**Notes:**

* Pearson’s correlations:
  + A strong positive correlation between religiosity and fake news.
  + A strong positive correlation between morality and fake news.
* Partial correlations:
  + No relationship between religiosity and morality when controlling for age.
  + A strong positive correlation still exists between religiosity and fake news, even after controlling for age.
  + A strong positive correlation still exists between morality and fake news, even after controlling for age.
* Comparing genders:
  + Religiosity and morality: no gender differences
  + Religiosity and fake news: Women with higher religiosity are more likely to believe fake news, but not men.
  + Morality and fake news: no gender differences

Pearson correlation analyses were conducted to explore the correlational relationship between religiosity, morality, susceptibility to fake news, and age. Findings highlight a positive correlation between religiosity and susceptibility to fake news*, r*(198) =.61, *p*<.001, as well as between morality and susceptibility to fake news, *r*(198) = .61, *p*<.001.

To control for the potential confounding effects of age, partial correlations were calculated. The correlation between religiosity and susceptibility to fake news remained significant even when controlling for age, *r*= .61, *p*<.001. Equally, the correlation between morality and susceptibility to fake news remained significant even when controlling for age, *r*= .61, *p*<.001.

These findings highlight that a strong positive relationship exists between religiosity and susceptibility to fake news, as well as morality and susceptibility to fake news, which suggests that those who are more religious and live closely to their morals are likely to believe fake news.

We also explored whether any gender differences may explain the correlations between religiosity, morality and susceptibility to fake news. Our findings highlight that women with higher religiosity are likely to believe fake news, *t*(102)= 8.21, *p<.*001.