

Online Appendix for: “Attitudinal Persuasion and Perceptual Backfire? Effects of Fact-Checking News Delivered by Partisan Media”

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A Treatment materials

A.1 Study 1

Following two statements are criticizing (or advocating) the economic policy of liberal government based on factually incorrect information. After reading one of the statements, participants are required to read fact-checking news by liberal media (*Hankyoreh*) or conservative media (*Chosunilbo*) debunking the information was wrong. Actual treatment materials of fact-checking news are from Figure A1 to Figure A4.

Statement including misinformation (by liberal politician)

The legislator [pseudonym], a member of the Minju Party (the ruling party), expressed his view on the economic policies of President Moon's administration last January 8. He argued that future economic prospects are not as murky as it seems, on the basis that "the economic growth rate of South Korea is very high compared to other OECD countries", and "proportion of low-income workers is the lowest compared to earlier years" as a result of the economic stimulus package.

Statement including misinformation (by conservative politician)

The legislator [pseudonym], a member of the Hankuk Party (the opposition party), expressed his view on the economic policies of President Moon's administration last January 8. He criticized the current economic policy arguing that "the government is fracturing the economy," on the basis that "only the economic situation of South Korea is plummeting while the economic situation of other countries is stable."

지난 1월 8일 자유한국당 이창석 의원은 문재인 정부의 경제정책에 대해 자신의 페이스북 글을 통해 비판했다. 의원은 “글로벌 경기는 순항 속에 있는데 우리나라만 거꾸로 하강 국면으로 들어가고 있다”는 근거 하에 문재인 정부가 “경제를 망가뜨리는 정책실험을 계속하고 있다”며 비판했다. 이 같은 의원의 비판의 근거가 타당하지 확인해보았다.

지난 9일(현지시간)에 발표된 국제통화기금(IMF) 세계경제전망 수정보고서에 따르면, 올해 세계 경제성장률 전망치는 3.7%다. 지난 7월에 비해 0.2%p 하락했다.

IMF는 그 이유로 글로벌 무역 긴장이 심화되고 신흥국 투자자금이 빠져나가는 등의 위험요인을 들었다.

지난 7월과 비교하면, 미국의 경제성장률 전망치는 2.9%로 그대로였고, 일본은 0.1%p 높아졌지만 여전히 1.1%였다. EU 회원국의 경제성장률 전망치는 0.2%p 낮아져 2.0%였다. 신흥국의 경제성장률 전망치도 0.2%p 낮아진 4.7%로 나타났다. 한국도 같은 기간 0.2%p 낮아져 2.8%다.

한국이 특별히 낮아지는 것이 아니라, 세계 경제 전반적으로 성장세가 주춤할 것이라는 전망이다.

국내 경제연구원도 같은 전망을 내놨다. 지난 9월 LG경제연구원은 '2019년 국내외 경제전망' 보고서를 통해 올해 세계 경제성장률 전망치가 상반기 3.9%에서 하반기 3.7%로 낮아졌다고 분석했다. 미국이 금리를 연달아 인상해 유동성 효과가 점차 사라지고, 미·중 무역 갈등으로 교역위축 효과가 본격화한 영향으로 풀이된다.

한국개발연구원 우천식 글로벌경제실 실장은 "국가별로 차이가 있겠지만, 글로벌 경제는 2008년 글로벌 위기 이후 조정기의 국면에 있는 것으로 보인다"며 "여기에 무역전쟁, 금리인상 등은 추가적인 부담을 줄 수 있다"고 설명했다. 이어 "OECD 국가들을 봤을 때 글로벌 경제가 호황이라고 보기에는 무리"라고 밝혔다.

결론적으로 '글로벌 경기는 순항하고 있다'는 이창석 의원의 말은 사실이 아니다.

윤동환 기자(ydh2058@chosun.com)

Figure A1: Conservative-consistent × Conservative media, *Chosunilbo* (Study 1)

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Figure A2: Conservative-consistent × Liberal media, *Hankyoreh* (Study 1)

더불어민주당 이창석 의원이 지난 1 월 8 일 문재인 정부의 지난 2 년간 경제 정책을 평가한 발언이 논란이다.

그는 지금까지의 경제 상황이 좋다고만은 할 수 없으나 앞으로의 상황까지 부정적으로 볼 필요는 없다고 주장하며, G20 국가나 OECD 국가중 한국은 상당히 고성장이라는 근거를 제시했다.

이 발언과 관련해 정부에 유리한 수치와 통계만 인용하고, 그 반대 자료는 무시해 보고싶은 것만 본다는 지적이 일고 있다.

이에 해당 근거에 대한 사실관계를 확인해보았다.

이의원의 발언은 지난해 ‘30-50 클럽(소득 3 만 달러, 인구 5000 만 명 이상)’ 7 개국(미국, 일본, 독일 등) 가운데 한국의 경제성장률이 미국 다음으로 높았다는 점에 근거한다.

하지만 OECD 36 개 회원국 가운데 우리나라의 성장률 순위는 18 위에 그쳤다. OECD 성장률 18 위는 우리나라가 OECD 에 가입한 1996 년 이후 가장 낮은 순위(외환위기 때 제외)다. 문 대통령은 최저임금 인상과 소득주도성장의 효과를 설명하며 “저소득 노동자 비중이 역대 최고로 낮아졌다” 고 말했다.

그러나 최저임금 인상 부작용 등으로 저소득층의 실제 소득이 떨어진 것은 언급하지 않았다.

통계청에 따르면 소득 1 분위(하위 20%) 소득은 지난해 1 분기(전년 대비, -8.0%), 2 분기(-7.6%), 3 분기(-7.0%), 4 분기(-17.7%) 등으로 악화했다.

결론적으로 이창석 의원이 제시한 근거는 사실이 아니다.

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결론적으로 이창석 의원이 제시한 근거는 사실이 아니다.

윤동환 기자(ydh2058@hani.com)

Figure A4: Liberal-consistent × Liberal media, *Hankyoreh* (Study 1)

A.2 Study 2

The statement of the U.S. President Joe Biden

In his first presidential news conference, president Joe Biden said the following:

"Truth of the matter is nothing has changed. As many people came—28% increase in children to the border in my administration; 31% in the last year in 2019, before the pandemic—in the Trump administration. It happens every single solitary year. There is a significant increase in the number of people coming to the border in the winter months of January, February, March. It happens every year."

The statement of the Arizona Governor Doug Ducey

Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey in an interview with ABC News' "This Week," said the following: Ducey, a Republican, said there has been a "460% spike in illegal apprehensions, over 100,000 people in custody," and blamed "the reverse of the Biden administration of the Trump policies, and it needs attention."

JOE BIDEN · Published 1 month ago

FACT-CHECK: Biden Skews Figures on Border

By Melvin Harrison | Fox News



President Biden on Thursday misstated the reality at the U.S.-Mexico border when he asserted that “nothing has changed” when it comes to the number of children coming to the United States since his predecessor, Donald Trump, was in office. The numbers are up since Biden became president on Jan. 20.

A look at Biden’s remarks:

BIDEN, asked about the increase in immigrant children crossing the border: “Truth of the matter is nothing has changed. As many people came — 28% increase in children to the border in my administration; 31% in the last year in 2019, before the pandemic — in the Trump administration. It happens every single solitary year. There is a significant increase in the number of people coming to the border in the winter months of January, February, March. It happens every year.

