Appendix. Scoping Review of Journal Articles on Conspiracy Theories.

| **Short reference** | **Type of research** | **Theory analyzed** | | | | | | **Sample type** | | | | | | | **Country** | | | ***N*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Abalinka-Paap et al., 1999 | Survey | Relationship of 11 individual difference variables to two measures of beliefs in conspiracies | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | US | | | 156 |
| Abramowitz et al., 2017 | Interviews and focus groups | Content of Ebola-related communications and the transmission of Ebola-related behaviors and practices through mass media communications and social learning in Monrovia, Liberia | | | | | | Thirteen neighborhoods in the common Monrovia media market, collected by WHO research team. residents, leaders, local and regional health officials, and governmental officials | | | | | | | Liberia | | | NA |
| Alcantar, 2014 | Survey | Psychological determinants that influence opinions regarding domestic and transnational terrorists and terror attacks (terrorism conspiracies) | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | Us | | | 126 |
| Altun, 2017 |  | Belief in conspiracy theories in Turkey; a growing conviction that an insider evil agent is stirring the harmony and unity of society | | | | |  | | | | | | | | Turkey | | |  |
| Ampofo et al., 2011 | Content analysis | How citizen-users think and communicate about public opinion polling (election-related conspiracies) | | | | | | Twitter reactions to election polling during and just after the 2010 UK general election leaders’ debate broadcast on sky news on 22 April 2010 | | | | | | | UK | | | 496 tweets |
| Antonopoulos et al., 2011 | Case study, interviews | How alien conspiracy theory has permeated the understanding of ‘organized crime’ and how the concept serves to enforce racism and, in particular, the treatment of diasporic communities | | | | | | Nigerian males who are active sellers on pirated CDs/DVDs in Greece | | | | | | | Greece | | | 17 |
| Ardevol-Abreu et al., 2020 | Online panel survey data | Influence of conspiracy beliefs on political efficacy and, indirectly, on conventional and unconventional forms of political participation | | | | | | Two‐wave panel data of Digital Influence World Project | | | | | | | United States, Japan, United Kingdom, Poland, and Estonia | | | 5428 |
| Ataullahjan et al., 2019 | Critical ethnographic approach, observations, interviews, using content analysis | Pakistan's family planning program unable to sufficiently expand contraceptive use and barriers to the program (family planning conspiracies) | | | | | | Villagers of village of Nashpatai Kalay in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan | | | | | | | Pakistan | | | 1200-1500 villagers |
| Ball, 2018 | Survey | Cultural mistrust, conspiracy theories & attitudes towards HIV testing among African Americans | | | | | | Undergraduate students recruited from a private, historically Black university and a community college in the mid-Atlantic area and adults recruited from local churches and health forums in the mid-Atlantic area | | | | | | | US | | | 118 |
| Ballova, 2018 | Survey | Whether and to what extent endorse future teachers to conspiracy beliefs, and whether cognitive abilities are related to future teachers’ conspiracy beliefs | | | | | | University students (future teachers) | | | | | | | Slovakia | | | 199, 275 |
| Banas & Miller, 2013 | Experiment | How inoculation can be applied to conspiracy theory propaganda as well as inoculation itself (called meta-inoculation) (9/11 conspiracies) | | | | | | Students at introductory communication courses at a large university | | | | | | | Us | | | 312 |
| Banas & Richards, 2017 | Experiment | The underlying threat mechanism in inoculation-induced resistance to persuasion (9/11 conspiracies) | | | | | | Undergraduate students in communication courses | | | | | | | Us | | | 187 |
| Bar-On, 1998 | Interview and survey | Multigenerational perspectives on coping with the Holocaust experience, the theme of "the conspiracy of silence" is discussed in the context of attachment disorganization | | | | | | 1: Netherlands: Jewish second generation with parents who had horrific WWII experiences, 2: Canada: gatherings of child survivors of the Holocaust, 3: Israel: biographical, stories from first to second generation | | | | | | | Netherlands, Canada, Israel | | | 30, 57, N/A |
| Barron et al., 2014 | Survey | Associations between conspiracist ideation and domain-level facets of schizotypy | | | | | | Online international sample | | | | | | | Global (mostly US & UK) | | | 447 |
| Barron et al., 2018 | Survey | Relationships between components of schizotypy and conspiracist beliefs, and the mediating role of cognitive processes | | | | | | International online sample | | | | | | | Global (mostly US UK India) | | | 411 |
| Bat-el, 2009 |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Bell, 2018 |  | Apocalyptic politics: Liberty and truth in tea party America | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |  |
| Beller, 2017 | Survey, cross-sectional data | Effects of religiosity, religious fundamentalism, religious conspiracy belief, and demographics on support for military action | | | | | | Cross-sectional data of Egyptian youth from youth, emotional energy, and political violence survey | | | | | | | Egypt | | | 928 |
| Bessi, 2016 | Content analysis | Users commenting posts published by US Facebook pages supporting scientific and conspiracy-like narratives | | | | | | Facebook users commenting on 413 US public Facebook pages supporting conflicting narratives (including conspiracies) | | | | | | | US | | | 25767 users |
| Bilewicz et al., 2013 | Survey | Structure of contemporary anti‐Semitic beliefs in Poland and their predictive role in discriminatory intentions and behavior targeting Jews | | | | | | 1: nationwide representative sample of Polish adults, 2: Polish internet users | | | | | | | Poland | | | 979, 600 |
| Binning & Sherman, 2011 | Experiment | Describing perceptions of prejudice can fundamentally change those perceptions because communicators account for the common ground in line with conversational norms (sexism in presidential elections) | | | | | | 1: all-women university students, 2: African-American residents recruited from a university-maintained national subject pool via e-mail, 3: American residents recruited from a university-maintained national subject pool via e-mail | | | | | | | Us | | | 180, 78, 74 |
| Bird & Bogart, 2013 | Survey | Birth control conspiracy beliefs, perceived discrimination, and contraception among African Americans | | | | | | African Americans, Cross-sectional telephone survey | | | | | | | US | | | 71 |
| Bode & Vraga, 2018 | Experiment | Correction of global health misinformation on social media | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | US | | | 136 |
| Bogart & Bird, 2003 | Survey | Relationship of conspiracy beliefs about HIV/AIDS to sexual behaviors and attitudes | | | | | | African- American adults in the United States participated in a national, cross-sectional telephone survey | | | | | | | US | | | 71 |
| Bogart & Thorburn, 2005 | Survey | Endorsement of HIV/AIDS conspiracy beliefs and their relations to consistent condom use and condom attitudes among African Americans | | | | | | Telephone survey with African Americans | | | | | | | US | | | 500 |
| Bogart & Thorburn, 2006 | Survey | Relationship of African Americans' sociodemographic characteristics to their conspiracy beliefs about HIV/AIDS and birth control | | | | | | Anonymous telephone surveys were conducted with a targeted random-digit-dial sample of African Americans | | | | | | | US | | | 500 |
| Bogart et al., 2010 | Computer-assisted interviews | Whether a specific form of medical mistrust-HIV conspiracy beliefs (e.g., HIV is genocide against African Americans) was associated with antiretroviral treatment nonadherence among African American men with HIV | | | | | | African American men with HIV | | | | | | | US | | | 214 baseline, 177 follow-up |
| Bogart et al., 2011 | Computer-assisted self-interview and follow up | Longitudinal association of HIV conspiracy beliefs with sexual risk among Black males living with HIV | | | | | | HIV-positive African American males recruited by agencies and clinics | | | | | | | US | | | 181 |
| Bogart et al., 2016 | Survey and interview | Medical mistrust among social network members may contribute to antiretroviral treatment nonadherence in African Americans living with HIV | | | | | | Participants were recruited for Project Mednet through AIDS Project Los Angeles, Black or African American, were HIV-positive | | | | | | | US | | | 175 |
| Bogart et al., 2019 | Survey | HIV-related medical mistrust, HIV testing, and HIV risk | | | | | | Nationally representative e-mail survey of Black/African-American individuals | | | | | | | US | | | 868 |
| Bohnert & Latkin, 2009 | Survey | Conspiracy beliefs regarding the origins of HIV, and associations with engaging in HIV risk behaviors but also with earlier diagnosis among HIV patients | | | | | | African Americans from low-income neighborhoods with high rates of drug use surveyed with face-to-face interviews | | | | | | | US | | | 1430 |
| Bonetto et al., 2018 | Experiments and mini meta-analysis | Whether priming Resistance to Persuasion would reduce individual adherence to conspiracy beliefs | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | France | | | 81, 205, 265, 519 |
| Boore, 2008 | Survey | Endorsement of HIV/AIDS conspiracy beliefs may play an important role in treatment decisions of patients | | | | | | Women enrolled in the Women's Interagency HIV Study | | | | | | | US | | | 436 (sub-study), 1570 (new data) |
