

# Online Appendix

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## 1. Analyses for Studies 1 – 3

**Table S1.** Linear regressions with standard errors clustered on subject and headline for Studies 1 and 2.

Dataset	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
DV	S1	S1	S2	S2	S1+S2	S1+S2
	Accuracy	Sharing	Accuracy	Sharing	Accuracy	Sharing
Veracity (-0.5=False, 0.5=True)	0.916*** (9.944)	0.117*** (6.020)	0.976*** (10.11)	0.149*** (8.678)	0.963*** (10.27)	0.144*** (8.610)
No Source	0.0473 (1.147)	0.0235 (1.043)				
No Source X Veracity	-0.0177 (-0.286)	0.0421* (2.296)				
Banner	0.0854* (2.441)	0.0136 (0.598)	-0.0132 (-0.811)	0.00458 (0.451)	0.00444 (0.285)	0.00574 (0.609)
Banner X Veracity	0.0736 (1.494)	0.0238 (1.268)	0.000546 (0.0219)	-0.000236 (-0.0233)	0.0189 (0.775)	0.00399 (0.419)
z-Partisanship (-0.756=Pref Clinton, 0=partisanship not indicated; 1.323=Pref Trump)					-0.00314 (-0.155)	0.00510 (0.669)
Headline Concordance (-0.5=Discordant, 0=partisanship not indicated; 0.5=Concordant)					0.226*** (5.141)	0.0749*** (7.246)
Banner X Partisanship					-0.00419 (-0.304)	-0.00434 (-0.470)
Banner X Concordance					-0.000545 (-0.0432)	0.00267 (0.469)
Banner X Veracity X Partisanship					0.0123 (0.692)	-0.0165* (-2.144)
Banner X Veracity X Concordance					-0.0387* (-2.083)	-0.00425 (-0.494)
Banner X Partisanship X Concordance					-0.00925 (-0.491)	-0.00264 (-0.377)

Banner X Veracity X Concordance X Partisanship					-0.0201 (-0.609)	-0.00118 (-0.105)
Veracity X Concordance					0.104 (1.192)	0.0554** (2.777)
Veracity X Partisanship					-0.0652 (-1.714)	-0.00637 (-0.661)
Veracity X Concordance X Partisanship					0.0913 (0.508)	0.0111 (0.371)
Partisanship X Concordance					0.0266 (0.296)	0.0127 (0.834)
Study (0=S1, 1=S2)					0.00499 (0.243)	0.00954 (0.767)
Constant	2.076*** (41.72)	0.182*** (10.12)	2.132*** (43.75)	0.196*** (18.51)	2.118*** (43.50)	0.186*** (13.06)
Observations	13,476	13,472	44,199	44,191	53,120	53,110
Subject clusters	562	562	1845	1845	2217	2217
Headline clusters	24	24	24	24	24	24
R-squared	0.212	0.032	0.235	0.035	0.248	0.045

t-statistics in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05

Given that Model 5 found a (barely) significant 3-way interaction between banner, veracity, and (partisan) concordance, we assess the interaction between banner and veracity for concordant versus discordant headlines. We do so by examining the net coefficients on Banner X Veracity evaluated for discordant headlines (Headline Concordant = -0.5: [Banner X Veracity] - 0.5\*[Banner X Veracity X Concordance] = -0.000175, F = 0.00, p = 0.99) and concordant headlines (Headline Concordance = 0.5: [Banner X Veracity] + 0.5\*[Banner X Veracity X Concordance] = 0.0373, F = 1.68, p = 0.195). As neither of these interactions are significant, the logo banner significantly improves accuracy discernment for neither concordant nor discordant headlines.

