

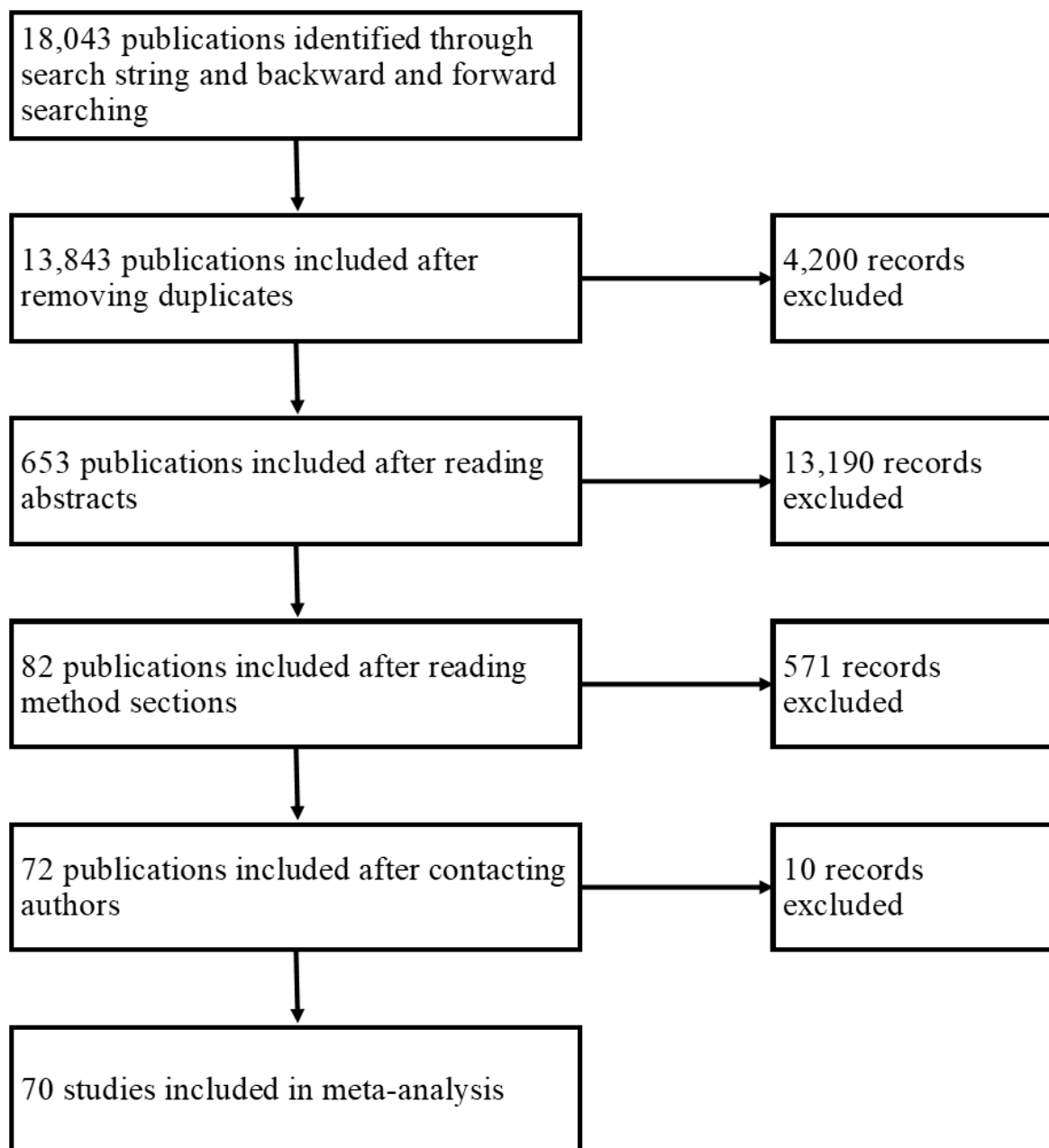
Online Appendices for the paper:

How satirical news impacts affective responses, learning and persuasion:

A three-level random-effects meta-analysis

Online Appendix A: Flowchart	p. 2
Online Appendix B: Overview of all included publications in meta-analysis	p. 3
Online Appendix C: Visual summary of moderators publication year and outlet	p. 14
Online Appendix D: Funnel plots	p. 15
Online Appendix E: Tables of main and moderator analyses	p. 22

Online Appendix A: Flowchart



Appendix B: Overview of all included publications in meta-analysis

1. Anderson, A. A., & Becker, A. B. (2018). Not just funny after all: Sarcasm as a catalyst for public engagement with climate change. *Science Communication*, 40(4), 524-540. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1075547018786560> [study 1]
2. Baumgartner, J. C. (2007). Humor on the next frontier: Youth, online political humor, and the JibJab effect. *Social Science Computer Review*, 25(3), 319-338. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894439306295395> [study 1]
3. Baumgartner, J. C. (2008). Polls and elections: Editorial cartoons 2.0: The effects of digital political satire on Presidential candidate evaluations. *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 38(4), 735-758. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-5705.2008.02675.x> [study 1]
4. Baumgartner, J. C. (2013). No laughing matter? Young adults and the “spillover effect” of candidate-centered political humor. *Humor*, 26(1), 23-43. <https://doi.org/10.1515/humor-2013-0003> [study 1]
5. Baumgartner, J. C. (2018). The limits of attitude change: Political humor during the 2016 campaign. In J. C. Baumgartner & A. B. Becker (Eds.), *Political humor in a changing media landscape: A new generation of research* (pp. 61-78). Lexington Books.
6. Baumgartner, J. C., & Morris, J. S. (2006). The Daily Show effect: Candidate evaluations, efficacy, and American youth. *American Politics Research*, 34(3), 341-367. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1532673X05280074> [study 1]
7. Baumgartner, J. C., & Morris, J. S. (2008a). Jon Stewart comes to class: The learning effects of America (the book) in introduction to American government courses. *Journal of Political Science Education*, 4(2), 169-186. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15512160801998015> [study 1]

8. Baumgartner, J. C., & Morris, J. S. (2008b). One “nation,” under Stephen? The effects of the Colbert Report on American youth. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 52(4), 622-643. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08838150802437487> [study 1]
9. Baumgartner, J. C., & Morris, J. S. (2016). The serious business of late-night political humor: Foreign policy issue salience in the 2014 midterm elections. In J. A. Hendricks & D. Schill (Eds.), *Communication and midterm elections* (pp. 131-142). Palgrave Macmillan. [study 1]
10. Baumgartner, J. C., Morris, J. S., & Coleman, J. M. (2018). Did the “road to the White House run through” Letterman? Chris Christie, Letterman, and other-disparaging versus self-deprecating humor. *Journal of Political Marketing*, 17(3), 282-300. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15377857.2015.1074137> [study 1]
11. Becker, A. B. (2012). Comedy types and political campaigns: The differential influence of other-directed hostile humor and self-ridicule on candidate evaluations. *Mass Communication and Society*, 15(6), 791-812. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2011.628431> [study 1]
12. Becker, A. B. (2013). What about those interviews? The impact of exposure to political comedy and cable news on factual recall and anticipated political expression. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 25(3), 344-356. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijpor/edt014> [study 1]
13. Becker, A. B. (2014). Humiliate my enemies or mock my friends? Applying disposition theory of humor to the study of political parody appreciation and attitudes toward candidates. *Human Communication Research*, 40(2), 137-160. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hcre.12022> [study 1]

14. Becker, A. B. (2018). Live from New York, It's Trump on Twitter! The effect of engaging with Saturday Night Live on perceptions of authenticity and the salience of trait ratings. *International Journal of Communication*, 12, 1736–1757. [study 1]
15. Becker, A. B. (2020). Trump trumps Baldwin? How Trump's tweets transform SNL into Trump's strategic advantage. *Journal of Political Marketing*, 19(4), 386-404. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15377857.2017.1411860> [study 1, same sample as Becker, 2018]
16. Becker, A. B., & Bode, L. (2018). Satire as a source for learning? The differential impact of news versus satire exposure on net neutrality knowledge gain. *Information, Communication & Society*, 21(4), 612-625. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2017.1301517> [study 1]
17. Becker, A. B., & Haller, B. A. (2014). When political comedy turns personal: Humor types, audience evaluations, and attitudes. *Howard Journal of Communications*, 25(1), 34-55. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10646175.2013.835607> [study 1]
18. Boukes, M. (2018). Agenda-setting with satire: How political satire increased TTIP's saliency on the public, media, and political agenda. *Political Communication*, 36(3), 426-451. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584609.2018.1498816> [study 2]
19. Boukes, M., Boomgaarden, H. G., Moorman, M., & De Vreese, C. H. (2015). At odds: Laughing and thinking? The appreciation, processing, and persuasiveness of political satire. *Journal of Communication*, 65(5), 721-744. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcom.12173> [study 1]
20. Brewer, P. R., & McKnight, J. (2015). Climate as comedy: The effects of satirical television news on climate change perceptions. *Science Communication*, 37(5), 635-657. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1075547015597911> [study 1]

