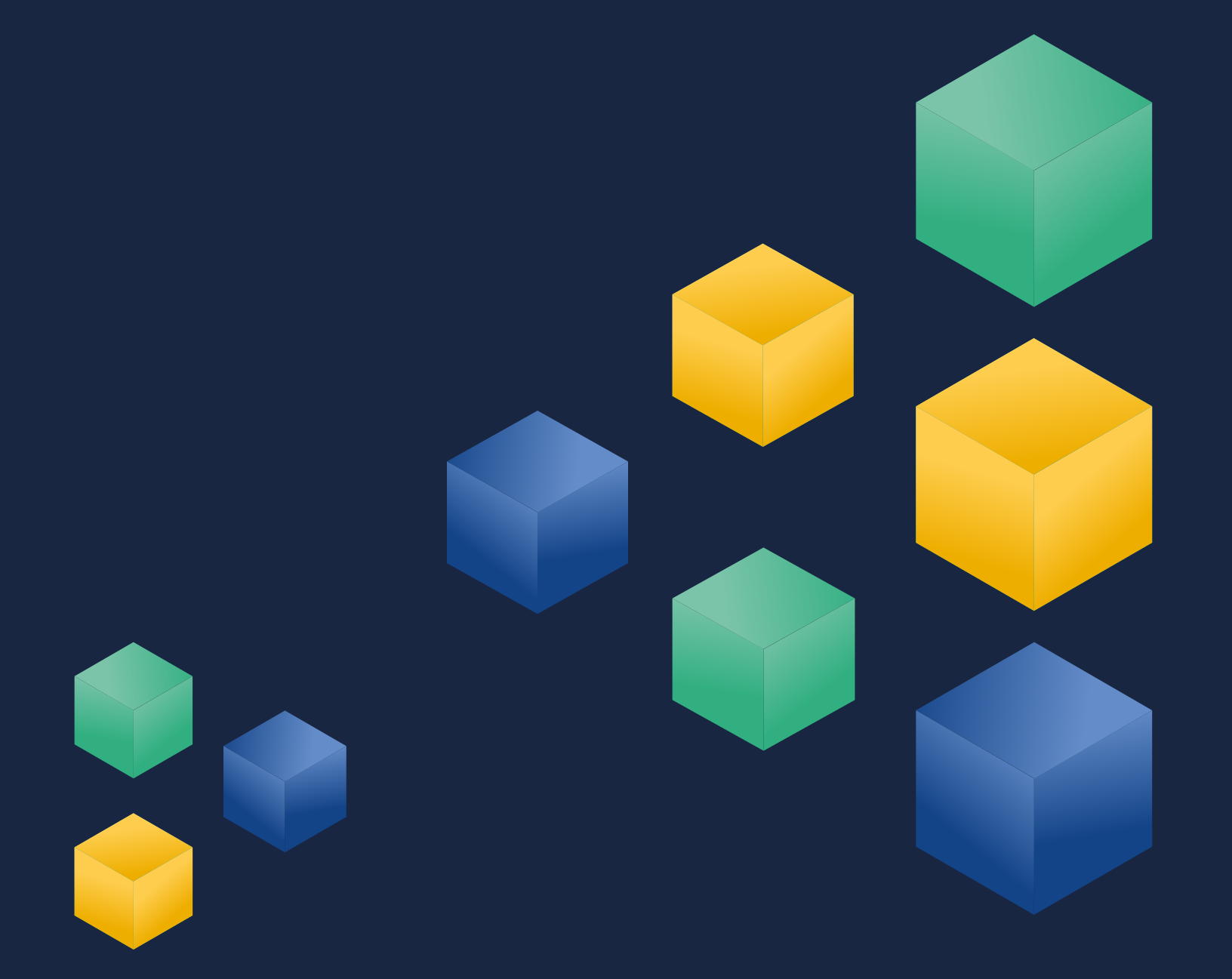




Trends in the Global Information Environment

2024 Expert Survey Results

Synthesis Report 2024.2



Trends in the Global Information Environment

2024 Expert Survey Results

SYNOPSIS

The global information environment is under great pressure. How do experts around the world perceive the features of and threats to the information environment in the countries they study? In June 2024, the IPIE surveyed 412 researchers from 66 countries about the information environment.

The 2024 survey confirms the consensus, first expressed in the 2023 survey, that accurate information and diverse voices are the most important features of a healthy information environment. Additional points have become apparent.

- Two thirds (63%) of respondents expect the information environment to worsen, compared to just over half (54%) in 2023.
- Experts are most worried (64%) about the threats to the information environment posed by the owners of social media platforms.
- Present salient risks include social network applications, video platforms, and generative artificial intelligence (AI).

Researchers perceive generative AI as a source of both concern and hope.

- Nearly two thirds (63%) feel that AI-generated videos, voices, images, and text have negatively impacted the global information environment, while more than half (53%) believe that these technologies will have a negative impact in the next five years.
- Experts are concerned that AI perpetuates biases, amplifies harassment, and increases the quantity and quality of misinformation.
- A majority (67%) of experts are hopeful that generative AI will improve content detection, facilitate journalism, improve cross-cultural and cross-modal communication, and increase the personalization and persuasiveness of reliable information.

Experts report significant barriers to the study of the information environment.

- Three quarters (77%) of researchers mention data access as a challenge.
- Experts call for more research across cultures, platforms, and disciplines.

When asked about ways to improve the information environment, most experts support promoting free and independent media as well as implementing digital media literacy campaigns. Additional measures include fact-checking and content labeling.

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The way that people communicate, learn, entertain themselves, keep up with the news, and search for information has been impacted by the rapidly evolving information environment. The proliferation of smartphones and social media platforms and the widespread adoption of AI-powered technologies have changed how people generate, consume, and exchange information [1, 2]. Policymakers have raised concerns about the safety of online interactions, censorship, algorithmic bias, and inequalities in accessing digital technologies [3–6]. In addition, in many countries trust in the news is low and steadily declining, engagement with news is declining, and interest in the news is falling sharply [7, 8]. Many politicians have instrumentalized conspiracy theories and misinformation for political gain, further eroding trust in reliable sources of information and democratic institutions [9]. Generative AI tools offer novel opportunities to produce propaganda at scale, as well as more mundane and potentially beneficial uses for the information environment. These transformations and the new challenges that they bring strengthen the need to study local and global contexts.

The community of researchers looking at the global information environment has grown, and the definitions and metrics used for measuring its features vary in important ways. To help identify the divergence and convergence of expert assessments, the IPIE initiated a program of annual surveys in 2023 [10]. The main goals of this program are to assess the global information environment, identify areas of consensus and divergence, and suggest directions for future research. Each year, experts are invited to share their insights on the current state, main features, challenges, and prospects of the information environment in the countries they study. The experts were selected for their scientific and research activities. This report documents the findings of the 2024 survey.

Research Questions

Expert surveys are widely used by many organizations and independent academics to evaluate the overall picture of societal [11], health [12], and political issues [13]. These

surveys can provide insights into complex phenomena, identify trends, reflect current areas of consensus and divergence, and reveal gaps in knowledge [14]. For instance, expert surveys have been used to identify the most promising interventions against misinformation that could be adapted to the Global South [15] and to identify future directions that the field of misinformation research should take [16].

By gathering, evaluating, and comparing experts' opinions across the world, this Synthesis Report assesses the features of a healthy information environment, the threats to its health, the role of generative AI, and ways to build resilience. Four research questions guided the survey:

1. How do experts perceive the present state of the global information environment?
2. Who and what are the biggest threats to the information environment?
3. What role might generative AI play in improving or worsening the information environment?
4. What is next? How can we build resilience, improve research on the information environment, and overcome existing barriers?

SECTION 2. CONCEPTUALIZATION

In healthy information environments, citizens have the knowledge about politics and current affairs to help them make informed decisions and hold politicians accountable [17, 18].

Informed citizens are more likely to participate in politics, develop well-considered attitudes towards social and political affairs, and engage in civic activities [17].

