Online Appendix for: "Perceiving Fact-Checks as Biased but Nevertheless Persuaded? Effects of Fact-Checking News Delivered by Partisan Media"

Table of contents

A Treatment materials **2**
A.1 Study 1 . . . 2
A.2 Study 2 . . . 7
A.3 Study 3 . . . 14

B Covariates and Sample Demographics Breakdown **21**
B.1 Study 1 . . . 21
B.2 Study 2 . . . 21
B.3 Study 3 . . . 21

C Mean comparisons and regression tables **22**
C.1 Study 1 . . . 22
C.2 Study 2 . . . 26
C.3 Study 3 . . . 32

D Replication of Study 2 & Study 3 with Strict Attention Check Threshold **38**
D.1 Study 2 . . . 38
D.2 Study 3 . . . 46

E Deviation from Pre-Registration **54**

References **54**

List of Figures

A1 Conservative-consistent × Conservative media, *Chosunilbo* (Study 1) . . . 3
A2 Conservative-consistent × Liberal media, *Hankyoreh* (Study 1) . . . 4
A3 Liberal-consistent × Conservative media, *Chosunilbo* (Study 1) . . . 5
A4 Liberal-consistent × Liberal media, *Hankyoreh* (Study 1) . . . 6
A5 Biden × Fox (Study 2) . . . 8
A6 Biden × Rueters (Study 2) . . . 9
A7 Biden × MSNBC (Study 2) . . . 10

A8 Ducey × Fox (Study 2) . . . 11
A9 Ducey × Rueters (Study 2) . . . 12
A10 Ducey × MSNBC (Study 2) . . . 13
A11 Democrat × Fox (Study 3) . . . 15
A12 Democrat × Rueters (Study 3) . . . 16
A13 Democrat × MSNBC (Study 3) . . . 17
A14 Republican × Fox (Study 3) . . . 18
A15 Republican × Rueters (Study 3) . . . 19
A16 Republican × MSNBC (Study 3) . . . 20
D17 Persuasive Effect of Fact-checking News, Study 2 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of net agreement and factual belief (i.e., difference between before and after exposure to the treatment). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's *d*. 40
D18 Hostile media effect of Fact-checking News, Study 2 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of hostile media effect. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's *d*. . . . 42
D19 Persuasive Effect of Fact-checking News, Study 3 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of net agreement and factual belief (i.e., difference between before and after exposure to the treatment). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's *d*. 48
D20 Hostile media effect of Fact-checking News, Study 3 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of hostile media effect. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's *d*. . . . 50

List of Tables

C1 Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 1, South Korean sample) . . . 22
C2 Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 1, South Korean sample) . . . 23
C3 Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 1, South Korean sample) . . . 24
C4 Regression results of hostile media perception (Study 1, South Korean sample), excluding moderate sample . . . 25
C5 Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample) . . . 26
C6 Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample) . . . 27
C7 Mean comparison of hostile media perception (Study 2, U.S. sample) . . . 28
C8 Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample) 29
C9 Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample) . . . 30
C10 Regression results of Relative hostile media effect, excluding Independents (Study 2, U.S. sample) . . . 31
C11 Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample) . . . 32
C12 Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample) . . . 33
C13 Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample) . . . 34

C14 Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample) 35
C15 Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample) . . . 36
C16 Regression results of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample) 37
D17 Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample) 38
D18 Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample) . . 39
D19 Mean comparison of hostile media perception (Study 2, U.S. sample) 41
D20 Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample) 43
D21 Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample) . . . 44
D22 Regression results of Relative hostile media effect, excluding Independents (Study 2, U.S. sample) 45
D23 Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample) 46
D24 Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample) . . 47
D25 Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample) 49
D26 Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample) 51
D27 Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample) . . . 52
D28 Regression results of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample) 53

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."

ChosunMedia 조선일보

[팩트체크] 자유한국당 이창석, 文 정부 비판 근거 타당한가?

기사입력 2019-01-18 09:12 || 기사수정 2019-01-19 10:58

지난 1월 8일 자유한국당 이창석 의원은 문재인 정부의 경제정책에 대해 자신의 페이스북 글을 통해 비판했다. 이의원은 “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 이의원의 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)

한겨레 hani.co.kr

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

ChosunMedia 조선일보

[팩트체크] 한국 고성장?… OECD 18 위로 1996 년 이후 최저 순위

기사입력 2019-01-18 09:12 || 기사수정 2019-01-19 10:58

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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Figure A3: Liberal-consistent × Conservative media, *Chosunilbo* (Study 1)

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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."

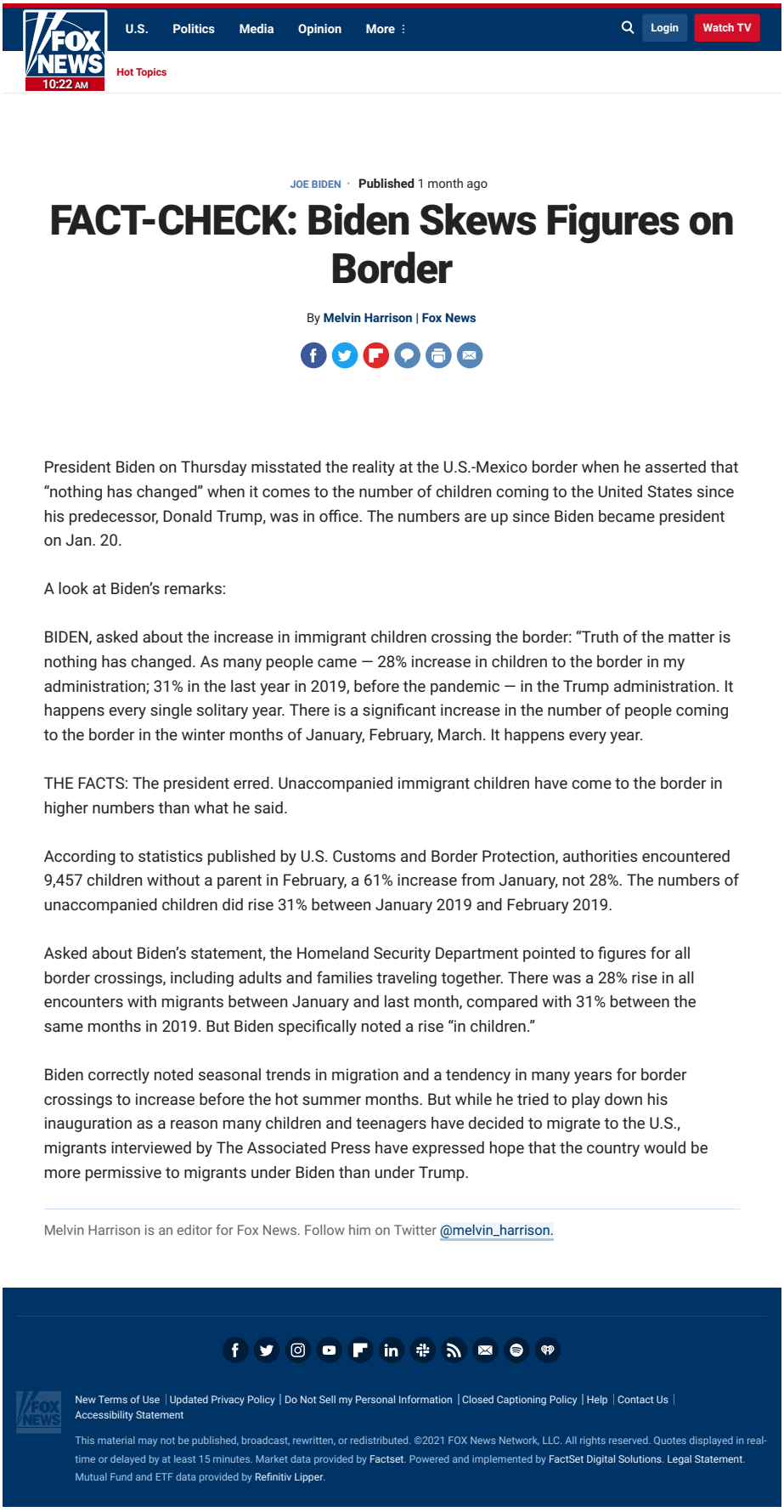


Figure A5: Biden × Fox (Study 2)

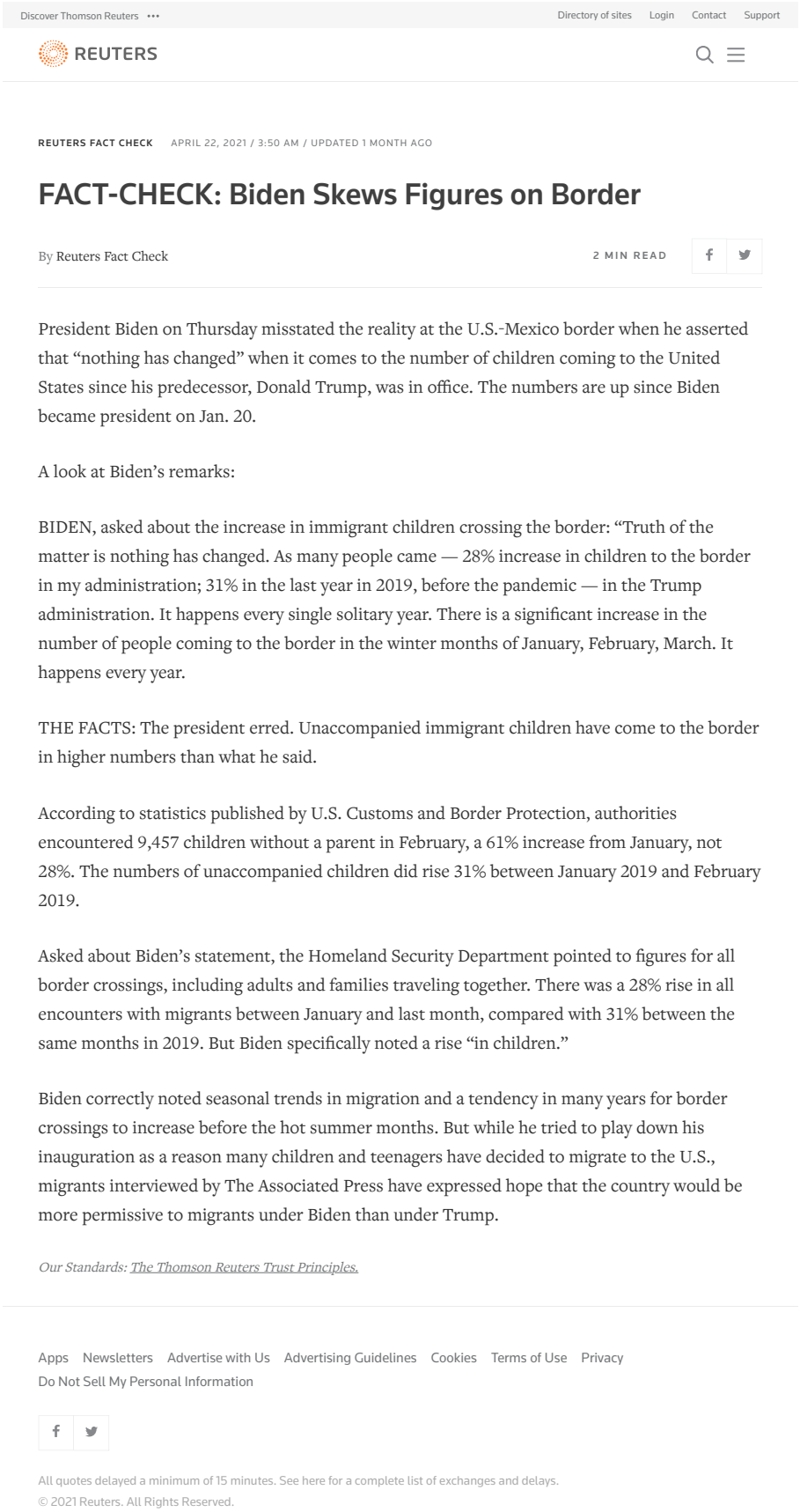


Figure A6: Biden × Rueters (Study 2)

