|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Appendix A  Data extraction sheet excerpt  *Table A1: Data extraction sheet excerpt.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Author, year | Topic | Field of study | Location | Theory/ concept | Study design | Research instrument | Sample | Key measures | Result |
| Adam-Troian et al., 2021 | Correlation between culture and CT belief | Psychology | United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, USA, France, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Croatia, Slovakia, UK, Turkey, Norway, Macedonia, Czech Republic, Spain, Netherlands, Italy, Hungary, Brazil, Iceland | Cultural dimensions | Quantitative, survey, partly interviews, partly online | Conspiracy Mentality Questionnaire (CMQ),  Generic Conspiracist Beliefs Scale,  Hofstede Cultural Values Scale | Study 1: *N*=25 (average scores from each national sample), not representative, sample size too small  Study 2a: *N*=12,255, 18 countries, representative  Study 2b: *N*=30,994, 18 countries  Study 3: *N*=350, USA, Amazon Mturk, convenience sample | Study 1:  CT belief: 1–5 item, dis/agree  Culture: Hofstede culture score  Study 2a:  Data from 2008 World Public Opinion Poll  CT belief: 1 item only, belief in 9/11 CT, open-ended question  Culture: Hofstede culture score  Study 2b:  CT belief: 5 items, 1–11, un/likely  Culture: Hofstede culture score  Study 3:  Conspiracy mentality: 5 items, 1–11, un/likely  Generic conspiracist belief scale: 15 items, 1–5, un/true  Specific CT belief: 8 item, 1–7, un/likely  Culture: Hofstede scale  Political ideology: 2 items, 1–7, conservative/liberal | Masculinity and Collectivism correlated with CT belief. |
| Author, year | Topic | Field of study | Location | Theory/ concept | Study Design | Research Instrument | Sample | Key measures | Result |
| Ahmed, 2021 | Correlation between cognitive reflection and belief in deepfakes | Communication | Singapore | – | Quantitative, survey, experiment | CRT (cognitive reflection) | *N*=440, USA, Qualtrics, non-representative | Stimulus: deepfake of Kim Kardashian, one with original caption, stating it as artwork, one without  Perceived accuracy of deepfake: 1 item, 1–4, not/accurate  Sharing intention: 1 item, 1–4, not/likely  Cognitive reflection: 3 items  Demographics | 1. Deepfake without caption was more believed by all  2. Instagram caption had influence on accuracy ratings of high (making them more skeptical) but not low CRT individuals |
| Allington et al., 2021 | Covid-19: Correlation between social media use (for Covid information) and belief in Covid CT belief | Digital Humanities Psychology | UK | – | Quantitative, survey, online | – | Study 2: *N*=2250, UK, Ipsos-Mori, representative  Study 3: *N*=2254, UK, Ipsos-Mori, representative | Study 2 Covid conspiracy belief: 1 item, lab theory, true/false  Health protective behaviors: 5 items, yes/no  Social media use for Covid information: 1 item, 1–7, frequency  Study 3  Covid conspiracy belief: 5 items, yes/no  Social media use for information: 7 items, 1–7, nothing/much | 1. Small negative correlation between legacy media use for Covid info & Covid CT belief  2. Strong positive correlation between social media use & Covid CT belief  3. Small positive correlation between use of friends and family for information & Covid CT belief  4. Younger respondents more likely to hold Covid CT belief but most likely mediated by social media use |