Today, people are exposed to an information environment that has a high level of choice and hybridity and is steadily growing in complexity, providing a variety of sources of news and information [19, 20]. However, the opportunities to access information differ from one country to another depending on the supply of and demand for news [17]. Furthermore, the spread of misinformation can undermine trust in trustworthy information, sow doubts, and exacerbate existing problems or tensions [21–23]. Consequently, this Synthesis Report aims to evaluate the various elements that shape the information environment across different regions and governmental systems.

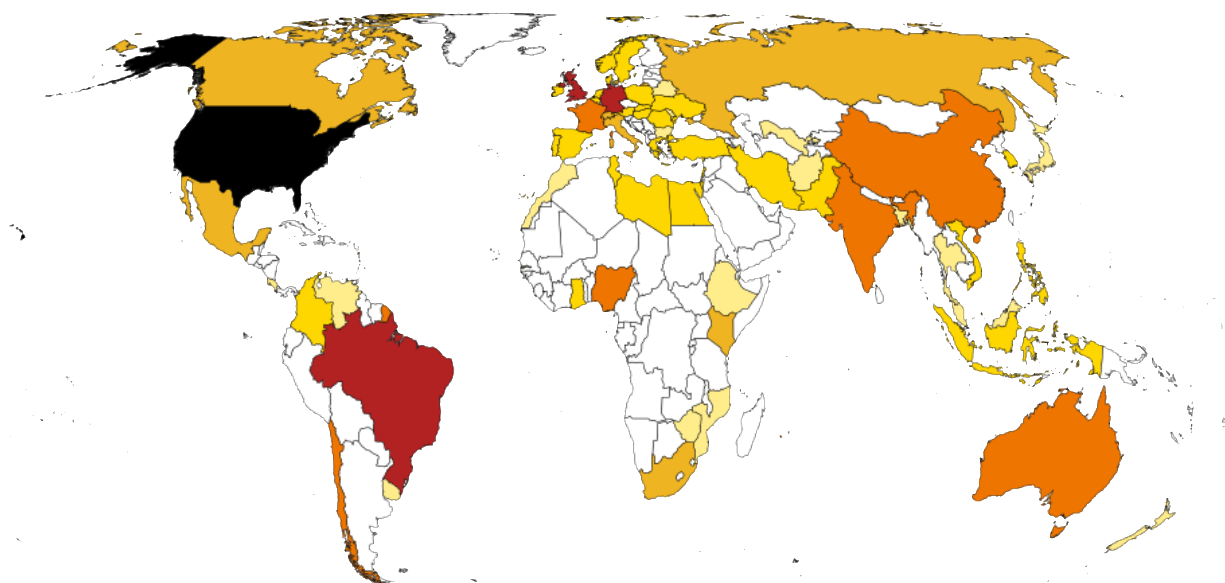
The information environment is a complex concept that has been defined in several ways by experts. Information is data that is meaningful, well-formed, and semantically valid. An environment is “the physical, social and digital surroundings of an individual, particularly the aspects of those surroundings that can influence the individual’s behavior” [24]. In the political domain, the information environment has been defined as “the supply and demand of political news and political information within a certain society” [18]. Another relevant definition specifies that it is “the aggregate of individuals, organizations, and systems that collect, process, disseminate, or act on information” [25]. For this Synthesis Report (SR2024.02), experts were invited to share their knowledge of the information environment based on the following definition:

The aggregate of the physical, social, and digital surroundings that influence how individuals, organizations, or countries communicate, interact, and process information. You have been invited to participate because you are a researcher working on topics related to the information environment such as:

*the news, social media, digital platforms, recommendation algorithms,
misinformation, hate speech, media or news literacy, fact-checking, etc.*

This definition, first used in the 2023 survey [10], encompasses information that spreads online and offline through traditional and digital media.

Figure 1. Respondents' Expertise by Country.



Note: “Which country are you most expert on?” and “If you're expert of another country indicate it below, otherwise you can skip this question.”

= 0, = 1, = 2-5, = 5-10, = 10-20, = 20-40, = 187.

Experts were able to select up to two countries (the total is 529, with 117 experts reporting on two countries).

Map projection: Equal Earth Projection.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

SECTION 3. METHODS

Expert surveys provide a high-level view of the state of a field of research and can help to identify areas of consensus or dissensus, as well as gaps in knowledge. They allow researchers to establish comparable indicators of global phenomena across diverse contextual settings [26]. Expert surveys can also provide predictive insights about forthcoming challenges and potential threats and can identify emerging issues, trends, challenges, or opportunities. This Synthesis Report aims to benefit from the insights of experts who study the information environment across the world. Accordingly, we sought experts on the news, social media, digital platforms, recommendation algorithms, misinformation, hate speech, and information literacy.

Sampling

We focused on experts who are researchers (within or outside academia). Experts on the information environment were selected on the basis of several criteria concerning scientific and research activities. First, two academic databases, [Web of Science](#) and [Scopus](#), were used to identify researchers who study areas related to the information environment. Experts who had published on these topics in peer-reviewed journals were solicited. This systematic literature review was conducted for the 2023 Expert Survey [10] and was updated in 2024. Second, researchers who had participated in academic conferences and seminars were also approached. These events included MisinfoCon, the Annual International Communication Association (ICA) Conference, the Multidisciplinary International Symposium on Disinformation in Open Online Media (MISDOOM), and the American Political Science Association (APSA) Annual Meeting, among others. Additional researchers were solicited through their affiliation with misinformation research groups. Third, we contacted [IPIE affiliates](#), who are academics whose work is related to the information environment. Fourth, snowball sampling was used to expand the initial sample, and respondents were encouraged to nominate other experts they thought would be suitable.

Between the 4th of June 2024 and the 1st of July 2024, a total of 2,452 experts were invited. Of these, 566 started the survey and 412 completed the entire survey. One participant was excluded because they reported that they were not a researcher. The cooperation rate was high: 73% as defined by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). To create and disseminate the survey, we relied on Qualtrics, software that is compliant with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The experts could only take the survey once.

Experts in 66 countries participated in the survey (see Figure 1). While expertise is concentrated on countries like the USA and regions like Western Europe, Global South countries such as Brazil, Chile, Nigeria, India, and China are represented, as well as understudied regions like Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 1). The dominance of advanced economies is consistent with the unbalanced production of knowledge [27] and could be attributed to the persistent and unequal concentration of well-funded prestigious institutions, research centers, and funding agencies in more developed regions. Still, the 2024 sample is an improvement on the one from 2023, with an 18% increase in country coverage (54 vs 66), a 30% increase in the number of respondents (289 vs 412), and a growth in the proportion of respondents from Global South countries.

Table 1. Respondents' Expertise by Region.

Region	Sum
Northern America	193
Western Europe	137
Latin America and the Caribbean	54
Eastern Europe	41
Northern Europe	40
Sub-Saharan Africa	37
Eastern Asia	31
Southeastern Asia	29
Southern Europe	28
Southern Asia	27
Australia and New Zealand	25
Northern Africa	14
Western Asia	13
Central Asia	8
Polynesia	1

Note: "Which regions are you most expert on? (You can select multiple regions)".

Respondents could select multiple regions – thus the total is 678 and not 412.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

The respondents received an invitation via email to complete the survey and two reminders were sent. At the beginning of the survey, the respondents were briefed on the purpose of the study and gave their informed consent. They could stop answering the survey at any point. No identifiable data about the experts was collected (such as names, IP addresses, and geolocation data). The median completion time of the survey was 12.8 minutes.

Most respondents were academic researchers (84%), the rest were researchers outside academia working for the industry (6%), non-profit organizations (6%), or the government (2%). The respondents most had an academic background in the social sciences (71%),

followed by the humanities (13%), and science, technology, engineering and mathematics (11%). Regarding specific fields of study, most respondents came from the field of communication and media studies (36%), followed by computational social sciences (11%), political science (10%), psychology (9%), computer science (8%), journalism (5%), law (3%) history (3%), and sociology (3%). The respondents were mostly early-career (41%, assistant professor or postdoc) and mid-career researchers (30%, associate professor or principal investigator) – followed by late-career (20%, full professors or directors) and junior researchers (8%, doctoral students). The median age was 41 years old. More men (242) took the survey than women (161).

