Supplementary Material

Four User and Four Judge Condition Prompts:

The following section details the eight between-subjects conditions to which a participant was randomly exposed. Each of the four *user* prompts were followed by an empty text block for the user to respond to the prompt.

User 1:

In the United Kingdom, some food producers include traffic light nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. ***Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?*** Please explain your answer in ~5-7 sentences, and you may **NOT** use AI/ChatGPT.

User 2:

In the United Kingdom, some food producers include traffic light nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?

The following is ChatGPT's response:

"Food producers in the United States should be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. These color-coded labels provide a simple way for consumers to quickly understand the nutritional content of a product, which could help them make healthier choices. The main advantage of traffic light labels is their simplicity. The nutrition labels currently in use can be confusing and overwhelming for many consumers. With information on serving sizes, calories, nutrients, and unidentifiable ingredients, it can be hard to quickly gauge whether a product is healthy. Traffic light labels simplify this by using color codes—green for low, yellow for moderate, and red for high levels of fat, sugar, salt, and calories. This system allows uninformed consumers to see at a glance if a product is a good option for their health, without needing to analyze a long list of numbers."

Edit 4 sentences of the ChatGPT response and submit the edited answer below.

User 3:

In the United Kingdom, some food producers include traffic light nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?

ChatGPT produced three responses:

1) "Food producers in the United States should be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. These color-coded labels provide a simple way for consumers to quickly understand the nutritional content of a product, which could help them make healthier choices. The main advantage of traffic light labels is their simplicity. The nutrition labels currently in use can be confusing and overwhelming for many consumers. With information on serving sizes, calories, nutrients, and unidentifiable ingredients, it can be hard to quickly gauge whether a product is healthy. Traffic light labels simplify this by using color codes—green for low, yellow for moderate, and red for high levels of fat, sugar, salt, and calories. This system allows uninformed consumers to see at a glance if a product is a good option for their health, without needing to analyze a long list of numbers."

2) "Food producers in the United States should not be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. While these color-coded labels may seem like a straightforward way to convey nutritional information, they oversimplify complex data and could mislead consumers into making less informed choices. Nutrition is not a one-size-fits-all matter; the healthiness of a food item depends on the context of an individual's overall diet and

specific health needs. A product labeled red for sugar may deter some people from purchasing it, even if it could fit into a balanced diet or serve as an occasional treat. Conversely, a green label might falsely suggest that a product can be consumed in unlimited quantities, disregarding portion sizes and other factors. This binary labeling system fails to capture the complexity of nutritional science and can give a misleading impression of what constitutes a healthy choice."

3) "Food producers in the United States should not be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. While these labels aim to simplify nutritional information, they could inadvertently place undue blame on food manufacturers and unfairly stigmatize certain products. Requiring manufacturers to add these labels places the responsibility solely on them, overlooking the systemic changes needed to support healthier lifestyles. By directing attention away from these larger challenges, traffic light labels may have limited long-term impact on public health. Rather than stigmatizing products, efforts could focus on increasing awareness and accessibility to comprehensive nutrition education. Instead of relying on a labeling system that could stigmatize certain products, a more holistic approach focusing on education and access to healthier food options would better support long-term improvements in public health."

Select one of the three answers and submit the paragraph of the one you choose below.

User 4:

In the United Kingdom, some food producers include traffic light nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?

The following is ChatGPT's response:

"Food producers in the United States should be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. These color-coded labels provide a simple way for consumers to quickly

understand the nutritional content of a product, which could help them make healthier choices. The main advantage of traffic light labels is their simplicity. The nutrition labels currently in use can be confusing and overwhelming for many consumers. With information on serving sizes, calories, nutrients, and unidentifiable ingredients, it can be hard to quickly gauge whether a product is healthy. Traffic light labels simplify this by using color codes—green for low, yellow for moderate, and red for high levels of fat, sugar, salt, and calories. This system allows uninformed consumers to see at a glance if a product is a good option for their health, without needing to analyze a long list of numbers."

Submit ChatGPT's response without editing below.

