

# Review of: "Categories of Wrong Beliefs—A Proposal"

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This is obviously an important topic. What I suggest is that the author consider how cognitive biases, political identity, and other such advances in cognitive psychology and the neurosciences help us understand the power of misinformation/disinformation. Jay Van Bavel's work would be a good place to start. Then, I would dig into studies on political identity in political science (cultural cognition theory would be a good place to start). I might also suggest that while there was a lot of misinformation/disinformation in regard to COVID vaccines, there might had been rational reasons for certain individuals to be skeptical of the vaccines. Rural communities struggle with health care access, a lack of insurance, and other problems with big pharma (see the current opioid problem that has harmed rural communities). People in rural communities were susceptible to misinformation/disinformation partially because they might not have necessarily had good experiences with health care access/pharmaceutical companies.