# Filter Bubbles

Dominika Terczyńska, Maria Simoni, Joanna Janas-Sajdak







Funded with the support of the Erasmus+ programme of the European Union

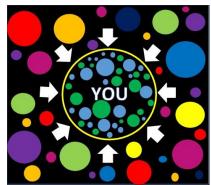
#### What are we going to talk about?

```
What are filter bubbles?
How are they created?
Why may filter bubbles be dangerous?
What to do so as to avoid filter bubbles?
Myths concerning filter bubbles
Reflect on our filter bubbles
```

#### What is a filter bubble?

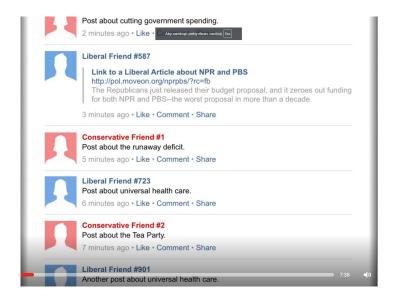
☐ The term was first coined by Eli Pariser in his book "The filter bubble: what the internet is hiding from you" (2011)

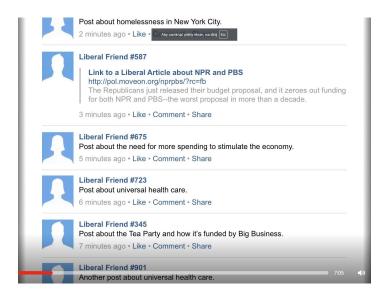
He defines a filter bubble as a "personal, unique universe of information that you live in online. And what's in your filter bubble depends on who you are, and it depends on what you do. But the thing is that you don't decide what gets in. And more importantly, you don't actually see what gets edited out."



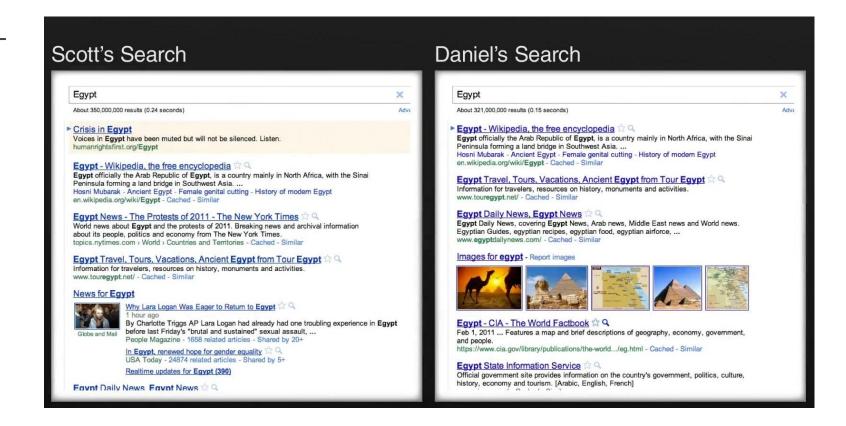
#### How did he come up with the idea of filter bubbles?

He noticed that people with the opposing ideas disappeared from his facebook feed





So, he asked his two friends to Google Egypt and send him the results



It turned out they were completely different, even though they both entered the same word in the search engine

Aby zamknąć pełny ekran, naciśnij

# Goooooooogle

#### **Egypt**

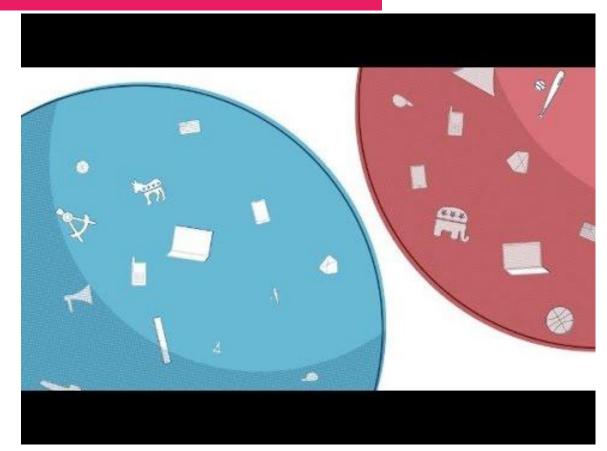


- Crisis in Egypt
- Protests of 2011
- Lara Logan



- Travel, Vacations
- Egypt Daily News
- CIA World Factbook

#### Who decides what information you access?



#### Who decides what information you access?

**Algorithms,** which are the set of mathematical equations that each site has coded to act as gatekeepers to help maintain the order of content and what advertisements each of us can see.

It means that the news stories that appear on search engines and social media are adjusted to your personal information, which is collected through:

- your search history
- online shopping habits
- platforms you use
- details passed on when signing up to things online
- your privacy settings

#### What problems may it pose?

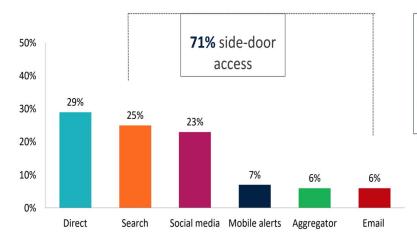
algorithms don't ask for your permission, tell you when they're active, or say what they're keeping from you, as a result you may not know you are in a filter bubble

> algorithms isolate you from information and points of view you haven't already shown an interest in, which means you may be deprived of important information

# The research shows that algorithmically driven services are often used to get news online and there is a risk that our perspective on different issues may be distorted.