| Bost & Prunier, 2013 | Experiment | Conspiracy beliefs will strengthen as the apparent motive of the alleged conspirators strengthens | | | | | | Male undergraduate students | | | | | | | Us | | | 57 |
| Bost et al., 2010 | Survey | Prevalence and resilience of conspiracy beliefs suggest that such beliefs may derive in part from general information-processing mechanisms | | | | | | Male undergraduate students | | | | | | | Us | | | 104 |
| Briones et al., 2012 | Content analysis | YouTube videos related to conspiracy theories about the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine | | | | | | YouTube videos | | | | | | | Global | | | 172 videos |
| Broadhurst et al., 2018 | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Brotherton & Eser, 2015 | Survey | Relationships between paranoia, conspiracist ideation, and boredom proneness | | | | | | Online, recruited through advertisement on social media | | | | | | | UK, Turkey, and others | | | 150 |
| Brotherton & French, 2014 | Surveys | Association between conspiracist ideation and the number of conjunction violations made in a variety of contexts (neutral, paranormal and conspiracy) | | | | | | 1: general public, 2: 1st year psychology students | | | | | | | UK | | | 1: 91, 2: 95 |
| Brotherton et al., 2013 | Scale construction, factor analysis | Generic Conspiracist Beliefs (GCB) scale: a novel measure of individual differences in generic conspiracist ideation | | | | | | 1: volunteers from blog post, 2: UK university undergraduate students, 3: volunteers from public email list, 4: volunteers from online forums and mailing lists | | | | | | | UK | | | 1: 489, 2: 235, 3: 208, 4: 194 |
| Bruder et al., 2013 | Scale construction | Conspiracy Mentality Questionnaire (CMQ), an instrument designed to efficiently assess differences in the generic tendency to engage in conspiracist ideation within and across cultures | | | | | | 1a: recruited through emails and posting online, 1b: German university students, 2: UK university students, 3: opportunity sample of full-time employees | | | | | | | US, UK, Ireland, Germany, Turkey | | | 7766 (1a), 141 (1b), 476 (2-4) |
| Butler et al., 1995 | Survey | The psychological impact of viewing the film JFK: Emotions, beliefs, and political behavioral intentions | | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | | 107 |
| Carney, 2016 |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Carrico et al., 2014 |  | The imaginary institution of china: Dialectics of fantasy and failure in nationalist identification, as seen through China's Han clothing movement | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Cassady et al., 2012 | Focus groups | Knowledge, risk perception, and attitudes around the H1N1 pandemic among Latino hard-to-reach (HTR) populations in the United States (pandemic conspiracies) | | | | | | Latino immigrants in California disproportionately affected by H1N1: farmworkers, indigenous Mexicans, pregnant women, and children | | | | | | | US | | | 90 |
| Chayinska & Minescu, 2018 | Survey | Conditions under which beliefs in conspiracy theories predict the desire to justify ingroup behavior in the context of intergroup conflict (annexation of Crimea) | | | | | | Snowball convenience sampling, Ukrainian public | | | | | | | Ukraine | | | 315 |
| Choudhry et al., 2020 | Qualitative Interview | Public knowledge, beliefs, and perception of Zika virus | | | | | | Convenience sampling through ads | | | | | | | Pakistan | | | 20 |
| Cichocka et al., 2016 | Survey | The role of self-evaluation in predicting conspiracy beliefs | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 1: 202, 2: 276, 3: 516 |
| Cichocka et al., 2016 | Surveys and experiment | The role of different forms of positive regard for the ingroup in predicting beliefs in intergroup conspiracies | | | | | | Polish students (Studies 1, 2), M-Turk (Study 3) | | | | | | | Poland, US | | | 96, 223, 341 |
| Clafferty et al., 2001 | Survey | Whether psychiatrists themselves may contribute to the misunderstandings surrounding schizophrenia by avoiding discussion of the diagnosis with their patients | | | | | | Respondents among all consultant psychiatrists working in Scotland in may 1997 contacted | | | | | | | Scotland | | | 246 |
| Clark et al., 2008 | Cross-sectional survey | Prevalence of HIV conspiracy beliefs in patients with HIV and how those beliefs correlate with access and adherence to HIV care and health outcomes | | | | | | Patients at four public facilities in Houston, Texas | | | | | | | US | | | 113 |
| Coid et al., 2013 | Population-based epidemiological survey | Which delusional beliefs and characteristics are associated with violent behavior during a first episode of psychosis and whether these associations are mediated by affect due to delusions | | | | | | People in three inner-city boroughs in East London, England, who made contact with mental health services (including forensic services and prisons) because of a first episode of any probable psychotic disorder | | | | | | | UK | | | 458 |
| Crettez & Deloche, 2018 | Game theory model and analysis | An analytic narrative of Caesar’s death as a conspiracy theory | | | | | | N/A | | | | | | |  | | | N/A |
| Crocker et al., 1999 | Survey experiment | Belief in U.S. government conspiracies against Blacks among Black and White college students | | | | | | Students in predominantly White university, recruited from subject pool | | | | | | | US | | | 238 |
| Dagnall et al., 2015 | Survey | Whether belief in conspiracy theories was associated with a particularly cognitive style (worldview) | | | | | | Volunteers recruited via convenience sampling and included undergraduates, postgraduates, university employees, and alumni | | | | | | | UK | | | 223 |
| Dagnall et al., 2017 | Survey | The degree to which components of statistical bias predicted conspiratorial ideation and belief in the paranormal. | | | | | | Recruited via emails to university staff/students and local stakeholders | | | | | | | UK | | | 246 |
| Damnjanović et al., 2018 | Survey and experiment | Parental decision-making on childhood vaccination (vaccine conspiracies) | | | | | | 1: parents or primary caregivers of children that are of the recommended age to receive vaccinations from their corresponding countries across Europe and Asia, online invitation, 2: same sample as 1 plus equal number of non-parents, from participant pool of partner institution | | | | | | | Asia, Serbia | | | 222, 444 |
| Darwin et al., 2011 | Survey | Relationship between conspiracy theory beliefs, paranormal belief, paranoid ideation, and schizotypy | | | | | | Volunteers from student population recruited via advertisement | | | | | | | UK | | | 120 |
| Davidson & Laroche, 2016 | Experiments | How personal need for structure produces false consumer pattern perceptions (corporate conspiracy theories) | | | | | | 1a: US M-Turk, 1b: American and Canadian participants were recruited from crowdflower.com, 2: undergraduate marketing students and international sample on crowdflower, 3: participant panel | | | | | | | US and international | | | 59, 76, 59, 150 |
| Davies, 2018 | Interviews | Understanding classed and gendered practices when young people use the Internet for research (conspiracies on the internet) | | | | | | 16- to 18-year-olds who were about to cross the legal boundaries into adulthood | | | | | | | UK | | | 24 |
| Davis et al., 2018 | Survey | Race‐relevant conspiracy theories (African Americans) | | | | | | 1: nationally representative sample from time series study (White and African American), 2: psychology university students | | | | | | | US | | | 2871 |
| DeBrosse, 2015 | Content analysis | How the mainstream media have marginalized alternative theories of the JFK assassination | | | | | | Multiple media sources | | | | | | | US | | | N/A |
| Del Vicario et al., 2016 | Content analysis, mathematical modelling | Determinants governing misinformation spreading | | | | | | Public pages about conspiracy theories and science news | | | | | | | Us | | | 67 pages |
| Denis & Poerio, 2017 | Survey | Commonalities and distinctions between sleep paralysis, lucid dreaming, and their associations with waking life experiences (paranormal thinking and conspiracy beliefs linked to lucid dreaming) | | | | | | Online survey, participants recruited through advertisements on a university mailing list | | | | | | | UK | | | 1928 |
| Diaz-Cordobés et al., 2012 | | Conspiracies of silence within families and their repercussions on levels of anxiety and depression of patients diagnosed Glioblastoma Multiforme | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Dickinson, 2013 | Survey/interview | Alternative beliefs about HIV and AIDS in South African working-class communities | | | | | | African workplace HIV/AIDS peer educators | | | | | | | South Africa | | | 28 |
| Dieckmann & Johnson, 2019 | Survey and experiment | Understanding how laypeople explain disagreements among scientists (includes conspiracy ideation) | | | | | | Survey Sampling International, Inc. Online opt-in (i.e., non-representative) panel who were Americans 18 or older were randomly recruited | | | | | | | Us | | | 605, 373 |
| Dirguez et al., 2015 | Experiments | Association between low prior for randomness and conspiracist ideation | | | | | | 1st year psychology students | | | | | | | Switzerland | | | 107, 123 |
| Douglas & Leite, 2017 | Survey and experiments | Organizational conspiracy theories and work‐related outcomes | | | | | | 1: M-Turk, 2: Prolific Academic, 3: M-Turk | | | | | | | US, UK | | | 209, 119, 202 |