Survey Design

To include as many researchers from around the globe as possible, the survey and solicitation email were available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. The survey was disseminated through the Qualtrics software and respondents were offered 25 USD as compensation for completing the survey, which was facilitated by Rybbon, a digital gifting platform. The questions were chosen based on our understanding of the scientific literature on the information environment and misinformation as well as past expert surveys [10, 15, 16]. A copy of the full survey, code, and replication data is available on the Open Science Framework (OSF; <https://osf.io/pwvds/>) and GitHub (<https://github.com/IntlPanelInfoEnv/IPIE-Expert-Survey-2024>). The survey received ethical approval from the University of Zürich's Ethics Committee (ethics approval number: 24.02.13). It was also reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the IPIE (reference number: IPIE_Ethics_Panel_2024_001).

We report the results on OSF and GitHub, broken down by countries, by comparing “developed” with “developing” economies according to the United Nations Trade and Development classification: “The developed economies broadly comprise Northern America and Europe, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, and New Zealand” [28]. In the next section, we report the responses of all participants as well as the largest differences between participants from “developed” versus “developing” economies.

SECTION 4. FINDINGS

What Are the Key Features of a Healthy Information Environment?

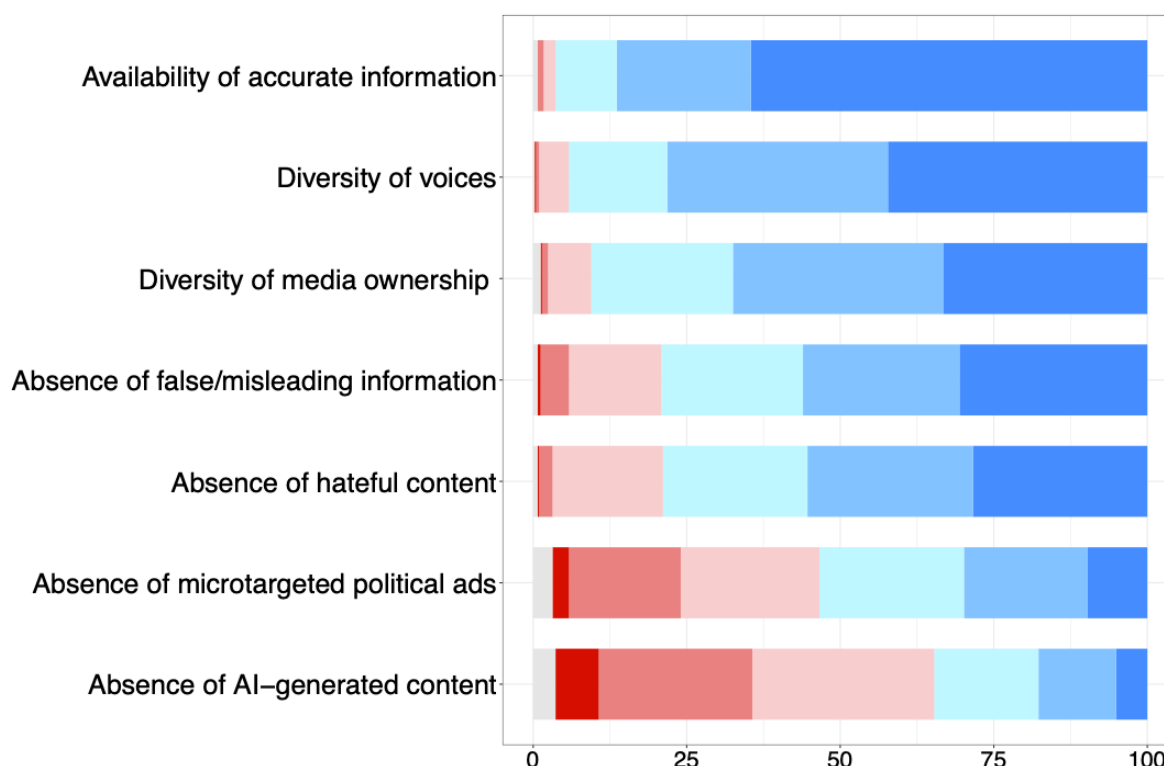
The experts were given a definition of the information environment and were asked how important various factors are to achieving a good and healthy information environment.

The experts thought that the most important feature of a healthy information environment is the availability of accurate information, with 65% of the experts considering it to be absolutely essential (see Figure 2). They believed that the second most important feature is a diversity of voices, with 42% considering it absolutely essential; this was followed by diversity of media ownership, with 33% considering it absolutely essential. The experts also considered the absence of false or misleading information and the absence of hateful content to be very important. The absence of microtargeted political advertisements and AI-generated content were considered the least important factors – although most considered them to be at least moderately important.

Overall, the experts considered the presence of beneficial elements (such as accurate information) to be more important than the absence of detrimental elements (such as misinformation).

In the 2023 IPIE expert survey [10], the availability of accurate information and the diversity of voices were also found to be the top features of a healthy information environment.

Figure 2. Importance for a Good and Healthy Information Environment.



Note: “In your opinion, how important are each of the following to achieve a good, healthy information environment?”

● = Don't know, ● = Not important at all, ● = Not very important, ● = Moderately important, ● = Very important, ● = Extremely important, ● = Absolutely essential.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

What Are the Biggest Threats to the Information Environment?

The information environment comprises diverse actors who compete to inform and influence the public. The experts were asked to state the extent to which they considered various actors and platforms to be threats to the information environment.

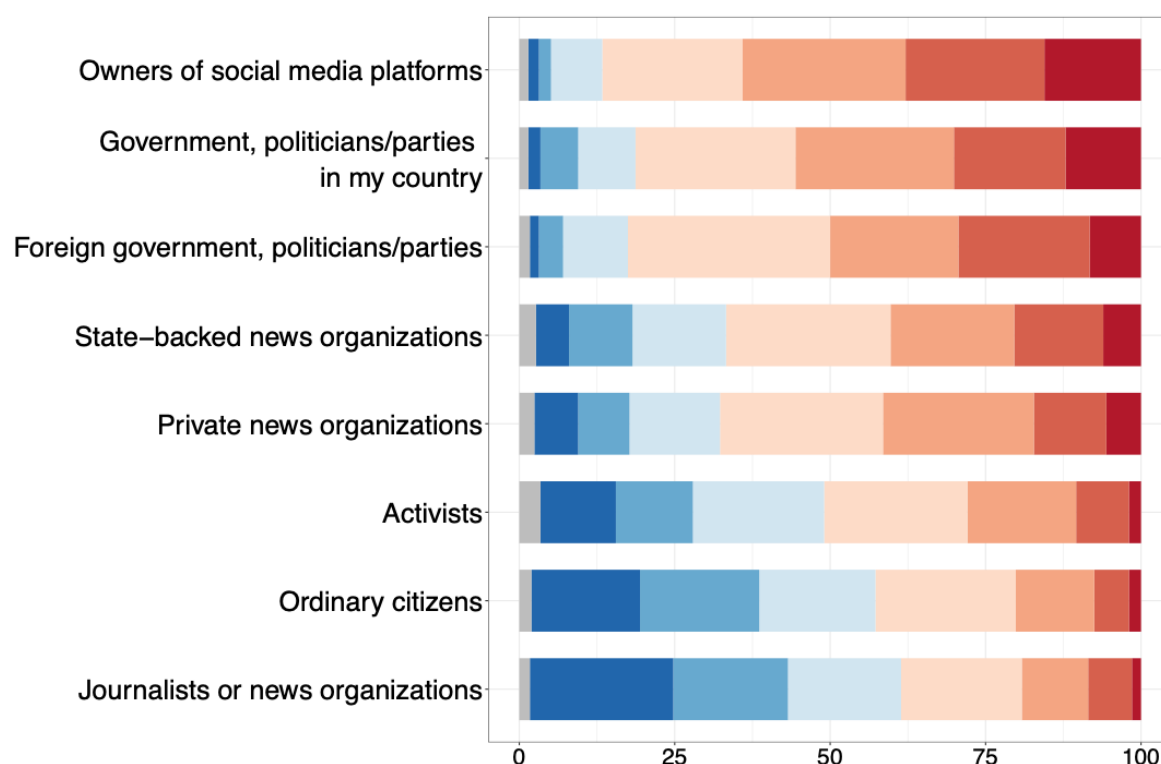
Regarding actors, the experts believed that the owners of social media platforms represent a big threat to the information environment, with 64% considering them to be a big, very big, or the biggest threat. Owners of social media platforms were closely followed by local governments, politicians, or parties and by foreign governments, politicians, or parties – with 56% and 50%, respectively, considering them to be a big, very big, or the biggest threat.

