

Hypotheses

[All regressions yield results that **do not pass the .05 p-value level of significance** Nonetheless, here are hypotheses and their outcomes according to regressions in Table 1]

H-E1a. Exposure to pro-attitudinal fake news will increase affective polarization.

Not upheld according to direction of results (coef congenial = -.77)

H-E1b. Exposure to pro-attitudinal fake news will increase negative feelings toward the media.

Upheld according to direction of results (coef congenial = -.131)

H-E2. Exposure to pro-attitudinal fake news will increase intent to vote

Upheld for continuous measure (coef congenial = .013)

Not upheld for binray measure (coef congenial = -.002)

H-E3. Exposure to pro-attitudinal fake news will increase intent to take political action

Upheld according to direction of results (coef congenial = .076)

Results

Table 1

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	H-E1a Affective Polarization	H-E1b Affect to Media	H-E2a Intent to Vote Combined	H-E2 Intent to Vote Binary	H-E3 Political Action Scale
congenial_fn	-0.774 (2.159)	-0.131 (2.030)	0.013 (0.069)	-0.002 (0.019)	0.076 (0.082)
uncongenial_fn	0.506 (2.115)	-2.239 (1.989)	-0.021 (0.068)	-0.014 (0.019)	-0.053 (0.081)
Constant	52.040*** (1.507)	50.230*** (1.417)	3.632*** (0.048)	0.920*** (0.013)	3.081*** (0.057)
Observations	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273
R ²	0.0003	0.001	0.0002	0.0005	0.002
Adjusted R ²	-0.001	-0.0003	-0.001	-0.001	0.0004
Residual Std. Error (df = 1270)	31.139	29.282	0.996	0.279	1.187
F Statistic (df = 2; 1270)	0.180	0.796	0.126	0.304	1.252

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Variables

IVS:

congenial_fn and uncongenial_fn

binary measures:

congenial_fn=0 if repub_leaners==1 | dem_leaners==1
 congenial_fn=1 if (proD_fake==1 & dem_leaners==1) | (proR_fake==1 & repub_leaners==1)

uncongenial_fn=0 if repub_leaners==1 | dem_leaners==1
 uncongenial_fn=1 if (proD_fake==1 & repub_leaners==1) | (proR_fake==1 & dem_leaners==1)

DVS:

affect_polar_lean

affect_polar_lean=pol_therm_dem_w2 (feelings thermometers) - pol_therm_rep_w2 if dem_leaners==1
 affect_polar_lean=pol_therm_rep_w2 - pol_therm_dem_w2 if repub_leaners==1
 These are continuous measure showing the difference between Ps feelings toward party and their feelings toward out-party
 Higher numbers mean greater polarization

pol_therm_media_w2: Feelings thermometer toward media

vote_combined:

vote_combined = vote (binary) + vote (four point scale)
 Higher numbers mean more certainty in voting habits

vote_binary:

vote_binary = vote (four point scale) fairly certain or absolutely certain=1
 0, otherwise

polact_mean:

5 measure asking whether Ps will donate, talk about politics, volunteer, go to rally or where a button.
 Each measure is 1-4, 4 being Strongly agree they will take action.
 polact_mean is the mean of these 5 measures

Code

```
#####
# H-E1a. Exposure to pro - attitudinal fake news will increase affective polarization
he1a <- lm(formula = affect_polar_lean ~ congenial_fn + uncongenial_fn, data = subset(june1,
june1$independents == 0))
#####

# H-E1b. Exposure to pro-attitudinal fake news will increase negative feelings toward the media
he1b <- lm(formula = pol_therm_media_w2 ~ congenial_fn + uncongenial_fn, data = subset(june1,
june1$independents == 0))
#####

# H-E2: Exposure to pro-attitudinal fake news will increase intent to vote
he2a <- lm(formula = vote_combined ~ congenial_fn + uncongenial_fn, data = subset(june1,
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june1$independents == 0))
he2b <- lm(formula = vote_binary ~ congenial_fn + uncongenial_fn, data = subset(june1,
june1$independents == 0))
#####

# H-E3: Exposure to pro-attitudinal fake news will increase intent to take political action
he3 <- lm(formula = polact_mean ~ congenial_fn + uncongenial_fn, data = subset(june1,
june1$independents == 0))
#####

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