6 Appendix

1 Regression Model Specifications and Robustness Checks

1.1 Models Pertaining to Manuscript Figure 4

Table 1: Negative binomial regression predicting HAC and Mainstream COVID-19 usage

	Dependent variable:	
	HAC Covid-19 Media	Mainstream Covid-19 Media
Political Trust	-0.830^{***}	0.136^{+}
	(0.210)	(0.073)
Media Trust	0.124	-0.046
	(0.234)	(0.083)
Extreme Partisanship	0.983^{*}	0.196
	(0.400)	(0.144)
Country	0.154	0.221^{+}
	(0.374)	(0.132)
Age	0.034^{**}	0.014^{**}
	(0.013)	(0.004)
Income	-0.395^{**}	0.033
	(0.136)	(0.047)
Education	1.166^{***}	0.358^{***}
	(0.309)	(0.106)
Sex	-0.623^{+}	-0.594^{***}
	(0.369)	(0.130)
Constant	-1.233	2.486^{***}
	(1.452)	(0.512)
Observations	988	988
Log Likelihood	-539.118	$-4{,}169.593$
θ	0.038^{***} (0.005)	0.269^{***} (0.011)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,096.235	8,357.185
Note:	+ p <0.1; * p <0.05; ** p <0.01; *** p <0.001	

1.2 Alternative Modelling Strategy for HAC Media visits

An alternative strategy to modelling the number of predicted visits to HAC COVID-19 media is to focus on participants with at least one visits, modelling the increase in visits within this group (see Guess et al 2021). As a robustness test, the results to this model can be found in Appendix 1.2 (Table 2), showing similar results to those in the original model. As a robustness check, Table 3 show model variations using robust heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors. These include three versions: original White standard errors HC_0 (White 1980); HC_1, which adjust for degrees of freedom (MacKinnon and White 1985); and HC_2, which adjusts for leverage values (MacKinnon and White 1985).

1.3 Negative Binomial vs Poisson Regression for Count Data

Because of the non-normal distributional properties of count data, ordinary least square regressions cannot be used to model predicted visits to HAC COVID-19 media. Instead, either Poisson or negative binomial regressions are recommended. To test whether a Poisson or negative binomial regression would be more appropriate, we tested for over-dispersion in the Poisson model. This showed strong evidence for over-dispersion, with a significant ($p < 0.05$) alpha of 40.27. Further evidence of a better fit by the negative binomial regression was presented by an analysis of the deviance in the residuals from both the negative binomial and Poisson models. For the Poisson model, the deviance was of 5072.19, far above the five-percent critical value of 1127.532 (using the model-estimated 1051 degrees of freedom), while for the negative binomial regression, it was below this value, at 216.13. Lastly, residual plots for both the Poisson and negative binomial regression models are plotted in Appendix Figure 1, showing the residuals are more spread out than the Poisson model (please note the scale of the y-axes).

1.4 Models Predicting Threat Perceptions (Manuscript Figure 7)

To model the effect consumption of HAC media has on threat perceptions, we follow Guess et al (2021) in collapsing the HAC media consumption variable into a binary distinguishing participants who were exposed to this content, and those who were not. This was done to es-

Table 2: Comparison of Original Negative Binomial Model with Negative Binomial Model Limited to Participants who Consumed HAC COVID-19 Media at Least Once

	Dependent variable:	
	HAC COVID-19 Media Consumption	
	Including Zeroes (Original Model)	Excluding Zeroes (Alternative Model)
Political Trust	-0.830^{***}	-0.459^{*}
	(0.210)	(0.184)
Media Trust	0.124	0.262
	(0.234)	(0.193)
Extreme Partisanship	0.983^{*}	0.475^{+}
	(0.400)	(0.285)
Country	0.154	0.243
	(0.374)	(0.300)
Age	0.034^{**}	0.017^{+}
	(0.013)	(0.010)
Income	-0.395^{**}	-0.201^{*}
	(0.136)	(0.097)
Education	1.166^{***}	0.650^{**}
	(0.309)	(0.233)
Sex	-0.623^{+}	-0.113
	(0.369)	(0.281)
Constant	-1.233	0.278
	(1.452)	(1.124)
Observations	988	93
Log Likelihood	-539.118	-284.865
θ	0.038^{***} (0.005)	0.692^{***} (0.097)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,096.235	587.730
Note:	+ p <0.1; * p <0.05; ** p <0.01; *** p <0.001	