Similarly, given that Model 6 found a (barely) significant 3-way interaction between banner, veracity, and participant partisanship, we assess the interaction between banner and veracity for Clinton versus Trump supporters. We do so by examining the net coefficients on Banner X Veracity evaluated for Clinton supporters (z-Partisanship = -0.756: [Banner X Veracity] - 0.756\*[Banner X Veracity X Partisanship] = 0.0164, F = 1.81, p = 0.1179) and Trump supporters (z-Partisanship= 1.32: [Banner X Veracity] + 1.32\*[Banner X Veracity X Partisanship] = -0.0178, F = 2.11, p = 0.147). As neither of these interactions are significant, the logo banner significantly improves sharing discernment for neither Clinton nor Trump supporters.

**Table S2.** Means, Standard Deviations (SD), and percentage judged to be accurate (Acc%; accuracy rating 3 or 4) for fake and mainstream news as a function of condition (baseline, salient) and political preference (Clinton vs. Trump as President in a forced-choice) for Study 1.

Note: Three participants did not indicate their preference for Clinton/Trump – these individuals were included in the combined (“All”) analysis.

	<b>Fake News</b>								
	<i>No Source</i>			<i>Baseline (Website Only)</i>			<i>Salient (Logo Banner)</i>		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>
<b>All</b>	1.67	.42	20.7	1.62	.41	16.8	1.67	.44	18.1
<b>Clinton Supporters</b>	1.67	.41	19.8	1.60	.41	16.2	1.68	.44	19.5
<b>Trump Supporters</b>	1.70	.45	20.0	1.64	.42	17.9	1.65	.44	16.0

	<b>Mainstream News</b>								
	<i>No Source</i>			<i>Baseline (Website Only)</i>			<i>Salient (Logo Banner)</i>		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>
<b>All</b>	2.57	.52	58.0	2.53	.45	16.8	2.66	.45	61.6
<b>Clinton Supporters</b>	2.59	.54	58.1	2.56	.49	16.2	2.67	.45	61.5
<b>Trump Supporters</b>	2.57	.44	58.9	2.51	.38	17.9	2.64	.46	61.8

**Table S3.** Means, Standard Deviations (SD), and percentage judged to be accurate (Acc%; accuracy rating 3 or 4) for fake and mainstream news as a function of condition (baseline, salient) and political preference (Clinton vs. Trump as President in a forced choice) for Study 2.

	<b>Fake News</b>					
	<i>Baseline (Website Only)</i>			<i>Salient (Logo Banner)</i>		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Acc %</i>
<b>All</b>	1.64	.41	17.2	1.64	.44	17.3
<b>Clinton Supporters</b>	1.62	.41	16.7	1.62	.43	16.9
<b>Trump Supporters</b>	1.68	.42	18.2	1.66	.45	17.7

<b>Mainstream News</b>					
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	<i>Baseline (Website Only)</i>			<i>Salient (Logo Banner)</i>		
	Mean	SD	Acc %	Mean	SD	Acc %
<b>All</b>	2.61	.42	59.7	2.62	.45	60.0
<b>Clinton Supporters</b>	2.63	.44	61.4	2.64	.45	60.9
<b>Trump Supporters</b>	2.56	.39	56.9	2.57	.44	58.5

We next assess the robustness of the lack of banner effect in several ways. Table S4 shows that there are no significant interactions between the effect and having a college degree. Table S5 shows that there continues to be no significant banner effect when only examining extreme partisans, defined by summing a 1-5 social conservatism measure and a 1-5 economic conservatism measure, and including people who scored 2-3 (very liberal) or 9-10 (very conservative).

**Table S4.** Linear regressions with standard errors clustered on subject and headline for Studies 1 and 2 controlling for education.

