

The Mechanisms of Misinformation

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INTRODUCTION

Misinformation has emerged as one of the leading problems our society faces in the information age.

Recent research has shown that misinformation spreads differently than non-misinformation on social media. This project leverages this insight by modeling the spread of information with

diffusion networks:

$$G = (V, E)$$

V = Users involved in the spread of an article

E = Directed edge from a user that gives information to the user that receives information.

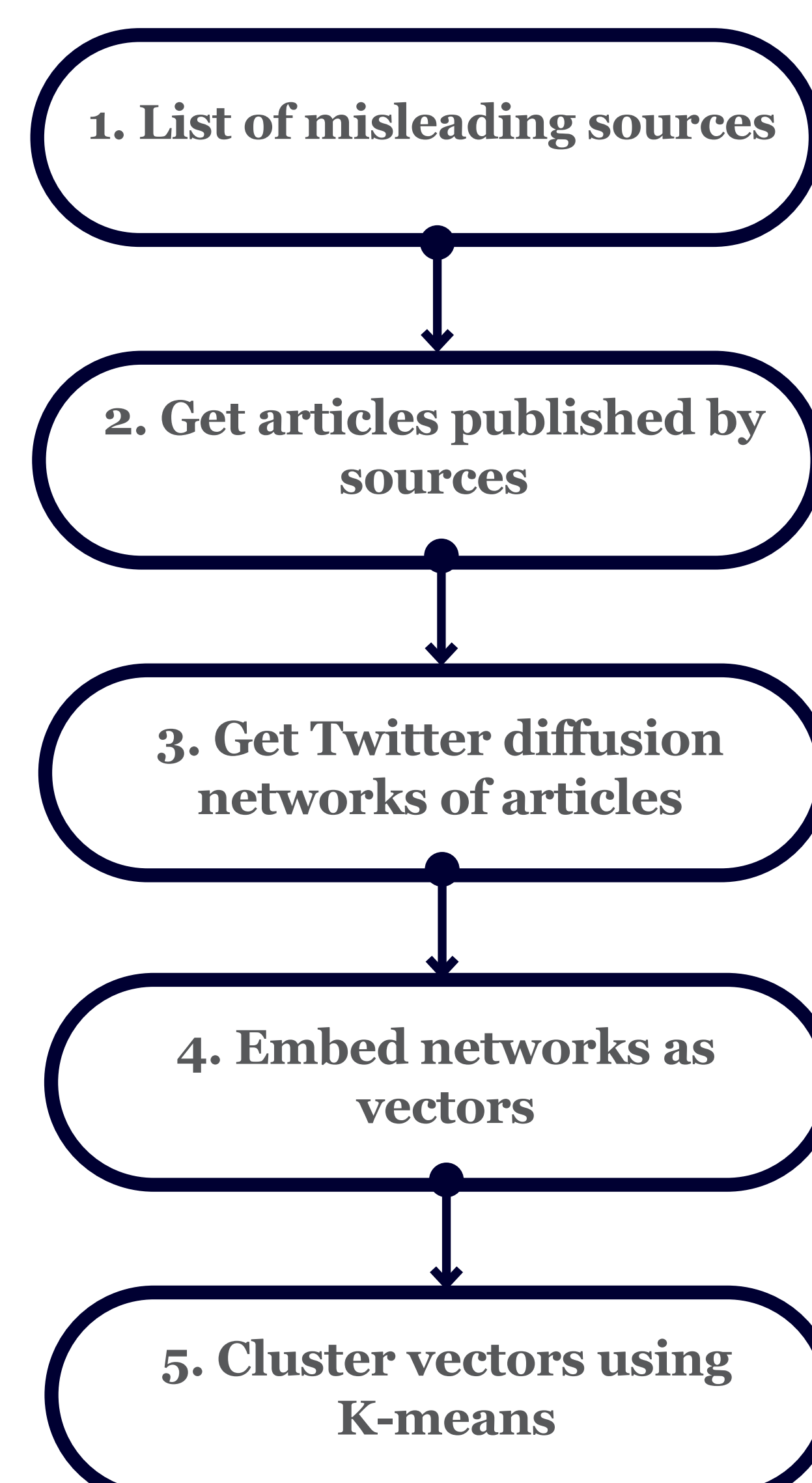
Diffusion networks with similar shape means information is spread similarly.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

• Can we find a set of ways in which misinformation consistently spreads on social media?