21. Brewer, P. R., & McKnight, J. (2017). "A statistically representative climate change debate": Satirical television news, scientific consensus, and public perceptions of global warming. *Atlantic Journal of Communication*, 25(3), 166-180.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15456870.2017.1324453> [study 1]
22. Brewer, P. R., Young, D. G., & Jones, P. E. (2013). Campaign news genres, audience characteristics, and media perceptions: A field experiment. *Electronic News*, 7(4), 189-203. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1931243113517698> [study 1]
23. Brewer, P. R., Young, D. G., & Morreale, M. (2013). The impact of real news about "fake news": Intertextual processes and political satire. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 25(3), 323-343. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijpor/edt015> [study 1]
24. Browning, N., & Sweetser, K. D. (2014). The let down effect: Satisfaction, motivation, and credibility assessments of political infotainment. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 58(6), 810-826. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764213515227> [study 1]
25. Chen, H. T., Gan, C., & Sun, P. (2017). How does political satire influence political participation? Examining the role of counter-and pro-attitudinal exposure, anger, and personal issue importance. *International Journal of Communication*, 11, 3011-3029.
[study 1]
26. Coe, K., Tewksbury, D., Bond, B. J., Drogos, K. L., Porter, R. W., Yahn, A., & Zhang, Y. (2008). Hostile news: Partisan use and perceptions of cable news programming. *Journal of Communication*, 58(2), 201-219.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2008.00381.x> [study 2]
27. Feldman, L. (2013). Learning about politics from The Daily Show: The role of viewer orientation and processing motivations. *Mass Communication and Society*, 16(4), 586-607. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2012.735742> [study 1]

28. Feldman, L., & Borum Chattoo, C. (2019). Comedy as a route to social change: The effects of satire and news on persuasion about Syrian refugees. *Mass Communication and Society*, 22(3), 277-300. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2018.1545035> [study 1]
29. Fox, J. R., Sahin, V., Sanders-Jackson, A., Wilson, B., Koloen, G., & Gao, Y. (2007, May). *No joke: A motivated cognition study of viewing The Daily Show and network TV news*. Paper presented at the 57th annual conference of the International Communication Association (ICA), San Francisco, CA. [study 1]
30. Greenwood, M. M., Sorenson, M. E., & Warner, B. R. (2016). Ferguson on Facebook: Political persuasion in a new era of media effects. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 57, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.12.003> [study 1]
31. Haigh, M. M. (2013, April). *Examining how T.V. news and late-night comedy impact attitudes, involvement, and knowledge differently*. Paper presented at the annual conference of the Broadcast Education Association (BEA), Las Vegas, NV. [study 1]
32. Hoffman, L. (2013). Political interviews: Examining perceived media bias and effects across TV entertainment formats. *International Journal of Communication*, 7, 471-488. [study 1]
33. Holbert, R. L., Hmielowski, J., Jain, P., Lather, J., & Morey, A. (2011). Adding nuance to the study of political humor effects: Experimental research on Juvenalian satire versus Horatian satire. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 55(3), 187-211. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764210392156> [study 1]
34. Holbert, R. L., Tchernev, J. M., Walther, W. O., Esralew, S. E., & Benski, K. (2013). Young voter perceptions of political satire as persuasion: A focus on perceived influence, persuasive intent, and message strength. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 57(2), 170-186. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08838151.2013.787075> [studies 1 & 2]

35. Jennings, F. J., Croker, C. R., Bramlett, J. C., Reed, J. L. & Bolton, J. P. (2018). Late night with Donald Trump: An exploration of the combined effects of political comedy and political advertising. In B. R. Warner, D. G. Bystrom, M. S. McKinney, & M. C. Banwart (Eds.), *An unprecedented election: Media, communication, and the electorate in the 2016 campaign* (pp. 235-252). ABC-CLIO. [study 1]
36. Jones, P. E., Brewer, P. R., & Young, D. G. (2016). The effects of traditional news, partisan talk, and political satire programs on perceptions of presidential candidate viability and electability. *Atlantic Journal of Communication*, 24(3), 172-184. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15456870.2016.1184666> [study 1, same sample as Brewer, Young & Jones, 2013]
37. Kim, Y. M., & Vishak, J. (2008). Just laugh! You don't need to remember: The effects of entertainment media on political information acquisition and information processing in political judgment. *Journal of Communication*, 58(2), 338-360. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2008.00388.x> [study 1]
38. Kowalewski, J. (2009). *Does humor matter? An analysis of how hard news versus Entertainment news styles influence agenda-setting and priming effects* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC. [study 1]
39. LaMarre, H. L. (2013). When parody and reality collide: Examining the effects of Colbert's super PAC satire on issue knowledge and policy engagement across media formats. *International Journal of Communication*, 7, 394-413. [study 1]
40. LaMarre, H. L., & Walther, W. (2013). Ability matters: Testing the differential effects of political news and late-night political comedy on cognitive responses and the role of ability in micro-level opinion formation. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 25(3), 303-322. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijpor/edt008> [study 1]

41. LaMarre, H. L., Landreville, K. D., Young, D., & Gilkerson, N. (2014). Humor works in funny ways: Examining satirical tone as a key determinant in political humor message processing. *Mass Communication and Society*, 17(3), 400-423. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2014.891137> [studies 1 & 2]
42. Landreville, K. D. (2015). Satire as uncertain territory: Uncertainty expression in discussion about political satire, opinion, and news. *Humor*, 28(4), 559-582. <https://doi.org/10.1515/humor-2015-0105>
43. Lee, H. (2012). Communication mediation model of late-night comedy: The mediating role of structural features of interpersonal talk between comedy viewing and political participation. *Mass Communication and Society*, 15(5), 647-671. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2012.664239> [study 1]
44. Lee, H., & Kwak, N. (2014). The affect effect of political satire: Sarcastic humor, negative emotions, and political participation. *Mass Communication and Society*, 17(3), 307-328. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2014.891133> [study 1, same sample as Lee, 2012]
45. McIntyre, K. & Stevens, E. (2017, May). *The layers of the Onion: The impact of satirical news on perceived credibility, optimism, and online sharing behaviors*. Paper presented at the 67th annual conference of the International Communication Association (ICA), San Diego, CA. [study 1]
46. Mendiburo-Seguel, A., Vargas, S., & Rubio, A. (2017). Exposure to political disparagement humor and its impact on trust in politicians: How long does it last? *Frontiers in Psychology*, 8, 2236. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02236> [studies 1 & 2]

47. Moldoff, J. A. (2010). *The joke's on you: The effects of disparaging political humor on young citizens' attitudes and behaviors* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC. [study 2]
48. Moyer-Gusé, E., Robinson, M. J., & McKnight, J. (2018). The role of humor in messaging about the MMR vaccine. *Journal of Health Communication, 23*(6), 514-522. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10810730.2018.1473533> [study 1]
49. Nabi, R. L., Moyer-Gusé, E., & Byrne, S. (2007). All joking aside: A serious investigation into the persuasive effect of funny social issue messages. *Communication Monographs, 74*(1), 29-54. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03637750701196896> [study 2]
50. Nisbett, G. (2011). *Political Humor and Third-Person Perception*. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK. [study 1]
51. O'Connor, A. (2017). The effects of satire: Exploring its impact on political candidate evaluation. In J. M. Davis (Ed.), *Satire and politics* (pp. 193-225). Palgrave Macmillan. **[study 1, UK sample; study 1, US sample]**
52. Parkin, M. (2010). Taking late night comedy seriously: How candidate appearances on late night television can engage viewers. *Political Research Quarterly, 63*(1), 3-15. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1065912908327604> [study 1]
53. Peifer, J. T. (2016). Parody humor's process of influence: The roles of sympathy and enjoyment in shaping political perceptions. *Mass Communication and Society, 19*(2), 173-196. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2015.1072723> [study 1]
54. Peifer, J. T. (2018). Imitation as flattery: How TV news parody's media criticism can influence perceived news media importance and media trust. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly, 95*(3), 734-756. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077699017713002> [study 1]

55. Polk, J., Young, D. G., & Holbert, R. L. (2009). Humor complexity and political influence: An elaboration likelihood approach to the effects of humor type in *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart*. *Atlantic Journal of Communication*, 17(4), 202-219.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15456870903210055> [study 1]
56. Russo, S. J. (2013). *TV Casualties: The negative impact of political messages in non-news programs* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Mississippi, Oxford, MS. [study 1]
57. Schuck, A., & Lecheler, S. (2013, May). *It's funny: But is it appropriate? Political humor in the media and its conditional effects on citizens' social trust and efficacy*. Paper presented at the 63rd annual conference of the International Communication Association (ICA), London, UK. [study 1]
58. Shao, L., & Liu, D. (2019). The road to cynicism: The political consequences of online satire exposure in China. *Political Studies*, 67(2), 517-536.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0032321718791373> [study 1]
59. Skurka, C., Niederdeppe, J., Romero-Canyas, R., & Acup, D. (2018). Pathways of influence in emotional appeals: Benefits and tradeoffs of using fear or humor to promote climate change-related intentions and risk perceptions. *Journal of Communication*, 68(1), 169-193. <https://doi.org/10.1093/joc/jqx008> [study 1]
60. Stevens, E. & Han, A. (2013, May). *Is laughter the best medicine for public opinion?* Paper presented at the 63rd annual conference of the International Communication Association (ICA), London, UK. [study 1]
61. Stroud, N. J., & Muddiman, A. (2013). Selective exposure, tolerance, and satirical news. *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 25(3), 271-290.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ijpor/edt013> [study 1]