Judge 1:

The participant was prompted with the following: In the United Kingdom, some food producers include "traffic light" nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?

This participant was instructed to answer the prompt **without using AI**.

The participant submitted the following: "Food producers in the United States should be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. These color-coded labels provide a simple way for consumers to quickly understand the nutritional content of a product, which could help them make healthier choices. The main advantage of traffic light labels is their simplicity. The nutrition labels currently in use can be confusing and overwhelming for many consumers. With information on serving sizes, calories, nutrients, and unidentifiable ingredients, it can be hard to quickly gauge whether a product is healthy. Traffic light labels simplify this by using color codes—green for low, yellow for moderate, and red for high levels of fat, sugar, salt, and calories. This system allows uninformed consumers to see at a glance if a product is a good option for their health, without needing to analyze a long list of numbers."

Judge 2:

The participant was prompted with the following: In the United Kingdom, some food producers include "traffic light" nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?

This participant was instructed to use ChatGPT to produce a 5-7 sentence response that they agreed with and then change 4 sentences of ChatGPT's response. The participant submitted the following: "Food producers in the United States should be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. These color-coded labels provide a simple way for consumers to quickly understand the nutritional content of a product, which could help them make healthier choices. The main advantage of traffic light labels is their simplicity. The nutrition labels currently in use can be confusing and overwhelming for many consumers. With information on serving sizes, calories, nutrients, and unidentifiable ingredients, it can be hard to quickly gauge whether a product is healthy. Traffic light labels simplify this by using color codes—green for low, yellow for moderate, and red for high levels of fat, sugar, salt, and calories. This system allows uninformed consumers to see at a glance if a product is a good option for their health, without needing to analyze a long list of numbers."

Judge 3:

The participant was prompted with the following: In the United Kingdom, some food producers include "traffic light" nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?

This participant was instructed to use ChatGPT to produce three 5-7 sentence responses and then submit one of those responses. The participant submitted the following: "Food producers in the United States should be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. These color-coded labels provide a simple way for consumers to quickly understand the nutritional content of a product, which could help them make healthier choices. The main advantage of traffic light labels is their simplicity. The nutrition labels currently in use can be confusing and overwhelming for many consumers. With information on serving sizes, calories, nutrients, and unidentifiable ingredients, it can be hard to quickly gauge whether a product is healthy. Traffic light labels simplify this by using color codes—green for low, yellow for moderate, and red for high levels of fat, sugar, salt, and calories. This system allows uninformed consumers to see at a glance if a product is a good option for their health, without needing to analyze a long list of numbers."

Judge 4:

The participant was prompted with the following: In the United Kingdom, some food producers include "traffic light" nutrition labels on the front of their packages. These labels display the number of calories, fat, saturates, sugars, and salts contained in one serving of the food. Each nutrient is also color-coded to indicate their percentage of an adult's recommended intake. Green demonstrates that the percentage is low, yellow demonstrates that the percentage is moderate, and red demonstrates that the percentage is high. Should food producers in the United States be required to include these labels? Why or why not?

This participant was instructed to use ChatGPT to produce a 5-7 sentence response and submit that exact response. The participant submitted the following: "Food producers in the United States should be required to include traffic light nutrition labels on their products. These color-coded labels provide a simple way for consumers to quickly understand the nutritional content of a product, which could help them make healthier choices. The main advantage of traffic light labels is their simplicity. The nutrition labels currently in use can be confusing and overwhelming for many consumers. With information on serving sizes, calories, nutrients, and unidentifiable ingredients, it can be hard to quickly gauge whether a product is healthy. Traffic light labels simplify this by using color codes—green for low, yellow for moderate, and red for high levels of fat, sugar, salt, and calories. This system allows uninformed consumers to see at a glance if a product is a good option for their health, without needing to analyze a long list of numbers."