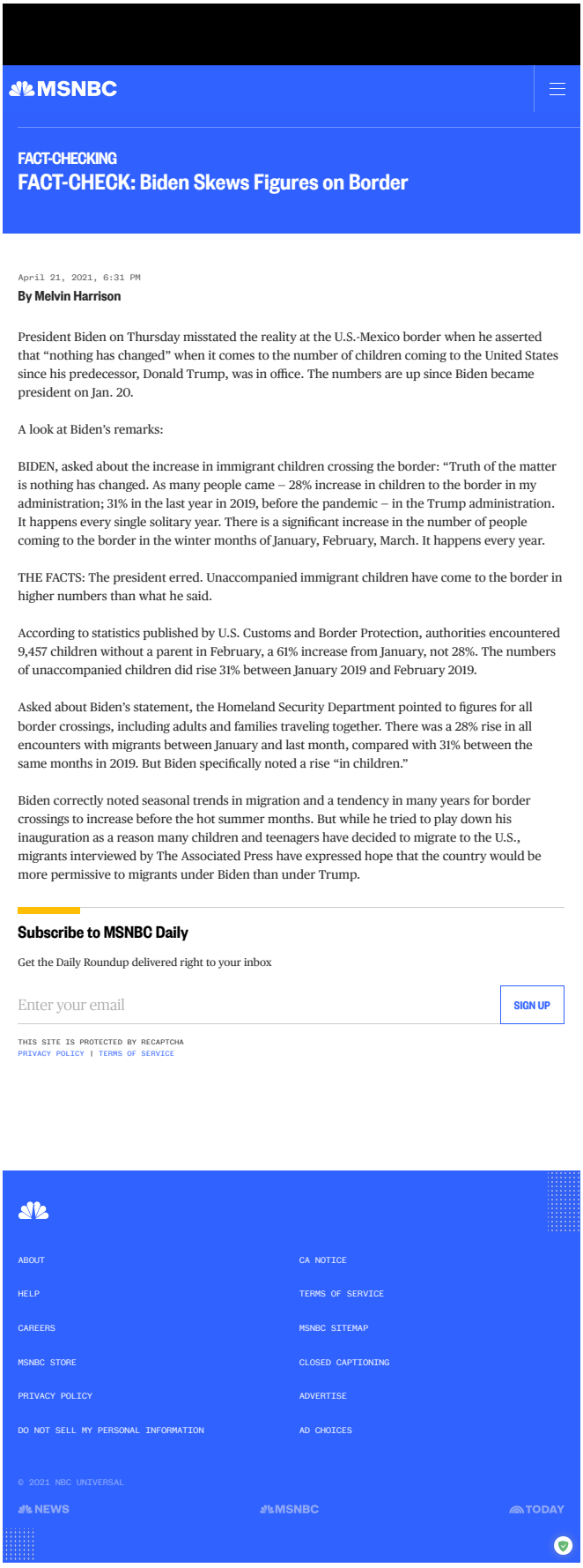


Figure A7: Biden × MSNBC (Study 2)

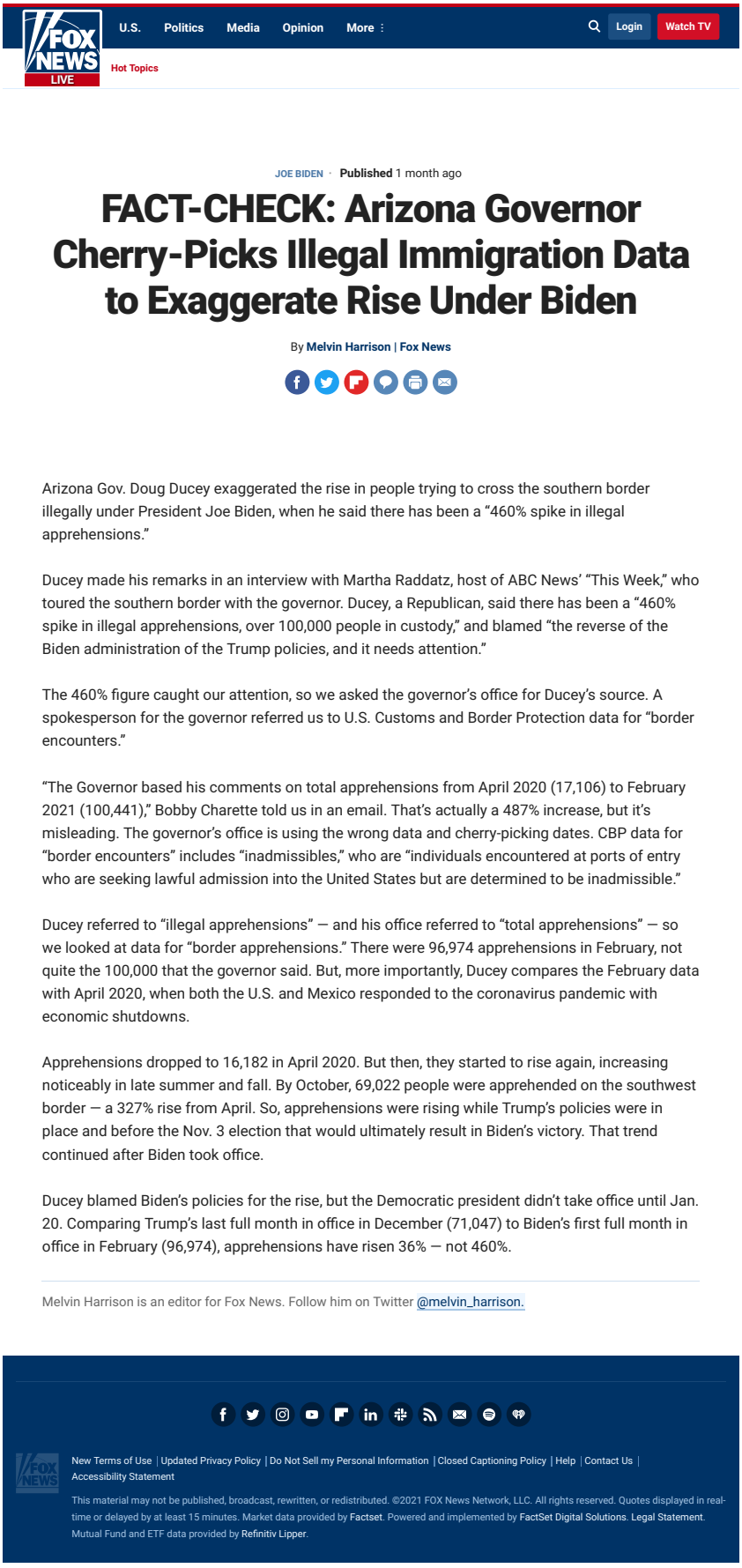


Figure A8: Ducey × Fox (Study 2)

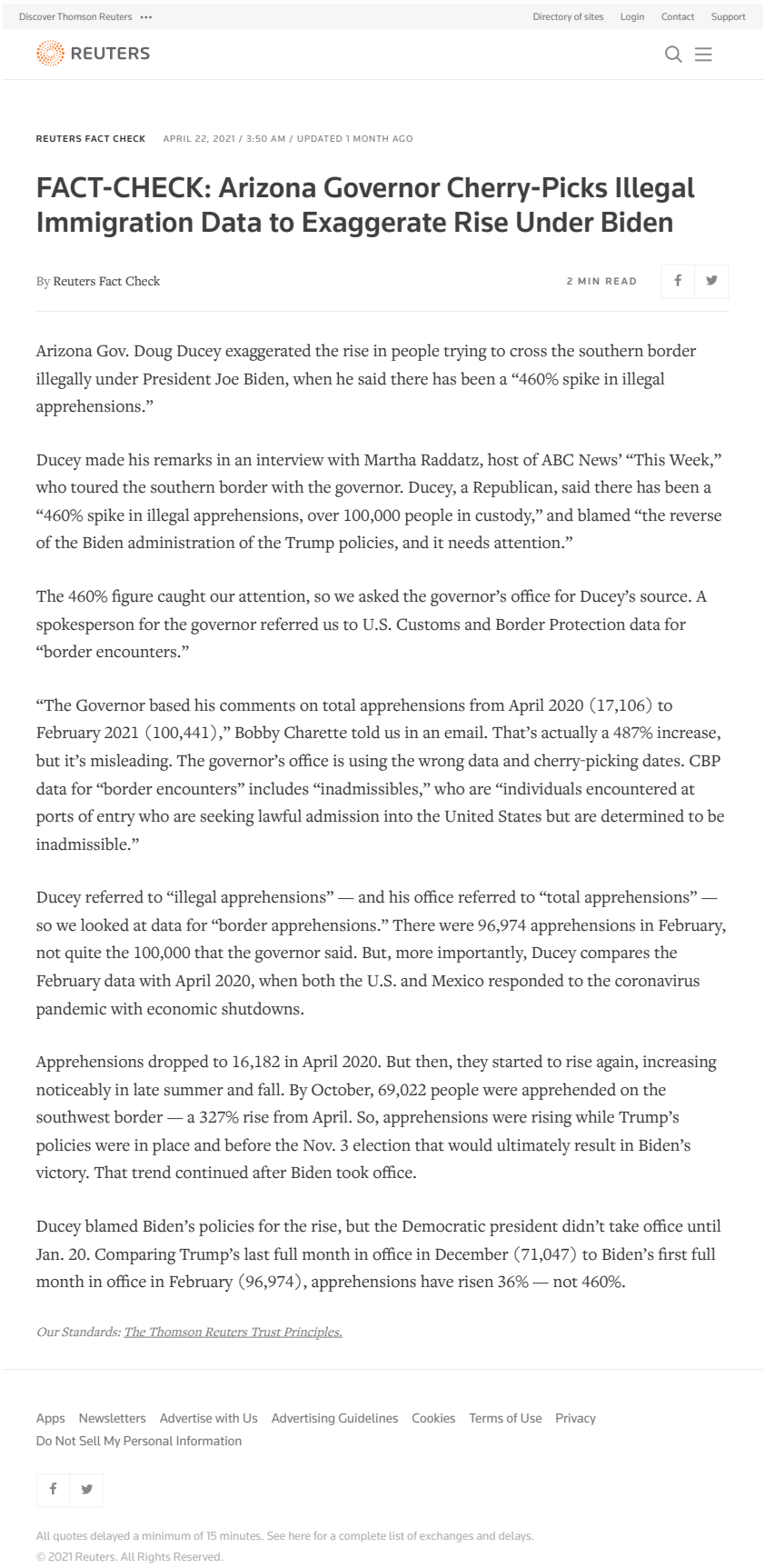
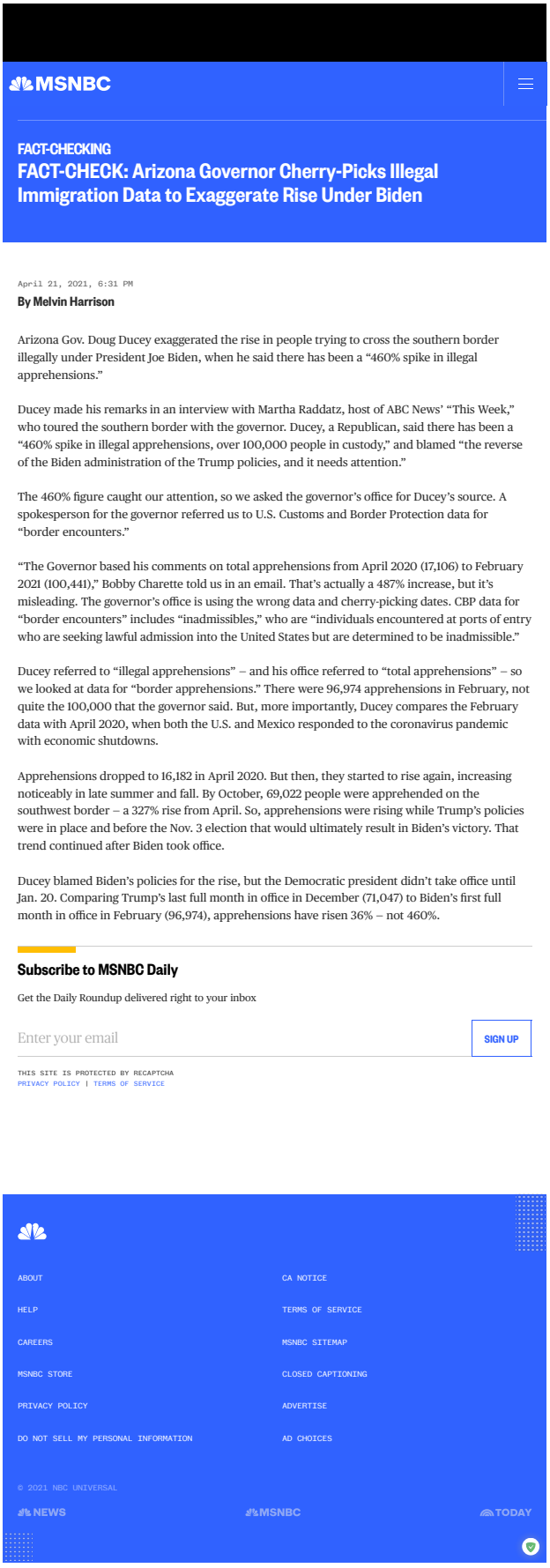


Figure A9: Ducey × Rueters (Study 2)



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."