| Douglas & Sutton, 2011 | Survey and experiment | Endorsement of conspiracy theories in influenced by personal willingness to conspire | | | | | | British undergraduates | | | | | | | UK | | | 189, 60 |
| Douglas & Sutton, 2018 | Experiment | Perceived and actual impact of exposure to conspiracy theories surrounding the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, in 1997 | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | UK | | | 96 |
| Douglas et al., 2016 | Surveys | Belief in conspiracy theories would be predicted by the general tendency to attribute agency and intentionality where it is unlikely to exist | | | | | | M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 1: 202, 2: 330 |
| Drinkwater et al., 2012 | | Relationship between conspiracist beliefs, reality testing, belief in the paranormal, and related anomalistic beliefs (urban legends) | | | |  | | | | | | | |  | | |  | |
| Duran et al., 2017 | Experiment, clicking responses on screen, mouse movement | Hidden appeal and aversion to political conspiracies as revealed in the response dynamics of partisans | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | Us | | | 852 |
| Earnshaw et al., 2019 | Survey | Ebola conspiracy beliefs, a form of medical mistrust, and their potential impact on health behavior | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 202 |
| Eaton et al., 2017 | Survey | Stigma and conspiracy beliefs related to pre-exposure prophylaxis (prep) and interest in using prep | | | | | | Black and white men and transgender women who have sex with men, at exhibit area of a large gay pride festival in the Southeastern United States | | | | | | | US | | | 285 |
| Edy et al., 2016 | Content analysis | Communicative and social qualities of naturally occurring public resistance to authoritative debunking of political misperceptions, rumors, and conspiracy theories (vaccines conspiracies) | | | | | | User comments on "vaccines causes autism" rumor community | | | | | | | Online | | | >2000 comments |
| Eicher et al., 2014 | Longitudinal survey | Laypersons' chains of reasoning in explaining recent influenza outbreaks (disease outbreak conspiracies) | | | | | | Longitudinal survey among the general public in Switzerland | | | | | | | Switzerland | | | Wave 1: 951, Wave 2: 606 |
| Einstein & Glick, 2015 | Survey experiments | Whether realistic exposure to a conspiracy claim affects conspiracy beliefs and trust in government | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 493 |
| Elk, 2015 | Experiments | Investigating how individual differences in paranormal and conspiracy beliefs are related to perceptual and attentional biases | | | | | | Recruited at a paranormal fair | | | | | | | Netherlands | | | 55, 60 |
| Enders & Smallpage, 2019 | Survey | Correlates of conspiracy beliefs—such as the general predisposition toward conspiratorial thinking, authoritarianism, and partisan and ideological predispositions | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 560 |
| Enders, 2017 | Online data | Beliefs in a variety of specific conspiracy theories are simultaneously the product of both a general predisposition toward conspiratorial thinking and partisanship | | | | | | 2012 American National Election Study, M-Turk, 2014 Cooperative Congressional Election Study | | | | | | | US | | | N/A |
| Farago et al., 2020 | Survey | Belief in political fake news and the role of partisanship | | | | | | Study 1: Online questionnaire from internet panel, representative sample implied, Study 2: Online questionnaire with university student sample | | | | | | | Hungary | | | Study 1: 1000, Study 2: 382 |
| Farago et al., 2020 | Survey | Importance of partisanship behind the belief in wish-fulfilling political fake news (political conspiracies) | | | | | | Representative survey, student sample | | | | | | | Hungary | | | 1000, 382 |
| Farris-Trimble, 2014 |  | A faithfulness conspiracy: The selection of unfaithful mappings in Amahl's grammar | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Federico et al., 2018 | Survey | System identity threat, or a perception that society's fundamental, defining values are under siege due to social change, will predict conspiracy thinking | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 870, 2702 |
| Ford et al., 2013 | Cross-sectional survey | Psychological barriers, including belief in AIDS-related conspiracy theories (e.g., HIV was created to eliminate certain groups) and mistrust in the government, may influence whether adults undergo HIV testing | | | | | | LA VOICES participants at least 50 years old | | | | | | | US | | | 226 |
| Fousiani & Prooijen, 2019 | Experiment | Appraisals of offenders along the dimension of communion (i.e., being friendly or trustworthy) should primarily affect people's beliefs about them, as reflected in demonizing and conspiracy theories | | | | | | British on Prolific Academic | | | | | | | UK | | | 211, 229 |
| Freeman & Bentall, 2017 | Survey | Correlates of conspiracy thinking in an epidemiologically representative sample | | | | | | Us national comorbidity survey-replication data, us nationally representative face-to-face household cross-sectional psychiatric survey | | | | | | | Us | | | 5645 |
| Freimuth et al., 2001 | Focus groups | Barriers to participation of African Americans in clinical and public health research and the legacy of past abuses of human research (development of rumors and conspiracy theory) | | | | | | African Americans from places HBO had selected as premiere sites for Miss Evers’ Boys | | | | | | | US | | | 60 |
| Furnham, 2013 | Survey | Individual and demographic predictors of beliefs in commercial conspiracy theories | | | | | | British, recruited from lectures and railway stations | | | | | | | UK | | | 324 |
| Galliford & Furnham, 2017 | Survey | Belief in political and medical conspiracy theories and relationship with individual differences | | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | 323 |
| Gao et al., 2014 | Analytic Hierarchy Process, mathematical modelling | Solution to gang crime through identifying the conspirators and making a priority list based on the given message traffic in a certain crime case | | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | | N/A |
| Garrett & Weeks, 2017 | Survey | Epistemic beliefs' role in promoting misperceptions and conspiracist ideation | | | | | | Nationally representative surveys of the U.S. population | | | | | | | US | | | 510, 630, 965/764/629 (3 waves) |
| Gebauer et al., 2016 | Experiment | Whether the conspiratorial reasoning of conspiracy believers and sceptics is a priori determined, or if certain characteristics of information are responsible for provoking a polarization | | | | | | Volunteers on university campus | | | | | | | Germany | | | 97, 100 |
| Georgiou et al., 2019 | Survey | Importance of psychopathology, cognitive style and educational attainment in explaining belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | Recruited from a general population through advertisement on the international participation website Prolific Inc. | | | | | | | North America, UK, Australia | | | 358 |
| Gilley & Keesee, 2007 | Open-ended interviews and survey | The use of conspiracy beliefs by American Indian (AI) men who have sex with men and their peers to explain the origins of HIV/AIDS | | | | | | American Indian men for have sex with men and peers, snowball sampling through social networks | | | | | | | US | | | 46 |
| Gillman et al., 2013 | Survey | Effect of conspiracy beliefs and trust on HIV diagnosis, linkage, and retention in young MSM with HIV | | | | | | HIV-infected, minority, adolescent men who have sex with men, recruited from the Thomas Street Health Center in Texas | | | | | | | US | | | 47 |
| Goertzel, 1994 | Survey | Prevalence and correlates of belief in conspiracies | | | | | | Telephone survey of randomly selected residents in NJ | | | | | | | US | | | 348 |
| Golec de Zavala & Federico, 2018 | Survey | American collective narcissism (CN) would uniquely predict increases in conspiracy thinking during the 2016 presidential campaign | | | | | | Data from a longitudinal study of American adults, University of Minnesota‘s Center for the Study of Political Psychology | | | | | | | US | | | 1685 |
| Gomez et al., 2019 | Qualitative Interview | How past experiences influence future contraceptive decision-making | | | | | | Young Black and Latina women, recruited from flyers and ads | | | | | | | US | | | 38 |
| Graeupner & Coman, 2017 | Experiments | How one's search for meaning mediates between social exclusion and the endorsement of conspiratorial and superstitious beliefs | | | | | | 1: US M-Turk, 2: university students | | | | | | | Us | | | 119, 102 |
| Grebe & Nattrass, 2012 | Survey | AIDS conspiracy beliefs and unsafe sex in Cape Town | | | | | | Cross-sectional analysis of data from the fifth wave (2009) of the Cape Area Panel Study | | | | | | | South Africa | | | 2901 |
| Green & Douglas, 2018 | Survey | Link between attachment styles and belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | Study 1: M-Turk workers, study 2: prolific academic workers | | | | | | | US, UK | | | Study 1: 246, Study 2: 230 |
| Grimes, 2016 | Mathematical modelling | Mathematical model for conspiracies involving multiple actors with time, which yields failure probability for any given conspiracy | | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | N/A |
| Grzesiak-Feldman & Ejsmont, 2008 | Survey | Paranoia and conspiracy thinking of Jews, Arabs, Germans, and Russians in a Polish sample | | | | | | Polish university students | | | | | | | Poland | | | 50 |