	(1) Accuracy	(2) Sharing
Banner	0.00597 (0.373)	0.00583 (0.616)
Veracity (-0.5=False, 0.5=True)	0.960*** (10.15)	0.143*** (8.439)
z-Partisanship (-0.756= Clinton, 0=not indicated; 1.323= Trump)	-0.00863 (-0.272)	0.00258 (0.229)
z-Education (-1.07=less than college, 0.94=college or more)	-0.0319** (-3.080)	-0.0295*** (-4.492)
Banner X Veracity	0.0137 (0.557)	0.00463 (0.477)
Banner X Partisanship	-0.00613 (-0.433)	-0.00861 (-0.941)
Veracity X Partisanship	-0.0586 (-0.949)	-0.00677 (-0.354)
Banner X Veracity X Partisanship	0.0124 (0.675)	-0.0184* (-2.395)
Education X Banner	-0.00890 (-0.640)	-0.0116 (-1.281)
Education X Veracity	0.0818*** (5.354)	0.00133 (0.214)
Education X Partisanship	-0.0171 (-1.713)	0.00814 (1.255)

Education X Banner X Veracity	-0.0299 (-1.604)	-0.0106 (-1.381)
Education X Banner X Partisanship	0.00786 (0.547)	-0.0148 (-1.612)
Education X Veracity X Partisanship	-0.0352* (-2.536)	-0.00940 (-1.859)
Education X Banner X Veracity X Partisanship	0.000144 (0.00756)	-0.000546 (-0.0705)
Study (0=S1, 1=S2)	0.00534 (0.261)	0.00898 (0.732)
Constant	2.116*** (43.01)	0.186*** (13.10)
Observations	53,073	53,064
R-squared	0.237	0.043

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t-statistics in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05

**Table S5.** Linear regressions with standard errors clustered on subject and headline for Studies 1 and 2, restricting to extreme partisans.

DV Headline type	(1) Accuracy All	(2) Accuracy Discordant	(3) Accuracy Concordant	(4) Sharing All	(5) Sharing Discordant	(6) Sharing Concordant
Banner	-0.0137 (-0.519)	-0.0265 (-0.887)	-0.00182 (-0.0639)	-0.0104 (-0.640)	-0.0113 (-0.736)	-0.00704 (-0.374)
Veracity	1.096*** (10.85)	1.011*** (10.07)	1.185*** (9.077)	0.172*** (8.312)	0.124*** (6.942)	0.221*** (6.854)
z-Partisanship	-0.0201 (-0.620)	-0.0327 (-0.605)	-0.00715 (-0.117)	0.0207 (1.419)	0.0187 (1.365)	0.0225 (1.115)
Headline Concordance	0.301*** (4.948)			0.110*** (6.570)		
Banner X Veracity	-0.00211 (-0.0513)	0.0546 (1.085)	-0.0574 (-1.593)	-0.0100 (-0.567)	0.00438 (0.260)	-0.0228 (-1.081)
Banner X Partisanship	0.0104 (0.378)	0.0143 (0.450)	0.00615 (0.196)	-0.0242 (-1.405)	-0.0206 (-1.229)	-0.0274 (-1.342)
Banner X Concordance	0.0247 (0.980)			0.00423 (0.393)		
Veracity X Concordance	0.174 (1.475)			0.0971** (3.012)		
Veracity X Partisanship	-0.129* (-2.214)	-0.161 (-1.554)	-0.0961 (-0.822)	-0.00491 (-0.258)	-0.00379 (-0.203)	-0.00613 (-0.196)
Partisanship X Concordance	0.0254 (0.265)			0.00388 (0.212)		
Banner X Veracity X Partisanship	0.0415 (1.094)	0.0341 (0.685)	0.0490 (1.340)	-0.0190 (-1.199)	-0.0157 (-0.857)	-0.0222 (-1.089)
Banner X Veracity X Concordance	-0.112*** (-3.587)			-0.0271 (-1.875)		
Banner X Partisanship X Concordance	-0.00809 (-0.255)			-0.00691 (-0.481)		
Veracity X Concordance X Partisanship	0.0651 (0.347)			-0.00234 (-0.0674)		
Banner X Veracity X Concordance X Partisanship	0.0149 (0.344)			-0.00649 (-0.294)		
Study (0=S1, 1=S2)	-0.0335 (-0.920)	-0.0372 (-1.039)	-0.0285 (-0.710)	-0.00531 (-0.268)	-0.00270 (-0.147)	-0.00791 (-0.339)

