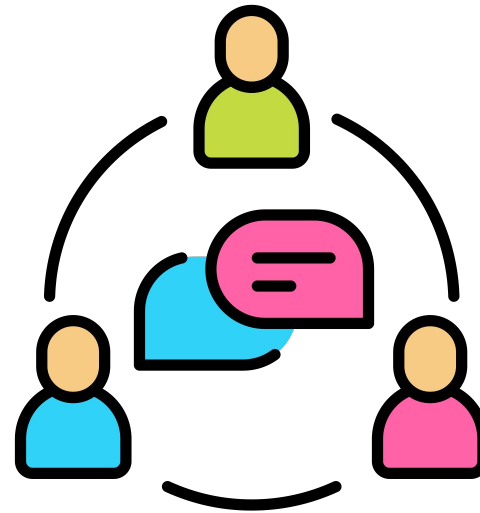


4.1

Psychological Interventions and their Implementation

Note

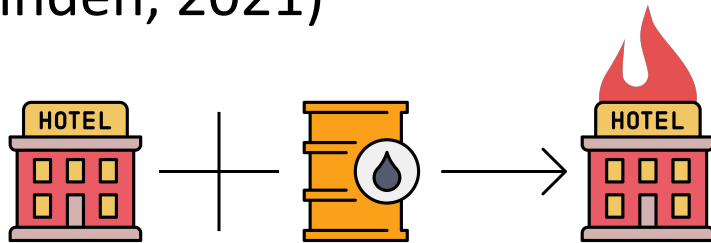
- Interactive symbol: tasks for groups



Debunking

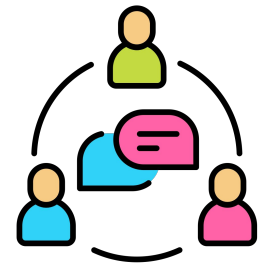
• Definition

- Separating facts from falsehoods and publicly uncovering the fraudulent and misleading nature of false information, while simultaneously publishing the true facts in that matter
- Misinformation experiment with a fictitious story (Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021)



Source: own illustration

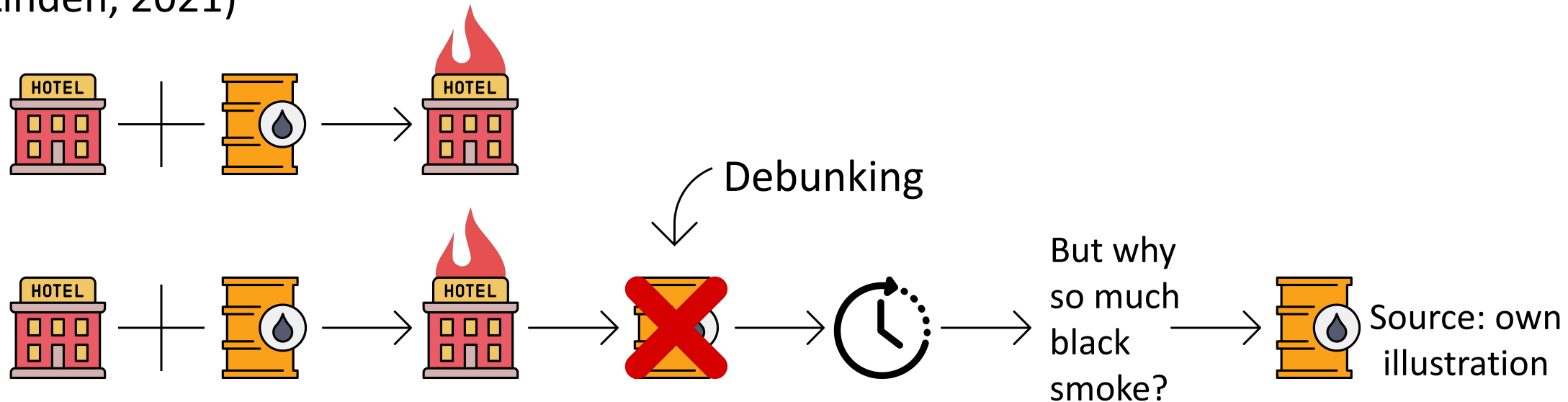
- Build groups: Discuss briefly what you think will happen in this setup