| Grzesiak-Feldman & Irzycka, 2009 | Survey | Relationships among scores for right-wing authoritarianism and conspiracy thinking toward Jews, Arabs, Germans, and Russians | | | | | | Polish high school students | | | | | | | Poland | | | 354 |
| Grzesiak-Feldman & Suszek, 2008 | Survey | Relation among conspiracy stereotypes and perceived entitativity (the degree to which a collection of persons is perceived as being bonded together in a homogeneous entity) of Jews, Germans, Arabs, and gay people | | | | | | Polish university students | | | | | | | Poland | | | 63 |
| Grzesiak-Feldman, 2007 | Survey | Relationships among conspiracy thinking and state and trait anxiety | | | | | | Polish high school students | | | | | | | Poland | | | 118 |
| Grzesiak-Feldman, 2007 | | Relation between various forms of social identity and readiness for classical (measured both explicitly and implicitly) and conspiracy stereotyping |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | | | | | 851 |
| Grzesiak-Feldman, 2013 | Survey and experiment | Relationship between anxiety and conspiracy thinking about ethnic and national groups | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | Poland | | | 87, 46, 67 |
| Guidry, 2018 | Experiment | Designing effective messages to promote future Zika vaccine uptake (vaccine conspiracies) | | | | | | Women of reproductive age | | | | | | | US | | | 339 |
| Hall et al., 2015 | Survey | Feasibility and acceptability of a multi-component intervention among African American MSM to reduce HIV incidence (HIV conspiracies) | | | | | | Self-identified black (i.e. African American, Caribbean black, or multiethnic black) men (i.e. A man or male at birth) who were at least 18 years of age and who reported at least one instance of unprotected anal intercourse with a man in the past 6 months | | | | | | | US | | | 1553 |
| Harreveld et al., 2014 | Experiments | Ambivalence promotes compensatory perceptions of order (and belief in conspiracy theories) | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | Netherlands | | | 64, 38, 90 |
| Hart & Graether, 2018 | Survey | Individual-difference factors predicting belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | Us | | | 1253 |
| Hartman et al., 2017 | Scale construction | Scores exhibit criterion validity in predicting beliefs across a host of contemporary science topics, over and above previously documented predictors (correlates with conspiracy thinking) | | | | | | Qualtrics panels | | | | | | |  | | | 525, 1436, 600 |
| Hendawy, 2019 |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Herek & Capitano, 1994 | Survey | Conspiracies, contagion, and compassion: Trust and public reactions to AIDS | | | | | | National telephone survey, Black and White adults | | | | | | | US | | | 1043 |
| Higham et al., 2016 |  | Asperger syndrome, internet and fantasy versus reality – A forensic case study | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Himson, 2008 |  | Title: Negative information action: Assaulting citizen choice by subverting the democratic process | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Horn, 2012 |  | Conspiracy thinking and official rhetoric in contemporary America (JFK and 9/11 conspiracies) | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Hornsey et al., 2018 | Survey | Psychological factors that might motivate people to reject scientific consensus around vaccination | | | | | | Data collected using data collection company survey sampling international | | | | | | | 24 countries | | | 5323 |
| Hoyt et al., 2010 | Longitudinal survey | HIV/AIDS-related institutional mistrust among multiethnic men who have sex with men | | | | | | MSM residing in Central Arizona | | | | | | | US | | | 394 |
| Huang, 2012 |  | Mind-body dissonance: A catalyst to creativity and a source of illusions |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | | | | |  |
| Husting & Orr, 2007 | Content analysis | The label conspiracy theory, and how it works in public discourse to "go meta" by sidestepping the examination of evidence (politics, sports, characters, and ethnicity conspiracies) | | | | | | Any sources that mention "conspiracy theorist" | | | | | | | Us | | | N/a |
| Hutchinson et al., 2007 | Survey | Conspiracy beliefs and trust in information about HIV/AIDS among minority men who have sex with men | | | | | | Participants in minority gay pride events, convenience sample | | | | | | | US | | | 696 |
| Imhoff & Bruder, 2014 | Survey | Conspiracy mentality as a generalized political attitude | | | | | | 1a: M-Turk, 1b & 1c: university students, 2: online survey through social networks and bulletins, 3 & 4: online participants via an e‐mail list of a German university, 5: online study through bulletins and email lists | | | | | | | Germany | | | 1a: 497, 1b & 1c: 196, 2-4: 854, 5: 1852 |
| Imhoff & Lamberty, 2017 | Survey | A small part in motivating the endorsement of such seemingly irrational beliefs (conspiracy theories) is the desire to stick out from the crowd, the need for uniqueness | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 238, 465, 290 |
| Imhoff & Lamberty, 2018 | Meta-analysis and correlational studies | Connection between paranoid thought and belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | M-Turk US workers and German local students online | | | | | | | US, Germany | | | 578 |
| Imhoff et al., 2018 | Survey and experiments | How conspiracy mentality affects epistemic trust in sources of historical knowledge | | | | | | 1, 2: Germans recruited through social networks and bulletins, 3, 4: US M-Turk | | | | | | | Germany | | | 275, 195, 464, 225 |
| Imhoff, 2020 | Experiments | Role of conspiracy theories in political engagement | | | | | | Study 1: Online recruitment through social networking sites Study 2: Amazon M-Turk | | | | | | | Study 1: Germany, Study 2: US | | | Study 1: 138, Study 2: 255 |
| Jaiswal et al., 2018 | Semi-structured interviews | Conspiracy beliefs, a barrier to engagement in HIV care | | | | | | Low-income Black and Latinx people living with HIV in NYC who were currently disengaged from, or recently re-engaged in, HIV care | | | | | | | US | | | 27 |
| Jaiswal, 2018 | Semi-structured interviews | HIV conspiracy beliefs, medical mistrust | | | | | | Low income people with HIV of color living in the NYC area that are currently, or were recently, disengaged from outpatient HIV medical care | | | | | | | US | | | 27 |
| Jasinskaja-Lahti & Jetten, 2019 | Survey | Interrelation between religiosity, anti‐intellectualism, and political mistrust in predicting belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | Quota sampling (50-50 religious vs non-religious) | | | | | | | Australia | | | 515 |
| Joe, 1994 | Interviews | Criminal conspiracy, Asian gangs and organized crime in San Francisco | | | | | | Asian male gang members and retired gang veterans | | | | | | | US | | | 73 |
| Jolley & Douglas, 2014 | Experiment | Social consequences of exposure to conspiracy theories (death of Diana, Princess of Wales, climate change) | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | UK | | | 168 |
| Jolley & Douglas, 2017 | Experiments | Explicit anti‐conspiracy arguments could be an effective method of addressing the potentially harmful effects of anti‐vaccine conspiracy theories | | | | | | Us M-Turk, Prolific Academic | | | | | | | Us | | | 260, 175 |
| Jolley et al., 2018 | Survey and experiments | Conspiracy theories—often represented as subversive alternatives to establishment narratives—may bolster, rather than undermine, support for the social status quo when its legitimacy is under threat | | | | | | Pilot, 2: UK undergraduate students, 1, 3: Crowdflower (residents of UK) | | | | | | | UK | | | 98 (pilot), 120, 190, 166 |
| Jolley et al., 2019 | Cross-sectional and experiment | Belief in conspiracy theories would increase intentions to engage in everyday crime | | | | | | Online recruitment platform, prolific academic | | | | | | | UK | | | 1: 253, 2: 120 |
| Jolley et al., 2020 | Experiment | Effects of exposure to intergroup conspiracy theories on prejudice and discrimination (immigrants to Britain, Jewish) | | | | | | Prolific Academic | | | | | | | UK | | | 166, 173, 114 |
| Kasherwa & Twikirize, 2018 | Exploratory, interviews, focus groups, observations | Ritualistic child sexual abuse in post-conflict Eastern DRC (Magical practice and superstition, conspiracies as cause of abuse) | | | | | | Children survivors and 13 parents/caregivers/victims | | | | | | | Democratic Republic of Congo | | | 22 |
| Kelly et al., 2013 | Survey | Levels and predictors of HIV risk behavior among Black men who have sex with men (AIDS conspiracies) | | | | | | Black MSM, participants in a phase of preparatory research preceding the conduct of “Connections Creating Change” (C3), a trial currently underway of a social network-level HIV prevention intervention, recruited from local venues | | | | | | | US | | | 210 |
| Kerodal et al., 2016 | Content analysis of data from database | Relation between ideology and behavior of American far-right (FR) extremists who committed ideologically motivated violent or financial crimes in the United States | | | | | | Data from the United States Extremist Crime Database, far-right extremists | | | | | | | US | | | 305 |
| Klein et al., 2018 | Content analysis | Online forums provide a valuable window into everyday conspiracy theorizing, and can give a clue to the motivations and interests of those who post in such forums | | | | | | Publicly available comments on Reddit | | | | | | | Global | | | 2.25 million comments on conspiracy thread |
| Klonoff & Landrine, 1999 | Survey | Blacks believe that the HIV was developed by the federal government in order to exterminate the black population | | | | | | Black adults sampled door to door in 10 randomly selected census tracts | | | | | | | US | | | 520 |
