An Agenda for Disinformation Research

A Computing Community Consortium (CCC) Quadrennial Paper

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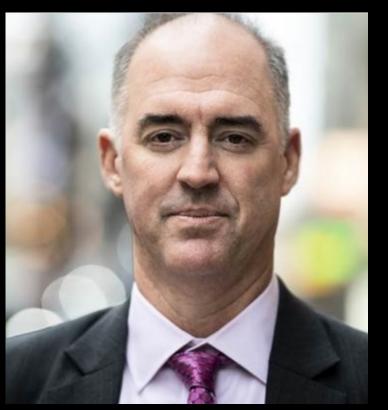
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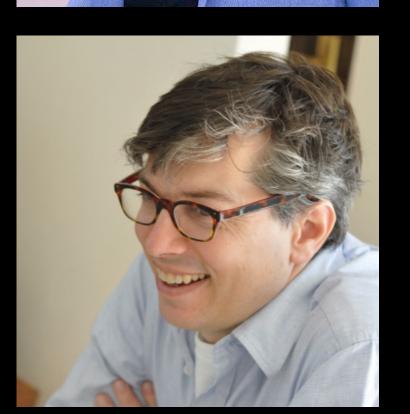
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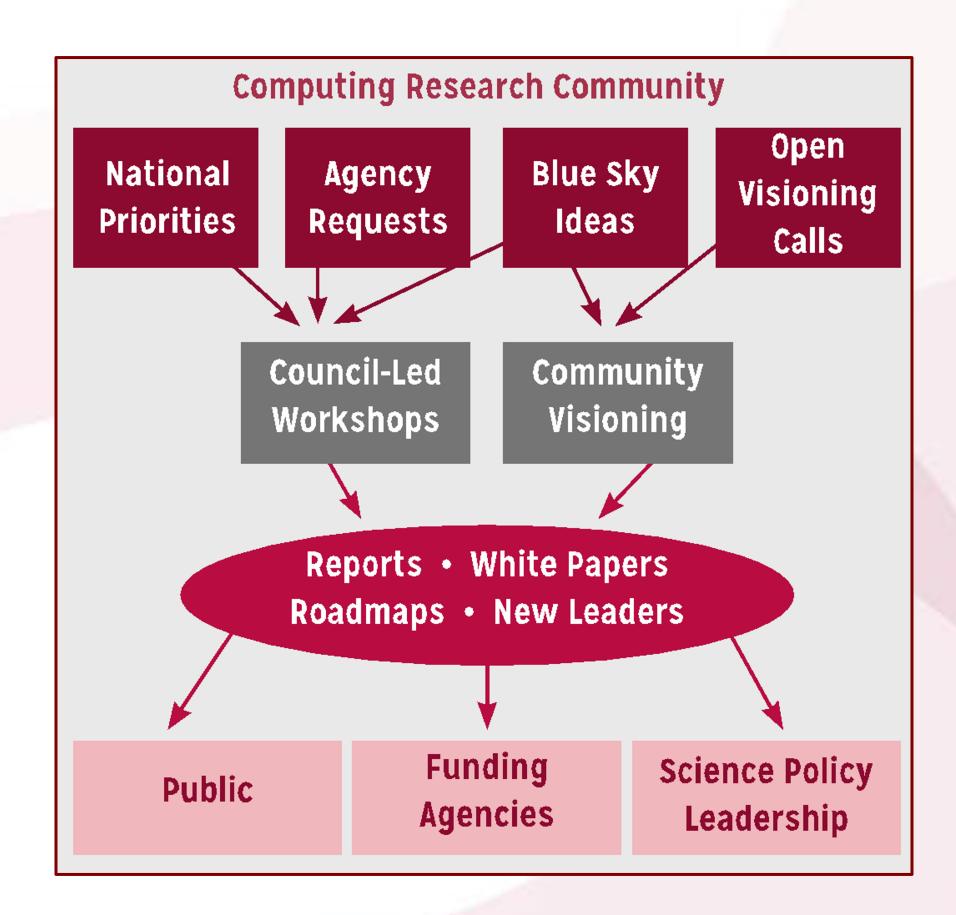


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COMPUTING COMMUNITY CONSORTIUM