Table 3: Robust Heteroskedasticity-Consistent Standard Errors Variations of the model predicting HAC Media Consumption. Includes: original White standard errors HC0 (White 1980); HC1, which adjust for degrees of freedom (MacKinnon and White 1985); and HC2, which adjusts for leverage values (MacKinnon and White 1985)

	Dependent variable: HAC Media Consumption			
		Coefficient Test		
	Original	HC_0	HC_1	HC_2
Political Trust	-0.830^{***}	-0.830^{***}	-0.830^{***}	-0.830^{***}
	(0.210)	(0.127)	(0.128)	(0.128)
Media Trust	0.124	0.124	0.124	0.124
	(0.234)	(0.343)	(0.345)	(0.345)
Extreme Partisanship	0.983^{*}	0.983^{*}	0.983^{*}	0.983^{*}
	(0.400)	(0.460)	(0.462)	(0.462)
Country	0.154	0.154	0.154	0.154
	(0.374)	(0.412)	(0.414)	(0.414)
Age	0.034^{**}	0.034^{**}	0.034^{**}	0.034^{**}
	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Income	-0.395^{**}	-0.395^{**}	-0.395^{**}	-0.395^{**}
	(0.136)	(0.149)	(0.150)	(0.150)
Education	1.166^{***}	1.166^{***}	1.166^{***}	1.166^{***}
	(0.309)	(0.325)	(0.327)	(0.327)
Sex	-0.623^{+}	-0.623	-0.623	-0.623
	(0.369)	(0.478)	(0.481)	(0.480)
Constant	-1.233	-1.233	-1.233	-1.233
	(1.452)	(1.744)	(1.752)	(1.752)
Observations	988			
Log Likelihood	-539.118			
θ	0.038^{***} (0.005)			
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,096.235			
Note:	$p<0.1$; * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; *** $p<0.001$			

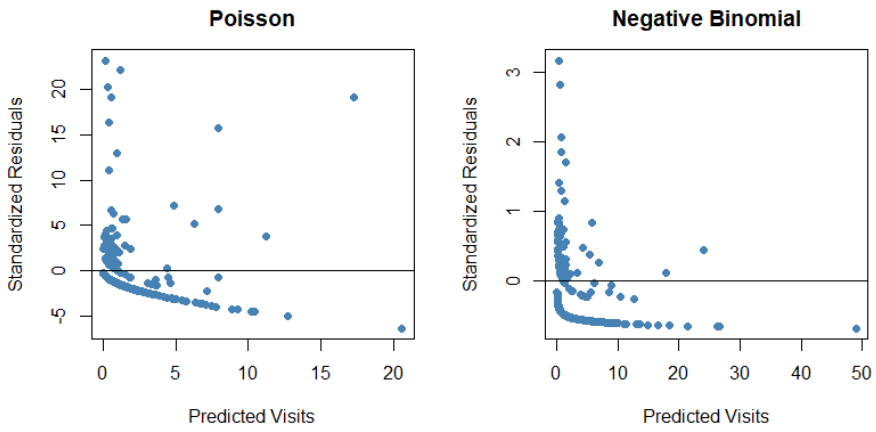

Figure 1: Residual Plots for Poisson vs Negative Binomial Regression Models

timate the effect due to exposure, and because using a continuous count variable with a negative binomial distribution resulted in numerous violations of the assumptions behind OLS regression models. The results can be found in Table 4. Robustness tests were conducted for each model by computing robust heteroskedasticity-consistent standard errors. These include three versions: original White standard errors HC_0 (White 1980); HC_1, which adjust for degrees of freedom (MacKinnon and White 1985); and HC_2, which adjusts for leverage values (MacKinnon and White 1985). These models can be found in Table 5 for the model predicting health threat perceptions, and in Table 6 for the model predicting threats to personal freedoms.

1.5 Models Employing Survey Weights

Because webtracking can introduce some biases in the sample, regression analyses were re-run, making use of survey weights that accounted for discrepancies in age, gender, and education (and in Germany: location). The model estimating HAC Media Exposure are presented in Table 7; models estimating the relationship of HAC media with threat perceptions were included in Table 8.

