Additional preregistered analyses for "A digital media literacy intervention increases discernment between mainstream and false news: Evidence from the United States and India"

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The findings below report preregistered analyses that were specified in the attached preregistrations. The planned analyses for the U.S. study are reported in the main text or here except for a subset of results that will be reported in separate papers.

All planned analyses in the preregistration for the India studies are reported in the main text or here. The India online and face-to-face studies also included a separate experiment evaluating the effect of fact-checking messages on the perceived accuracy of specific headlines. The design for this experiment is described in Appendix A.2.5 of the Online Appendix. In general, this experiment failed to support our hypotheses. The only significant result (shown in Table B1) is an interaction with the media literacy intervention that is in the opposite direction of our expectations and only observed in one of the two samples. However, for the sake of completeness and transparency, this Appendix includes all of our preregistered analyses for the fact-checking experiment.

A Additional preregistered analyses from U.S. study

Table A1: Exploratory moderation tests for U.S. media literacy intervention (A)

	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream
Media literacy intervention	-0.228***	-0.101*	-0.205***	-0.021	-0.113	0.025	-0.246***	-0.093	-0.180***	-0.085*
	(0.049)	(0.040)	(0.030)	(0.024)	(0.067)	(0.062)	(0.066)	(0.056)	(0.046)	(0.039)
CRT score	-0.526***	0.078								
	(0.073)	(0.059)								
CRT score × intervention	0.079	0.138								
	(0.104)	(0.088)								
Trump FT			0.000	-0.003***						
			(0.000)	(0.000)						
Trump FT × intervention			-0.000	-0.001						
			(0.001)	(0.000)						
Conspiracy predisposition					0.158***	-0.009				
					(0.015)	(0.013)				
Conspiracy × intervention					-0.023	-0.022				
					(0.021)	(0.018)				
Political interest							-0.111***	0.103***		
							(0.013)	(0.011)		
Interest × intervention							0.015	0.012		
							(0.018)	(0.015)		
Political knowledge									-0.132***	0.048***
									(0.009)	(0.008)
Knowledge × intervention									-0.006	0.013
									(0.012)	(0.011)
Constant	1.951***	2.225***	1.705***	2.379***	1.227***	2.283***	2.142***	1.886***	2.145***	2.110***
	(0.038)	(0.033)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.048)	(0.048)	(0.050)	(0.045)	(0.036)	(0.033)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N (headline)	9813	19623	9439	18875	9767	19531	9797	19591	9813	19623
N (respondent)	4907	4907	4720	4720	4884	4884	4899	4899	4907	4907

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from November/December 2018 (wave 1). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). Dependent variables for perceived news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."

Table A2: Exploratory moderation tests for U.S. media literacy intervention (B)

	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream
Media literacy intervention	-0.194***	-0.087	-0.160***	-0.061*
	(0.061)	(0.050)	(0.035)	(0.028)
Mass media trust	-0.003	0.148***		
	(0.017)	(0.014)		
Mass media trust × media literacy intervention	-0.001	0.013		
	(0.024)	(0.020)		
Media FT			0.001*	0.004***
			(0.000)	(0.000)
Media FT × media literacy intervention			-0.001	0.000
			(0.001)	(0.001)
Constant	1.747***	1.886***	1.669***	2.045***
	(0.045)	(0.040)	(0.028)	(0.027)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓
N (headline)	9809	19615	9409	18815
N (respondent)	4905	4905	4705	4705