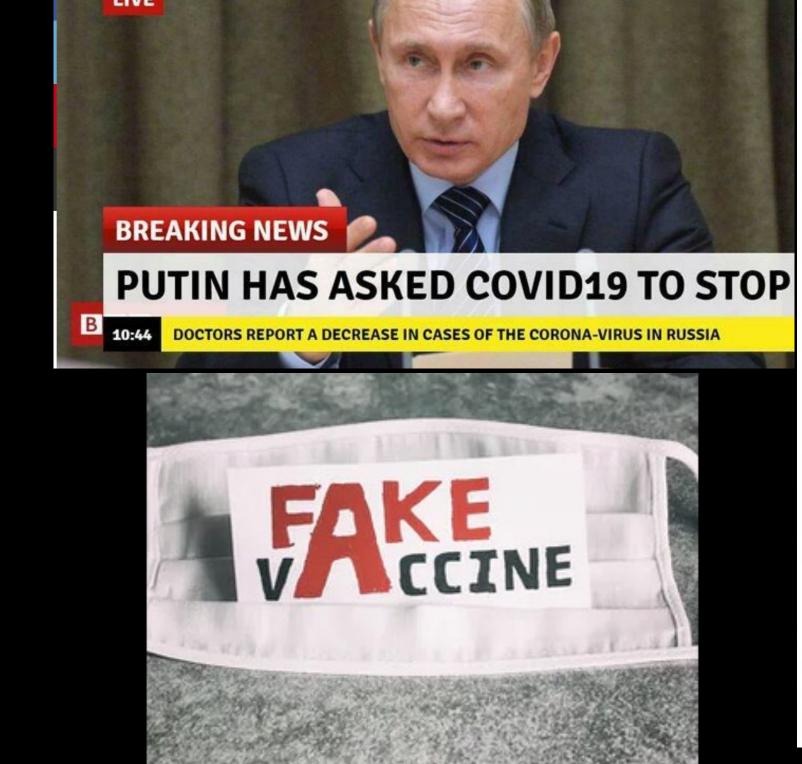
The CCC's mission is to enable the pursuit of innovative, high-impact research that aligns with pressing national and global challenges

- CCC is of, by, and for the computing research community: a responsive, respected, visionary organization that seeks diversity, equity, and inclusivity in all of its activities.
- CCC is a powerful convener that brings together thought leaders from industry, academia, and government to articulate and advance compelling research visions.
- CCC is an effective communicator with stakeholders, policymakers, the public, and the broad computing research community regarding the substance, and the importance, of those visions.



What is disinformation?

False, misleading or inaccurate information disseminated with the *intent to deceive*







Obdachlosen angezündet







Motivation: Why should we care about disinformation?

- Disinformation erodes trust in the socio-political institutions (e.g., news, scientists, experts and fellow citizens) which are the fabric of US Democracy and our society.
- Ultimately disinformation will (or has) destroy(ed) our shared reality
- Reminder: Disinformation has been around for a long time







So why is this suddenly an existential threat to society?

- More of it now?
- Seems to be made worse by technological innovations
 - Algorithmic Targeting and Personalization
 - Optimized for ad revenue and engagement
 - Disinformation increases engagement
 - Coupled with Lack of Digital Literacy
 - THIS DOES NOT EXPLAIN EVERYTHING!



- 1. Detection of Disinformation at Scale
- 2. Measures of Impact for Disinformation
- 3. Open Research Data Infrastructure
- 4. New Ethical Guidelines
- 5. Educational Interventions
- 6. Workforce Training

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Challenges in detecting disinformation at scale

• Massive ecosystem of disinformation to contend with (e.g., fake news, junk science, memes, Aunt Patty, self-proclaimed SME)

 Constantly Evolving and advances in AI e.g., GANs and GPT empower bad actors faster than countermeasures can keep up with

Disinformation and detection are adversarial challenges

Promising Directions for Detection

- May leverage context/features instead of content e.g., transmission speed, number of retweets, depth of cascades
- Other potential features: network topology, origin, similarity to known messages, whether humans or bots are spreading them etc.

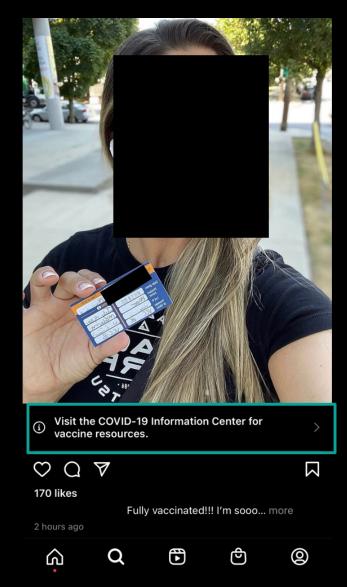


The spread of true and false news online

Soroush Vosoughi, Deb Roy and Sinan Aral

Challenges in verifying disinformation at scale

- Even just fact-checking is an unsolved problem in ML. State of the art: check against known DB/Stance Detection.
- Disinformation is even more challenging to identify because AI is bad at intuition, sarcasm and subtlety. All the things that make good disinformation.







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Challenges in Measuring the Impact for Disinformation

- Currently no way to measure the effect or impact of disinformation on individuals or on society
- Especially quantifying second-order effects on social norms, ideologies, epistemologies, and polarization

Possible directions for metrics

Formal statistical causal inference on human belief dynamics

 Far too many independent variables whose influences are unmeasurable



Two possible directions for metrics

• Traditional A/B testing on social media "sandboxes" but this has deep ethical concerns.



