Appendix A: Demographics

The sample of participants covers a large number of countries with a bias towards Western liberal democratic countries. Experts were from the United States (43), United Kingdom (16), France (14), Germany (13), Canada (5), Australia (5), Italy (5), Brazil (4), Netherlands (4), Israel (4), Spain (3), Switzerland (3), Austria (3), China (2), India (2), Singapore (2), Chile (2), Argentina (1), Finland (1), Hungary (1), Iran (1), Ireland (1), Lebanon (1), Norway (1), Pakistan (1), Russia (1), Turkey (1).

Experts leaned strongly toward the left of the political spectrum: very right-wing (0), fairly right-wing (0), slightly right-of-center (7), center (15), slightly left-of-center (43), fairly left-wing (62), very left-wing (21).

The misinformation experts represent a broad range of scientific fields. Experts specialized in psychology (39), communication and media science (32), political science (22), computational social sciences (17), computer science (9), sociology (8), journalism (8), philosophy (5), other (4), medicine/other (2), linguistics (2), history (1), physics (1).

Experts used the following methods to study misinformation: online experiments (42), mixed methods (32), big data methods (24), surveys (21), qualitative methods (non-specified) (15), field experiments (4), I don't work with data (4), mathematical models and simulations (3), other (2), ethnography (2), in-person experiments (1).

Experts were grouped into four methods categories:

- Quantitative methods: online experiments, surveys, in-person experiments, and field experiments (*N* = 68)
- Qualitative methods: mixed methods, qualitative methods, ethnography (*N* = 49)
- Big data methods (*N* = 24)
- Other: I don't work with data, other, mathematical models and simulations (*N* = 9)

Experts were grouped into four disciplines categories:

- Social sciences: communication and media science, sociology, journalism, linguistics, history (*N* = 51)
- Psychology (*N* = 39)
- Computational sciences: computational social sciences, computer science (*N* = 26)
- Political science (*N* = 22)
- Other: philosophy, other, physics, medicine (*N* = 12)