Table 4: Ordinary Least Squares Regression Models Predicting COVID-19 Threat Perceptions as a function of HAC COVID-19 Media Consumption

	Dependent variable:	
	Threat to Personal Health	Threat to Personal Freedoms
HAC COVID-19 Media Consumed	-0.499^{***}	0.423^{**}
	(0.125)	(0.141)
Age	0.011^{***}	-0.005
	(0.002)	(0.003)
Sex	0.196^{**}	0.056
	(0.075)	(0.085)
Country	0.250^{***}	-0.092
	(0.075)	(0.085)
Education	0.024	0.016
	(0.027)	(0.031)
Income	0.045	0.112
	(0.081)	(0.091)
Extreme Partisanship	-0.007	0.047
	(0.062)	(0.070)
Constant	1.547^{***}	2.835^{***}
	(0.247)	(0.278)
Observations	824	819
R^2	0.074	0.020
Adjusted R^2	0.066	0.012
Residual Std. Error	1.018 (df = 816)	1.145 (df = 811)
F Statistic	9.303^{***} (df = 7; 816)	2.424^{*} (df = 7; 811)
Note:	+ p <0.1; * p <0.05; ** p <0.01; *** p <0.001	

Table 5: Robust Heteroskedasticity-Consistent Standard Errors Variations of Personal Health Threat Perceptions Model in Figure 7. Includes: original White standard errors HC0 (White 1980); HC1, which adjust for degrees of freedom (MacKinnon and White 1985); and HC2, which adjusts for leverage values (MacKinnon and White 1985)

	Dependent variable: Threat to Personal Health			
		Coefficient Test		
	Original	HC_0	HC_1	HC_2
HAC COVID-19 Media Consumed	-0.499^{***}	-0.499^{***}	-0.499^{***}	-0.499^{***}
	(0.125)	(0.124)	(0.125)	(0.125)
Age	0.011^{***}	0.011^{***}	0.011^{***}	0.011^{***}
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Sex	0.196^{**}	0.196^{*}	0.196^{*}	0.196^{*}
	(0.075)	(0.076)	(0.076)	(0.076)
Country	0.250^{***}	0.250^{**}	0.250^{**}	0.250^{**}
	(0.075)	(0.076)	(0.076)	(0.076)
Education	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Income	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045
	(0.081)	(0.079)	(0.080)	(0.080)
Extreme Partisanship	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007
	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.062)	(0.062)
Constant	1.547^{***}	1.547^{***}	1.547^{***}	1.547^{***}
	(0.247)	(0.229)	(0.230)	(0.230)
Observations	824			
R^2	0.074			
Adjusted R^2	0.066			
Residual Std. Error	1.018 (df = 816)			
F Statistic	9.303^{***} (df = 7; 816)			
Note:	+ p <0.1; * p <0.05; ** p <0.01; *** p <0.001			

Table 6: Robust Heteroskedasticity-Consistent Standard Errors Variations of Freedom Threat Perceptions Model in Figure 7. Includes: original White standard errors HC0 (White 1980); HC1, which adjust for degrees of freedom (MacKinnon and White 1985); and HC2, which adjusts for leverage values (MacKinnon and White 1985)

	Dependent variable: Threat to Freedoms			
		Coefficient Test		
	Original	HC_0	HC_1	HC_2
HAC COVID-19 Media Consumed	0.423^{**}	0.423^{**}	0.423^{**}	0.423^{**}
	(0.141)	(0.158)	(0.159)	(0.160)
Age	-0.005	-0.005^{+}	-0.005^{+}	-0.005^{+}
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Sex	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
	(0.085)	(0.086)	(0.086)	(0.086)
Country	-0.092	-0.092	-0.092	-0.092
	(0.085)	(0.086)	(0.086)	(0.086)
Education	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)
Income	0.112	0.112	0.112	0.112
	(0.091)	(0.094)	(0.094)	(0.094)
Extreme Partisanship	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.047
	(0.070)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.069)
Constant	2.835^{***}	2.835^{***}	2.835^{***}	2.835^{***}
	(0.278)	(0.280)	(0.281)	(0.281)
Observations	819			
R^2	0.020			
Adjusted R^2	0.012			
Residual Std. Error	1.145 (df = 811)			
F Statistic	2.424^{*} (df = 7; 811)			
Note:	$+ p < 0.1$; $* p < 0.05$; $** p < 0.01$; $*** p < 0.001$			