THE FACTS: The president erred. Unaccompanied immigrant children have come to the border in higher numbers than what he said.

According to statistics published by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, authorities encountered 9,457 children without a parent in February, a 61% increase from January, not 28%. The numbers of unaccompanied children did rise 31% between January 2019 and February 2019.

Asked about Biden’s statement, the Homeland Security Department pointed to figures for all border crossings, including adults and families traveling together. There was a 28% rise in all encounters with migrants between January and last month, compared with 31% between the same months in 2019. But Biden specifically noted a rise “in children.”

Biden correctly noted seasonal trends in migration and a tendency in many years for border crossings to increase before the hot summer months. But while he tried to play down his inauguration as a reason many children and teenagers have decided to migrate to the U.S., migrants interviewed by The Associated Press have expressed hope that the country would be more permissive to migrants under Biden than under Trump.

Melvin Harrison is an editor for Fox News. Follow him on Twitter [@melvin_harrison](https://twitter.com/melvin_harrison).



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Figure A5: Biden × FOX (Study 2)

REUTERS FACT CHECK APRIL 22, 2021 / 3:50 AM / UPDATED 1 MONTH AGO

FACT-CHECK: Biden Skews Figures on Border

By Reuters Fact Check

2 MIN READ



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Figure A6: Biden × Rueter (Study 2)

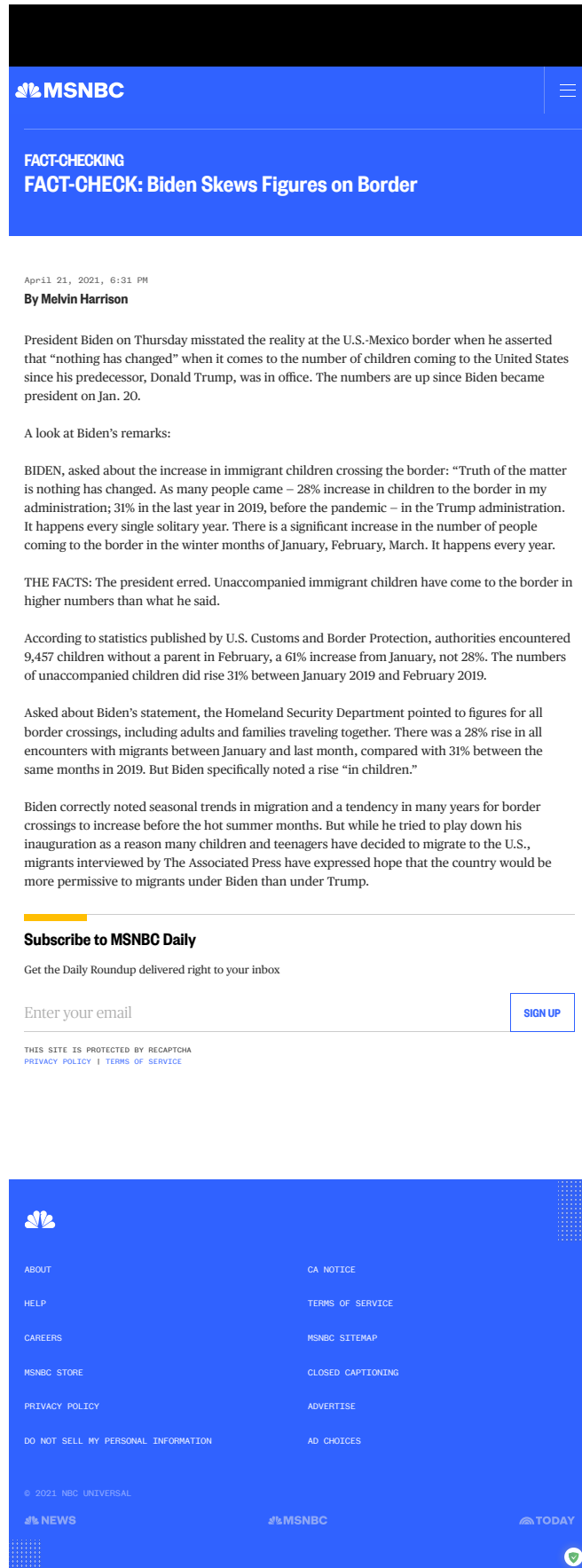


Figure A7: Biden × MSNBC (Study 2)

JOE BIDEN · Published 1 month ago

FACT-CHECK: Arizona Governor Cherry-Picks Illegal Immigration Data to Exaggerate Rise Under Biden

By Melvin Harrison | Fox News



Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey exaggerated the rise in people trying to cross the southern border illegally under President Joe Biden, when he said there has been a “460% spike in illegal apprehensions.”

Ducey made his remarks in an interview with Martha Raddatz, host of ABC News’ “This Week,” who toured the southern border with the governor. Ducey, a Republican, said there has been a “460% spike in illegal apprehensions, over 100,000 people in custody,” and blamed “the reverse of the Biden administration of the Trump policies, and it needs attention.”

The 460% figure caught our attention, so we asked the governor’s office for Ducey’s source. A spokesperson for the governor referred us to U.S. Customs and Border Protection data for “border encounters.”

“The Governor based his comments on total apprehensions from April 2020 (17,106) to February 2021 (100,441),” Bobby Charette told us in an email. That’s actually a 487% increase, but it’s misleading. The governor’s office is using the wrong data and cherry-picking dates. CBP data for “border encounters” includes “inadmissibles,” who are “individuals encountered at ports of entry who are seeking lawful admission into the United States but are determined to be inadmissible.”

Ducey referred to “illegal apprehensions” — and his office referred to “total apprehensions” — so we looked at data for “border apprehensions.” There were 96,974 apprehensions in February, not quite the 100,000 that the governor said. But, more importantly, Ducey compares the February data with April 2020, when both the U.S. and Mexico responded to the coronavirus pandemic with economic shutdowns.

Apprehensions dropped to 16,182 in April 2020. But then, they started to rise again, increasing noticeably in late summer and fall. By October, 69,022 people were apprehended on the southwest border — a 327% rise from April. So, apprehensions were rising while Trump’s policies were in place and before the Nov. 3 election that would ultimately result in Biden’s victory. That trend continued after Biden took office.

Ducey blamed Biden’s policies for the rise, but the Democratic president didn’t take office until Jan. 20. Comparing Trump’s last full month in office in December (71,047) to Biden’s first full month in office in February (96,974), apprehensions have risen 36% — not 460%.

Melvin Harrison is an editor for Fox News. Follow him on Twitter [@melvin_harrison](#).



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Figure A8: Ducey × FOX (Study 2)

REUTERS FACT CHECK APRIL 22, 2021 / 3:50 AM / UPDATED 1 MONTH AGO

FACT-CHECK: Arizona Governor Cherry-Picks Illegal Immigration Data to Exaggerate Rise Under Biden

By Reuters Fact Check

2 MIN READ



Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey exaggerated the rise in people trying to cross the southern border illegally under President Joe Biden, when he said there has been a “460% spike in illegal apprehensions.”

