

The Reframe Template

~ A standardized way to question information without shame. ~

Brought to you by The Misinformed Mind Initiative.

Initial Reflection:

The Claim (As It Appears) — *What is being said, promised, or implied?*

- a. Paste the claim exactly as it appears.
 - i. Do not exaggerate, reword, or editorialize.
 - ii.

Why This Claim Gains Traction — *Why does this feel believable, compelling, or shareable?*

- a. Consider:
 - i. Simplicity or certainty
 - ii. Fear, urgency, or control
 - iii. Authority cues or aesthetics
 - iv. Relatability or moral framing
 - v. Beyond.

The Lens — *Five questions to be applied consistently,*

1. Who Benefits?

- a. Who gains from this claim being believed? Consider:
 - i. Financially
 - ii. Socially
 - iii. Algorithmically
 - iv. Culturally
 - v. Other

Identifying incentives adds context. It does not imply bad intent.

2. How Is Confidence Being Performed?

- a. How is credibility being signaled?
 - i. Credentials or titles
 - ii. Visual or aesthetic authority
 - iii. Absolute language or certainty
 - iv. “Everyone knows this” framing
 - v. Other

Confidence is often mistaken for evidence.

3. What Emotion Is Being Triggered?

- a. What feeling is driving engagement?
 - i. Fear
 - ii. Shame
 - iii. Superiority
 - iv. Moral panic
 - v. Exclusivity
 - vi. Other

Emotion shapes belief faster than data.

4. What’s Missing or Oversimplified?

- a. What nuance is being left out?

- i. Context
- ii. Limitations
- iii. Trade-offs
- iv. Uncertainty
- v. Individual variability
- vi. OTHER

Many misleading claims are incomplete, not false.

5. Who Is Discouraged From Asking Questions?

- a. Who might feel embarrassed, dismissed, or excluded?
 - i. Young people
 - ii. Non-experts
 - iii. Patients or consumers
 - iv. Parents
 - v. Marginalized groups
 - vi. Other

When questioning is punished, misinformation spreads.

How YOU can properly frame info — *avoid misleading.*

1. Understand What We Can Say With Confidence.

- a. *What is supported without overstating certainty?*
 - i. Use:
 1. Measured language
 2. Clear distinctions between evidence and interpretation
 3. Acknowledgment of disagreement where it exists

2. Understand What Remains Uncertain or Context-Dependent.

- a. *Where does nuance still matter?*
 - i. Areas of ongoing research
 - ii. Population differences
 - iii. Short- vs long-term effects

Uncertainty is not weakness. It is honesty.

Why This Reframe Matters — *broader implications.*

1. *Why does this claim matter beyond itself?* Consider impacts on:
 - a. Public understanding
 - b. Youth engagement
 - c. Trust in information
 - d. Health or personal decision-making
 - e. Cultural narratives

Questions To Take Forward — *Questions to encourage continued thinking, not conclusions*

Examples:

- a. **“Who does this advice actually apply to?”**
- b. **“What evidence is this based on?”**
- c. **“What information would change my mind?”**
- d. **“What is being simplified here?”**