| Kofta et al., 2020 | Survey and Experiment | Role of political uncontrollability and uncertainty in the belief in Jewish conspiracy | | | | | | Polish Internet users from online panel, British on Prolific Academic (Study 4) | | | | | | | Poland, UK | | | 812, 476, 172, 370 |
| Konig, 2013 | Case study | Wikipedia: Between lay participation and elite knowledge representation (9/11 conspiracies) | | | | | | Wikipedia article entry of 9/11 | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Krishna & Vibber, 2017 | Mixed-methods approach, employing both descriptive quantitative techniques and qualitative thematic analysis | To understand the reactions of online publics to a victim cluster crisis as the crisis unfolds and offer a new way of tracking online hot-issue publics using comments on online news articles (cyber-attack on Sony and related conspiracies) | | | | | | Comment sections of articles on Buzzfeed and Huffington Post | | | | | | | Online | | | 8584 comments |
| Krouwel et al., 2017 | Survey | Extreme political ideology predicts conspiracy beliefs, economic evaluations and political trust | | | | | | Participants recruited to an online panel when they took part in a 2010 online voting advice application on the website of Aftonbladet – one of the most widely circulated Swedish newspapers | | | | | | | Sweden | | | 3958 |
| Lahrach & Furnham, 2017 | Survey | Whether Medical Conspiracy Theories, along with other variables (demographics, ideology and health perceptions) are associated with Modern Health Worries | | | | | | Participants from social network sites, M-Turk (representative of British public) | | | | | | | UK | | | 335 |
| Lamberty & Imhoff, 2018 | Survey | Underpinning psychological processes that determine medical choices (medical conspiracies) | | | | | | 1a: volunteers from social networks in Germany, 1b: us M-Turk, 2, 3: Germans on social networks, emails, and bulletins | | | | | | | Germany, us | | | 1a: 392, 1b: 204, 2: 185, 3: 239 |
| Lamberty et al., 2018 | Survey | Conspiracy beliefs and hindsight perspective after the 2016 US general election | | | | | | Voluntary online survey, link on websites and social network | | | | | | | US | | | 173 |
| Lantian et al., 2016 | Scale construction | A single-item scale to measure people’s general tendency to believe in conspiracy theories | | | | | | 1: students from a master’s course in education, 2: US M-Turk, 3: French psychology undergraduates | | | | | | | Us, France | | | 1: 152, 2: 292, 3: 111 |
| Lantian et al., 2017 | Survey, experiment | Whether belief in conspiracy theories satisfy people’s need for uniqueness | | | | | | 1: online study (open science framework), 2: US M-Turk, 3: French psychology undergraduates, 4: email lists and French sites | | | | | | | France, us | | | 200, 217, 223, 402 |
| Lantian et al., 2018 | Experiments | Can conspiracy theories be a source of social stigma (Charlie Hebdo shooting) | | | | | | French internet users from various platforms | | | | | | | France | | | 151, 145 |
| Lewandowsky et al., 2013 | Survey | Variables underlying acceptance and rejection of climate science (moon landing and climate change conspiracies, and others) | | | | | | Visitors to climate blogs | | | | | | | Us | | | 1377 |
| Leiser et al., 2017 | Survey | Lay perception of economics, and in particular the place of conspiratorial thinking regarding the economic domain | | | | | | M-Turk (paid), social media and forums (volunteers), swiss sample was first year psychology students | | | | | | | US, Israel, Switzerland | | | 289 |
| Leman & Cinnirella, 2013 | Survey and experimental | Relationship between the need for cognitive closure, levels of belief in real world conspiracy theories, and the attribution of conspiracy theories to explain events | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | UK | | | 30, 86 |
| Leone et al., 2018 | Survey | Association between attachment styles and conspiracy ideation | | | | | | Psychology and medical university students | | | | | | | Italy | | | 1245, 321, 1100 |
| Levy et al., 2017 | Longitudinal survey | Participants’ self-reported comfort with having condomless sex due to optimistic beliefs regarding HIV treatment | | | | | | Black men who have sex with men, recruited directly from the community or as sexual network partners referred by index participants, who were identified as those who might be part of high-risk networks | | | | | | | US | | | 1515 |
| Lezak & Thibbodeau, 2016 | Survey | Systems thinking and environmental concern (climate change conspiracist) | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 440, 481, 524 |
| Licata & Klein, 2000 | Interviews | Social representations of the Dutroux affair, which involved the discovery of the bodies of 2 young girls, victims of pedophile Marc Dutroux, in Belgium in August 1996 | | | | | | Males and females aged mainly 30–69 years in Belgium | | | | | | | Belgium | | | 32 |
| Lim, 2013 |  | The aesthetics of evidence crime and conspiracy in Thailand's popular press | | | | |  | | | | | | | | Thailand | | |  |
| Lincoln et al., 2014 | Experiment | Whether a conspiracy explanation for social exclusion exerts a short-term positive effect on self-esteem and emotions compared to a self-blaming explanation but is not beneficial for the maintenance of self-esteem in the longer run | | | | | | Participants from general population | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| Linden et al., 2020 | Survey | Fake news effect: the tendency for partisans to use the term ‘fake news’ to discount and discredit ideologically uncongenial media sources | | | | | | National sample from YouGov online panel, matched through sampling frame | | | | | | | US | | | 1000 |
| Linden, 2015 | Experiment | The conspiracy-effect; the extent to which exposure to an actual conspiracy theory influences pro-social and environmental decision-making (global warming conspiracies) | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | Us | | | 316 |
| Lindsay, 2016 |  | The living heritage of prepping | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Lobato et al., 2014 | Survey | The association between believing in paranormal, conspiracy, and pseudoscientific claims | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | US | | | 455 |
| Łukaszewicz, 2007 |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Lyons et al., 2019 | Experiment | Effects of implicit and explicit conspiracy information about vaccines and genetic modification (Zika, GM mosquitoes, and vaccines) | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 1018 |
| Mackenzie, 2009 | Interviews | The context, meaning and implications of HIV/AIDS conspiracy theories among a sample of HIV-negative and HIV-positive African Americans | | | | | | HIV-negative and HIV-positive African Americans | | | | | | | US | | | 43 |
| Maghsoudi, 2012 | Survey | Examines current beliefs, behaviors, and factors related to awareness of health status that might predict HAART medication adherence in adult African American patients living with HIV/AIDS | | | | | | African American patients enrolled and receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS at a large community urban health clinic | | | | | | | US | | | 61 |
| Mahmud-Abdelwahab, 2008 | | Italian Freemasons perceived themselves to be unfairly persecuted, as objects of conspiracy theories and state surveillance | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Marchlewska et al., 2018 | Experiments | Need for cognitive closure should foster conspiracy beliefs about events that lack clear official explanations, especially when conspiracy theories are temporarily salient | | | | | | Voluntary Polish internet users | | | | | | | Poland | | | 245, 455 |
| Marchlewska et al., 2019 | Survey | Catholic collective narcissism and the endorsement of gender conspiracy beliefs | | | | | | 1: nationwide representative sample of Polish adults, 2: Polish adult internet users identifying as Catholics | | | | | | | Poland | | | 1019, 223 |
| Mashuri & Zaduqisti, 2015 | Experiment | How intergroup threat (high versus low) and social identity as a Muslim (salient versus non-salient) affected belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | Indonesian Muslim students | | | | | | | Indonesia | | | 139 |
| Mashuri et al., 2016 | Survey | The role intergroup threats and negative emotions have in molding this type of conspiratorial beliefs about terrorist attacks | | | | | | Indonesian Muslim students | | | | | | | Indonesia | | | 246 |
| Mays et al., 2012 | Survey | Associations between knowledge of the study and endorsement of HIV/AIDS conspiracy theories | | | | | | Random-digit-dial telephone survey of African Americans and Latinos drawn from low income Los Angeles neighborhoods | | | | | | | US | | | 763 |
| McHoskey, 1995 | Survey experiment | John F. Kennedy assassination: Biased assimilation of evidence and attitude polarization | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | US | | | 253 |
| Moaddel & Karabenick, 2018 | Interviews, survey | Common features of diverse fundamentalist movements, overcome etymological variability, and assess predictors, religious fundamentalism is conceptualized as a set of beliefs about and attitudes toward religion, expressed in a disciplinarian deity, literalism, exclusivity, and intolerance | | | | | | Multistage probability sampling, representative samples of adults in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and Turkey | | | | | | | Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and Turkey | | | >23000 |