The experts considered state-backed news organizations and private news organizations to be moderate threats to the information environment. Finally, journalists, news organizations, and ordinary citizens were not considered to be important threats (see Figure 3).

Overall, powerful actors were considered bigger threats, and while owners of social media platforms were considered the biggest threat, more traditional actors, like politicians, were very close behind.

In the 2023 IPIE Expert Survey [10], politicians and social media platforms were also seen as the main threats to the information environment.

Figure 3. Main Threats to the Information Environment.



Note: “To what extent do you think each of the following represent a threat to the information environment?”

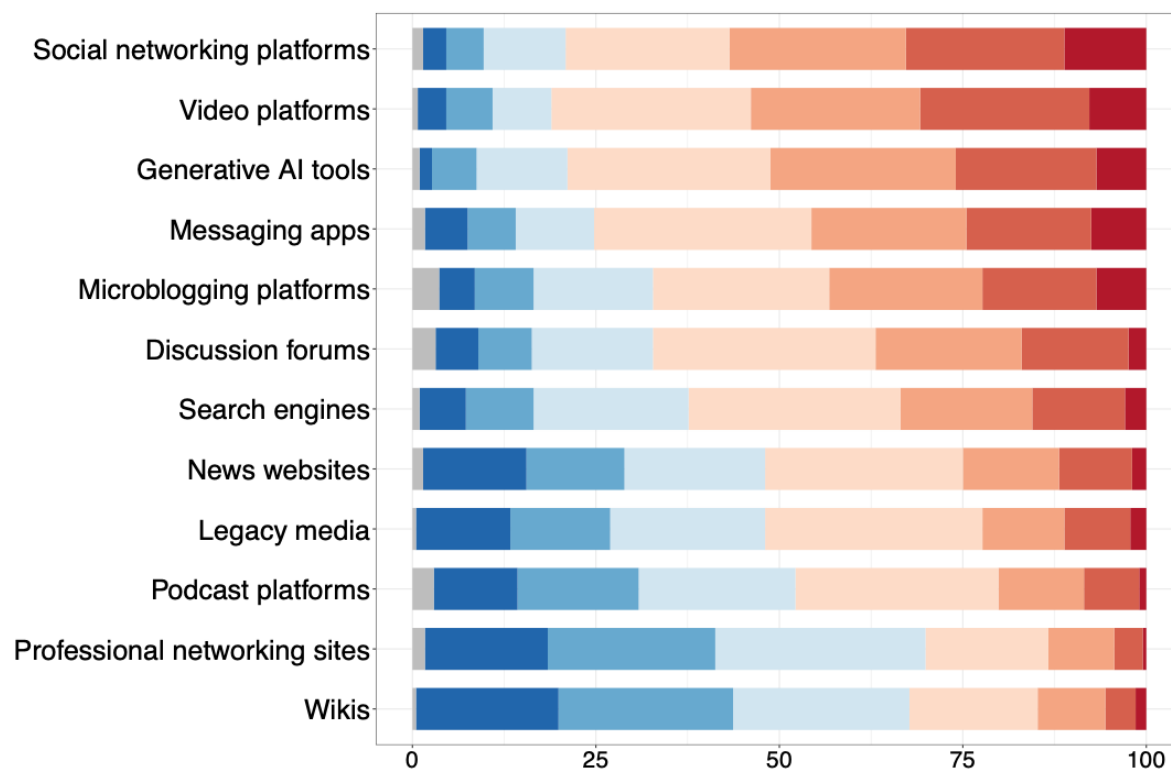
● = Don't know, ● = Not at all, ● = Very small, ● = Small, ● = Moderate, ● = Big, ● = Very big, ● = The biggest.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

Regarding platforms, the experts considered that most social media platforms (such as Facebook, Instagram, Reddit, Telegram, TikTok, WhatsApp, X, YouTube, 4chan), generative AI tools, and, to some extent, search engines, represent moderate to big threats to the information environment. The experts were most worried about social networking platforms (such as Facebook and Instagram), with 57% considering them at least a big threat. The experts considered legacy media, news websites, and podcast platforms to represent only small to moderate threats, while wikis (such as Wikipedia) and professional networking sites (like LinkedIn) were seen as small threats to the information environment (see Figure 4).

Compared to the experts on “developed countries,” the experts on “developing countries” were more worried about specific platforms, like messaging apps and social networking apps, as well as specific actors, like owners of social media platforms and politicians in their country.

Figure 4. The Threat of Platforms on the Information Environment.



Note: "To what extent does each of the following represent a threat to the information environment?"

● = Don't know, ● = Not at all, ● = Very small, ● = Small, ● = Moderate, ● = Big, ● = Very big, ● = The biggest.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

The Influence of Generative Artificial Intelligence

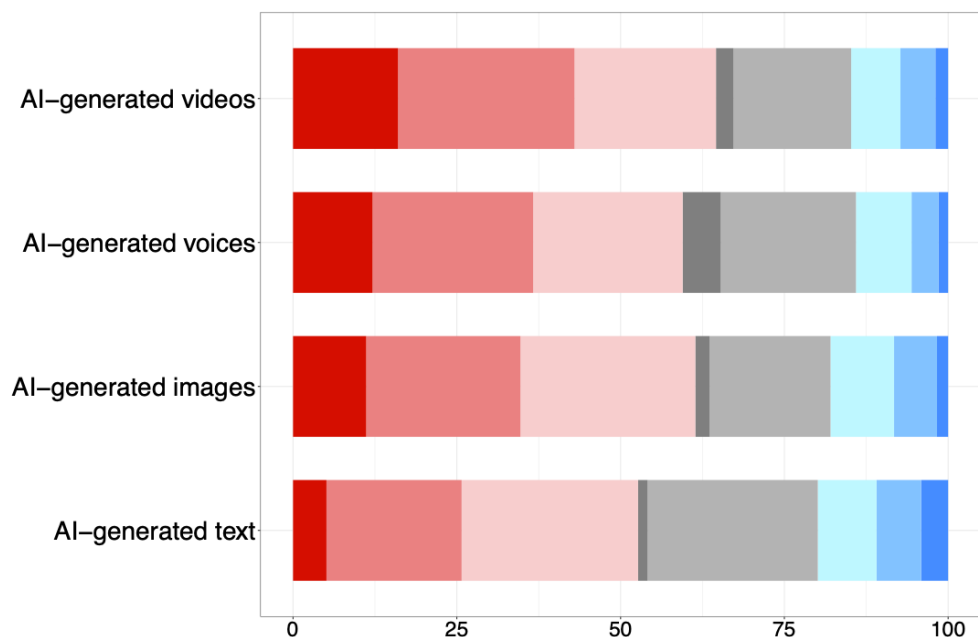
The experts were asked their opinion on the impact that generative AI tools have had on the information environment (see Figure 5a) and on the impact these tools will have in the next five years (see Figure 5b). Generative AI refers to artificial intelligence systems that can create new content, such as text, images, videos, or sound (such as ChatGPT or DALL·E). The experts considered that various generative AI tools have had, and will have, mostly negative impacts on the information environment.

