Title: Moderators appendix for "The small effects of short user corrections on misinformation in Brazil, India, and the United Kingdom."
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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: Moderators

In this section, we report the moderating role of conspiracy ideation, trust in social media, and trust in the news on the effectiveness of corrections. In separate models, and for both accuracy judgments and sharing intentions, we interacted conspiracy ideation, trust in social media, and trust in the news, with treatment condition. Overall, we found that conspiracy ideation, trust in social media, and trust in news organizations did not significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on accuracy judgments and sharing intentions.

Conspiracist ideation was measured using the four-item scale developed by Brotherton et al. (2013) and used by Bode and Vraga (2018) in their study of user corrections to health misinformation on social media. Participants were asked to indicate their belief in four statements using a five-point scale ranging from -2 (*definitely not true*), through 0 (*not sure/can't decide*), to 2 (*definitely true*).

Trust in social media for coronavirus information and trust in news organisations were measured using a single item adapted from those discussed by Strömbäck et al. (2020). Specifically, participants were asked, "How much do you trust each of the following for news and information about coronavirus (COVID-19)?" where "social media" and "news organisations" could be scored from 0 (*not at all*) to 4 (*a great deal*).

Conspiracy ideation

Conspiracy ideation did not significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on accuracy judgments (no link: $p = .95$, link: $p = .14$). In none of the three countries did conspiracy ideation significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on accuracy judgments.

Conspiracy ideation did not significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on sharing intentions (no link: $p = .65$, link: $p = .24$). In none of the three countries did conspiracy ideation significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on sharing intentions.

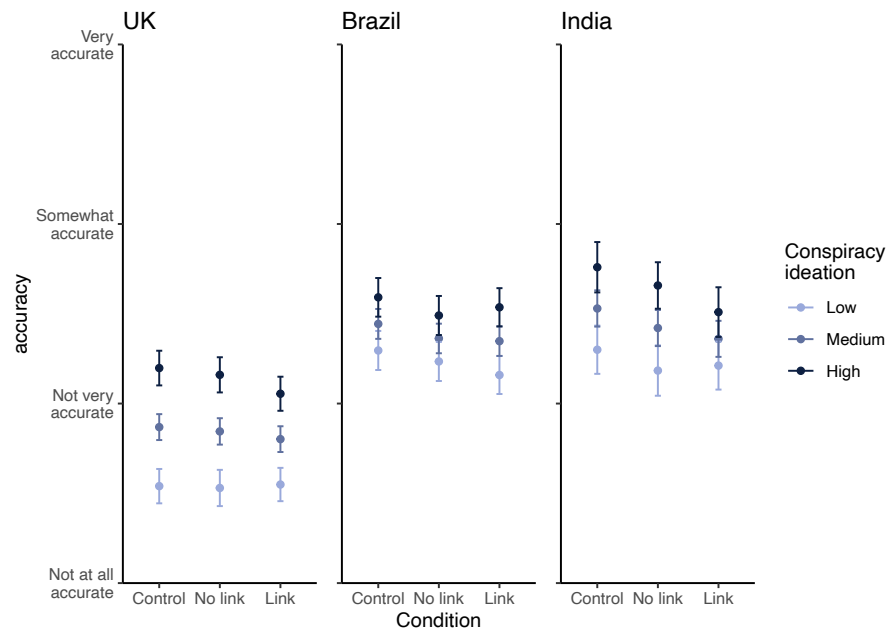

Figure D1. Moderating effect of conspiracy ideation on accuracy ratings. *The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.*