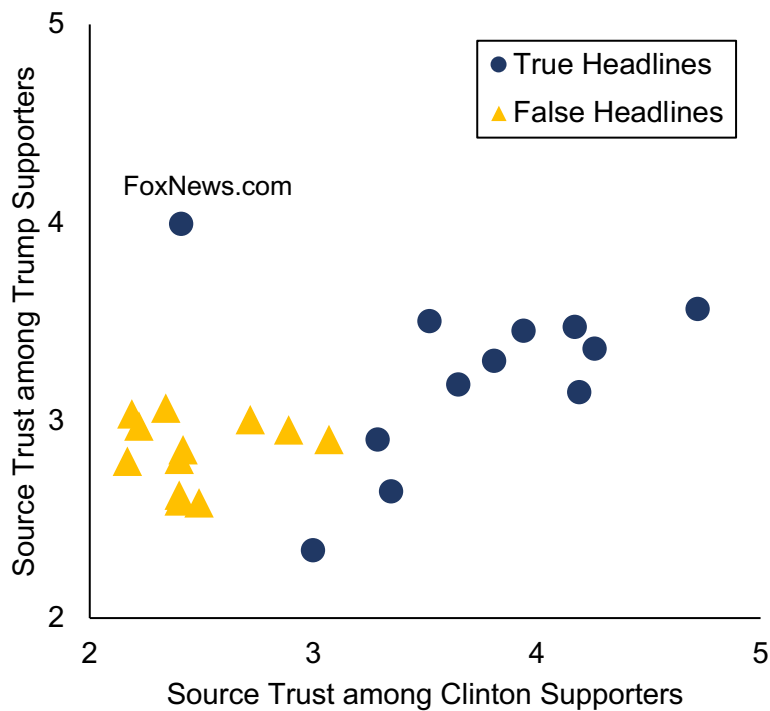
Constant	2.139*** (35.32)	1.992*** (33.63)	2.286*** (29.23)	0.199*** (8.961)	0.141*** (6.898)	0.256*** (9.439)
Observations	14,174	7,062	7,064	14,167	7,056	7,063
R-squared	0.310	0.289	0.301	0.072	0.037	0.063

t-statistics in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05

Finally, we consider the partisan lean of the source rather than the headline. Breaking the results of Study 3 up by support for Trump versus Clinton (Figure S1), we see that foxnews.com was the only outlet where there was marked disagreement. Excluding foxnews.com, the correlation between Clinton and Trump ratings is  $r=0.70$ .

**Figure S1.** Trust ratings from Study 3 for each headline in Studies 1 and 2, split by partisanship.



Therefore, we test whether the logo banner had a different effect based on Democrats and Republicans when focusing on the one (true) headline from foxnews.com. Table S6 shows that this is not the case.

**Table S6.** Linear regressions with standard errors clustered on subject for Studies 1 and 2, examining only the one (true) headline from foxnews.com.

	(1) Accuracy	(2) Sharing
Banner	0.0297 (0.823)	-0.00988 (-0.573)

$z$ -Partisanship (-0.756= Clinton, 0=not indicated; 1.323= Trump)	0.122*** (4.808)	0.00122 (0.0972)
Banner X Partisanship	0.0534 (1.476)	-0.00280 (-0.162)
Constant	2.552*** (101.8)	0.213*** (17.18)
Observations	2,214	2,216
R-squared	0.032	0.000

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Robust t-statistics in parentheses  
\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05



## 2. Analyses for Studies 4 and 5

**Table S7.** Linear regressions with standard errors clustered on subject and source/headline for Studies 4 and 5.

Dataset DV	S4 Source	S5 Source	S4 Headline	S5 Headline
Fake News	-0.879*** (-10.589)	-0.767*** (-9.177)	-0.695*** (-16.983)	-0.456*** (-13.191)
Hyperpartisan News	-0.842*** (-11.035)	-0.744*** (-9.082)	-0.309*** (-8.595)	-0.205*** (-6.546)
Constant	2.999*** (39.639)	2.693*** (31.737)	2.859*** (102.327)	2.734*** (98.603)
Observations	7,530	7,590	30,240	30,240
Subject clusters	251	253	1,008	1,008
Source clusters	60	60		
Headline clusters			600	600

t-statistics in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05

**Table S8.** Weighted average headline perceived accuracy and source credibility by source type and preferred political party for Study 4. Standard deviations shown in parentheses.