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%.

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NEWS MSNBC TODAY

Figure A10: Ducey × MSNBC (Study 2)

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.

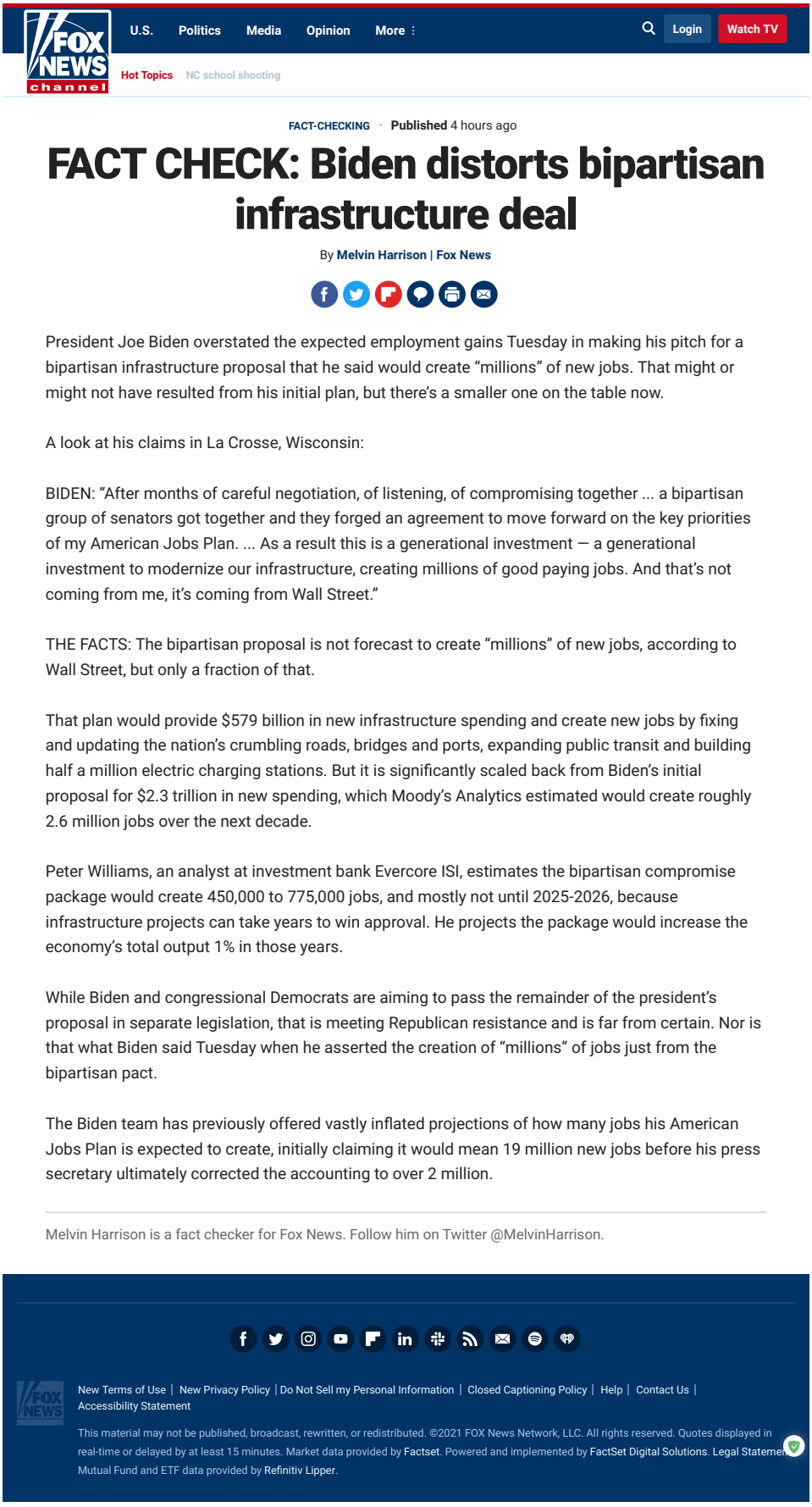

Figure A11: Democrat × Fox (Study 3)

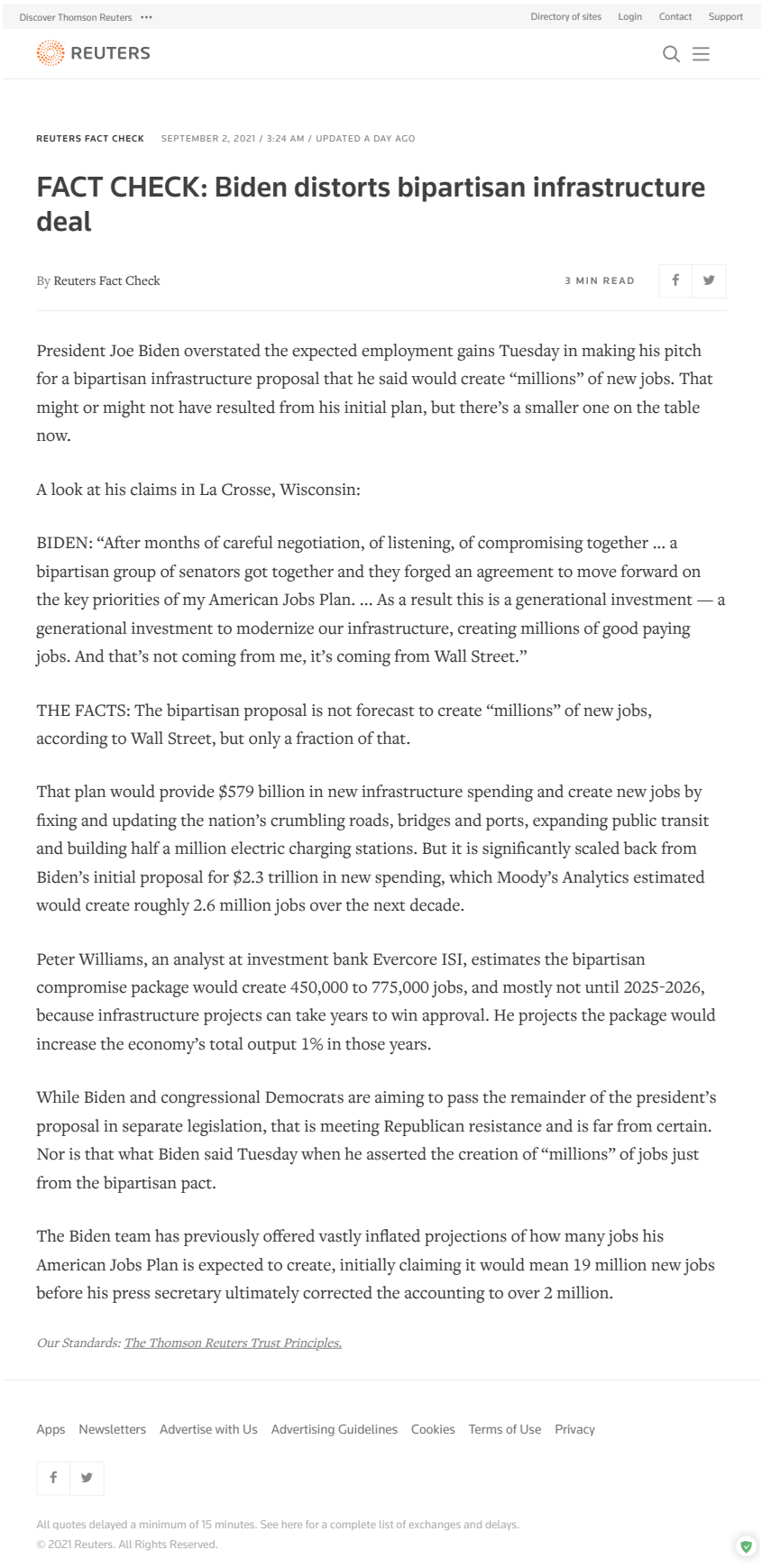

Figure A12: Democrat × Rueters (Study 3)

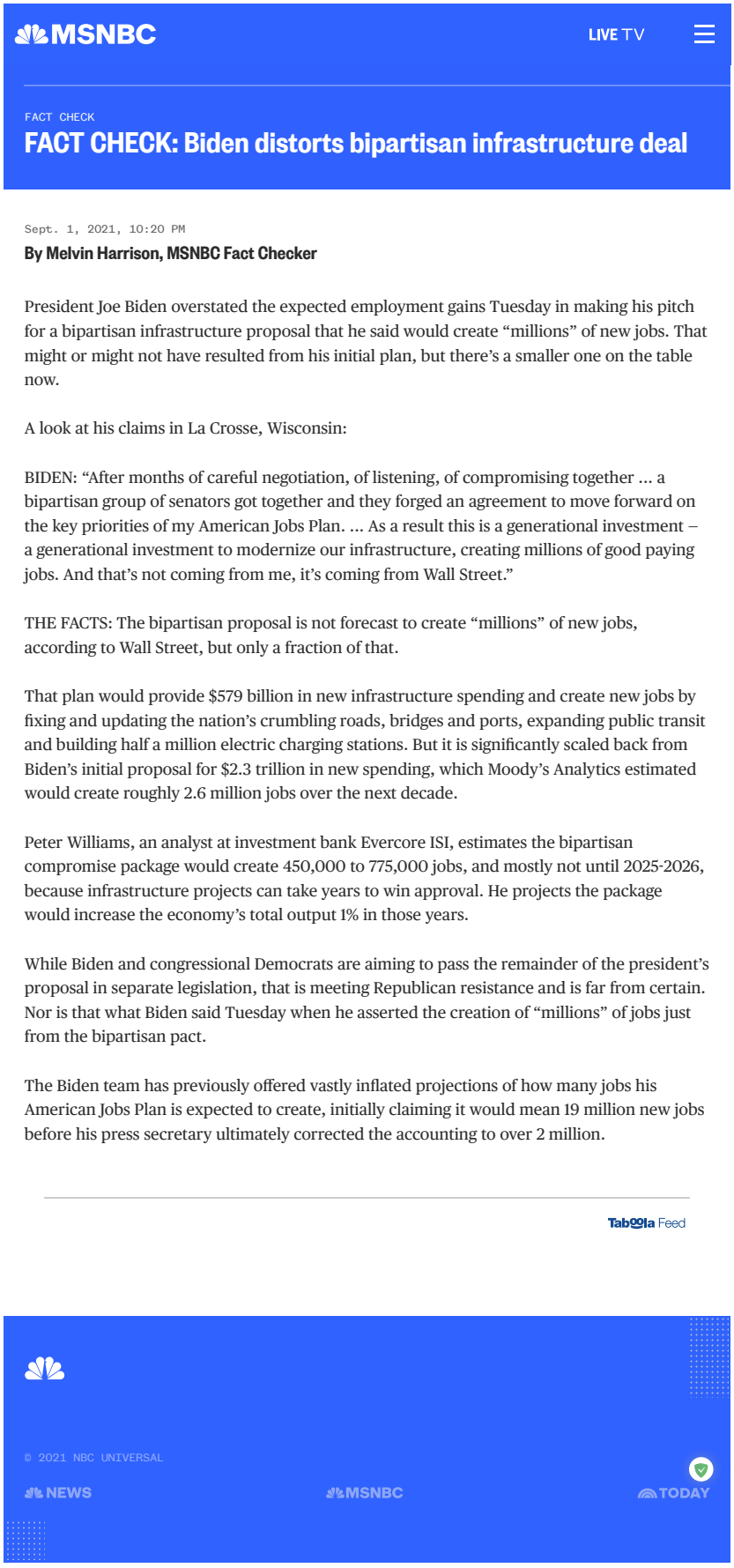

Figure A13: Democrat × MSNBC (Study 3)