Table 7: Negative Binomial Regression Models Employing Weighing Scheme Estimating HAC Media Exposure

	Dependent variable:
	HAC COVID-19 Media
Political Trust	-0.842^{***}
	(0.216)
Media Trust	0.145
	(0.240)
Extreme Partisanship	0.977^{*}
	(0.413)
Country	0.268
	(0.384)
Age	0.040^{**}
	(0.013)
Income	-0.424^{**}
	(0.143)
Education	1.417^{***}
	(0.318)
Sex	-0.612
	(0.377)
Constant	-2.206
	(1.475)
Observations	981
Log Likelihood	-520.721
θ	0.037^{***} (0.005)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,059.441
Note:	+ p<0.1; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

Table 8: OLS Regression Models Employing Weighing Scheme of Threat Perceptions Models

	Dependent variable:	
	Threat to Health	Threat to Freedoms
	(1)	(2)
HAC COVID-19 Media Consumed	-0.562^{***}	0.490^{***}
	(0.128)	(0.142)
Age	0.013^{***}	-0.005^{+}
	(0.003)	(0.003)
Sex	0.202^{**}	0.090
	(0.075)	(0.083)
Country	0.211^{**}	-0.046
	(0.076)	(0.084)
Education	0.028	0.028
	(0.028)	(0.031)
Income	0.005	0.104
	(0.082)	(0.091)
Extreme Partisanship	-0.039	0.036
	(0.062)	(0.069)
Constant	1.598^{***}	2.712^{***}
	(0.240)	(0.266)
Observations	816	817
R^2	0.080	0.023
Adjusted R^2	0.072	0.014
Residual Std. Error	1.013 (df = 808)	1.125 (df = 809)
F Statistic	10.061^{***} (df = 7; 808)	2.714^{**} (df = 7; 809)
Note:	+ p<0.1; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001	

2 HAC Media Content Analysis

2.1 Automated Classifier Details for Starting List

In order to manually code domains as pertaining to the HAC media category, an initial starting list of domains possibly belonging to the category had to be established. In this section, we provide further information on three of the five approaches used, which rely on automated classification of content. This includes the use of a COVID-19 conspiracy dictionary, a disinformation content classifier, and a populist radical right content classifier. It is important to reiterate that these approaches provide a *starting list* of potential HAC media domains – these were then all manually coded to determine whether they belonged in the HAC media category. This means that although the content analysis process is aided by automated solutions, the final coding was conducted manually.

Dictionary of COVID-19 conspiracy and terms used: A list of COVID-19 related conspiracy keywords were developed into a dictionary of German COVID-9 conspiracies. The dictionary was applied to all webtracking data mentioning COVID-19, producing a total of 40,173 pages mentioning these keywords across a total of 1,256 unique domains. Domains with more than 3 hits were manually classified, resulting in 708 domains for manual coding. The terms used in the dictionary are the following: wuhan laborunfall, chinesische biowaffen, wuhan AND labor AND zucht, virenzucht AND china, experiment AND china, laborthese AND china, ralph baric, limeng yan, li-meng yan, yan limeng, zhengli shi, us-amerikanische biowaffe, military world games, biowaffe AND usa, fort detrick, us-militärlabor, ralph baric AND fledermaus, soros, bill gates, wirtschaftseliten, great reset, grosser umbruch, weltkontrolle, wirtschaftsverschwörung, juden, big pharma, weltregierung, neue weltordnung, george soros, diktatur, heimliche machtergreifung, new world order, zionisten, corona-diktatur, machtmissbrauch, bedrohung der demokratie, unterwandern, aushebeln, polizeistaat, notrecht AND corona-diktatur, gesundheitsdiktatur, manipulation, datenfälschung, gefälschte todeszahlen, angstmacherei, panikmache, falsche information, vertuschung, hysterie, pharmadiktatur, impfdiktatur, coronaimpfung AND microchip, bill gates AND impfung, zwangsimpfung, impfpflicht

Disinformation content classifier description and performance. For this analysis, a disin-

formation content classifier was applied. The classifier was trained and validated on a series of fact-checked stories from German fact-checking websites (Correctiv, Faktenfinder, dpa) collected in 2020, and used two artificial neural networks for classification: a convolutional neural network (ConvNet) and a bi-directional long short-term memory (LSTM) network (see anonymous for full model training specifications). The disinformation classifier had a positive-class performance of Precision = 0.74, Recall = 0.65, and F1-Score = 0.69. The neural networks were applied to the webtracked content, resulting in 20,285 hits – these hits were then aggregated by domain for manual coding, resulting in 1991 unique domains. Domains with more than 4 hits were manually coded (557 unique domains) according to the HAC Media Codebook (see Appendix 2.2 Table 9).