	All		Democrat		Republican	
	Headline	Source	Headline	Source	Headline	Source
<b>Fake</b>	2.17 (.39)	2.12 (.17)	2.07 (.42)	1.86 (.19)	2.32 (.43)	2.54 (.20)
<b>Hyper-Partisan</b>	2.55 (.33)	2.16 (.11)	2.51 (.41)	1.89 (.16)	2.61 (.33)	2.61 (.21)
<b>Main-Stream</b>	2.86 (.36)	3.00 (.26)	2.94 (.42)	2.98 (.43)	2.73 (.38)	3.02 (.20)

**Table S9.** Weighted average headline perceived accuracy and source credibility by source type and preferred political party for Study 5. Standard deviations shown in parentheses.

	All	Democrat	Republican
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	<i>Headline</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Headline</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Headline</i>	<i>Source</i>
<b>Fake</b>	2.28 (.34)	1.92 (.15)	2.18 (.39)	1.95 (.18)	2.38 (.36)	1.88 (.15)
<b>Hyper-partisan</b>	2.53 (.28)	1.94 (.13)	2.48 (.35)	1.97 (.16)	2.60 (.33)	1.92 (.17)
<b>Main-stream</b>	2.74 (.32)	2.69 (.28)	2.79 (.38)	2.89 (.39)	2.67 (.38)	2.46 (.25)

*Table S10. List of fake, hyperpartisan, and mainstream sources used in Studies 4 and 5.*

<b>Fake Sources</b>	<b>Hyperpartisan Sources</b>	<b>Mainstream Sources</b>
americannews.com	activistpost.com	abcnews.go.com
angrypatriotmovement.com	antiwar.com	aol.com/article/news
bb4sp.com	blacklistednews.com	bbc.co.uk
beforeitsnews.com	breitbart.com	bostonglobe.com
channel24news.com	commondreams.org	cbsnews.com
clashdaily.com	conservativetribune.com	chicagotribune.com
conservativedailypost.com	crooksandliars.com	cnn.com
dailybuzzlive.com	dailycaller.com	dailymail.co.uk
downtrend.com	dailykos.com	foxnews.com
freedomdaily.com	dailysignal.com	huffingtonpost.com
newsbreakshere.com	dailywire.com	latimes.com
notallowedto.com	ijr.com	msnbc.com
onepoliticalplaza.com	infowars.com	nydailynews.com
react365.com	newsmax.com	nypost.com
realnewsrightnow.com	patriotpost.us	nytimes.com
socialeverythings.com	rawstory.com	sfchronicle.com
thenewyorkevening.com	redstate.com	usatoday.com
usherald.com	thedailysheep.com	washingtonpost.com
whatdoesitmean.com	thepoliticalinsider.com	wsj.com
yournewswire.com	westernjournal.com	yahoo.com/news

