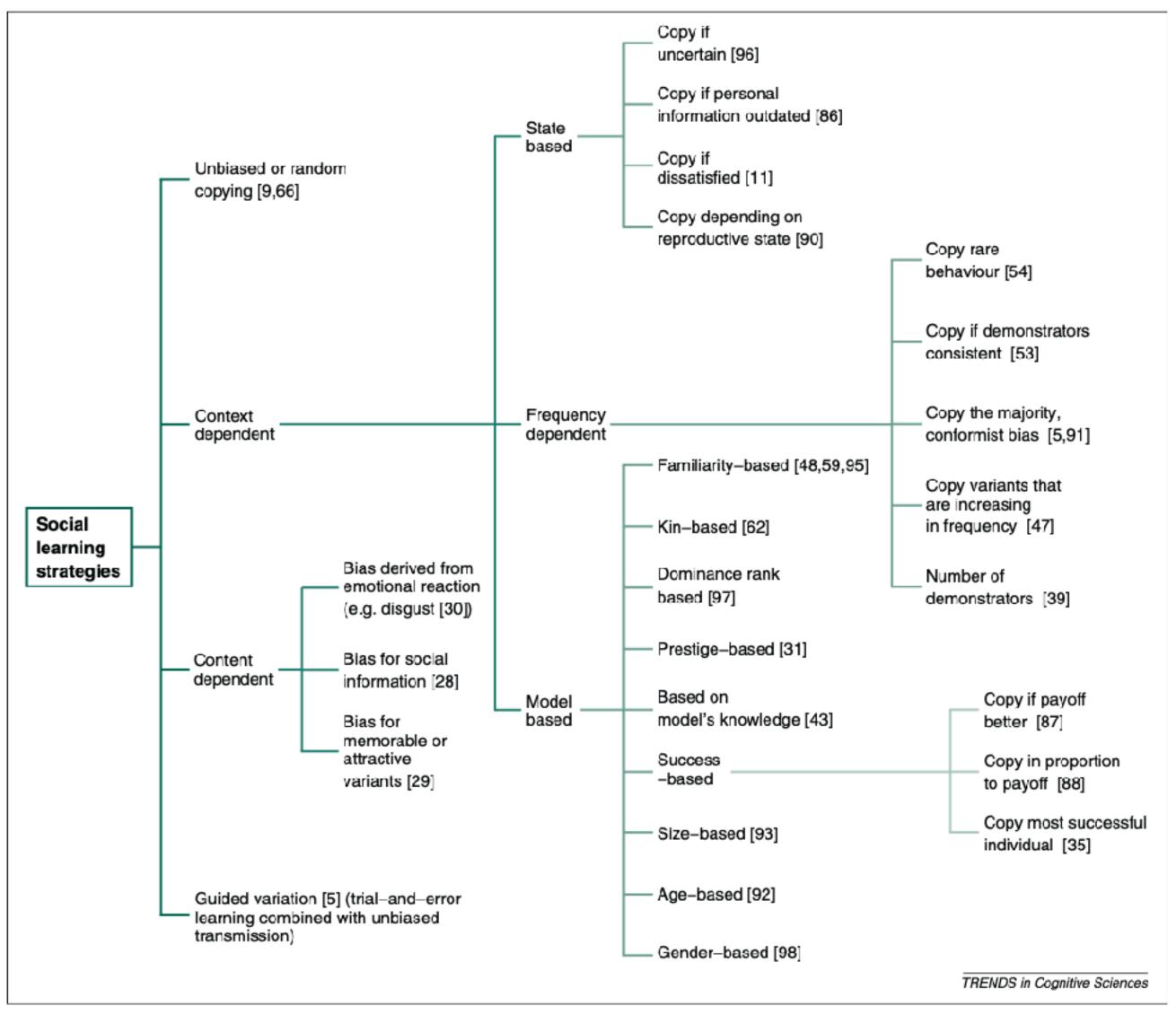


Figure 1. Social learning strategies for which there is significant theoretical or empirical support. The tree structure is purely conceptual and not based on any empirical data on homology or similarity of cognition. The sources given are not necessarily the first descriptions or the strongest evidence, but are intended as literature entry points for readers.

Rendell et al., 2011

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without any social learning fit the best. Once again, this result suggests that players did not consistently use the social information provided in this treatment in any way captured by our models. Moreover, this information was

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returns when taking social information into account. However, a considerable number of participants did not use social information under medium environmental variability. More-

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individuals rarely did so. By the end of an experimental farm, only about 20% of participants choose to view social information. Thus, the better fit of the social model applies only in those cases, which are overall the minority. When participants did view social

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Journal of Evolutionary Psychology, 7(2009)4, 309–329 DOI: 10.1556/JEP.7.2009.4.4

BIASES FOR ACQUIRING INFORMATION INDIVIDUALLY RATHER THAN SOCIALLY

KIMMO ERIKSSON^{1,2*} AND PONTUS STRIMLING²

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Evolution and Human Behavior Volume 32, Issue 5, September 2011, Pages 334-342