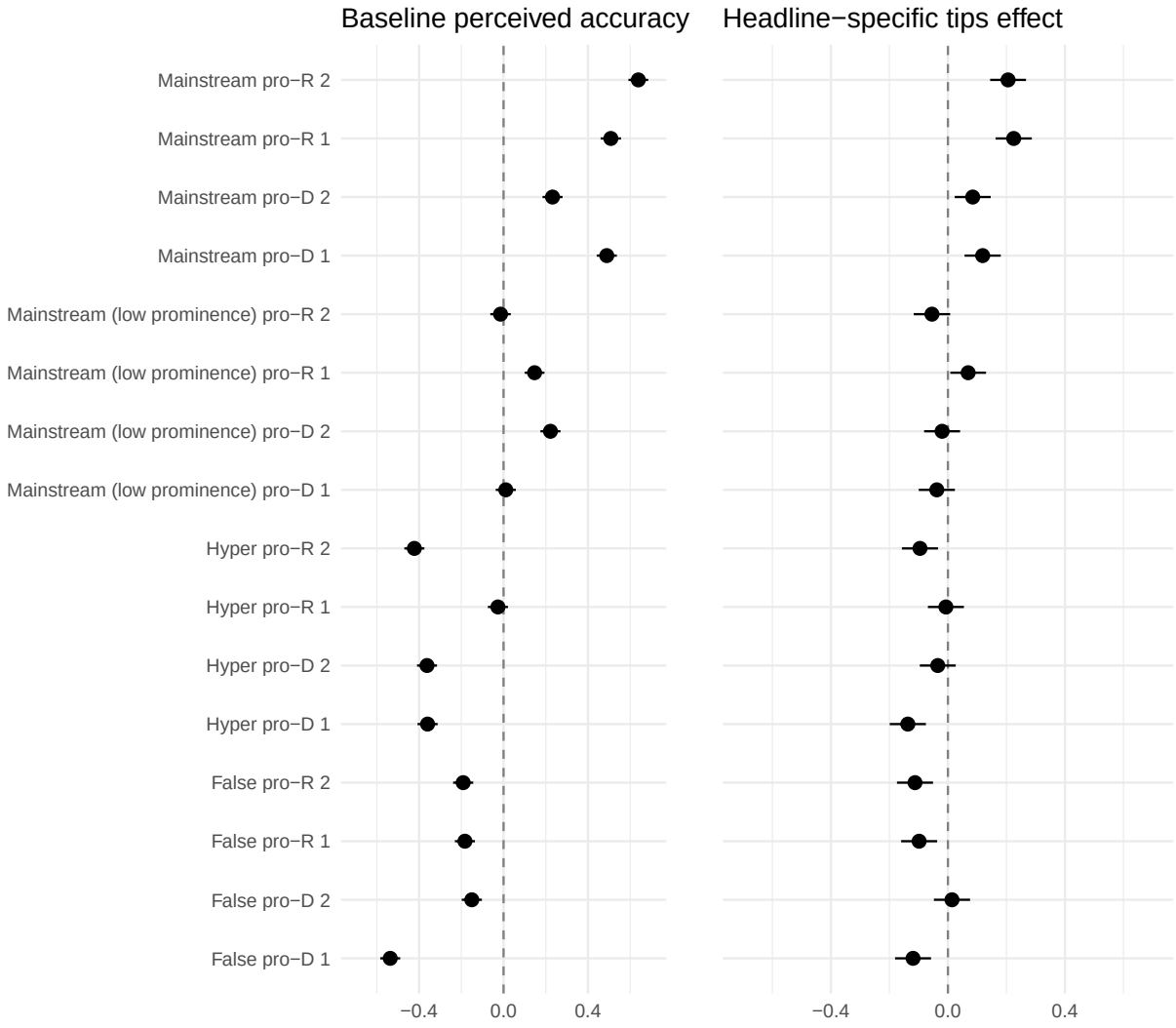
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from November/December 2018 (wave 1). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). Dependent variables for perceived news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."

Table A3: Exploratory moderation tests for U.S. media literacy intervention (C)

	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream
Media literacy intervention	-0.237***	-0.018	-0.242***	-0.022	-0.228***	-0.009	-0.230***	-0.004
	(0.041)	(0.035)	(0.041)	(0.035)	(0.041)	(0.035)	(0.042)	(0.036)
Fact-check visit (count)	-0.030**	0.013						
	(0.011)	(0.008)						
Fact-check visit (count) × intervention	0.028	0.081*						
	(0.027)	(0.035)						
Fact-check visit (binary)			-0.250	0.081				
			(0.137)	(0.124)				
Fact-check visit (binary) × intervention			0.204	0.238				
			(0.179)	(0.168)				
False news visit (count)					0.011	0.006		
					(0.024)	(0.027)		
False news visit (count) × intervention					-0.021	0.000		
					(0.025)	(0.029)		
False news visit (binary)							0.003	0.060
							(0.114)	(0.091)
False news visit (binary) × intervention							-0.063	-0.061
							(0.164)	(0.120)
Constant	1.646***	2.209***	1.654***	2.207***	1.638***	2.210***	1.642***	2.209***
	(0.041)	(0.045)	(0.041)	(0.046)	(0.041)	(0.045)	(0.041)	(0.046)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N (headline)	2138	4275	2138	4275	2138	4275	2138	4275
N (respondent)	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from November/December 2018 (wave 1). Variables for website visits calculated from YouGov Pulse data up to the day of each respondent's wave 1 survey responses (not inclusive) in the post-election period (Nov. 12–Dec. 26, 2018). "False" websites are defined according to our pre-analysis plan; see Section A.1.2 of the Online Appendix for details. Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). Dependent variables for perceived news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."

Figure A1: Random effects analysis of individual headlines



Data are from wave 1. Coefficients are plotted with 95% confidence intervals from a random-effects model with varying slopes and varying intercepts (left) by each of the 16 headline stimuli presented to respondents. Headline-specific effects (right) capture deviations from the overall average treatment effect of the media literacy intervention. Corresponding headline text can be found in Section H.1 of the Online Appendix.

