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Confronting Misinformation Produced with Generative AI: A Meta-Analysis of Scientific Evidence

Summary for Policymakers 2026.2

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Online Supplemental Appendices

Confronting Misinformation Produced with Generative AI

A Meta-Analysis of Experimental Scientific Evidence

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APPENDIX A: VALIDITY ASSESSMENT

Risk of Bias Analysis

Cochrane Bias Protocol Analysis

We screened the publications included in the meta-analysis for risk of bias using a Cochrane-recommended protocol: the revised Risk of Bias 2 (RoB 2) for individually randomized, parallel-group trials and crossover trials [6]. The same researchers who performed coding exercises assessed each eligible publication and analyzed the evidence related to risk of bias and validity arising from the randomization process, period, and carryover effects (in crossover trials), deviations from the intended interventions (the effect of assignment to an intervention and the effect of adhering to an intervention), missing data, diverse measurements, and selective reporting, as indicated in the RoB 2 protocol.

The results of the RoB 2 assessment showed that a few publications in the sample had a moderate risk of bias, primarily due to issues with the randomization process (Table A1). This is not unusual: a recent systematic review of the social science literature found a risk of bias in almost every RCT analyzed [7]. Overall, the studies in the sample performed relatively well, scoring “low” to “moderate” for bias in most domains. One publication, which raised numerous concerns, mainly related to the random assignment of participants, was removed from the analysis. It is highlighted in Table B1. The scale was “low,” “some concerns,” and “high.”

The RoB 2 protocol is developed in the context of health research and might not always be optimal for social science publications. In addition, this protocol explicitly incorporates assessors’ judgments [8].

Table A1. Risk of Bias (Using RoB 2) in Publications Employing Randomized Controlled Trials.

Author(s) Year of Publication	Risk of bias arising from the randomization process	Risk of bias arising from period and carryover effects, only crossover studies	Risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions; effect of *assignment* to intervention	Risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions; effect of *adhering* to the intervention	Missing outcome data	Risk of bias in the measurement of the outcome	Risk of bias in the selection of the reported result	Overall risk of bias
Barari, Lucas and Munger 2025	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Bray et al. 2023	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Danry, Pataranutaporn, Groh and Epstein 2025	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Doss et al. 2023	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
El Mokadem	some concerns	na	some concerns	low	low	some concerns	low	high
Goldstein et al. 2024	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
Hameleers, Van Der Meer and Dobber 2022	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Hameleers, Van Der Meer and Dobber 2024	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Hwang and Jeong 2025	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Hwang, Ryu and Jeong 2021	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Iacobucci 2021	some concerns	na	some concerns	some concerns	low	low	low	some concerns
Kreps, McCain and Brundage 2022	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Lee and Hameleers 2024	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Lee and Shin 2022	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Lu and Chu 2023	some concerns	na	low	low	low	low	some concerns	some concerns
Lu and Yuan 2024	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Nightingale and Farid 2022	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
Shin and Lee 2022	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Spearing et al. 2025	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Ternovski, Kalla and Aronow 2022	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Wack, Ehrett, Linvill and Warren 2025	some concerns	na	low	low	low	low	low	some concerns
Weikmann, Egelhofer and Lecheler 2025	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Weikmann, Greber and Nikolaou 2025	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low
Wittenberg et al. 2025	low	na	low	low	low	low	low	low

