



# Digital Informers Definitions

**Misinformation:** false, inaccurate, or misleading information that is communicated regardless of an intention to deceive. Wikipedia

**Misinformation:** Information that is false but not created with the intention of causing harm. **Journalism, 'Fake News' and Disinformation: A Handbook for Journalism Education and Training.** <https://en.unesco.org/fightfakenews>

**Misinformation:** is the sharing of inaccurate and misleading information in an unintentional way. Misinformation and Disinformation: Thinking Critically about Information Sources. Research Center at the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism. <https://library.csi.cuny.edu/misinformation>

"Misinformation Is not limited to biased questioning but can also be presented through pictorial cues, such as doctored photographs and advertisements".

- Gurney, D., Pine, K., & Wiseman, R. (2013). The Gestural Misinformation Effect: Skewing Eyewitness Testimony Through Gesture. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 126(3), 301-314. doi:10.5406/amerjpsyc.126.3.030

## Misinformation

Definition	Reference
"...we define misinformation as constituting a claim that contradicts or distorts common understandings of verifiable facts. This is distinct conceptually from rumors or conspiracy theories, whose definition do not hunger on the truth value of the claims being made."	Guess, A. & Lyons, B. (2020). Misinformation, disinformation, and online propaganda. <i>Social Media and Democracy</i> , 10-33.
"... offering information that is incorrect or inaccurate."	Froehlich, T. (2017). A not-so-brief account of current information ethics: the ethics of ignorance, missing information, misinformation, disinformation and other forms of deception or. Incompetence. BiD: textos universitaris de biblioteconomia i documentació, núm.

<p>Misinformation is used “to describe information that does not match normative patterns of truth, i.e. misinformation can be information that is incomplete, out of date, confused, or knowledge, which is not completely accepted.”</p>	<p>Calvert, P.J. (1999). Misinformation in the context of higher education. <i>Asian Libraries</i>. 8(3): 83-91.</p>
<p>“Misinformation is the product of multiple interpretations.”</p>	<p>Banks, D. A. (2003). Misinformation as a starting point for critical thinking. <i>Proceedings of Informing Science and Information Technology Education Joint Conference</i>.</p>
<p>“Deliberate misinformation is a psychological control tactic created through a mixture of fact and fantasy and disseminated as correct information to audiences through the appropriate communication channels.”</p>	<p>Covacio, S. (2003). Misinformation: understanding the evolution of deception [Online].</p>
<p>“... there is no reason that information must be true, so misinformation may be false... misinformation albeit false, is still information and, therefore can still be informative.”</p>	<p>Fox, C.J. (1983). <i>Information and misinformation: an investigation: an investigation of the notions of information, misinformation, informing, and misinforming</i>. Westport, CT: Greenwood.</p>
<p>“...information that is incomplete”</p>	<p>Losee, R. M. (1997). A discipline independent definition of information. <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science</i>, 48(3) 254-269.</p>
<p>“... concealment, ambivalence, distortion, and falsification (because they do not disambiguate between misinformation and disinformation.”</p>	<p>Zhou, L. &amp; Zhang, D. (2007). An ontology-supported misinformation model: toward a digital misinformation library. <i>IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics--Part A: Systems and Humans</i>, 37(5), 804-813.</p>
<p>“misinformation may also be inaccurate, uncertain (perhaps by presented more than on possibility or choice), vague (unclear), or ambiguous (open to multiple interpretations).”</p>	<p>Karlova, N. A. &amp; Lee, J. H. (2011). Notes from the underground city of disinformation: A conceptual investigation. Paper presented at the ASIST 2011.</p>
<p>Relating to science: “...misinformation can be broadly defined as information that is incorrect, possibly by accident.”</p>	<p>Scheufele, D. &amp; Krause, N. (2019). Science audiences, misinformation, and fake news. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of American</i>, 7662-7669, 116(16).</p>