• What do each of these categories tell us about the nature of misinformation on social media?

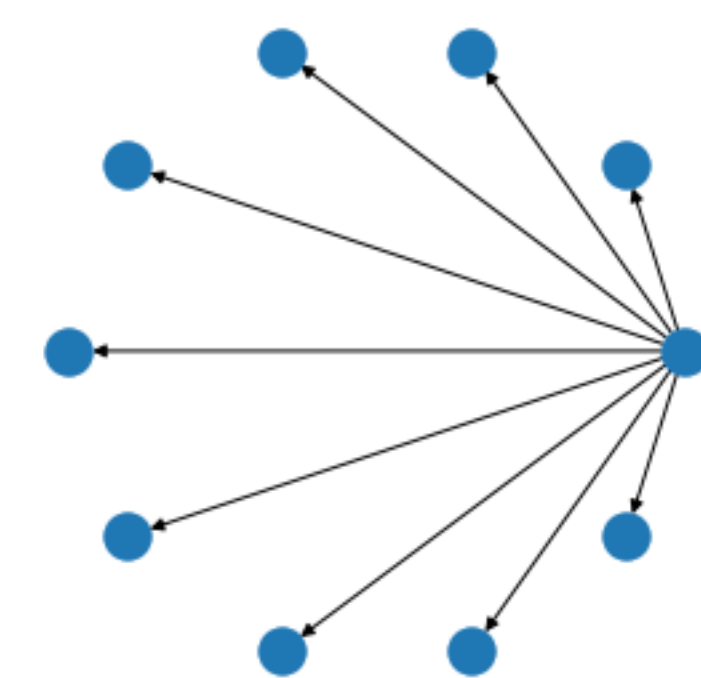
METHOD



RESULTS

MECHANISM 0

EXCLUSIVA: Cártel de Sinaloa Continúa Extendiéndose por Nuevo León



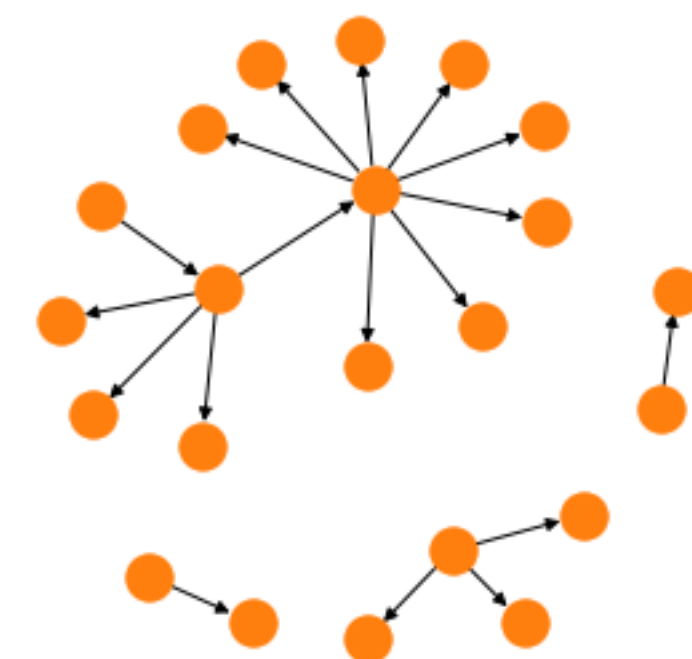
Representative network and article title from cluster 0

Characteristics

- Single source
- Spreads to fewer users
- Spreads faster

MECHANISM 1

'Doctors And Scientists' With Brian Hooker, PH.D. - CHD Live: Livestreaming Video & Audio