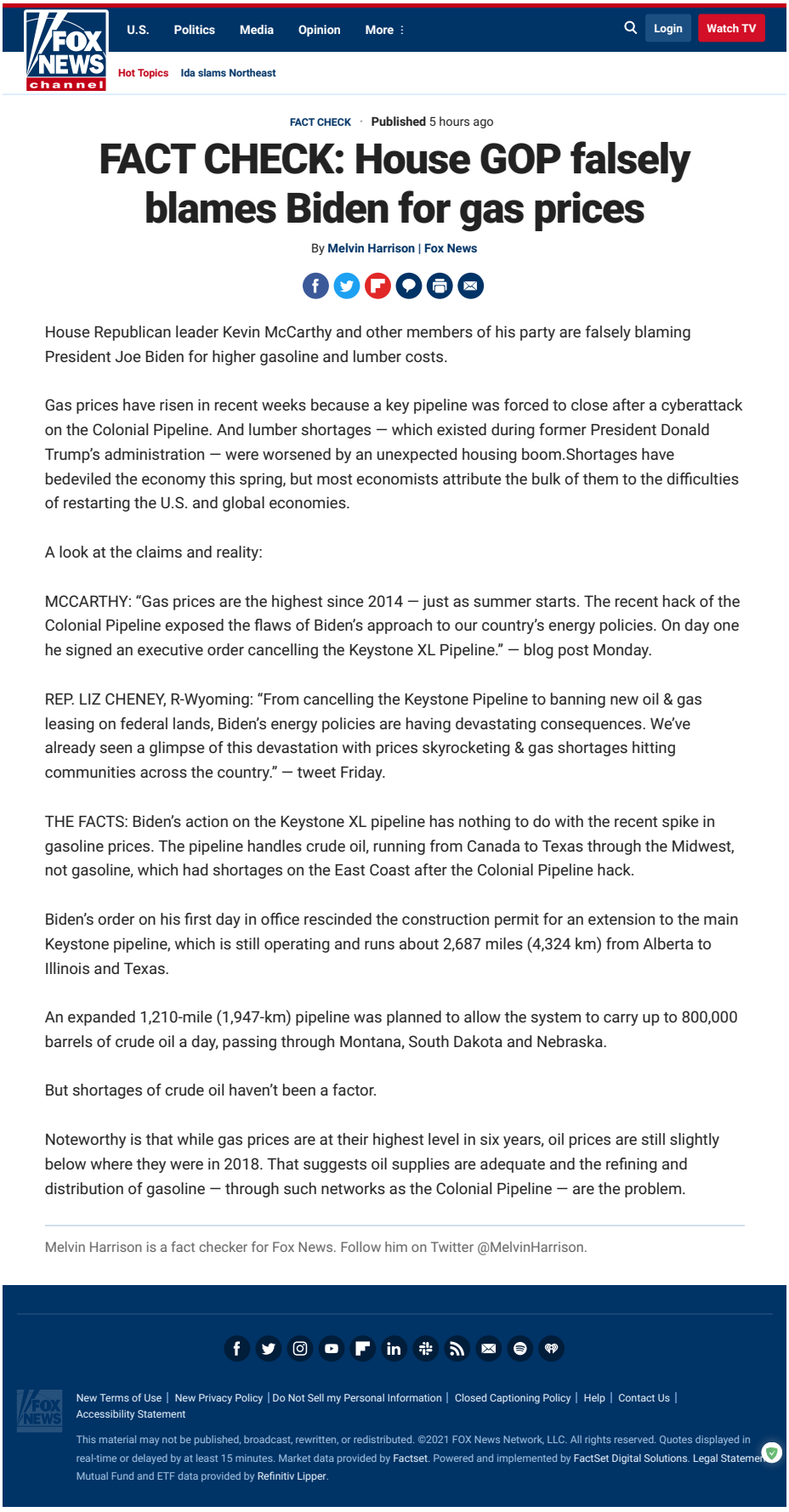

Figure A14: Republican × Fox (Study 3)

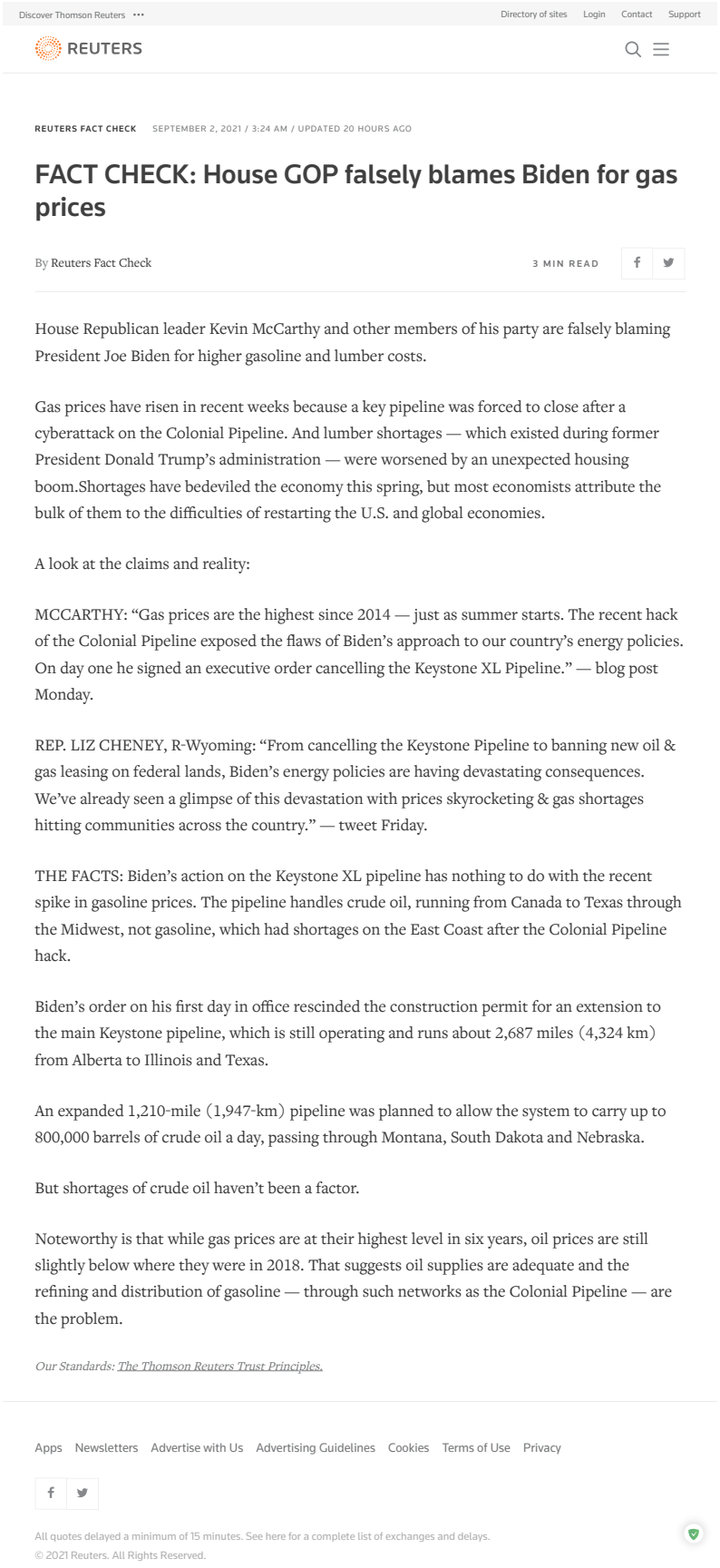

Figure A15: Republican × Rueters (Study 3)

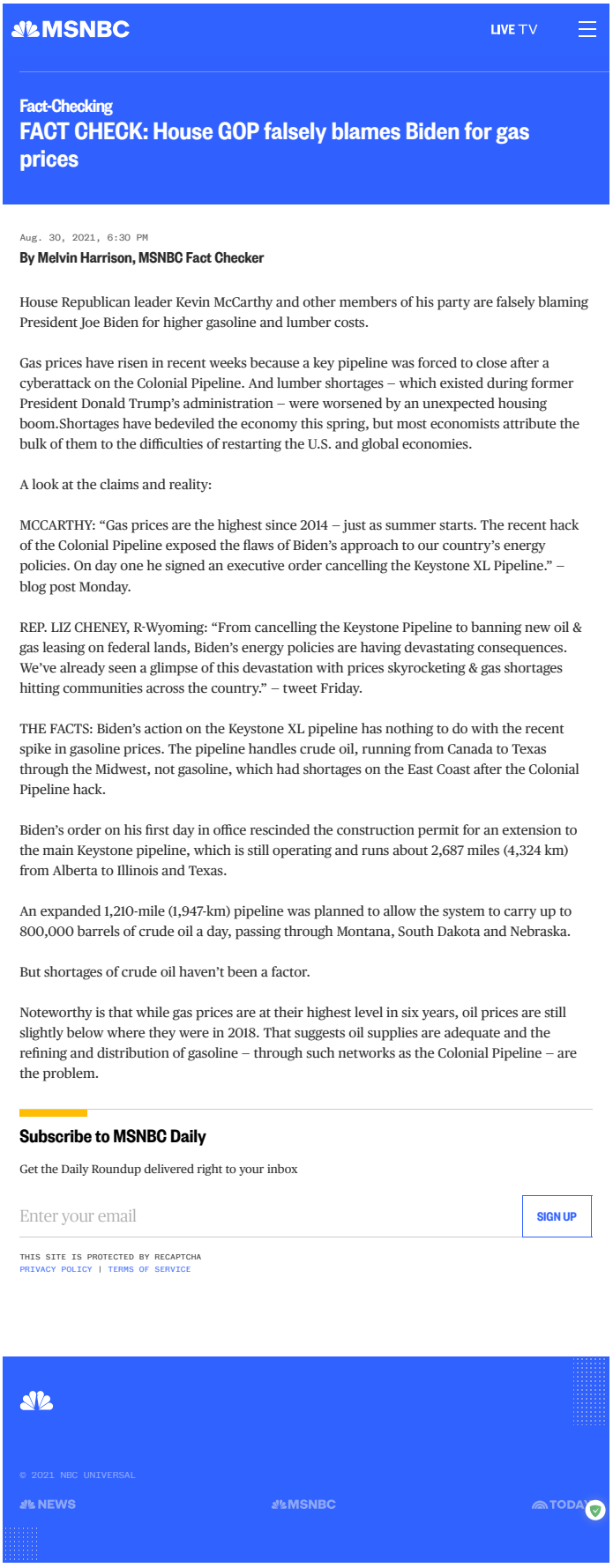

Figure A16: Republican × MSNBC (Study 3)

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 C1: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 1, South Korean sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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 C2: Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 1, South Korean sample)

	n	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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 C3: 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^{***}
	(0.235)	(0.258)	(0.233)	(0.249)	(0.209)	(0.218)
Fact-check by LM	-0.180	-0.134	0.107	0.111	0.024	0.080
	(0.266)	(0.276)	(0.183)	(0.196)	(0.236)	(0.240)
Age		-0.038		-0.041		0.089
		(0.076)		(0.058)		(0.050)
Education		0.264		0.041		0.006
		(0.255)		(0.152)		(0.107)
Male		-0.126		0.074		-0.116
		(0.190)		(0.157)		(0.146)
Involvement		0.182^{*}		-0.007		-0.035
		(0.091)		(0.056)		(0.043)
Media Trust		0.031		0.077		-0.022
		(0.099)		(0.062)		(0.070)
LC $\times$ LM	0.229	0.163	-0.336	-0.323	0.143	0.138
	(0.368)	(0.409)	(0.291)	(0.310)	(0.299)	(0.302)
Constant	0.030	-1.898	-0.500^{***}	-0.739	-0.829^{***}	-0.873
	(0.150)	(1.288)	(0.141)	(0.765)	(0.173)	(0.589)
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 (HC3) are in parentheses. $(-)$ value of dependent variable denotes persuasive effect (i.e., reduced agreement towards initial misperception) whereas $(+)$ value of dependent variable denotes backfire effect (i.e., increased agreement towards initial misperception).
$^{*}p < .05$; $^{**}p < .01$; $^{***}p < .001$.