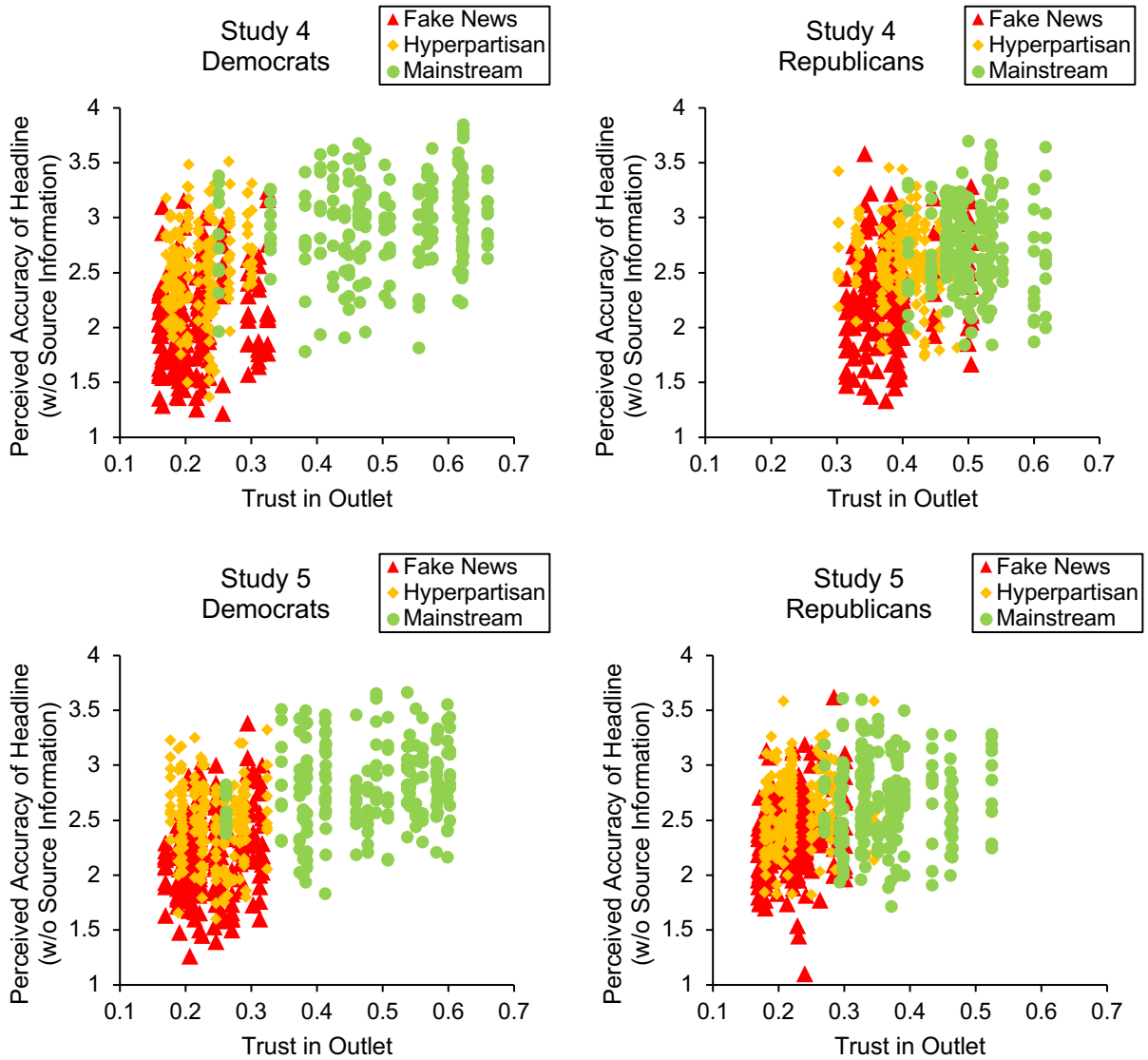
*Table S11. Demographics of Study 5 participants.*

<b>GENDER</b>	<b>Source Survey (N = 253)</b>		<b>Headline Survey (N = 1008)</b>	
Female	51.38%	130	52.28%	527
Male	48.62%	123	47.72%	481
<b>AGE</b>				
Less than 18	0.79%	2	0.20%	2