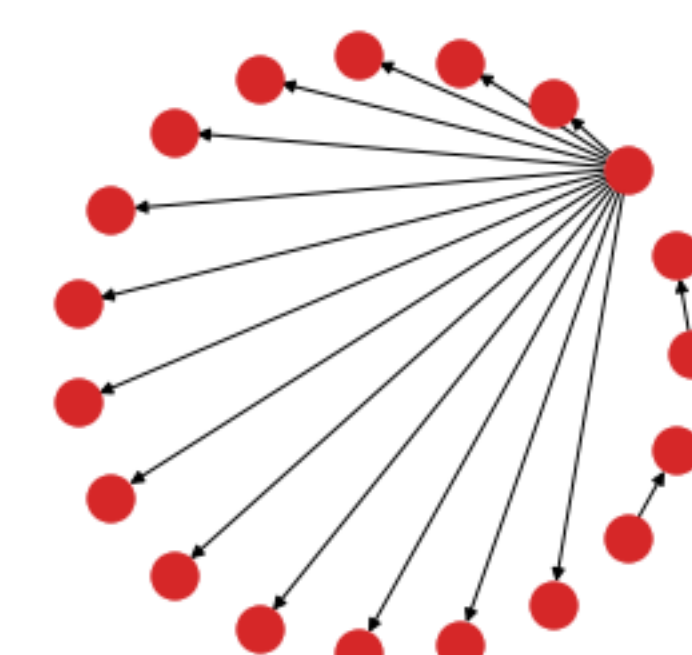
Representative network and article title from cluster 1

Characteristics

- Many distinct sources
- Diffusion not dominated by a single source
- Spreads slower
- Spreads to more users

MECHANISM 2

Global Genocide Alert! Thousands of Scientists Confirm Covid Vaccines Are Designed to Slowly Kill Their Victims