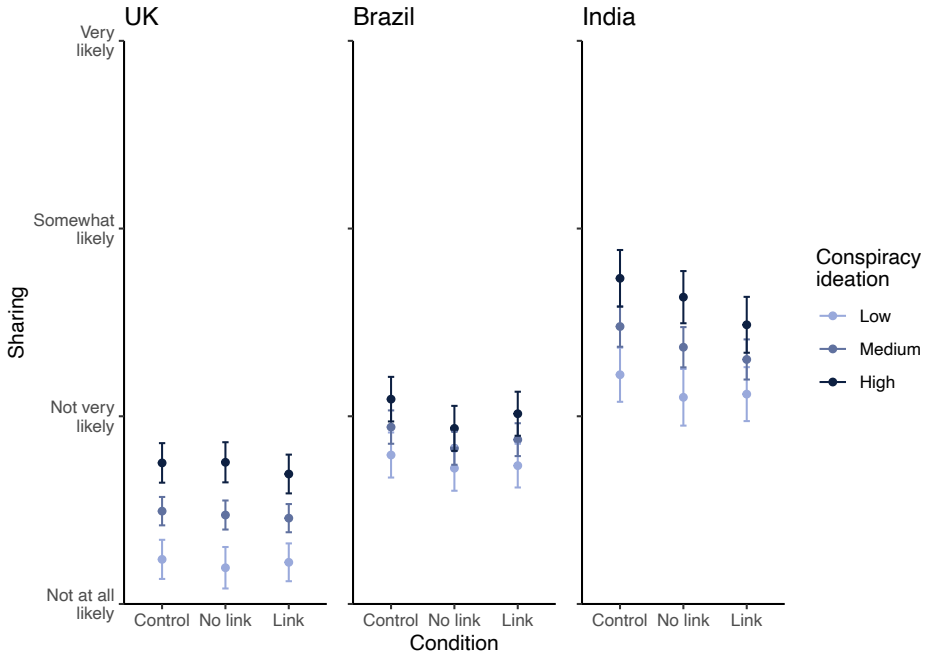

Figure D2. Moderating effect of conspiracy ideation on sharing intentions. *The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.*

Trust in social media

Trust in social media did not significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on accuracy judgments (no link: p = .78, link: p = .92). In none of the three countries did trust in social media significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on accuracy judgments. Trust in social media did not significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on sharing intentions (no link: p = .93, link: p = .40). In none of the three countries did trust in social media significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on sharing intentions.

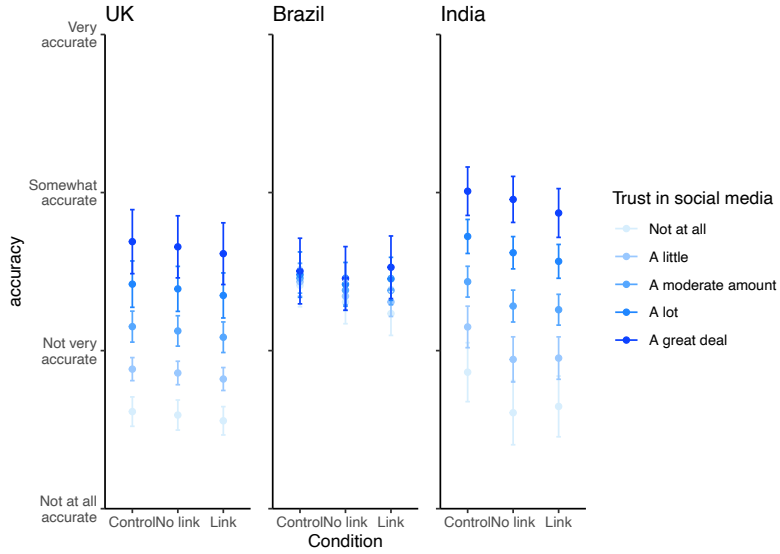

Figure D3. Moderating effect of trust in the news on accuracy ratings. *The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.*

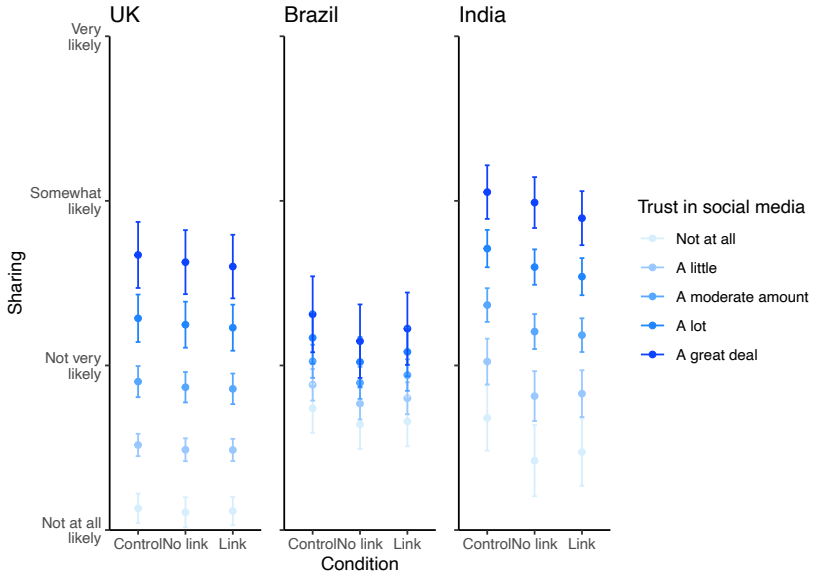

Figure D4. Moderating effect of trust in the news on sharing intentions. *The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.*

