

Title: Detailed analysis appendix for “Who reports witnessing and performing corrections on social media in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and France?”

Authors: Rongwei Tang (1), Emily K. Vraga (1), Leticia Bode (2), Shelley Boulianne (3)

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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 A: Detailed analysis

Table A1. Descriptive statistics.

| Variable | All | | United States | | United Kingdom | | France | | Canada | |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> |
| Female % | 51.0 | | 51.3 | | 49.3 | | 51.1 | | 52.2 | |
| Education % (at least Bachelor) | 32.9 | | 38.9 | | 34.2 | | 26.2 | | 32.3 | |
| Age | 48.33 | 17.37 | 48.36 | 18.69 | 48.11 | 17.03 | 48.50 | 16.30 | 48.37 | 17.40 |
| Ideology (right) | 5.33 | 2.50 | 5.73 | 2.85 | 5.34 | 2.25 | 5.28 | 2.47 | 4.96 | 2.30 |
| Ideological extremity | 1.77 | 1.80 | 2.17 | 1.99 | 1.58 | 1.64 | 1.73 | 1.78 | 1.57 | 1.68 |
| COVID-19 news | 3.29 | .80 | 3.25 | .88 | 3.37 | .78 | 3.19 | .78 | 3.35 | .75 |
| Internet for news | 2.94 | 1.59 | 3.12 | 1.84 | 2.85 | 1.51 | 2.90 | 1.48 | 2.88 | 1.51 |
| Misinformation exposure* | 1.97 | .73 | 2.19 | .78 | 1.84 | .68 | 1.84 | .68 | 2.00 | .69 |

Note: For gender and education, we report the percentage of females and the percentage of at least a Bachelor’s degree as those two are categorical variables. All participants who responded “neither right nor left” to the middle (5) category on our 11-point political ideology scale were coded as “moderates.” To compute misinformation exposure, we took an average of participants’ reported misinformation exposure across the social media platforms that they utilized. Therefore, if a participant used three social media platforms, this value represents the average amount of misinformation exposure across all three platforms. Those who did not use any social media platforms were excluded from this question, but these participants would not be of interest to this study given its interest in correction on social media.

Table A2. Bivariate correlations among all the continuous independent variables.

| | Age | Education | Ideology (right) | Ideological extremity | COVID-19 news | Internet for news | Misinformation exposure |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Age | – | | | | | | |
| Education | -.01 | – | | | | | |
| Ideology (right) | .04** | -.002 | – | | | | |
| Ideological extremity | -.02 | .09*** | .17*** | – | | | |
| COVID-19 news | .14*** | .10*** | -.07*** | .04** | – | | |
| Internet for news | -.13*** | .14*** | .09*** | .15*** | .22*** | – | |
| Misinformation exposure | -.25*** | .12*** | .11*** | .15*** | .02 | .31*** | – |

Note: To ensure there is no risk of multi-collinearity among our independent variables, we ran a series of bivariate correlations among all the continuous independent variables in our regression models. As this table demonstrates, all inter-item correlations are small to moderate in size, suggesting there is little risk of multi-collinearity in our regression analyses.

*** $p < .001$. ** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$

Finding 1: Observed corrections differ by country.

To examine differences in observed corrections, we performed a chi-square test looking at observed corrections in the past month on social media among the four countries for those people who reported seeing misinformation at least rarely in that time frame. The chi-square is significant $\chi^2(3, 4252) = 62.80$, $p < .001$. Post hoc comparisons suggest that Americans and Canadians reported seeing significantly ($p < .05$) more corrections on social media than the French and British.

Finding 2: Performed correction differs by country.

To examine differences in performed corrections, we performed a chi-square test looking at self-reported performed corrections in the past month on social media among the four countries for those people who reported seeing misinformation at least rarely in that time frame. The chi-square is significant $\chi^2(3, 4251) = 22.27$, $p < .001$. Post hoc comparisons suggest that Americans reported performing correction significantly more often than the British or Canadians ($p < .05$), while the French were not significantly different in their corrective responses than the other two groups.

Finding 3: Logistic regression for seeing corrections.

Table A3. Logistic regression for seeing corrections in the United States and the United Kingdom.

| Variable | United States | | | | United Kingdom | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) |
| Age | -.01 | .00 | .137 | .99 | -.01** | .01 | .004 | .99 |
| Female | .22 | .14 | .112 | 1.25 | .03 | .15 | .841 | 1.03 |
| Education | .06 | .06 | .331 | 1.06 | .09 | .07 | .203 | 1.09 |
| Ideology (right) | -.05* | .03 | .045 | .95 | .01 | .03 | .735 | 1.01 |
| Ideological extremity | .05 | .04 | .196 | 1.05 | .17*** | .05 | <.001 | 1.18 |
| COVID-19 news | .04 | .08 | .613 | 1.04 | .08 | .11 | .480 | 1.08 |
| Internet for news | .05 | .04 | .207 | 1.05 | -.10 | .05 | .055 | .90 |
| Misinformation exposure | .82*** | .10 | <.001 | 2.28 | .95*** | .13 | <.001 | 2.57 |
| Cox & Snell R ² | | | .107 | | | | .123 | |
| Nagelkerke R ² | | | .143 | | | | .165 | |
| <i>N</i> | | | 1,014 | | | | 885 | |

Note: *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

Table A4. Logistic regression for seeing corrections in the France and Canada.