Table A4: Exploratory moderation tests for U.S. media literacy intervention (hyperpartisan headlines)

	Perceived accuracy of hyperpartisan news (Wave 1)										
Media literacy intervention	-0.194***	-0.202***	-0.034	-0.241***	-0.221***	-0.195***	-0.123***	-0.216***	-0.220***	-0.212***	-0.218***
	(0.048)	(0.029)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.047)	(0.059)	(0.033)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.038)	(0.039)
CRT score	-0.578***										
	(0.070)										
CRT score × intervention	0.044										
	(0.101)										
Trump FT		0.000									
		(0.000)									
Trump FT × intervention		0.001									
		(0.000)									
Conspiracy predisposition			0.148***								
			(0.014)								
Conspiracy × intervention			-0.042*								
			(0.020)								
Political interest				-0.039***							
				(0.013)							
Interest × intervention				0.018							
				(0.017)							
Political knowledge					-0.087***						
					(0.009)						
Knowledge × intervention					0.014						
					(0.013)						
Mass media trust						0.004					
						(0.017)					
Mass media trust × intervention						0.007					
						(0.023)					
Media FT							0.001*				
							(0.000)				
Media FT × intervention							-0.001				
							(0.001)				
Fact-check visit (count)								0.003			
								(0.015)			
Fact-check visit (count) × intervention								0.018			
								(0.035)			
Fact-check visit (binary)									-0.184		
									(0.163)		
Fact-check visit (binary) × intervention									0.168		
									(0.199)		
False news visit (count)										0.019	
										(0.020)	
False news visit (count) × intervention										-0.009	
										(0.022)	
False news visit (binary)											0.078
											(0.114)
False news visit (binary) × intervention											0.056
											(0.148)
Constant	2.129***	1.865***	1.420***	2.037***	2.166***	1.890***	1.827***	1.821***	1.829***	1.817***	1.818***
	(0.038)	(0.029)	(0.049)	(0.051)	(0.038)	(0.044)	(0.028)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.043)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N (headline)	9813	9439	9767	9797	9813	9809	9409	2138	2138	2138	2138

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from November/December 2018. Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). The dependent variable for perceived hyperpartisan news accuracy is measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."

Table A5: Effects of U.S. media literacy intervention on subsequent false news consumption by pre-treatment consumption

	False news (binary)	False news (count)
Media literacy intervention	0.008	0.068
	(0.012)	(0.057)
Pre-treatment false news (binary)	0.442***	
	(0.089)	
False news (binary) × media literacy intervention	0.052	
	(0.124)	
Pre-treatment false news (count)		0.722***
		(0.200)
False news (count) × media literacy intervention		-0.199
		(0.241)
Constant	0.027***	-0.011
	(0.008)	(0.035)
N (respondents)	971	971

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from November/December 2018. Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). Dependent variables indicate binary and pageview count measures of consumption of false news websites on the day of survey completion after completing the survey and in the subsequent seven days.

Table A6: Effect of U.S. media literacy intervention on perceived accuracy by partisan congeniality (question-level)

(a) False and hyperpartisan headlines

	Pro-D false 1	Pro-R hyper 2	Pro-D hyper 2	Pro-D hyper 1	Pro-R false 2	Pro-R false 1	Pro-D false 2	Pro-R hyper 1
Media literacy intervention	-0.253***	-0.082	-0.126	-0.383***	-0.162	-0.202*	-0.157	-0.014
	(0.084)	(0.084)	(0.091)	(0.087)	(0.084)	(0.089)	(0.088)	(0.086)
Democrat	-0.050	-0.396***	0.294***	0.316***	-0.318***	-0.426***	0.339***	-0.492***
	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.077)	(0.070)	(0.068)	(0.073)	(0.073)	(0.073)
Republican	-0.390***	0.083	-0.491***	-0.439***	-0.007	0.275***	-0.487***	0.481***
	(0.066)	(0.076)	(0.070)	(0.064)	(0.074)	(0.082)	(0.074)	(0.082)
Media literacy intervention × Democrat	0.052	0.149	-0.063	-0.014	0.038	-0.014	-0.108	0.117
	(0.100)	(0.097)	(0.110)	(0.106)	(0.097)	(0.103)	(0.105)	(0.101)
Media literacy intervention × Republican	-0.166	0.120	0.053	-0.273***	0.184	0.121	-0.067	0.127
	(0.095)	(0.105)	(0.103)	(0.097)	(0.104)	(0.115)	(0.106)	(0.109)
Constant	1.950***	1.906***	1.965***	2.063***	2.181***	2.192***	2.220***	2.228***
	(0.061)	(0.059)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.060)	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.058)
N (respondents)	2472	2447	2479	2427	2445	2462	2434	2460