Table S1. *Correlations Among Study Variables by Condition.*

Variable	1	2	3	4	5
1. Authorship		.99**	.18	−.03	.13
2. Ownership	.84**		.16	−.04	.15
3. AI Use	.36*	.25		.61**	.30
4. AI Attitude	.14	.04	.72**		.37*
5. Writing	.22	.33	−.10	.03	

Note. Condition: User (AI Input Level 1) = Upper Diagonal; Condition: Independent Judge (AI Input Level 1) = Lower Diagonal

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Authorship		.74**	.21	.22	−.29
2. Ownership	.52**		.28	.39*	−.53**
3. AI Use	.19	.20		.40*	−.14
4. AI Attitude	.17	.19	.45**		−.24
5. Writing	.28	.14	.19	.39*	

Note. Condition: User (AI Input Level 2) = Upper Diagonal; Condition: Independent Judge (AI Input Level 2) = Lower Diagonal

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Authorship		.75**	−.14	.10	.15
2. Ownership	.57**		−.26	.02	.17
3. AI Use	.11	−.16		.63**	.07
4. AI Attitude	.25	.23	.17		.30
5. Writing	−.24	−.11	−.24	.05	

Note. Condition: User (AI Input Level 3) = Upper Diagonal; Condition: Independent Judge (AI Input Level 3) = Lower Diagonal

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Authorship		.67**	−.05	−.13	−.09
2. Ownership	.49**		−.19	−.28	−.16
3. AI Use	−07	−.14		.44*	.24
4. AI Attitude	.10	.06	.57**		.08
5. Writing	−.29	−.40*	−.16	.02	

Note. Condition: User (AI Input Level 4) = Upper Diagonal; Condition: Independent Judge (AI Input Level 4) = Lower Diagonal

Note. ** = $p < .01$; * = $p < .05$; Authorship = Attribution of authorship to AI or user; Higher scores indicate greater attribution of authorship to the user; Ownership = Attribution of ownership to AI or user; Higher scores indicate greater attribution of ownership to the user; Writing = Writing level score.

Table S2. *AI Input Level, User Factors (Experience With AI, Attitudes Toward AI, Writing Level), and Their Interactions Predicting Attribution of Ownership.*

	df	*F*	*p*	R^2	Effect	*b*	*SE*	*p*	95% CI	
									LL	UL
Experience	3, 151	59.81	< .001	.54						
					Intercept	3.88	0.13	<. 001	3.62	4.15
					AI Level	−1.58	0.12	<. 001	−1.82	−1.34
					Experience	−0.10	0.13	.457	−0.35	0.16
					Interaction	−0.15	0.11	.195	−0.38	0.08
Attitude	3, 150	59.66	< .001	.54						
					Intercept	3.87	0.13	< .001	3.61	4.14
					AI Level	−1.61	0.12	< .001	−1.85	−1.37
					Attitude	0.01	0.10	.929	−0.19	0.20
					Interaction	−0.09	0.09	.306	−0.27	0.09
Writing	3, 132	49.12	< .001	.53						
					Intercept	3.97	0.15	< .001	3.68	4.26
					Ownership	−1.58	0.13	< .001	−1.84	−1.32
					Condition	−0.12	0.09	.160	−0.30	0.05
					Interaction	−0.001	0.08	.993	−0.16	0.16

Note. Interaction = Interaction of AI Input Level and User Factor (Experience, Attitude, or Writing). Experience = Experience with AI; Attitude = Attitude toward AI; Writing = Writing Level

Research Question 4 (Independent Judges). Did independent judge's experience with AI, their attitude toward AI, or their writing level moderate the relationship between (1) the level of AI input and attributed ownership and (2) the independent judge's attributions of ownership and authorship?

Within the independent judge conditions, experience with AI, attitudes toward AI, and writing level were not significant moderators of the relationship between attributions of ownership and attributions of authorship. This was true in all levels of AI input but one. Specifically, at Level 4 (i.e., participants were told to use the AI input directly without editing), for independent judges at a lower writing level attributions of ownership were better predictors of attributions of authorship when compared to independent judges who were high in writing level, $\beta = -0.16$, $SE = 0.08$, $t = -2.04$, $p = .049$. Independent judges with a high writing level rating were less likely to show a strong correlation between ownership and authorship (see Figure S1).