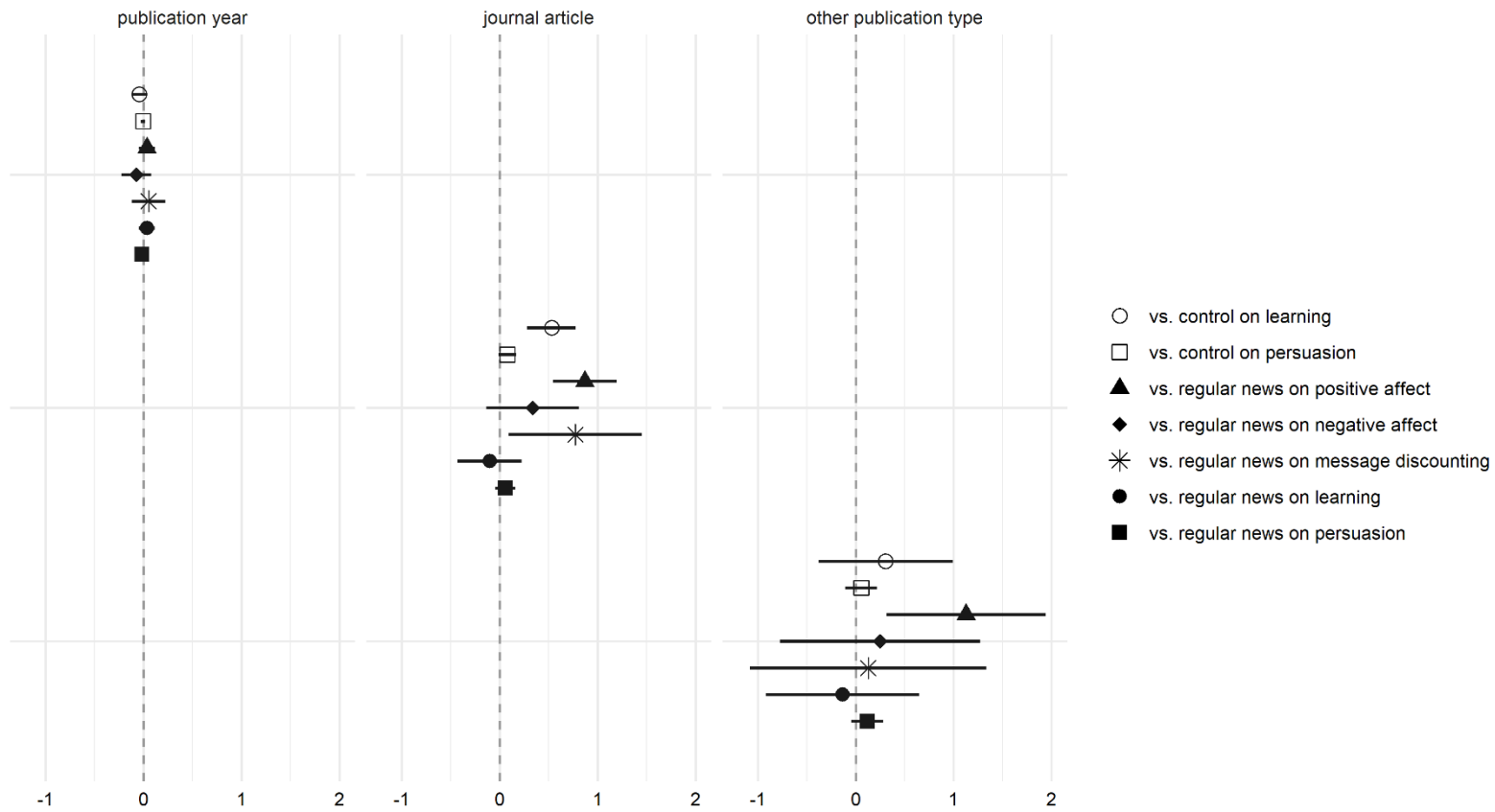
62. Sydnor, E., & Psimas, D. (2017). Easing political digestion: The effects of news curation on citizens' behavior. *Journal of Information Technology & Politics*, 14(3), 189-213. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19331681.2017.1345705> [study 1]
63. Vraga, E. K., Edgerly, S., Bode, L., Carr, D. J., Bard, M., Johnson, C. N., Kim, Y. M., & Shah, D. V. (2012). The correspondent, the comic, and the combatant: The consequences of host style in political talk shows. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 89(1), 5-22. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077699011428575> [study 1]
64. Warner, B. R., Hawthorne, H. J., & Hawthorne, J. (2015). A dual-processing approach to the effects of viewing political comedy. *Humor*, 28(4), 541-558. <https://doi.org/10.1515/humor-2015-0099> [study 1]
65. Warner, B. R., Jennings, F. J., Bramlett, J. C., Coker, C. R., Reed, J. L., & Bolton, J. P. (2018). A multimedia analysis of persuasion in the 2016 presidential election: Comparing the unique and complementary effects of political comedy and political advertising. *Mass Communication and Society*, 21(6), 720-741. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15205436.2018.1472283> [study 1, same sample as Jennings et al., 2018]
66. Xenos, M. A., & Becker, A. B. (2009). Moments of Zen: Effects of The Daily Show on information seeking and political learning. *Political Communication*, 26(3), 317-332. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584600903053569> [study 1]
67. Xenos, M. A., Moy, P., & Becker, A. B. (2011). Making sense of The Daily Show: Understanding the role of partisan heuristics in political comedy effects. In A. Amarasingam (Ed.), *The Stewart/Colbert effect: Essays on the real impacts of fake news* (pp. 47-62). McFarland. [study 1, same sample as Xenos & Becker, 2009]

68. Xu, J. (2014). The impact of entertainment factors on news enjoyment and recall: Humour and human interest. *Journal of Applied Journalism & Media Studies*, 3(2), 195-208. https://doi.org/10.1386/ajms.3.2.195_1 [study 1]
69. Young, D. G. (2007). *Two presidential candidates walk into a bar: Late-night political humor: Cognitive processes, political consequences and normative implications* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. [study 1]
70. Young, D. G. (2008). The privileged role of the late-night joke: Exploring humor's role in disrupting argument scrutiny. *Media Psychology*, 11(1), 119-142. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15213260701837073> [study 1, same sample as Young, 2007]
71. Young, D. G., & Hoffman, L. (2012). Acquisition of current-events knowledge from political satire programming: An experimental approach. *Atlantic Journal of Communication*, 20(5), 290-304. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15456870.2012.728121> [study 1]
72. Young, D. G., Jamieson, K. H., Poulsen, S., & Goldring, A. (2018). Fact-checking effectiveness as a function of format and tone: Evaluating FactCheck.org and FlackCheck.org. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, 95(1), 49-75. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077699017710453> [study 1]

Online Appendix C: Visual summary of moderators publication year and outlet

Figure C1.

Weighted Cohen's d of Satirical News Effects With 95% Confidence Intervals for Each Moderator



Online Appendix D: Funnel Plots

Figure D1.

Funnel plot for learning (satire vs control)