Debunking

• Definition

- Separating facts from falsehoods and publicly uncovering the fraudulent and misleading nature of false information, while simultaneously publishing the true facts in that matter
- Misinformation experiment with a fictitious story (Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021)



Debunking

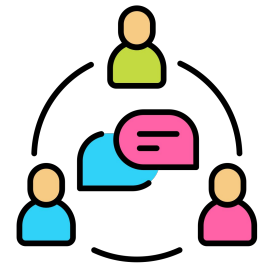
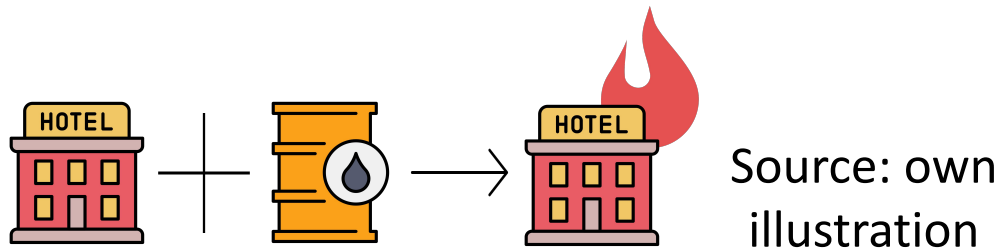
- Persistence of political misinformation in public memory despite debunking
 - Studies show that in “**real-life** political events involving complex and messy situations,” a substantial proportion of **people remembers fabricated news stories** (37%), compared to the proportion of people who correctly recall true news stories (56%) (Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021; Murphy et al., 2019)
 - **Persistence of political misinformation**, e. g., the false story that WMD were the reason for the US invasion in Iraq in 2003 (Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021)

Debunking

- Debunking leaves feelings untouched
 - Studies show that debunking and fact-checking have an **impact on peoples' beliefs** in true and false information, with stronger belief in true information and weaker belief in false information
 - However, fact-checking leaves **feelings untouched**. For example, Trump supporters are not less likely to support Trump after statements of his were proven wrong (for an overview: Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021)

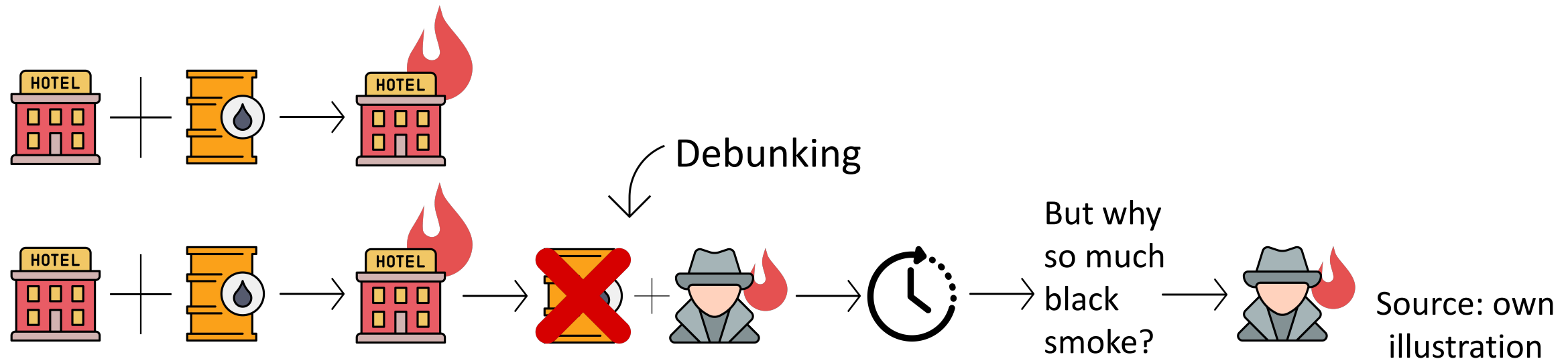
Debunking

- Making debunking more effective
 - In your group: How would you do it with the hotel fire example?