Figure S1. Independent Judge (*AI Level 4): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and Writing Level Predicting Authorship*

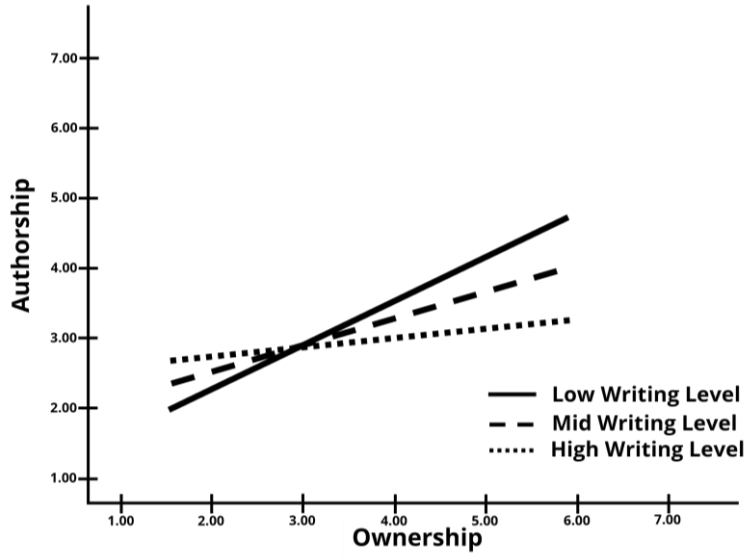

Figure S2. Users (*AI Level 1): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Experience Predicting Authorship*

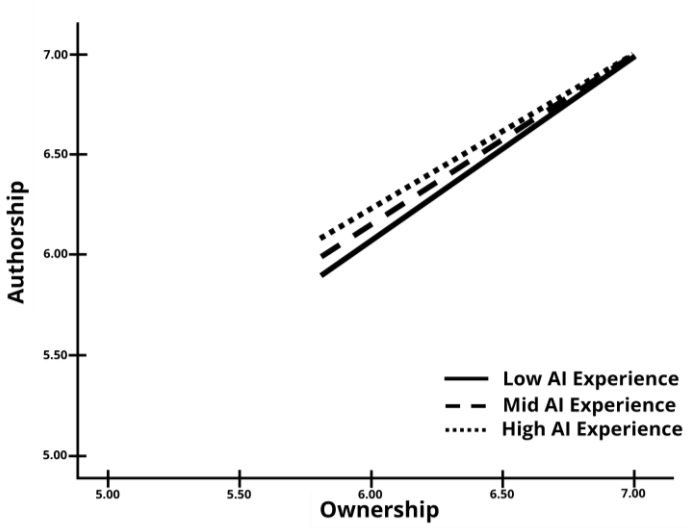

Figure S3. Users (*AI Level 2): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Experience Predicting Authorship*

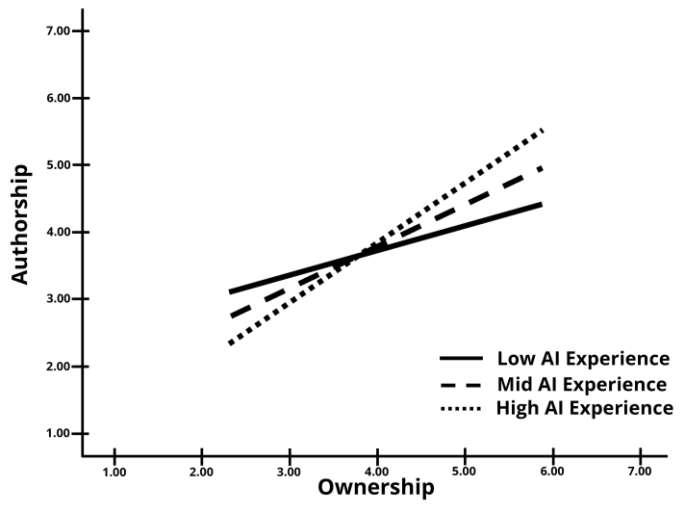

Figure S4. Users (*AI Level 3): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Experience Predicting Authorship*