Original Article

An experimental comparison of human social learning strategies: payoff-biased social learning is adaptive but underused

Alex Mesoudi △ 🖾

 Systematic review of experiments with adults where both social information and individual information are available shows that underuse of social information is 10 times more common than correct/ overuse.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS B

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Review



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https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2020.0052

Social information use and social information waste

Olivier Morin^{1,2}, Pierre Olivier Jacquet³, Krist Vaesen⁴ and Alberto Acerbi⁵

(D) 0M, 0000-0002-6216-1307; AA, 0000-0001-5827-8003

Social information is immensely valuable. Yet we waste it. The information we get from observing other humans and from communicating with them is a cheap and reliable informational resource. It is considered the backbone of

¹Institut Jean Nicod, DEC, ENS, EHESS, CNRS, PSL University, UMR 8129, Paris, France

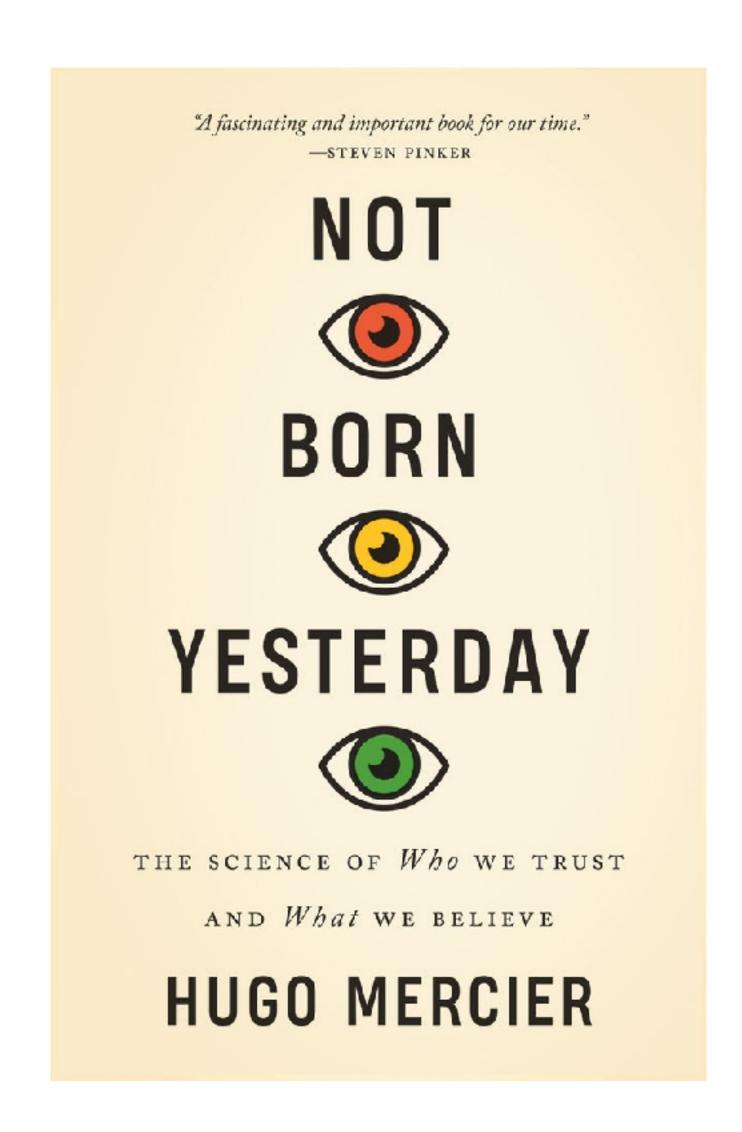
²Minds and Traditions Research Group, Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Jena, Germany

³Laboratoire de Neurosciences Cognitives et Computationnelles (LNC2), Département d'Etudes Cognitives, INSERM, Ecole Normale Supérieure, PSL Research University, Paris, France

⁴School of Innovation Sciences, Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, The Netherlands

Centre for Culture and Evolution, Brunel University London, London, UK

- Consider the possibility of deception
- More sophisticated cognitive mechanisms (plausibility checking, trust calibration, reasoning, etc...)
- "default" state: not accepting new information



Accuracy-oriented VS goal oriented motivations



 Accuracy-oriented VS goal oriented motivations

Top 10 Fake News Articles by Facebook Engagements

1

BYSITTER TRANSPORTED TO HOSPITAL



1,204,400

Babysitter transported to hospital after inserting a baby in her vagina FBI SEIZES OVER 3,000 PENISES DURING



