

Figure A1: Confirmatory factor analysis of indicators of trust in journalism

	Unique	Missing Pct.	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max
Criterion: Accuracy	5	4	3.6	0.7	1.0	4.0	4.0
Criterion: Relevance	5	6	3.1	0.8	1.0	3.0	4.0
Criterion: Objectivity	5	4	3.6	0.7	1.0	4.0	4.0
Criterion: Contextualization	5	4	3.6	0.7	1.0	4.0	4.0
Fact-checking preference: Media	3	31	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Fact-checking preference: Independent org.	3	31	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.0
Trust in journalism	24	9	5.2	1.5	2.3	4.7	9.3
How many minutes a day do you spend reading or watching news?	6	3	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0
Age	4	0	2.7	1.2	1.0	3.0	4.0
Education	10	0	6.5	1.9	1.0	6.0	10.0
Gender	2	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0

Household income	14	67	8.2	3.3	1.0	9.0	13.0
Use of fact-checkers	N	%					
1	202	4.5					
2	790	17.5					
3	701	15.5					
4	1022	22.6					
5	1515	33.5					

Table A1: Descriptive statistics

Country model

Norway	-0.00
	(0.01)
Poland	0.01
	(0.01)
Far left	0.02
	(0.05)
Far right	0.09
	(0.10)
Age	0.14*
	(0.02)
Gender	-0.03
	(0.03)
Education	0.05**
	(0.00)
Trust in journalism	-0.09
	(0.02)
Media use	-0.03

(0.01)

Fixed country effects N

Clustered SEs Country

Num. obs. 3992

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$

Table A2: Model testing the effect of country on support for journalistic objectivity

