

Title: Replication of analyses retaining subjects who failed attention checks appendix for “Using an AI-powered ‘street epistemologist’ chatbot and reflection tasks to diminish conspiracy theory beliefs”

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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 I: Replication of analyses retaining subjects who failed attention checks

Below, we reproduced each of the central results from the main text using a relaxed exclusion criterion when it comes to attention checks. Whereas in the main text, we removed subjects who failed any of the 6 attention checks embedded in the survey, in the analyses presented below we retained subjects who successfully completed at least 3 of the 6 attention checks. Results are substantively identical across the board.

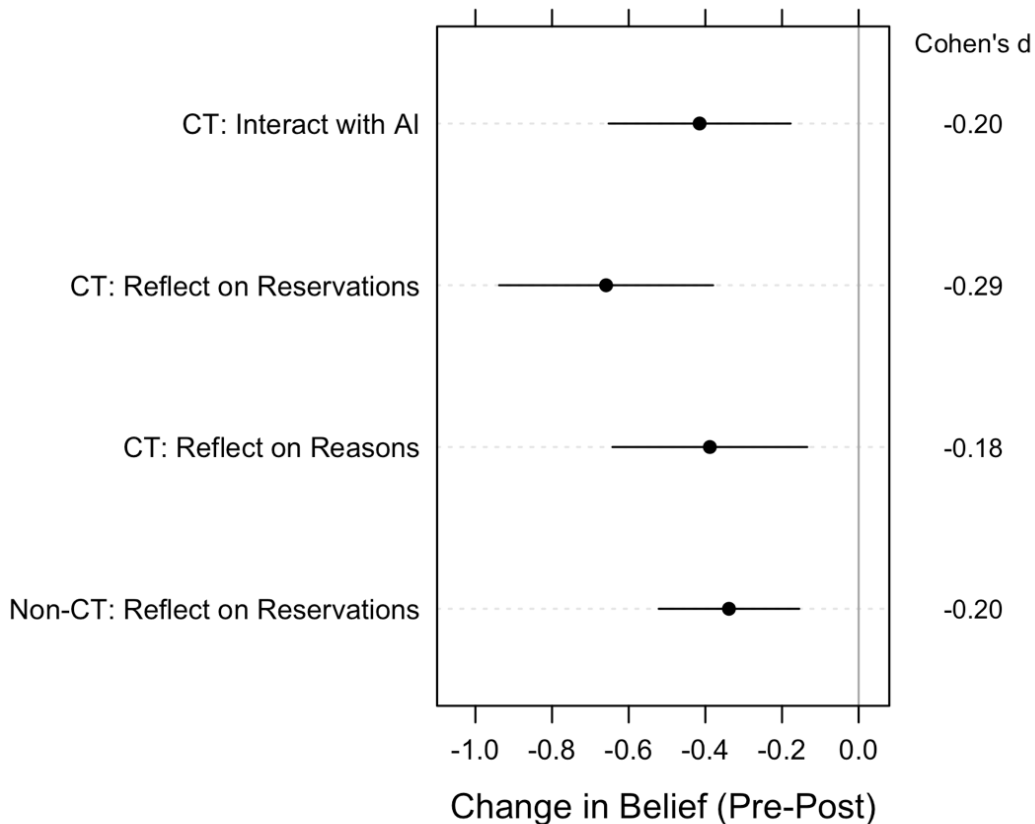


Figure I1. Average effect of each intervention as measured by change (decrease) in beliefs (95% confidence interval) as measured by pre-post difference of means.