Table C4: 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	0.051	−0.051	−0.038	−0.051	−0.057
	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Fact-check by LM	−0.200***	−0.196***	0.161**	0.182**	0.161**	0.149**
	(0.056)	(0.055)	(0.055)	(0.058)	(0.055)	(0.056)
Involvement		0.051**		−0.020		0.005
		(0.019)		(0.013)		(0.011)
Media Trust		−0.045*		−0.005		−0.024*
		(0.018)		(0.016)		(0.012)
Male		−0.022		−0.028		−0.019
		(0.039)		(0.038)		(0.028)
Age		0.004		−0.027*		−0.012
		(0.016)		(0.012)		(0.010)
Education		−0.016		0.045		0.030
		(0.037)		(0.026)		(0.023)
Liberal (vs. Conservative)					0.180**	0.155**
					(0.055)	(0.054)
LC × LM	0.062	0.078	−0.060	−0.079	−0.060	−0.051
	(0.080)	(0.083)	(0.075)	(0.078)	(0.075)	(0.078)
LC × Liberal					0.112	0.110
					(0.076)	(0.077)
LM × Liberal					−0.361***	−0.359***
					(0.079)	(0.078)
LC × LM × Liberal					0.123	0.133
					(0.110)	(0.111)
Constant	0.658***	0.554**	0.478***	0.496***	0.478***	0.459***
	(0.042)	(0.199)	(0.035)	(0.142)	(0.035)	(0.120)
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 (HC3) 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 C5: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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 × Reuters								
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 × Reuters								
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 C6: Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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 × Reuters								
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 × Reuters								
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 C7: Mean comparison of hostile media perception (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	n	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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 × Reuters						
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 × Reuters						
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 C8: Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Independents		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	0.652*	0.679*	0.049	0.041	0.018	−0.066
	(0.296)	(0.306)	(0.316)	(0.345)	(0.328)	(0.335)
Fox (vs. Reuters)	0.514	0.526	0.380	0.424	0.450	0.344
	(0.293)	(0.295)	(0.355)	(0.400)	(0.303)	(0.328)
MSNBC (vs. Reuters)	−0.069	−0.063	−0.695	−0.805	0.286	0.268
	(0.311)	(0.313)	(0.372)	(0.414)	(0.302)	(0.300)
General knowledge		−0.099		−0.140		−0.187
		(0.119)		(0.140)		(0.150)
Immigration knowledge		0.012		0.110		−0.064
		(0.090)		(0.105)		(0.122)
Media trust		−0.019		−0.246**		−0.019
		(0.067)		(0.082)		(0.088)
Involvement		0.178*		0.008		0.215**
		(0.082)		(0.102)		(0.081)
Gender		−0.125		0.092		−0.278
		(0.170)		(0.184)		(0.183)
Age		0.043		0.061		−0.040
		(0.073)		(0.071)		(0.068)
Education		0.038		−0.013		−0.040
		(0.071)		(0.084)		(0.076)
Income		0.009		−0.038		−0.004
		(0.027)		(0.034)		(0.029)
Race		−0.027		0.008		0.039
		(0.034)		(0.013)		(0.043)
Ducey × Fox	−0.338	−0.371	−0.219	−0.353	−0.803	−0.613
	(0.391)	(0.399)	(0.456)	(0.510)	(0.448)	(0.475)
Ducey × MSNBC	0.252	0.192	0.651	0.712	−0.012	−0.017
	(0.415)	(0.425)	(0.437)	(0.477)	(0.430)	(0.427)
Constant	−1.448***	−1.628*	−0.805**	0.072	−0.959***	0.158
	(0.211)	(0.807)	(0.277)	(1.125)	(0.228)	(1.103)
N	351	351	246	246	307	307
R^2	0.056	0.080	0.055	0.135	0.029	0.072
Adjusted R^2	0.042	0.042	0.035	0.083	0.012	0.028

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 C9: Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Independents		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	0.758**	0.763*	−0.146	−0.224	0.433	0.451
	(0.291)	(0.304)	(0.344)	(0.346)	(0.274)	(0.280)
Fox (vs. Reuters)	0.691*	0.697*	0.127	0.127	0.154	0.086
	(0.275)	(0.279)	(0.337)	(0.352)	(0.260)	(0.274)
MSNBC (vs. Reuters)	−0.034	0.001	−0.431	−0.642	0.541	0.517
	(0.306)	(0.309)	(0.359)	(0.379)	(0.302)	(0.302)
General knowledge		0.026		−0.176		−0.033
		(0.122)		(0.140)		(0.158)
Immigration knowledge		0.023		0.144		0.001
		(0.097)		(0.109)		(0.117)
Media trust		−0.022		−0.355***		−0.071
		(0.067)		(0.077)		(0.086)
Involvement		0.123		0.031		0.186*
		(0.080)		(0.096)		(0.090)
Gender		−0.080		0.215		−0.191
		(0.170)		(0.187)		(0.172)
Age		0.035		0.100		−0.069
		(0.071)		(0.076)		(0.071)
Education		0.085		−0.024		0.026
		(0.078)		(0.083)		(0.069)
Income		0.028		−0.049		−0.033
		(0.028)		(0.033)		(0.029)
Race		−0.018		−0.004		−0.051
		(0.025)		(0.008)		(0.041)
Ducey × Fox	−0.690	−0.657	0.040	−0.037	−0.644	−0.642
	(0.395)	(0.400)	(0.490)	(0.496)	(0.389)	(0.405)
Ducey × MSNBC	0.282	0.243	0.605	0.754	−0.619	−0.735
	(0.405)	(0.417)	(0.469)	(0.483)	(0.429)	(0.443)
Constant	−1.707***	−2.702**	−0.902***	0.132	−1.041***	−0.527
	(0.203)	(0.822)	(0.266)	(1.052)	(0.172)	(1.135)
N	351	351	246	246	307	307
R^2	0.066	0.087	0.015	0.164	0.022	0.061
Adjusted R^2	0.053	0.049	−0.006	0.113	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 C10: Regression results of Relative hostile media effect, excluding Independents (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans		Partisans combined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	−0.005	−0.003	0.196***	0.194***	−0.005	−0.013
	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.042)	(0.036)	(0.030)	(0.032)
Fox (vs. Reuters)	0.238***	0.240***	−0.070*	−0.080*	0.238***	0.235***
	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.034)
MSNBC (vs. Reuters)	−0.012	−0.014	0.044	0.026	−0.012	−0.020
	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.029)	(0.031)
General knowledge		−0.010		0.030		0.005
		(0.011)		(0.017)		(0.010)
Immigration knowledge		0.010		0.010		0.010
		(0.010)		(0.012)		(0.007)
Media trust		−0.005		−0.048***		−0.031***
		(0.008)		(0.008)		(0.006)
Involvement		0.003		0.017		0.017*
		(0.011)		(0.010)		(0.007)
Gender		−0.003		−0.008		−0.005
		(0.018)		(0.021)		(0.014)
Age		−0.004		0.011		0.007
		(0.008)		(0.009)		(0.006)
Education		0.013		−0.010		0.004
		(0.007)		(0.009)		(0.006)
Income		−0.002		−0.0004		−0.001
		(0.003)		(0.004)		(0.003)
Race		0.0003		0.012		0.004
		(0.004)		(0.008)		(0.005)
Republican (vs. Democrat)					−0.014	−0.079*
					(0.030)	(0.033)
Ducey × Fox	−0.228***	−0.232***	−0.034	−0.048	−0.228***	−0.218***
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.055)	(0.051)	(0.044)	(0.046)
Ducey × MSNBC	−0.008	−0.012	−0.072	−0.073	−0.008	−0.005
	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.061)	(0.054)	(0.041)	(0.044)
Ducey × Republican					0.200***	0.209***
					(0.051)	(0.048)
Fox × Republican					−0.308***	−0.310***
					(0.045)	(0.045)
MSNBC × Republican					0.056	0.055
					(0.044)	(0.044)
Ducey × Fox × Republican					0.194**	0.173*
					(0.071)	(0.068)
Ducey × MSNBC × Republican					−0.065	−0.074
					(0.074)	(0.071)
Constant	0.518***	0.525***	0.504***	0.403**	0.518***	0.520***
	(0.021)	(0.074)	(0.022)	(0.123)	(0.021)	(0.069)
N	351	351	307	307	658	658
R^2	0.254	0.267	0.170	0.368	0.209	0.276
Adjusted R^2	0.243	0.237	0.156	0.337	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 C11: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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
Reuters × 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
Reuters × 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 C12: Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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
Reuters × 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
Reuters × 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 C13: Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	n	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
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
Reuters × High NfC						
Democrat	60	0.54	0.15	2.27	.027	0.29
Republican	51	0.74	0.25	7.02	< .001	0.98
Reuters × 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 C14: Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	−0.002	−0.038	−0.115	0.032
	(0.222)	(0.231)	(0.273)	(0.263)
MSNBC (vs. Fox)	−0.370	−0.338	0.178	0.291
	(0.221)	(0.226)	(0.260)	(0.259)
Rueter (vs. Fox)	−0.754***	−0.739***	0.433	0.591*
	(0.214)	(0.221)	(0.273)	(0.271)
General knowledge		−0.085		−0.111
		(0.102)		(0.145)
Media trust		0.014		−0.150*
		(0.055)		(0.072)
Involvement		0.095		0.164
		(0.082)		(0.085)
Gender		−0.112		−0.326
		(0.128)		(0.178)
Age		0.066		−0.011
		(0.052)		(0.061)
Education		0.027		0.178*
		(0.057)		(0.069)
Income		−0.035		−0.011
		(0.024)		(0.027)
Race		0.010		−0.085
		(0.027)		(0.072)
Low NfC × MSNBC	−0.130	−0.096	0.194	−0.086
	(0.323)	(0.334)	(0.396)	(0.398)
Low NfC × Reuter	−0.030	0.003	−0.491	−0.662
	(0.319)	(0.326)	(0.387)	(0.388)
Constant	−0.780***	−0.792	−0.904***	−0.773
	(0.152)	(0.660)	(0.184)	(0.948)
N	369	366	309	308
R^2	0.060	0.083	0.023	0.101
Adjusted R^2	0.047	0.049	0.007	0.061

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC3) are in parentheses.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$.

Table C15: Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	0.053	0.016	−0.365	−0.217
	(0.241)	(0.252)	(0.307)	(0.287)
MSNBC (vs. Fox)	−0.369	−0.344	0.006	0.072
	(0.246)	(0.252)	(0.289)	(0.267)
Rueter (vs. Fox)	−0.719**	−0.711**	0.104	0.201
	(0.236)	(0.242)	(0.288)	(0.289)
General knowledge		−0.107		−0.173
		(0.112)		(0.172)
Media trust		−0.036		−0.291**
		(0.060)		(0.093)
Involvement		0.128		0.128
		(0.081)		(0.094)
Gender		−0.267		−0.246
		(0.137)		(0.187)
Age		0.051		−0.002
		(0.053)		(0.059)
Education		0.008		0.106
		(0.060)		(0.070)
Income		−0.006		−0.009
		(0.026)		(0.028)
Race		0.028		−0.041
		(0.032)		(0.072)
Low NfC × MSNBC	−0.069	−0.039	0.307	0.014
	(0.344)	(0.356)	(0.419)	(0.410)
Low NfC × Reuters	−0.292	−0.289	0.049	−0.093
	(0.343)	(0.349)	(0.431)	(0.444)
Constant	−0.881***	−0.504	−0.673**	0.301
	(0.184)	(0.660)	(0.205)	(1.116)
N	369	366	309	308
R^2	0.069	0.096	0.011	0.091
Adjusted R^2	0.056	0.063	−0.005	0.051

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC3) are in parentheses.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$.