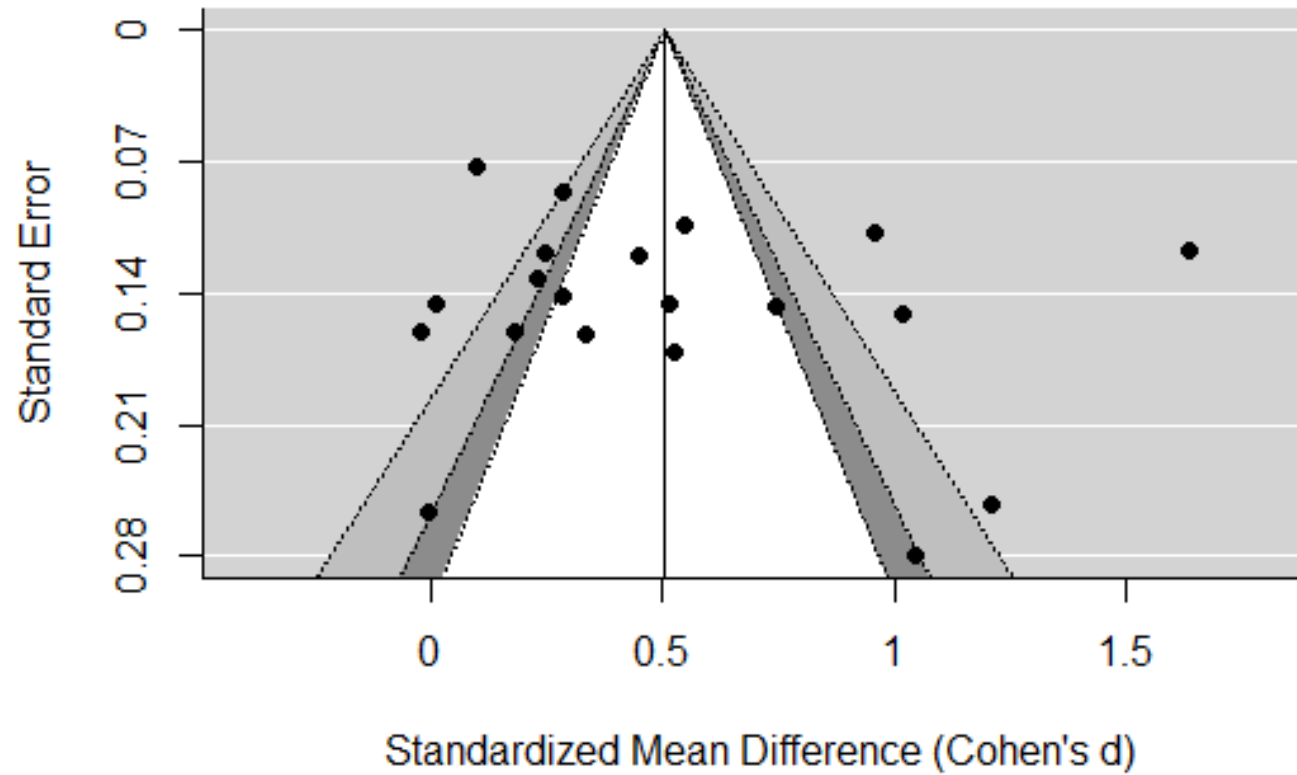


Figure D2.

Funnel plot for persuasion (satire vs control)

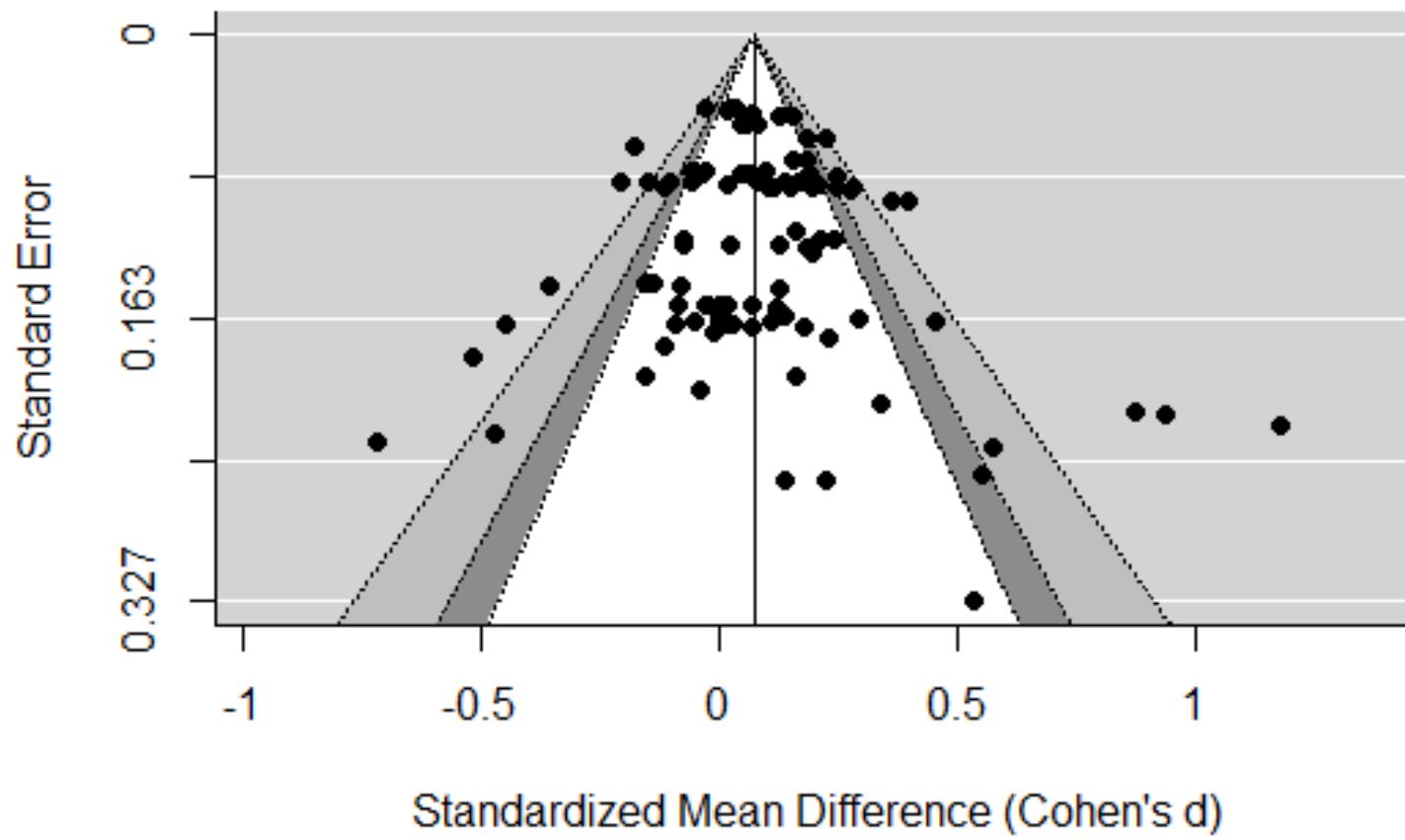


Figure D3.

Funnel plot for positive affective responses (satire vs regular news)

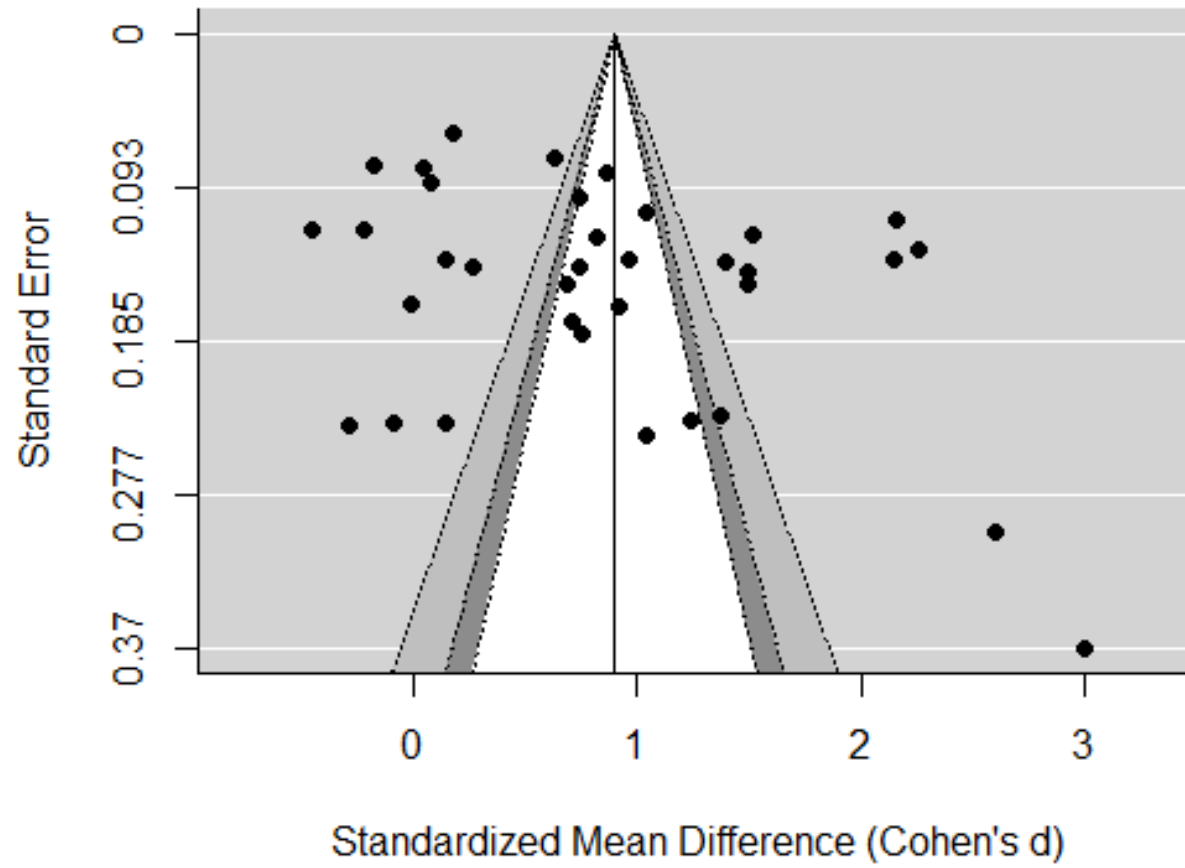


Figure D4.

