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In order to demonstrate the added value of the latent-class approach to operationalizing news attractiveness, we re-ran all regression analyses using only self-reported interest as a primary predictor, as this variable has received the most attention both theoretically and empirically from prior literature (e.g., Barnidge, 2021; Thorson et al., 2021). Results are both less robust and less rich in terms of their descriptive capacity. Whereas our analysis of the grouping variable revealed important and theoretically fruitful group differences in incidental exposure, analyses show that self-reported interest is unrelated to the trait-like measure (β = 0.03, *SE* = 0.02, *p* = .214) and only weakly related to the state-like measure (β = 0.12, *SE* = 0.05, *p* = .022). Thus, by accounting for latent classes defined by a range of behaviors, rather than just self-reported interest, we are able to not only improve our capacity to predict incidental exposure but also reveal non-linear patterns of group difference that cannot be observed by analyzing interest alone. Results for engagement are relatively straightforward and mirror those for the latent variable, although they are, in our view, less robust. The interaction between interest and incidental exposure on the engagement outcomes are statistically significant (β = -0.43, *SE* = 0.14, *p* = .002 for overall engagement; β = -0.37, *SE* = 0.09, *p* < .001 for high-effort engagement), with slightly stronger effects observed among respondents reporting purposeful exposure rather than incidental exposure. Based on this analysis, we strongly believe that the grouping variable obtained through the LCA model provides added value in terms of understanding whether and to what extent incidental exposure closes or widens gaps in news exposure and engagement. Full results of these supplemental analyses are available upon request.