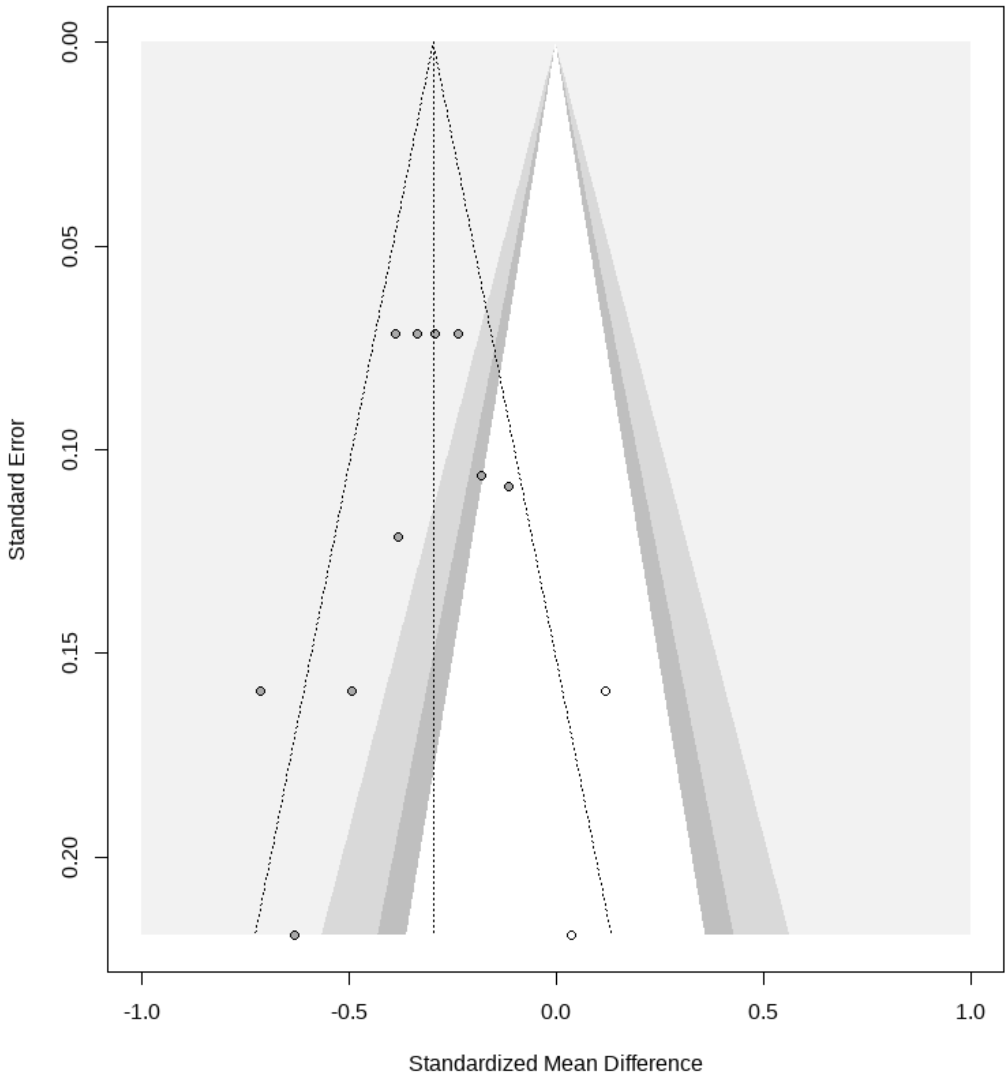
Assessment of Publication Bias

Social sciences publications often treat statistically significant results more favorably. As a result, larger, more significant effects are frequently overrepresented in peer-reviewed literature [9]. Publication selection bias may be reflected in an asymmetrical funnel plot: its shape will differ from the approximate inverted funnel shape.

We investigated our samples for publication selection bias and heterogeneity using the Duval and Tweedie trim-and-fill method and Egger's test for funnel plot asymmetry. These plots illustrate the extent of variation in reported effects, helping to assess publication bias [9]. When the results of these two tests were inconclusive, we also built 3-parameter selection models (3PSMs) to conduct an additional publication bias check [10].

For our post-2021 sample focusing on the perception of visual misinformation (reported in Figure 3), Egger's test returned a non-significant result ($t = -1.52$, $p = 0.17$), implying that there was no strong statistical evidence of funnel plot asymmetry. However, the Duval and Tweedie trim-and-fill method (Figure A2) imputed two studies, slightly reducing the pooled effect to ($g = -0.30$ (95% CI: [-0.42, -0.17], $p < 0.0001$). This adjustment, along with the imputed studies' positive effect direction, suggests a mild asymmetry in the funnel plot, potentially consistent with small-study bias, in which smaller studies with stronger negative results are more likely to be published. The 3-parameter selection model yielded a bias-adjusted effect of $g = -0.30$, 95% CI: [-0.40, -0.20] that was nearly identical to the unadjusted estimate. The selection parameter for non-significant studies was < 1 but it had a wide confidence interval, indicating that there was no reliable evidence of publication bias.

Figure A2. Funnel Plots Assessing Publication Bias: Perception after Exposure to Visual Misinformation (Post-2021).