1,145,470

FBI seizes over 3,000 penises during raid at morgue employee's home 9



1,125,031

Charles Manson to be released on parole, to Johnson County, TX 4

MORGUE EMPLOYEE CREMATED MISTAKE WHILE TAKING A NAP



1,042,032

Police: Chester Bennington Was Murdered

993,205

Morgue employee cremated by mistake while taking a nap

6



Angry Woman Cuts Off Man's Penis for Not Making Eye Contact During Sex

981,423

Angry Woman Cuts
Off Man's Penis for
Not Making Eye
Contact During Sex TRENDING

7

Female Legislators Unveil 'Male Ejaculation Bill' Forbidding The Disposal Of Unused Semen



966,498

Female Legislators
Unveil 'Male
Ejaculation Bill'
Forbidding The
Disposal Of Unused
Semen

8

President Trump Orders the Execution of Five Turkeys Pardoned by Obama



President Trump Orders the Execution of Five Turkeys Pardoned by Obama - 1000000

HER 65 CATS TO STEAL FROM NEIGHBOR



690,437

Elderly woman accused of training her 65 cats to steal from neighbors 10



672,093

Couple hospitalized after man gets his head stuck in his wife's vagina

 Accuracy-oriented VS goal oriented motivations - what about engagement?

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MISTAKE WHILE TAKING A NAP

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Angry Woman Cuts Off Man's Penis for Not Making Eye Contact During Sex

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Angry Woman Cuts Off Man's Penis for Not Making Eye Contact During Sex -TRENDING



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Female Legislators Unveil 'Male Ejaculation Bill' Forbidding The Disposal Of Unused Semen

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President Trump Orders the Execution of Five Turkeys Pardoned by Obama





accused of training

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Couple hospitalized

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President Trump **Orders the Execution** of Five Turkeys Pardoned by Obama

690,437 Elderly woman

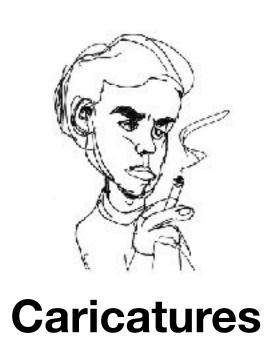
after man gets his head stuck in his wife's vagina