| Mocanu et al., 2015 | Content analysis | How Facebook users consumed different information at the edge of political discussion and news during the last Italian electoral competition (interaction with online conspiracies) | | | | | | Facebook users | | | | | | | Online | | | 2.3 million |
| Moritz et al., 2012 | Survey | Internet trial on the illusory truth effect in schizophrenia and nonclinical participants | | | | | | Participants from German internet self-help forums and information boards devoted to psychosis and schizophrenia, healthy vs schizophrenia | | | | | | | Germany | | | 76 |
| Moritz et al., 2019 | Survey and experiment | Role of compensatory conviction in jumping to conclusions and overconfidence in psychosis | | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | | 650 |
| Morris & Snyder, 1993 |  | Mental disorder in the criminal process: Stan Stress and the Vietnam/sports conspiracy | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Moulding et al., 2016 | Survey | Intolerance of uncertainty and worldview explanations for belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | Online university webpage, recruited by social media, university students | | | | | | | Australia | | | 107, 120 |
| Muir, 2011 | Observational, surveys, interviews | Changing significance of middle-class and national belonging in the aftermath of the 2001/2 Argentine financial crisis (financial crisis conspiracies) | | | | |  | | | | | | | | Argentina | | |  |
| Myers, 1988 | Interviews over a decade | Shared paranoid belief system was identified among members of a sect-like group, called by the present author the "league of geniuses." | | | | | | Sect members | | | | | | | US | | | 12 |
| Myers, 1998 |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Nefes, 2012 |  | History of social constructions, principally conspiracy theories, about a crypto-Jewish group, the Dönmes, in Turkey | | | | |  | | | | | | | | Turkey | | |  |
| Nefes, 2013 | Semi-structured interviews | Political parties' perceptions and uses of anti‐Semitic conspiracy theories in Turkey | | | | | | Semi-structured interviews were conducted with members of four political parties representing the main ideological views in Turkey | | | | | | | Turkey | | |  |
| Nefes, 2014 | Content analysis | Rationale of conspiracy theorizing: Who shot the President Chen Shui-bian? | | | | | | Three threads about the assassination incident on the discussion board named Forumosa | | | | | | | Taiwan | | | 657 posts |
| Nefes, 2015 | Content analysis, semi-structured interviews | Impacts of conspiracy theories on readers' political views (Turkish political conspiracies) | | | | | | Books, respondents who read Soner Yalçın's Efendi 1 and Efendi 2, recruited through online ads, snowball sampling | | | | | | | Turkey | | | 2 conspiracy books, 31 interviewees |
| Nelson et al., 2019 | Experiments | Theists and atheists may be attracted to magical ideas and beliefs when their sense of meaning in life has been threatened | | | | | | All: atheists and theists, Study 1: adults from psychology department participant pool (50) and M-Turk (442), Study 2: adults from M-Turk, Study 3: adults from OFS (Center for Open Science’s research software) | | | | | | | US | | | Study 1: 492, Study 2: 498, Study 3: 514 |
| Nera et al., 2018 | Experiments | The impact of conspiracy narratives on real-world conspiracy beliefs | | | | | | 1: Belgians on the Limesurvey platform, recruitment online through Facebook, 2: UK Participants on Prolific Academic | | | | | | | Belgium, UK | | | 78, 166 |
| Newheiser et al., 2011 | Survey | Underlying psychological factors and individual differences that may predict belief in conspiracy theories, and assessed such beliefs’ resistance to counterevidence (Da Vinci Code conspiracy) | | | | | | Students who read DVC novel, recruited by ads and mailing lists of university departments | | | | | | | UK | | | 144 |
| Nixon et al., 2011 | Focus groups | How condoms are perceived by at-risk youth, their parents, their teachers and HIV prevention program staff in an abstinence-plus HIV prevention program | | | | | | Learners, parents, teachers, and program staff of high-school-based abstinence-plus HIV prevention program | | | | | | | South Africa | | | 105 |
| Noel-Thomas, 2011 | Semi-structured interviews, focus groups | Intrapersonal, socio-cultural, and behavioral factors that influence sexual behaviors in ethnic subgroups of black men who identify as heterosexual | | | | | | Conducted in a metropolitan area in southwest Florida, 1: us born and Haitian born black heterosexual men, 2: black women | | | | | | | Us | | | 29, 23 |
| Nyhan & Zeitzoff, 2018 | Survey experiment | How feelings of control influence the persistence of misperceptions about the Palestinian exodus and the effectiveness of corrective historical information | | | | | | Midgam Project online survey panel, a diverse panel of Jewish Israelis that has been used in numerous academic studies | | | | | | | Israel | | | 2170 |
| Ohjikutu et al. 2020 | National survey | Association between HIV-related medical mistrust (or belief in HIV conspiracy theories) and willingness to use prep | | | | | | Nationally representative sample of Black women | | | | | | | US | | | 522 |
| Ojikutu et al., 2018 | Survey | Facilitators and barriers to pre-exposure prophylaxis (prep) use (HIV conspiracies) | | | | | | Nationally representative sample of Black individuals, HIV negative, from National Survey on HIV in the Black Community | | | | | | | US | | | 855 |
| Okuhara et al., 2018 | Content analysis, text mining analysis | Contents of Japanese pro- and anti-HPV vaccination websites | | | | | | Materials collected through search on Google and Yahoo | | | | | | | Japan | | |  |
| Olansky et al., 2020 | Survey | Relationship between conspiracy beliefs and suboptimal health attitudes | | | | | | Convenience sample of Minority MSM | | | | | | | US | | | 877 |
| Orosz et al., 2016 | Experiment | Changing conspiracy beliefs through rationality and ridiculing | | | | | | Nationally representative probability sample of 813 Hungarians, selected randomly from an Internet-enabled panel | | | | | | | Hungary | | | 813 |
| Parsons et al., 1999 | Survey | The prevalence and correlates of belief in conspiracy theories among African Americans in Louisiana | | | | | | African Americans of randomly selected churches | | | | | | | US | | | 1104 |
| Parent et al., 2020 |  | Associations between novel psychosocial variables (psychosocial barriers) and prep use among gay and bisexual men | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
|  |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Patel et al., 2019 | Experiment | Cognitive reflection test as a measure of intuition/reflection, numeracy, and insight problem solving, and the implications for understanding real-world judgments and beliefs | | | | | | 1 and 3: Introductory psychology students, 2: M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 547, 604, 643 |
| Patev et al., 2019 | Survey | Whether HIV conspiracy beliefs influences the link between HIV testing attitudes and perceived prevention ability | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | US | | | 373, 231, 345, 369 (4 samples at different time points) |
| Pennycook et al., 2015 | Survey | Pseudo-profound bullshit, which consists of seemingly impressive assertions that are presented as true and meaningful but are actually vacuous | | | | | | 1: Canadian undergraduate students, 2, 3, 4: us M-Turk | | | | | | | Canada, us | | | 280, 198, 125, 242 |
| Penta & Baban, 2014 | Content analysis | HPV vaccine representations on online discussion forums in Romania (vaccine conspiracies) | | | | | | Comments on 20 discussion forums found on Google through search terms | | | | | | | Romania | | | 2240 comments |
| Prooijen & Acker., 2015 | Experiment and survey | Threats to control have been found to increase belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | 1: University's student cafeterias, 2: online sites | | | | | | | Netherlands, US | | | 1: 119, 2: 1256 |
| Prooijen & Dijk, 2014 | Experiments | People believe in conspiracy theories more strongly following consequential as opposed to inconsequential events | | | | | | University's student cafeterias | | | | | | | Netherlands | | | 1: 71, 2: 79, 3: 80, 4: 114, 5: 93 |
| Prooijen & Jostmann, 2013 | Experiments | Perceived morality of authorities influences conspiracy beliefs, particularly when people experience uncertainty | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | Netherlands | | | 1: 73, 2: 91 |
| Prooijen & Vries, 2016 | Survey | If leadership styles predict conspiracy beliefs among employees in the context of organizations (Organizational conspiracy beliefs) | | | | | | US workers recruited from ads | | | | | | | US | | | 193 |
| Prooijen et al., 2015 | Surveys | Extreme political ideologies association with tendency to believe in conspiracy theories | | | | | | Study 1: US M-Turk, Study 2a 2b: nationally representative Dutch samples, Study 3: online recruited by email | | | | | | | US, Netherlands | | | 207, 1010, 1297, 268 (Studies 1, 2a, 2b, 3) |
| Prooijen et al., 2018 | Survey and Experiments | Belief in conspiracy theories and supernatural phenomena are grounded in illusory pattern perception | | | | | | Crowdflower, similar to M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 264, 223, 214, 455, 228 (Studies 1-5) |
| Prooijen et al., 2018 | Survey | Whether Muslim minority members are more susceptible to conspiracy theories than majority members in the Netherlands (Muslim/Jewish conspiracy theories, 2007 financial crisis, moon landing) | | | | | | Email through research organization, social media snowball sample | | | | | | | Netherlands | | | 225, 130 (2 parallel samples) |