Funnel plot for negative affective responses (satire vs regular news)

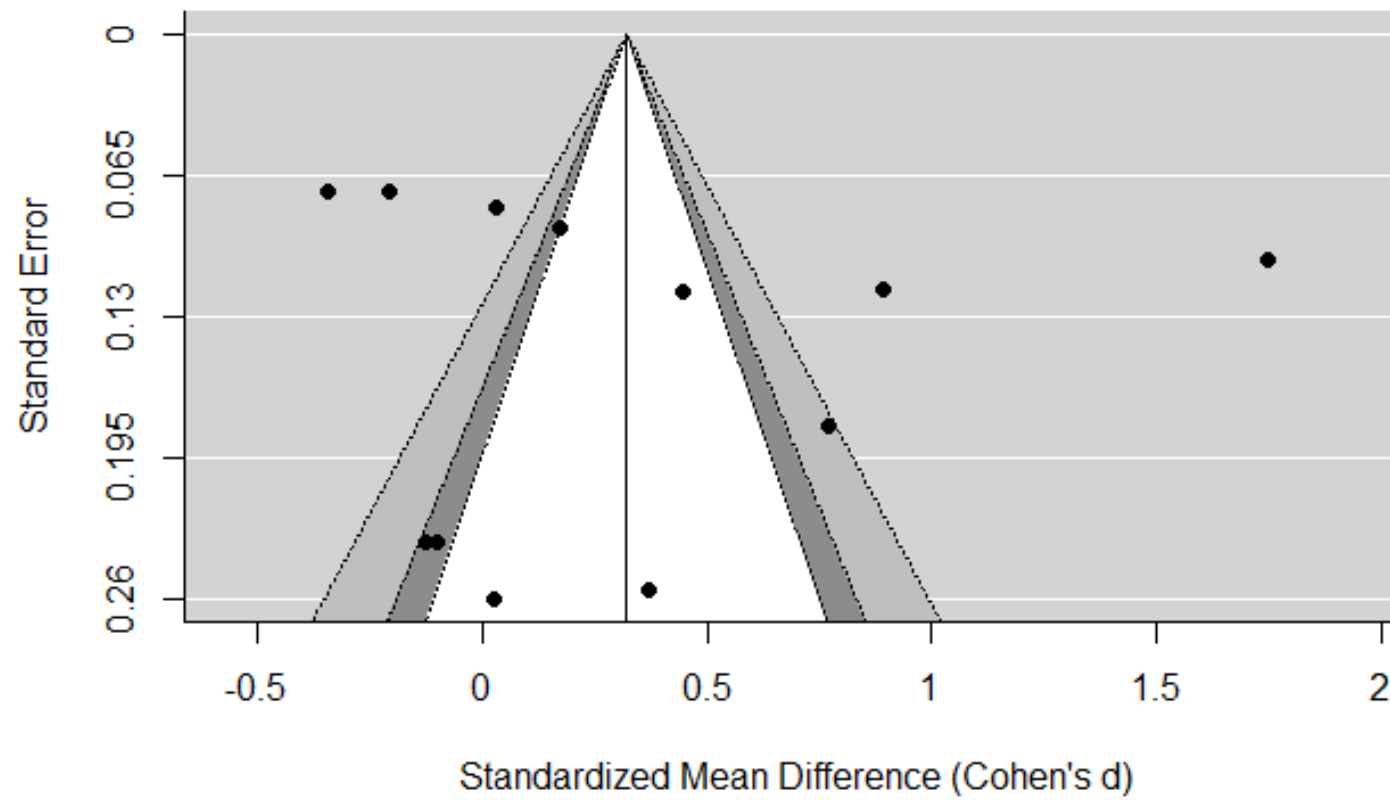


Figure D5.

Funnel plot for message discounting (satire vs. regular news)

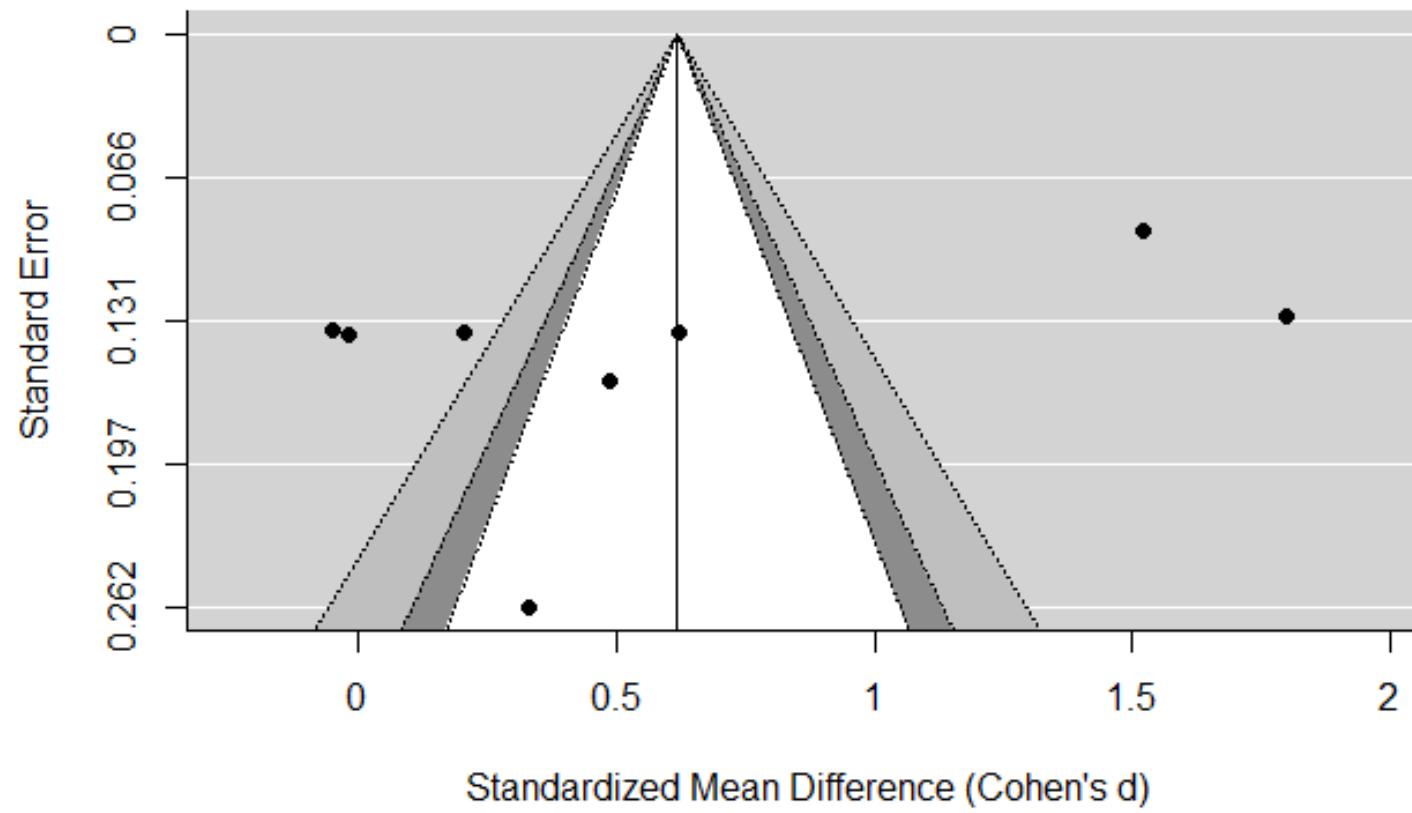


Figure D6.

Funnel plot for learning (satire vs. regular news)

