*Results*

Data file opened 12/30/19 5:37pm EST

Second 750 analyzed 12/30/19 6:12pm EST

First 750 analyzed 12/30/19 6:17pm EST

Full Sample Analyzed 12/30/19 6:23pm EST

The Luth survey company recruited participants to take part in the study. We set a target sample size of 1,500 participants, to be collected in two waves of 750. Luth collects data from participants in 20-minute sessions and considers a complete survey to be one in which the participant finishes the entire 20-minute session. Because each session contains a number of studies, there is inevitably dropout between the first and last study in the session; this means that although ~1500 participants completed the total session, 2,692 participants consented to complete the target study (“Misattribution”) and passed a Captcha check at the end of the study. Of these participants, 2,421 successfully answered our pre-registered attention check item. Similarly, although we refer to participants being split into two waves of 750, more than 750 participants completed the target study in each wave. The waves of the study are identified by when data collection began (12/9/20 for wave 1 and 12/13/2020 at 11:30am EST for wave 2.)

The dummy variable for condition was coded such that 1 = participants solved an anagram before rating the truthfulness of each proposition and 0 = if the participants rated the truthfulness of each proposition without completing an anagram. The primary dependent variable, a composite score made up of the average of participants’ truth ratings for each of the 15 propositions.

**Wave 2 Results**

1,251 Wave 2 participants completed the target study and correctly responded to the pre-registered attention check item.

We conducted an unequal-variance t-test and found, consistent with our hypothesis, that for participants who solved an anagram before providing truthfulness ratings, the average of their truthfulness scores for the 15 propositions (*M* = 5.88, *SE* = .07) was significantly greater than the average truthfulness scores of those who did not solve an anagram (*M* = 5.28, *SE* = .05), *t*(1067.75) = -6.521, *p* < .001. The effect size estimate for this is *d* = .379.

**Wave 1 Results**

1,170 Wave 1 participants completed the target study and correctly responded to the pre-registered attention check item.

We conducted an unequal-variance t-test and found, consistent with our hypothesis, that for participants who solved an anagram before providing truthfulness ratings, the average of their truthfulness scores for the 15 propositions (*M* = 5.88, *SE* = .07) was significantly greater than the average truthfulness scores of those who did not solve an anagram (*M* = 5.35, *SE* = .06), *t*(1120.45) = -5.4447, *p* < .001. The effect size estimate for this is *d* = .319.

**Total Sample Results**

2,421 participants completed the target study and correctly responded to the pre-registered attention check item.

We conducted an unequal-variance t-test and found, consistent with our hypothesis, that for participants who solved an anagram before providing truthfulness ratings, the average of their truthfulness scores for the 15 propositions (*M* = 5.88, *SE* = .05) was significantly greater than the average truthfulness scores of those who did not solve an anagram (*M* = 5.31, *SE* = .04), *t*(2202.98) = -8.5078, *p* < .001. The effect size estimate for this is *d* = .351.