Debunking

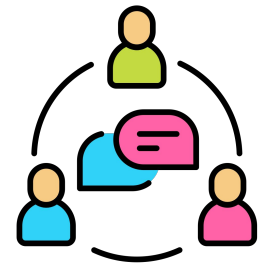
- Making debunking more effective
 - **Arousing suspicions over source:** E. g., jurors in trials stop relying on tainted evidence when they come to question the trustworthiness of the source
 - **Giving alternative explanations:** For example, it was arson, not negligence, that caused the fire (Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021)



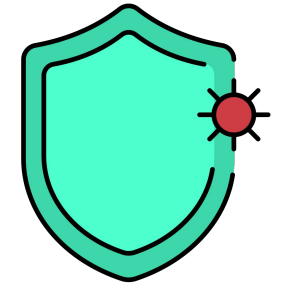
Inoculation

- Inoculation Theory

- In your group: What does inoculation mean? What does it have to do with disinformation?



Inoculation



- Inoculation Theory

- **Metaphoric idea:** “Just as **injections** containing a **weakened dose** of a virus can trigger **antibodies** in the immune system to confer resistance against future infection, the same can be achieved with information by **cultivating mental antibodies** against misinformation” (Roozenbeek & van der Linden, 2019)
- **Approach:** Creating mental antibodies against persuasion attempts (Compton et al., 2021)

Inoculation

- Elements

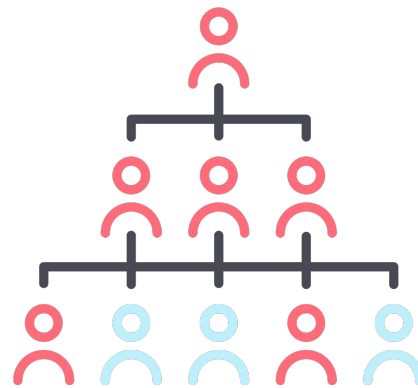
- **Forewarnings** to generate threat perception and motivate resistance against misinformation
- **Refutational preemption** to provide content for counterarguing (Compton et al., 2021; Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021)

- Effects

- Making **people aware** of their own **vulnerability**
- **generate** more **talk** and **deeper thinking** about an issue
- possible **cross-protection** (Compton et al., 2021)

Inoculation

- Prior limitations and further research
 - Developed in the 60s, Inoculation Theory is a “grandparent theory” (Compton et al., 2021)
 - Needs an update for the 21st century: “We now know that the propagation of misinformation through **online social networks** closely resembles the spread of a virus: **rapidly transmitting highly infectious** information from one host to another but **without the need for physical contact**” (Lewandowsky & van der Linden, 2021)



Inoculation

- Extending the Metaphor
 - “**Booster shots**”, as people might forget and lose motivation to defend their beliefs over time (Compton et al., 2021)
 - “**Herd immunity**”: The more people talk about an issue and reassure each other, the stronger their resistance becomes. Known as “post-inoculation talk”
 - Spill-over “to related but untreated attitudes” (Roozenbeek & van der Linden, 2019)
 - Works also in the sense of “**therapeutic vaccines**”, when the individual has already been exposed to misinformation (Roozenbeek & van der Linden, 2019)

