**Data Analysis Plan**

**Data-preparation:**

1. The data of participants who do not fully complete all questions and tasks will be excluded from analyses during the first round of analyses.

2. The data will be excluded of participants who had pIAT error rates for any of the pIATs above 30% across the entire task, or above 40% for any one of the four critical blocks or for participants who complete more than 10% of pIAT trials faster than 400 ms.

3. The D2 algorithm will be used to create pIAT scores. Scores will be calculated so that positive values reflected a relative response bias for Chris over Bob whereas negative values indicated the reverse pattern of responding (a relative response bias favoring Bob over Chris).

**Data-analyses:**

**Audio content**. An average self-reported rating score for Chris will be calculated by averaging responses from the three Likert rating scales. This mean score will be submitted to an independent samples t-test with *audio content* (Positive vs. Negative) as a between subjects factor. pIAT scores will be submitted to a similar set of analyses. In addition we will also carry out a single sample t-test to examine if self-reported and pIAT scores differ from zero, one for those in the positive content condition and another for those in the negative content condition. In all cases, effect sizes (Cohen’s d) will be reported. We will also compute Bayesian factors in accordance with procedures outlined by Rouder, Speckman, Sun, Morey, and Iverson (2009) to estimate the amount of evidence for the hypothesis that stimulus evaluations differ as a function of audio content (alternative hypothesis) or that there is no difference (null hypothesis).

**Audio type**. An independent samples t-test will be carried out in order to examine if the genuine and Deepfaked audio clips differ in the evaluations that they produce. Data will first be recoded so that the valence of the audio content is controlled for (i.e., scores from those in the negative content groups will be re-coded by multiplying their values by -1). Effect sizes (Cohen’s d) will be reported. We will also compute Bayesian factors in accordance with procedures outlined by Rouder, Speckman, Sun, Morey, and Iverson (2009) to estimate the amount of evidence that stimulus evaluations differ as a function of audio type (alternative hypothesis) or that there is no difference (null hypothesis).