| Prooijen, 2016 | Experiments | Messages communicating inclusion by others lead to stronger conspiracy beliefs about impactful societal events than messages communicating exclusion by others | | | | | | University's student cafeterias | | | | | | | Netherlands | | | 1: 84, 2: 84 |
| Prooijen, 2017 | Survey | Mediators of the relationship between education and conspiracy beliefs | | | | | | Study 1: online questionnaire, readers following popular science journal, study 2: nationally representative sample by research agency | | | | | | | Netherlands | | | Study 1: 4062, Study 2: 1251 |
| Putra et al., 2015 | Survey | Ingroup essentialization, outgroup essentialization, identity undermining and belief in conspiracy theory as predictors of victim blaming (victim blaming of Ahmadiyya group by majority Sunni Islam in Indonesia) | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | Indonesia | | | 147 |
| Quinn et al., 2015 | Survey | Correlates of internalized homonegativity among Black men who have sex with men (AIDS conspiracies) | | | | | | Large multi-site sample of Black MSM | | | | | | | US | | | 467 |
| Quinn et al., 2018 | Survey | Social and health-related correlates of AIDS conspiracy theories | | | | | | African American men who have sex with men, data from a randomized HIV prevention social network intervention trial for Black MSM | | | | | | | US | | | 464 |
| Raab et al. 2013 | Survey and narrative construction | How conspiracy theories are constructed (9/11) | | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | Germany | | | 63, 30 |
| Raab et al. 2013 | Narrative construction, experiment | The Sarrazin effect: The presence of absurd statements in conspiracy theories makes canonical information less plausible (9/11 conspiracies) | | | | | | Recruited at and around university campus | | | | | | | Germany | | | 30 |
| Rankin, 2018 | Critical discourse analysis | Conspiracy theory meme as a tool of cultural hegemony | | | | | | N/a | | | | | | |  | | | N/A |
| Raposo et al., 2015 | Experiment | Influence of eating on gullibility towards conspiracy theories | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | Belgium? | | | 66 |
| Rayburn & Davidson, 2002 | Experimental | Investigation of college students' thoughts upon confrontation with a conspiracy to commit a sexual-orientation-based hate crime vs a nonbias crime | | | | | | College students | | | | | | | Us | | | 92 |
| Rezende et al., 2019 | Survey | The meanings attributed to conspiracy theories in a Brazilian sample | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | Brazil | | | 383 |
| Rilinger, 2019 | Content analysis | Corporate conspiracies and complex secrets: Structure and perception of the Insull scheme in 1930s Chicago | | | | | | Ponzi scheme perpetrated by Samuel Insull’s utility empire in the 1920s and 1930s, analysis of the search patterns | | | | | | | US | | | N/a |
| Roberts et al., 2005 | Focus groups | HIV vaccine knowledge and beliefs among communities at elevated risk for HIV/AIDS (HIV conspiracies) | | | | | | Participants recruited from seven high-risk venues in Los Angeles, California, using purposive, venue-based sampling | | | | | | | US | | | 99 |
| Ross & Bhatia, 2019 | Content analysis | Discursive illusions in a trending Twitter hashtag (political conspiracies) | | | | | | #secondcivilwarletters tweets | | | | | | | US | | | 400 tweets |
| Rozbroj et al., 2019 | Survey | How Australians’ attitudes to childhood vaccination relate to broader psychosocial characteristics pertaining to two key areas: health and government | | | | | | Data collected as part of the Australian Vaccine Attitudes Survey, convenience sample, online link on webpages | | | | | | | Australia | | | 4370 |
| Salvador Casara et al., 2019 | Survey and experiment | Psychosocial processes involved in online information gathering about vaccinations and the associated relation with trust in their safety | | | | | | 1: Google inquires vs Italian children, 2: SurveyMonkey software, recruited from social networks, convenience sample, 3: M-Turk, 4: online survey promoted by social networks | | | | | | | Italy | | | N/A, 162, 194, 77 |
| Samore et al., 2018 | Survey | Differences between conservatives and liberals in threat sensitivity and dangerous-world beliefs, correlations between political orientation and negatively-biased credulity | | | | | | Prolific academic, M-Turk | | | | | | | Us | | | 449, 436 |
| Sapountzis & Condor, 2013 | Semi-structured interviews | Spontaneous use of conspiracy narratives by politically engaged Greek citizens in interview discussions of the Macedonian crisis | | | | | | Political party members, acquaintances of interviewer into snowball sampling | | | | | | | Greece | | | 57 |
| Sarathchandra et al., 2018 | Scale construction, survey | Instrument for measuring vaccine acceptance across the general public (vaccine conspiracies) | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | Us | | | 246 |
| Schneider-Zioga, 2012 | Longitudinal case study | Phonological precedence in dyslexia (phonological conspiracy) | | | | | | Person with developmental dyslexia | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Schofield, 1999 |  | Unconscious dynamics of oppression | | | | |  | | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Shah, 2019 |  | Factors influencing Pakistani journalists' coverage of polio vaccination (vaccine conspiracies) | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Shapiro et al., 2018 | Survey | HPV vaccine knowledge, attitudes, and the decision-making stage of Canadian parents for their school-aged daughters and sons (vaccine conspiracies) | | | | | | Nationally representative sample of Canadian parents of 9–16-year-old children | | | | | | | Canada | | | 3779 |
| Sherma, 2018 | Survey | Relationships among consumption of government-conspiracy-theory-oriented media fare, trust in government, and political participation | | | | | | People in the united states who consume government-conspiracy-theory-oriented media fare, online survey with national pool of respondents, contacted via e-mail | | | | | | | Us | | | 500 |
| Siddiqui, 2018 | Survey experiment | The theory of conspiracy and the role of political elites (impact of political parties on belief/conspiracy theories) | | | | | | Cluster random sampling (random households from random censes blocs/villages from two districts) | | | | | | | Pakistan | | | 200 |
| Simmons & Parsons, 2005 | Survey | Beliefs in Conspiracy Theories Among African Americans (elites vs masses) | | | | | | Mail survey to African-American locally elected officials | | | | | | | US | | | 170 |
| Sivela, 2015 | Ethnographic fieldwork, participant observation and individual and group interviews | Silence, blame and AIDS conspiracy theories among the Xhosa people in two townships in Cape Town | | | | | | Xhosa people in two townships in Cape Town | | | | | | | South Africa | | | 64 |
| Sobo et al., 1997 | Interviews | AIDS misconceptions among runaway adolescents | | | | | | Adolescents (average age 15 yrs.) at 2 shelters for runaway or homeless youths in Cleveland, Ohio | | | | | | | US | | | 98 |
| Somayaji & Cloyes, 2015 | Focus groups | Perceptions of African Americans regarding cancer and research and how these perceptions shape their beliefs about participating as cancer research subjects | | | | | | Women and men 18 years or older with or without a diagnosis of cancer, African American, recruited from a Comprehensive Cancer Center (CCC) located in an urban setting and the geographical area within a 50-mile radius surrounding the CCC | | | | | | | US | | | 16 |
| Stahl et al., 2018 | Survey | Psychological precursors of skepticism toward unfounded beliefs | | | | | | Crowdflower | | | | | | | US | | | 343, 322 |
| Stanovich & Toplak, 2019 | Scale construction | Actively open-minded thinking as a predictor of performance on heuristics and biases tasks and of the avoidance of reasoning traps such as superstitious thinking and belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
|  |  |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | |  |
| Stewart & Richter, 1995 | Survey | Perceived barriers to HIV prevention among university students (HIV conspiracies) | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | West Africa | | | 87 |
| Stieger et al., 2013 | Repeated cross-sectional survey | Belief in conspiracy theories about the abduction of Natascha Kampusch | | | | | | Independent cross-sections of the Austrian population | | | | | | | Austria | | | time 1: 281, time 2: 277 |
| Stojanov & Halberstadt, 2019 | Scale construction | Development of a novel measure of the tendency to believe in conspiracy theories and report the discovery of a second factor that reflects rational skepticism | | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | | | 500, 202, 308, 800 |
| Stone et al., 2018 | Scale construction | Development and validation of a new multidimensional questionnaire measure of scientifically unsubstantiated beliefs | | | | | | General UK population recruited by social media | | | | | | | UK | | | 393, 123, 168, 100 |
| Stumm & Scott, 2019 | Scale construction, experiment, survey | New psychometric test to assess individual differences in imagination and explored the role of imagination for learning, creativity, and schizotypal beliefs | | | | | | 1: undergraduate students and adult volunteers, 2: prolific academic | | | | | | | UK | | | 180, 128 |
| Sussenbach & Moore, 2020 | Survey | Dominance desires predicting conspiracy beliefs and Trump support in the 2016 U.S. Election | | | | | | Preelection/postelection sample was collected 1 and 2 days before/after the U.S. election on November 8, 2016 | | | | | | | US | | | 250 (preelection, 250 and 500 (postelection) |