Inoculation

- Study on climate change dis- and misinformation (Van der Linden et al., 2017)
 - **Experiment on the “Global Warming Petition Project”**: False claims that over 31K US climate scientists have signed a petition that there is no scientific evidence for human-caused climate change
 - **Exp. condition 1: only forewarning**: “Some politically motivated groups use misleading tactics to try to convince the public that there is a lot of disagreement among scientists”
 - **Exp. condition 2: additional refutational preemption** : Fewer than 1% of the signatories have a background in climate science (Van der Linden et al., 2017)

Inoculation

- Study on climate change dis- and misinformation (Van der Linden et al., 2017)
 - **Three control groups:** (1) **only a factual message** (“97% of climate scientists have concluded that human-caused global warming is happening”), (2) **only the false petition** claim; (3) **both**
 - **Main results:** Both inoculation conditions had a significant immunising effect against the disinformation with $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ **of the effect of the factual message-only condition**

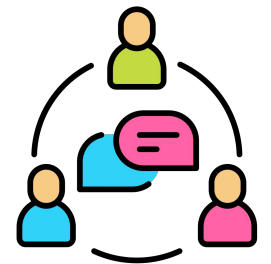


Nudging

- Types of misinformation interventions
 - **Targeted interventions** (1 - **debunking** and 2 - **inoculation**; however, this can have a general effect, too)
 - **Generalised interventions** that yield an effect **across topic domains** (3 - **nudging**)

Nudging

- Nudging theory
 - In your group: What is nudging?



Nudging

- Nudging theory
 - Introducing minor changes to the “architecture of a space” (also information spaces) to influence peoples’ choices (Butler et al., 2024)



“Stairs to the Metro in Stockholm turned into a grand piano” Source: medium.com (link)

Nudging

- **Types** of nudge-based misinformation interventions (on social media platforms)
 - **Accuracy nudges**, or **accuracy prime**: priming* people to **consider** the **veracity** of information
 - **Social-norm nudges**: priming people to **consider** the **attitudes** and **behaviours** of others

*an unconscious process in which a first stimulus (a) influences the response to a subsequent stimulus (b). For example, making people think about money (a) influences their subsequent evaluation of free-market capitalism (b) (Source: van der Linden & Rozenbeek, 2021)

Nudging

- Empirical findings
 - **Meta-analysis:** Behavior change with a small to medium effect, dependent on technique and domain (Mertens et al., 2021)
 - **Nudge-based interventions** have a **beneficial**, though **small**, counter **impact** (Butler et al., 2024)
 - Although results are oftentimes retrieved in experimental settings with some unrealistic properties (e. g. 50% of information verifiably wrong), Butler et al. (2024) show that under more realistic conditions, nudge interventions also work

Nudging

- Empirical findings

- Replication study on misinformation about the Corona virus found **significant** but **small effect of an accuracy prime** (n=1600) (van der Linden & Rozenbeek, 2021)
- Task: Read 15 true and 15 false headlines about Corona and discern true and false statements
- **Prime: participants in the experimental group evaluated the accuracy of an unrelated headline**
- 54% participants in the experimental group had improved news sharing decisions
- Minor effect, but still meaningful in a social media environment with millions of users

Literature

Butler, L. H., Prike, T., & Ecker, U. K. H. (2024). Nudge-based misinformation interventions are effective in information environments with low misinformation prevalence. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-62286-7>

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Mertens, S., Herberz, M., Hahnel, U. J. J., & Brosch, T. (2021). The effectiveness of nudging: A meta-analysis of choice architecture interventions across behavioral domains. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 119(1). <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2107346118>

Murphy, G., Loftus, E. F., Grady, R. H., Levine, L. J., & Greene, C. M. (2019). False memories for fake news during Ireland's abortion referendum. *Psychological Science*, 30(10), 1449–1459. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797619864887>

Van Der Linden, S., Leiserowitz, A., Rosenthal, S., & Maibach, E. (2017). Inoculating the Public against Misinformation about Climate Change. *Global Challenges*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.1002/gch2.201600008>

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