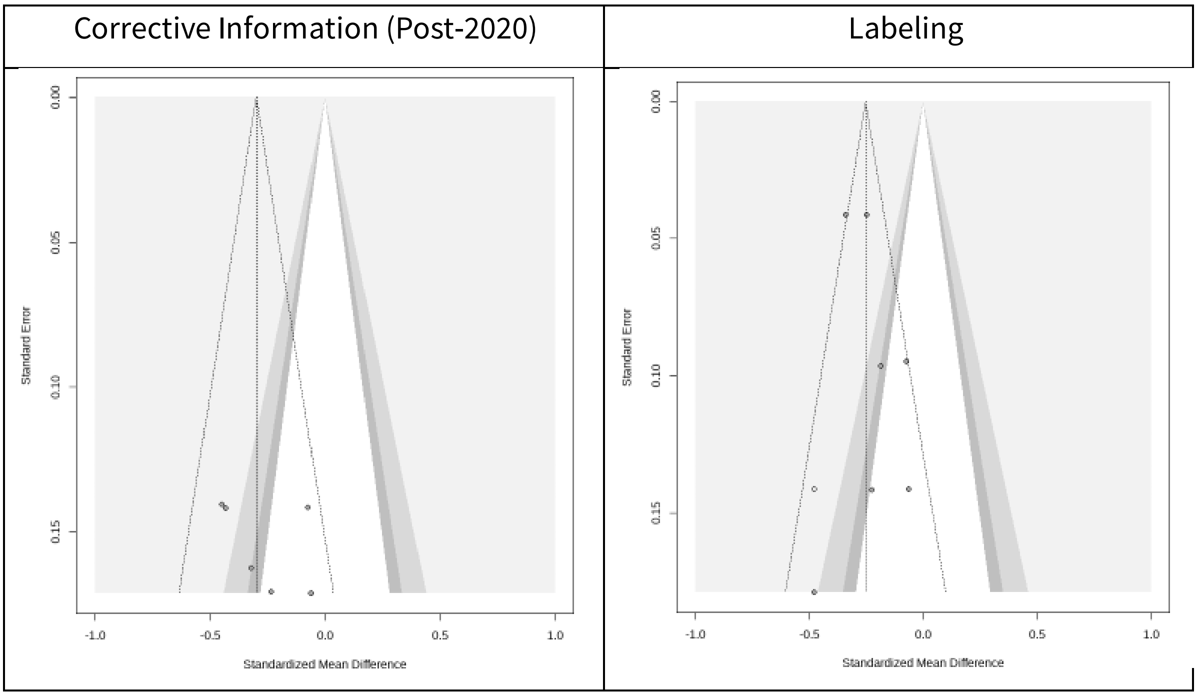


Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: The figures represent Duval and Tweedie's trim-and-fill method funnel plots. In the shaded regions, darker areas represent $p < 0.1$, and lighter areas represent $p < 0.01$.

The Duval and Tweedie trim-and-fill funnel plot for the post-2020 preventive correction information experiments (reported in Figure 4) does not suggest a potential bias (Figure A3). Egger's test for asymmetry ($t = 1.25$, $p = 0.27$) for these studies and the heterogeneity test ($I^2 = 22.8\%$, $p = 0.26$) were not significant. Despite this, the funnel plot visualization shows asymmetry, suggesting that smaller, less precise studies reporting stronger negative effects may be disproportionately represented, consistent with possible publication bias. The 3PSM test did not detect publication bias ($p = 0.85$). Although sensitivity analyses suggest that small-study effects may be present, the adjusted estimates remain statistically significant, indicating that these biases do not fully explain the observed effect.

In relation to the full sample of content labeling studies (Figure 5), Egger's test for asymmetry indicated no funnel plot asymmetry (t = 1.01, p = 0.36), suggesting that there was no significant evidence of small-study effects. However, the trim-and-fill analysis (Figure A3) added one potentially missing study, adjusting the overall effect size to g = -0.25 (95% CI: [-0.35; -0.16], p < 0.001), a slightly higher level than in the original analysis level with a slightly increased heterogeneity (I^2 = 49.4% from 48.4%) and with the prediction interval still very close to zero. This implies that while small-study effects may be present, they do not fully account for the observed effect. The 3PSM test confirmed that the effect remained significant, with a bias-adjusted effect size of -0.24, and did not detect meaningful bias.

Figure A3. Funnel Plots to Assess Publication Bias: Corrective Information and Labeling Experiments.



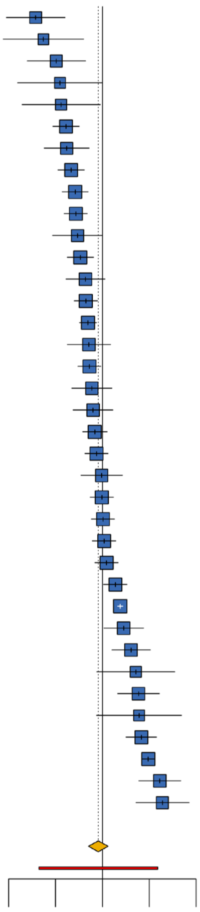
Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: The figures represent Duval and Tweedie's trim-and-fill method funnel plots. In the shaded regions, darker areas represent p < 0.1, and lighter areas represent p < 0.01.