The experts were most concerned about the negative effects of AI-generated videos: 43% considered that AI videos had greatly or somewhat worsened the information environment, while 60% predicted that AI videos will greatly or somewhat worsen the information environment in the next five years.

The experts were least concerned about the negative effects of AI-generated text: 26% considered that AI text has greatly or somewhat worsened the information environment, while 45% predicted that AI text will greatly or somewhat worsen the information environment in the next five years.

Overall, the experts expected that in the near future the negative impacts of generative AI will be stronger than what we have experienced so far.

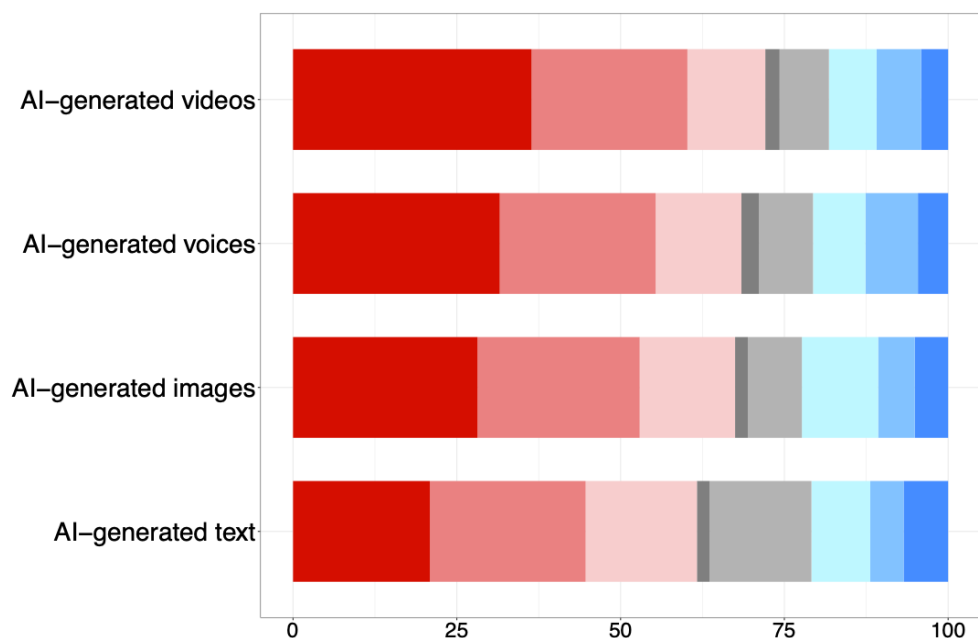
Figure 5a. Current Effects of AI-generated Content.



Note: “How do you think generative AI tools HAVE AFFECTED the information environment so far?”

● = Greatly worsen, ● = Somewhat worsen, ● = Slightly worsen, ● = Don't know, ● = Neither, ● = Slightly improve, ● = Somewhat improve, ● = Greatly improve.

Figure 5b. Future Effects of AI-generated Content.



Note: “How do you think generative AI tools WILL AFFECT the information environment in the next 5 years?”

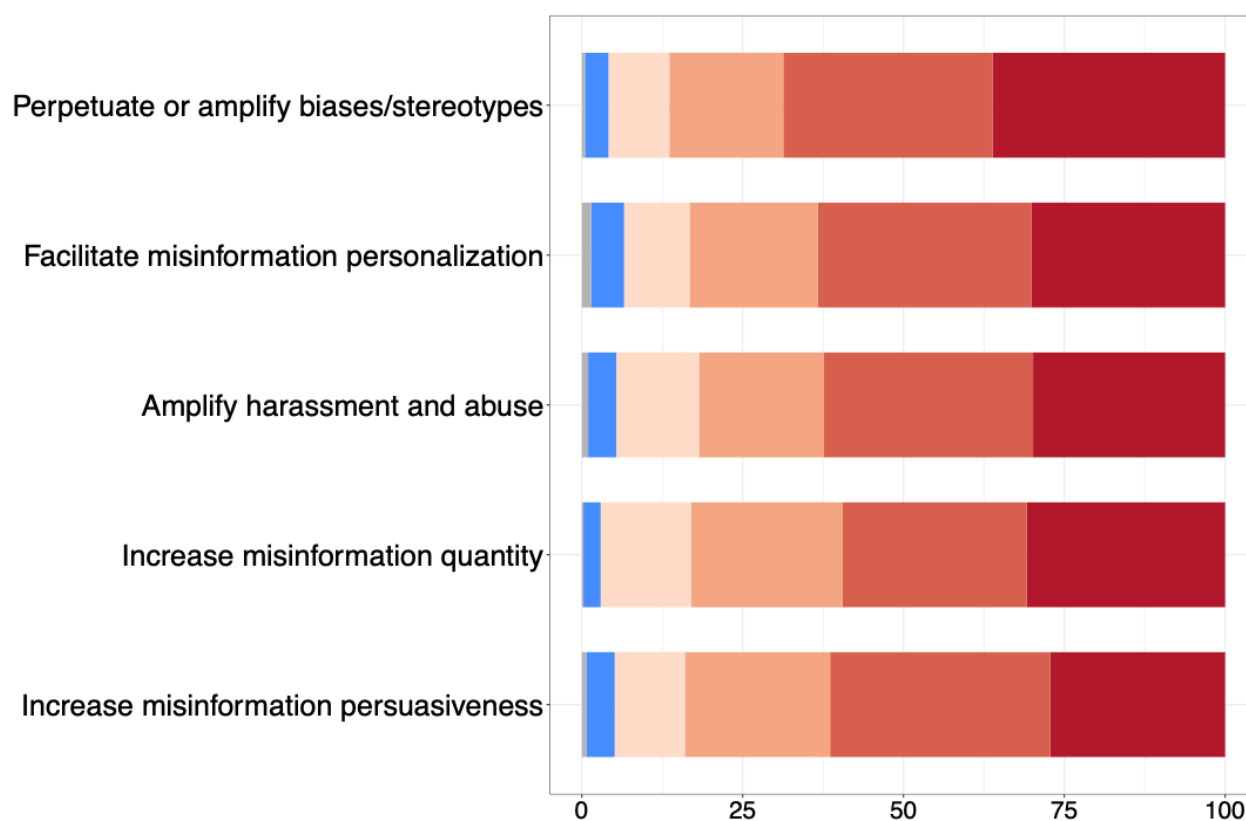
● = Greatly worsen, ● = Somewhat worsen, ● = Slightly worsen, ● = Don't know, ● = Neither, ● = Slightly improve, ● = Somewhat improve, ● = Greatly improve.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

Next, we asked about the specific ways in which generative AI may have negative or positive impacts on the information environment. Regarding the negative impacts, a large majority of the experts were very or extremely concerned (63%) about the potential of generative AI to perpetuate biases, amplify harassment, and increase the quantity, personalization, and persuasiveness of misinformation (see Figure 6).

The experts on “developing countries” were more concerned about the negative effects of generative AI than the experts on “developed countries”.

Figure 6. Concerns about Generative AI.



Note: “To what extent are you *concerned* that generative AI may...”