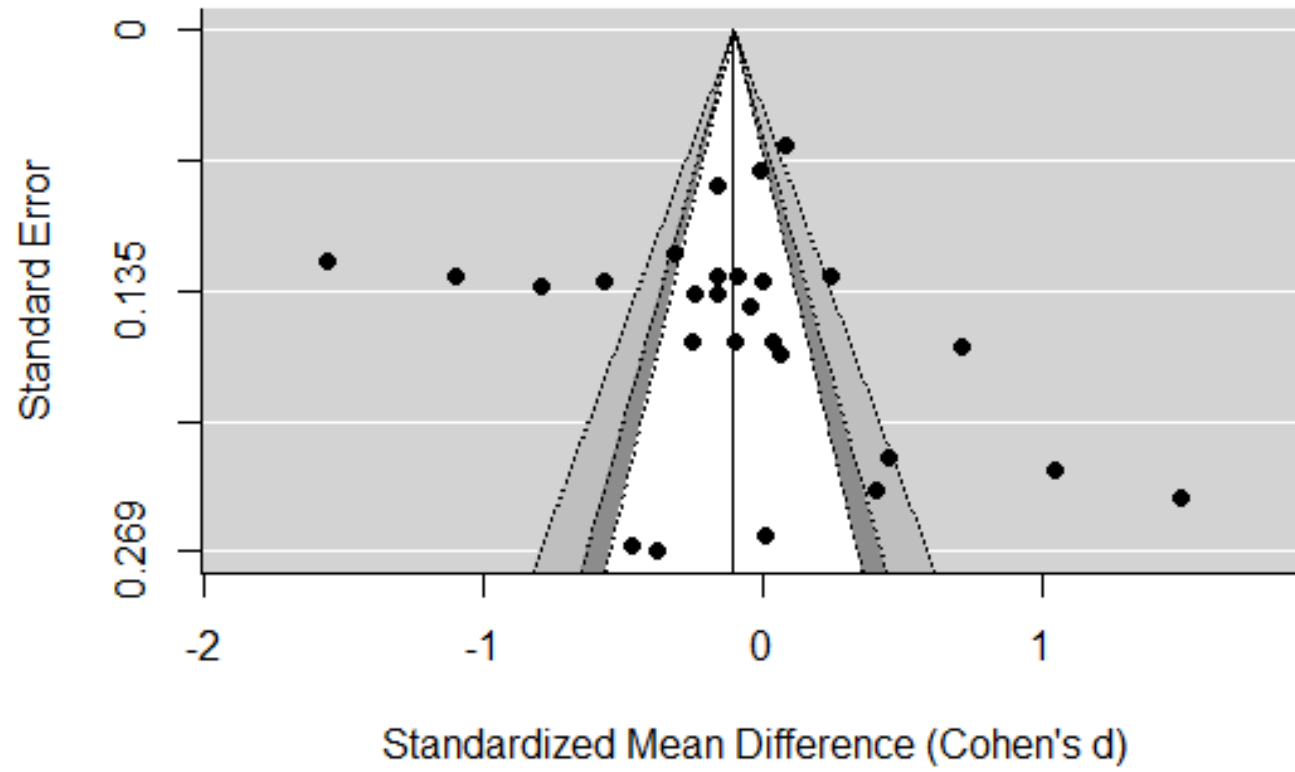
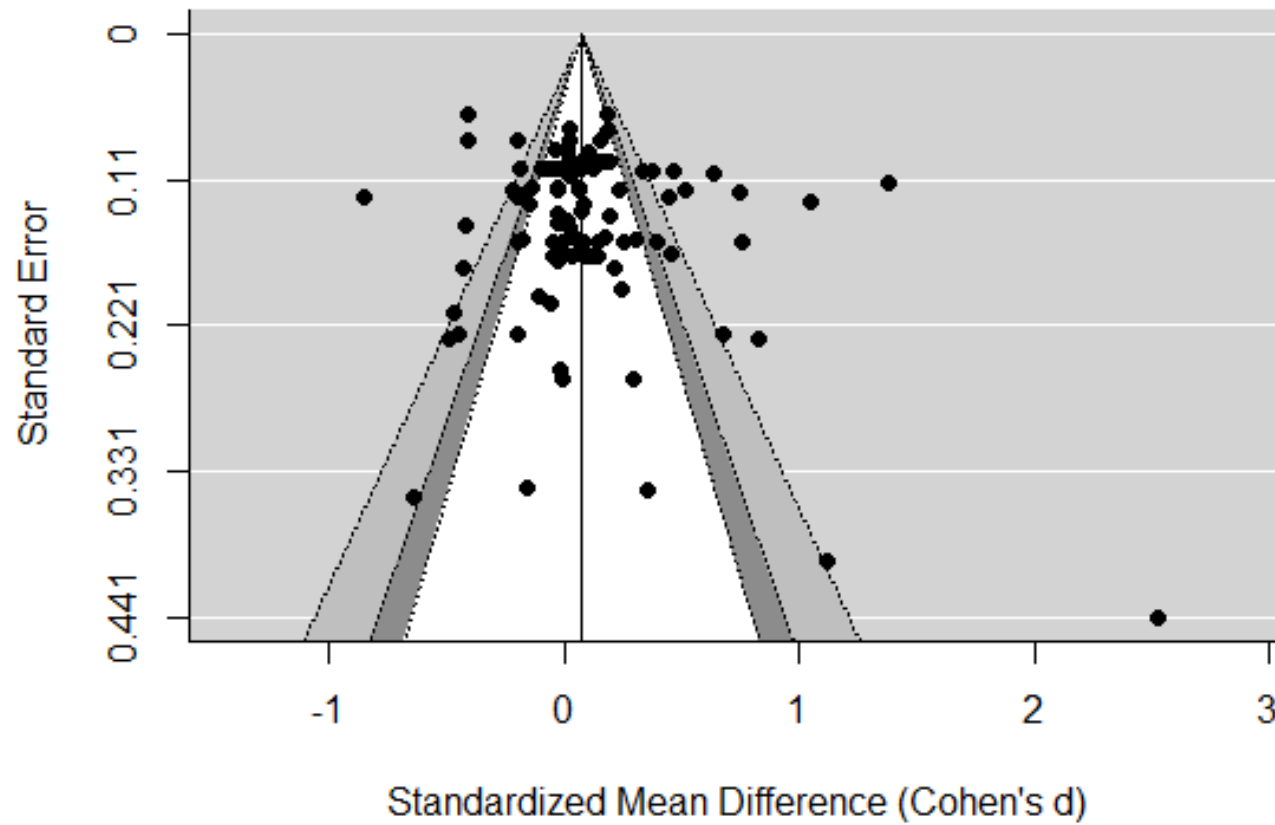


Figure D7.

Funnel plot for persuasion (satire vs. regular news)



Online Appendix E: Tables of main and moderator analyses

The tables below report the results for the main analysis (Table E1) and moderator analyses (Tables E2-8). With regard to the moderator analyses, significance of the omnibus test indicates that the moderator under consideration was significant. The subsequent interpretation of significant moderators differs depending on whether the moderator was scalar or nominal. For scalar moderators (e.g., ‘publication year’, ‘average age’), Tables E2-8 should be read as a meta-regression. In such cases, the value of the intercept indicates the mean effect at the mean value of the moderator (e.g., for the moderator ‘publication year’, the intercept indicates the mean effect taken from studies published in the mean publication year). This intercept is typically not the most informative, so to interpret the moderation for scalar variables, readers are recommended to consider the value of the regression coefficient β . For nominal moderators (e.g., ‘type of publication’, ‘medium’), the intercept column represents the mean effect size for each level of the moderator. The column with regression coefficients (β) subsequently compares the effect sizes of the moderator levels, with the level mentioned first taken as referent. For example, for the moderator ‘medium’, the β s for online satire and print satire compare these two effect sizes to the reference category of TV satire.

Table E1*Main Analysis Results*

Variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	<i>N</i>	Mean <i>d</i> (<i>SE</i>)	95% CI	Sig.mean <i>d</i> (<i>p</i>)	% Variance at level 1	Level 2 variance	% Variance at level 2	Level 3 variance	% Variance at level 3
Satirical news vs. control											
(1) Learning	15	20	3,710	0.504 (0.108)	0.277, 0.731	< .001***	9.07%	0.083***	44.02%	0.088	46.91%
(2) Persuasion	37	102	13,090	0.073 (0.042)	-0.008, 0.155	.078●	12.54%	0.003**	5.44%	0.047***	82.02%
Satirical vs. regular news											
(3) Positive affective responses	30	35	7,982	0.902 (0.146)	0.605, 1.119	< .001***	2.21%	0.446***	65.58%	0.219	32.21%
(4) Negative affective responses	9	12	2,569	0.321 (0.183)	-0.082, 0.724	.107	3.56%	0.283***	78.84%	0.063	17.60%
(5) Message discounting	8	8	1,844	0.617 (0.032)	0.032, 1.203	.041*	3.78%	0.234	48.11%	0.234	48.11%
(6) Learning	19	27	4,317	-0.107 (0.142)	-0.399, 0.184	.456	4.34%	0.043**	11.17%	0.325**	84.49%
(7) Persuasion	39	100	9,407	0.074 (0.043)	-0.011 – 0.159	.088●	13.54%	0.058***	54.39%	0.034**	32.07%

Note. *k* = Number of studies; #ES = Number of effect sizes; *N* = total number of participants; mean *d* = mean effect size (Cohen's *d*); *SE* = Standard error; CI = Confidence interval; % Variance = percentage of explained variance; Level 1 variance = sampling variance of the observed effect sizes; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes of the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies; ● = $p < .10$; * = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$; *** = $p < .001$.

Table E2*Moderator Results for Effects of Satirical News vs. Control on Learning*

Moderator variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	Intercept (95% CI)/ mean <i>d</i> (95%CI)	β (95% CI)	<i>F</i> (df1, df2) ^a	<i>p</i> ^b	Level 2 variance	Level 3 variance
<i>Study characteristics</i>								
Publication year (S)	15	20	0.877 (0.203, 1.550)*	-0.046 (-0.124, 0.032)	<i>F</i> (1,18) = 1.521	0.233	0.078***	0.088
Type of publication (N)					<i>F</i> (1,18) = 0.415	0.528	0.085***	0.094
Journal article	13	18	0.530 (0.282, 0.778)***					
Other publication type	2	2	0.306 (-0.381, 0.994)	-0.224 (-0.959, 0.507)				
<i>There was no significant between-study heterogeneity, so no further moderator analyses were conducted for this comparison.</i>								

Note. (S) = scalar moderator, (N) = nominal moderator, *k* = number of studies; #ES = number of effect sizes; mean *d* = mean effect size (Cohen's *d*); CI = confidence interval; β = estimated regression coefficient; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes from the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies.