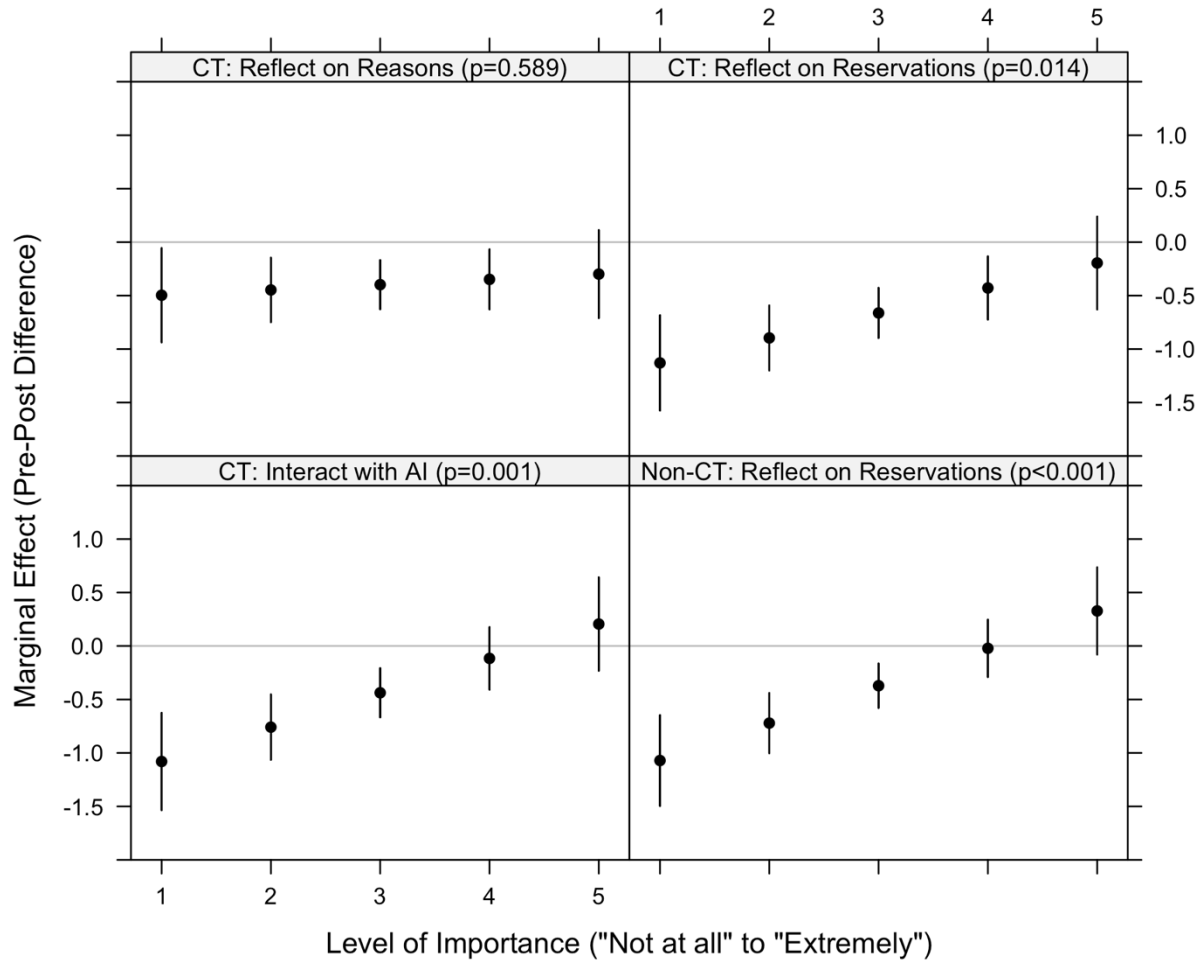


Figure 12. Marginal effect of each intervention as measured by the change (decrease) in beliefs, by level of stated importance of belief accuracy (with 95% confidence interval), with p-value (two-tailed) for significance of marginal effect.

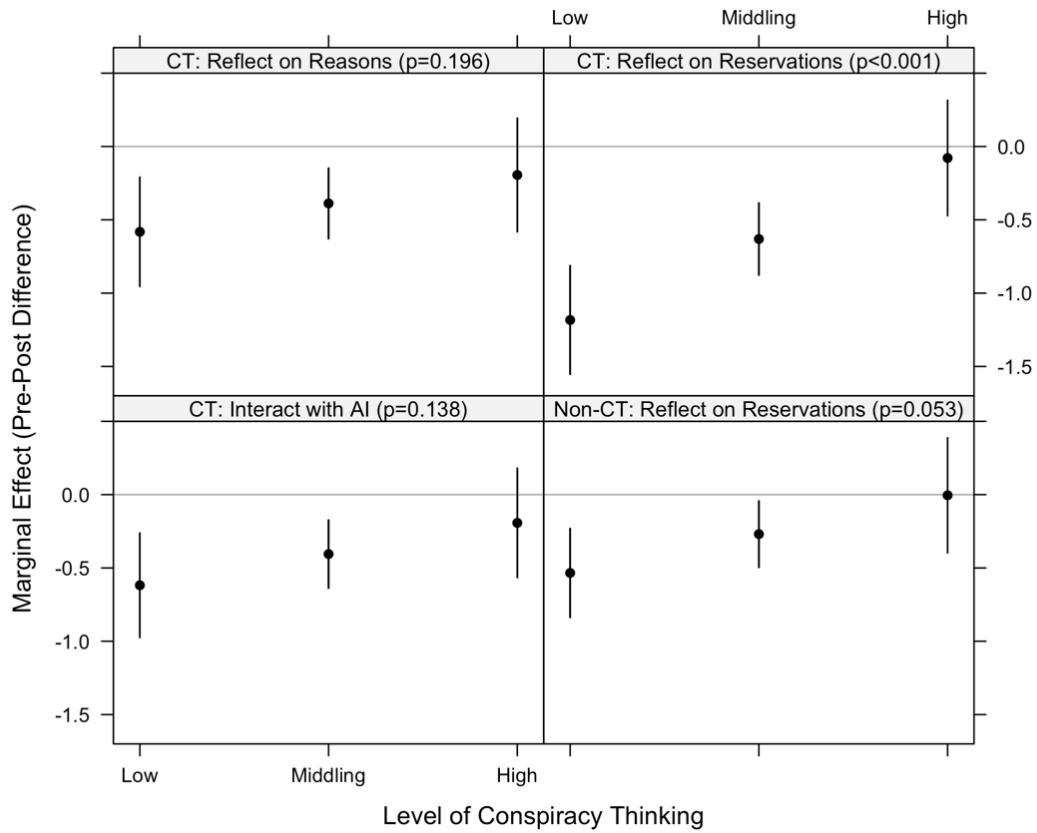


Figure 13. Marginal effect of each intervention as measured by the change (decrease) in beliefs, by level of conspiracy thinking (with 95% confidence interval), with p-value (two-tailed) for significance of marginal effect.