

Title: Regression table output for the baseline model described in Finding 4 appendix for “Conspiracy and debunking narratives about COVID-19 origins on Chinese social media: How it started and who is to blame”

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Note: The material contained herein is supplementary to the article named in the title and published in the Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) Misinformation Review.

Appendix D: Regression table output for the baseline model described in Finding 4

Associations of Debunking to User Participation and Mobilization - Baseline Model

	Participation (1)	Mobilization (2)
Debunking posts	−0.106* (0.059)	0.113*** (0.026)
Male	−0.276*** (0.063)	−0.062** (0.029)
Influencer	−0.063 (0.122)	0.187*** (0.055)
Organization	−0.674*** (0.138)	0.180*** (0.062)
Number of followers	0.303*** (0.019)	0.004 (0.008)
Hubei	−0.055 (0.140)	0.018 (0.063)
User total posts	−0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00000** (0.00000)
Emotion score	−0.005* (0.003)	−0.004*** (0.001)
Emotion polarity	−0.090 (0.082)	0.065* (0.037)
Anger	0.009 (0.026)	−0.027** (0.012)
Anxiety	−0.109 (0.296)	0.015 (0.133)
Sadness	0.010 (0.449)	−0.496** (0.202)
Post length	0.329*** (0.043)	0.090*** (0.019)
Time since posted	0.010*** (0.001)	0.0003 (0.001)
Constant	−2.623*** (0.234)	−0.161 (0.105)
N	1,516	1,516
R ²	0.283	0.065
Adjusted R ²	0.276	0.056
Residual Std. Error (df = 1501)	1.084	0.487
F Statistic (df = 14; 1501)	42.303***	7.435***

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

Note: We transformed our two dependent variables into the log format before we ran this model. For variable Hubei, we coded it 1 if the province field a user filled in is Hubei Province, and 0 otherwise. Conspiracy posts are the reference group for the variable “Debunking posts”.