Ducey made his remarks in an interview with Martha Raddatz, host of ABC News’ “This Week,” who toured the southern border with the governor. Ducey, a Republican, said there has been a “460% spike in illegal apprehensions, over 100,000 people in custody,” and blamed “the reverse of the Biden administration of the Trump policies, and it needs attention.”

The 460% figure caught our attention, so we asked the governor’s office for Ducey’s source. A spokesperson for the governor referred us to U.S. Customs and Border Protection data for “border encounters.”

“The Governor based his comments on total apprehensions from April 2020 (17,106) to February 2021 (100,441),” Bobby Charette told us in an email. That’s actually a 487% increase, but it’s misleading. The governor’s office is using the wrong data and cherry-picking dates. CBP data for “border encounters” includes “inadmissibles,” who are “individuals encountered at ports of entry who are seeking lawful admission into the United States but are determined to be inadmissible.”

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Figure A9: Ducey × Rueter (Study 2)

MSNBC

FACT-CHECKING

FACT-CHECK: Arizona Governor Cherry-Picks Illegal Immigration Data to Exaggerate Rise Under Biden

April 21, 2021, 6:31 PM

By Melvin Harrison

Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey exaggerated the rise in people trying to cross the southern border illegally under President Joe Biden, when he said there has been a “460% spike in illegal apprehensions.”

Ducey made his remarks in an interview with Martha Raddatz, host of ABC News’ “This Week,” who toured the southern border with the governor. Ducey, a Republican, said there has been a “460% spike in illegal apprehensions, over 100,000 people in custody,” and blamed “the reverse of the Biden administration of the Trump policies, and it needs attention.”

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Figure A10: Ducey × MSNBC (Study 2)

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A.3 Study 3

Factual misinformation about U.S. economic policy exposed to Democrats

In May, making his pitch for a bipartisan infrastructure proposal that he said would create “millions” of new jobs. A look at his claims in La Crosse, Wisconsin:

“After months of careful negotiation, of listening, of compromising together ... a bipartisan group of senators got together and they forged an agreement to move forward on the key priorities of my American Jobs Plan. ... As a result this is a generational investment — a generational investment to modernize our infrastructure, creating millions of good paying jobs. And that’s not coming from me, it’s coming from Wall Street.”

Factual misinformation about U.S. economic policy exposed to Republicans

In May, House Republican leader Kevin McCarthy and other members of his party blamed President Joe Biden for higher gasoline and lumber costs. A look at the claims:

MCCARTHY: “Gas prices are the highest since 2014 — just as summer starts. The recent hack of the Colonial Pipeline exposed the flaws of Biden’s approach to our country’s energy policies. On day one he signed an executive order cancelling the Keystone XL Pipeline.” — blog post Monday.

REP. LIZ CHENEY: “From cancelling the Keystone Pipeline to banning new oil & gas leasing on federal lands, Biden’s energy policies are having devastating consequences. We’ve already seen a glimpse of this devastation with prices skyrocketing & gas shortages hitting communities across the country.” — tweet Friday.

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FACT-CHECKING

Published 4 hours ago

FACT CHECK: Biden distorts bipartisan infrastructure deal

By Melvin Harrison | Fox News

President Joe Biden overstated the expected employment gains Tuesday in making his pitch for a bipartisan infrastructure proposal that he said would create “millions” of new jobs. That might or might not have resulted from his initial plan, but there’s a smaller one on the table now.

A look at his claims in La Crosse, Wisconsin:

BIDEN: “After months of careful negotiation, of listening, of compromising together ... a bipartisan group of senators got together and they forged an agreement to move forward on the key priorities of my American Jobs Plan. ... As a result this is a generational investment — a generational investment to modernize our infrastructure, creating millions of good paying jobs. And that’s not coming from me, it’s coming from Wall Street.”

THE FACTS: The bipartisan proposal is not forecast to create “millions” of new jobs, according to Wall Street, but only a fraction of that.

That plan would provide \$579 billion in new infrastructure spending and create new jobs by fixing and updating the nation’s crumbling roads, bridges and ports, expanding public transit and building half a million electric charging stations. But it is significantly scaled back from Biden’s initial proposal for \$2.3 trillion in new spending, which Moody’s Analytics estimated would create roughly 2.6 million jobs over the next decade.

Peter Williams, an analyst at investment bank Evercore ISI, estimates the bipartisan compromise package would create 450,000 to 775,000 jobs, and mostly not until 2025-2026, because infrastructure projects can take years to win approval. He projects the package would increase the economy’s total output 1% in those years.

While Biden and congressional Democrats are aiming to pass the remainder of the president’s proposal in separate legislation, that is meeting Republican resistance and is far from certain. Nor is that what Biden said Tuesday when he asserted the creation of “millions” of jobs just from the bipartisan pact.

The Biden team has previously offered vastly inflated projections of how many jobs his American Jobs Plan is expected to create, initially claiming it would mean 19 million new jobs before his press secretary ultimately corrected the accounting to over 2 million.

Melvin Harrison is a fact checker for Fox News. Follow him on Twitter @MelvinHarrison.

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Figure A11: Democrat × FOX (Study 3)

16

REUTERS FACT CHECK SEPTEMBER 2, 2021 / 3:24 AM / UPDATED A DAY AGO

FACT CHECK: Biden distorts bipartisan infrastructure deal

By Reuters Fact Check

3 MIN READ



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Figure A12: Democrat × Rueter (Study 3)