672,093

Not all cultural traits are equal



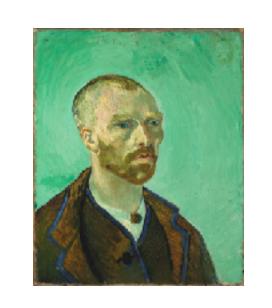
Masks

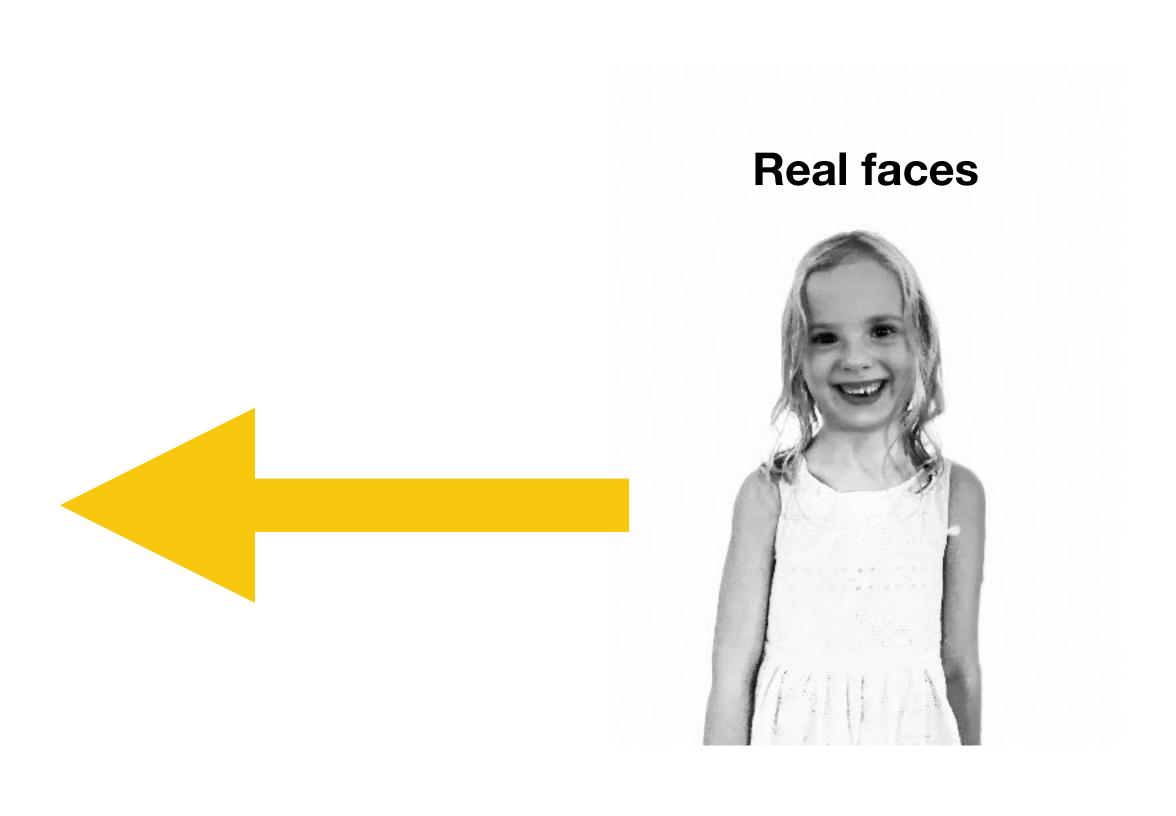


Made-up faces

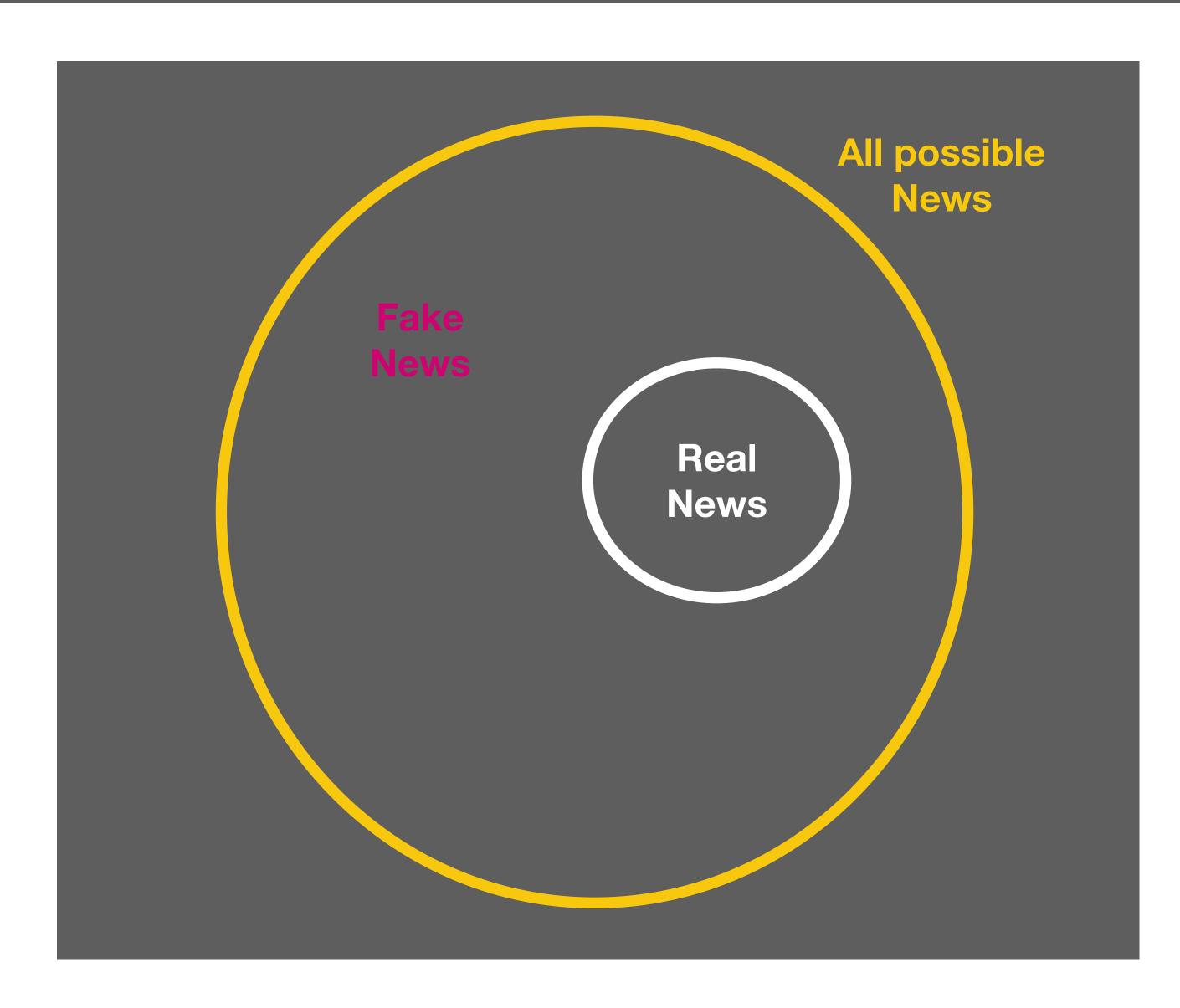


Portraits





- Specific content favours cultural traits' success (e.g. negative content, threat-related information, disgust, etc.)
- Misinformation, less constrained by reality, can be manufactured to exploit attractive features



- negative information is better remembered and transmitted than positive information
- information framed negatively is considered more truthful than the same information framed positively
- documented in news, but also e.g. literature, song lyrics