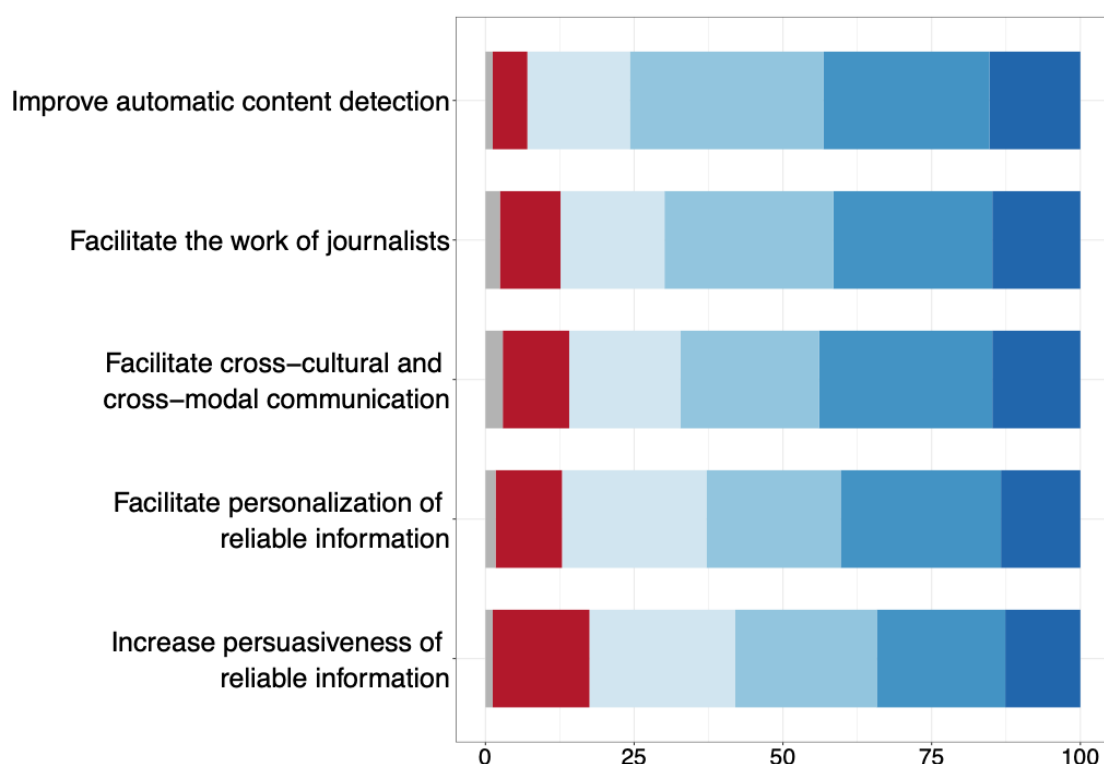
● = Don't know, ● = Not at all, ● = A little, ● = Moderately, ● = Very, ● = Extremely.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

On the positive side, most of the experts were at least moderately hopeful (67%) that generative AI will improve content detection and facilitate (i) the work of journalists, (ii) cross-cultural and cross-modal communication, and (iii) the personalization of reliable information; and will increase the persuasiveness of reliable information (see Figure 7).

Overall, the experts were much more concerned than hopeful about the impact of generative AI on the information environment – their concerns were more intense on average (mean = 3.7) than their hopes (mean = 3.1).

Figure 7. Hopes about Generative AI.



Note: “To what extent are you *hopeful* that generative AI may...”

● = Don't know, ● = Not at all, ● = A little, ● = Moderately, ● = Very, ● = Extremely.

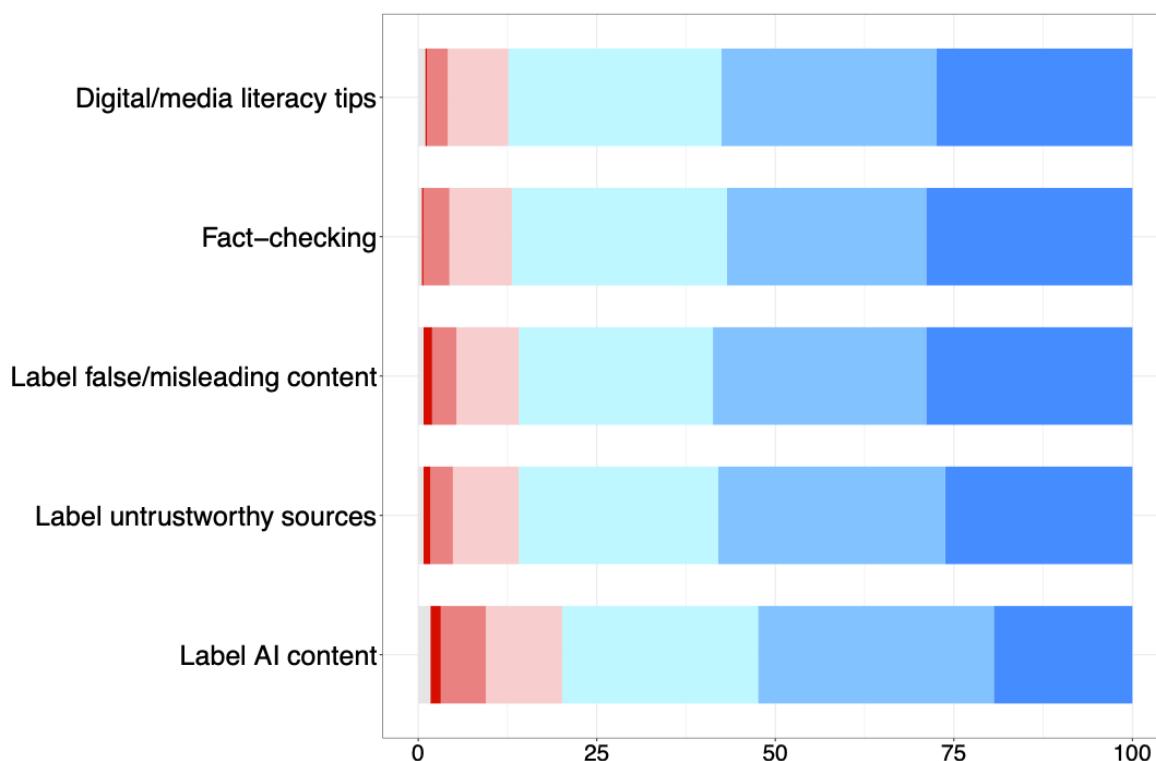
Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

How to Improve the Information Environment

The experts were optimistic about the impact that various interventions would have on the information environment if deployed at scale and adopted widely (see Figure 8). More than 50% of the experts considered that digital and media literacy tips, fact-checking, and labeling false content, untrustworthy sources or AI content would improve the information environment “a lot” or “extremely”.

Compared to the experts on “developed countries”, the experts on “developing countries” were more optimistic about the potential of interventions to improve the information environment, such as media literacy tips or fact-checking.

Figure 8. Individual-level Interventions to Improve the Information Environment.



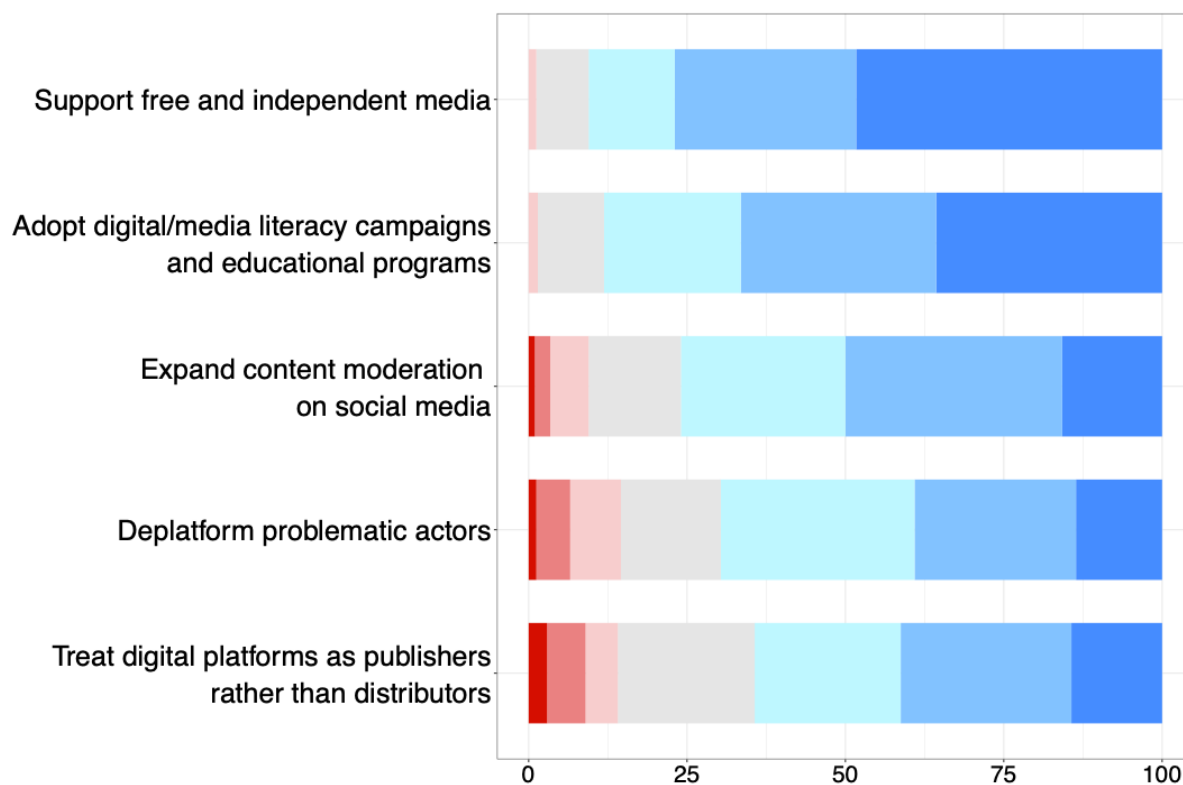
Note: “To what extent would the information environment improve if the following were deployed at scale and adopted widely?”