Table C16: Regression results of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	−0.003	0.007	0.000	0.030
	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.042)	(0.036)
MSNBC (vs. Fox)	−0.173***	−0.164***	0.123**	0.136***
	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.046)	(0.037)
Rueter (vs. Fox)	−0.209***	−0.215***	0.061	0.081*
	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.046)	(0.038)
General knowledge		0.035*		0.040*
		(0.017)		(0.019)
Media trust		−0.008		−0.098***
		(0.008)		(0.009)
Involvement		0.006		0.021
		(0.010)		(0.013)
Gender		−0.005		−0.006
		(0.018)		(0.025)
Age		0.022**		0.021*
		(0.008)		(0.009)
Education		−0.009		0.010
		(0.008)		(0.010)
Income		−0.001		0.002
		(0.003)		(0.004)
Race		−0.001		−0.0001
		(0.004)		(0.010)
Low NfC × MSNBC	−0.039	−0.055	−0.008	−0.080
	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.064)	(0.053)
Low NfC × Reuters	−0.021	−0.015	0.0001	−0.026
	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.062)	(0.051)
Constant	0.753***	0.559***	0.682***	0.478***
	(0.033)	(0.098)	(0.030)	(0.132)
N	369	366	309	308
R^2	0.236	0.288	0.045	0.401
Adjusted R^2	0.225	0.261	0.029	0.374

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC3) are in parentheses.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$.

D Replication of Study 2 & Study 3 with Strict Attention Check Threshold

There are concerns about the data quality of the MTurk sample, especially regarding the bot problem (see Webb & Tangney, 2022). However, different from Webb & Tangney (2022), we used standard screening procedures when recruiting Mturk respondents (e.g., only approved participants can take the HIT by setting the eligibility criteria based on a prior HIT acceptance rate of 98%). Also, during the experiment, we additionally included a few attention check questions (before and after misinformation and correction exposure) for monitoring potential data quality. Attention check problem asks what the news source where delivering fact-checking news was. Here, we replicate our analysis with samples only who passed this attention check. For both Study 2 and Study 3, there is no significant difference.

D.1 Study 2

Table D17: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
Debunking Biden × Fox								
Democrat	50	5.22	1.15	4.32	1.54	-3.81	< .001	0.66
Independent	37	3.89	1.73	3.49	1.66	-1.81	.079	0.24
Republican	43	2.72	1.76	2.14	1.63	-2.63	.012	0.34
Debunking Biden × Reuters								
Democrat	40	5.32	0.86	3.70	1.52	-6.79	< .001	1.31
Independent	27	4.07	1.88	2.96	1.48	-3.20	.004	0.66
Republican	33	3.06	1.77	2.18	1.45	-3.90	< .001	0.54
Debunking Biden × MSNBC								
Democrat	44	5.09	1.24	3.50	1.62	-6.01	< .001	1.10
Independent	35	3.97	1.65	2.37	1.35	-5.56	< .001	1.06
Republican	42	2.38	1.50	1.79	1.20	-2.57	.014	0.44
Debunking Ducey × Fox								
Democrat	45	2.56	1.44	2.02	1.51	-3.14	.003	0.36
Independent	37	4.27	1.91	3.59	2.22	-2.60	.014	0.33
Republican	42	5.33	1.52	4.10	1.82	-4.70	< .001	0.74
Debunking Ducey × Reuters								
Democrat	30	2.70	1.64	1.70	1.12	-3.48	.002	0.71
Independent	20	3.90	2.10	3.55	2.14	-1.68	.11	0.17
Republican	29	5.24	1.70	4.52	1.90	-2.37	.025	0.40
Debunking Ducey × MSNBC								
Democrat	39	2.31	1.24	1.59	1.19	-3.46	< .001	0.59
Independent	31	3.87	1.94	2.97	2.11	-4.97	< .001	0.45
Republican	39	5.56	1.50	4.97	1.97	-3.30	.002	0.34

Table D18: Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 2, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
Debunking Biden × Fox								
Democrat	50	5.30	1.16	4.28	1.47	-4.84	< .001	0.77
Independent	37	4.24	1.66	3.51	1.64	-3.46	< .001	0.44
Republican	43	2.84	1.85	2.05	1.41	-3.98	< .001	0.48
Debunking Biden × Reuters								
Democrat	40	5.40	0.87	3.58	1.39	-9.65	< .001	1.57
Independent	27	4.11	1.91	2.93	1.33	-3.38	.002	0.72
Republican	33	3.03	1.67	2.06	1.48	-4.70	< .001	0.62
Debunking Biden × MSNBC								
Democrat	44	5.34	1.12	3.55	1.62	-6.72	< .001	1.29
Independent	35	3.89	1.68	2.46	1.38	-5.36	< .001	0.93
Republican	42	2.50	1.69	1.98	1.30	-1.85	.072	0.35
Debunking Ducey × Fox								
Democrat	45	3.00	1.49	2.09	1.50	-4.23	< .001	0.61
Independent	37	4.30	1.76	3.43	2.19	-2.79	.008	0.43
Republican	42	4.90	1.54	3.98	1.72	-4.34	< .001	0.57
Debunking Ducey × Reuters								
Democrat	30	2.70	1.49	1.67	1.21	-3.72	< .001	0.76
Independent	20	4.30	1.89	3.55	2.14	-2.26	.036	0.37
Republican	29	5.03	1.50	4.52	1.79	-2.30	.029	0.31
Debunking Ducey × MSNBC								
Democrat	39	2.69	1.38	1.74	0.99	-5.17	< .001	0.79
Independent	31	3.81	1.83	2.97	2.14	-3.61	< .001	0.42
Republican	39	5.15	1.61	4.49	1.90	-2.93	.006	0.38

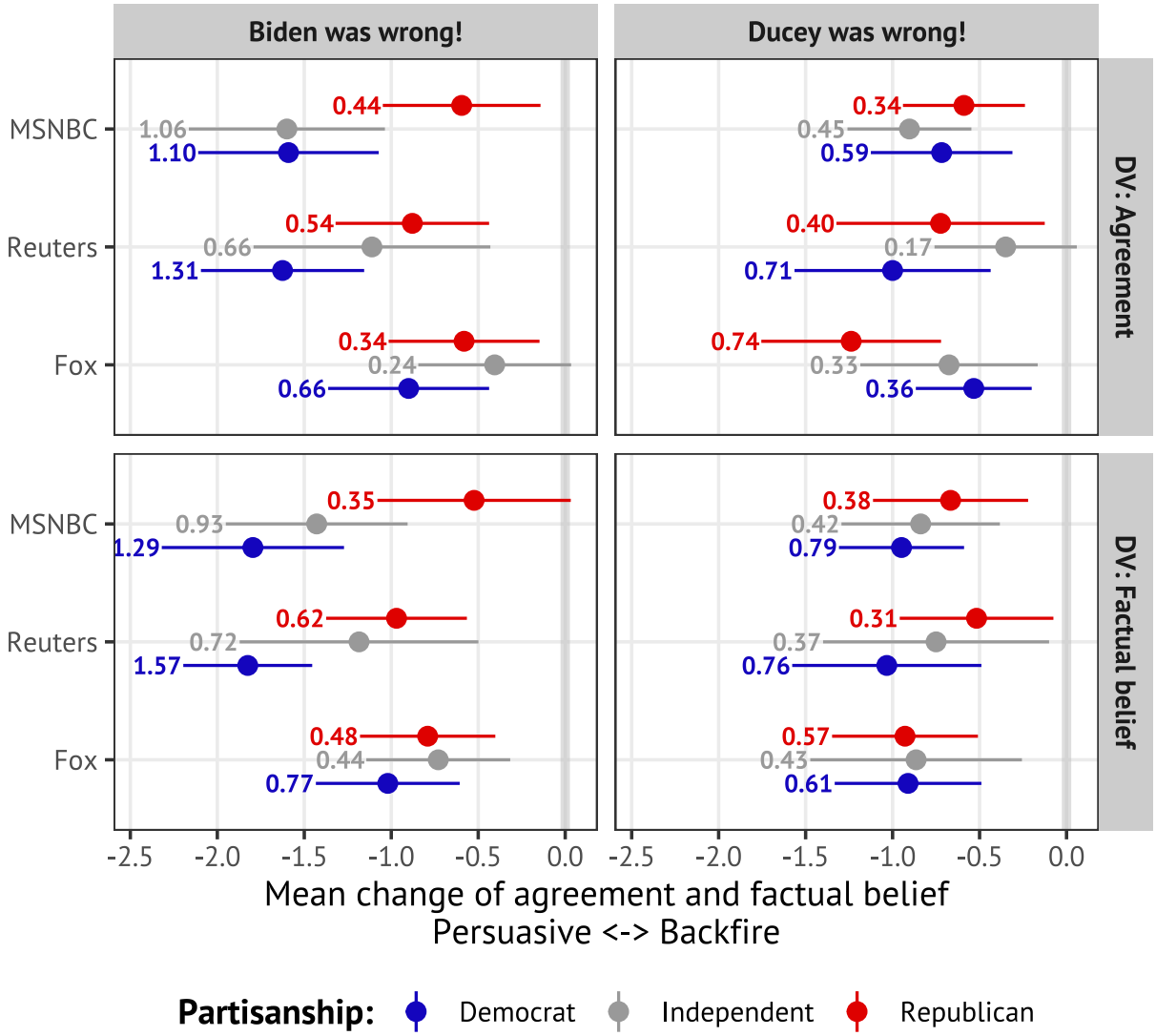

Figure D17: Persuasive Effect of Fact-checking News, Study 2 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of net agreement and factual belief (i.e., difference between before and after exposure to the treatment). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's *d*.

