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CALL FOR PAPERS
Special Issue of *Risk Analysis* on
Risk Implications of Mis/Disinformation

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Accurate information is based on facts and is grounded in scientific evidence. Misinformation is defined as false or inaccurate information, whereas disinformation is similarly false and inaccurate but emerges from an intent to deceive the recipient [Carmi et al. 2020]. Due to the advances in new technologies allowing easy access to and dissemination of information, efforts to spread mis/disinformation on online platforms have been on the rise [Vosoughi et al. 2018, Alcott et al. 2019]. The effects of such mis/disinformation are far-reaching as a recent study indicates that 86% of online global citizens tend to be at least initially fooled by fake news stories [Simpson 2019]. Further, "the public may not only have difficulty in identifying fake news but also fail to recognize their own deficiencies at doing so": In a recent study, the individuals with inflated confidence in their ability to identify fake news were inadvertently the biggest spreaders of mis/disinformation [Lyons et al. 2021]. The well-publicized mis/disinformation surrounding the recent US Presidential elections [Bovet and Makse 2019, Wilde and Shermann 2022] and pandemic vaccination adoption [Lee et al. 2022, Lazarus et al. 2022] are just two examples of many recent mis/disinformation campaigns that have increased researchers' awareness that problems of mis/disinformation are amplified due to the wide availability and use of online platforms.

Whether misinformation spreads innocuously (e.g., anecdotal cures for health issues without scientific basis [do Nascimento et al. 2022], rumors arising after disaster events [Hunt et al. Agarwal et al. 2022]) or disinformation is spread intentionally (e.g., AI-generated deepfake messages meant to mislead [Vaccari and Chadwick 2020, Bond 2024], efforts by adversaries to disrupt critical networks [Jamalzadeh et al. 2022, 2024, Khameneh et al. 2024]), such false information propagated through online platforms can escalate real-world consequences. There is currently a critical interplay between digital misinformation and physical reality.

To address the increasingly important area of understanding the risk of mis/disinformation, *Risk Analysis* calls for papers to be published in a special issue on **Risk Implications of Mis/Disinformation**. *This special issue aims to curate new research focusing on the adverse consequences of disinformation*, though studies addressing

issues of misinformation (e.g., recent work on the intersection of misinformation and risk analysis by Aven and Thekdi [2022, 2023]) are welcome as well. Risk applications in infrastructure, supply chains, political, health, safety, and environmental risk analysis, among others, are welcome. Theoretical and methodological approaches from STEM, socio-scientific, and interdisciplinary fields explored in this special issue can include, but are not limited to, the following issues:

- Foundations of the spread and mitigation of mis/disinformation, including theoretical and mathematical perspectives.
- Approaches for detecting, predicting, and mitigating mis/disinformation, including applied AI, machine learning, and algorithmic methods.
- Methods for integrating different models to assess the risk of mis/disinformation.
- Strategies for assessing and managing the risks associated with mis/disinformation attacks.
- Effective communication strategies for countering mis/disinformation and enhancing public trust.
- Risk-based methods for evaluating the impact of mis/disinformation and strategies for deterrence.
- Studies on the impact and effectiveness of interventions against mis/disinformation, including computational and empirical approaches.

Manuscript submission:
Please submit your papers via the online submission portal at: https://wiley.atyponrex.com/journal/RISA. All submissions should include a list of three keywords and three names (along with e-mail addresses) for potential reviewers.

Please be sure to indicate in your cover letter that you are submitting the paper for this special issue. Submitted articles must not have been previously published or currently submitted for journal publication elsewhere. As an author, you are responsible for understanding and adhering to submission guidelines, which can be accessed at https://www.sra.org/journal/ or https://wiley.atyponrex.com/journal/RISA. Each submitted manuscript will undergo a rigorous peer review process.

Important dates:
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