^a Omnibus test of all regression coefficients in the model

^b *p*-value of the omnibus test

* *p* < .05, ** *p* < .01, *** *p* < .001

Table E3*Moderator Results for Effects of Satirical News vs. Control on Persuasion*

Moderator variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	Intercept (95% CI)/ <i>d</i> (95%CI)	mean β (95% CI)	<i>F</i> (df1, df2) ^a	<i>p</i> ^b	Level 2 variance	Level 3 variance
Publication year (S)	37	102	0.114 (-0.065, 0.294)	-0.005 (-0.025, 0.015)	<i>F</i> (1,100) = 0.263	0.609	0.003**	0.048***
Type of publication (N)					<i>F</i> (1,100) = 0.058	0.811	0.003**	0.048***
Journal article	29	79	0.078 (-0.014, 0.169)•					
Other publication type	9	23	0.056 (-0.106, 0.218)	-0.022 (-0.201, 0.157)				
Type of persuasion variable (N) ^c					<i>F</i> (1, 99) = 0.273	0.603	0.003**	0.050***
Attitude	33	92	0.080 (-0.006, 0.166)					
Behavioral intention	6	9	0.041 (-0.110, 0.192)	-0.039 (-0.186, 0.108)				
<i>Sample characteristics</i>								
Percentage of Democrats ^d (S)	25	83	0.044 (-0.373, 0.460)	0.173 (-0.878, 1.224)	<i>F</i> (1,81) = 0.107	0.744	0.002•	0.037***
Percentage of Republicans ^d (S)	25	83	0.0001 (-0.270, 0.270)	0.383 (-0.508, 1.274)	<i>F</i> (1,81) = 0.733	0.395	0.002•	0.036***
Percentage of Independents ^d (S)	25	83	0.240 (-0.025, 0.506)•	-0.401 (-1.179, 0.377)	<i>F</i> (1,81) = 1.053	0.308	0.002•	0.035***
Degree of conservatism (S)	6	14	-0.066 (-0.864, 0.733)	0.010 (-0.210, 0.230)	<i>F</i> (1,12) = 0.010	0.922	0.000	0.036*
Country in which study was conducted (N)					<i>F</i> (1,100) = 0.573	0.451	0.003**	0.047***
USA	32	93	0.083 (-0.002, 0.168)•					
Other countries	5	9	-0.065 (-0.291, 0.162)	-0.108 (-0.391, 0.175)				
Type of sample (N)					<i>F</i> (1,100) = 3.288	0.073•	0.003**	0.044***
General-population sample	15	40	-0.011 (-0.133, 0.111)					
Student sample	22	62	0.135 (0.031, 0.240)*	0.146 (-0.014, 0.307)•				
Average age (S)	29	78	0.191 (-0.069, 0.450)	-0.003 (-0.012, 0.006)	<i>F</i> (1,76) = 0.520	0.473	0.002•	0.047***
Percentage of females (S)	35	100	0.046 (-0.376, 0.468)	0.086 (-0.618, 0.789)	<i>F</i> (1,98) = 0.058	0.810	0.003**	0.038***
<i>Characteristics of experimental materials</i>								
Type of experimental materials (N)					<i>F</i> (1,100) = 0.352	0.554	0.003**	0.049***
Real-life examples	35	98	0.067 (-0.018, 0.152)					
Created for the study	2	4	0.177 (-0.180, 0.534)	0.110 (-0.257, 0.476)				
Medium (N)					<i>F</i> (2,99) = 1.971	0.145	0.003**	0.045***
TV	19	55	0.122 (0.013, 0.230)*					
Online	9	26	0.107 (-0.063, 0.276)	-0.015 (-0.216, 0.186)				
Print	9	21	-0.071 (-0.236, 0.094)	-0.193 (-0.390, 0.005)•				
Topic satire – Issue-focused (N)					<i>F</i> (1,100) = 0.964	0.329	0.003**	0.048***
Issue-focused	24	58	0.103 (0.001, 0.206)*					

Other focus	13	44	0.019 (-0.119, 0.156)	-0.085 (-0.256, 0.087)				
Topic satire – Person-focused (N)					$F(1,100) = 0.691$	0.408	0.003**	0.050***
Person-focused	17	60	0.038 (-0.080, 0.156)					
Other focus	21	42	0.104 (-0.008, 0.216) [•]	0.066 (-0.092, 0.223)				
Topic satire – Media-focused (N)					$F(1,100) = 0.022$	0.884	0.003**	0.050***
Media-focused	4	17	0.057 (-0.178, 0.291)					
Other focus	33	85	0.075 (-0.014, 0.165) [•]	0.019 (-0.232, 0.270)				

Note. (S) = scalar moderator, (N) = nominal moderator, k = number of studies; #ES = number of effect sizes; mean d = mean effect size (Cohen's d); CI = confidence interval; β = estimated regression coefficient; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes from the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies.

^a Omnibus test of all regression coefficients in the model

^b p-value of the omnibus test

^c Only one study in this analysis measured actual behavior, so we excluded it from this moderator analysis

^d Analysis was conducted on US studies only

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table E4

Moderator Results for Effects of Satirical News vs. Regular News on Positive Affective Responses

Moderator variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	Intercept (95% CI)/ mean <i>d</i> (95%CI)	β (95% CI)	<i>F</i> (df1, df2) ^a	<i>p</i> ^b	Level 2 variance	Level 3 variance
<i>Study characteristics</i>								
Publication year (S)	30	35	0.646 (-0.048, 1.341) •	0.035 (-0.050, 0.120)	<i>F</i> (1,33) = 0.703	0.408	0.441***	0.235
Type of publication (N)					<i>F</i> (1,33) = 0.356	0.555	0.440***	0.242
Journal article	26	30	0.870 (0.546, 1.195)***					
Other publication type	4	5	1.127 (0.314, 1.940)**	0.257 (-0.619, 1.132)				
<i>There was no significant between-study heterogeneity, so no further moderator analyses were conducted for this comparison.</i>								

Note. (S) = scalar moderator, (N) = nominal moderator, *k* = number of studies; #ES = number of effect sizes; mean *d* = mean effect size (Cohen's *d*); CI = confidence interval; β = estimated regression coefficient; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes from the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies.

^a Omnibus test of all regression coefficients in the model

^b *p*-value of the omnibus test

^c For one study, different learning variables were reported in two different publications, so this one study is included in both columns.

* *p* < .05, ** *p* < .01, *** *p* < .001

Table E5*Moderator Results for Effects of Satirical News vs. Regular News on Negative Affective Responses*

Moderator variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	Intercept (95% CI)/ mean <i>d</i> (95%CI)	β (95% CI)	<i>F</i> (df1, df2) ^a	<i>p</i> ^b	Level 2 variance	Level 3 variance
<i>Study characteristics</i>								
Publication year (S)	9	12	0.930 (-0.385, 2.246)	-0.074 (-0.226, 0.077)	<i>F</i> (1, 10) = 1.193	0.300	0.325***	0.008
Type of publication (N)					<i>F</i> (1, 10) = 0.031	0.864	0.303***	0.078
Journal article	7	10	0.337 (-0.135, 0.810)					
Other publication type	2	2	0.249 (-0.773, 1.270)	-0.089 (-1.214, 1.036)				
<i>There was no significant between-study heterogeneity, so no further moderator analyses were conducted for this comparison.</i>								

Note. (S) = scalar moderator, (N) = nominal moderator, *k* = number of studies; #ES = number of effect sizes; mean *d* = mean effect size (Cohen's *d*); CI = confidence interval; β = estimated regression coefficient; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes from the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies.

^a Omnibus test of all regression coefficients in the model

^b *p*-value of the omnibus test

* *p* < .05, ** *p* < .01, *** *p* < .001

Table E6*Moderator Results for Effects of Satirical News vs. Regular News on Message Discounting*

Moderator variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	Intercept (95% CI)/ mean <i>d</i> (95%CI)	β (95% CI)	<i>F</i> (df1, df2) ^a	<i>p</i> ^b	Level 2 variance	Level 3 variance
<i>Study characteristics</i>								
Publication year (S)	8	8	0.243 (-1.165, 1.651)	0.051 (-0.121, 0.224)	<i>F</i> (1, 6) = 0.527	0.495	0.251	0.251
Type of publication (N)					<i>F</i> (1, 6) = 1.298	0.298	0.223	0.223
Journal article	6	6	0.773 (0.093, 1.452)*					
Other publication type	2	2	0.128 (-1.080, 1.335)	-0.645 (-2.031, 0.741)				
<i>There was no significant between-study heterogeneity, so no further moderator analyses were conducted for this comparison.</i>								

Note. (S) = scalar moderator, (N) = nominal moderator, *k* = number of studies; #ES = number of effect sizes; mean *d* = mean effect size (Cohen's *d*); CI = confidence interval; β = estimated regression coefficient; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes from the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies.