18 - 24	13.04%	33	12.40%	125
25 - 34	18.58%	47	19.35%	195
35 - 44	18.58%	47	17.76%	179
45 - 54	16.60%	42	15.87%	160
55 - 64	15.81%	40	17.86%	180
Greater than 64	16.60%	42	16.37%	165
Prefer not to answer	0.00%	0	0.20%	2
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Less than high school degree	4.35%	11	3.57%	36
High school graduate (high school diploma or equivalent including GED)	26.48%	67	23.21%	234
Some college but no degree	22.92%	58	26.59%	268
Associate degree in college (2-year)	10.67%	27	11.01%	111
Bachelor's degree in college (4-year)	23.72%	60	22.32%	225
Master's degree	9.09%	23	11.41%	115
Doctoral degree	1.19%	3	0.79%	8
Professional degree (JD, MD)	1.58%	4	1.09%	11
<b>RACE / ETHNICITY</b>				
White	75.49%	191	72.42%	730
Black, or African American	11.86%	30	12.40%	125
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.98%	5	1.19%	12
Asian	4.74%	12	5.06%	51
Pacific Islander	0.00%	0	0.69%	7
Some other race	3.16%	8	6.35%	64
Prefer not to answer	2.77%	7	1.88%	19
<b>HISPANIC</b>				
No	86.56%	219	86.11%	868
Yes	12.25%	31	12.10%	122
Prefer not to answer	1.19%	3	1.79%	18
<b>REGION</b>				
Northeast	19.37%	49	20.63%	208
Midwest	18.58%	47	18.85%	190
South	38.34%	97	37.20%	375
West	23.72%	60	23.31%	235
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>				
Less than \$14,999	12.25%	31	14.78%	149
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5.53%	14	5.16%	52

\$20,000 to \$24,999	5.93%	15	6.85%	69
\$25,000 to \$29,999	7.91%	20	7.34%	74
\$30,000 to \$34,999	7.11%	18	5.16%	52
\$35,000 to \$39,999	4.74%	12	6.05%	61
\$40,000 to \$44,999	7.51%	19	4.27%	43
\$45,000 to \$49,999	3.95%	10	3.97%	40
\$50,000 to \$54,999	7.91%	20	7.44%	75
\$55,000 to \$59,999	2.77%	7	2.78%	28
\$60,000 to \$64,999	3.95%	10	2.88%	29
\$65,000 to \$69,999	2.77%	7	2.68%	27
\$70,000 to \$74,999	3.16%	8	2.58%	26
\$75,000 to \$79,999	2.37%	6	2.08%	21
\$80,000 to \$84,999	2.77%	7	1.19%	12
\$85,000 to \$89,999	0.00%	0	1.19%	12
\$90,000 to \$94,999	0.40%	1	0.89%	9
\$95,000 to \$99,999	3.16%	8	2.28%	23
\$100,000 to \$124,999	6.72%	17	5.36%	54
\$125,000 to \$149,999	2.37%	6	3.47%	35
\$150,000 to \$174,999	1.19%	3	2.38%	24
\$175,000 to \$199,999	1.19%	3	2.38%	24
\$200,000 to \$249,999	0.40%	1	1.49%	15
\$250,000 and above	0.00%	0	1.98%	20
Prefer not to answer	3.95%	10	3.37%	34

**Figure S2.** Relationship between source trust and headline plausibility (main text Figure 3b,c) broken down separately for Democrats versus Republicans. In all cases, we observe a broadly similar pattern.



### 3. Analyses for Study 6

*Table S12. Linear regressions with standard errors clustered on subject and headline for Study 6.*

	All Headlines	All Headlines	Headlines from Distrusted Sites	All Headlines
Source Identified	0.0345 (1.509)	-0.0724* (-2.316)	0.103 (1.016)	0.0880 (0.994)
Mainstream Source		0.514*** (12.10)		0.0110 (0.482)
Source Identified X Mainstream Source		0.190*** (5.841)		0.248*** (9.561)
Headline Plausibility (from Study 4)			0.836*** (23.36)	0.796*** (26.42)
Source Identified X Headline Plausibility			-0.0854* (-2.266)	-0.0792* (-2.487)
Mismatch	0.214*** (5.728)	0.507*** (12.88)		
Source Identified X Mismatch	0.168*** (-7.340)	-0.0608* (-2.246)		
Constant	2.529*** (82.60)	2.237*** (66.09)	0.460*** (5.007)	0.555*** (7.014)
Observations	60,210	60,210	35,115	60,210
Subject Clusters	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007
Headline Clusters	252	252	147	252
R-squared	0.005	0.070	0.083	0.106

t-statistics in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.001, \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05