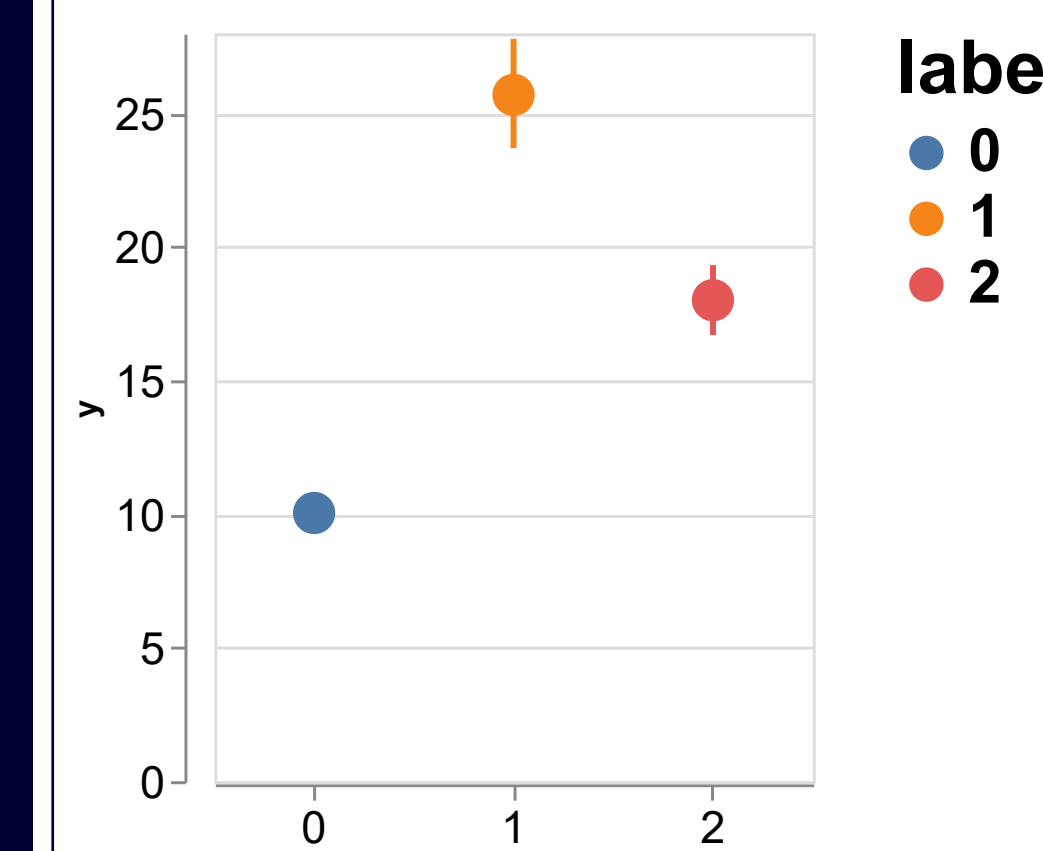


Representative network and article title from cluster 2

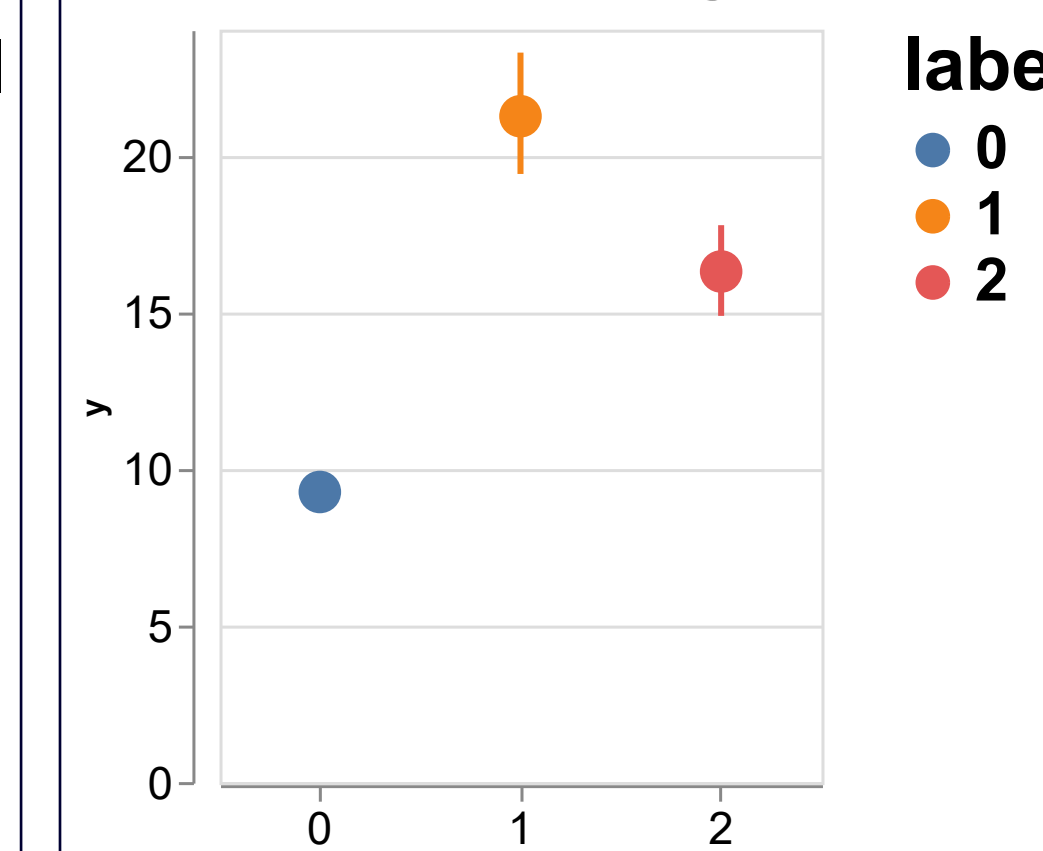
Characteristics

- In between mechanisms 0 and 1
- A few distinct sources
- Diffusion is still dominated by a single source

