

Appendix A

A meta-analysis showed that 74% of behavioral studies looking at fake news largely ignore age (N=62). The studies in this analysis were obtained from Google Scholar using Publish or Perish, a software program that retrieves and analyzes academic citations. The keywords used in the search query were “fake news” and “participants”. The word “participants” was chosen to ensure we ended up with behavioral studies. From the top 558 results, ranked by Google Scholar as being most relevant to our search query, we only selected the papers that had been referenced at least once. This resulted in 245 papers. The resulting papers were subjected to a manual relevance check by 2 separate individuals whose results were examined by 2 other individuals. The relevance check ensured that the articles were in fact behavioral fake news studies, and not loosely related articles that ended up in our search results. A final selection of 62 papers was made that were deemed relevant by all 4 individuals. If the results of an article were interpreted for different age ranges it was labelled as considering age, otherwise it was not. In Appendix A the 62 articles are presented. Some articles occur more than once, since they conducted multiple studies.

Study	No. Participants	Age separated
Third person effects of fake news: Fake news regulation and media literacy interventions	1299	No
Lazy, not biased: Susceptibility to partisan fake news is better explained by lack of reasoning than by motivated reasoning	800	No
Selective exposure to misinformation: Evidence from the consumption of fake news during the 2016 US presidential campaign	2525	Yes
Prior exposure increases perceived accuracy of fake news.	949	No
Who falls for fake news? The roles of bullshit receptivity, overclaiming, familiarity, and analytic thinking	1606	No
"News you don't believe": Audience perspectives on fake news	56	No
The fake news game: actively inoculating against the risk of misinformation	96	No
'Fake news': Incorrect, but hard to correct. The role of cognitive ability on the impact of false information on social impressions	390	No
Belief in fake news is associated with delusionality, dogmatism, religious fundamentalism, and reduced analytic thinking	502	No
Belief in fake news is associated with delusionality, dogmatism, religious fundamentalism, and reduced analytic thinking	446	No
Priming and fake news: The effects of elite discourse on evaluations of news media	299	No
Fake news game confers psychological resistance against online misinformation	14266	Yes
Priming critical thinking: Simple interventions limit the influence of fake news about climate change on Facebook	2750	No
Scottish citizens' perceptions of the credibility of online political “facts” in the “fake news” era	23	Yes
Critical thinking efficacy and transfer skills defend against 'fake news' at an international school in Finland	67	Yes

Factitious: Large Scale Computer Game to Fight Fake News and Improve News Literacy	45000	Yes
The Implied Truth Effect: Attaching Warnings to a Subset of Fake News Headlines Increases Perceived Accuracy of Headlines Without Warnings	5271	No
The Implied Truth Effect: Attaching Warnings to a Subset of Fake News Headlines Increases Perceived Accuracy of Headlines Without Warnings	1568	No
The future of free speech, trolls, anonymity and fake news online	1537	No
Priming and fake news: The effects of elite discourse on evaluations of news media	299	Yes
Spreading Disinformation on Facebook: Do Trust in Message Source, Risk Propensity, or Personality Affect the Organic Reach of “Fake News”?	357	No
The Reception of Fake News: The Interpretations and Practices That Shape the Consumption of Perceived Misinformation	71	No
Too good to be true, too good not to share: the social utility of fake news	88	Yes
Fake news reading on social media: an eye-tracking study	44	No
Appealing to Sense and Sensibility: System 1 and System 2 Interventions for Fake News on Social Media	397	Yes
Do you really know if it's true? How asking users to rate stories affects belief in fake news on social media	68	No
Socioscientific perspectives on 'fake news' in the ERA of social media among generation Z Filipinos	38	No
Breaking the news: the effects of fake news on political attitudes	256	No
Fake news? Examining the connection between value-based environmental messages, environmental concern, and pro-environmental intention	83	No
Why do people share fake news? Associations between the dark side of social media use and fake news sharing behavior	1022	No
The “Fake News” Effect: An Experiment on Motivated Reasoning and Trust in News	987	No
Refuting fake news on social media: nonprofits, crisis response strategies and issue involvement	468	No
TrustyTweet: An Indicator-based Browser-Plugin to Assist Users in Dealing with Fake News on Twitter	27	No
“You are Fake News”: Ideological (A) symmetries in Perceptions of Media Legitimacy	722	No
“You are Fake News”: Ideological (A) symmetries in Perceptions of Media Legitimacy	570	No
“You are Fake News”: Ideological (A) symmetries in Perceptions of Media Legitimacy	983	No
Reliance on emotion promotes belief in fake news	409	No
Reliance on emotion promotes belief in fake news	3884	No
Diffusion of disinformation: How social media users respond to fake news and why	2501	No
Diffusion of disinformation: How social media users respond to fake news and why	20	No

Fake news and social media: How Greek users identify and curb misinformation online	100	Yes
Educators' perceptions of information literacy and skills required to spot 'fake news'	18	No
Satire or fake news: Social media consumers' socio-demographics decide	382	Yes
Identity concerns drive belief in fake news	480	No
Identity concerns drive belief in fake news	405	No
Identity concerns drive belief in fake news	551	No
Fake news, fast and slow: Deliberation reduces belief in false (but not true) news headlines	1635	No
To Verify or to Disengage: Coping with “Fake News” and Ambiguity	58	Yes
Understanding the Tendency of Media Users to Consume Fake News	400	Yes
Combating Fake News on Social Media with Source Ratings: The Effects of User and Expert Reputation Ratings	590	Yes
Combating Fake News on Social Media with Source Ratings: The Effects of User and Expert Reputation Ratings	299	Yes
Fake News on Social Media: People Believe What They Want to Believe When it Makes No Sense at All	83	No
Fake News Perception in Germany: A Representative Study of People's Attitudes and Approaches to Counteract Disinformation	1023	Yes
Fake News on Social Media: The (In) Effectiveness of Warning Messages	151	No
Fake news: Australian and British journalists' role perceptions in an era of “alternative facts”	11	No
“This is fake news”: Investigating the role of conformity to other users' views when commenting on and spreading disinformation in social media	1201	No
“This is fake news”: Investigating the role of conformity to other users' views when commenting on and spreading disinformation in social media	800	No
Truth and Trust: How audiences are making sense of Fake News	12	No
Fake News, Real Problems for Brands: The Impact of Content Truthfulness and Source Credibility on consumers' Behavioral Intentions toward the Advertised Brands	400	No
Fake news game confers psychological resistance against online misinformation	15000	Yes
Fake news judgement	16	No
Human values and trust in scientific journals, the mainstream media and fake news	69	No