(b) Mainstream headlines

	Pro-R 2	Pro-D 1	Pro-R 1	Pro-D 4	Pro-D 2	Pro-R 3	Pro-D 3	Pro-R 4
Media literacy intervention	-0.270***	-0.245***	0.077	-0.104	-0.193*	0.247***	-0.035	0.084
	(0.086)	(0.086)	(0.082)	(0.094)	(0.096)	(0.081)	(0.096)	(0.084)
Democrat	0.242***	0.520***	-0.236***	0.501***	0.292***	-0.069	0.753***	0.049
	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.070)	(0.083)	(0.084)	(0.069)	(0.076)	(0.072)
Republican	0.047	-0.486***	0.210**	-0.322***	-0.281***	0.364***	-0.352***	0.482***
	(0.073)	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.083)	(0.087)	(0.069)	(0.083)	(0.072)
Media literacy intervention × Democrat	-0.062	-0.056	0.087	-0.126	-0.019	0.019	-0.077	-0.051
	(0.103)	(0.102)	(0.098)	(0.114)	(0.115)	(0.096)	(0.108)	(0.098)
Media literacy intervention × Republican	-0.124	-0.138	0.196	-0.016	0.009	0.275***	0.028	0.012
	(0.103)	(0.103)	(0.104)	(0.113)	(0.118)	(0.096)	(0.118)	(0.098)
Constant	2.242***	2.316***	2.363***	2.485***	2.523***	2.575***	2.590***	2.763***
	(0.062)	(0.063)	(0.057)	(0.063)	(0.064)	(0.056)	(0.068)	(0.057)
N (respondents)	2368	2436	2538	2468	2468	2402	2438	2505

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1. Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." See headline codes in Survey instruments document.

Table A7: Effect of U.S. media literacy intervention on perceived accuracy by news type with covariate adjustment

	False news	Mainstream news	Mainstream−false
Media literacy intervention	-0.195***	-0.044**	0.147***
	(0.020)	(0.016)	(0.022)
Political knowledge	-0.111***	0.014*	0.125***
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Political interest	-0.008	0.104***	0.115***
	(0.011)	(0.009)	(0.012)
Trump FT	-0.000	-0.003***	-0.003***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Affective polarization	-0.001*	0.000	0.001**
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Conspiracy predisposition	0.108***	0.014	-0.098***
	(0.011)	(0.009)	(0.012)
Constant	1.771***	1.915***	0.170***
	(0.057)	(0.051)	(0.060)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓	
N (headline)	9069	18135	
N (respondent)	4535	4535	4535

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from Wave 1. Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered by respondent for false and mainstream news accuracy. Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." Covariates were selected using Lasso before estimating the model using OLS per the procedures described in **?** based on a preregistered list of possible variables.

B Additional preregistered analyses from India study

Table B1: Perceived accuracy of false headlines for which fact-check messages were distributed (Wave 2)

	Online sample	Face-to-face sample
Media literacy intervention	0.035	0.092
	(0.085)	(0.052)
Fact-check condition	-0.066	0.145**
	(0.085)	(0.054)
Media literacy intervention × fact-check condition	0.034	-0.184*
	(0.117)	(0.076)
Fact-check condition + Factcheck-condition × Media literacy	-0.032	-0.040
	(0.081)	(0.054)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓
N (headlines)	3127	5447
N (respondents)	859	2155

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from Wave 2 (May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). Dependent variable is the perceived accuracy of false news headlines and is measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."

Table B2: Effects of India fact-check message experiment on perceived headline accuracy

	Online sample		Face-to-face sample	
	False/fact-checked	All false	False/fact-checked	All false
Fact-check condition	-0.048	-0.006	0.054	0.038
	(0.059)	(0.051)	(0.038)	(0.032)
Fact-checked headline		0.002		-0.030
		(0.030)		(0.026)
Fact-check cond. × fact-checked head.		-0.042		0.016
		(0.042)		(0.038)
N (headlines)	3127	7836	5447	13881
N (respondents)	859	886	2155	2578

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from Wave 2 (May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). Dependent variable for perceived false news accuracy is measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." The reference condition for the fact-check condition is the placebo condition (respondents randomly assigned to a pure control condition in the online sample are omitted).

Table B3: Effect of India fact-check message experiment on perceived accuracy of false news headline accuracy for which fact-check messages were distributed (Wave 2) by partisan congeniality

	Online sample	Face-to-face sample
Fact-check condition	-0.031	0.065
	(0.065)	(0.042)
Congenial headline	0.071	0.276***
	(0.068)	(0.067)
Fact-check condition × congenial headline	-0.062	-0.058
	(0.087)	(0.094)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓
N (headlines)	3127	5447
N (respondents)	859	2115

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 2 (May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent for false and mainstream news accuracy). Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." Headlines are coded as congenial if either respondent is a BJP supporter and the headline makes claims in favor of the BJP's interests or if the respondent is a BJP opponent and the headline makes claims against the BJP's interests.