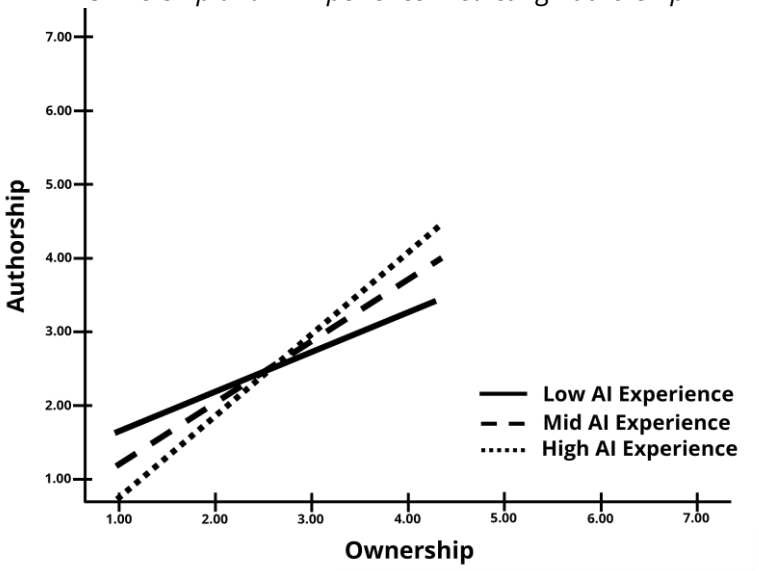

Figure S5. Users (*AI Level 4): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Experience Predicting Authorship*

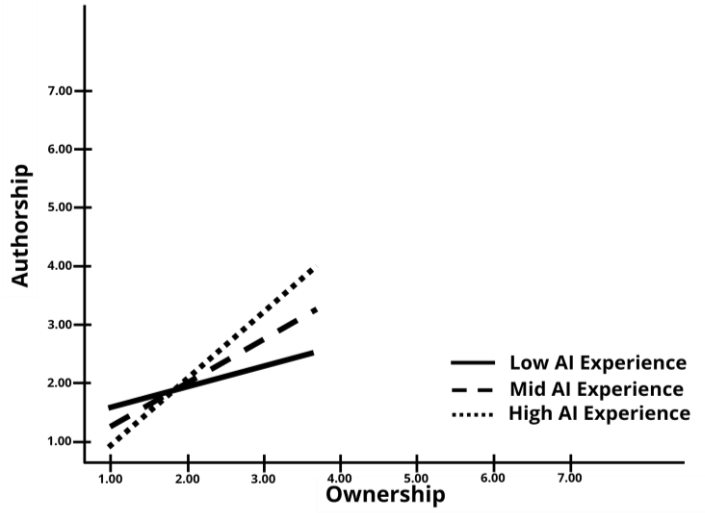

Figure S6. Users (*AI Level 1): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Attitude Predicting Authorship*

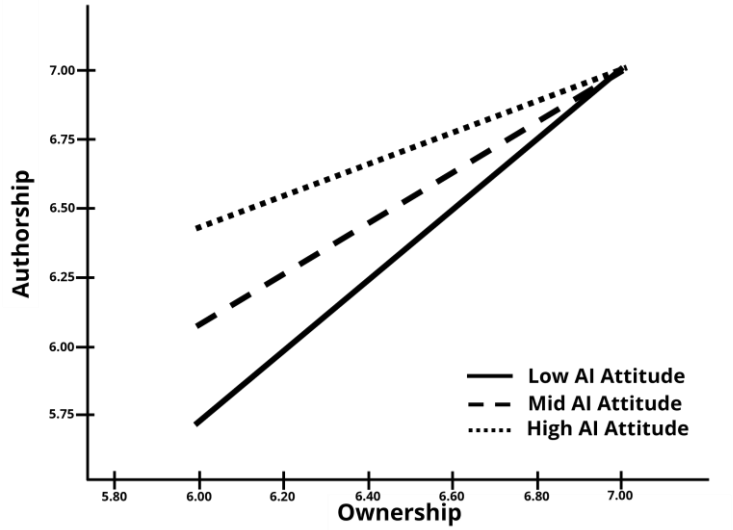

Figure S7. Users (*AI Level 2): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Attitude Predicting Authorship*