● = Don't know, ● = Not at all, ● = Very little, ● = Little, ● = Moderately, ● = A lot, ● = Extremely.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024– 01/07/2024.

Regarding support for wider, system-level solutions to improve the information environment, the experts were most in favor of supporting free and independent media, with 48% of them strongly in favor and 29% in favor (see Figure 9). The experts were also in favor of adopting digital and media literacy training as well as educational programs, with 36% of them strongly in favor and 31% in favor. Support was weaker for expanding content moderation on social media platforms, deplatforming problematic actors, and treating platforms as publishers – although a majority was at least slightly in favor. USA experts were not more or less likely to favor treating platforms as publishers rather than distributors.

Figure 9. System-level Interventions to Improve the Information Environment.



Note: “To what extent are you in favor of these system-level measures to improve the information environment?”

● = Strongly against, ● = Against, ● = Slightly against, ● = Neither, ● = Slightly in favor, ● = In favor, ● = Strongly in favor.

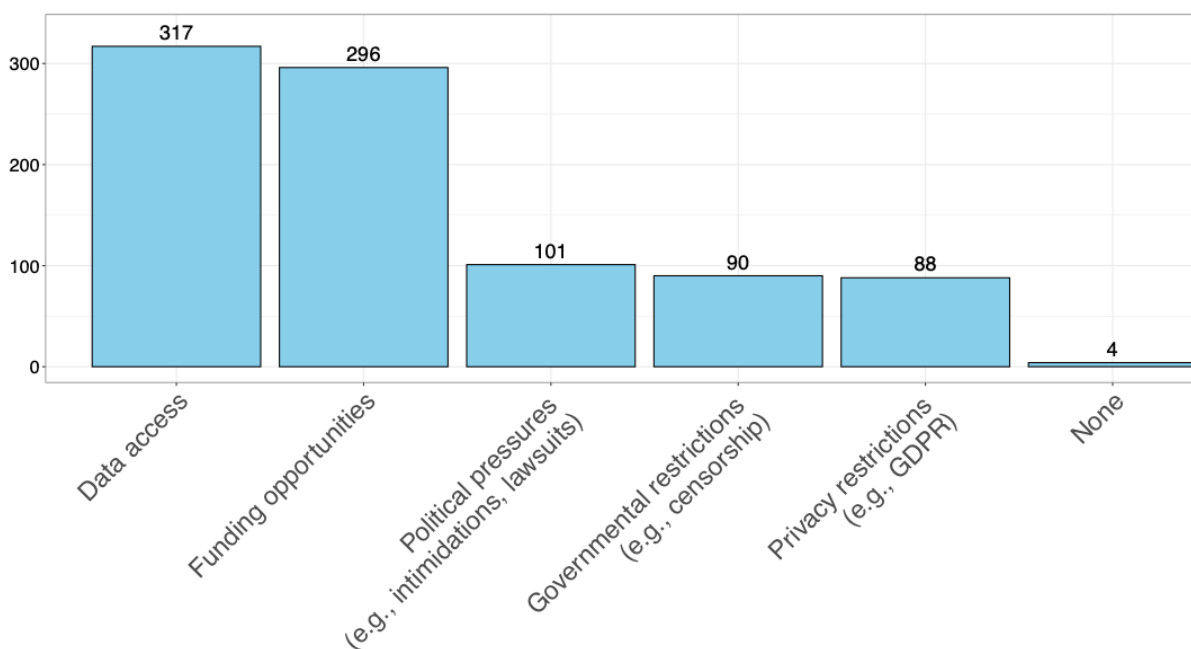
Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

Barriers to Studying the Information Environment

In line with the 2023 IPIE Expert Survey [10], the two most selected barriers were data access (77%) and funding opportunities (72%).

Compared to the experts on “developed countries”, the experts on “developing countries” were more likely to mention funding (79% vs 68%), governmental restrictions (26% vs 20%), and political pressures (31% vs 21%) as barriers.

Figure 10. Barriers to Conducting Research on the Information Environment.



Note: "What barriers or challenges do you currently face in your research on the information environment?"

Respondents could select multiple options – apart from a few participants, who could only select one option because of a technical issue.

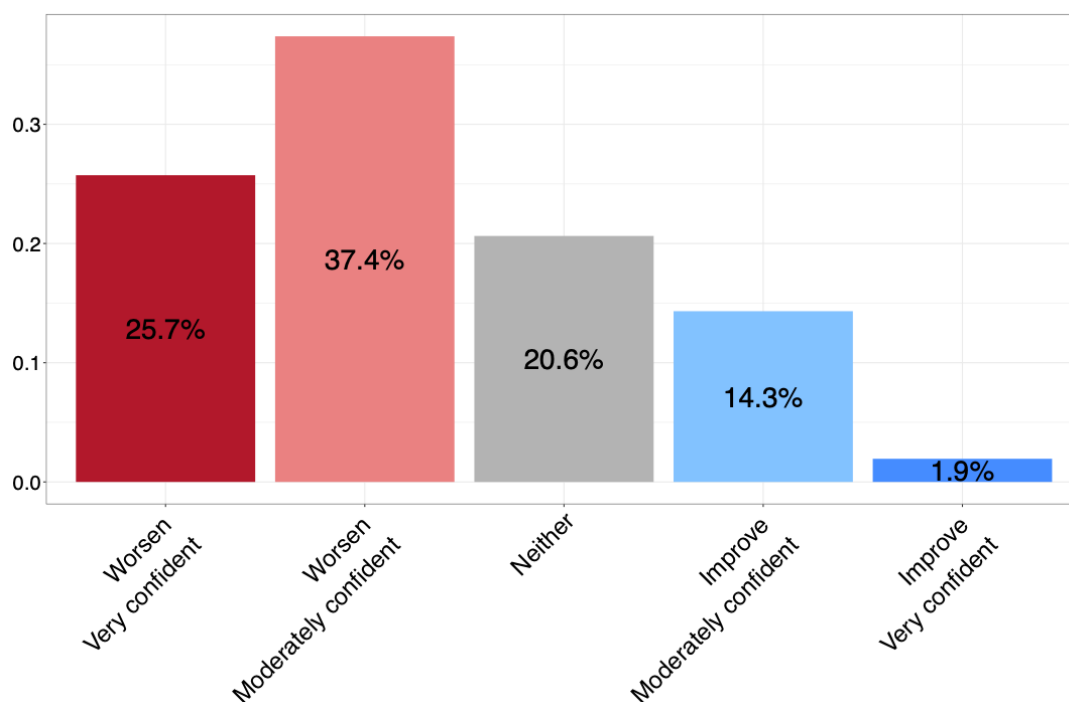
Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

The Experts' Outlook on the Future of the Global Information Environment

The experts expected that the information environment in the country they study will worsen in 2025. Overall, 63% of the experts were moderately or very confident that it would worsen, whereas 21% of the experts believed it would neither improve nor worsen. Only 16% of the experts were moderately or very confident that the state of the information environment in the country they study will improve. By comparison, in 2023 more than half (54%) of the global expert community that completed our survey expected the information environment to worsen [10], and in 2024 two thirds (63%) expected it to degrade even further.

