Supplement S17: MIST Implementation Guide

Researchers and practitioners who want to implement the MIST-20 or MIST-8 in their own work, can do so by following these implementation steps:

Preparing the Questionnaire

(ready-to-implement Qualtrics files are available on the OSF at https://osf.io/r7phc/)

1. Choose either the MIST-20 (2-minute completion time), the MIST-16 (2-minute completion time), or the MIST-8 (1-minute completion time): https://osf.io/4b7jq/
2. Present the following question in **bold**:

   Please categorize the following news headlines as either 'Fake News' or 'Real News'.
3. Underneath, on the same page, present the following note in *italics*:

   Some items may look credible or obviously false at first sight, but may actually fall in the opposite category. However, for each news headline, only one category is correct.
4. Underneath, on the same page, present a matrix of all MIST items (enable question randomization), with *Real* and *Fake* radio button options (enable response order randomization):

Calculating the Scores

(an example R script can be found on the OSF repository at https://osf.io/wye8t/)

We recommend to calculate and report all five scores of the ***Verification done*** framework:

- ***V* (Veracity Discernment)**

  V can be calculated by scoring each of the responses on a binary 0 (incorrect) or 1 (correct) metric and taking the sum of the score.

- ***r* (Real News Detection)**

  The sum of all scores for the real news items results in the *r* score.

- ***f* (Fake News Detection)**

  The sum of all scores for the fake news items results in the *f* score.

- ***d* (Distrust)**

  To calculate *d*, all responses must be scored on a binary 0 (*not fake news*) or 1 (*fake news*) metric, independent of whether the response is *correct* or *incorrect*. The sum of this amount of fake news judgements should then be subtracted by 10 (MIST-20), 8 (MIST-16), or 4 (MIST-8), and this results in the distrust score. If the resulting score is below 0, the score should be corrected to 0.

- ***n* (Naïvité)**

  To calculate *n*, all responses must be scored on a binary 0 (*not real news*) or 1 (*real news*), independent of whether the response is *correct* or *incorrect*. The sum of this amount of real news judgements should then be subtracted by 10 (MIST-20), 8 (MIST-16), or 4 (MIST-8), and this results in the naïvité score. If the resulting score is below 0, the score should be corrected to 0.

Norm Tables: if the MIST is administered before any intervention, we recommend *V*, *r*, and *f* to be interpreted in conjunction with the national norm tables available on the OSF repository at https://osf.io/r7phc/.