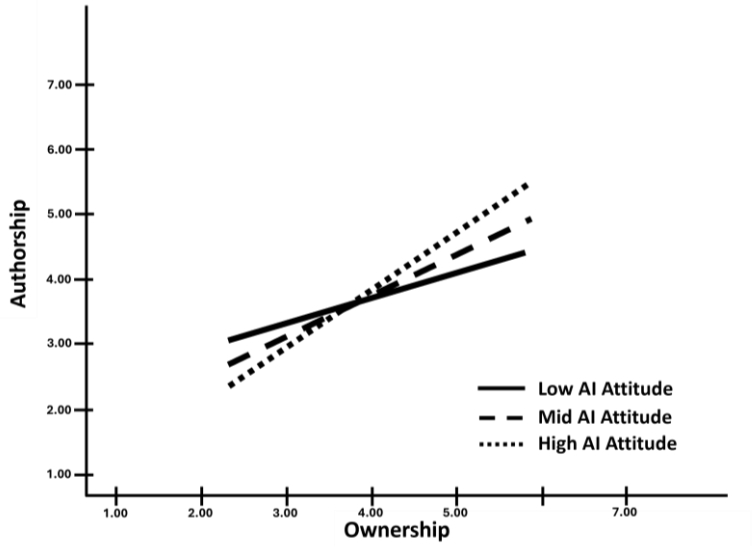

Figure S8. Users (*AI Level 3): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Attitude Predicting Authorship*

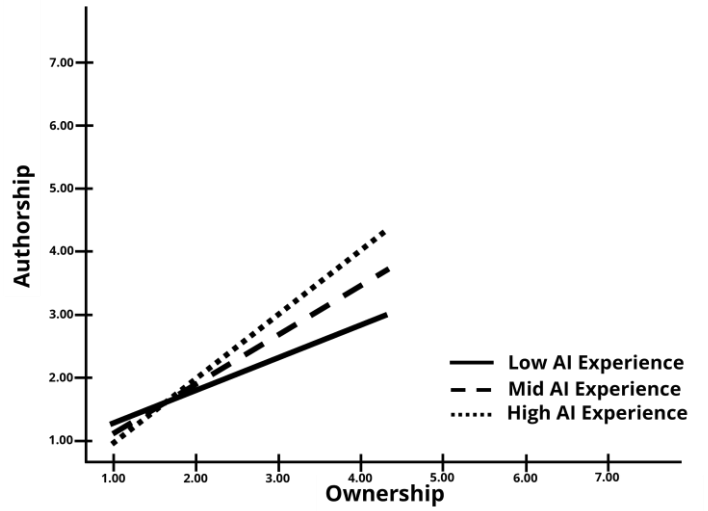

Figure S9. Users (*AI Level 4): Interaction Between Attribution of Ownership and AI Attitude Predicting Authorship*

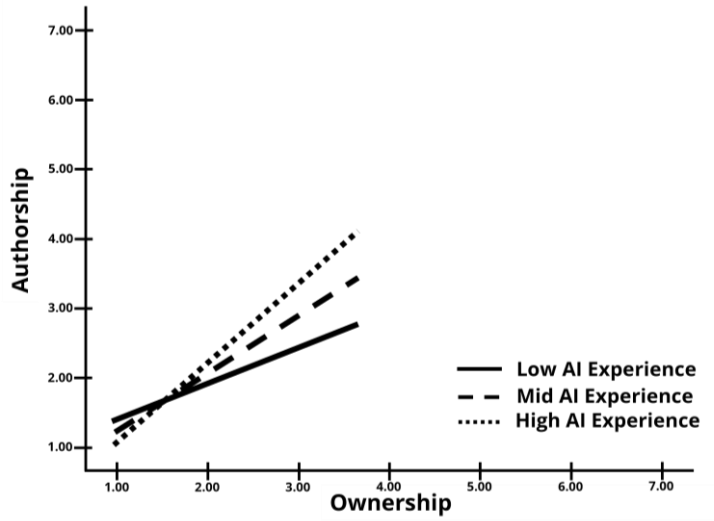

Table S3. *Attribution of Ownership, Individual Background Factors (i.e., Experience with AI, Attitudes Toward AI, Writing Level), and their Interactions, Predicting Attribution of Authorship by Condition.*