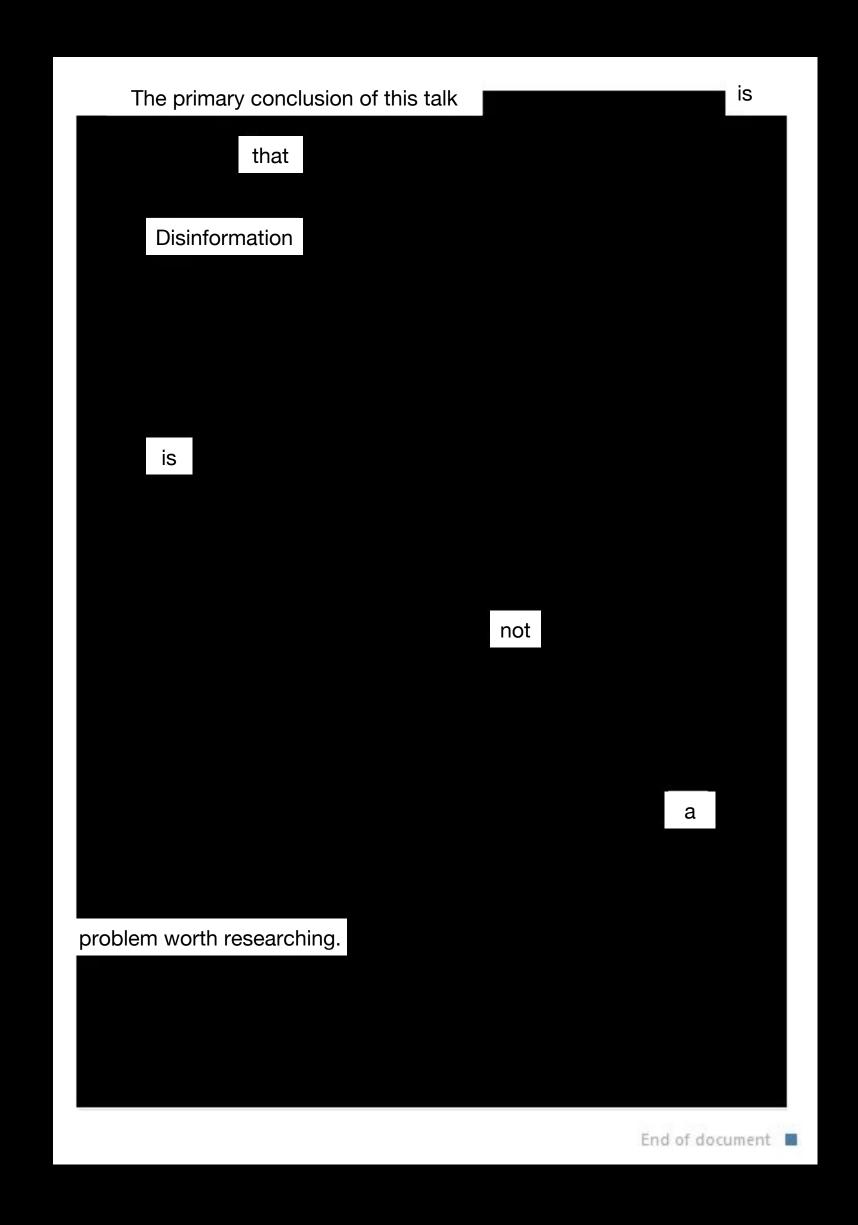
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Current Data/Research Infrastructure

- Each group has their own data obtained in various ways (API calls, hoses, scraping, bots ...)
- Usually, the resulting data is kept private
- Makes reproducibility and replicability next to impossible
- Usually, this data represents some small fraction of the story

Current Data/Research Infrastructure

- Thought exercise: Imagine you need to understand a report, but you are only given 1% of the text.
- Makes concluding anything meaningful challenging, also further challenges related to reproducibility



Open Research (and Data) Infrastructure

- Need a common research infrastructure to access data from each platform under ethical guidelines that protect user privacy
- This could be accomplished with:
 - Comparable free open APIs for each platform with vetted access
 - Protocols and large-scale infrastructure so citizens can contribute data for research in a secure and privacy preserving manner