The experts on “developed countries” were more optimistic than the experts on “developing countries” about the future of the information environment. For instance, 22% of the experts on “developed countries” were very confident that the information environment will worsen in 2025 compared to 33% of the experts on “developing countries”.

Figure 11. Future of the Information Environment.



Note: "How confident are you that the information environment will improve or worsen in the next year in your country of expertise?"

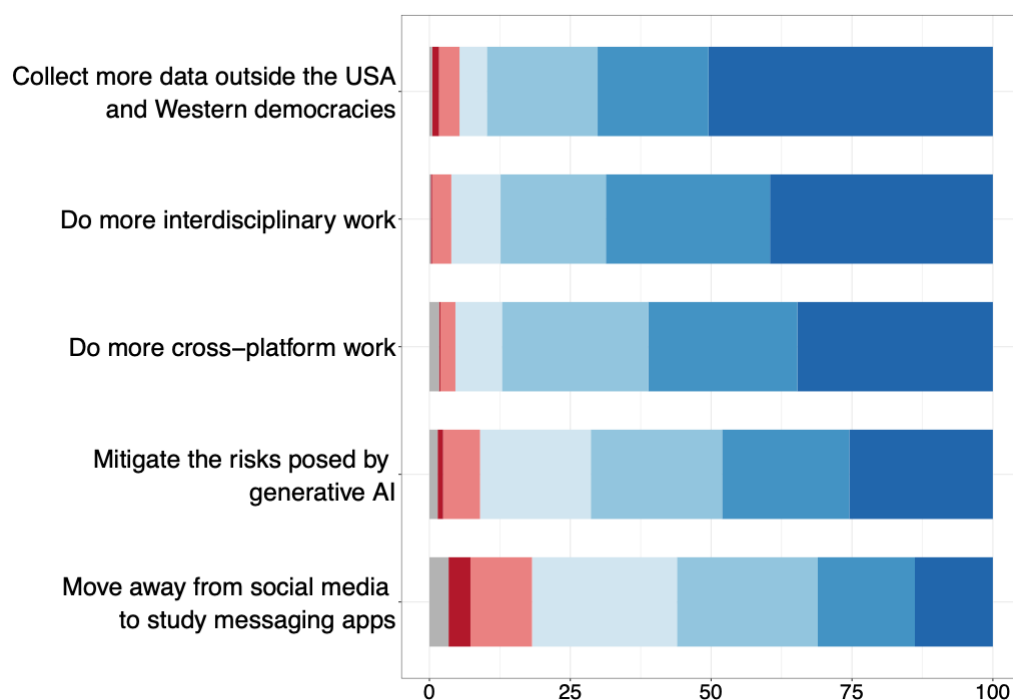
Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

Future Directions of the Field

The experts were asked to state the most important directions the field should take to improve research on the information environment. The most agreed-upon future direction for the field was to collect more data outside the USA and Western democracies, with 50% of the experts considering this to be absolutely essential. The experts also considered that doing more interdisciplinary and cross-platform work was extremely important. Comparatively, mitigating the risks posed by generative AI received less support, while moving away from social media platforms to study messaging apps received the least support.

The need to collect more data outside the USA and Western democracies and to do more interdisciplinary work is in line with the findings of a misinformation expert survey conducted in 2023 [16].

Figure 12. Future Research on the Information Environment.



Note: "To what extent is it important that future research on the information environment..."

● = Absolutely essential, ● = Extremely, ● = Very, ● = Moderately, ● = A little, ● = Not at all, ● = Don't know.

Source: Based on data collected by the IPIE 04/06/2024–01/07/2024.

SECTION 5. CONCLUSIONS

This Synthesis Report assessed the characteristics of and threats to the global information environment as well as ways to improve it, drawing on the insights of experts from around the world. In June 2024, the IPIE surveyed 412 experts on 66 countries. While executing a cross-national study poses its own set of challenges, it generates invaluable insights that contribute to a global, nuanced understanding of the state of the information environment.

The survey identifies several areas of consensus. Just like in the 2023 IPIE Expert Survey [10], the world's research community expressed a strong consensus that the availability of accurate information and a diversity of voices are the cornerstone of a healthy information environment. Providing accurate information is the top priority for improving the global information environment, and one way to do so, favored by the experts, is to support free and independent media. This is not easy; it requires public investment and collaboration with organizations such as Reporters Without Borders and the International Fund for Public Interest Media.

Social media platforms and politicians are considered the most important threats to the information environment by the respondents. This year, in 2024, the experts also expressed considerable concern about the influence of generative AI on the information environment. But the influence of new technologies should not overshadow the key role that politicians and some news organizations often play in amplifying harmful information. New technologies like generative AI are most problematic when they are used by powerful actors in harmful ways.

The experts considered that AI-generated content, especially videos, have had and will continue to have a negative impact on the information environment. At the same time, they were somewhat hopeful that generative AI will have a positive impact, such as improving content detection, facilitating the work of journalists, and promoting reliable information.

When threats to the information environment are discussed in public discourse, broad concepts like “social media” and “generative AI” are often invoked. However, these concepts mask significant disparities. For example, some social media platforms, such as those used for professional networking, are not widely perceived as threats to the information environment, while platforms like TikTok and YouTube, which are primarily used for video consumption, are seen as threats. Similarly, AI-generated text is perceived as much less threatening than AI-generated videos. These findings call for more nuanced discussions that acknowledge the complexities and heterogeneity of these concepts.

Going forward, improving data access is still a priority, as is moving beyond USA- and Western-centric studies, and conducting multi-platform and interdisciplinary research. Improving the global information environment requires evaluating and comparing the opinions of a variety of experts that can provide diverse approaches and perspectives.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Funders

The International Panel on the Information Environment (IPIE) gratefully acknowledges the support of the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, Ford Foundation, Heising-Simons Foundation, Oak Foundation, and the Simons Foundation. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the IPIE and do not necessarily reflect the views of the funders. For an updated list of funding partners, please check www.IPIE.info.

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IPIE reports are developed and reviewed by a global network of research affiliates and consulting scientists who constitute focused Scientific Panels and contributor teams. All contributors and reviewers complete declarations of interests, which are reviewed by the IPIE at the appropriate stages of work.

Preferred Citation

An IPIE *Summary for Policymakers* provides a high-level state of the art and is written for a broad audience. An IPIE *Synthesis Report* makes use of scientific meta-analysis techniques, systematic review, and other tools for evidence aggregation, knowledge generalization, and scientific consensus building, and is written for an expert audience. An IPIE *Technical Report* addresses particular questions of methodology, or provides a policy analysis on a focused regulatory problem. All reports are available on the IPIE website (www.IPIE.info). This document should be cited as:

International Panel on the Information Environment, "Trends in the Global Information Environment: 2024 Expert Survey Results," Zurich, Switzerland, SR2024.2, 2024.

DOI

<https://ipie.info/10.61452/QDLY4609>

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The International Panel on the Information Environment (IPIE) is an independent and global science organization providing scientific knowledge about the health of the world's information environment. Based in Switzerland, the IPIE offers policymakers, industry, and civil society actionable scientific assessments about threats to the information environment, including AI bias, algorithmic manipulation, and disinformation. The IPIE is the only scientific body systematically organizing, evaluating, and elevating research with the broad aim of improving the global information environment. Hundreds of researchers worldwide contribute to the IPIE's reports.

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