

Information: Truth or Fiction? FIT 100

> How do you know? For that matter, what is truth?

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## Why Do We Search for Information?

- Information is that which reduces uncertainty in our lives
  - □ One could say, then, that misinformation can be information (temporarily) because it can reduce uncertainty for someone at the time-even if it isn't correct
- Information gives us a deeper understanding of the world or changes our knowledge on some topic
  - ☐ Misinformation may give us a skewed view of the world
  - □ But remember, information to one person/culture may be misinformation to another
- · We have an immediate need for information
  - □ A research paper, a project, etc.

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### Where do we go to find the Information we need?

- Our friends
- An expert
- A bookstore
  - □ Either in person or through the web
- The library
  - Again, either in person or through the web (e.g. UW Gateway)
- ❖ The Internet
  - □ Search Engines (Google)
  - □ Directories (Yahoo)

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## What is Truth? Knowledge?

- . Truth to you may be fiction to a person in another class, another culture, another city, etc.
- \* Knowledge?
  - □ One definition could be:

Justified True **Belief** 

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### FIT 100 Trust and Credibility

- You decide to go to the Web to get your information
- The Web consists of billions of Web pages
- These Web pages are written by several million individuals
  - □ Professional Web Designers
  - □ Researchers, doctors, scientists, lawyers and other professionals
  - □ High school students, elementary school students
  - □ General Public
- Who decides what gets published? Nobody.
  - □ If you have access to web server space and an IP address-you're on!
  - □ There are no controls for who publishes, what is published or the quality of the content put out on the Web

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### Problem Solution?

. The billions of pages that are out there are searched by several hundred million users

### Question:

How does a user know which sites to believe?

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### FIT | What is Credibility?

- According to BJ Fogg and his research partners at Stanford, credibility is a perception based on 2 factors:
  - □ Trustworthiness and Expertise http://www.webcredibility.org/
- Highly credible web sites have high levels of perceived trustworthiness and expertise
- Different kinds of credibility:
  - □ Presumed
  - □ Reputed
  - Surface
  - Experienced

# What do People think makes a web site credible?

- In 2001, a report\* was released by BJ Fogg and his colleagues from Stanford University
  - □ Web survey results were studied to identify what is people think makes them think a web site provides credible information
  - □ The results broke down into the following categories...

\*Fogg, BJ, et al. (2001). What makes Web sites credible? A report on a large quantitative study. Conference Proceedings of CHI 2001. NY, © Copyright 2000-2002, University of Wa

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# Is anybody there or am I just talking to myself?

- . Evidence that they are connecting to a real person or organization...
  - □ Site provides quick response to users (e.g. sending an email to confirm a transaction)
  - □ Physical address is listed
  - □ Phone number is listed
  - □ Email address is listed

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# Ease of Use and Show of Expertise

- Ease of Use
  - □ Ability to search archives (past content)
  - □ Arranged in a way that makes sense to you
- \* Evidence of Expertise
  - Site lists the authors credentials
  - Site lists citations and references

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### Trustworthiness, Currency...

- \* Evidence of trustworthiness in a web site
  - □ Linked to by a site you think is believable
  - □ States its policy on content
  - □ Represents an organization you respect
- \* Evidence of Currency
  - □ Site is frequently updated

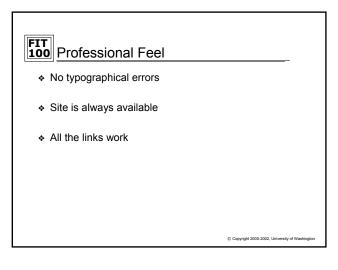
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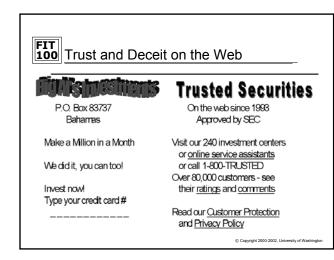


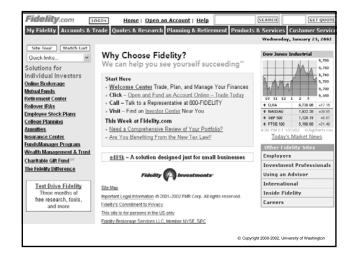
### No More Ads, PLEASE!

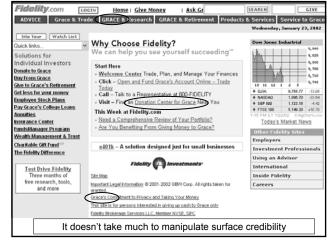
- · Commercialism of the site is at a minimum
  - □ It is easy to distinguish ads from content
  - No automatic pop up windows with ads

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### FIT Trust online

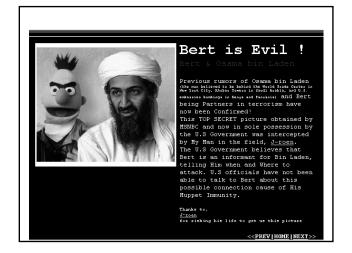
- Researchers (Rand) checked out 6 health Web sites and 12 sites dedicated to specific diseases.
- How frequently Web sites are complete and accurate:

 Breast cancer 63% Depression 44% 37% Obesity Childhood asthma 33%

### Misunderstanding = Misinformation?

- One sees misinformation passed in many forms. Some might be:
  - □ Incorrect facts regarding historical information
    - + But who writes history?
  - □ Inaccurate financial information related to "scams" and other shady business dealings
  - □ Gossip/Partial Facts
    - + A fact starts out accurately and is slowly skewed each time it is repeated
  - □ Not enough depth to the coverage of the topic
  - □ Inaccurate associations based on lack of context (understanding of the environment) ....

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This "last tourist photo of the World Trade Center" was an elaborate hoax. © Copyright 2000-2002, Un

Truth or Fiction?

Rent-A-Stalker

Aluminun Foil Deflector Beanie

Pol Pot Exile

Aids Facts

Americans with No Abilities Act

The Taxonomy of Barney

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- Information is NOT Democratic.
  - Not all equal
  - $\ \ \Box$  Some Information IS better than others (more credible)
- Take into consideration WHY you want the information when you go out to search for it
- Since there are no checks on general web content, if you REALLY need accuracy, double check it against other sources
- We have ways to evaluate sites using criteria covers all forms of credibility
  But many of these can be exploited
- · Misinformation spreads like wildfire, on and off the web
- We judge two things on sites:
  - ☐ The information provided
  - □ The person or organization represented

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