

# Disinformation: Spot It! Stop It!

## Key Learnings

- If the message elicits strong emotions – either positive or negative, be suspicious.
- If the message provides an easy answer to a complex question, be suspicious.
- Validate the facts even if the message is from a friend of a friend.
- Use trust-worthy websites to check for known disinformation circulating on social media.
  - If a fact-checking website is trustworthy, it will report on misleading information created by both the Left and the Right. For example,
    - APNews.com/ap-fact-check
    - FactCheck.org
    - PolitiFact.com
    - Snopes.com
  - Collect your own list of trusted sources. Using several is always best.
- Verify the source of the information
  - Expand the FROM in an email to find the email address of the sender.
  - Use Google's 3-Dot Shortcut as a quick start to verify a website. If it's an unknown organization, but not obviously fraudulent, go to their website and check for
    - Signs of bias in their About Us
    - Information about their policies, mission, etc.
    - Verify physical address using mapping application
    - Check for commercial motive: selling product
  - Determine the original (primary) source
    - If there is no primary source available, generally you can discount the information. Without the source you cannot assess their motivation.
    - If there is a primary source, consider the motivation.
      - Political agenda
      - Prank or need for attention
      - Profit
  - Pick up the phone
- Triangulate: Look for other views both opposing and supporting
  - Expert Opinions
    - Scientific studies will discuss both the pros and cons of any conclusion.
    - Red Flag words: Proven. It's true.
    - Researcher vs. Practitioner. Beware of practitioners trying to sell you a cure.
  - Be aware that multiple secondary sources reporting the information from the same primary source, only count once.

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