

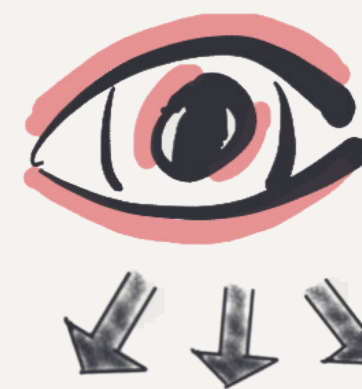
Digiscover! Know what you don't know



- Hyper complex
- Hyper turbulent
- Hyper connected



- Information overload
- Fake news + misinformation
- Filter bubbles + echo chambers
- Distraction
- Privacy + data protection



Mindfulness
supported by
valid
information



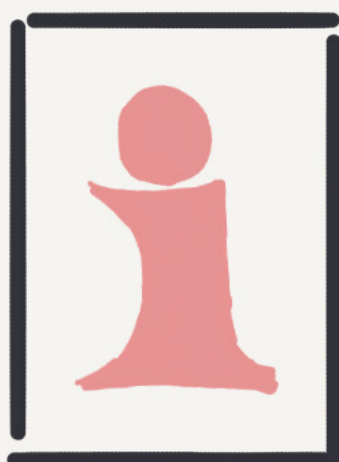
Research

- What do we know?
- What do we not know?
- What do we think?
- Why?



Objective information defeats:

- Fraud
- Propaganda + PR
- False science
- Missing history
- Ignorance
- Coercive power
- Lies
- Manufactured consent
- Greed
- Secrecy



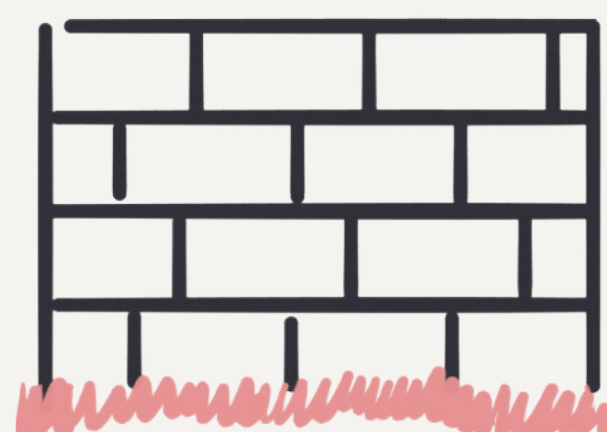
Information sources

- Open Source Intelligence (OSINT, e.g. newspaper articles, research studies, social media)
- Human Intelligence (HUMINT, e.g. interviews, conversations, observations)
- Technical Information (e.g. meta data)



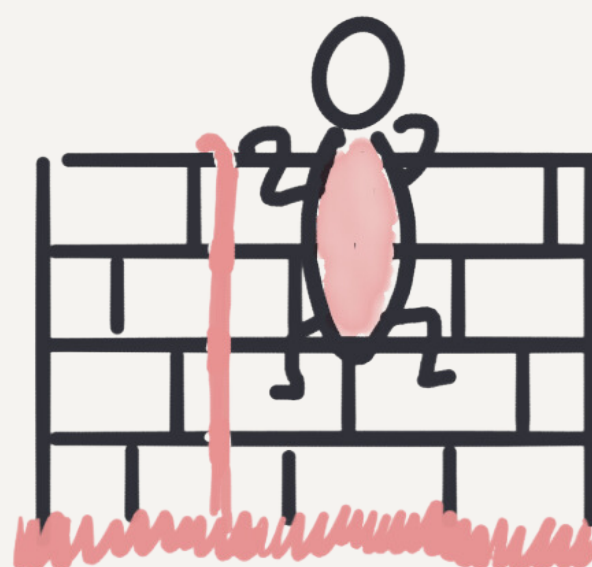
Information quality

- Accurate
- Objective
- Usable
- Relevant
- Current
- Credible



Cognitive bias

- Perceptual biases
- Biases in evaluating evidence
- Biases in estimating probabilities
- Biases in perceiving causality



Critical thinking

- Clarifies goals
- Examines assumptions
- Discerns hidden values
- Evaluates evidence
- Assesses inferences/conclusions

Steps in critical thinking

- 1) Identify problem
- 2) Gather relevant information
- 3) Recognize unstated assumptions
- 4) Interpret data
- 5) Recognize relationships
- 6) Draw out and test conclusions
- 7) Reconstruct own patterns of beliefs
- 8) Arrive at solid assessment

Typical OSINT sources

- Scientific publications
- Trade publications
- Official information
- Commercial information
- Free media
- Social media

Typical formats

- Text
- Statistics
- Audio
- Video
- Images

OPVL analysis for documents

- ⇒ Origin: e.g. primary vs. secondary sources
- ⇒ Purpose: e.g. propaganda, scientific paper
- ⇒ Value: e.g. official / public / personal opinion
- ⇒ Limitations: e.g. subjectivity, intentions, data set

Balance

- Reliability
- Accuracy
- Benefit
- Credibility



- Cost
- Effort