Populist radical right content classifier description and performance. For this analysis, a populist radical right (PRR) content classifier was applied. The classifier was trained and validated on over 20,000 sentences that were manually coded as containing PRR content or not, with the use of an ensemble of fine-tuned German-language BERT model and a supervised machine classifier based on a logistic regression algorithm. Depending on the validation set used, the BERT PRR classifier had a positive-class performance of Precision = 0.93/0.50, Recall = 0.57/0.56, and F1-Score = 0.70/0.53, and the supervised machine learning model of Precision = 0.90/0.29, Recall = 0.6/0.69, and F1-Score = 0.72/0.41. The classifiers were applied to the webtracked content, resulting in 11,541 hits, and 1147 unique domains. All domains were then coded according to the HAC Media Codebook.

2.2 Manual Coding of Sites

To ensure conceptual uniformity, and guarantee that each domain belonged to the HAC media category, each of the domains identified in the 'Starting List' was manually accessed and coded using the HAC media codebook. The codebook is organized on three distinct levels: self representation (captured by coding the 'About us' section), structural features (captured by coding webpage features, such as banners and sections), and content (captured by coding prominent articles/posts on the homepage). The codebook allows for domains to be coded on multiple dimensions, and not mutually exclusive: for example, a site can belong

to both the Hyperpartisan Right and Conspiracy categories. A summary of the codebook can be found in Table 9.

The full list of 183 HAC media sites along with their relative number of registered visits, can be found in Table 10. The table provides an overview of HAC media consumption by showing the total number of visits each site received regardless of whether the content was focused on COVID-19. This gives an idea of the relative weight of each site in the browsing data.

Table 9: Reduced Codebook for Hyperpartisan, Alternative, and Conspiracy (HAC) Media

Website Type	General Description	Coding		
		About Us	Structure (sections)	Content Level
Alternative	Presented as an alternative to mainstream media, claiming to cover issues that are overlooked by mainstream media. Importantly, this is not a simple 'News that Matters' logo, but rather a deeper criticism of mainstream media.	The About us section includes references to covering issues that are underserved in the mainstream media, or conducting a type of journalism/writing that is not done in the mainstream media. The 'mainstream media' is seen as the object they are trying to correct.	Website has sections dedicated to critisicing and/or analyzing the mainstream media and their shortcomings.	In covering issues, articles, videos, or posts emphasize the fact that specific topics they are addressing are not covered by mainstream media, purposefully or not, or that don't form part of the mainstream 'agenda'.
Antiestablishment	Refers to media who go beyond alternatives to the mainstream, and actually position themselves in opposition to an imagined economic/political/social/ cultural 'establishment', presenting it as an enemy that they are in opposition to.	References to being in direct opposition to the mainstream media and/or the political, cultural, economic, or social 'establishment'.	Website has sections dedicated to fighting/opposing the establishment, such as 'Lying Press', 'resistance', 'islamization of Europe	Articles, videos, or posts are either explicitly about abolishing the 'establishment', or their commentary on other topics including references to the need to oppose a body presented as hegemonic and in need of change.
Hyperpartisan Right	Sites that openly voice support for right-wing issues, opinions, and leaders. This is more than an "editorial slant", but rather strong support that is reflected in most of their coverage.	About us section has explicit references to the site promoting, supporting and/or covering issues that are curcial to the righ-wing agenda.	Website has sections dedicated to high-salient right-wing issues, such as 'migration' and 'censorship'	Articles, videos, or posts are openly opiniated in a way that support right-wing perspectives and interpretation of issues. Here, traditional journalistic norms of impartiality and objectivity are abandoned in favour of partisan views.
Hyperpartisan Left	Sites that openly voice support for left-wing issues, opinions, and leaders. This is more than an "editorial slant", but rather a strong support that is reflected in most of their coverage.	About us section has explicit references to the site promoting, supporting and/or covering issues that are curcial to the left-wing agenda.	Website has sections dedicated to high-salient left-wing issues, such as climate change, and wealth redistribution	Articles, videos, or posts are openly opinionated in a way that support left-wing perspectives and interpretation of issues. Here, traditional journalistic norms of impartiality and objectivity are abandoned in favour of partisan views.
Conspiracy Site	Sites focused on providing information on conspiracy theories (flat earth, 9/11, new world order, etc).	About us section mentions the purpose of uncovering the truth on issues known to be conspiracy theories, or called conspiracies by the mainstream media.	Website has sections dedicated to known conspiracy issues (flat earth, 9/11, new world order, etc.)	Articles are explicitly about or feature elements of known conspiracy theories.