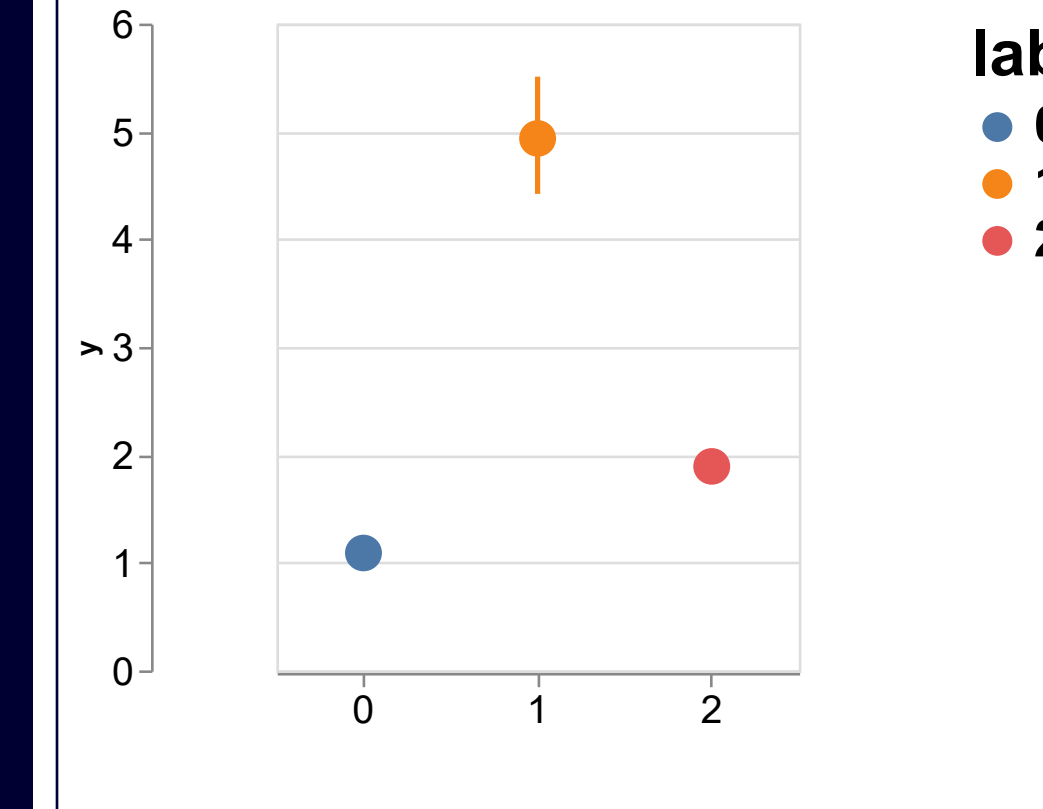
Number of Nodes¹



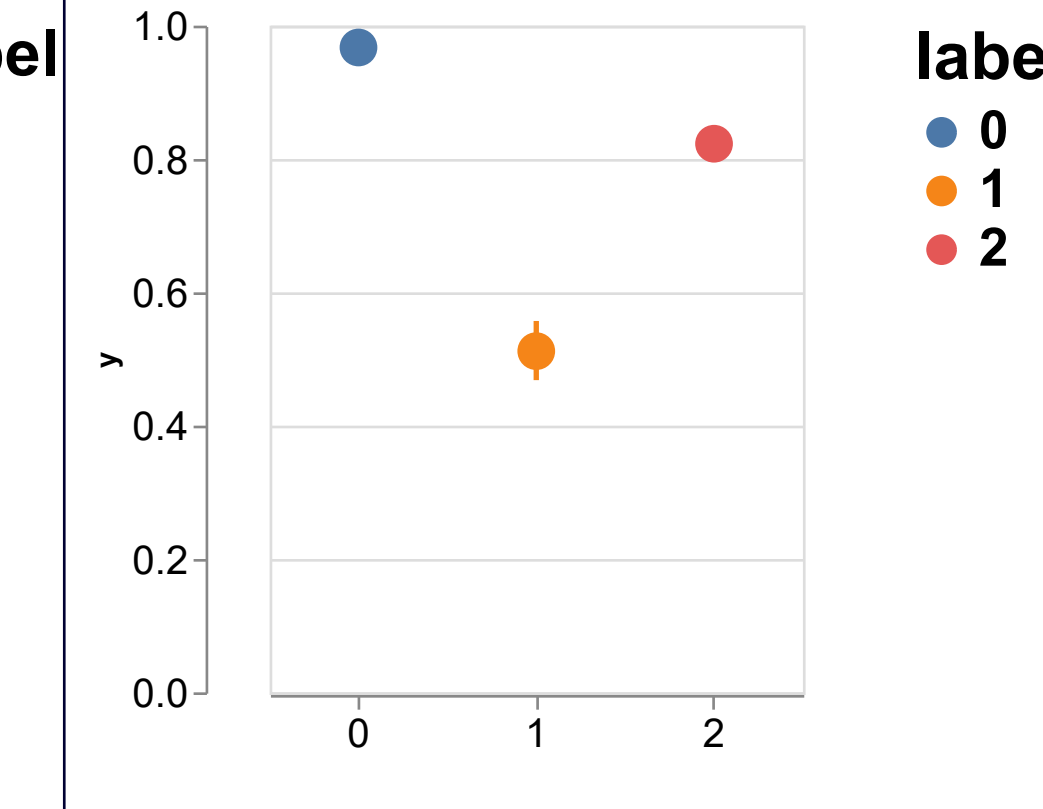
Number of Edges²



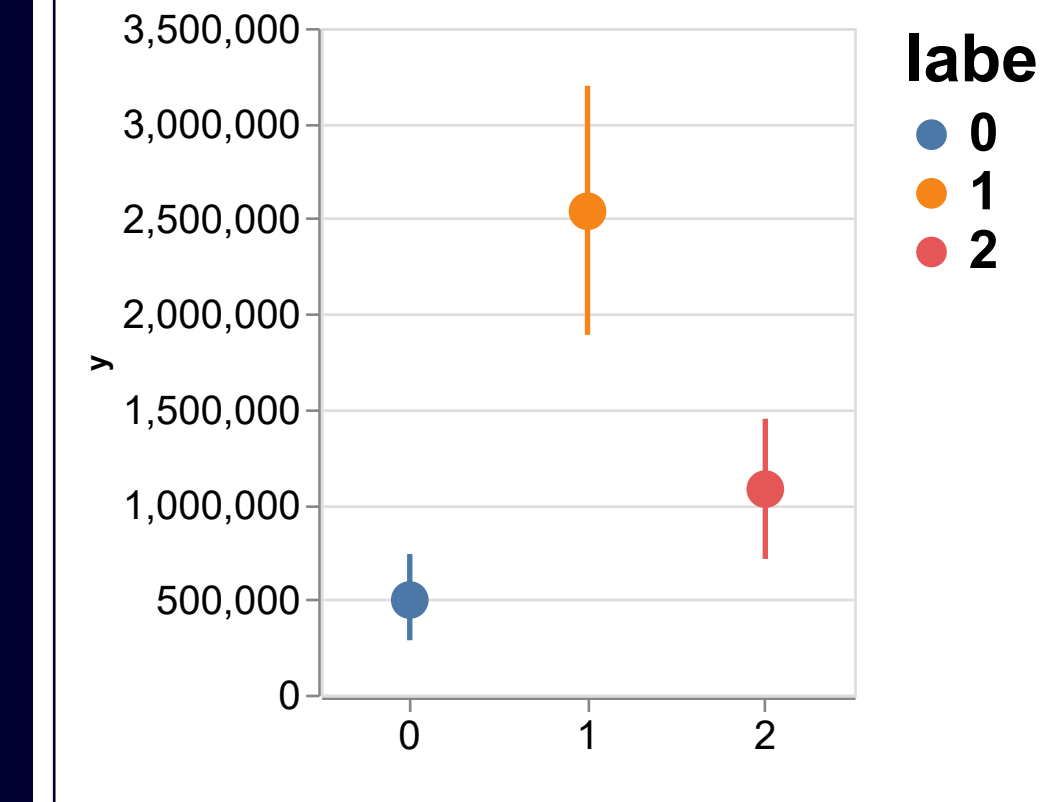
Number of Components³



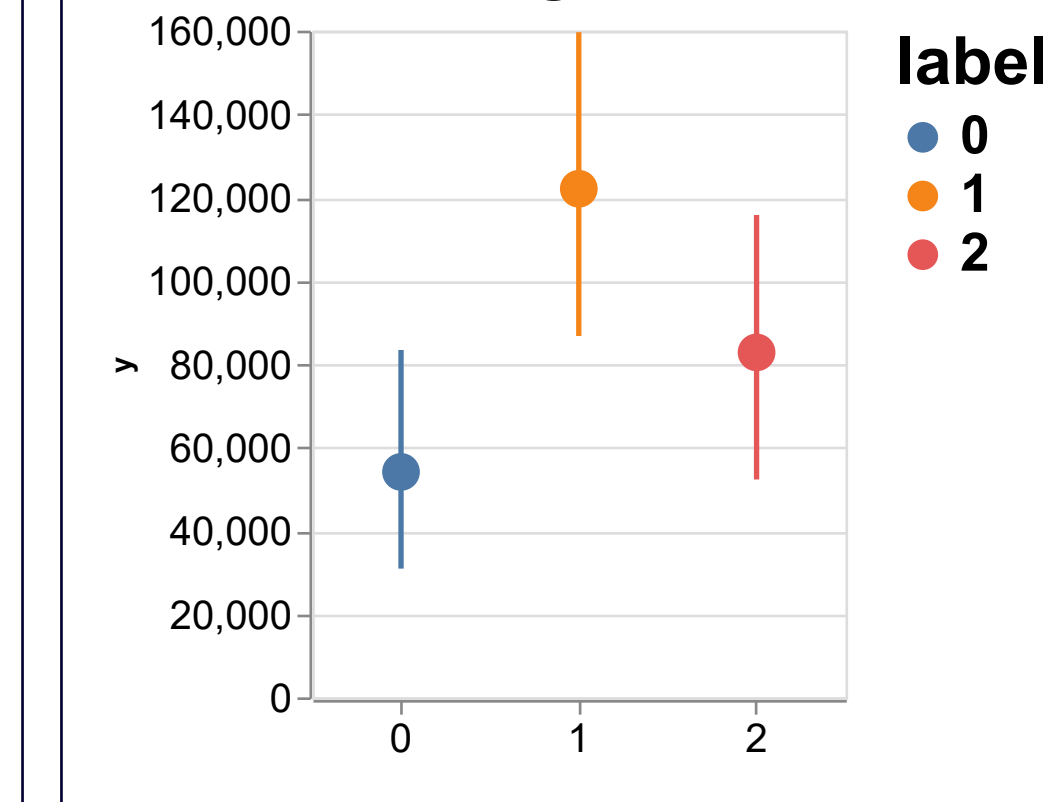
Largest Component⁴



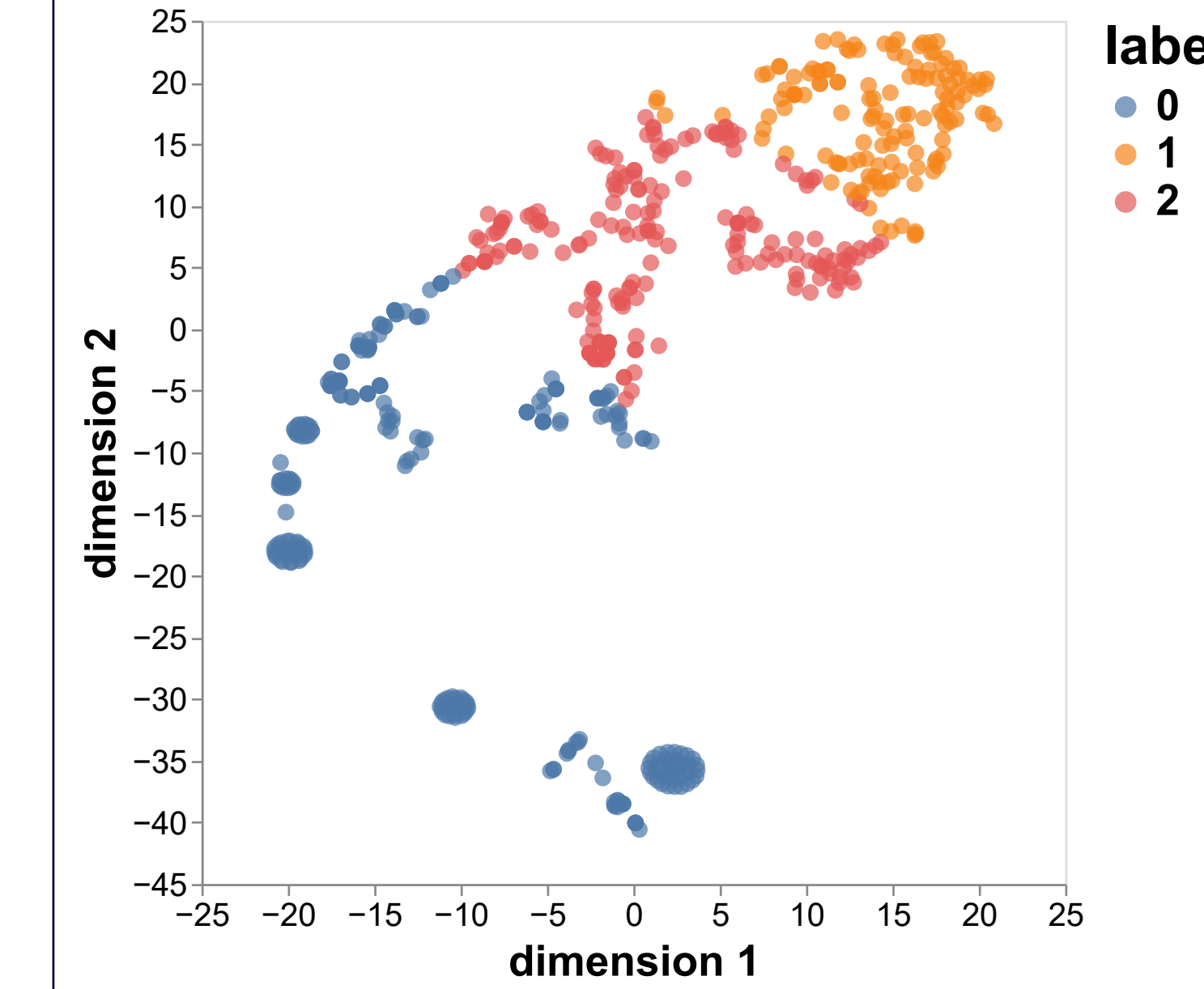
Total Time⁵



Average Time⁶



How Diffusion Networks Vary⁷



CONCLUSION

• We were able to algorithmically extract differences in the ways misinformation spreads on social media

- **Mechanism 1** could potentially be the most dangerous
 - Information reaches more people
 - Information is spreading for longer duration
 - The separate diffusion networks make it harder to determine who started spreading the information
 - The separate networks could potentially indicate a coordinated attempt to spread misinformation

- **Mechanism 0** contrasts with **Mechanism 1**
 - Mechanism 0 is the simplest way to spread information
 - It is less impactful than Mechanism 1

IMPLICATIONS

Knowing the ways in which misinformation spreads can guide social media policy to prevent the spread of misinformation and stop those who deliberately aim to spread it.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Do these patterns generalize?
- Why do these patterns exist? Is it because of problems with social media policy?
- Do these patterns signify strategies used by people who want to spread misinformation?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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