	df	*F*	*p*	R^2	Effect	*b*	*SE*	*p*	95% CI	
									LL	UL
Experience with AI										
User Level 1	3, 36	786.63	< .001	.99						
					Intercept	−0.53	0.38	.167	−1.29	0.23
					Ownership	1.08	0.06	<.001	0.96	1.19
					Experience	0.54	0.14	<.001	0.25	0.83
					Interaction	−0.08	0.021	<.001	−0.12	−0.04
User Level 2	3, 34	17.63	< .001	0.61						
					Intercept	4.64	1.64	<.001	1.32	7.96
					Ownership	−0.27	0.42	.532	−1.13	0.59
					Experience	−1.01	0.48	.044	−1.99	−0.23
					Interaction	0.27	0.12	.030	0.03	0.51

User Level 3	3, 36	20.94	< .001	.64						
					Intercept	2.76	1.24	.033	0.24	5.28
					Ownership	−0.13	0.35	.717	−0.83	0.58
					Experience	−0.71	0.36	.057	−1.44	0.02
					Interaction	0.28	0.11	.016	0.06	0.51
User Level 4	3, 33	19.47	< .001	.64						
					Intercept	2.57	0.80	.003	0.96	4.19
					Ownership	−0.37	0.27	.180	−0.93	0.18
					Experience	−0.62	0.23	.010	−1.08	−0.16
					Interaction	0.34	0.84	<.001	0.17	0.51
IJ Level 1	3, 37	33.82	< .001	.73						
					Intercept	−0.41	1.18	.732	−2.79	1.98
					Ownership	0.96	0.23	<.001	0.49	1.43
					Experience	0.74	0.40	.072	−0.07	1.54
					Interaction	−0.09	0.08	.225	−0.24	0.06
IJ Level 2	3, 36	4.61	.008	.28						
					Intercept	3.07	1.17	.013	0.70	5.44
					Ownership	0.17	0.28	.548	−0.40	0.74
					Experience	−0.04	0.34	.910	−0.73	0.65
					Interaction	0.04	0.08	.620	−0.12	0.20
IJ Level 3	3, 38	8.92	< .001	.41						
					Intercept	2.57	1.96	.197	−1.39	6.54
					Ownership	−0.11	0.43	.802	−0.98	0.76
					Experience	−0.34	0.53	.524	−1.42	0.73
					Interaction	0.20	0.12	.107	−0.05	0.44
IJ Level 4	3, 38	4.16	.012	.25						
					Intercept	0.85	1.97	.667	−3.13	4.83
					Ownership	0.72	0.50	.160	−0.30	1.73
					Experience	0.26	0.54	.626	−0.82	1.35
					Interaction	−0.08	0.14	.562	−0.38	0.21
Attitude Toward AI										
User Level 1	3, 35	14000.27	< .001	.99						
					Intercept	−7.56	0.29	<.001	−8.16	−6.96
					Ownership	2.08	0.04	<.001	1.99	2.17
					Attitude	1.77	0.06	<.001	1.65	1.89
					Interaction	−0.25	0.01	<.001	−0.27	−0.24
User Level 2	3, 34	20.56	< .001	.65						
					Intercept	4.72	1.24	<.001	2.20	7.24
					Ownership	−0.29	0.35	.412	−1.00	0.42
					Attitude	−0.71	0.25	.007	−1.21	−0.20
					Interaction	0.19	0.06	.006	0.06	0.32