Table B4: Effect of India fact-check experiment on perceived accuracy of false fact-checked news headline accuracy by partisan congeniality (Wave 2, question-level)

(a) Online sample

	Factchecked 1	Factchecked 2	Factchecked 3	Factchecked 4
Fact-check condition	0.012	0.040	-0.146	0.101
	(0.103)	(0.100)	(0.101)	(0.102)
BJP supporter	0.000	-0.369***	-0.074	-0.157
	(0.115)	(0.107)	(0.113)	(0.109)
Fact-check cond. × BJP supporter	-0.021	-0.121	-0.080	-0.235
	(0.162)	(0.149)	(0.157)	(0.149)
Constant	2.266***	2.231***	2.385***	1.986***
	(0.074)	(0.073)	(0.072)	(0.073)
N (respondents)	773	777	775	802

(b) Face-to-face sample

	Factchecked 1	Factchecked 2	Factchecked 3	Factchecked 4
Fact-check condition	-0.230	0.203	0.036	0.032
	(0.128)	(0.131)	(0.131)	(0.145)
BJP supporter	-0.365***	-0.083	-0.579***	0.041
	(0.106)	(0.114)	(0.101)	(0.125)
Fact-check cond. × BJP supporter	0.361*	-0.297	0.058	0.028
	(0.153)	(0.162)	(0.149)	(0.179)
Constant	2.012***	2.514***	2.112***	2.099***
	(0.091)	(0.093)	(0.090)	(0.100)
N (respondents)	1028	1029	1250	854

~~* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1 (April/May 2019). Cell entries are OLS~~ coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." Respondents are coded as BJP supporters if they like the BJP more than any other party.

Table B5: Effect of india media literacy intervention on perceived accuracy of false headlines by sample and fact-checking condition

	ITT	ATT
Media literacy intervention	-0.007	-0.024
	(0.064)	(0.216)
Fact-check condition	-0.062	-0.062
	(0.062)	(0.062)
Face-to-face sample	-0.025	-0.025
	(0.052)	(0.052)
Media literacy intervention × fact-check condition	0.050	0.163
	(0.087)	(0.290)
Media literacy intervention × face-to-face sample	0.054	0.223
	(0.073)	(0.262)
Fact-check condition × face-to-face sample	0.163*	0.163*
	(0.071)	(0.071)
Media literacy × fact-check condition × face-to-face sample	-0.171	-0.680
	(0.100)	(0.360)
Headline fixed effects	✓	✓
N (headlines)	34807	34807
N (respondents)	3585	3585

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data from Wave 2 (May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent). Dependent variable is the perceived accuracy of false news headlines and is measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."

Table B6: Association of partisan congeniality on perceived accuracy

	Online sample	Face-to-face sample
BJP supporter	0.242***	0.279***
	(0.043)	(0.054)
Pro-BJP headline	-0.087***	-0.346***
	(0.027)	(0.060)
BJP supporter × pro-BJP headline	0.058	-0.029
	(0.039)	(0.069)
Anti-BJP headline	-0.153***	-0.601***
	(0.031)	(0.066)
BJP supporter × anti-BJP headline	-0.699***	-0.808***
	(0.044)	(0.078)
BJP opponent	-0.107*	-0.280***
	(0.044)	(0.065)
BJP opponent × pro-BJP headline	-0.013	0.035
	(0.040)	(0.083)
BJP opponent × anti-BJP headline	0.317***	0.651***
	(0.046)	(0.094)
Constant	2.461***	3.244***
	(0.116)	(0.073)
BJP supp. × pro-BJP head. - BJP oppon. × pro-BJP head.	0.071	-0.063
	(0.041)	(0.068)
BJP supp. × anti-BJP head. - BJP oppon. × anti-BJP head.	-1.017***	-1.459***
	(0.046)	(0.079)
Controls	✓	✓
N (headlines)	16058	8876
N (respondents)	2985	2054

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1 (April/May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent for false and mainstream news accuracy). Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." Headlines are coded as congenial if either respondent is a BJP supporter and the headline makes claims in favor of the BJP's interests or if the respondent is a BJP opponent and the headline makes claims against the BJP's interests. Respondents are coded as BJP supporters if they like the BJP more than any other party. Controls are age, caste, education, gender, religion, political knowledge, and political interest.

Table B7: Association of nationalism and perceived accuracy of nationalistic false news headlines

(a) Online sample

	Indian nationalism			Hindu nationalism	
	Building defence forces	Willing to use military	Threat of Pakistan	Support Ram Mandir	Muslim growth rate
Nationalistic headline	0.100***	-0.027	0.016		
	(0.035)	(0.015)	(0.019)		
Indian nationalism	0.217***	-0.245***	0.078	-0.369***	-0.234***
	(0.017)	(0.072)	(0.045)	(0.057)	(0.061)
Indian nationalism × nat. headline	0.022	0.112***	0.070***		
	(0.039)	(0.017)	(0.021)		
Hindu nationalism				-0.026	-0.164***
				(0.017)	(0.023)
Hindu nationalism × nat. headline				0.179***	0.184***
				(0.017)	(0.024)
Constant	2.277***	2.423***	2.254***	2.372***	2.629***
	(0.114)	(0.131)	(0.123)	(0.136)	(0.128)
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N (headlines)	16058	15884	15639	14406	15097
N (respondents)	2985	2947	2893	2637	2779