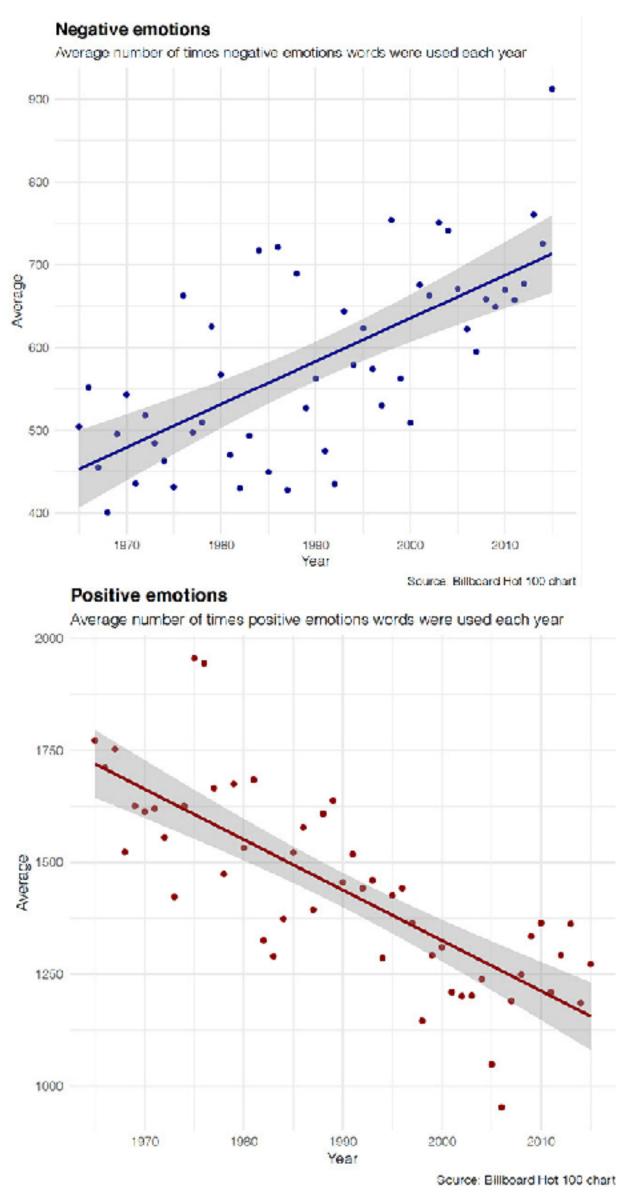
Bebbington et al., 2017

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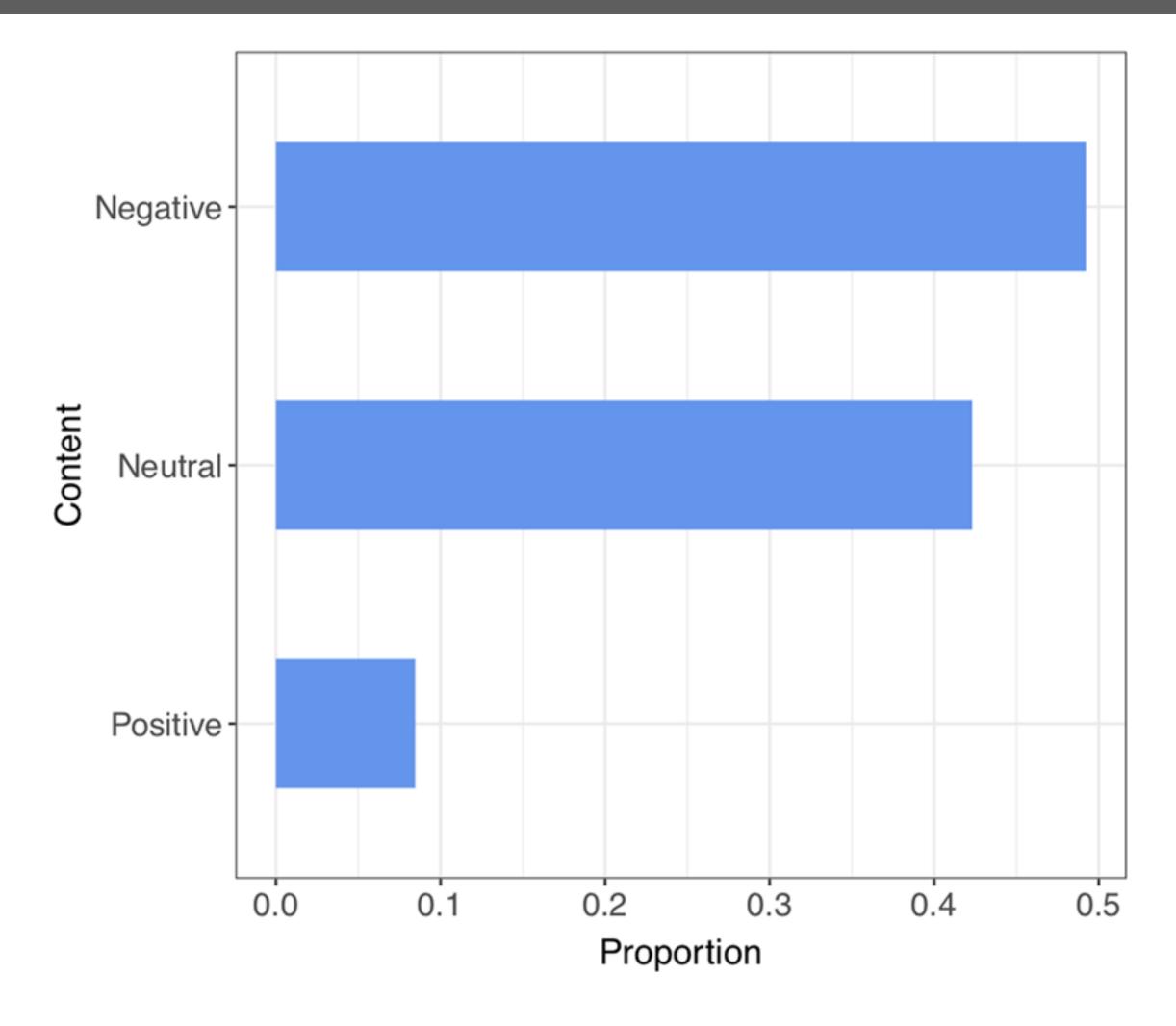
When civil litigation cases go to trial, 60% of plaintiffs lose, winning no money