| Swami & Furnham, 2012 | Survey | Conspiracist beliefs about the disappearance of Amelia Earhart | | | | | | British general public in London | | | | | | | UK | | | 914 |
| Swami et al., 2010 | Survey | Personality and individual difference predictors of 9/11 conspiracist beliefs | | | | | | Representative British sample, online survey | | | | | | | UK | | | 254 |
| Swami et al., 2011 | Survey | Examining correlations between conspiracist ideation and a range of individual psychological factors (7/7 London bombings, red bull) | | | | | | Community in London, snowball sampling | | | | | | | UK, Austria | | | 817, 281 |
| Swami et al., 2012 | Survey | Associations between attitudes toward human rights and civil liberties (HR-CL) and a range of ideological, personality, and individual difference traits (including conspiracy ideation) | | | | | | German-speaking participants were recruited opportunistically through personal contacts and word-of-mouth | | | | | | | Austria, Germany | | | 474 |
| Swami et al., 2013 | Experimental | Impact of informational framing and individual differences in shaping conspiracist beliefs about the moon landings | | | | | | Personal contacts of research assistants, German-speaking volunteers | | | | | | | Central Europe | | | 192 |
| Swami et al., 2014 | Survey and Experiments | Thinking dispositions have been highlighted as one possible factor associated with belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | Study 1: residents from community, Study 2: undergraduate students, Study 3: undergraduate students, Study 4: community members | | | |  | | | | | | 990, 112, 189, 140 (Studies 1-4) |
| Swami et al., 2016 | Survey | Relationships between stress, anxiety, and belief in conspiracy theories | | | | | | M-Turk workers in US | | | | | | | US | | | 420 |
| Swami et al., 2016 | Survey | Associations between belief in conspiracy theories and individual differences in personality disorders | | | | | | M-Turk | | | | | | |  | | | 259 |
| Swami et al., 2017 | Survey, test validity | Reassessed the psychometric properties of four widely-used conspiracy theory scales (9/11 and antivaccination theories) | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | Us | | | 803 |
| Swami et al., 2018 | Survey | The roles of Islamophobia, conspiracist beliefs, and integrated threat in voting intentions for the United Kingdom European Union membership referendum | | | | | | Prolific Academic British adults | | | | | | | UK | | | 303 |
| Swami, 2012 | Survey | Belief in a Jewish conspiracy theory among Malays in Malaysia | | | | | | Citizens of Kuala Lumpur recruited from public locations | | | | | | | Malaysia | | | 368, 314 |
| Tempel & Alcock, 2015 | Survey | Whether belief in conspiracy theories is predicted by an overactive tendency to perceive agency in the environment | | | | | | Undergraduates and conspiracist website visitors | | | | | | | | | | 236 |
| Thorburn & Bogart, 2005 | Survey | Endorsement of conspiracy beliefs about birth control (e.g., the belief that birth control is a form of black genocide) and their association with contraceptive attitudes and behavior among African Americans | | | | | | African Americans, cross-sectional telephone survey | | | | | | | Us | | | 500 |
| Tun et al., 2012 | Cross-sectional survey | Extent of HIV conspiracy belief endorsement among men who have sex with men (MSM) and whether endorsement of HIV conspiracy beliefs is associated with inconsistent condom use and never testing for HIV | | | | | | MSM population in greater Pretoria, Republic of South Africa, cross-sectional survey was conducted using respondent-driven sampling (RDS) to recruit MSM | | | | | | | South Africa | | | 324 |
| Tybur et al., 2007 | Survey | Testing the controversy: An empirical examination of adaptationists' attitudes toward politics and science | | | | | | Psychology PhD students | | | | | | | US | | | 168 |
| Umam et al., 2018 | Survey | Belief in conspiracy theories as an ideological trait is manifested in both the Need for Closure (and religious fundamentalism | | | | | | Public survey in Jakarta and surrounding provinces | | | | | | | Indonesia | | | 211 |
| Vitriol & Jessecae, 2018 | Survey | Role of this illusion of explanatory depth in politics—inflated confidence in one's causal understanding of political phenomena—for endorsement of conspiracy beliefs | | | | | | Pre‐/post‐election panel design and a large sample of U.S. Citizens recruited in the context of the 2016 presidential election, M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 394 |
| Voisin & Bird, 2009 | In-depth interviews with thematic analysis | Beliefs of African American male adolescents concerning the high rates of HIV infection among their peers and their reasons for those beliefs | | | | | | Male African American adolescents, convenience sample | | | | | | | US | | | 16 |
| Vu et al., 2012 | Cross-sectional survey | Levels and correlates of internalized homophobia among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Pretoria, South Africa (HIV conspiracies) | | | | | | Men who have sex with men (MSM) in Pretoria, South Africa, respondent-driven sampling | | | | | | | South Africa | | | 324 |
| Wagner-Egger & Gygax, 2018 | Experiment | Examined how denials and affirmations printed in a credible source versus a less credible source affected readers’ beliefs | | | | | | University students | | | | | | | Switzerland | | | 29 |
| Wal et al., 2018 | Survey | Conspiracy thinking and tenuous perceptions of causal connections between co‐occurring and spuriously correlated events | | | | | | M-Turk | | | | | | |  | | | 195, 216, 214, 211 |
| Waters, 1997 | Survey | Conspiracy theories may be understood as one class of ethno-sociology because they explain social misfortunes by attributing them to the deliberate, often secretly planned, actions of a particular group of people (African Americans) | | | | | | The data gathered by the New York Times-WCBS-TV poll were obtained through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research | | | | | | | US | | | 408 |
| Westergaard et al., 2014 | Cross-sectional survey | Racial/ethnic differences in trust in health care: HIV conspiracy beliefs and vaccine research participation | | | | | | Convenience sample of adults shopping at selected supermarkets in 12 socioeconomically diverse neighborhoods in Chicago, IL | | | | | | | US | | | 601 |
| Whitson et al., 2015 | Experiments | Emotional roots of conspiratorial perceptions, system justification, and belief in the paranormal (government conspiracies, paranormal) | | | | | | 1, 2: undergraduate students, 3: M-Turk | | | | | | | Us | | | 98, 97, 161 |
| Whitson et al., 2019 | Experiments and survey | Examine when and why people subscribe to conspiratorial beliefs, suggesting that promotion focus reduces conspiratorial perceptions by activating a sense of personal control | | | | | | 1: US M-Turk, 2: US army base, 3: undergraduate students | | | | | | | Us | | | 278, 202, 215 |
| Woltin et al., 2011 | Experiment | Whether changing individuals’ self-construal may reduce one specific empathy gap: the illusion of courage | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | France | | | 89 |
| Wood & Douglas, 2013 | Online data (coding and analyzing) | Relative importance of promoting alternative explanations vs. Rejecting conventional explanations for events (9/11 conspiracy theories) | | | | | | Comments on news articles between July 1st and December 31st, 2011 (10th anniversary of 9/11) | | | | | | | US | | | 2174 comments |
| Wood & Finlay, 2008 | Content analysis | British National Party representations of Muslims in the month after the London bombings (ethnicity conspiracies related to bombing) | | | | | | Articles related to London bombing on BNP site, where a party can disseminate easily accessible political propaganda | | | | | | | UK | | | 6 articles |
| Wood & Gray, 2019 | Survey | Right-wing authoritarianism as a predictor of pro-establishment versus anti-establishment conspiracy theories | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 294, 200 |
| Wood et al., 2012 | Survey | Contradictory conspiracy theories (Princess Diana, Bin Laden) | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | UK | | | 137, 102 |
| Wood, 2016 | Experiments | Labeling something a conspiracy theory does not reduce belief in it | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 1: 150, 2: 802 |
| Wood, 2017 | Scale construction | Flexible Inventory of Conspiracy Suspicions (FICS), a questionnaire template that can be adapted to measure suspicions of a conspiracy around nearly any topic of public interest | | | | | | US M-Turk | | | | | | | US | | | 500, 200, 200 |
| Yadegarfard & Bahramabadian, 2014 | | Barriers (including conspiracy theories) which prompt professional psychologists and researchers to avoid researching sexual minorities and gender identity, which negatively affects the PCOIRI’s ethics code | |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| Zavala & Cichocka, 2012 | Survey | Relationship between collective narcissism—an emotional investment in an unrealistic belief about the greatness of an in-group—and anti-Semitism in Poland | | | | | | Undergraduate students | | | | | | | Poland | | | 148, 89 |
| Zekeri et al., 2009 | Survey | Conspiracy beliefs about HIV/AIDS among HIV-positive African-American patients | | | | | | HIV-positive African-American patients receiving care at an AIDS Outreach Organization in Alabama | | | | | | | US | | | 205 |
| Zhang, 2015 | Focus groups | Beauty pageants in neoliberal China (beauty pageant conspiracies) | | | | |  | | | | | | | | China | | |  |