(b) Face-to-face sample

	Indian nationalism			Hindu nationalism	
	Building defence forces	Willing to use military	Threat of Pakistan	Support Ram Mandir	Muslim growth rate
Nationalistic headline	0.563***	0.118	0.239*	-0.438***	-0.221
	(0.028)	(0.180)	(0.116)	(0.154)	(0.137)
Indian nationalism	-0.080	-0.025	-0.017		
	(0.049)	(0.027)	(0.027)		
Indian nationalism × nat. headline	0.223***	0.105**	0.143***		
	(0.079)	(0.040)	(0.042)		
Hindu nationalism				-0.037	-0.106***
				(0.030)	(0.036)
Hindu nationalism × nat. headline				0.290***	0.302***
				(0.040)	(0.049)
Constant	2.741***	2.837***	2.812***	2.866***	3.053***
	(0.068)	(0.139)	(0.099)	(0.138)	(0.119)
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N (headlines)	8876	8530	8515	7960	8482
N (respondents)	2054	1947	1946	1798	1933

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1 (April/May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent for false and mainstream news accuracy). Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." Controls are age, caste, education, gender, religion, political knowledge, political interest, BJP support, BJP opposition.

Table B8: Association of media trust and perceived accuracy of false news headlines

	Online sample				Face-to-face sample			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Newspaper accuracy	0.066***				0.045			
	(0.021)				(0.042)			
Television accuracy		0.083***				0.037		
		(0.020)				(0.037)		
Facebook accuracy			0.123***				0.090	
			(0.019)				(0.049)	
WhatsApp accuracy				0.136***				0.053
				(0.019)				(0.045)
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fixed effects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N (headlines)	15223	15370	14708	14520	3070	3786	1520	1451
N (respondents)	2824	2854	2722	2705	661	804	330	314

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1 (April/May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent for false and mainstream news accuracy). Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." Controls are age, caste, education, gender, religion, political knowledge, political interest, BJP support, BJP opposition.

Table B9: Effect of India media literacy intervention on perceived accuracy by partisan congeniality (question-level)

(a) False headlines

	Online sample						Face-to-face sample					
	Pro-BJP 1	Pro-BJP 2	Anti-BJP 1	Anti-BJP 2	Nationalist 1	Nationalist 2	Pro-BJP 1	Pro-BJP 2	Anti-BJP 1	Anti-BJP 2	Nationalist 1	Nationalist 2
Media literacy intervention	-0.042	0.011	-0.169*	-0.215***	-0.032	-0.107	0.067	0.006	0.101	-0.028	0.036	-0.145
	(0.072)	(0.073)	(0.071)	(0.071)	(0.075)	(0.073)	(0.100)	(0.104)	(0.103)	(0.097)	(0.106)	(0.103)
BJP supporter	0.520***	0.354***	-0.708***	-0.929***	0.545***	0.226***	0.530***	0.364***	-0.651***	-1.011***	0.516***	0.530***
	(0.069)	(0.071)	(0.066)	(0.065)	(0.071)	(0.070)	(0.081)	(0.092)	(0.090)	(0.081)	(0.083)	(0.079)
Media literacy × BJP supporter	-0.143	-0.172	0.137	0.224*	-0.281***	-0.078	-0.075	0.013	-0.076	0.051	-0.149	0.116
	(0.096)	(0.099)	(0.092)	(0.090)	(0.100)	(0.098)	(0.115)	(0.130)	(0.129)	(0.118)	(0.123)	(0.119)
Constant	2.422***	2.051***	2.547***	2.625***	2.364***	2.360***	2.947***	2.103***	2.817***	2.852***	2.873***	2.844***
	(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.055)	(0.053)	(0.071)	(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.065)	(0.071)	(0.068)
N (respondents)	1934	1932	2038	1999	1978	1974	1831	1722	1575	1777	1759	1816