When civil litigation cases go to trial, 40% of plaintiffs succeed and win money

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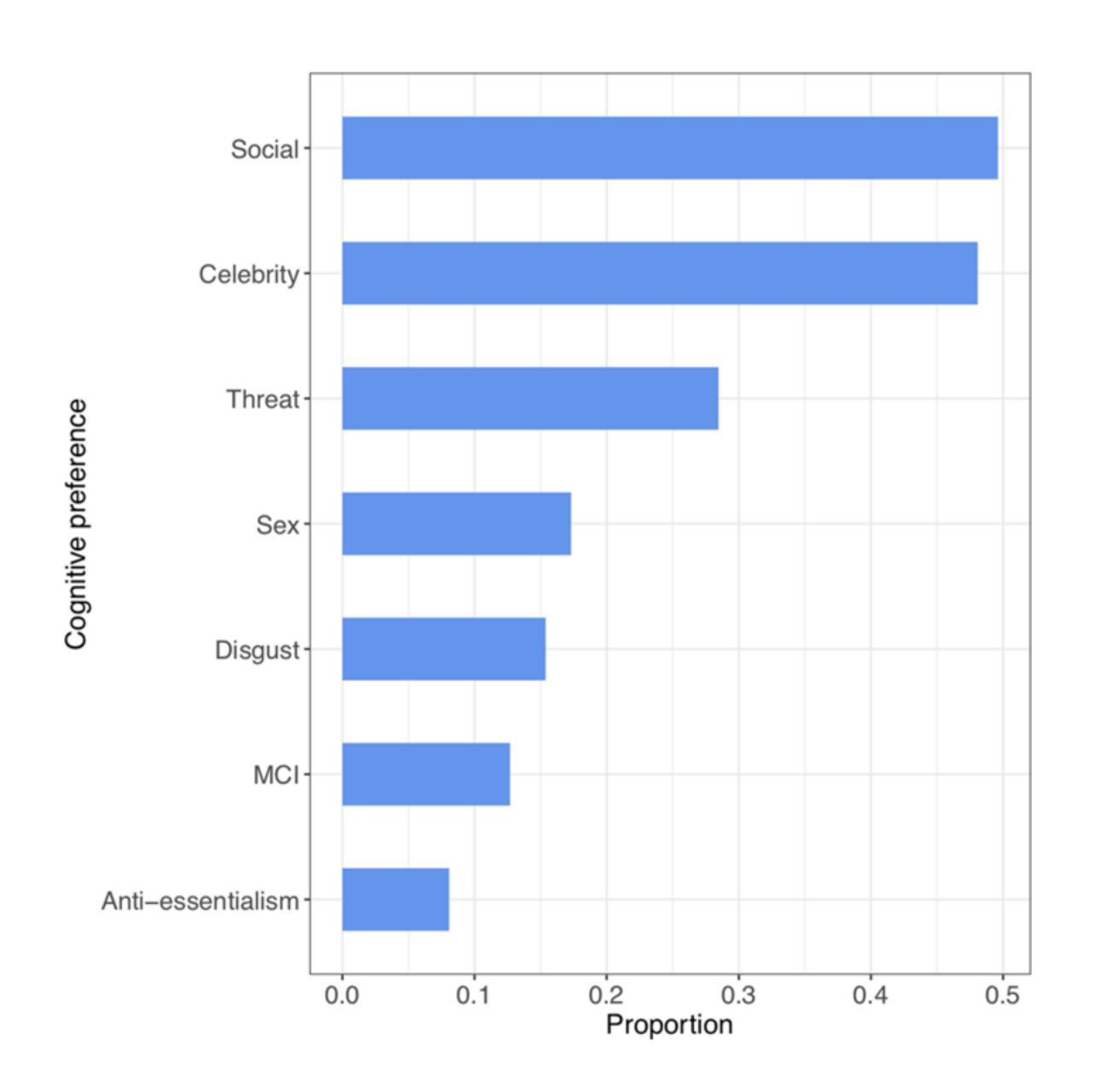


