

MISDOOM 2023 - FINAL PROGRAM

| DAY 1: 21st November |                                       | DAY 2: 22nd November |                              |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 9:00 - 10:00         | Registration (F)                      | 9:00 - 9:45          | Registration (F)             |
| 10:00 - 10:30        | Welcome (T)                           | 9:45 - 11:00         | Session 5 (T-L17)            |
| 10:30 - 11:30        | Session 1 (T-L17)                     | 11:00-11:15          | Coffee break (F)             |
| 11:30 - 11:45        | Coffee Break                          | 11:15-12:15          | Keynote 2: Judith Möller (T) |
| 11:45 - 12:45        | Session 2 (2a - 2b parallel sessions) | 12:00-13:00          | Lunch (F)                    |
| 12:45 - 13:45        | Lunch (F)                             | 13:00-14:00          | Panel (T)                    |
| 13:45 - 14:45        | Keynote 1: Pepa Atanasova (T)         | 14:00-14:15          | Coffee break (F)             |
| 14:45 - 15:45        | Session 3 (T)                         | 14:15-15:15          | Session 6 (T-L17)            |
| 15:45 - 16:00        | Coffee Break (F)                      | 15:15-15:30          | Closing (F)                  |
| 16:00 - 17:00        | Session 4 (T-L17)                     |                      |                              |
| 17:00 -              | Drinks and appetizers (F)             |                      |                              |

Rooms:

|     |                              |
|-----|------------------------------|
| T   | Turing Room, Congress Center |
| L17 | Room L0.17, CWI              |
| F   | Foyer, Congress Center       |

SESSION DETAILS

DAY 1 - November 21, 2023

| Session 1 - Day 1 - 10:30 - 11:30                        |    |   |    |   |
|--|----|---|----|---|
| Session 1a - Polarization & Discrimination (Turing Room) | 18 | Controversy detection and automated characterization of polarized communities by compression distances - Extended Abstract  | 11 | Correcting misinformation before or after exposure: What works better to reduce continued influence? (Extended Abstract)  |
|  | 40 | (Extended abstract): A decolonial feminist approach to gendered disinformation  | 1  | Debunking and Exposing Misinformation among Fringe Communities: Testing Source Exposure and Debunking Anti-Ukrainian Misinformation among German Fringe Communities (Extended Abstract) |
|  | 55 | Hijacking #Pride: How right-wing actors in Germany tried to piggyback on the pride-movement to spread patriotic and anti-queer narratives on TikTok (Extended Abstract) | 4  | Debunking Effectiveness of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Washing (Extended Abstract)  |

| Session 2 - Day 1 - 11:45 - 12:45    |    |  |    |   |
|--------------------------------------|----|--|----|---|
| Session 2a - Campaigns (Turing Room) | 9  | Data Stream Clustering on Systematically Collected Social Media Benchmarks Incorporating Semantic Similarities (Extended Abstract) | 49 | Analysis of visual disinformation during the France riots: Evolution patterns and emotional appeal  |
|                                      | 29 | Lost in Transformation: Rediscovering LLM-generated Campaigns in Social Media  | 17 | When Does Conspiracy Exposure Affect Behavioural Intentions? The Moderating Role of the Need to Evaluate – Extended Abstract                                  |
|                                      | 35 | Towards Multimodal Campaign Detection: Including Image Information in Stream Clustering to Detect Social Media Campaigns           | 21 | Emotions in misinformation studies: Distinguishing affective state from emotional response and misinformation recognition from acceptance (Extended Abstract) |
|                                      | 47 | Multi-Modal Embeddings for Isolating Cross-Platform Coordinated Information Campaigns on Social Media                              | 25 | Is foreign language news more or less credible than native language news? Examining the foreign language effect on credibility perceptions                    |

| Session 3 - Day 1 - 14:45 - 15:45                      |    |  |  |  |
|--|----|--|--|--|
| Session 3 - Fact-checking & Debunking II (Turing Room) | 27 | COM-PRESS: An Image Manipulation Analysis Dashboard for Fact-checkers  |  |  |
|  | 36 | False or not true: should fact-check headlines avoid negations in favour of fact affirmations? (Extended Abstract)                         |  |  |
|  | 38 | (Extended abstract): Who checks the fact-checkers? Studying the work of External Assessors behind fact-checking organizations              |  |  |
|  | 52 | Counter-measures urgently needed: A qualitative survey of German journalism and business elites on mis- and disinformation characteristics |  |  |

| Session 4 - Day 1 - 16:00 - 17:00                 |    |   |    |  |
|---|----|---|----|--|
| Session 4a - Narratives & Campaigns (Turing Room) | 48 | VaxTweets: an Annotated Corpus of Italian Tweets Related to Covid-19 Disinformation (Extended Abstract)   | 13 | Generative AI for Explainable Automatic Fact Checking on the FactEx: a New Benchmark Dataset                           |
|   | 58 | Coordinated Information Campaigns on Social Media: A Multifaceted Framework for Detection and Analysis  | 54 | Unveiling Truth Amidst the Pandemic: Multimodal Detection of COVID-19 Unreliable News                                  |
|   | 2  | From sharing misinformation to debunking it: How Coordinated Image Text Sharing Behaviour is used in political campaigns on Facebook              | 32 | ChatGPT as a commenter to the news: can LLMs generate human-like opinions?   |
|   | 53 | Breaking Boundaries: Cross-Platform Analysis of User and Information Dynamics in the Case of German Climate Change Discussion (Extended Abstract) | 39 | The Information Disorder Level (IDL) Index: A Human-Based Metric to Assess the Factuality of Machine-Generated Content |

DAY 2 - November 22, 2023

| Session 5 - 9:45 - 11:00                                |    |  |    |  |
|---|----|--|----|--|
| Session 5a - Media literacy & Inoculation (Turing Room) | 12 | Combating the Disinformation Crisis: A Systematic Literature Review of the Characteristics and Effectiveness of Media Literacy Interventions (Extended Abstract) | 43 | Public perceptions of the media as sources of (dis)information about the war in Ukraine: Evidence from Romania   |
|   | 20 | Mood, Threat, and Gamified Psychological Inoculation Against Misinformation (Extended Abstract)  | 16 | Analysing Political Bias of News Outlets by Clustering Social Media Posts  |
|   | 24 | (Extended Abstract) Psychological inoculation strategies to fight climate disinformation across 12 countries   | 59 | Resisting Interventions: An agent based model of the effect of tie-dissolution on the diffusion of disinformation and prebunking interventions (Extended Abstract)   |
|   | 31 | How did I end up here? Advocating for situated media literacy (Extended Abstract)  | 57 | Writing Style Affects Partisanship and Persuasiveness Ratings (Extended Abstract)  |
|   | 44 | Fighting the Health Misinformation Infodemic on Social Media: Can Digital Nudging Help? (Extended Abstract)  | 45 | Understanding the Use of WhatsApp Groups as a Source of (Mis)Information: A user-centric mixed method study in a polarized authoritarian context (Extended abstract) |

| Session 6 - 14:15 - 15:00                        |    |   |    |   |
|--|----|---|----|---|
| Session 6a - Spreaders & Platforms (Turing Room) | 41 | Holistic Analysis of Organised Misinformation Activity in Social Networks                     | 22 | Preventing profiling for ethical fake news detection                    |
|  | 15 | The Gamification of Disinformation and Cross-Platform Negotiation                             | 30 | faKy: A Feature Extraction Library to Detect the Truthfulness of a Text |
|  | 51 | The Effect of Disinformation Intervention: Evidence from Trump's Tweets and the 2020 Election | 42 | Generative AI tools and disinformation perceptions                      |