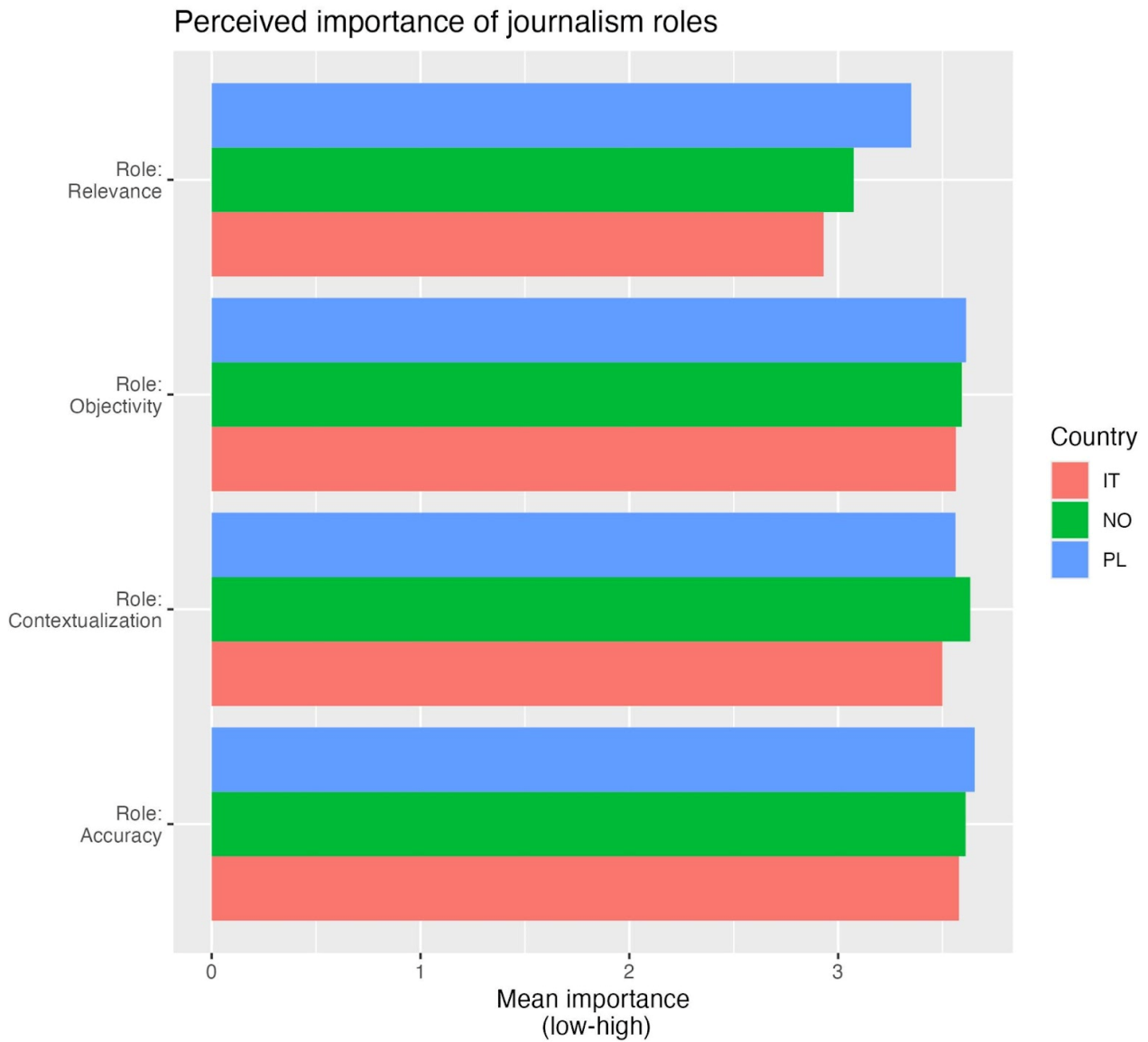


Figure A2: Country-level variations in the importance attached to various roles of journalism.

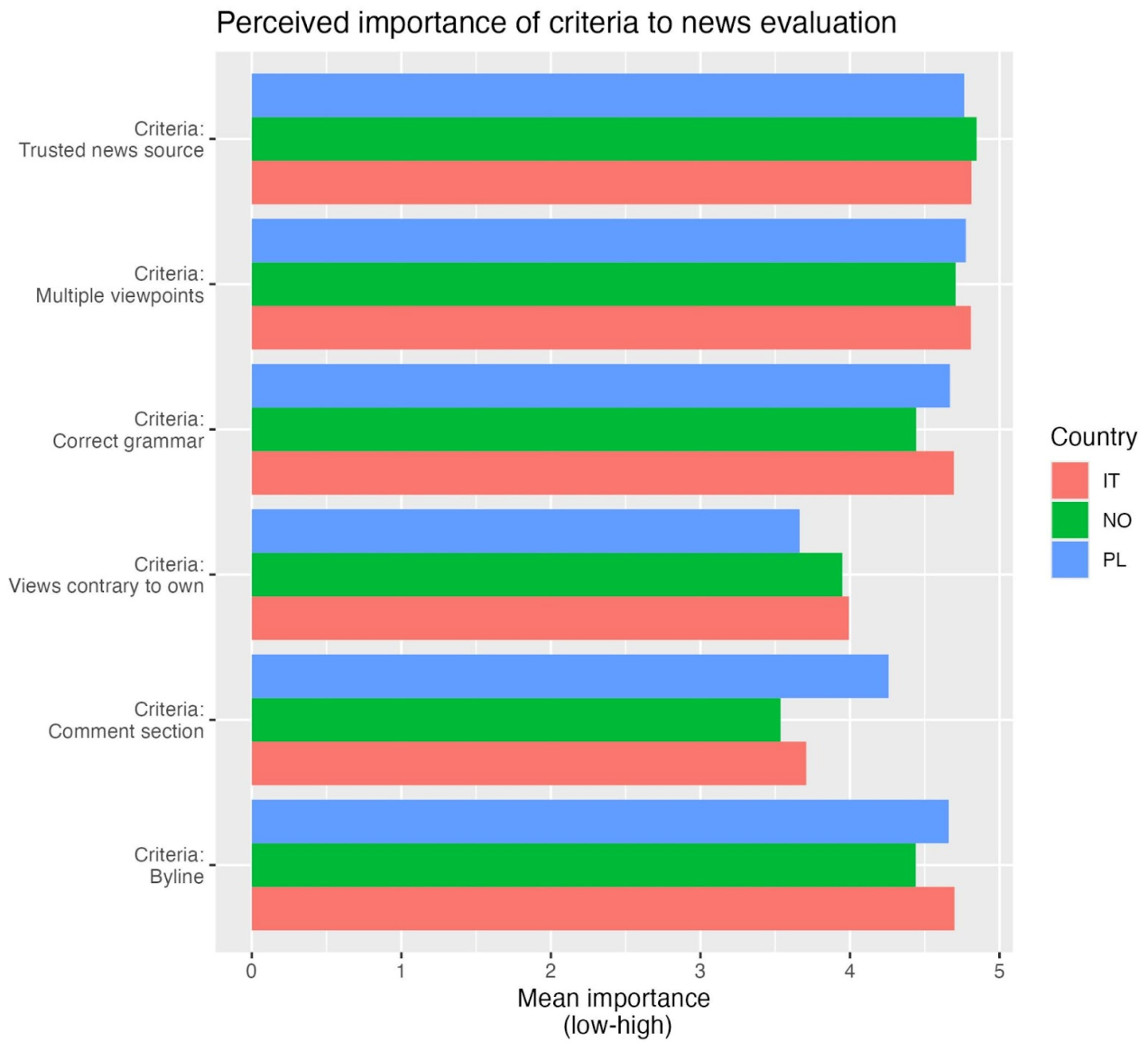


Figure A3: Country-level variations in the importance of criteria for quality assessment