| Variable | France | | | | Canada | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) |
| Age | -.01* | .01 | .038 | .99 | -.01*** | .00 | <.001 | .99 |
| Female | .22 | .15 | .144 | 1.25 | .21 | .14 | .139 | 1.23 |
| Education | .18* | .08 | .018 | 1.19 | .04 | .07 | .526 | 1.05 |
| Ideology (right) | -.03 | .03 | .362 | .97 | -.08** | .03 | .007 | .92 |
| Ideological extremity | .04 | .04 | .355 | 1.04 | .06 | .04 | .149 | 1.06 |
| COVID-19 news | -.03 | .10 | .789 | .97 | .17 | .10 | .094 | 1.18 |
| Internet for news | .07 | .05 | .190 | 1.07 | .03 | .05 | .510 | 1.03 |
| Misinformation exposure | 1.07*** | .13 | <.001 | 2.93 | 1.06*** | .11 | <.001 | 2.87 |
| Cox & Snell R ² | | | .147 | | | | .151 | |
| Nagelkerke R ² | | | .199 | | | | .201 | |
| <i>N</i> | | | 883 | | | | 1035 | |

Note: *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

Finding 4: Logistic regression for performing corrections.

Table A5. Logistic regression for performing corrections for the United States and the UK.

| Variable | United States | | | | United Kingdom | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) |
| Age | -.03*** | .01 | <.001 | .97 | -.02*** | .01 | <.001 | .98 |
| Female | -.31 | .16 | .054 | .74 | -.38* | .18 | .033 | .69 |
| Education | .09 | .07 | .189 | 1.10 | .14 | .08 | .088 | 1.15 |
| Ideology (right) | -.01 | .03 | .650 | .99 | .03 | .04 | .481 | 1.03 |
| Ideological extremity | .06 | .04 | .171 | 1.06 | .11* | .05 | .032 | 1.12 |
| COVID-19 news | .23* | .10 | .024 | 1.25 | .02 | .13 | .892 | 1.02 |
| Internet for news | .20*** | .04 | <.001 | 1.22 | .14* | .06 | .013 | 1.15 |
| Misinformation exposure | .72*** | .11 | <.001 | 2.06 | .96*** | .14 | <.001 | 2.61 |
| Cox & Snell R-squared | | | .204 | | | | .160 | |
| Nagelkerke R-squared | | | .287 | | | | .237 | |
| <i>N</i> | | | 1,014 | | | | 885 | |

Note: ****p* < .001, ***p* < .01, **p* < .05.

Table A6. Logistic regression for performing corrections for France and Canada.

| Variable | France | | | | Canada | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) |
| Age | -.01* | .01 | .034 | .99 | -.01 | .01 | .080 | .99 |
| Female | -.04 | .17 | .830 | .97 | .30 | .16 | .057 | 1.35 |
| Education | .12 | .08 | .130 | 1.13 | .06 | .08 | .449 | 1.06 |
| Ideology (right) | .09** | .03 | .008 | 1.09 | .01 | .03 | .680 | 1.01 |
| Ideological extremity | -.02 | .05 | .674 | .98 | .10* | .05 | .022 | 1.11 |
| COVID-19 news | .20 | .11 | .064 | 1.22 | .15 | .11 | .186 | 1.16 |
| Internet for news | .17** | .06 | .002 | 1.18 | .18*** | .05 | <.001 | 1.20 |
| Misinformation exposure | .89*** | .13 | <.001 | 2.44 | .59*** | .11 | <.001 | 1.80 |
| Cox & Snell R-squared | | | .140 | | | | .083 | |
| Nagelkerke R-squared | | | .200 | | | | .122 | |
| <i>N</i> | | | 883 | | | | 1,034 | |

Note: *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

Finding 5: Logistic regression, controlling for country.

Table A7. Logistic regression, controlling for country.

| Variable | See corrections | | | | Perform corrections | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) | <i>b</i> | <i>SE</i> | <i>p</i> -value | Exp(B) |
| Age | -.01*** | .00 | <.001 | .99 | -.02*** | .00 | <.001 | .98 |
| Female | .18* | .07 | .011 | 1.20 | -.10 | .08 | .201 | .90 |
| Education | .09* | .03 | .010 | 1.09 | .09* | .04 | .013 | 1.10 |
| Ideology (right) | -.04** | .01 | .002 | .96 | .02 | .02 | .225 | 1.02 |
| Ideological extremity | .07*** | .02 | <.001 | 1.08 | .06** | .02 | .008 | 1.06 |
| COVID-19 news | .06 | .05 | .220 | 1.06 | .17** | .06 | .002 | 1.18 |
| Internet for news | .02 | .02 | .452 | 1.02 | .19*** | .03 | <.001 | 1.21 |
| Misinformation exposure | .96*** | .06 | <.001 | 2.61 | .76*** | .06 | <.001 | 2.14 |
| United Kingdom | -.22* | .10 | .033 | .81 | .02 | .12 | .840 | 1.02 |
| France | -.32** | .10 | .002 | .73 | .33** | .11 | .004 | 1.39 |
| Canada | -.01 | .10 | .947 | .99 | -.04 | .11 | .727 | .96 |
| Cox & Snell R-squared | | | .139 | | | | .140 | |
| Nagelkerke R-squared | | | .186 | | | | .203 | |
| <i>N</i> | | | 3817 | | | | 3816 | |

Note: ****p* < .001, ***p* < .01, **p* < .05.