Acerbi et al., 2019



Negative content 5 times more common than positive content in "fake news"

- One third of articles classified as "threat-related" information
- ~50%: "gossip"



- Misinformation is low-quality information that spreads because of drawback of online communication
- Misinformation is high-quality information that spreads because of efficiency of online communication (quality = cognitive appeal)



Is misinformation abundant on social media?

- "0.15% of Americans' daily media diet", Allen et al., 2020
- "Only 1% of individuals accounted for 80% of fake news source exposures, and 0.1% accounted for nearly 80% of fake news sources shared", Grinberg et al., 2019
- "The vast majority of Facebook users in our data did not share any articles from fake news domains in 2016 at all", Guess et al., 2019
- "Of the 2.7 million tweets in our data, only 85,344 (≈ 3%) contain links to national news websites, fake or real. Of the tweeted news links, 3,269 (≈ 4%) come from websites with a history of publishing fake news", Osmundsen et al., 2021

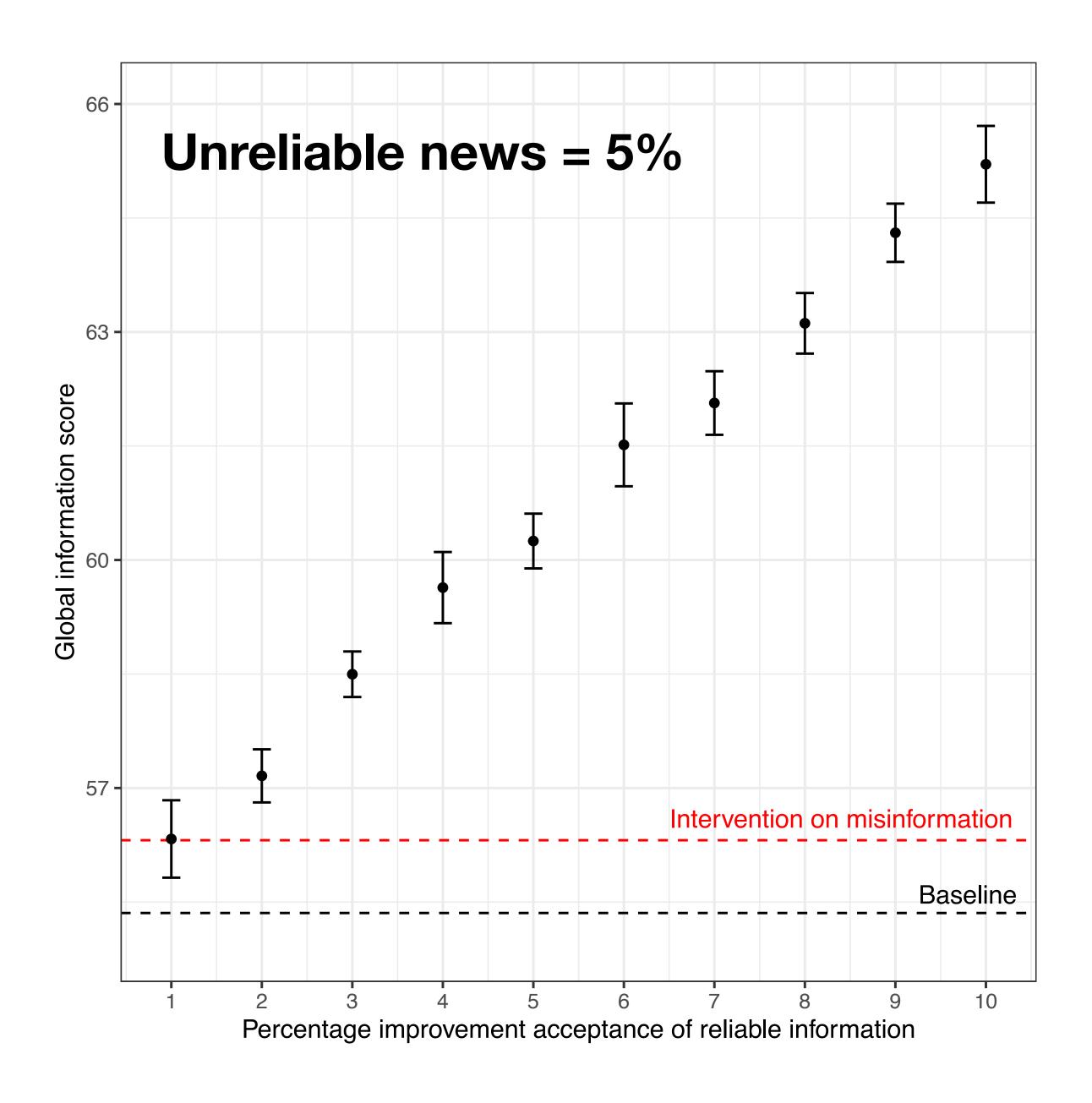
Focus on the overall condition of the digital ecosystem

 Focus on other aspect of the social/digital media systems, e.g. trust in reliable news, how to enhance positive effects, etc.