| Author, year | Topic | Field of study | Location | Theory/ concept | Study design | Research instrument | Sample | Key measures | Result |
| Amazeen and Bucy, 2019 | Political disinformation: Correlation between news knowledge and belief in political disinformation | Communication | USA | Persuasion knowledge model,  Inoculation theory | Quantitative, survey, online | – | Study 1: *N*=770, USA, Survey Sampling International  Study 2: *N*=1067, ProdegeMR | Stimulus: native ad, 1 political, 1 non-political taken from NYTimes  Procedural news knowledge: multiple choice test, 10 questions  Recognition of native advertising: 2 items, one closed, one open question.  Perceived accuracy of news headlines: 10 items (5 true,5 false political headlines), 1–4, not/accurate  Perceived threat: 1 item, 'idea of encountering native ads in future', 6 bipolar adjective pairs (most negative), 1–7.  Counterarguing: open-ended, listing up five questions of what participants were thinking while viewing native ad.  Persuasion: different items (unclear) regarding share of article on social media and purchase intentions, 1–7, un/likely  Demographics,  Frequency of news consumption Perceived credibility of NYTimes | Validity questionable.  1. Greater levels of Procedural news knowledge correlated with better discernment of false political headlines and recognizing native ads |
| Author, year | Topic | Field of study | Location | Theory/ concept | Study design | Research instrument | Sample | Key measures | Result |
| Anspach and Carlson, 2020 | Influence of social media comments on belief in disinformation | Political Science | USA | – | Quantitative, survey, experiment |  | *N*=954, USA, Amazon Mturk, non-representative | Stimulus: headline about Trump's approval rating  Trustworthiness of source and information  Belief in disinformation  Motivated reasoning  (Items not described in detail) | When exposed to opposing pieces of information, social media audiences are much more likely to cite the (mis)information communicated in the comments as more accurate than the information contained within the article previews |
| Anthony and Moulding, 2019 | Political disinformation: Correlation between different factors and belief in political disinformation | Psychology | Australia | – | Quantitative, survey, online | World Assumptions Scale (WAS),  Dean's Alienation Scale (DAS),  Dangerous Worldview Scale (DWS),  Belief in Conspiracy Theories Inventory (BCTI),  Oxford-Liverpool Inventory of Feelings and Experiences(OLIFE),  Belief in News Inventory (BNI),  Political Identity Scale (PIS),  Left–Right Scale (LRS),  Libertarian- Authoritarian Scale (LAS) | *N*=125, USA, Prolific, non-representative | World assumptions: not further specified  Alienation: 24 items  Dangerous worldview: 10 items  CT belief: 15 items (specific CTs)  Unusual experiences: 12 items (magic thinking, odd beliefs), 1–5, dis/agree  Disinformation belief: 30 items, (pro Trump/pro Clinton, fictitious CT, 1–9, false/true  Political identity: 4 items, 0–100, negative/positive (Democrat/Republican, Clinton/Trump)  General political orientation: left/right, liberal/conservative  Demographics | 1. Conspiratorial views correlated with belief in conspiratorial disinformation  2. Political identity correlated with belief in (conspiratorial) disinformation that is congruent with own viewpoint - motivated reasoning  3. Randomness not correlated with CT belief  4. Normlessness positively related with belief in disinformation |