APPENDIX B: SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Figure B1. The Effect of Exposure to GenAI Misinformation on its Perception. Full Sample.

Authors	Sample	DCP	Model	Domain	Format	DV	SE	g	95% CI
Hameleers, Van Der Meer and Dobber* 2022	178	Jul 2022	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	0.1591	-0.71	[-1.02; -0.40]
Weikmann, Egelhofer and Lecheler* 2025	400	Apr 2023	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	0.2193	-0.63	[-1.06; -0.20]
Hameleers, Van Der Meer and Dobber* 2022	178	Jul 2022	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	0.1591	-0.49	[-0.80; -0.18]
Lee and Shin* 2022	80	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Video	Credibility	0.2311	-0.45	[-0.90; 0.00]
Lee and Shin* 2022	91	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Image+Text	Credibility	0.2126	-0.44	[-0.86; -0.02]
Lu and Chu* 2023	796	Sep 2022	Other Visual	Health	Video	Realism	0.0714	-0.39	[-0.53; -0.25]
Hameleers, Van Der Meer and Dobber* 2024	276	Jun 2022	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	0.1215	-0.38	[-0.62; -0.14]
Lu and Chu* 2023	796	Sep 2022	Other Visual	Health	Video	Realism	0.0714	-0.33	[-0.47; -0.19]
Lu and Chu* 2023	796	Sep 2022	Other Visual	Health	Video	Realism	0.0714	-0.29	[-0.43; -0.15]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage* 2022	250	May 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	-0.28	[-0.41; -0.16]
Shin and Lee* 2022	230	Apr 2021	Faceswap	Other	Video	Credibility	0.1356	-0.27	[-0.53; -0.00]
Lu and Chu* 2023	796	Sep 2022	Other Visual	Health	Video	Realism	0.0714	-0.24	[-0.38; -0.10]
Weikmann, Greber and Nikolaou 2025	316	Oct 2022	Other Visual	Other	Video	Credibility	0.1063	-0.18	[-0.39; 0.03]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage* 2022	250	May 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	-0.18	[-0.30; -0.05]
Barari, Lucas and Munger* 2025	1788	Oct 2020	Faceswap	Politics	Video	Credibility	0.0469	-0.15	[-0.25; -0.06]
Weikmann, Greber and Nikolaou 2025	316	Oct 2022	Other Audio	Other	Audio	Credibility	0.1183	-0.14	[-0.38; 0.09]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage* 2022	250	May 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	-0.14	[-0.26; -0.01]
Weikmann, Greber and Nikolaou 2025	316	Oct 2022	Other Visual	Other	Video	Credibility	0.1091	-0.11	[-0.33; 0.10]
Lee and Shin 2022	343	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Image+Text	Credibility	0.1082	-0.10	[-0.31; 0.11]
Wack et al. 2025	880	Dec 2023	GPT-3	Politics	Text	Agreement	0.0671	-0.08	[-0.21; 0.05]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage 2022	202	Jul 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	-0.06	[-0.19; 0.06]
Lee and Shin 2022	318	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Video	Credibility	0.1122	-0.01	[-0.23; 0.21]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage 2022	202	Jul 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	-0.01	[-0.13; 0.12]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage 2022	202	Jul 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	0.01	[-0.12; 0.13]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage 2022	202	Sep 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	0.02	[-0.11; 0.14]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage 2022	202	Sep 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	0.04	[-0.08; 0.17]
Kreps, Mccain and Brundage* 2022	202	Sep 2019	GPT-2	Politics	Text	Credibility	0.0632	0.14	[0.01; 0.26]
Goldstein et al.* 2024	8221	Dec 2021	GPT-3	Politics	Text	Agreement	0.0141	0.19	[0.16; 0.22]
Lee and Shin* 2022	343	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Image+Text	Realism	0.1082	0.23	[0.02; 0.44]
Danry et al.* 2025	610	Dec 2022	GPT-3	Other	Text	Believability	0.1054	0.30	[0.10; 0.51]
Lee and Shin 2022	91	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Video	Realism	0.2117	0.36	[-0.06; 0.77]
Hwang, Ryu and Jeong* 2021	316	Mar 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	0.1136	0.39	[0.16; 0.61]
Lee and Shin 2022	80	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Video	Realism	0.2304	0.39	[-0.06; 0.84]
Danry et al.* 2025	589	Dec 2022	GPT-3	Other	Text	Believability	0.0831	0.42	[0.25; 0.58]
Nightingale and Farid* 2022	223	Jul 2021	Other Visual	Mixed	Image	Trustworthiness	0.0332	0.49	[0.42; 0.55]
Lee and Shin* 2022	318	May 2020	Faceswap	Health, Other	Video	Realism	0.1149	0.61	[0.39; 0.84]
Spearing et al.* 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Other	Text	Reliance	0.1449	0.64	[0.36; 0.92]
Random effects model								**-0.04**	**[-0.15; 0.06]**
Prediction interval									**[-0.68; 0.59]**