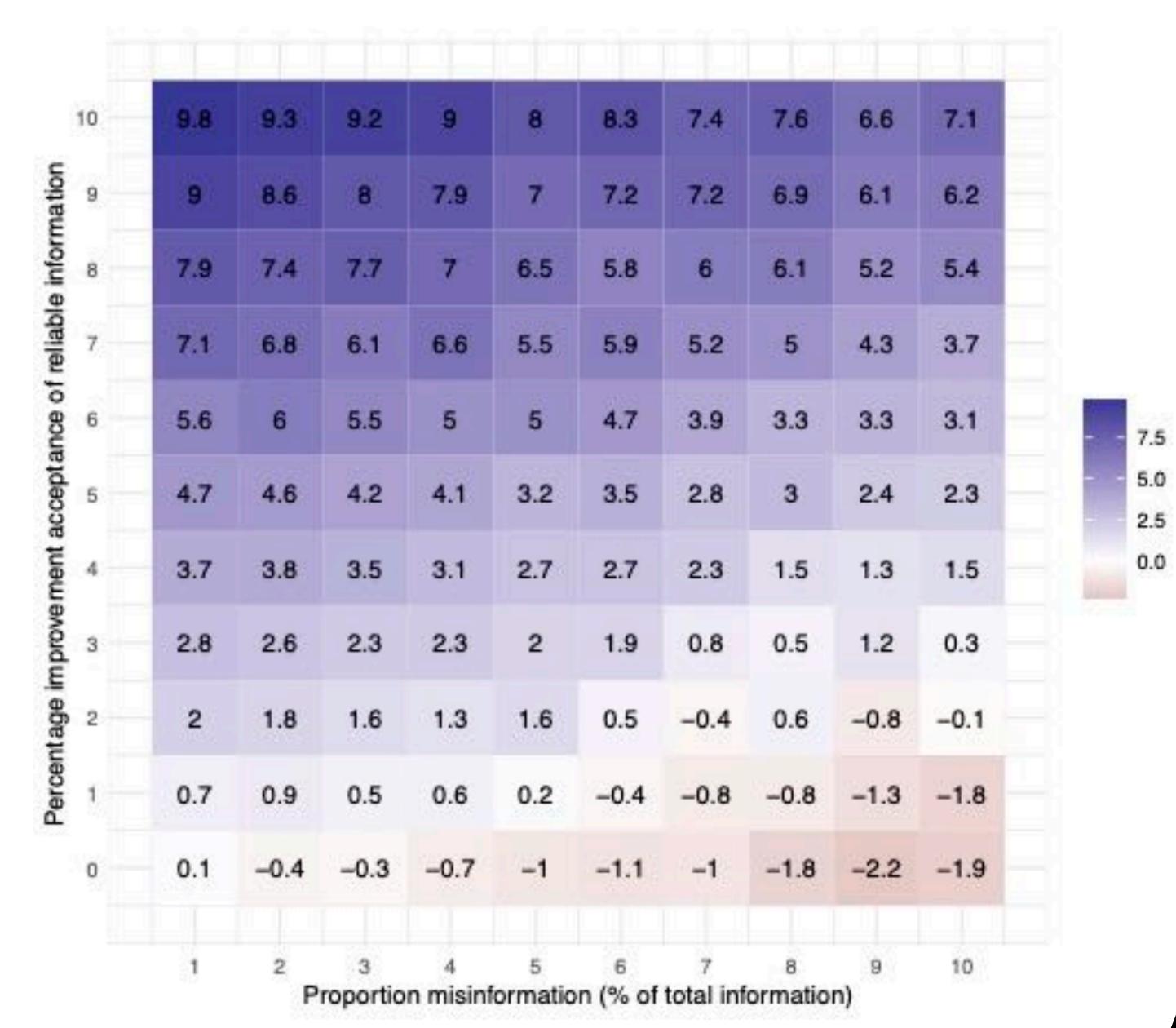
Focus on other aspects of the social/digital media system

- Individual-based model where agents are exposed to pieces of news
- News can be reliable/unreliable (5% unreliable)
- Individuals have a probability to accept reliable (60%) and unreliable (30%) news.
- We calculate a "global information score" = number of pieces of reliable information accepted minus the number of pieces of misinformation accepted, normalised with the overall amount of news

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Conclusion

- Humans are wary learners
- Misinformation as cognitively attractive content
- A low amount of misinformation is expected (and consistent with empirical data on social media)
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Thank you!





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