**Appendix B**

**Identified factors and corresponding studies**

*Table B1: Micro level: identified factors and corresponding studies*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Deliberation | Pathology | Political ideology | Worldview | Knowledge | Emotions | Media use | Demographics | Perceived control |
| Bago et al., 2020  Barron et al., 2018  Bronstein et al., 2019  Buchanan and Kempley, 2021  Calvillo et al., 2020  Enders and Smallpage, 2019  Garrett and Weeks, 2017  Georgiou et al., 2019  Hart and Graether, 2018  Marques et al., 2022  Martel et al., 2020  Martire et al., 2020  Nurse et al., 2022  Pennycook and Rand, 2019, 2020  Pennycook et al., 2018, 2020  Sanchez and Dunning, 2021  Ståhl and van Prooijen, 2018  Stanley et al., 2021  Tandoc et al., 2021  van Prooijen et al., 2018 | Anthony and Moulding, 2019  Barron et al., 2018  Bronstein et al., 2019  Buchanan and Kempley, 2021  Cichocka et al., 2016  Georgiou et al., 2019  Hart and Graether, 2018  Hollander, 2018  Imhoff and Lamberty, 2018  Kuhn et al., 2021  van der Linden et al., 2020  van Prooijen et al., 2015 | Anthony and Moulding, 2019  Bae, 2020  Blom, 2021  Calvillo et al., 2020  Faragó et al., 2020  Furnham, 2021  Green and Douglas, 2018  Hollander, 2018  Hopp et al., 2020  Lawson and Kakkar, 2021  Lobato et al., 2020  Pantazi et al., 2021  Rossini et al., 2021  Ståhl and van Prooijen, 2018  Tandoc et al., 2021  Traberg and van der Linden, 2022  van der Linden et al., 2020  van Prooijen et al., 2015  Vegetti and Mancosu, 2020 | Anthony and Moulding, 2019  Douglas et al., 2016  Enders and Smallpage, 2019  Garrett and Weeks, 2017  Georgiou et al., 2020  Jasinskaja-Lahti and Jetten, 2019  Lobato et al., 2020  MacFarlane et al., 2021  Marchlewska et al., 2019  Marques et al., 2022  Na et al., 2018  Šrol et al., 2021  Ståhl and van Prooijen, 2018  Su, 2021  Swami et al., 2016 | Amazeen and Bucy, 2019  Blom, 2021  Bowyer and Kahne, 2019  Buchanan, 2020  Calvillo et al., 2020  Gerosa et al., 2021  Grebe and Nattrass, 2012  Oh and Lee, 2019  Pennycook et al., 2020  Pickles et al., 2021  Rossini et al., 2021  Vegetti and Mancosu, 2020  Wang et al.,2020  Weeks, 2015  Zimmermann and Kohring, 2020 | Federico et al., 2018  Georgiou et al., 2020  Graeupner and Coman, 2017  Grebe and Nattrass, 2012  Jolley et al., 2018  Kofta et al., 2020  Na et al., 2018  Oh and Lee, 2019  Poon et al., 2020  Sanchez and Dunning, 2021  Šrol et al., 2021  Swami et al., 2016  van Prooijen et al., 2022  Weeks, 2015  Yu et al., 2021 | Ahmed, 2021  Allington et al., 2021  Bae, 2020  Buchanan and Kempley, 2021  Effron and Raj, 2020  Enders et al., 2021  Hollander, 2018  MacFarlane et al., 2021  Neyazi and Muhtadi, 2021  Nisbet and Kamenchuk, 2021  Rossini et al., 2021  Su, 2021  Tandoc et al., 2021 | Allington et al., 2020  Douglas et al., 2016  Georgiou et al., 2020  Gerosa et al., 2021  Grebe and Nattrass, 2012  Kuhn et al., 2021  Marchlewska et al., 2019  Marques et al., 2022  Pickles et al., 2021  Rossini et al., 2021  Swami et al., 2016  van Prooijen, 2017 | Hart and Graether, 2018  Imhoff and Lamberty, 2018  Kofta et al., 2020  Šrol et al., 2021  van Prooijen, 2017 |

Table B2: Meso and macro level: identified factors and corresponding studies.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Trust & social environment | Culture & collective narcissism | Socio-political & informational environment |
| Anspach and Carlson, 2020  Colliander, 2019  Green and Douglas, 2018  Hollander, 2018  Hopp et al., 2020  Jasinskaja-Lahti and Jetten, 2019  Marques et al., 2022  Pickles et al., 2021  Šrol et al., 2021  Wang et al., 2020  Zimmermann and Kohring, 2020 | Adam-Troian et al., 2021  Cichocka et al., 2016  Lin et al., 2021  Marchlewska et al., 2019  van Prooijen and Song, 2021 | Humprecht et al., 2020  Humprecht et al., 2021 |

**Appendix C**

**Study design overview of included articles**

Table C1: Study designs of included articles.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of articles | Percentages |
| Using existing theories | 33 | 35% |
| Not theory based | 62 | 65% |
|  |  |  |
| Quantitative method | 94 | 99% |
| Mixed/qualitative method | 1 | 1% |
|  |  |  |
| Experimental design | 30 | 32% |
| Non-experimental design | 65 | 68% |
|  |  |  |
| Crowdsourced sample | 71 | 75% |
| Other sampling methods | 24 | 25% |

**Appendix D**

**Articles included in the systematic review**

Adam‐Troian, J., Wagner‐Egger, P., Motyl, M., Arciszewski, T., Imhoff, R., Zimmer, F., Klein, O., Babinska, M., Bangerter, A., Bilewicz, M., Blanuša, N., Bovan, K., Bužarovska, R., Cichocka, A., Çelebi, E., Delouvée, S., Douglas, K. M., Dyrendal, A., Gjoneska, B., … Prooijen, J. W. (2020). Investigating the links between cultural values and belief in conspiracy theories: The key roles of collectivism and masculinity. *Political Psychology, 42*(1), 597–618. https://doi.org/10.1111/pops.12716

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