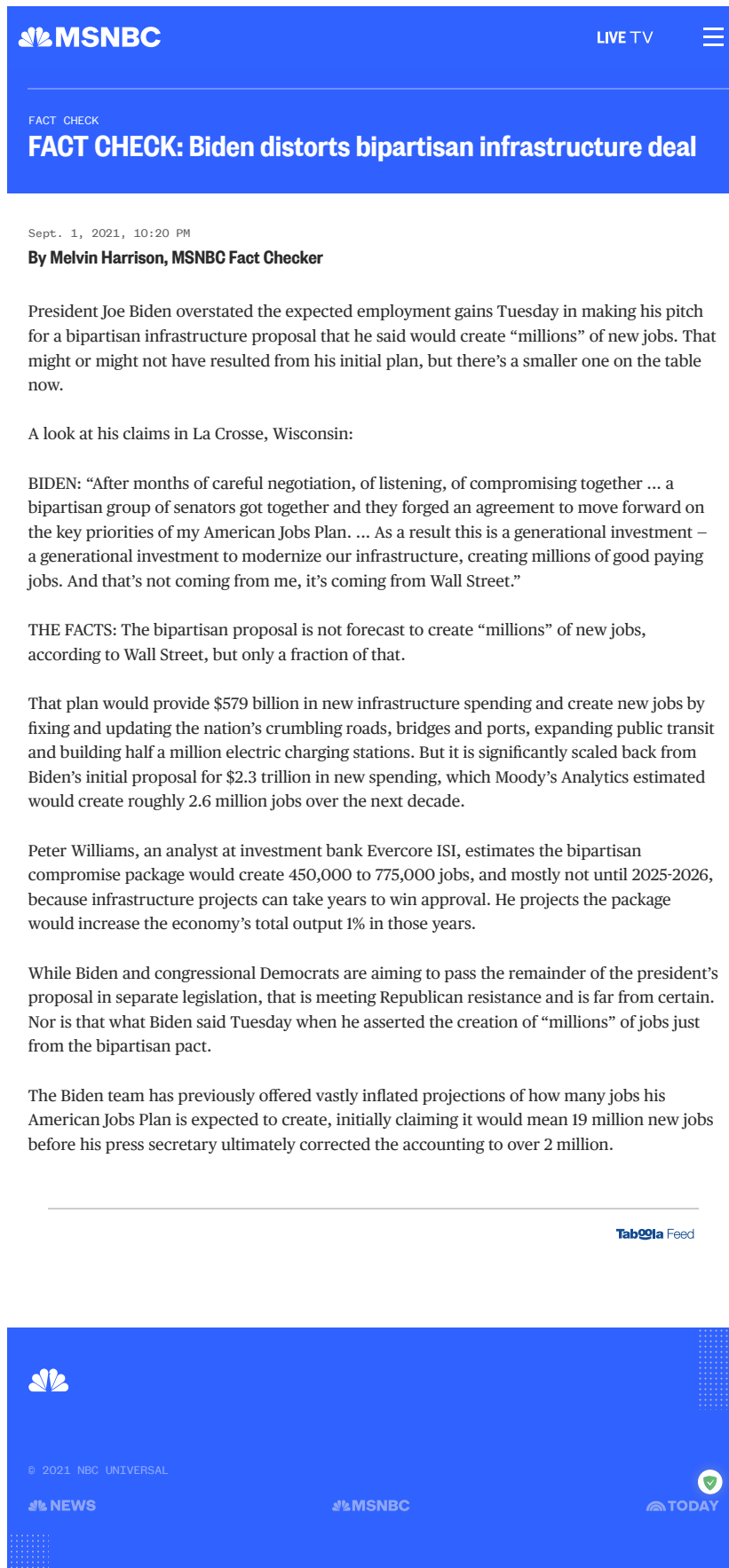


Figure A13: Democrat × MSNBC (Study 3)

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FACT CHECK

Published 5 hours ago

FACT CHECK: House GOP falsely blames Biden for gas prices

By Melvin Harrison | Fox News

House Republican leader Kevin McCarthy and other members of his party are falsely blaming President Joe Biden for higher gasoline and lumber costs.

Gas prices have risen in recent weeks because a key pipeline was forced to close after a cyberattack on the Colonial Pipeline. And lumber shortages — which existed during former President Donald Trump's administration — were worsened by an unexpected housing boom. Shortages have bedeviled the economy this spring, but most economists attribute the bulk of them to the difficulties of restarting the U.S. and global economies.

A look at the claims and reality:

MCCARTHY: "Gas prices are the highest since 2014 — just as summer starts. The recent hack of the Colonial Pipeline exposed the flaws of Biden's approach to our country's energy policies. On day one he signed an executive order cancelling the Keystone XL Pipeline." — blog post Monday.

REP. LIZ CHENEY, R-Wyoming: "From cancelling the Keystone Pipeline to banning new oil & gas leasing on federal lands, Biden's energy policies are having devastating consequences. We've already seen a glimpse of this devastation with prices skyrocketing & gas shortages hitting communities across the country." — tweet Friday.

THE FACTS: Biden's action on the Keystone XL pipeline has nothing to do with the recent spike in gasoline prices. The pipeline handles crude oil, running from Canada to Texas through the Midwest, not gasoline, which had shortages on the East Coast after the Colonial Pipeline hack.

Biden's order on his first day in office rescinded the construction permit for an extension to the main Keystone pipeline, which is still operating and runs about 2,687 miles (4,324 km) from Alberta to Illinois and Texas.

An expanded 1,210-mile (1,947-km) pipeline was planned to allow the system to carry up to 800,000 barrels of crude oil a day, passing through Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska.

But shortages of crude oil haven't been a factor.

Noteworthy is that while gas prices are at their highest level in six years, oil prices are still slightly below where they were in 2018. That suggests oil supplies are adequate and the refining and distribution of gasoline — through such networks as the Colonial Pipeline — are the problem.

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Figure A14: Republican × FOX (Study 3)

REUTERS FACT CHECK SEPTEMBER 2, 2021 / 3:24 AM / UPDATED 20 HOURS AGO

FACT CHECK: House GOP falsely blames Biden for gas prices

By Reuters Fact Check

3 MIN READ



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Figure A15: Republican × Rueter (Study 3)

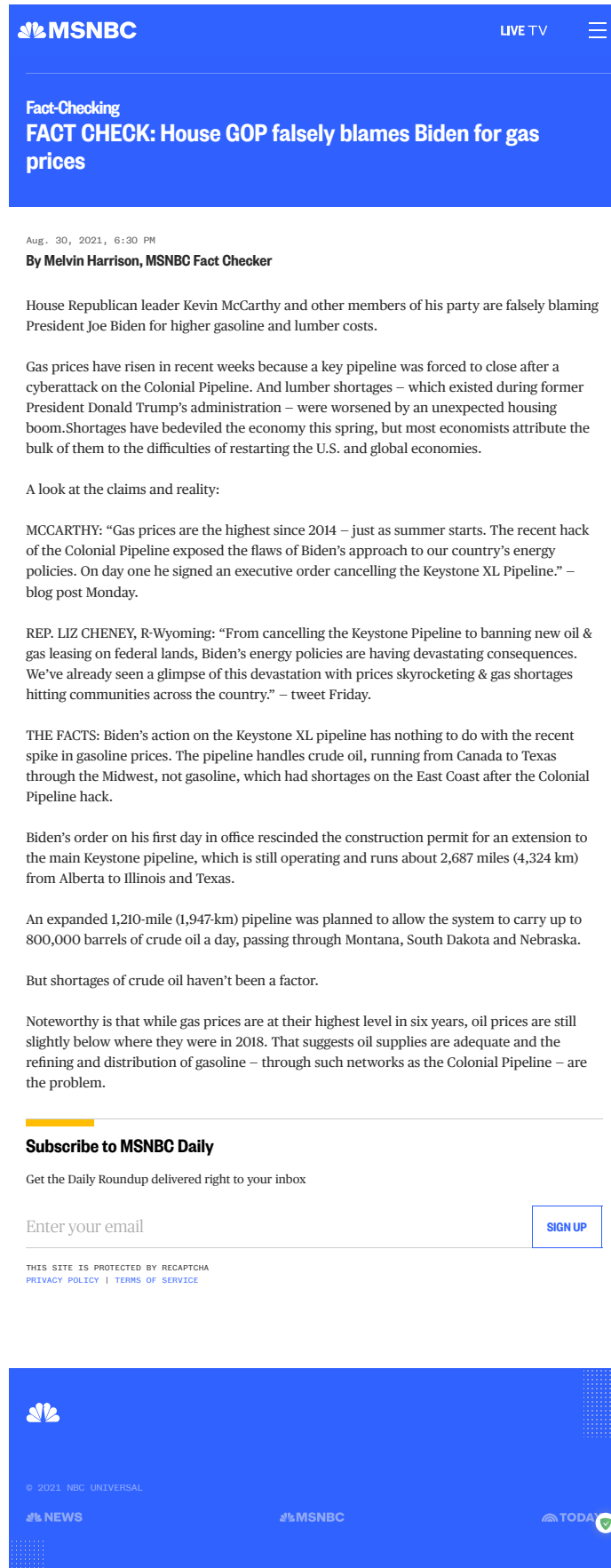


Figure A16: Republican × MSNBC (Study 3)

B Covariates and Sample Demographics Breakdown

B.1 Study 1

Age (21% 18–29 years, 20% 30–39 years, 21% 40–49 years, 19% 50–59 years, 19% older), *gender* (51% Male), *education* (1% less than high school, 21% high school, 66% up to 4-year college degree, 13 postgraduate), *political ideology* (27% liberal, 41% moderate, 32% conservative), and *party affiliation* (35% Minju Party, 31% Hankuk Party, 34% Independent) were measured as demographic variables.

