

How to answer questions (before they've been asked)

Advice on filling data deficits online, including considering what new information people are likely searching for, and publishing prebunks and explainers to fill the void.









A novel or previously 'niche' issue surfaces

People
have a number
of legitimate
ouestions but
the information
provided is often
misleading,
confusing,

false or even

harmful

A deficit emerges

Malicious actors exploit the deficit by spreading false or misleading

claims

These messages are then laundered through the information ecosystem thanks to a variety of manipulation and dissemination tactics

The messages
amplify
attitude-shaping
narratives





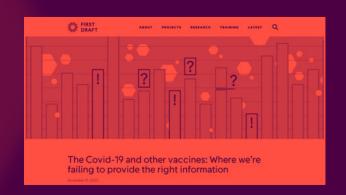
Data deficits: Why we need to monitor the demand and supply of information in real time >

Discover a case study looking at a data deficit that emerged early in the Coronavirus pandemic.



The Debunking Handbook 2020 >

Find a great summary of the current state of the science of misinformation and its debunking.



The Covid-19 and other vaccines: Where we're failing to provide the right information >

Read an article that takes you through data deficits and oversupply.



How to talk to family and friends about that misleading WhatsApp message →

Learn why showing empathy and not expecting immediate changes in behaviour are recommended approaches when talking to someone who has shared misinformation.

And here's some great examples of engaging visual explainers on social media:

- How the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines work >
- Why some people got Covid-19 after their first vaccine shot →
- Washing your hands for proper disinfection >



Want to explore more?

For more information, visit our <u>free library</u> of training content, including online courses, toolkits and resources to help both journalists and the public understand and manage disinformation.