Challenges with Open Infrastructure

Many legal, ethical and practical challenges with such an infrastructure

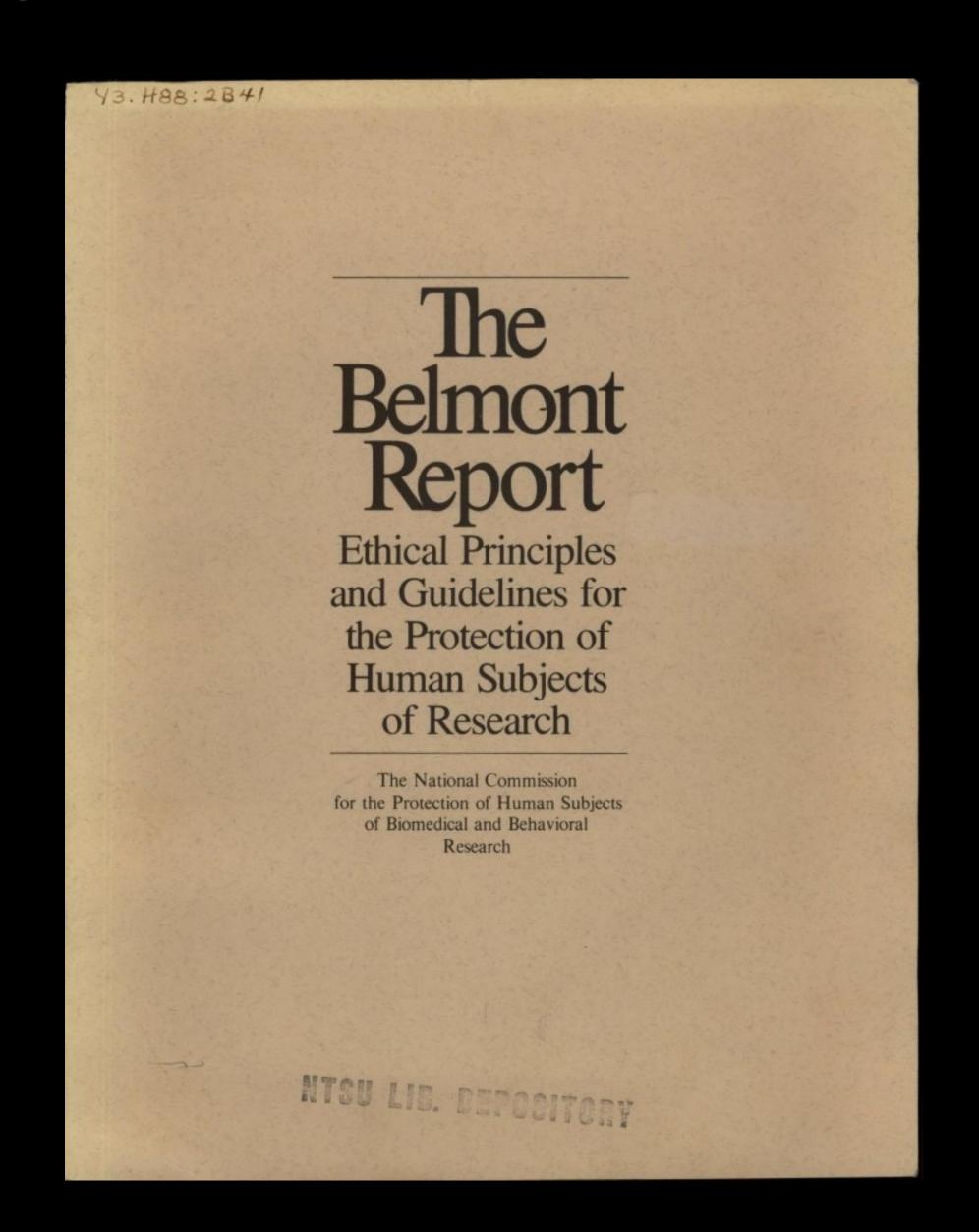
- How to ensure bad actors are not allowed access?
- Who controls access and vetting protocols?
- How to maintain users privacy as well as right to be forgotten?

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Current Ethical Guidelines

• 1978 Belmont Report is the current standard for Humans Subject Research.

 How this extends to the digital world is unclear and applied differently by different organizations.



How does Belmont Report apply?!





New Ethical Guidelines

- US policy makers have an opportunity to commission a report of similar impact to the Belmont report, updating how its ethical principles should be interpreted in the current digital world.
- Such guidelines would ensure transparency, fairness and minimization of harms in this necessary research agenda.



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Educational Interventions



HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS



CONSIDER THE SOURCE

Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.



CHECK THE AUTHOR

Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?



CHECK THE DATE

Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.



Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



SUPPORTING SOURCES?

Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.



If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.



IFLA
International Federation of Library Associations and Instituti

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Workforce Ethics Training

- Much of the technology that is being blamed today for disinformation manipulation were developed with benign intent.
- The technology being designed today like GAN/GPT are being used in psychological warfare but we don't think about CS students as weapons developers
- Need to train computing professionals to consider the potential misuse of their algorithms including applied ethics training



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Thank you for your time. Questions?

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