Trust in the news

Trust in news did not significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on accuracy judgments (no link: p = .22, link: p = .39). In none of the three countries did trust in news media significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on accuracy judgments. Trust in news did not significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on sharing intentions (no link: p = .31, link: p = .54). In none of the three countries did trust in news media significantly moderate the effectiveness of corrections on sharing intentions.

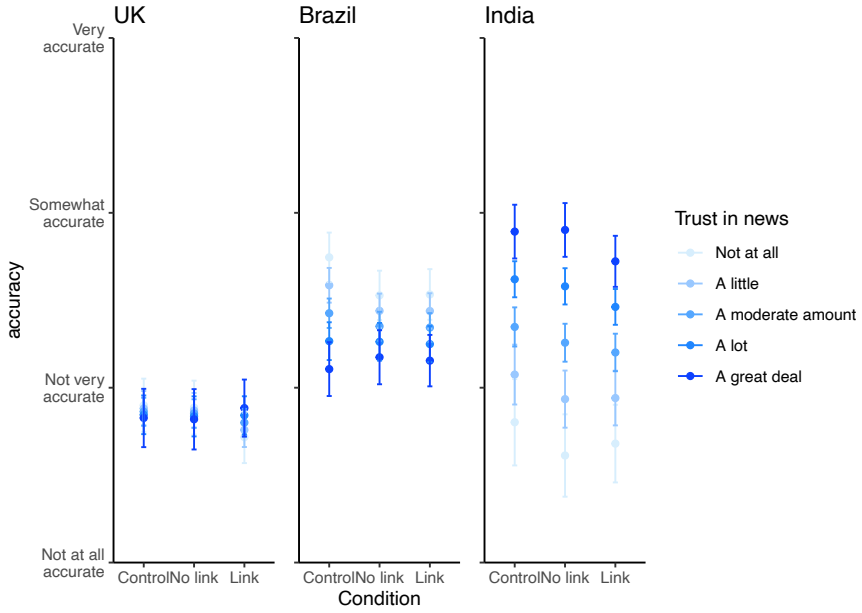

Figure D5. Moderating effect of trust in the news on accuracy ratings. *The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.*

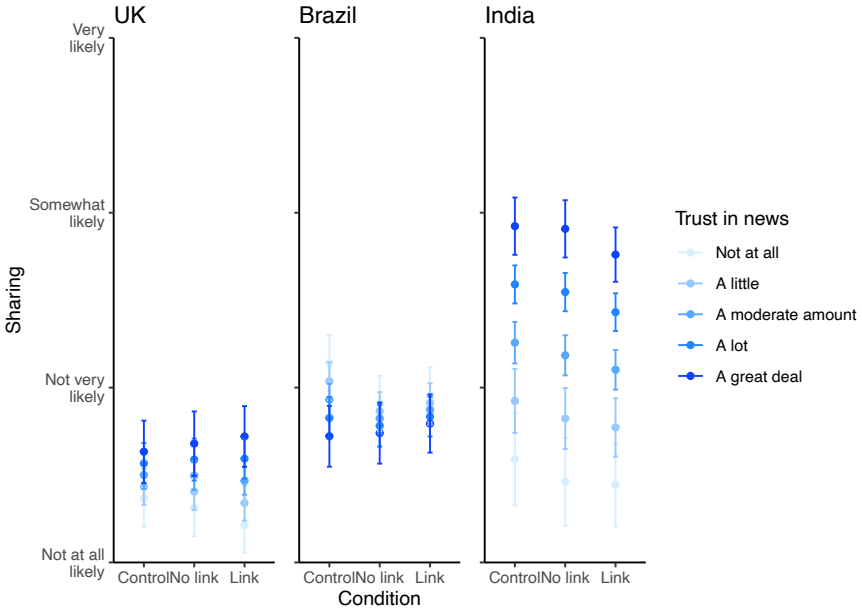

Figure D6. Moderating effect of trust in the news on sharing intentions. *The error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.*