B.2 Study 2

Party affiliation was identically measured as to Study 1, both in a discrete manner (Democrats: $n = 351$ [39%], Republicans: $n = 307$ [34%], Independent or other: $n = 246$ [27%]) and on a 7-point scale ($M = 3.85$, $SD = 2.26$). Expectably, party affiliation and political ideology (both on a 7-point scale) are strongly correlated ($r = .81$, $p < .001$).

We also measured *issue involvement* with two questions in 5-point scale (1: ‘Extremely important/interested’ – 5: ‘Not at all important/interested’) asking the perceived importance and interest to U.S. immigration issue ($M = 3.07$, $SD = 1.19$, $\alpha = .91$), *general political knowledge* (Delli Carpini & Keeter, 1996) with five questions ($M = 4.55$, $SD = 0.84$), *knowledge on the U.S. immigration issue* also with five questions ($M = 2.57$, $SD = 0.91$), and finally, *media trust* (Strömbäck et al., 2020) with five questions on a 7-point scale (1: ‘Strongly agree’ – 7: ‘Strongly disagree’) asking one’s beliefs regarding trustworthiness of news media in the U.S. ($M = 3.18$, $SD = 1.64$, $\alpha = .96$).

Age (2% 18–24 years, 28% 25–34 years, 28% 35–44 years, 18% 45–54 years, 16% 55–64 years, 7% over 65 years), *gender* (51% male), *education* (9% high school, 16% some college, 13% 2 year degree, 44% 4 year degree, 15% professional degree, 1% doctoral degree), *political ideology* (in 7-point scale, $M = 4.03$, $SD = 1.89$) were measured as demographic variables.

B.3 Study 3

Other covariate variables including *party affiliation* (Democrat: $n = 369$ [54%] and Republican: $n = 309$ [46%]), *political ideology* ($M = 4.1$, $SD = 2.1$), *issue involvement* ($M = 3.34$, $SD = 0.97$), *media trust* ($M = 3.23$, $SD = 1.6$), and *general political knowledge* ($M = 4.63$, $SD = 0.74$) were all measured identically as to Study 1 and 2. *Age* (1% 18–24 years, 23% 25–34 years, 31% 35–44 years, 19% 45–54 years, 16% 55–64 years, 9% over 65 years), *gender* (51% male), *education* (1% less than high school, 9% high school, 16% some college, 13% 2 year degree, 46% 4 year degree, 14% professional degree, 1% doctoral degree), and *political ideology* (in 7-point scale, $M = 4.1$, $SD = 2.1$) were measured as demographic variables.

C Mean comparisons and regression tables

C.1 Study 1

Table A1: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 1, South Korean sample)

		Pre		Post				
	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Debunking conservative-consistent × Conservative media								
Liberal	31	4.65	1.43	4.10	1.40	-3.07	.005	0.39
Moderate	55	3.31	1.35	3.11	1.50	-1.09	.282	0.14
Conservative	51	2.14	1.34	2.16	1.47	0.17	.868	0.01
Debunking conservative-consistent × Liberal media								
Liberal	38	4.42	1.48	3.92	1.63	-2.84	.007	0.32
Moderate	49	3.37	1.58	2.94	1.45	-3.37	< .001	0.28
Conservative	43	2.51	1.61	2.70	1.70	1.35	.186	0.11
Debunking liberal-consistent × Conservative media								
Liberal	33	2.42	1.58	2.45	1.35	0.21	.839	0.02
Moderate	58	4.17	1.96	3.67	1.68	-3.58	< .001	0.27
Conservative	41	5.80	1.60	4.98	1.70	-4.86	< .001	0.50
Debunking liberal-consistent × Liberal media								
Liberal	40	2.33	1.53	2.17	1.53	-0.69	.492	0.10
Moderate	56	3.98	1.92	3.59	1.90	-3.39	< .001	0.21
Conservative	36	5.58	1.66	4.78	1.53	-5.08	< .001	0.50

Table A2: Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 1, South Korean sample)

	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Debunking conservative-consistent × Conservative media						
Liberal	31	0.72	0.25	4.95	< .001	0.89
Conservative	51	0.43	0.20	-2.60	.012	0.36
Debunking conservative-consistent × Liberal media						
Liberal	38	0.58	0.21	2.42	.021	0.39
Conservative	43	0.53	0.28	0.66	.513	0.10
Debunking liberal-consistent × Conservative media						
Liberal	33	0.66	0.24	3.82	< .001	0.66
Conservative	41	0.48	0.22	-0.63	.532	0.10
Debunking liberal-consistent × Liberal media						
Liberal	40	0.46	0.23	-1.16	.254	0.18
Conservative	36	0.64	0.25	3.30	.002	0.55

Note: Hostile media perception values were compared to 0.5 (perception of neutrality)

Table A3: Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 1, South Korean sample)

	Liberals		Moderates		Conservatives	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Debunking: LC	-0.579*	-0.545*	0.300	0.293	0.849***	0.852***
	(0.232)	(0.249)	(0.231)	(0.244)	(0.207)	(0.212)
Fact-check by LM	-0.180	-0.134	0.107	0.111	0.024	0.080
	(0.262)	(0.265)	(0.181)	(0.191)	(0.233)	(0.232)
Age		-0.038		-0.041		0.089
		(0.073)		(0.056)		(0.049)
Education		0.264		0.041		0.006
		(0.245)		(0.144)		(0.104)
Male		-0.126		0.074		-0.116
		(0.183)		(0.153)		(0.142)
Involvement		0.182*		-0.007		-0.035
		(0.087)		(0.055)		(0.042)
Media Trust		0.031		0.077		-0.022
		(0.095)		(0.061)		(0.067)
LC × LM	0.229	0.163	-0.336	-0.323	0.143	0.138
	(0.363)	(0.394)	(0.288)	(0.304)	(0.295)	(0.294)
Constant	0.030	-1.898	-0.500***	-0.739	-0.829***	-0.873
	(0.147)	(1.234)	(0.140)	(0.730)	(0.171)	(0.572)
N	142	142	218	218	171	171
R ²	0.045	0.099	0.011	0.021	0.195	0.218
Adjusted R ²	0.024	0.045	-0.003	-0.017	0.180	0.179

Notes: LC = Liberal-Consistent misinformation; LM = Fact-checking by Liberal Media. Robust standard errors (HC2) are in parentheses. (–) value of dependent variable denotes persuasive effect (i.e., reduced agreement towards initial misperception) whereas (+) value of dependent variable denotes back-fire effect (i.e., increased agreement towards initial misperception).