Heterogeneity: I^2 = 94.0%, τ^2 = 0.0946 [0.0567; 0.1726], p < 0.0001

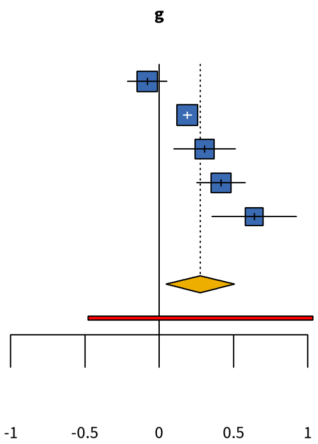


Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: An effect size (g) indicates individuals' evaluation of GenAI-produced misinformation as "accurate," "credible," or similar compared to reliable information. Data Collection Period (DCP) and Dependent Variable (DV) are provided. Effect sizes were calculated from random-effects meta-analysis using Hedges' g. τ and corresponding *p* were calculated using the Paule-Mandel estimator. 37 effects extracted from 15 publications.
*Statistically significant effect estimate.

Figure B2. The Effect of Exposure to Textual GenAI Misinformation on its Perception in Studies Utilizing GPT-3 LLM or Later Models.

Authors	Sample	DCP	GAIModel	Domain	Format	DV	SE	g	95% CI
Wack et al. 2025	880	Dec 2023	GPT-3	Politics	Text	Agreement	0.0671	-0.08	[-0.21; 0.05]
Goldstein et al.* 2024	8221	Dec 2021	GPT-3	Politics	Text	Agreement	0.0141	0.19	[0.16; 0.22]
Danry et al.* 2025	610	Dec 2022	GPT-3	Other	Text	Believability	0.1054	0.30	[0.10; 0.51]
Danry et al.* 2025	589	Dec 2022	GPT-3	Other	Text	Believability	0.0831	0.42	[0.25; 0.58]
Spearing et al.* 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Other	Text	Reliance	0.1449	0.64	[0.36; 0.92]
Random effects model								**0.28**	**[0.05; 0.51]**
Prediction interval									**[-0.48; 1.03]**

Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 88.4\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0606$ [0.0156; 0.5782], $p < 0.0001$

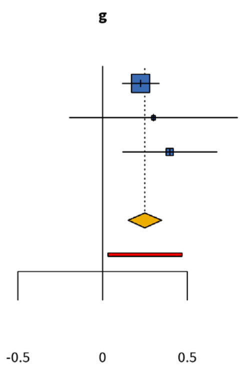


Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: An effect size (g) indicates individuals' evaluation of GenAI-produced misinformation as "accurate," "credible," or similar compared to reliable information. Data Collection Period (DCP) and Dependent Variable (DV). Effect sizes were calculated from random-effects meta-analysis using Hedges' g. τ and corresponding p were calculated using the Paule-Mandel estimator. 5 effects extracted from 4 publications.
*Statistically significant effect estimate.

Figure B3. The Effect of Exposure to Visual GenAI Misinformation on its *Mis*perception.

Authors	Sample	DCP	GAIModel	Domain	Format	DV	SE	g	95% CI
Doss et al.* 2023	3044	Mar 2022	Other Visual	Climate	Video	Misperception	0.0557	0.22	[0.12; 0.33]
Weikmann, Egelhofer and Lecheler* 2025	400	Apr 2023	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Misperception	0.2526	0.30	[-0.20; 0.79]
Lee and Hameleers* 2024	203	May 2021	Faceswap	Health	Video	Misperception	0.1418	0.40	[0.12; 0.67]
Random effects model								**0.25**	**[0.15; 0.35]**
Prediction interval									**[0.03; 0.47]**

Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0.0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$ [0.0000; 0.2795], $p = 0.5198$

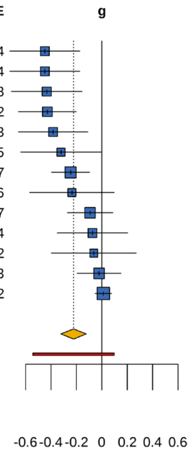


Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: An effect size (g) indicates individuals' evaluation of GenAI-produced misinformation as not "accurate," "credible," or similar compared to reliable information. Data Collection Period (DCP) and Dependent Variable (DV). Effect sizes were calculated from random-effects meta-analysis using Hedges' g. τ and corresponding p were calculated using the Paule-Mandel estimator. Based on 3 effects extracted from 3 publications.
*Statistically significant effect estimate.