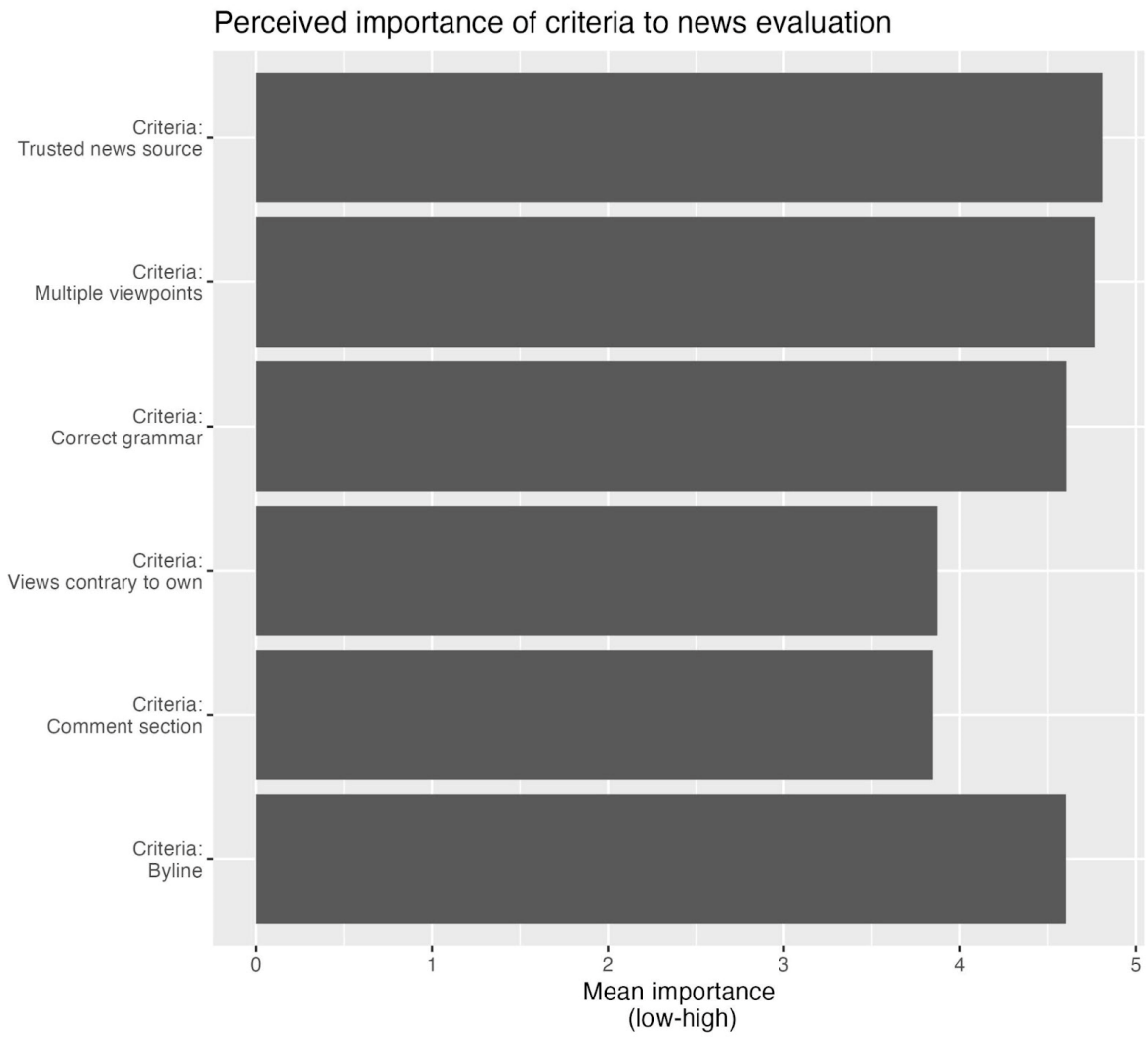


Figure A4: Importance of criteria to evaluation of news content trustworthiness. Importance low to high