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Table A4: Regression results of hostile media perception (Study 1, South Korean sample), excluding moderate sample

	Liberals		Conservatives		Combined Partisan	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Debunking: LC	0.062 (0.061)	0.051 (0.061)	-0.051 (0.045)	-0.038 (0.044)	-0.051 (0.045)	-0.057 (0.044)
Fact-check by LM	-0.200*** (0.055)	-0.196*** (0.053)	0.161** (0.055)	0.182** (0.056)	0.161** (0.055)	0.149** (0.055)
Involvement		0.051** (0.018)		-0.020 (0.013)		0.005 (0.010)
Media Trust		-0.045** (0.017)		-0.005 (0.015)		-0.024* (0.012)
Male		-0.022 (0.038)		-0.028 (0.037)		-0.019 (0.027)
Age		0.004 (0.015)		-0.027* (0.012)		-0.012 (0.009)
Education		-0.016 (0.035)		0.045 (0.025)		0.030 (0.023)
Liberal (vs. Conservative)					0.180*** (0.054)	0.155** (0.053)
LC × LM	0.062 (0.078)	0.078 (0.080)	-0.060 (0.074)	-0.079 (0.076)	-0.060 (0.074)	-0.051 (0.076)
LC × Liberal					0.112 (0.075)	0.110 (0.075)
LM × Liberal					-0.361*** (0.078)	-0.359*** (0.077)
LC × LM × Liberal					0.123 (0.108)	0.133 (0.108)
Constant	0.658*** (0.041)	0.554** (0.190)	0.478*** (0.035)	0.496*** (0.137)	0.478*** (0.035)	0.459*** (0.117)
N	142	142	171	171	313	313
R ²	0.158	0.274	0.096	0.159	0.149	0.179
Adjusted R ²	0.139	0.231	0.080	0.117	0.130	0.146

Notes: LC = Liberal-Consistent misinformation; LM = fact-checking by Liberal Media. Robust standard errors (HC2) are in parentheses. (+) value of dependent variable denotes higher bias perception against their partisan in-group.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

C.2 Study 2

Table A5: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Debunking Biden × FOX								
Democrat	61	5.21	1.14	4.28	1.60	-4.62	< .001	0.67
Independent	40	3.95	1.68	3.52	1.66	-1.93	.061	0.25
Republican	53	2.79	1.78	2.28	1.68	-2.58	.013	0.29
Debunking Biden × Reuter								
Democrat	58	5.17	1.09	3.72	1.59	-6.93	< .001	1.06
Independent	41	3.95	1.76	3.15	1.56	-2.95	.005	0.48
Republican	49	3.39	1.81	2.43	1.63	-4.25	< .001	0.56
Debunking Biden × MSNBC								
Democrat	58	5.05	1.28	3.53	1.66	-6.68	< .001	1.03
Independent	42	3.93	1.58	2.43	1.29	-6.09	< .001	1.04
Republican	52	2.52	1.50	1.85	1.14	-3.44	< .001	0.50
Debunking Ducey × FOX								
Democrat	58	2.67	1.50	2.05	1.56	-4.05	< .001	0.41
Independent	42	4.19	1.89	3.60	2.14	-2.49	.017	0.29
Republican	51	5.43	1.49	4.14	1.79	-5.63	< .001	0.79
Debunking Ducey × Reuter								
Democrat	59	2.97	1.73	2.17	1.68	-3.86	< .001	0.47
Independent	41	3.71	1.75	2.95	1.92	-5.00	< .001	0.41
Republican	51	5.41	1.55	4.47	1.97	-4.03	< .001	0.53
Debunking Ducey × MSNBC								
Democrat	57	2.25	1.24	1.63	1.19	-3.44	< .001	0.50
Independent	40	3.67	1.99	2.88	2.03	-4.74	< .001	0.40
Republican	51	5.59	1.51	4.92	1.85	-3.45	< .001	0.39

Table A6: Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Debunking Biden × FOX								
Democrat	61	5.28	1.19	4.26	1.49	-5.54	< .001	0.75
Independent	40	4.32	1.64	3.55	1.60	-3.80	< .001	0.48
Republican	53	3.08	1.88	2.19	1.58	-4.58	< .001	0.51
Debunking Biden × Reuter								
Democrat	58	5.28	1.14	3.57	1.58	-8.48	< .001	1.24
Independent	41	3.95	1.84	3.05	1.38	-3.43	< .001	0.55
Republican	49	3.29	1.76	2.24	1.60	-6.12	< .001	0.62
Debunking Biden × MSNBC								
Democrat	58	5.34	1.12	3.60	1.67	-7.65	< .001	1.22
Independent	42	3.86	1.62	2.52	1.31	-5.61	< .001	0.91
Republican	52	2.58	1.64	2.08	1.38	-2.03	.048	0.33
Debunking Ducey × FOX								
Democrat	58	3.02	1.48	2.07	1.53	-4.96	< .001	0.63
Independent	42	4.31	1.80	3.43	2.11	-3.18	.003	0.45
Republican	51	5.00	1.44	3.90	1.66	-5.70	< .001	0.71
Debunking Ducey × Reuter								
Democrat	59	3.03	1.65	2.08	1.73	-4.58	< .001	0.56
Independent	41	4.07	1.56	3.02	1.90	-4.88	< .001	0.60
Republican	51	5.06	1.53	4.45	1.87	-2.87	.006	0.36
Debunking Ducey × MSNBC								
Democrat	57	2.44	1.35	1.74	1.06	-4.38	< .001	0.58
Independent	40	3.75	1.84	2.88	1.96	-4.24	< .001	0.46
Republican	51	5.16	1.50	4.47	1.79	-3.20	.002	0.42

Table A7: Mean comparison of hostile media perception (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Debunking Biden × FOX						
Democrat	61	0.76	0.20	10.13	< .001	1.30
Republican	53	0.43	0.16	-3.07	.003	0.42
Debunking Biden × Reuter						
Democrat	58	0.52	0.16	0.89	.378	0.12
Republican	49	0.50	0.15	0.19	.852	0.03
Debunking Biden × MSNBC						
Democrat	58	0.51	0.15	0.30	.765	0.04
Republican	52	0.55	0.17	1.99	.052	0.28
Debunking Ducey × FOX						
Democrat	58	0.52	0.15	1.22	.228	0.16
Republican	51	0.60	0.21	3.30	.002	0.46
Debunking Ducey × Reuter						
Democrat	59	0.51	0.17	0.62	.54	0.08
Republican	51	0.70	0.25	5.72	< .001	0.80
Debunking Ducey × MSNBC						
Democrat	57	0.49	0.14	-0.34	.739	0.04
Republican	51	0.67	0.27	4.54	< .001	0.64

Note: Hostile media perception values were compared to 0.5 (perception of neutrality).