Figure B4. The Effect of Corrective Information on Misinformation Perception. Full Sample.

Authors	Sample	DCP	Model	Domain	Format	DV	IV	SE	g	95% CI
Hwang and Jeong* 2025	208	Jul 2024	Unspecified Text. Model	Health	Text	Accuracy	Forewarning	0.1404	-0.45	[-0.72; -0.17]
Hwang and Jeong* 2025	208	Jul 2024	Unspecified Text. Model	Health	Text	Acceptance	Forewarning	0.1404	-0.45	[-0.72; -0.17]
Spearing et al.* 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Politics	Text	General Trust	Forewarning	0.1418	-0.43	[-0.71; -0.16]
Iacobucci* 2021	152	Dec 2019	Other Visual	Mixed	Video	Detection	Priming	0.1162	-0.43	[-0.66; -0.20]
Hwang, Ryu and Jeong* 2021	211	Mar 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	Extensive Forewarning	0.1393	-0.38	[-0.66; -0.11]
Bray et al. 2023	154	Jul 2022	Other Visual	Mixed	Image	Detection	Extensive Forewarning	0.1625	-0.32	[-0.64; -0.00]
Ternovski, Kalla and Aronow 2022	685	Nov 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Detection	Priming	0.0767	-0.24	[-0.40; -0.09]
Shin and Lee 2022	139	Apr 2021	Faceswap	Other	Video	Credibility	Extensive Forewarning	0.1706	-0.23	[-0.57; 0.10]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1322	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0917	-0.09	[-0.27; 0.09]
Spearing et al. 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Politics	Text	Reliance	Forewarning	0.1414	-0.07	[-0.35; 0.20]
Bray et al. 2023	137	Jul 2022	Other Visual	Mixed	Image	Detection	Extensive Familiarisation	0.1712	-0.06	[-0.40; 0.27]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1352	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0883	-0.02	[-0.19; 0.15]
Barari, Lucas and Munger 2025	3846	Oct 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Detection	Priming	0.0332	0.01	[-0.05; 0.08]
Random effects model									**-0.22**	**[-0.32; -0.12]**
Prediction interval										**[-0.54; 0.10]**

Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 75.2\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0189$ [0.0053; 0.0723], $p < 0.0001$

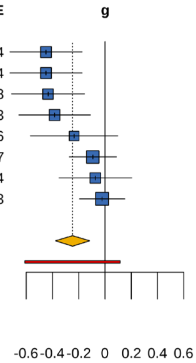


Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: An effect size (g) indicates individuals' evaluation of GenAI-produced misinformation as "accurate," "credible," or similar after exposure to a countermeasure. Data Collection Period (DCP), Dependent Variable (DV), and the main Independent Variable (IV) are provided. Effect sizes were calculated from random-effects meta-analysis using Hedges' g. τ and corresponding p were calculated using the Paule-Mandel estimator. Based on 13 effects extracted from 9 publications.
*Statistically significant effect estimate.

Figure B5. The Effect of Corrective Information on Misinformation Perception without Studies Focusing on Detection.

Authors	Sample	DCP	Model	Domain	Format	DV	IV	SE	g	95% CI
Hwang and Jeong* 2025	208	Jul 2024	Unspecified Text. Model	Health	Text	Accuracy	Forewarning	0.1404	-0.45	[-0.72; -0.17]
Hwang and Jeong* 2025	208	Jul 2024	Unspecified Text. Model	Health	Text	Acceptance	Forewarning	0.1404	-0.45	[-0.72; -0.17]
Spearing et al.* 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Politics	Text	General Trust	Forewarning	0.1418	-0.43	[-0.71; -0.16]
Hwang, Ryu and Jeong* 2021	211	Mar 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	Extensive Forewarning	0.1393	-0.38	[-0.66; -0.11]
Shin and Lee 2022	139	Apr 2021	Faceswap	Other	Video	Credibility	Extensive Forewarning	0.1706	-0.23	[-0.57; 0.10]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1322	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0917	-0.09	[-0.27; 0.09]
Spearing et al. 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Politics	Text	Reliance	Forewarning	0.1414	-0.07	[-0.35; 0.20]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1352	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0883	-0.02	[-0.19; 0.15]
Random effects model									**-0.25**	**[-0.38; -0.12]**
Prediction interval										**[-0.61; 0.12]**