Model 1 presents the pre-registered analysis in which the condition dummy for Source Identified is interacted with a “mismatch” dummy that equals 1 if the headline is from a distrusted source (i.e., fake or hyperpartisan), but was given an average accuracy rating above or equal to 2.5 in Study 4. This compares the effect of revealing source information on these plausible headlines from distrusted sources to that on all other headlines. Model 2 is a somewhat improved model that includes a dummy for mainstream headlines, and the interaction between the Source Identified dummy and this Mainstream Source dummy. In this model, the Source Identified dummy captures the condition effect on implausible headlines from distrusted sites, and the Source Identified X Mismatch dummy captures how different the effect of the condition is for this baseline versus for

the plausible headlines from distrusted sites. Neither of these models are ideal, however, as they artificially dichotomize headline plausibility and ignore the effect of plausibility among headlines from mainstream sources. Model 3, which was our pre-registered secondary analysis, addresses the first issue by using the actual headline plausibility rating (instead of the discretized mismatch variable) and sidesteps the second issue by examining only headlines from distrusted sources. The significant negative Source Identified X Headline Plausibility interaction shows that the impact of learning a headline was from a distrusted source becomes more negative as the headline becomes more plausible. Finally, Model 4, which we believe is the optimal model, includes all headlines and interacts the Source Identified dummy with both source type and headline plausibility. It is Model 4 that we describe in the main text.

Across all models, we find support for our key prediction: the effect of revealing the source depends on the headline’s plausibility.

In these models, we measure plausibility using the out-of-sample headline plausibility ratings from Study 4. These ratings were collected substantially earlier than the Study 6 ratings. However, the correlation between average headline ratings from Study 4 and the control condition of Study 6 is quite high,  $r = .89$ . Thus, the out-of-sample ratings are a reasonable proxy for the actual perceived plausibility in the Study 6 control condition.

Nonetheless, the clearest picture of how the effect of revealing the source varies with plausibility comes from using the actual accuracy ratings in the no-source control condition of Study 6. To do so, we can use the control condition ratings to construct a headline-level analysis. For each headline, we compute (i) plausibility, defined as the accuracy rating in the no-source control condition, and (ii) the effect of identifying the source, defined as the difference in accuracy ratings between the no-source control condition and the Source Identified condition. It is these values that we plot in Figure 4 of the main text. We then use bootstrapping (10,000 simulations, resampling at the participant level) to generate 95% confidence intervals for the means shown in Figure 4 and for the correlations between plausibility and effect of publisher information reported in the main text.

**Table S13.** Means, Standard Deviations (SD), and percentage judged to be accurate (Acc%; accuracy rating 3 or 4) for headlines from mainstream versus hyperpartisan/fake news sites as a function of condition (no source, source identified) and political preference (Prefer Democratic versus Republican Party) for Study 6.

	<b>Headlines from Hyperpartisan or Fake-News Sites</b>					
	<i>No Source</i>			<i>Source ID'ed</i>		
	Mean	SD	Acc %	Mean	SD	Acc %
<b>All</b>	2.47	1.02	51.9	2.37	1.02	46.8
<b>Democrats</b>	2.37	1.01	47.6	2.27	1.00	42.3
<b>Republicans</b>	2.81	0.98	67.1	2.78	1.01	65.1

<b>Headlines from Mainstream Sites</b>						
	<i>No Source</i>			<i>Source ID'ed</i>		
	Mean	SD	Acc %	Mean	SD	Acc %
<b>All</b>	2.75	0.98	63.5	2.87	0.96	69.3
<b>Democrats</b>	2.74	0.99	62.9	2.86	0.96	69.0
<b>Republicans</b>	2.79	0.97	65.9	2.89	0.98	70.3