<p>“...lies, propaganda, misrepresentation, gossip, delusion, hallucination, illusion, mistake, concealment, distortion, embellishment, innuendo, deception...”</p>	<p>Capurro, C. (2000). Foundations of information science.</p>
<p>“... misinformation is used in the place of a mistaken information, and/or misleading information.”</p>	<p>Tudjman, M. &amp; Mikelic, N. (2003). Information science: science about information, misinformation and disinformation. <i>Information Science</i>.</p>
<p>“It can be helpful, however, to propose that misinformation is information that is false, but the person who is disseminating it believes that it is true.”</p>	<p>Wardle, C. &amp; Derakhshan, H. (2005). Module 2 Thinking about ‘information disorder’: formats of misinformation, disinformation, and mal-information. <i>Journalism, ‘Fake News’ &amp; Disinformation. UNESCO</i>.</p>
<p>“Misinformation is false content shared by a person who does not realize it is false or misleading. When its statement is proved to be false, a rumor is a type of misinformation.”</p>	<p>Shu, K. Wang, S. Lee, D. et al. (2020). Mining disinformation and fake news: concepts, methods, and recent advancements. <i>Computer Sciences</i>.</p>
<p>“False information that people share unknowingly”</p>	<p>Watts, C. (2020). Disinformation's Dangerous Appeal: How the Tactic Continues to Shape Great Power Politics. <i>The Fletcher Forum of World Affairs</i>, 44(2), 19-28. doi:10.2307/48599307</p>
<p>“Wrong or incorrect information”</p>	<p>Steen, R. (2011). Misinformation in the medical literature: What role do error and fraud play? <i>Journal of Medical Ethics</i>, 37(8), 498-503. Retrieved March 24, 2021, from <a href="http://www.jstor.org.proxyhu.wrlc.org/stable/2303473">http://www.jstor.org.proxyhu.wrlc.org/stable/2303473</a></p>
<p>“The distribution of verifiably false content without an intent to mislead or cause harm”</p>	<p>Pamment, J. (2020). <i>The EU's Role in Fighting Disinformation: Crafting A Disinformation Framework</i> (p. 19, Rep.). Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. doi:10.2307/resrep26180.10</p>
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## Mining Disinformation and Fake News

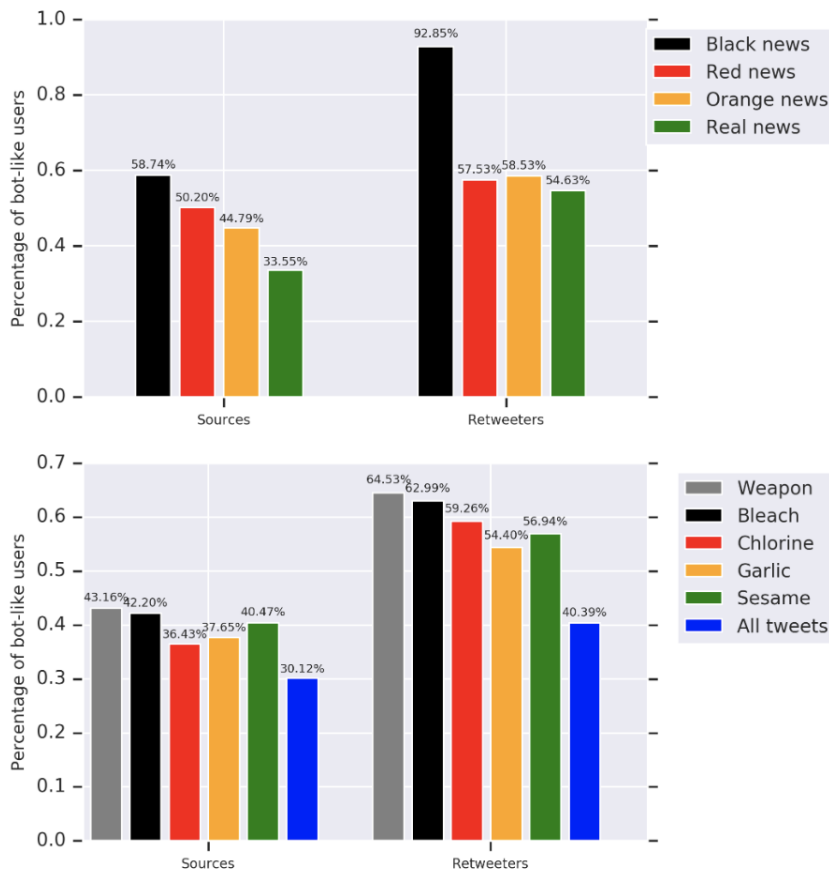


Figure 3: Percentage of bot-like source users and retweeters who share news URLs (top). Percentage of bot-like source users and retweeters who talked about misinformation (bottom).