Heterogeneity: I^2 = 58.7%, τ^2 = 0.0191 [0.0008; 0.1247], p = 0.0176

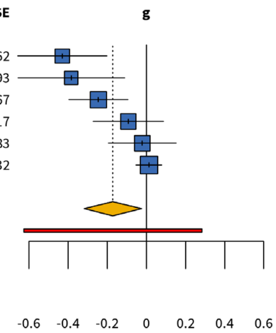


Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: An effect size (g) indicates individuals' evaluation of GenAI-produced misinformation as "accurate," "credible," or similar after exposure to a countermeasure. Data Collection Period (DCP), Dependent Variable (DV), and the main Independent Variable (IV) are provided. Effect sizes were calculated from random-effects meta-analysis using Hedges' g. τ and corresponding p were calculated using the Paule-Mandel estimator. Based on 8 effects from 5 publications.
*Statistically significant effect estimate.

Figure B6. The Effect of Corrective Information on Misinformation Perception in Pre-2021 Experiments.

Authors	Sample	DCP	GAIModel	Domain	Format	DV	IV	SE	g	95% CI
Iacobucci* 2021	152	Dec 2019	Other Visual	Mixed	Video	Detection	Priming	0.1162	-0.43	[-0.66; -0.20]
Hwang, Ryu and Jeong* 2021	210	Mar 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	Extensive Forewarning	0.1393	-0.38	[-0.66; -0.11]
Ternovski, Kalla and Aronow* 2022	685	Nov 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Detection	Priming	0.0767	-0.24	[-0.40; -0.09]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1322	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0917	-0.09	[-0.27; 0.09]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1352	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0883	-0.02	[-0.19; 0.15]
Barari, Lucas and Munger 2025	3846	Oct 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Detection	Priming	0.0332	0.01	[-0.05; 0.08]
Random effects model									**-0.17**	**[-0.32; -0.02]**
Prediction interval										**[-0.62; 0.28]**

Heterogeneity: I^2 = 81.0%, τ^2 = 0.0255 [0.0052; 0.2019], p < 0.0001

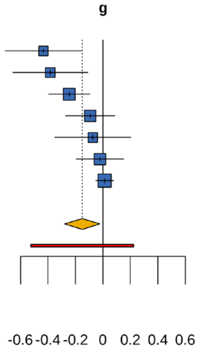


Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: An effect size (g) indicates individuals' evaluation of GenAI-produced misinformation as "accurate," "credible," or similar after exposure to a countermeasure. Data Collection Period (DCP), Dependent Variable (DV), and the main Independent Variable (IV) are provided. Effect sizes were calculated from random-effects meta-analysis using Hedges' g. τ and corresponding p were calculated using the Paule-Mandel estimator. Based on 6 effects from 5 publications.
*Statistically significant effect estimate.

Figure B7. The Effect of Corrective Information on Misinformation Perception in the Politics Domain.

Authors	Sample	DCP	Model	Domain	Format	DV	IV	SE	g	95% CI
Spearing et al.* 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Politics	Text	General Trust	Forewarning	0.1418	-0.43	[-0.71; -0.16]
Hwang, Ryu and Jeong* 2021	211	Mar 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Credibility	Extensive Forewarning	0.1393	-0.38	[-0.66; -0.11]
Ternovski, Kalla and Aronow 2022	685	Nov 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Detection	Priming	0.0767	-0.24	[-0.40; -0.09]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1322	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0917	-0.09	[-0.27; 0.09]
Spearing et al. 2025	200	Jul 2024	GPT-3.5	Politics	Text	Reliance	Forewarning	0.1414	-0.07	[-0.35; 0.20]
Vaccari and Chadwick 2020	1352	Jul 2018	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Believability	Priming	0.0883	-0.02	[-0.19; 0.15]
Barari, Lucas and Munger 2025	3846	Oct 2020	Other Visual	Politics	Video	Detection	Priming	0.0332	0.01	[-0.05; 0.08]
Random effects model									**-0.15**	**[-0.28; -0.02]**
Prediction interval										**[-0.52; 0.22]**

Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 74.2\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0192$ [0.0030; 0.1405], $p = 0.0007$



Source: IPIE calculations based on data collected.
Note: An effect size (g) indicates individuals' evaluation of GenAI-produced misinformation as "accurate," "credible," or similar after exposure to a countermeasure. Data Collection Period (DCP), Dependent Variable (DV), and the main Independent Variable (IV) are provided. Effect sizes were calculated from random-effects meta-analysis using Hedges' g. τ and corresponding p were calculated using the Paule-Mandel estimator. Based on 7 effects from 5 publications.
*Statistically significant effect estimate.