(b) Mainstream headlines

	Online sample						Face-to-face sample					
	Pro-BJP 1	Pro-BJP 2	Anti-BJP 1	Anti-BJP 2	Nationalist 1	Nationalist 2	Pro-BJP 1	Pro-BJP 2	Anti-BJP 1	Anti-BJP 2	Nationalist 1	Nationalist 2
Media literacy intervention	0.002	0.015	-0.046	-0.027	-0.151*	0.038	0.091	-0.005	-0.003	0.074	0.110	0.048
	(0.071)	(0.073)	(0.071)	(0.069)	(0.070)	(0.072)	(0.100)	(0.108)	(0.088)	(0.104)	(0.088)	(0.087)
BJP supporter	0.402***	0.646***	-0.500***	0.221***	0.482***	0.419***	0.492***	0.719***	-0.275***	0.353***	0.300***	0.409***
	(0.066)	(0.068)	(0.067)	(0.065)	(0.064)	(0.066)	(0.082)	(0.091)	(0.079)	(0.089)	(0.074)	(0.073)
Media literacy × BJP supporter	-0.108	-0.143	0.172	-0.078	0.127	-0.085	-0.111	-0.162	-0.066	0.018	-0.108	-0.032
	(0.093)	(0.094)	(0.093)	(0.091)	(0.089)	(0.092)	(0.114)	(0.130)	(0.114)	(0.127)	(0.104)	(0.103)
Constant	2.675***	2.402***	2.896***	2.452***	2.755***	2.579***	2.984***	2.363***	3.114***	2.503***	3.090***	2.981***
	(0.051)	(0.054)	(0.052)	(0.050)	(0.052)	(0.052)	(0.072)	(0.075)	(0.060)	(0.070)	(0.062)	(0.062)
N (headlines)	6938	11497	6844	6844			8434	13881	8421	8421		
N (respondents)	1914	2006	2054	1846	2062	2080	1697	1606	1857	1538	1860	2103

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1 (April/May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate." Respondents are coded as BJP supporters if they like the BJP more than any other party.

Table B10: Effect of India media literacy intervention on perceived accuracy by Indian and Hindu nationalism

(a) Online sample

	Indian nationalist headlines						Hindu nationalist headlines			
	Building defence forces		Willing to use military		Threat of Pakistan		Support Ram Mandir		Muslim growth rate	
	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream
Media literacy intervention	-0.217***	-0.070	-0.050	-0.130	-0.236*	-0.307***	0.009	-0.122	0.101	0.051
	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.151)	(0.144)	(0.108)	(0.105)	(0.126)	(0.118)	(0.130)	(0.121)
Indian nationalism	0.037	-0.082	0.083***	0.033	0.082*	0.143***				
	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.033)	(0.031)				
Media literacy intervention × Indian nationalism	0.250***	-0.034	-0.030	0.013	0.035	0.113*				
	(0.084)	(0.081)	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.047)	(0.044)				
Hindu nationalism							0.164***	0.128***	0.046	0.143***
							(0.027)	(0.026)	(0.037)	(0.034)
Media literacy intervention × Hindu nationalism							-0.050	0.015	-0.109*	-0.049
							(0.038)	(0.035)	(0.052)	(0.049)
Constant	2.636***	2.958***	2.297***	2.805***	2.464***	2.639***	2.112***	2.501***	2.533***	2.588***
	(0.030)	(0.027)	(0.111)	(0.105)	(0.079)	(0.075)	(0.093)	(0.088)	(0.093)	(0.086)
N (respondents)	5681	5906	5581	5808	5477	5704	5077	5255	5318	5511

(b) Face-to-face sample

	Indian nationalist headlines						Hindu nationalist headlines			
	Building defence forces		Willing to use military		Threat of Pakistan		Support Ram Mandir		Muslim growth rate	
	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream	False	Mainstream
Media literacy intervention	-0.037	0.049	-0.021	0.068	0.209	0.202	-0.119	-0.001	0.087	0.248
	(0.038)	(0.035)	(0.258)	(0.239)	(0.154)	(0.147)	(0.239)	(0.219)	(0.188)	(0.175)
Indian nationalism	0.067	0.175*	0.095*	0.054	0.183***	0.143***				
	(0.079)	(0.072)	(0.039)	(0.037)	(0.039)	(0.037)				
Media literacy intervention × Indian nationalism	0.033	-0.252*	-0.004	-0.010	-0.089	-0.067				
	(0.110)	(0.099)	(0.057)	(0.053)	(0.056)	(0.054)				
Hindu nationalism							0.273***	0.186***	0.185***	0.208***
							(0.041)	(0.036)	(0.049)	(0.047)
Media literacy intervention × Hindu nationalism							0.015	-0.001	-0.045	-0.082
							(0.062)	(0.057)	(0.067)	(0.063)
Constant	3.181***	3.243***	2.769***	3.031***	2.729***	2.892***	2.227***	2.596***	2.707***	2.695***
	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.175)	(0.169)	(0.109)	(0.103)	(0.159)	(0.138)	(0.138)	(0.134)
N (respondents)	4712	5194	4475	4924	4464	4922	4242	4610	4442	4896

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1 (April/May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses (clustered by respondent for false and mainstream news accuracy). Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."