Table 10: List of HAC Media Domains and Total Number of Visits Registered

Domain	Visits	Domain	Visits	Domain	Visits	Domain	Visits
politikstube.com	242	atlas-initiative.de	10	freie-medien.tv	3	ef-magazin.de	1
gaia.com	238	ariejehuda.de	10	unzensuriert.at	3	left-action.de	1
spirit-online.de	189	politik-sind-wir.net	10	oliverjanich.de	2	novo-argumente.com	1
swprs.org	138	unser-mitteleuropa.com	9	marbec14.wordpress.com	2	sezession.de	1
de.sputniknews.com	128	ria.ru	9	philippantonmende.com	2	search.bitchute.com	1
pi-news.net	120	altcensored.com	9	eingeschenkt.tv	2	nationalreview.com	1
dailykos.com	116	imi-online.de	9	contra-magazin.com	2	propagandaschau.wordpress.com	1
deutsch.rt.com	110	wochenblick.at	9	ptrace.fefe.de	2	deutsche-stimme.de	1
weltwoche.ch	106	mzwnews.com	8	anti-spiegel.ru	2	alternativ-report.xyz	1
hartgeld.com	97	cashkurs.com	8	politikversagen.net	2	russian7.ru	1
kenfm.de	79	bargeldverbot.info	8	nation.com.pk	2	coronawahnsinn.at	1
jungefreiheit.de	75	philosophia-perennis.com	8	alles-schallundrauch.blogspot.com	2		
anonymousnews.ru	62	eike-klima-energie.eu	8	eva-herman.net	2		
tichyseinblick.de	58	tass.ru	8	naturalnews.com	2		
horizonworld.de	55	zombiewoodproductions.wordpress.com	8	dailycaller.com	2		
widerstand2020.de	54	netzfrauen.org	7	mmnews.de	2		
epochtimes.de	51	staatenlos.info	7	breitbart.com	2		
freiewelt.net	44	neues-deutschland.de	7	smopo.ch	2		
zeitpunkt.ch	42	rf-news.de	7	idea.de	2		
nachdenkseiten.de	39	blog.fefe.de	7	insidecorona.ch	2		
infekt.ch	37	apokalypse20xy.wordpress.com	6	thegatewaypundit.com	2		
politaufkleber.de	32	danisch.de	6	jungle.world	2		
kopp-verlag.de	30	kath.net	6	expresszeitung.com	2		
rubikon.news	29	shop.rawconservativeopinions.com	6	sciencefiles.org	2		
civilpetition.de	27	einreich.de	6	stillnessinthestorm.com	2		
dr-rath-foundation.org	27	german.china.org.cn	6	sputnik.by	2		
abgeordneten-check.de	25	frauwirrkopf.blogspot.com	5	neopresse.com	2		
kla.tv	23	impf-info.de	5	firstpost.com	2		
bitchute.com	21	liebe-gemeinschaft.info	5	medforth.wordpress.com	2		
new-swiss-journal.com	20	michael-mannheimer.net	5	israelheute.com	2		
pi-news.spulse.net	20	jungewelt.de	5	tagesereignis.de	2		
unitedtoheal.com	19	deutschland-kurier.org	5	rt.com	2		
antichrist-wachtturm.de	19	kopp-report.de	5	norberthaering.de	2		
achgut.com	17	german.xinhuanet.com	4	indexexpurgatorius.wordpress.com	2		
corona-transition.org	17	buergerrecht-direkte-demokratie.de	4	az.sputniknews.ru	1		
compact-online.de	17	pravda-tv.com	4	thomas-h-stuetz.eu	1		
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