Table D19: Mean comparison of hostile media perception (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	n	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
Debunking Biden × Fox						
Democrat	50	0.79	0.19	10.99	< .001	1.55
Republican	43	0.44	0.16	-2.54	.015	0.39
Debunking Biden × Reuters						
Democrat	40	0.54	0.11	2.47	.018	0.39
Republican	33	0.52	0.16	0.81	.424	0.14
Debunking Biden × MSNBC						
Democrat	44	0.49	0.13	-0.63	.529	0.10
Republican	42	0.56	0.17	2.34	.024	0.36
Debunking Ducey × Fox						
Democrat	45	0.53	0.13	1.28	.208	0.19
Republican	42	0.59	0.21	2.72	.009	0.42
Debunking Ducey × Reuters						
Democrat	30	0.52	0.10	0.91	.37	0.17
Republican	29	0.67	0.27	3.54	< .001	0.66
Debunking Ducey × MSNBC						
Democrat	39	0.48	0.13	-1.04	.306	0.17
Republican	39	0.73	0.26	5.64	< .001	0.90

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

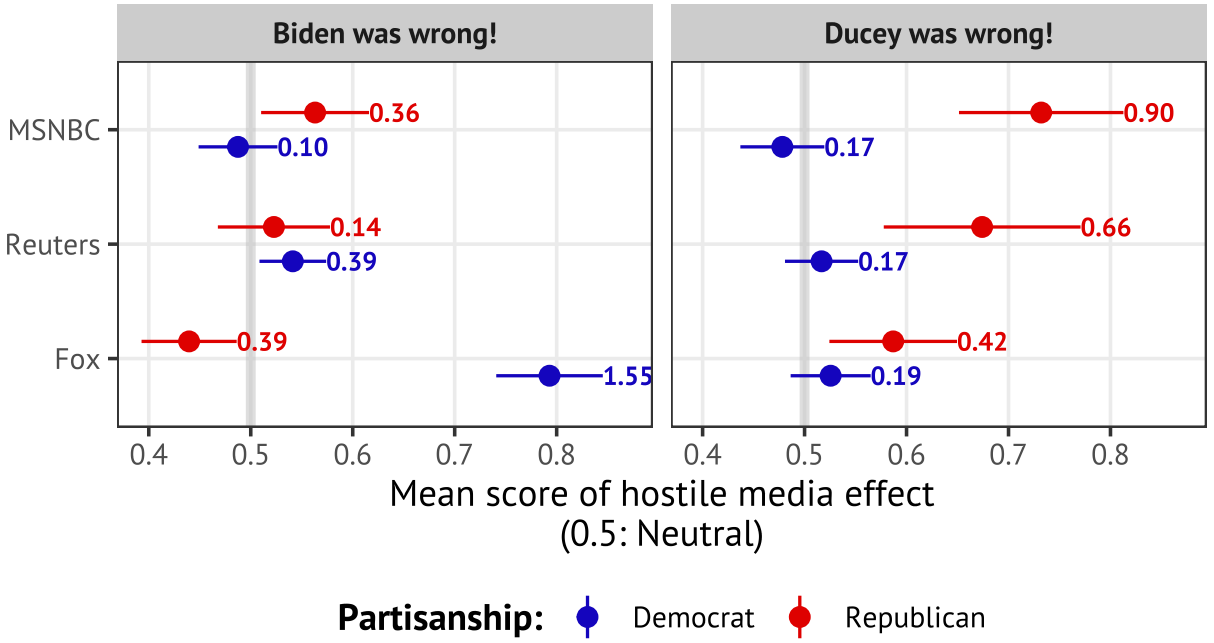

Figure D18: Hostile media effect of Fact-checking News, Study 2 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of hostile media effect. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's *d*.

Table D20: Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Independents		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	0.625	0.592	0.761	0.581	0.155	0.214
	(0.380)	(0.411)	(0.414)	(0.499)	(0.386)	(0.399)
Fox (vs. Reuters)	0.725*	0.708*	0.706	0.724	0.297	0.241
	(0.340)	(0.346)	(0.421)	(0.541)	(0.320)	(0.332)
MSNBC (vs. Reuters)	0.034	−0.024	−0.489	−0.635	0.284	0.280
	(0.361)	(0.366)	(0.459)	(0.546)	(0.327)	(0.323)
General knowledge		−0.084		−0.073		−0.273
		(0.170)		(0.226)		(0.219)
Immigration knowledge		0.037		0.080		−0.109
		(0.106)		(0.122)		(0.143)
Media trust		−0.061		−0.293**		−0.068
		(0.089)		(0.099)		(0.106)
Involvement		0.203*		−0.087		0.254*
		(0.099)		(0.120)		(0.099)
Gender		−0.040		0.141		−0.056
		(0.207)		(0.241)		(0.195)
Age		0.007		0.114		−0.020
		(0.078)		(0.087)		(0.073)
Education		−0.005		0.002		−0.076
		(0.079)		(0.113)		(0.078)
Income		0.030		−0.003		0.029
		(0.033)		(0.049)		(0.031)
Race		−0.010		−0.002		0.011
		(0.028)		(0.006)		(0.041)
Ducey × Fox	−0.258	−0.233	−1.031	−0.975	−0.811	−0.736
	(0.480)	(0.514)	(0.541)	(0.647)	(0.520)	(0.543)
Ducey × MSNBC	0.248	0.248	−0.064	0.103	−0.149	−0.241
	(0.510)	(0.539)	(0.539)	(0.652)	(0.486)	(0.479)
Constant	−1.625***	−1.735	−1.111**	−0.585	−0.879***	0.206
	(0.242)	(1.049)	(0.354)	(1.800)	(0.229)	(1.312)
N	248	248	187	187	228	228
R^2	0.073	0.100	0.083	0.159	0.028	0.083
Adjusted R^2	0.054	0.046	0.058	0.091	0.006	0.022

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 D21: Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Independents		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	0.792*	0.781*	0.435	0.149	0.452	0.576
	(0.341)	(0.360)	(0.493)	(0.507)	(0.311)	(0.330)
Fox (vs. Reuters)	0.805**	0.807**	0.455	0.417	0.179	0.115
	(0.286)	(0.292)	(0.416)	(0.480)	(0.290)	(0.304)
MSNBC (vs. Reuters)	0.030	0.112	−0.243	−0.513	0.446	0.448
	(0.331)	(0.338)	(0.448)	(0.488)	(0.355)	(0.353)
General knowledge		0.165		−0.241		−0.199
		(0.163)		(0.213)		(0.234)
Immigration knowledge		0.042		0.152		−0.130
		(0.102)		(0.137)		(0.139)
Media trust		−0.064		−0.379***		−0.123
		(0.082)		(0.095)		(0.103)
Involvement		0.156		−0.070		0.238*
		(0.094)		(0.117)		(0.103)
Gender		0.090		0.342		−0.169
		(0.205)		(0.233)		(0.193)
Age		−0.055		0.176		−0.082
		(0.078)		(0.090)		(0.074)
Education		0.052		−0.008		0.034
		(0.084)		(0.106)		(0.078)
Income		0.054		−0.047		−0.009
		(0.033)		(0.047)		(0.031)
Race		−0.023		−0.010		−0.065
		(0.028)		(0.007)		(0.045)
Ducey × Fox	−0.683	−0.571	−0.570	−0.480	−0.590	−0.615
	(0.457)	(0.472)	(0.623)	(0.647)	(0.429)	(0.448)
Ducey × MSNBC	0.055	−0.043	0.155	0.461	−0.595	−0.804
	(0.473)	(0.495)	(0.610)	(0.654)	(0.482)	(0.493)
Constant	−1.825***	−3.328**	−1.185**	−0.022	−0.970***	0.369
	(0.191)	(1.007)	(0.357)	(1.628)	(0.210)	(1.448)
N	248	248	187	187	228	228
R^2	0.071	0.112	0.027	0.189	0.015	0.083
Adjusted R^2	0.052	0.059	0.0005	0.123	−0.007	0.023

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 D22: Regression results of Relative hostile media effect, excluding Independents (Study 2, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans		Partisans combined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ducey (vs. Biden)	−0.025	−0.024	0.151**	0.155**	−0.025	−0.044
	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.058)	(0.049)	(0.025)	(0.028)
Fox (vs. Reuters)	0.252***	0.255***	−0.083*	−0.108**	0.252***	0.244***
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.037)	(0.041)	(0.032)	(0.033)
MSNBC (vs. Reuters)	−0.054*	−0.057*	0.040	0.017	−0.054*	−0.063*
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.026)	(0.027)
General knowledge		−0.020		0.046		−0.002
		(0.013)		(0.026)		(0.013)
Immigration knowledge		−0.002		0.009		0.0002
		(0.011)		(0.014)		(0.008)
Media trust		0.001		−0.047***		−0.029***
		(0.008)		(0.010)		(0.007)
Involvement		0.009		0.012		0.020*
		(0.011)		(0.012)		(0.008)
Gender		0.004		−0.001		0.001
		(0.019)		(0.025)		(0.016)
Age		0.001		0.012		0.010
		(0.008)		(0.011)		(0.007)
Education		0.014		−0.013		0.005
		(0.008)		(0.012)		(0.007)
Income		−0.001		−0.003		−0.001
		(0.003)		(0.005)		(0.003)
Race		0.0002		0.008		0.004
		(0.005)		(0.008)		(0.005)
Republican (vs. Democrat)					−0.019	−0.100**
					(0.033)	(0.036)
Ducey × Fox	−0.243***	−0.252***	−0.004	−0.011	−0.243***	−0.220***
	(0.042)	(0.043)	(0.070)	(0.065)	(0.042)	(0.045)
Ducey × MSNBC	0.015	0.013	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.028
	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.076)	(0.065)	(0.039)	(0.042)
Ducey × Republican					0.176**	0.209***
					(0.063)	(0.058)
Fox × Republican					−0.335***	−0.330***
					(0.049)	(0.050)
MSNBC × Republican					0.094*	0.102*
					(0.047)	(0.047)
Ducey × Fox × Republican					0.239**	0.196*
					(0.082)	(0.079)
Ducey × MSNBC × Republican					0.002	−0.031
					(0.085)	(0.081)
Constant	0.541***	0.545***	0.523***	0.373*	0.541***	0.562***
	(0.017)	(0.075)	(0.028)	(0.168)	(0.017)	(0.076)
N	248	248	228	228	476	476
R^2	0.417	0.439	0.186	0.367	0.281	0.341
Adjusted R^2	0.405	0.405	0.167	0.325	0.264	0.312

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

D.2 Study 3

Table D23: Mean comparison of degree of agreement in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
Fox × High NfC								
Democrat	58	5.67	0.94	4.88	1.45	-5.18	< .001	0.65
Republican	49	6.00	1.40	5.14	1.73	-4.71	< .001	0.54
Fox × Low NfC								
Democrat	60	5.50	1.08	4.70	1.38	-4.92	< .001	0.64
Republican	49	5.76	1.42	4.65	2.07	-5.39	< .001	0.62
MSNBC × High NfC								
Democrat	52	5.40	1.19	4.23	1.55	-6.69	< .001	0.85
Republican	50	5.92	1.21	5.20	1.70	-3.89	< .001	0.49
MSNBC × Low NfC								
Democrat	57	5.30	1.34	3.98	1.55	-7.08	< .001	0.91
Republican	50	5.80	1.41	5.14	1.77	-2.97	.005	0.41
Reuters × High NfC								
Democrat	52	5.29	1.05	3.65	1.62	-10.36	< .001	1.20
Republican	38	5.95	1.39	5.24	1.94	-3.24	.003	0.42
Reuters × Low NfC								
Democrat	50	5.50	1.37	3.66	1.56	-10.26	< .001	1.25
Republican	47	5.74	1.48	4.72	1.85	-5.21	< .001	0.61

Table D24: Mean comparison of factual belief in each sub-group (Study 3, U.S. sample)

		Pre		Post				
	n	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
Fox × High NfC								
Democrat	58	5.60	1.12	4.71	1.60	-4.84	< .001	0.65
Republican	49	5.76	1.27	5.16	1.70	-3.03	.004	0.39
Fox × Low NfC								
Democrat	60	5.48	1.07	4.67	1.46	-5.09	< .001	0.64
Republican	49	5.78	1.23	4.67	2.12	-4.68	< .001	0.64
MSNBC × High NfC								
Democrat	52	5.60	1.12	4.25	1.47	-7.76	< .001	1.03
Republican	50	5.72	1.16	5.04	1.82	-3.32	.002	0.45
MSNBC × Low NfC								
Democrat	57	5.33	1.35	4.09	1.49	-6.26	< .001	0.87
Republican	50	5.64	1.31	4.90	1.79	-3.67	< .001	0.47
Reuters × High NfC								
Democrat	52	5.25	1.20	3.58	1.60	-10.49	< .001	1.18
Republican	38	5.76	1.28	5.24	1.82	-2.21	.033	0.33
Reuters × Low NfC								
Democrat	50	5.68	1.13	3.68	1.63	-10.10	< .001	1.42
Republican	47	5.49	1.53	4.60	1.90	-3.72	< .001	0.52