#### Preferred access to news

MAIN WAY OF GETTING TO NEWS - ALL MARKETS



Algorithmic selection (search, social media, aggregators) as popular as editorial selection (53%)

01100 10110 11110

Q10a\_new2017\_rc. Which of these was the \*\*MAIN\*\* way in which you came across news in the last week?

Base: All/under 35s who came across news in the last week = 69246/19755

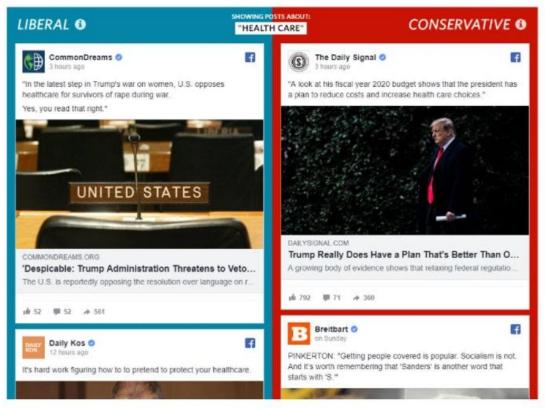




To see this difference for yourself, check out Blue Feed, Red Feed from Wall Street Journal

Here's a sample of news feed presenting to what extent reports on events may differ depending on the political perspective.

If we stay in a filter bubble there is a possibility that we will only see posts from people and online sources that we agree with and as a result become less open minded and start living in an echo chamber.



#### What is an echo chamber?

An echo chamber - when an online user self-selects the websites from which he gets news.

A filter bubble - when an algorithm makes those selections for him



#### How can you burst your filter bubbles?

#### Be aware of them and think critically

- actively search for information instead of being a passive consumer of what algorithms have chosen for you
- use different search engines,
  databases, portals, read diverse
  news and compare results: what do
  the different articles/pieces of
  news you have read have in common,
  how are they different
- follow people on social media who share different opinions



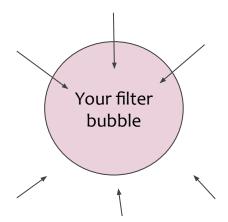
https://www.inc.com/partners-in-leadership/4-strategies-to-burst-your-filter-bubble-and-influence-others.html

- fool the algorithms by liking things you disagree with and commenting on posts you wouldn't usually read
- > use search engines that do not track users: DuckDuckGo.com, Torproject.org, Quant
- > search the Deep Web it is comprised of websites that are not indexed by standard search engines, like Google, Yahoo (banking, medical records, library databases, scientific reports)
- go incognito on Google Chrome press Control+Shift+N use software that helps to get out of your filter bubble, e.g.
- Escape Your Bubble (Chrome extension), Fleep Feed (Twitter), Pop Your Bubble (Facebook)

#### Reflect



What topics, opinions, people, websites are inside your filter bubble?



What topics, opinions, people, websites might burst your filter bubble?

#### **Bursting some myths**

Two types of personalization

- > **Self-selected**, where people choose themselves what sources they use, e.g. what newspaper to buy, what TV channels to watch and which ones they would avoid
- > Pre-selected, which is done by algorithms

#### Bursting some myths - social media

- ➤ People have always personalised our brains are exposed to such an amount of data every day that it would be impossible to process it all, therefore selecting information is a natural process and it is based on our experiences and interests.
- > The research shows that because online news is often free it allows access to more diverse sources than offline alternatives.
- > Even though many people use social media for reasons other than news, they are incidentally exposed to it.

#### Bursting some myths - search engines for news

According to research

- People who choose search engines for news use more sources
- > Their news sources are more balanced

However,

> There's evidence that having access to more varied perspectives may also lead to the polarization of political attitudes.

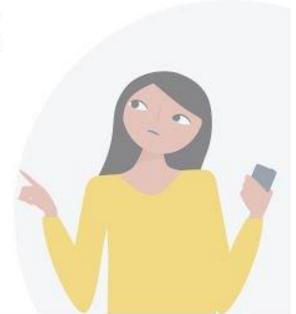
#### Conclusion

- > The filter bubble hypothesis, which claims that by using social media and search engines to obtain the news one may end up in a filter bubble, is not confirmed by the research that has already been carried out in this area.
- > Even though we should be aware of the powerful impact of algorithmic selection and critically examine its effects, we should also bear in mind that divisions in politics and society may have other, deeper roots.

#### **Summary**

How to Break
Free from
a Filter
Bubble?





### Reflect



When I see/hear	I think	I wonder
Filter bubbles		

## Thank you for your attention :)

#### Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithm

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zd9tt39

https://edu.gcfglobal.org/en/digital-media-literacy/how-filter-bubbles-isolate-you/1/

https://www.ted.com/talks/eli pariser beware online filter bubbles#t-216260

https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/risj-review/truth-behind-filter-bubbles-bursting-some-myths

https://guides.beloit.edu/c.php?g=945055&p=6813096

https://www.commonsense.org/education/uk/digital-citizenship/lesson/filter-bubble-trouble

https://www.inc.com/partners-in-leadership/4-strategies-to-burst-your-filter-bubble-and-influence-others.html

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1z2kiU13Axc

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=doWZHFnVP08&t=2s

https://www.digitaldeliverance.com/2020/03/filter-bubbles-vs-echo-chambers/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Se20RoB331w&t=126s