Table A8: Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrats		Independents		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	0.652*	0.662*	0.049	0.002	0.018	-0.045
	(0.294)	(0.297)	(0.312)	(0.337)	(0.325)	(0.325)
FOX (vs. Reuter)	0.514	0.516	0.380	0.383	0.450	0.353
	(0.291)	(0.289)	(0.351)	(0.390)	(0.300)	(0.320)
MSNBC (vs. Reuter)	-0.069	-0.066	-0.695	-0.833*	0.286	0.272
	(0.309)	(0.305)	(0.368)	(0.402)	(0.299)	(0.293)
General knowledge		-0.105		-0.148		-0.187
		(0.115)		(0.134)		(0.145)
Immigration knowledge		0.011		0.107		-0.077
		(0.088)		(0.101)		(0.115)
Media trust		-0.021		-0.241**		-0.018
		(0.065)		(0.080)		(0.085)
Involvement		0.173*		0.016		0.218**
		(0.079)		(0.099)		(0.079)
Gender		-0.137		0.104		-0.273
		(0.167)		(0.175)		(0.179)
Age		0.053		0.056		-0.043
		(0.070)		(0.069)		(0.067)
Education		0.036		-0.018		-0.035
		(0.069)		(0.080)		(0.073)
Income		0.008		-0.035		-0.005
		(0.026)		(0.033)		(0.028)
Ducey × FOX	-0.338	-0.344	-0.219	-0.287	-0.803	-0.649
	(0.388)	(0.388)	(0.451)	(0.497)	(0.444)	(0.459)
Ducey × MSNBC	0.252	0.214	0.651	0.745	-0.012	-0.042
	(0.412)	(0.413)	(0.432)	(0.464)	(0.426)	(0.415)
Constant	-1.448***	-1.632*	-0.805**	0.142	-0.959***	0.220
	(0.209)	(0.785)	(0.273)	(1.084)	(0.226)	(1.068)
N	351	351	246	246	307	307
R ²	0.056	0.079	0.055	0.130	0.029	0.070
Adjusted R ²	0.042	0.043	0.035	0.081	0.012	0.029

Notes: Ducey = Debunking misinformation in Doug Ducey's statement. Each cell includes regression coefficient and standard errors are in parentheses.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Table A9: Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrats		Independents		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	0.758** (0.289)	0.751* (0.295)	-0.146 (0.340)	-0.205 (0.335)	0.433 (0.271)	0.424 (0.270)
FOX (vs. Reuter)	0.691* (0.272)	0.691* (0.273)	0.127 (0.333)	0.146 (0.341)	0.154 (0.258)	0.075 (0.268)
MSNBC (vs. Reuter)	-0.034 (0.304)	-0.001 (0.302)	-0.431 (0.355)	-0.629 (0.365)	0.541 (0.299)	0.512 (0.294)
General knowledge		0.022 (0.117)		-0.172 (0.134)		-0.033 (0.153)
Immigration knowledge		0.023 (0.095)		0.146 (0.104)		0.018 (0.111)
Media trust		-0.023 (0.065)		-0.357*** (0.074)		-0.072 (0.083)
Involvement		0.119 (0.077)		0.027 (0.092)		0.182* (0.088)
Gender		-0.088 (0.166)		0.209 (0.180)		-0.197 (0.167)
Age		0.042 (0.068)		0.103 (0.073)		-0.066 (0.069)
Education		0.084 (0.076)		-0.022 (0.080)		0.020 (0.067)
Income		0.028 (0.027)		-0.051 (0.032)		-0.031 (0.028)
Ducey × FOX	-0.690 (0.392)	-0.639 (0.388)	0.040 (0.484)	-0.068 (0.478)	-0.644 (0.385)	-0.596 (0.395)
Ducey × MSNBC	0.282 (0.401)	0.257 (0.405)	0.605 (0.463)	0.738 (0.467)	-0.619 (0.425)	-0.703 (0.426)
Constant	-1.707*** (0.201)	-2.704*** (0.798)	-0.902*** (0.263)	0.100 (1.010)	-1.041*** (0.170)	-0.608 (1.090)
N	351	351	246	246	307	307
R ²	0.066	0.086	0.015	0.163	0.022	0.058
Adjusted R ²	0.053	0.051	-0.006	0.116	0.006	0.016

Notes: Ducey = Debunking misinformation in Doug Ducey's statement. Each cell includes regression coefficient and standard errors are in parentheses.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Table A10: Regression results of Relative hostile media effect, excluding Independents (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrats		Republicans		Partisans combined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	-0.005 (0.030)	-0.002 (0.030)	0.196*** (0.041)	0.200*** (0.035)	-0.005 (0.030)	-0.010 (0.032)
FOX (vs. Reuter)	0.238*** (0.032)	0.240*** (0.033)	-0.070* (0.031)	-0.078* (0.031)	0.238*** (0.032)	0.236*** (0.034)
MSNBC (vs. Reuter)	-0.012 (0.029)	-0.014 (0.029)	0.044 (0.032)	0.027 (0.032)	-0.012 (0.029)	-0.020 (0.030)
General knowledge		-0.010 (0.010)		0.030 (0.017)		0.005 (0.010)
Immigration knowledge		0.010 (0.009)		0.006 (0.011)		0.009 (0.007)
Media trust		-0.005 (0.008)		-0.048*** (0.008)		-0.031*** (0.005)
Involvement		0.003 (0.010)		0.018 (0.010)		0.018* (0.007)
Gender		-0.003 (0.017)		-0.007 (0.020)		-0.004 (0.014)
Age		-0.004 (0.007)		0.010 (0.008)		0.006 (0.006)
Education		0.013 (0.007)		-0.009 (0.009)		0.004 (0.006)
Income		-0.002 (0.003)		-0.001 (0.004)		-0.001 (0.002)
Republican (vs. Democrat)					-0.014 (0.030)	-0.080* (0.033)
Ducey × FOX	-0.228*** (0.044)	-0.233*** (0.044)	-0.034 (0.055)	-0.058 (0.050)	-0.228*** (0.044)	-0.223*** (0.045)
Ducey × MSNBC	-0.008 (0.040)	-0.012 (0.041)	-0.072 (0.061)	-0.081 (0.053)	-0.008 (0.040)	-0.008 (0.043)
Ducey × Republican					0.200*** (0.051)	0.209*** (0.048)
FOX × Republican					-0.308*** (0.045)	-0.310*** (0.044)
MSNBC × Republican					0.056 (0.043)	0.055 (0.043)
Ducey × FOX × Republican					0.194** (0.070)	0.174* (0.067)
Ducey × MSNBC × Republican					-0.065 (0.073)	-0.073 (0.069)
Constant	0.518*** (0.020)	0.525*** (0.072)	0.504*** (0.022)	0.421*** (0.121)	0.518*** (0.020)	0.523*** (0.068)
N	351	351	307	307	658	658
R ²	0.254	0.267	0.170	0.360	0.209	0.274
Adjusted R ²	0.243	0.239	0.156	0.332	0.195	0.253

Notes: Debunking misinformation in Dough Ducey's statement. Each cell includes regression coefficient and standard errors are in parentheses. (-) value of dependent variable denotes lesser bias perception against one's in-group, whereas (+) value of dependent variable denotes greater bias perception against one's in-group (i.e., perceiving greater favorability towards out-groups)

