

Information: Truth or Fiction?



How do you know?

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## FIT 100 Why Do We Search for Information?

- \* Information is that which reduces uncertainty in our lives
  - ☐ One could say, then, that misinformation can be information 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
  - ☐ 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
  - $\hfill\square$  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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# The "Trust and Credibility" Problem

- 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
  - $\hfill\square$  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
  - ☐ There are no controls for who publishes, what is published or the quality of the content put out on the Web

### FIT 100 The "Credibility" Problem

\* 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?

## FIT 100 Really, how does a user decide?

- ❖ You tell me
- \* Take out a piece of paper, write your name on it
- Answer the question for yourself.
- . We'll collect at the end of class
- · You will not be graded on you answer

### FIT 100 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

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# 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, New York: The ACM Press.

# 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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## FIT 100 Ease of Use and Show of Expertise

- Ease of Use
  - ☐ Ability to search archives (past content)
  - $\hfill\square$  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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### FIT 100 Trustworthiness, Currency...

- \* Evidence of trustworthiness in a web site
  - $\hfill\square$  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

FIT 100 No More Ads, PLEASE!

- Commercialism of the site is at a minimum
  - $\hfill\square$  It is easy to distinguish ads from content
  - $\hfill\square$  No automatic pop up windows with ads

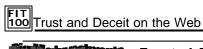
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- · No typographical errors
- \* Site is always available
- \* All the links work

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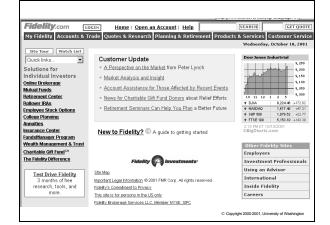
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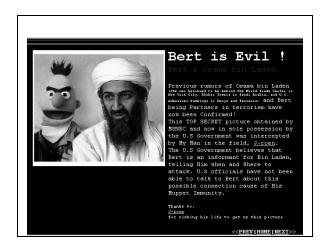
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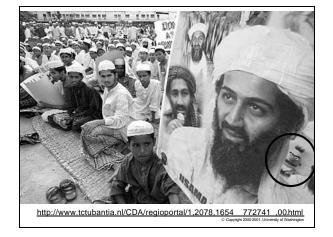
#### FIT 100 Misunderstanding Off the Web

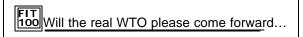
- One sees misinformation passed in many forms. Some might be:
  - ☐ Incorrect facts regarding historical information
    - $_{\it \equiv}$  But who writes history?
  - □ Inaccurate financial information related to "scams" and other shady business dealings
  - □ Gossip
    - A fact starts out accurately and is slowly skewed each time it is repeated
  - $\hfill\square$  Not enough depth to the coverage of the topic
  - ☐ Inaccurate associations based on lack of understanding of the environment....

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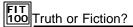




WTO http://www.wto.org

WTO http://www.gatt.org

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http://zapatopi.net/afdb.html

http://www.improb.com/airchives/classical/cat/cat.html

http://www.tass.net/

http://www10.cnn.com/US/9804/10/fringe/peep.science/index.html

http://147.129.1.10/library/research/AIDSFACTS.htm

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- ❖ Information is NOT Democratic.
  - □ Not all equal
  - ☐ Some Information IS better than others (more credible)
- \* Take into consideration WHY you want the information when you go out
- 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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## FIT 100 Readings/Assignment

- ❖ Chapter 7 in the FIT course pack for Wednesday
- Assignment 2 will be up this afternoon on the site
   Due next Monday
- ❖ Project 1, Part 1 due Friday by noon
  - ☐ Bring hardcopy to class OR
  - □ Turn in to Information School Student Services Office

    MGH 470

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