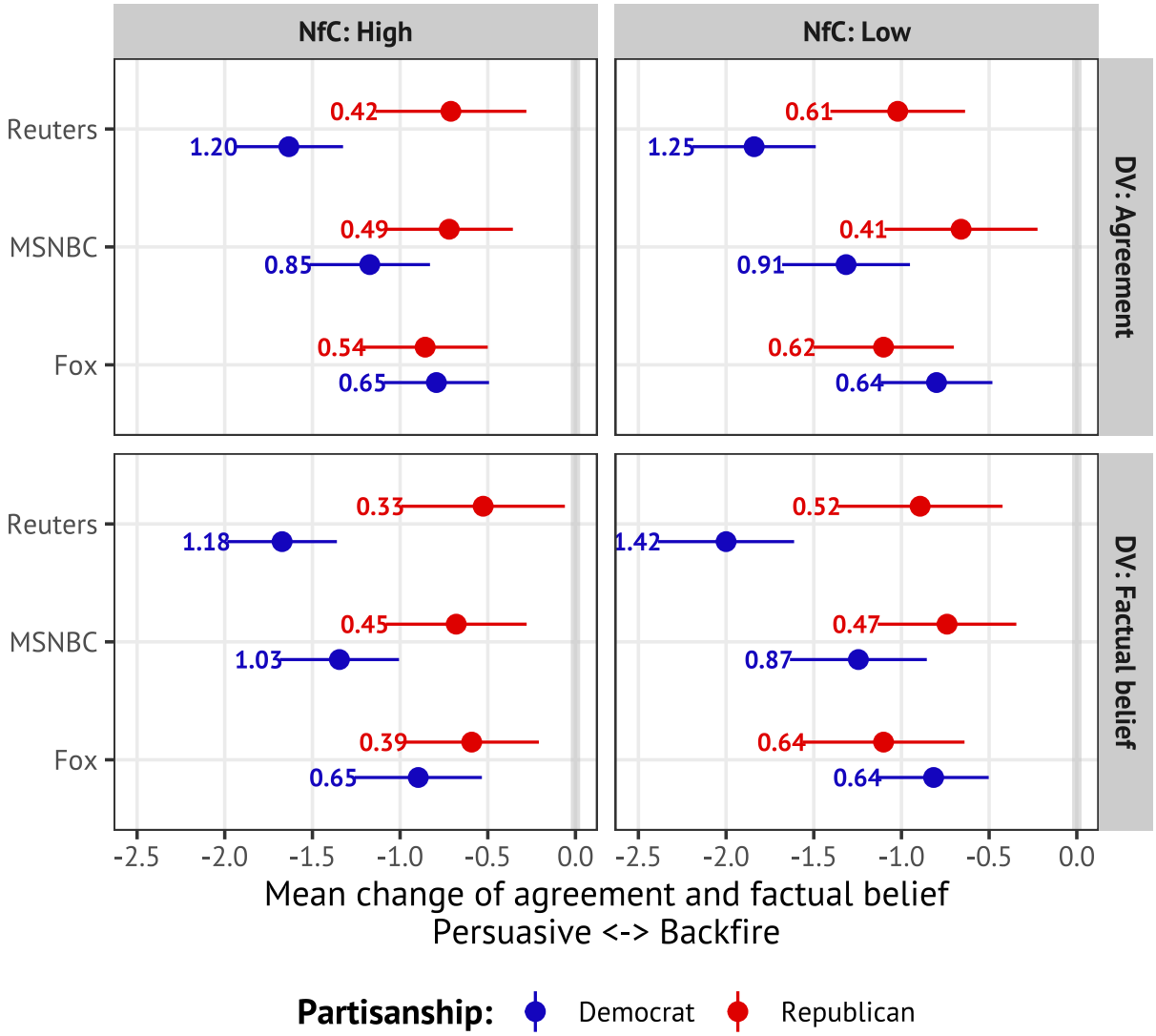

Figure D19: Persuasive Effect of Fact-checking News, Study 3 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of net agreement and factual belief (i.e., difference between before and after exposure to the treatment). Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's d.

Table D25: Mean comparison of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	n	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	Cohen's *d*
Fox × High NfC						
Democrat	58	0.77	0.23	8.81	< .001	1.16
Republican	49	0.69	0.21	6.43	< .001	0.92
Fox × Low NfC						
Democrat	60	0.75	0.22	8.91	< .001	1.15
Republican	49	0.68	0.21	6.18	< .001	0.88
MSNBC × High NfC						
Democrat	52	0.57	0.15	3.54	< .001	0.49
Republican	50	0.80	0.25	8.47	< .001	1.20
MSNBC × Low NfC						
Democrat	57	0.52	0.13	1.23	.224	0.16
Republican	50	0.81	0.22	9.91	< .001	1.40
Reuters × High NfC						
Democrat	52	0.52	0.13	1.37	.178	0.19
Republican	38	0.80	0.20	9.18	< .001	1.49
Reuters × Low NfC						
Democrat	50	0.53	0.12	1.72	.092	0.24
Republican	47	0.77	0.20	8.99	< .001	1.31

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

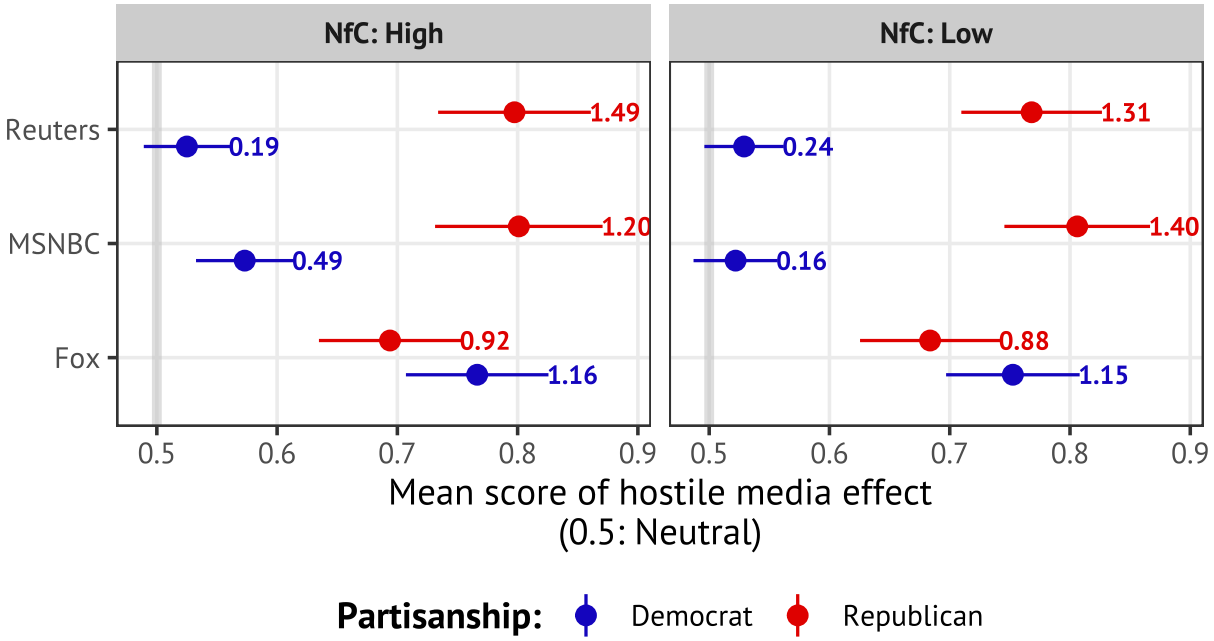

Figure D20: Hostile media effect of Fact-checking News, Study 3 (U.S. Sample, strict attention check subset). Each point indicates the mean value of hostile media effect. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals and each number is the effect size Cohen's *d*.

Table D26: Regression results of degree of agreement, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	−0.007	0.017	−0.245	−0.108
	(0.225)	(0.236)	(0.277)	(0.265)
MSNBC (vs. Fox)	−0.380	−0.335	0.137	0.259
	(0.235)	(0.239)	(0.262)	(0.260)
Rueter (vs. Fox)	−0.842***	−0.787***	0.147	0.356
	(0.222)	(0.236)	(0.289)	(0.293)
General knowledge		0.043		−0.012
		(0.158)		(0.163)
Media trust		−0.010		−0.173*
		(0.058)		(0.078)
Involvement		0.029		0.141
		(0.088)		(0.092)
Gender		−0.129		−0.255
		(0.133)		(0.187)
Age		0.057		−0.041
		(0.053)		(0.065)
Education		0.017		0.177*
		(0.060)		(0.072)
Income		−0.036		−0.022
		(0.026)		(0.028)
Race		−0.006		−0.073
		(0.032)		(0.070)
Low NfC × MSNBC	−0.136	−0.182	0.305	0.032
	(0.342)	(0.355)	(0.403)	(0.405)
Low NfC × Reuters	−0.198	−0.219	−0.066	−0.296
	(0.330)	(0.343)	(0.407)	(0.417)
Constant	−0.793***	−0.967	−0.857***	−0.964
	(0.154)	(0.815)	(0.184)	(0.992)
N	329	327	283	282
R^2	0.089	0.101	0.015	0.091
Adjusted R^2	0.075	0.064	−0.003	0.047

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC3) are in parentheses.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$.

Table D27: Regression results of factual belief, Post minus Pre (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	0.080	0.134	−0.510	−0.363
	(0.247)	(0.260)	(0.309)	(0.284)
MSNBC (vs. Fox)	−0.450	−0.401	−0.088	0.010
	(0.256)	(0.259)	(0.286)	(0.261)
Rueter (vs. Fox)	−0.777**	−0.735**	0.066	0.218
	(0.247)	(0.257)	(0.312)	(0.319)
General knowledge		0.116		−0.097
		(0.161)		(0.200)
Media trust		−0.070		−0.302**
		(0.061)		(0.101)
Involvement		0.078		0.120
		(0.087)		(0.098)
Gender		−0.250		−0.169
		(0.144)		(0.193)
Age		0.069		−0.045
		(0.056)		(0.061)
Education		−0.014		0.112
		(0.062)		(0.074)
Income		−0.004		−0.012
		(0.028)		(0.030)
Race		−0.003		−0.040
		(0.037)		(0.070)
Low NfC × MSNBC	0.021	−0.064	0.450	0.144
	(0.363)	(0.379)	(0.424)	(0.415)
Low NfC × Reuters	−0.407	−0.469	0.143	−0.056
	(0.356)	(0.367)	(0.461)	(0.487)
Constant	−0.897***	−1.266	−0.592**	0.142
	(0.187)	(0.774)	(0.197)	(1.212)
N	329	327	283	282
R^2	0.088	0.112	0.016	0.100
Adjusted R^2	0.074	0.075	−0.001	0.056

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC3) are in parentheses.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$.

Table D28: Regression results of hostile media effect (Study 3, U.S. sample)

	Democrates		Republicans	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Low NfC (vs. High NfC)	−0.014	−0.001	−0.010	0.020
	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.038)
MSNBC (vs. Fox)	−0.193***	−0.186***	0.107*	0.129***
	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.047)	(0.039)
Rueter (vs. Fox)	−0.241***	−0.239***	0.103*	0.127***
	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.045)	(0.037)
General knowledge		0.056**		0.027
		(0.017)		(0.021)
Media trust		−0.010		−0.091***
		(0.008)		(0.008)
Involvement		0.001		0.033*
		(0.010)		(0.013)
Gender		−0.001		−0.015
		(0.018)		(0.025)
Age		0.018*		0.017
		(0.008)		(0.009)
Education		−0.011		0.010
		(0.008)		(0.010)
Income		−0.001		0.003
		(0.003)		(0.004)
Race		−0.003		−0.002
		(0.004)		(0.010)
Low NfC × MSNBC	−0.037	−0.056	0.015	−0.058
	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.064)	(0.054)
Low NfC × Reuters	0.018	0.015	−0.019	−0.053
	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.062)	(0.053)
Constant	0.766***	0.515***	0.694***	0.515***
	(0.030)	(0.099)	(0.030)	(0.140)
N	329	327	283	282
R^2	0.286	0.333	0.054	0.387
Adjusted R^2	0.275	0.305	0.037	0.357

Notes: Robust standard errors (HC3) are in parentheses.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$.

E Deviation from Pre-Registration

In the published version, **H3** was revised as below to clarify the specific direction of predicted moderation effects.

(Before the revision)

H3: The persuasive effect of fact-checking news based on the content valence of a message would be further moderated by the perceived political slant of partisan media that deliver such fact-checking news.

(After the revision)

H3: The persuasive effect of fact-checking news would be moderated by the perceived political slant of partisan media that deliver such fact-checking news, such that the persuasive effect of fact-checking will be weaker for the out-party slanted news media (**H3a**). In contrast, the persuasive effect of fact-checking will be stronger for the in-party slanted news media (**H3b**).

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