Column 2 shows the time since publication
Columns 4–7 show the distribution of stances (S: Support, D: Deny, C: Comment, and R: Report)

Introduction

Engagement of social media users with respect to fake and real news articles

News title (Label)	Time	# Posts	S	D	C	R	Noticeable responses
Virginia Republican Wants Schools To Check Children's Genitals Before Using Bathroom **(Fake)**	3h	38	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.78	"DISGUSED SO TRASNPHOBIC", "FOR GODS SAKE GET REAL GOP", "You cant make this up folks"
	3h - 6h	21	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.80	"Ok This cant be real", "WTF IS THIS BS", "Rediculous RT"
	6h+	31	0.00	0.10	0.14	0.76	"Cant make this shit up", "how is this real", "small government", "GOP Cray Cray Occupy Democrats"
1,100,000 people have been killed by guns in the U.S.A. since John Lennon was shot and killed on December 8, 1980 **(Real)**	3h	9	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.44	"#StopGunViolence", "guns r the problem"
	3h+	36	0.50	0.00	0.11	0.39	"Some 1.15 million people have been killed by firearms in the United States since Lennon was gunned down", "#StopGunViolence"

- The real news invokes moderate engagement, mainly comprised of supportive posts with neutral sentiment that stabilize quickly.
- Such temporal shifts in user perception serve as important signals for distinguishing fake from real news.

Introduction

Pervious work

- Previous work proposed partial representations of social context with news, sources and users as major entities, and stances, friendship, and publication as major interactions.

- However, they didn't put much emphasis on the quality of representation, modeling of entities and their interactions, and minimally supervised settings at all.