

Title: Pre-post belief in election fraud appendix for “Trump, Twitter, and truth judgments: The effects of ‘disputed’ tags and political knowledge on the judged truthfulness of election misinformation”

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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: Pre-post belief in election fraud

To predict change in beliefs about election fraud as function of moderation tag condition (-0.5 = control, 0.5 = disputed) and time (-0.5 = pre, 0.5 = post), we computed linear mixed models separated by voter group. Models included random intercepts of participant; maximal models with random slopes were overparametrized or yielded a singular fit. Two-way interactions failed to reach conventional statistical significance for Trump voters, Biden voters, and third-party and non-voters, $bs = -0.15, -0.004, \text{ and } -0.08$, $SEs = .10, .05, \text{ and } .05$, $ts = 1.58, 0.10, \text{ and } 1.74$, $ps = .116, .923, \text{ and } .084$. Nor did we observe any other effects, $ts < 1.28, ps > .203$. Including political knowledge (mean-centered) and its interactions with moderation tag condition and time in models did not change these results (see Figure 1 in Appendix A); no three-way interactions emerged, $ts < 1.75, ps > .081$.

Lastly, we computed between-subjects ANOVAs to compare belief in election fraud across voter groups at each time point. These models, unsurprisingly, yielded significant effects of voter group at time 1, $F(2, 1075) = 527.31, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .495$, and time 2, $F(2, 1075) = 583.62, p < .001, \eta_p^2 = .521$. Pairwise comparisons indicated that Trump voters were more likely to believe electoral fraud benefited Biden ($Ms = 2.18 \text{ and } 2.13, SDs = 1.24 \text{ and } 1.25$) compared to Biden voters ($Ms = -0.07 \text{ and } -0.10, SDs = 0.81 \text{ and } 0.69$), $ps < .001$, and third-party and non-voters ($Ms = 0.97 \text{ and } 0.95, SDs = 1.21 \text{ and } 1.20$), Bonferroni adjusted $ps < .001$. However, third-party and non-voters were also more likely to believe electoral fraud benefited Biden than Biden voters, Bonferroni adjusted $p < .001$.

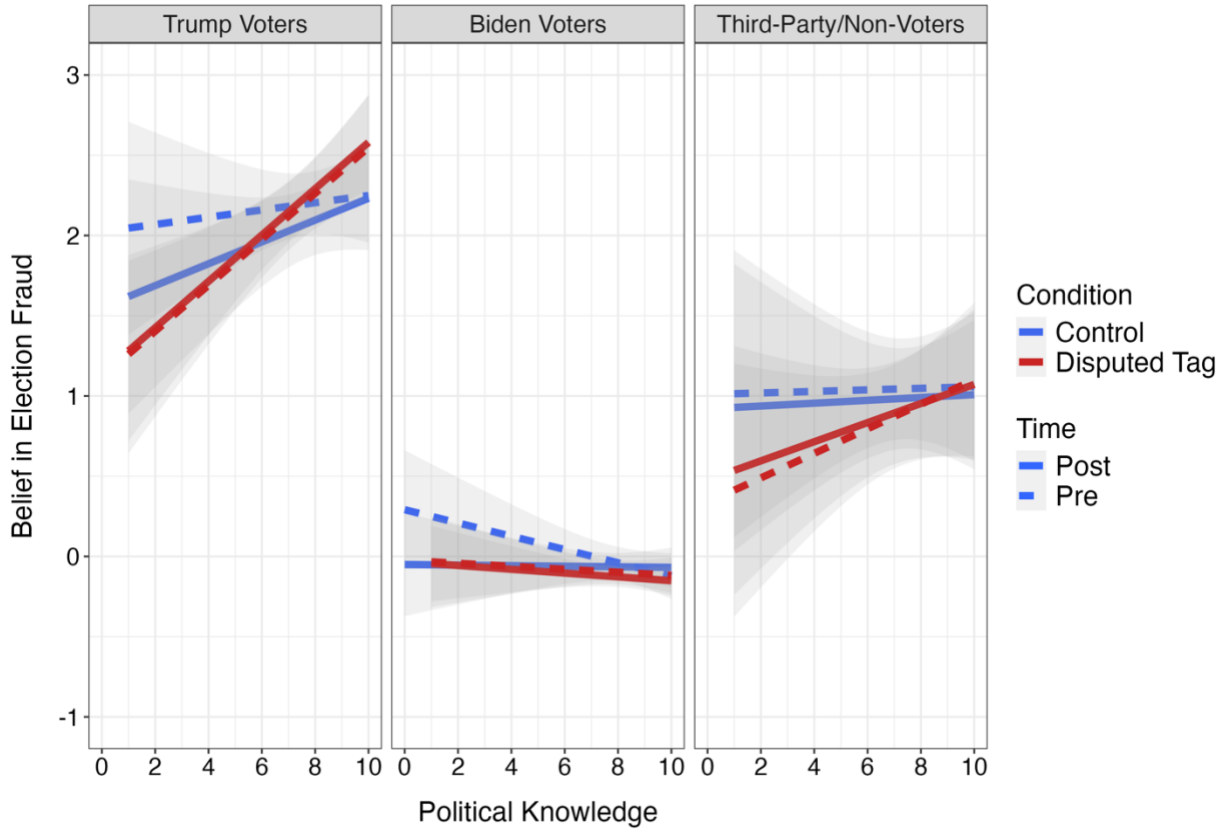


Figure A1. Pre-post belief in election fraud as a function of voter group, political knowledge, and moderation tag condition, 95% CIs.