User Level 3	3, 36	19.69	< .001	.62						
					Intercept	1.68	1.06	.120	−0.46	3.82
					Ownership	−0.05	0.38	.892	−0.81	0.71
					Attitude	−0.26	0.22	.228	−0.70	0.17
					Interaction	0.16	0.08	.044	0.00	0.32
User Level 4	3, 33	16.34	< .001	.60						
					Intercept	2.32	1.01	.028	0.27	4.37
					Ownership	−0.41	0.33	.223	−1.09	0.27
					Attitude	−0.40	0.20	.051	−0.79	0.00
					Interaction	0.25	0.07	.002	0.10	0.41
IJ Level 1	3, 37	31.52	< .001	.72						
					Intercept	−0.37	1.38	.791	−3.17	2.43
					Ownership	0.99	0.25	<.001	0.50	1.49
					Attitude	0.44	0.29	.142	−0.15	1.02
					Interaction	−0.06	0.05	.256	−0.16	0.04
IJ Level 2	3, 36	4.77	.007	.28						
					Intercept	3.42	1.16	.006	1.06	5.78
					Ownership	0.06	0.31	.851	−0.57	0.69
					Attitude	−0.09	0.23	.686	−0.56	0.37
					Interaction	0.05	0.06	.416	−0.07	0.17
IJ Level 3	3, 38	8.24	< .001	.39						
					Intercept	−2.31	1.96	.247	−6.28	1.66
					Ownership	1.49	0.56	.012	0.35	2.63
					Attitude	0.81	0.40	.050	0.00	1.61
					Interaction	−0.19	0.11	.084	−0.42	0.03
IJ Level 4	3, 38	4.16	.012	.25						
					Intercept	0.89	1.76	.615	−2.67	4.45
					Ownership	0.58	0.55	.294	−0.52	1.68
					Attitude	0.18	0.34	.605	−0.52	0.88
					Interaction	−0.03	0.11	.779	−0.25	0.19
Writing Level										
User Level 2	3, 29	12.08	< .001	.56						
					Intercept	−2.16	2.41	.376	−7.08	2.76
					Ownership	1.35	0.56	.023	0.20	2.49
					Writing	0.40	0.07	.239	−0.23	0.06
					Interaction	−0.08	0.07	.239	−0.23	0.06
User Level 3	3, 33	13.50	< .001	.55						
					Intercept	0.74	1.77	.679	−2.87	4.35
					Ownership	0.57	0.54	.296	−0.52	1.66
					Writing	−0.02	0.21	.922	−0.45	0.41
					Interaction	0.01	0.06	.815	−0.11	0.14

User Level 4	3, 26	7.53	< .001	.46						
					Intercept	−1.48	1.90	.441	−5.38	2.41
					Ownership	1.69	0.81	.047	0.03	3.35
					Writing	0.27	0.23	.251	−0.21	0.75
					Interaction	−0.14	0.10	.190	−0.35	0.07
IJ Level 1	3, 29	22.52	< .001	.70						
					Intercept	6.99	2.55	.010	1.78	12.20
					Ownership	−0.24	0.48	.627	−1.22	0.75
					Writing	−0.68	0.33	.053	−1.36	0.01
					Interaction	0.12	0.06	.059	−0.01	0.25
IJ Level 2	3, 31	3.94	.017	.28						
					Intercept	2.10	2.08	.322	−2.16	6.36
					Ownership	0.20	0.44	.654	−0.70	1.10
					Writing	0.11	0.24	.639	−0.37	0.60
					Interaction	0.01	0.05	.871	−0.09	0.11
IJ Level 3	3, 32	6.28	.002	.37						
					Intercept	−0.90	3.52	.800	−8.06	6.27
					Ownership	1.57	0.77	.051	−0.01	3.15
					Writing	0.34	0.47	.433	−0.58	1.32
					Interaction	−0.15	0.11	.170	−0.36	0.07
IJ Level 4	3, 33	4.82	.007	.30						
					Intercept	−2.45	3.60	.500	−9.77	4.86
					Ownership	1.81	0.72	.017	0.34	3.28
					Writing	0.47	0.37	.214	−0.28	1.22
					Interaction	−0.16	0.08	.049	−0.32	−0.00

Note. IJ = Independent Judge; Interaction = Interaction of Ownership and Writing Level; Writing = Writing Level.