^a Omnibus test of all regression coefficients in the model

^b *p*-value of the omnibus test

* *p* < .05, ** *p* < .01, *** *p* < .001

Table E7*Moderator Results for Effects of Satirical News vs. Regular News on Learning*

Moderator variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	Intercept (95% CI)/ mean <i>d</i> (95%CI)	β (95% CI)	<i>F</i> (df1, df2) ^a	<i>p</i> ^b	Level 2 variance	Level 3 variance
Publication year (S)	19	27	-0.325 (-0.931, 0.280)	0.033 (-0.047, 0.113)	<i>F</i> (1,25) = 0.720	0.404	0.043**	0.330**
Type of publication (N)					<i>F</i> (1,25) = 0.006	0.940	0.043**	0.346**
Journal article	16	24	-0.102 (-0.428, 0.223)					
Other publication type	3	3	-0.134 (-0.916, 0.649)	-0.031 (-0.878, 0.816)				
<i>Sample characteristics</i>								
Percentage of Democrats ^c (S)	12	17	0.569 (-1.043, 2.181)	-2.064 (-5.906, 1.777)	<i>F</i> (1,15) = 1.312	0.270	0.064**	0.197
Percentage of Republicans ^c (S)	12	17	0.170 (-0.804, 1.144)	-1.441 (-4.376, 1.494)	<i>F</i> (1,15) = 1.095	0.312	0.063**	0.207
Percentage of Independents ^c (S)	11	16	-1.765 (-3.387, -0.144)*	5.209 (-0.154, 10.572)	<i>F</i> (1,14) = 4.340	0.056•	0.072**	0.085
Degree of conservatism (S)	6	8	-2.359 (-6.438, 1.720)	0.480 (-0.606, 1.567)	<i>F</i> (1,6) = 1.170	0.321	0.000	0.595•
Type of sample (N)					<i>F</i> (1,25) = 0.310	0.583	0.042**	0.341**
General-population sample	6	8	0.010 (-0.517, 0.537)					
Student sample	13	19	-0.162 (-0.524, 0.199)	-0.173 (-0.812, 0.466)				
Average age (S)	15	22	-0.406 (-1.648, 0.835)	0.011 (-0.037, 0.060)	<i>F</i> (1,20) = 0.229	0.637	0.047***	0.431**
Percentage of females (S)	17	24	0.772 (-0.584, 2.128)	-1.560 (-3.843, 0.722)	<i>F</i> (1,22) = 2.010	0.170	0.051**	0.324**
<i>We did not test for the moderation of the country in which the study was conducted, because all effect sizes except for one came from studies conducted in the US.</i>								
<i>Characteristics of experimental materials</i>								
Type of experimental materials (N)					<i>F</i> (1,25) = 0.018	0.894	0.043**	0.347**
Real-life examples	16	24	-0.115 (-0.442, 0.211)					
Created for the study	3	3	-0.061 (-0.826, 0.704)	0.055 (-0.778, 0.887)				
Medium (N)					<i>F</i> (2,24) = 0.019	0.981	0.043**	0.374**
TV	14	18	-0.124 (-0.488, 0.239)					
Online	2	3	-0.068 (-1.005, 0.869)	0.056 (-0.948, 1.061)				
Print	3	6	-0.053 (-0.836, 0.730)	0.072 (-0.791, 0.935)				
Topic satire – Issue-focused (N)					<i>F</i> (1, 25) = 5.788	0.024*	0.041**	0.264**
Issue-focused	17	24	-0.005 (-0.279, 0.270)					
Other focus	2	3	-0.994 (-1.794, -0.193)*	-0.989 (-1.835, -0.142)*				
Topic satire – Person-focused (N)					<i>F</i> (1, 25) = 11.473	0.002**	0.040**	0.188*
Person-focused	4	5	-0.852 (-1.360, -0.345)**					
Other focus	15	22	0.087 (-0.175, 0.384)	0.939 (0.368, 1.510)**				
<i>We did not test for moderation of medium-focused satire, because only one effect size came from a study with medium-focused satire.</i>								

Note. (S) = scalar moderator, (N) = nominal moderator, k = number of studies; #ES = number of effect sizes; mean d = mean effect size (Cohen's d); CI = confidence interval; β = estimated regression coefficient; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes from the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies.

^a Omnibus test of all regression coefficients in the model

^b p-value of the omnibus test

^c Analysis was conducted on US studies only

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

Table E8*Moderator Results for Effects of Satirical News vs. Regular News on Persuasion*

Moderator variable	<i>k</i>	#ES	Intercept (95% CI)/ <i>d</i> (95%CI)	mean β (95% CI)	<i>F</i> (df1, df2) ^a	<i>p</i> ^b	Level 2 variance	Level 3 variance
<i>Study characteristics</i>								
Publication year (S)	39	100	0.200 (0.017, 0.383)*	-0.018 (-0.041, 0.005)	<i>F</i> (1,98) = 2.402	0.124	0.056***	0.034**
Type of publication (N)					<i>F</i> (1,98) = 0.405	0.526	0.058***	0.036**
Journal article	29	70	0.057 (-0.043, 0.158)					
Other publication type	11	30	0.118 (-0.045, 0.281)	0.061 (-0.128, 0.249)				
Type of persuasion variable (N)					<i>F</i> (2, 97) = 1.163	0.317	0.057***	0.033**
Attitude	35	85	0.093 (0.002, 0.184)*					
Behavioral intention	8	12	0.017 (-0.182, 0.216)	-0.076 (-0.288, 0.135)				
Behavior	3	3	-0.172 (-0.535, 0.192)	-0.265 (-0.633, 0.103)				
<i>Sample characteristics</i>								
Percentage of Democrats ^c (S)	23	66	-0.178 (-0.711, 0.355)	0.667 (-0.563, 1.896)	<i>F</i> (1,64) = 1.175	0.283	0.051***	0.047**
Percentage of Republicans ^c (S)	23	66	-0.447 (-0.783, -0.111)**	1.945 (0.820, 3.070)	<i>F</i> (1,64) = 11.926	0.001**	0.048***	0.027**
Percentage of Independents ^c (S)	22	66	0.403 (0.116, 0.690)**	-1.066 (-1.971, -0.161)*	<i>F</i> (1,62) = 5.542	0.022*	0.046***	0.020*
Degree of conservatism (S)	12	23	-0.148 (-0.981, 0.685)	0.084 (-0.161, 0.328)	<i>F</i> (1,21) = 0.508	0.484	0.059***	0.040
Country in which study was conducted (N)					<i>F</i> (1,98) = 0.008	0.928	0.058***	0.036**
USA	32	86	0.072 (-0.022, 0.167)					
Other countries	7	14	0.083 (-0.141, 0.307)	0.011 (-0.232, 0.254)				
Type of sample (N)					<i>F</i> (1,98) = 3.647	0.059•	0.057***	0.031**
General-population sample	16	42	-0.016 (-0.142, 0.110)					
Student sample	23	58	0.145 (0.034, 0.256)*	0.161 (-0.006, 0.328)•				
Average age (S)	29	71	0.160 (-0.154, 0.475)	-0.002 (-0.013, 0.008)	<i>F</i> (1,69) = 0.202	0.655	0.076***	0.049**
Percentage of females (S)	36	94	-0.022 (-0.430, 0.386)	0.180 (-0.498, 0.858)	<i>F</i> (1,92) = 0.277	0.600	0.060***	0.037**
<i>Characteristics of experimental materials</i>								
Type of experimental materials (N)					<i>F</i> (1,98) = 0.239	0.626	0.058***	0.035**
Real-life examples	31	87	0.083 (-0.012, 0.178)•					
Created for the study	8	13	0.027 (-0.180, 0.234)	-0.056 (-0.284 0.172)				
Medium (N)					<i>F</i> (2,94) = 4.753	0.011*	0.058***	0.024*
TV	23	65	0.157 (0.059, 0.259)**					
Online	4	8	-0.206 (-0.465, 0.054)	-0.363 (-0.641, -0.085)*				
Print	11	24	-0.041 (-0.199, 0.117)	-0.199 (-0.385, -0.013)*				

Topic satire – Issue-focused (N)					$F(1,98) = 2.483$	0.118	0.060***	0.026•
Issue-focused	30	80	0.043 (-0.046, 0.133)					
Other focus	9	20	0.200 (0.024, 0.375)*	0.156 (-0.041, 0.354)				
Topic satire – Person-focused (N)					$F(1,98) = 5.582$	0.020*	0.059***	0.023*
Person-focused	17	45	0.1856 (0.065, 0.306)**					
Other focus	23	55	-0.0006 (-0.102, 0.101)	-0.1863 (-0.343, -0.030)*				
Topic satire – Media-focused (N)					$F(1,98) = 0.060$	0.807	0.058***	0.036•
Media-focused	3	13	0.041 (-0.237, 0.319)					
Other focus	36	87	0.077 (-0.014, 0.168)•	0.036 (-0.257, 0.329)				

Note. (S) = scalar moderator, (N) = nominal moderator, k = number of studies; #ES = number of effect sizes; mean d = mean effect size (Cohen's d); CI = confidence interval; β = estimated regression coefficient; Level 2 variance = variance between effect sizes from the same study; Level 3 variance = variance between studies.

^a Omnibus test of all regression coefficients in the model

^b p-value of the omnibus test

^c Analysis was conducted on US studies only

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$