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

C.3 Study 3

Table A11: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
FOX × High NfC								
Democrat	59	5.69	0.95	4.92	1.47	-5.16	< .001	0.63
Republican	52	6.00	1.37	5.10	1.72	-4.95	< .001	0.58
FOX × Low NfC								
Democrat	64	5.48	1.07	4.70	1.40	-4.89	< .001	0.63
Republican	52	5.79	1.39	4.77	2.06	-5.12	< .001	0.58
MSNBC × High NfC								
Democrat	60	5.47	1.20	4.32	1.59	-7.23	< .001	0.82
Republican	51	5.92	1.20	5.20	1.69	-3.99	< .001	0.50
MSNBC × Low NfC								
Democrat	64	5.30	1.31	4.02	1.55	-7.52	< .001	0.89
Republican	51	5.82	1.41	5.18	1.77	-2.96	.005	0.40
Reuter × High NfC								
Democrat	60	5.37	1.04	3.83	1.68	-10.27	< .001	1.10
Republican	51	5.82	1.51	5.35	1.86	-2.37	.022	0.28
Reuter × Low NfC								
Democrat	62	5.50	1.36	3.94	1.72	-9.12	< .001	1.01
Republican	52	5.77	1.42	4.69	1.83	-5.79	< .001	0.66

Table A12: Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
FOX × High NfC								
Democrat	59	5.63	1.13	4.75	1.61	-4.83	< .001	0.63
Republican	52	5.77	1.25	5.10	1.72	-3.31	.002	0.45
FOX × Low NfC								
Democrat	64	5.52	1.04	4.69	1.44	-5.39	< .001	0.66
Republican	52	5.81	1.21	4.77	2.10	-4.59	< .001	0.61
MSNBC × High NfC								
Democrat	60	5.55	1.17	4.30	1.48	-7.70	< .001	0.94
Republican	51	5.71	1.15	5.04	1.80	-3.31	.002	0.44
MSNBC × Low NfC								
Democrat	64	5.34	1.34	4.08	1.50	-6.98	< .001	0.89
Republican	51	5.67	1.31	4.94	1.79	-3.66	< .001	0.46
Reuter × High NfC								
Democrat	60	5.37	1.18	3.77	1.65	-10.89	< .001	1.12
Republican	51	5.82	1.21	5.25	1.78	-2.84	.007	0.37
Reuter × Low NfC								
Democrat	62	5.71	1.05	3.87	1.72	-9.54	< .001	1.29
Republican	52	5.50	1.48	4.62	1.87	-3.98	< .001	0.53

Table A13: Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
FOX × High NfC						
Democrat	59	0.75	0.25	7.81	< .001	1.02
Republican	52	0.68	0.21	6.11	< .001	0.85
FOX × Low NfC						
Democrat	64	0.75	0.22	9.30	< .001	1.16
Republican	52	0.68	0.21	6.22	< .001	0.86
MSNBC × High NfC						
Democrat	60	0.58	0.15	4.08	< .001	0.53
Republican	51	0.80	0.25	8.70	< .001	1.22
MSNBC × Low NfC						
Democrat	64	0.54	0.14	2.15	.035	0.27
Republican	51	0.80	0.23	9.41	< .001	1.32
Reuter × High NfC						
Democrat	60	0.54	0.15	2.27	.027	0.29
Republican	51	0.74	0.25	7.02	< .001	0.98
Reuter × Low NfC						
Democrat	62	0.52	0.14	1.13	.263	0.14
Republican	52	0.74	0.21	8.18	< .001	1.13

Note: Hostile media perception values were compared to 0.5 (perception of neutrality).

Table A14: Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrats		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	-0.002 (0.220)	-0.030 (0.224)	-0.115 (0.270)	0.030 (0.259)
MSNBC (vs. FOX)	-0.370 (0.219)	-0.338 (0.222)	0.178 (0.258)	0.293 (0.255)
Rueter (vs. FOX)	-0.754*** (0.212)	-0.738*** (0.217)	0.433 (0.270)	0.552* (0.264)
General knowledge		-0.082 (0.099)		-0.124 (0.140)
Media trust		0.014 (0.054)		-0.150* (0.070)
Involvement		0.096 (0.080)		0.169* (0.082)
Gender		-0.107 (0.123)		-0.302 (0.171)
Age		0.064 (0.051)		-0.016 (0.060)
Education		0.027 (0.056)		0.182** (0.068)
Income		-0.035 (0.023)		-0.010 (0.026)
Low NfC × MSNBC	-0.130 (0.320)	-0.104 (0.326)	0.194 (0.392)	-0.117 (0.389)
Low NfC × Reuter	-0.030 (0.316)	0.001 (0.320)	-0.491 (0.383)	-0.618 (0.382)
Constant	-0.780*** (0.151)	-0.787 (0.643)	-0.904*** (0.183)	-0.871 (0.908)
N	369	366	309	308
R ²	0.060	0.083	0.023	0.094
Adjusted R ²	0.047	0.052	0.007	0.058

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC2) are in parentheses.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Table A15: Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrats		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	0.053 (0.239)	0.041 (0.244)	-0.365 (0.304)	-0.218 (0.282)
MSNBC (vs. FOX)	-0.369 (0.244)	-0.344 (0.247)	0.006 (0.286)	0.073 (0.262)
Rueter (vs. FOX)	-0.719** (0.234)	-0.710** (0.237)	0.104 (0.285)	0.182 (0.280)
General knowledge		-0.099 (0.109)		-0.179 (0.167)
Media trust		-0.037 (0.058)		-0.291** (0.090)
Involvement		0.132 (0.080)		0.131 (0.091)
Gender		-0.255 (0.132)		-0.235 (0.180)
Age		0.045 (0.052)		-0.004 (0.057)
Education		0.007 (0.059)		0.108 (0.068)
Income		-0.007 (0.025)		-0.008 (0.027)
Low NfC × MSNBC	-0.069 (0.341)	-0.063 (0.347)	0.307 (0.415)	-0.001 (0.399)
Low NfC × Reuter	-0.292 (0.340)	-0.296 (0.341)	0.049 (0.427)	-0.072 (0.434)
Constant	-0.881*** (0.183)	-0.489 (0.644)	-0.673** (0.203)	0.254 (1.076)
N	369	366	309	308
R ²	0.069	0.095	0.011	0.090
Adjusted R ²	0.056	0.064	-0.005	0.053

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC2) are in parentheses.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Table A16: Regression results of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrats		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	-0.003 (0.042)	0.005 (0.042)	0.000 (0.042)	0.030 (0.035)
MSNBC (vs. FOX)	-0.173*** (0.038)	-0.164*** (0.037)	0.123** (0.046)	0.136*** (0.036)
Rueter (vs. FOX)	-0.209*** (0.038)	-0.215*** (0.037)	0.061 (0.046)	0.081* (0.037)
General knowledge		0.035* (0.016)		0.040* (0.019)
Media trust		-0.008 (0.008)		-0.098*** (0.009)
Involvement		0.006 (0.010)		0.021 (0.013)
Gender		-0.006 (0.017)		-0.006 (0.024)
Age		0.023** (0.008)		0.021* (0.009)
Education		-0.009 (0.008)		0.010 (0.009)
Income		-0.001 (0.003)		0.002 (0.004)
Low NfC × MSNBC	-0.039 (0.050)	-0.053 (0.050)	-0.008 (0.063)	-0.080 (0.052)
Low NfC × Reuter	-0.021 (0.050)	-0.014 (0.048)	0.0001 (0.062)	-0.026 (0.050)
Constant	0.753*** (0.032)	0.558*** (0.095)	0.682*** (0.030)	0.478*** (0.126)
N	369	366	309	308
R ²	0.236	0.288	0.045	0.401
Adjusted R ²	0.225	0.263	0.029	0.377

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC2) are in parentheses.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

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