APPENDIX C: SESSIONINFO() INFORMATION

> sessionInfo()

R version 4.4.3 (2025-02-28 ucrt)

Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64

Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 19045)

Matrix products: default

locale:

[1] LC_COLLATE=English_United Kingdom.utf8 LC_CTYPE=English_United Kingdom.utf8 LC_MONETARY=English_United Kingdom.utf8 LC_NUMERIC=C LC_TIME=English_United Kingdom.utf8

time zone: Europe/London

tzcode source: internal

attached base packages:

[1] stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods base

other attached packages:

[1] dmetar_0.1.0 remotes_2.5.0 PerformanceAnalytics_2.0.8 xts_0.14.1 zoo_1.8-14 ggrepel_0.9.6 scales_1.3.0 writexl_1.5.4

[9] snakecase_0.11.1 showtext_0.9-7 showtextdb_3.0 quanteda.textstats_0.97.2 quanteda_4.2.0 hrbrthemes_0.8.7 viridis_0.6.5 viridisLite_0.4.2

[17] plotly_4.10.4 sysfonts_0.8.9 bibliometrix_4.3.3 reshape2_1.4.4 revtools_0.4.1 metafor_4.8-0 numDeriv_2016.8-1.1 Matrix_1.7-2

[25] meta_8.0-2 metadat_1.4-0 esc_0.5.1 psych_2.5.3 formattable_0.2.1 lubridate_1.9.4 forcats_1.0.0 dplyr_1.1.4

[33] purrr_1.0.4 tibble_3.2.1 tidyverse_2.0.0 stringr_1.5.1
data.table_1.17.0 tidyr_1.3.1 stringi_1.8.7 igraph_2.1.4

[41] readr_2.1.5 ggraph_2.2.1 readxl_1.4.5 rlang_1.1.6
ggplot2_3.5.2

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):

[1] splines_4.4.3 later_1.4.2 cellranger_1.1.0 polyclip_1.10-7
XML_3.99-0.18 lifecycle_1.0.4 Rdpack_2.6.4 prabclus_2.3-4

[9] processx_3.8.6 NLP_0.3-2 lattice_0.22-6 MASS_7.3-64
SnowballC_0.7.1 magrittr_2.0.3 openxlsx_4.2.8 rmarkdown_2.29

[17] httpuv_1.6.15 flexmix_2.3-20 zip_2.3.2 pkgbuild_1.4.8
topicmodels_0.2-17 minqa_1.2.8 ade4_1.7-23 abind_1.4-8

[25] quadprog_1.5-8 nnet_7.3-20 tweenr_2.0.3 gdtools_0.4.2
tm_0.7-16 tokenizers_0.3.0 rentrez_1.2.3 MuMIn_1.48.11

[33] DT_0.33 xml2_1.3.8 ggforce_0.4.2 tidyselect_1.2.1
netmeta_3.2-0 rscopus_0.8.1 farver_2.1.2 lme4_1.1-37

[41] stats4_4.4.3 mathjaxr_1.6-0 jsonlite_2.0.0 tidygraph_1.3.1
systemfonts_1.2.3 tools_4.4.3 stringdist_0.9.15 Rcpp_1.0.14

[49] glue_1.8.0 mnormt_2.1.1 gridExtra_2.3 Rttf2pt1_1.3.12
xfun_0.52 mgcv_1.9-1 ca_0.71.1 shinydashboard_0.7.2

[57] withr_3.0.2 fastmap_1.2.0 boot_1.3-31 callr_3.7.6
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[65] colorspace_2.1-1 diptest_0.77-2 generics_0.1.4
fontLiberation_0.1.0 robustbase_0.99-6 class_7.3-23 graphlayouts_1.2.2
stopwords_2.3

[73] httr_1.4.7 htmlwidgets_1.6.4 pkgconfig_2.0.3 gtable_0.3.6
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fontBitstreamVera_0.1.1

[81] poibin_1.6 reformulas_0.4.1 knitr_1.50 rstudioapi_0.17.1
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[89] curl_6.2.2 nloptr_2.2.1 cachem_1.1.0 parallel_4.4.3
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[97] grid_4.4.3 vctrs_0.6.5 slam_0.1-55 promises_1.3.2
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[105] mvtnorm_1.3-3 cli_3.6.4 compiler_4.4.3 crayon_1.5.3
tidytext_0.4.2 labeling_0.4.3 mclust_6.1.2 ps_1.9.1

[113] dimensionsR_0.0.3 plyr_1.8.9 munsell_0.5.1 lazyeval_0.2.2
CompQuadForm_1.4.3 fontquiver_0.2.1 bibliometrixData_0.3.0 hms_1.1.3

APPENDIX D: APPENDICES REFERENCES

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