Table B11: Effect of India media literacy intervention on perceived accuracy by Indian and Hindu nationalism (question-level)

(a) Online sample: Indian nationalist questions and headlines

	Building defence forces				Willing to use military				Threat of Pakistan			
	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)
Media literacy intervention	-0.265***	-0.170***	-0.112**	-0.028	0.016	-0.109	-0.304	0.049	-0.266*	-0.205	-0.289*	-0.326**
	(0.047)	(0.046)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.190)	(0.180)	(0.171)	(0.181)	(0.126)	(0.127)	(0.122)	(0.120)
Indian nationalism	0.005	0.069	-0.198**	0.036	0.110***	0.057	0.000	0.067*	0.099*	0.065	0.163***	0.123***
	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Media literacy intervention × Indian nationalism	0.308***	0.193	0.032	-0.100	-0.055	-0.008	0.047	-0.022	0.034	0.036	0.091	0.135**
	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.098)	(0.097)	(0.045)	(0.043)	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.052)	(0.052)
Constant	2.661***	2.475***	2.994***	2.764***	2.200***	2.253***	2.961***	2.488***	2.445***	2.343***	2.610***	2.513***
	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.141)	(0.130)	(0.122)	(0.132)	(0.091)	(0.090)	(0.086)	(0.086)
N (respondents)	2836	2845	2947	2959	2789	2792	2901	2907	2738	2739	2843	2861

(b) Online sample: Hindu nationalist questions and headlines

	Support Ram Mandir				Muslim growth rate			
	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)
Media literacy intervention	-0.050	0.071	-0.105	-0.138	0.328*	-0.119	-0.035	0.139
	(0.153)	(0.154)	(0.147)	(0.152)	(0.157)	(0.158)	(0.146)	(0.149)
Hindu nationalism	0.233***	0.097***	0.134***	0.121***	0.182***	-0.088*	0.200***	0.086*
	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.042)	(0.041)
Media literacy intervention × Hindu nationalism	-0.041	-0.059	0.008	0.021	-0.213***	-0.007	-0.032	-0.067
	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.064)	(0.063)	(0.058)	(0.059)
Constant	1.900***	2.187***	2.481***	2.379***	2.211***	2.711***	2.468***	2.548***
	(0.115)	(0.111)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.111)	(0.109)	(0.105)	(0.103)
N (respondents)	2542	2535	2619	2636	2657	2661	2753	2758

(c) Face-to-face sample: Indian nationalist questions and headlines

	Building defence forces				Willing to use military				Threat of Pakistan			
	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)
Media literacy intervention	-0.033	-0.040	0.010	0.083	-0.216	0.146	0.259	-0.104	0.278	0.142	-0.019	0.403*
	(0.052)	(0.049)	(0.046)	(0.044)	(0.363)	(0.327)	(0.305)	(0.316)	(0.207)	(0.206)	(0.190)	(0.186)
Indian nationalism	0.128	0.009	0.158	0.190*	0.050	0.134**	0.024	0.081	0.182***	0.185***	0.101*	0.181***
	(0.108)	(0.107)	(0.089)	(0.088)	(0.057)	(0.050)	(0.044)	(0.049)	(0.054)	(0.051)	(0.048)	(0.048)
Media literacy intervention × Indian nationalism	0.086	-0.032	-0.140	-0.353**	0.043	-0.045	-0.055	0.032	-0.114	-0.066	0.005	-0.131
	(0.142)	(0.151)	(0.126)	(0.129)	(0.080)	(0.072)	(0.068)	(0.069)	(0.076)	(0.075)	(0.070)	(0.068)
Constant	3.169***	3.191***	3.258***	3.192***	2.963***	2.608***	3.175***	2.854***	2.730***	2.719***	3.021***	2.744***
	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.257)	(0.225)	(0.199)	(0.221)	(0.149)	(0.140)	(0.130)	(0.133)
N (respondents)	2320	2392	2434	2760	2208	2267	2316	2608	2207	2257	2312	2610

(d) Hindu nationalist questions and headlines

	Support Ram Mandir				Muslim growth rate			
	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)	Nat 1 (F)	Nat 2 (F)	Nat 3 (M)	Nat 4 (M)
Media literacy intervention	0.123	-0.361	-0.033	0.024	0.130	0.044	0.228	0.260
	(0.327)	(0.308)	(0.284)	(0.285)	(0.267)	(0.236)	(0.236)	(0.222)
Hindu nationalism	0.360***	0.187***	0.174***	0.197***	0.296***	0.080	0.172**	0.236***
	(0.056)	(0.049)	(0.045)	(0.046)	(0.069)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.059)
Media literacy intervention × Hindu nationalism	-0.046	0.077	0.001	-0.002	-0.062	-0.029	-0.084	-0.078
	(0.084)	(0.080)	(0.073)	(0.074)	(0.095)	(0.085)	(0.084)	(0.079)
Constant	1.896***	2.529***	2.656***	2.530***	2.407***	2.975***	2.807***	2.589***
	(0.215)	(0.189)	(0.173)	(0.177)	(0.195)	(0.171)	(0.173)	(0.165)
N (respondents)	2098	2144	2162	2448	2192	2250	2289	2607

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .005$ (two-sided). Data are from Wave 1 (April/May 2019). Cell entries are OLS coefficients with robust standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variables for perceived false and mainstream news accuracy are measured on a 1–4 scale where 1 represents "Not at all accurate" and 4 represents "Very accurate."